

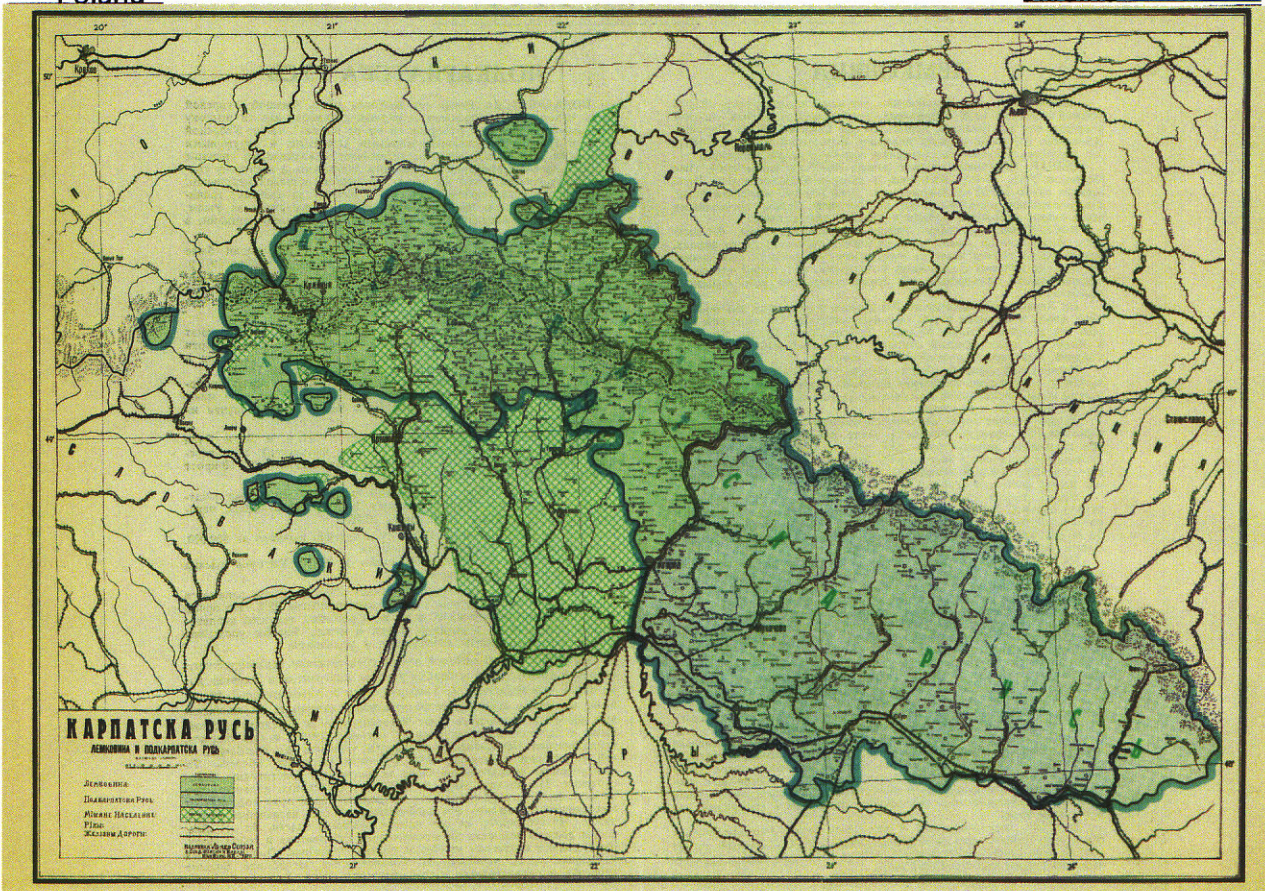
KARPATSKA RUS'

(Carpatho-Rus' - a quarterly)

Vol.81, 2011, No.1/2 (Winter/Spring) Series IV

Poland

Ukraine



Slovakia

Hungary

Romania

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184 Old County Road

Higganum, Connecticut 06441-4446, USA

Karpatska Rus', series IV, is the continuation of the oldest Lemko and Rusyn newspaper published anywhere.

Series I, Lemko was published in L'viv, Nowy Sacz and Gorlice 1911-1913 in Austrian Galicia.

(interim 1, The original Lemko ceased publication in the lead up to WW I)

Series II, LEMKO, was a monthly, bi-weekly and then a weekly published first in Philadelphia, then Cleveland and New York City, 1928-1940, by the Lemko Association. The first editor and contributor was Dymytrii Vislotskii (pseudonym Van'o Hunianka), an editor of Lemko, series I.



(interim 2, Lemko was melded, in 1940, into Karpatska Rus', a newspaper which began to be published by the Carpatho-Russian National Committee in 1939 in Manhattan. In January 1940 the two papers were printed as No.2, Karpatska Rus', but using Lemko numbering)

Series III, Karpatska Rus', of which there were 12 issues in 1939 and one in 1940, became volume XIII, No.2, 1940 with the merging of Lemko into it. The newspaper was published on a weekly, then b-weekly, monthly and finally on an occasional basis: Yonkers, NY, 1940-1999 and Allentown, New Jersey, 1999 thru January, 2008.



(interim 3, in January 2008 issue No.1 (Winter)of volume 80 appeared but due to the grave illness of the editor Karpatska Rus', became dormant)

Series IV, began with the No.2 issue of Vol. 80(2010) as a quarterly, with No.3/4 (Summer/Fall) wrapping up Vol. 80. The new publication schedule includes Winter, Spring, Summer and Fall issues. It is hoped that series I ,II and III will eventually appear on-line at <Lemko.org>.

LEMKO ASSOCIATION, INC

(Lemko Soyuz)

at the

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May 2011

Code on your address label (upper right hand corner)

O= not a member/supporter to date. We get addresses either directly or through others. If you wish to be a member/supporter please use the enclosed card and envelope to pay the fee of \$10 for 2010, \$10 for 2011 and \$20 for 2012. If you do not wish to be member or supporter you will not be bothered again

L10/L11= Lemko Association voting member, paid through 2010 (L10) or 2011(L11) or later. If you have not paid your fee for 2011 please use the enclosed form and envelope. If you do not wish to be a member/ continue membership/ we won't bother you again.

C10/C11= Carpathian Institute supporter, paid through 2101(C10) or 2011(C11) or later. If you have not contributed for 2011 please do so now. If you do not wish to continue, you will receive no more mailings from us.

B= Benefactor, someone who has recently substantially helped the Lemko Association/Carpathian Institute, no fee requested

We wish to organize a critical mass of people interested in supporting our activities. We are not sure if such a mass exists. We have only 100 members/supporters as of May 2011. We are going through very old past membership lists from the 10 Lemko/Rusyn entities we are aware of, to try to revive interest. If enough interest isn't there we need to rethink our premises.

Please note:

1. Printing and mailing costs for Karpatska Rus' are much higher than originally supposed, thus we'll need \$20 per mailing address in order to continue in 2012.

2. IF WE ARE WRONG IN ANY WAY IN REGARD TO YOUR ADDRESS OR STATUS PLEASE LET US KNOW BY RETURN MAIL!



SECTION ONE: Institutional News and Information

1. When the reader receives this in his/her hands a two year process of stabilizing and renewing the Lemko Association (LA) will have been completed. This all began in May 2009; when it became apparent that the LA president was gravely ill, through the sudden death of our treasurer in August 2009, the transfer of artifacts and papers to storage to Connecticut and finally the location and acquisition of the fiscal resources of LA- a process wrapped up this very month. In relation to the latter it took the filing of a claim against the decedent's estate, a search through New York and New Jersey fiscal records, the final location of assets, numerous exchanges of attorneys' letter and finally the filing of a security bond in March 2011 and a wait of six weeks for an escheated sum of \$30,000 to be recovered from the state of New Jersey. With the (re)incorporation of the LA in Connecticut, the filing of all the requisite papers, payment of fees and the exchange of mutual release papers in relation to the probate (surrogate) court, all is as it should be legally.

The overall problem in relation to the 10 Carpatho-Rusyn/Lemko entities uncovered during this two year process of setting LA aright was the lack of understanding of our ancestors of the rule of law and the application of business principles. Time and time again our predecessors failed to get good advice and they shied away from spending money on professional assistance. In the by-laws of the various entities elaborate control mechanism were established, which unfortunately did not work. Also in the USA very little is done concerning organizations on the federal level, except for national taxes-see next paragraph-organizations like ours are established under state law. In the case of the LA, the states of Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey and Connecticut were involved which certainly complicates issues. At this point, however, our legal counsel assures us all is in order.

This very month (May 2011) we have been in communication with the federal Internal Revenue Service about the "Lemko Relief Committee of the United States and Canada, Inc" which apparently was an offshoot of the Lemko Association but apparently had a special legal status. If anybody reading this knows something about this dormant entity please contact this quarterly.

2. Projects of the Lemko Association and the Carpathian Institute

From the time of the loss of "Lemko Hall" (Winter 1999) at 556 Yonkers Avenue (The Carpatho-Russian American Center), Yonkers, New York, the LA became rather dormant. While it is true Karpatska Rus' was published irregularly until January 2008 other activities of general interest rarely took place. Also the list of members and/or subscribers was not kept to date. Thus under the revival program a series of initiatives have occurred.

- a. A History of the Lemko Region, In 1969 a Lemko language book , Istoriya Lemkovyny, was published in Yonkers. Due to internal problems within LA and lack of a coherent distribution system it was not widely sold. Nearly 2000 copies languished in various storage areas for over 40 years. The suggestion to translate the book into English had been made a number of times in the past, without result. Finally your Executive Committee decided, in 2010 to establish a full blown

project to get the book out to an English reading audience by November 2011 in time for item "b" below. Members of the Lemko Association and supporters of the Carpathian Institute may purchase a copy of the original 1969 version for the cost of shipping and handling only- \$10.00! The original has pictures and a map and will be useful in reading the translation and explanation of the text in English. Members/supporters will also be able to purchase the translation at a discount also.

- b. The Association for Slavic, East European and Eurasian Studies (ASEEES), formerly called the American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies (AAASS), arguably the largest professional Slavic Studies association on the planet, will have its annual convention in Washington, D.C., from noon November 17, Thursday, to 2:00pm Sunday, November 20, 2011. The LA and the Carpathian Institute will have a significant presence with an institutional and book display booth in the exhibit area and a roundtable discussion on "Lemkos, the Lemko Region and the Lemko Diaspora in the 21st c", from 12noon to 2:00pm on Sunday, November 20th, to be followed by a buffet luncheon. We expect that up to a half dozen Lemko/Carpatho-Rusyn experts from Poland will attend. FINAL DETAILS FOR THIS CONFERENCE WILL APPEAR IN THE SUMMER ISSUE OF THIS QUARTERLY. The Lemko Association/Carpathian Institute is an institutional member of ASEEES.
- c. The meaning of membership in the Lemko Association or being a supporter of the Carpathian Institute, has been finalized in the revised "Mission Statement" found on the inside back cover of this issue. Comments on our mission will always be appreciated from interested parties, let us know what you think. To this point, wide ranging discussions among members and supporters have indicated a universal desire to turn away from the sometimes bitter social, political and religious polemics which broke up friendships and even families, in the past. In the 21st c. those of us in North America interested specifically in the Lemko Region or more generally in Carpathian Rus' can certainly agree on the uniqueness of the subject and the desire to preserve our heritage, it is not necessary to be enemies.
- d. As far as locating potential members and supporters, we are very slowly working our way through 1000s of old addresses from the 10 Lemko/Rusyn entities of we have records, to see who, or whose descendants, might be interested in Carpathian affairs. If readers of this note know anybody who might be interested in our work please forward addresses to us.

3. Organizational information- members and supporters should be informed that:

- a. all legal papers are now held by our legal counsel:

William R. Bowles, Esq., 415 Killingworth Road, suite 9F (P.O.Box 478), Higganum, CT 06441-0478, telephone 860-345-7910, Fax 860-345-3182

- b. fiscal assets, to the sum of \$72,000, are held by Liberty Bank, headquartered in Middletown, CT

- c. artifacts and archives are held in storage at 184 Old County Road, Higganum, CT 06441, just south of Middletown, CT, in the Higganum section of the town of Haddam, in three storage barns owned by Inter-Ed, Inc. An inventory of artifacts and archives will be published in the near future.

4. Requests for Assistance:

LEMKO ORAL HISTORY PROJECT

How To Help: If you know any individuals who meet the criteria of our study, please email us at lemkohistory@gmail.com. The committee is seeking volunteers with various skill sets to assist with interviews, transcription, and other duties.

Historical Background:

In the summer of 1944, the pre-war Polish government was in exile in London, and the future of Poland was yet to be determined. The Red Army had "liberated" Poland by driving the Germans westward to Berlin, and a power vacuum suddenly existed in the war torn country.

During that time, the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN) hoped to establish an independent Ukrainian nation in the aftermath of the war, staking claim to territories of Southeastern Poland that contained a large number of "Ukrainian"² settlements. By "Ukrainians," the nationalists were referring to the Lemkos, east Slavic highlanders who spoke a linguistic dialect similar to the Ukrainian language. The Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA), the paramilitary wing of OUN, took up arms in Southeastern Poland, recruiting and drawing support from the local Lemko population. Violence between UPA and Polish forces did not spare civilians, and terror and instability spread throughout the region.

That summer, Soviet officials and Polish communist party leaders held a meeting in Lublin to discuss the future of Poland, arriving at mutually beneficial terms for both parties. By late July, they had installed a communist government in Warsaw, agreed on the new borders for Poland and Ukraine, and developed plans to address "the Ukrainian problem" through an ethnic purification campaign. Though many of the Lemkos targeted for deportation were simple farmers rather than political activists, such matters were of little to no importance to the Polish and Soviet leaders, who carried out their mandate indiscriminately.

From 1945 to 1947, the coalition executed three major deportation operations. Some Lemkos left the region on their own volition, but most were resettled forcibly. The first two operations in 1945 and 1946 were somewhat disorganized, and UPA was successful in disrupting the operations, enabling many Lemkos to avoid deportation and remain in their villages. That would end in 1947, when the Polish government enacted the third and most comprehensive mass deportation campaign called "Operation Vistula." Polish forces vastly outnumbered UPA partisans and effectively suppressed their activities in the region. The remaining Lemkos had no choice but to be deported, this time to former German territories that Poland had acquired as the result of the Yalta Conference (1945.) Many of the Eastern Catholic (Uniate) churches and the Lemko homes in Southeast Poland were burned or otherwise destroyed to prevent the deportees from returning.

In all three operations, Lemkos were dispersed during the resettlement process, depriving them of a sense of community with their own people in order to encourage their assimilation into communist societies.

² In the 1940s, some Lemkos considered themselves to be Ukrainians, whereas others aligned only to a separate, regional identity of "Lemko" or "Rusyn." Despite these distinctions, OUN/UPA considered all Lemkos living in Poland to be Ukrainians, and relied on them to support their activities in the region.

An independent research team based in the United States seeks to preserve the oral histories and artifacts of the Lemko people, and to explore the post-World War II expulsion campaigns that resulted in the destruction of their settlements in Southeast Poland.

In order to obtain and preserve firsthand perspectives of the events, the team is conducting extensive fieldwork, including recorded interviews with eyewitnesses in North America, Ukraine and Poland. We are seeking individuals to participate in the study who meet one or more of the following criteria:

- (1.) Lemkos who recall life in their villages before or during World War II;
- (2.) Lemkos who experienced the post-World War II expulsions from their homeland, and who were resettled in either Soviet Ukraine from 1945-1946, or in Western Poland (former German territories) in 1947 (Operation Vistula/Akcja Wisla.);
- (3.) Lemkos who were displaced in Allied-occupied Germany during the time of the expulsions in the Lemko region, and who became separated from their relatives as a result;
- (4.) Former members of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA) who witnessed or had knowledge of the expulsion operations of Lemkos;
- (5.) Polish civilians who lived in the Lemko region at the time of the expulsions and bore witness to these events; and
- (6.) Others with relevant, first-hand information about the events.

In addition to locating and interviewing subject participants, the research team is interested in procuring the following types of artifacts¹:

- (1.) Photographs (originals or reproductions) from the Lemko region, especially prior to Operation Vistula ("Akcja Wisla" 1947);
- (2.) Letters between expelled Lemkos and their relatives in North America or elsewhere;
- (3.) Lemko clothing and costumes (original and artisan reproductions); and
- (4.) Other Lemko artifacts, such as rare literature, paintings, carvings, etc.

The oral history research project will be ongoing indefinitely; however, the committee would like to receive as many leads as possible prior to **July 31, 2011** to prepare for fieldwork in Ukraine and Poland this fall.

¹ Artifacts acquired through this initiative will be donated to and managed by the Carpatho-Rusyn Cultural Center in Munhall, PA.

As far as contact information for people to reply to, you can use the following:

Corinna Caudill
Phone: (703) 987-0592
lemkohistory@gmail.com

DATA BASE INFORMATION REQUEST

Please join our data base, we are interested in connecting with people concerned with preservation of our culture and traditions. Of special interest are those descended from immigrants from Szlachtowa, Biela Woda, Czarna Woda, Jaworka, Nowy Targ and Nowy Sacz.

Information may be mailed or e-mailed to:

Mark Force, 15906 Bennet Road, North Royalton, Ohio 44133, farm4me@gmail.com OR

Nancy Zipay, 327 Woodmere Drive, Willowick, Ohio 44095, violady@roadrunner.com

FRATERNAL INSURANCE

We know "fraternal" means male but this term is still in use and we know of no substitute. One of the sources of mutual support of immigrant groups has been mutual help and assistance and there are 100s of mutual insurance societies. One such society, it is true started by those of the "Carpathian Rus' is Western Russia " variety, is the Russian Brotherhood Organization(RBO). Today the RBO has no political or religious requirements and has reverted to its roots, a Rus' organization- the original title is/was "Obshestvo Rus'kich Bratsv/Organization of Rus'Brotherhoods". In any case fraternal insurance is usually a bargain and it is possible to start a Lemko/Carpathian insurance lodge. Many of us have RBO insurance but in order to start a fraternal lodge(ladies too) we need two paid up RBO policy holders-that is, no longer need to pay premiums- to be the base members. If anyone is a fully-paid-up member please let us know and maybe we can start a mutually beneficial lodge.

INTERNET CONTACTS

Of course we have our <Lemko.org> website but is there anybody interested in establishing a "Facebook" page? There is an inactive Facebook page for Paul J. Best (sorry to those who have tried to contact that page and have gotten no response) which may be activated soon with Lemko/Carpathian information.

VOLUNTEERS

No one is paid to do any work for the Lemko Association or the Carpathian Institution except that work which has to be outsourced for printing and mailing. Volunteers would be reimbursed out-of-the-pocket expenses. We need help with Karpatska Rus' , preparing articles, discussion pieces, editing, layout. Also help in maintaining a membership/supporter address list would be useful . Please help if you are able. Nearly everything can be done over the internet

SECTION II : Articles and Discussion

In the last issue of Karpatska Rus' we discussed "Carpathian Rus' as western Russia". Let us now look at :

"Carpathian Rus' as Western Ukraine"

The concept of "Ukraine", the "border land"/u kraina/ may go back several centuries but its modern form came into being in the middle of the first half of the 19th c. in Austrian Galicia. Especially of note is the Rus'ka Triitsia /Rus' Triad/ of Markiian Shashkevych, Iakiv Holovats'kyi and Ivan Vahylevych who published a little circulated booklet "Rusalka Dnistrovaia" (Nymph of the Dniester River) in 1837 in Budapest. While several of these writers later defected to other orientations, this publication sparked a movement for the use of the Cyrillic alphabet and the local prosta mova/people's speech/Ukrainian/ as opposed to the use of the Latin alphabet and the Polish language or the high Russian literary language. From the point of view of the Ukrainophiles, Ukraine with its historical capital at Kyiv was the basic East Slavic state from which the Moscow-St.Petersburg Russian Empire came, as was true too of Belarus'. There is no doubt that it took a long time for the Ukrainian project to penetrate the Carpathian region. WW I, in fact, caused a irreparable split between Carpathian Russophiles (see previous Karpatska Rus', vol. 80, No.3/4) and Carpathian Ukrainophiles. Before and during WW I many Carpathian Region inhabitants were sympathetic to the Russian cause and they sometimes were actively anti-Habsburg. The concept of an "indivisible Rus'" "from the Carpathians to Kamchatka" or "from the Poprad [river]to Vladivostok" was strong. Starting in 1912, in anticipation of WW I, the Austro-Hungarian gendarmerie (police) collected information on those perceived to be Russian sympathizers and just before and at the beginning of WW I arrests were made en-masse. Many of the arrestees ended up in the southern Austrian province of Styria, in the village of Thalerhof (Talerhof), south of the city of Graz- assuming they survived the journey. There was a military airfield there which was used to intern the suspects in the open air (see Thalerhof: Europe's first death camp, forth coming from the Lemko Association). Thousands died en-route and within the camp from murder, starvation, disease and maltreatment during the three year and a half years of the internment regime. Since the Habsburgs had used the Ukrainian movement against the Poles in Galicia and had raised Ukrainian units to fight for Austria-Hungary and had enrolled Ukrainophiles in government capacities, including agents-provocateurs, Russian sympathizers (and others caught up in the war-time hysteria) blamed the Ukrainians for their sufferings. Thus Ukrainophilism had great difficulty gaining traction among native Carpatho-Rusyns. A large scale migration of Ukrainians into the Sub-Carpathian Rus' area between the wars and some 20,000 Ukrainians into the Lemko Region at the beginning of WW II did tip the scales in the direction of Ukrainophilism . However during WW II the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN in both Ukrainian and English) and the Andrei Melnyk faction were very active in the Lemko Region, with the support of the Nazi General Gouvernement (sic) regime. Dr. Volodimir Kubyovych set up a "Ukrainian Central Committee" in Cracow with the agreement of Dr. Hans Frank(who was later hanged as a Nazi war criminal). This connection did not bring glory on the Ukrainian cause but none-the-less the Ukrainian project did gain ground. When the Lemkos were identified as Ukrainians by the new communist powers toward the end of WW II , they were either deported from their territory to Soviet Ukraine in the 1944-1946 during the Rzeszow Action or west under the Vistula Action(Akcja Wisla) in 1947. Many ended up in the "Central Labor Camp" in Jaworzno, south of Auschwitz, in the 1946-1949

period. From 1944-1948 the UPA (Ukrainska Povstancha Armia/the Ukrainian Insurgent Army) was active in the Nad San/On the San River/ and the Carpathian regions at first fighting for a post-war independent state and then later aiding resistance to the deportation policies of the Soviet Union and People's Poland (see book review section of this issue). The UPA, unfortunately, is tied to the slaughter of something like 40,000 people of Polish nationality and the general killing of Jews in Volhynia and Eastern Galicia. This slaughter never reached into the Carpathian region. UPA "raids" into the Lemko and Transcarpathian regions did not yield the UPA much support. In the end it made no difference, Soviet policy identified all Carpatho-Rusyns of whatever persuasion as Ukrainians and Transcarpathia (Sub-Carpathian Rus') with the exception of some villages now in Slovakia, was annexed to Soviet Ukraine while the Lemko and Nad San regions were depopulated. After 1989 and the collapsed of Communism the struggle over national identity in the Carpathian region and in Diaspora revived (see the next issue of Karpatska Rus'). In the meantime, before 1989, the identity issue did play out in North America. As part of the Ukrainian movement an "Organization for the Defense of Lemko Western Ukraine" sprang into action in 1958. There had been an organization of similar name in the 1934-1940 period but it had gone out of existence due to suspicion of Nazi sympathies. Currently the organization publishes a quarterly "Lemkivshchyna" in standard Ukrainian with occasional articles in English. The current volume is XXXII, 2011 and is available by subscription at P.O.Box 7, Clifton, NJ 07015-0007 (www.lemko-ool.com). The quarterly tends to join the 'On the San River Region", which certainly was pro-Ukrainian with the more narrowly defined Lemko Region (west of the Solinka and the Oslawa rivers) which less was so-inclined, into a single unit. Of greater interest to readers of standard English is The Ukrainian Weekly which is in print for 75 years now. This publication carries Lemko and Carpatho-Rusyn stories and does from time to time admit that the Carpathian region has produced some not-quite-Ukrainian people (www.ukrweekly.com).

The principal problem with today's Ukrainian orientation is the status of the Ukrainian project in Ukraine. It is foundering as can be seen in the weekly. The political situation in Ukraine proper is poor. The current president, Viktor Yanukovich, is seen by some as a pro-Russian thug who has reverted to authoritarian rule and is suppressing the opposition. It is not altogether inconceivable that Ukraine may break up into an eastern and southern part returning to "Mother Russia" and western Ukraine developing into a Galician-Volhynian entity. Would Sub-Carpathian Rus' be able assert independence in such a scenario is an interesting speculation. See the January 2011 story "2010: the year in review" in The Ukrainian Weekly for more about this.

In North America the Ukrainian Diaspora has been successful in putting Ukraine on the academic map. Based on monies collected over a long period of time a "Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute" has been established at that university, in the USA, and in Canada there is the "Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies" at the University of Alberta in Edmonton. At both institutes Carpathian issues are discussed.

BOOK REVIEW ARTICLE

“ The Struggle for Southeast Poland, 1943-1947”

Two books by the same author have been published in the past 5 years which deal, in part, with the Polish-Ukrainian struggle in the Nad San (On the River San), Lublin, Chelm, Rzeszow, Przemysl, Bieszczady and Lemko regions during the latter half of and after WW II, that is, the southeast corner of present day Poland or in the 21st c., the Malopolskie, Podkarpatskie and Lubelskie Wojewodstwa/Provinces. This area is also known as “Zakersonia” (to the west of the Curzon Line) by Ukrainians.

Grzegorz Motyka:

Ukraińska partyzantka, 1942-1960: Działalność Organizacji Ukraińskich Nacjonalistów i Ukraińskiej Powstanczej Armii (The Ukrainian Partisan Movement, 1942-1960: The Activities of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists [OUN] and the Ukrainian Insurgent Army [UPA](Warsaw: Instytut Studiów Politycznych PAN, Oficyna Wydawnicza Rytm, 2006) 720 p.

And

Od Rzezi Wołyńskiej do Akcji “Wisła”, 1943-1947 (From the Volhynian Massacres to the “Vistula” Action, 1943-1947) Cracow: Wydawnictwo Literackie, 2011) 521 p.

During the interwar period, the Second Polish Republic had a nationality problem with large numbers of Germans and Ukrainians living in rather compact areas and about 150,000 Lemkos living in the Lemko Region plus several million Jews spread throughout the Republic. There were two political views as to how to handle this situation: national assimilation or state assimilation. State assimilation was rather straight forward- satisfy the needs of a given minority and gain the group’s allegiance/loyalty towards the government without attempting to Polonize it. The alternative was to press the minorities to not only be loyal but also to assimilate into the larger Polish mass. Unfortunately the latter form was used in the main, mostly against Ukrainians, often with deprivation of rights and outright coercion. Interestingly enough the tens of thousands of Lemkos, in their mountain fastness, were initially ignored, although claimed by the Ukrainian movement. Later they were treated differently than the millions of Ukrainians. The Lemkos tended toward state assimilation while the Ukrainians resisted and formed several militant organizations, the most important of which was the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists, OUN in both English and Ukrainian. The OUN eventually broke up into two factions, the relatively moderate OUN-M, led by Andrei Melnyk and the violent OUN-B led by Stepan Bandera. Both factions were pro-German/Nazi/ and expected to form an independent Ukraine on ethnically Ukrainian lands (just what were “ethnically Ukrainian Lands” was very broadly interpreted). In order to have a Ukrainian preponderance in claimed territories both factions expected to “ethnically cleanse” the land of non-Ukrainian elements (read Poles, Jews, Armenians, Russians, Gypsies et al.) The relatively moderate OUN-M predominated in the Ukrainian claimed areas of the Nazi General Gouvernement(sic) area, that is, the Nad San and Lemko regions. However when the Germans were forced out of that area toward the end of WW II, the OUN-M fled west and the OUN-B and its very violent UPA forces moved in.

Notorious for its handling of the ethnic issue in Volhynia and eastern Galicia where upwards of 40,000 ethnic Poles were massacred, the OUN-UPA took the concept of "Ukrainian" to its extreme, much like the Nazis took the concept of Germaness to the extreme of killing off non-Germans without mercy.

The author of the two books under review works at the Institute of Political Studies of the Polish Academy of Sciences and in the Polish state Institute of National Memory (IPN in the Polish abbreviation) which was established after the fall of communism to study not only Nazi war crimes but also Soviet and Polish communist misdeeds. He is a world class scholar/expert on the Polish-Ukrainian borderland (known as the "Kresy" in Polish) during and after WW II and especially the Ukrainian resistance movement from the post WW I struggles to establish the southeastern border on the river Zbrucz to the last battle of an UPA group on April 14, 1960.

While it is true that the UPA in Canada has published 50 + volumes of documents supporting the UPA cause, in the series Litopys UPA, the book Ukrainska Partizanka is the fullest treatment, in a single work, of Ukrainian armed resistance not only against Poles but also Nazis (when it was clear the Germans were losing the war) and the Soviets.

Dr. Motyka in his second volume tries to connect the slaughter of Poles (men, women and children) during the war, in the OUN-UPA cleansing operations, with the eventual deportation of a half million Ukrainians to the east of the Curzon line from the Chelm, Lublin, Rzeszow, Przemysl and Lemko areas (maybe 100,000 Lemkos), to Soviet Ukraine and maybe a million and a half Poles to People's Poland, with the dispersal of maybe 150,000 Ukrainians and 50,000 Lemkos to western and northern Poland in the Vistula Action in order to carry out a national assimilation program and establish an ethnically pure Polish People's State.

For the broadest overview of the Soviet famines of the 1920s and 1930s, the purges and ethnic cleansings of the 1930s and all the horrors of the Nazis this reviewer can recommend, but not review here, the 2010 book of Yale University's Timothy Synder, Bloodlands: Europe between Hitler and Stalin (New York: Basic Books, 524 pages). A google search for this title will yield any number of full and very positive reviews. We may highlight a few of the author's findings. The "ethnic cleansings" of the land between Germany and Russia included not only mass murders but also mass mutual deportations of Poles to the west to People's Poland and Ukrainians to the east to Soviet Ukraine in the 1944-1946 years. "The goal was to move national minorities away from sensitive border regions towards the interior." Excluding those who died prematurely from malnutrition, disease, exertion or forced labor and those killed in-flight from bombings and direct battlefield deaths "14 million people were deliberately murdered by the two regimes over 12 years".

Moyka's books give us an in-depth view of one the corners of hell.

MEMBERSHIP/SUPPORTER INFORMATION

Please copy and send in the form below

In the "comment" line on the bottom of the form kindly indicate whether you would like to be:

1. A voting member of the Lemko Association (annual dues=\$10 per calendar year)

OR

2. A supporter of the Carpathian Institute (minimum support requested=\$10 per calendar year)

YES, include my name on your list

PLEASE PRINT CLEARLY

(Your Name)

(Address)

(Town/City)

(State/Province)

(Country)

(Postal Code)

E-mail = _____ Telephone = _____

Comments _____

Please make your check out to "Inter-Ed,Inc" and in the memo line (lower left hand corner) write in either "Lemko Assoc" or "Carp.Inst" and send to: Inter-Ed, Inc, 184 Old County Road, Higganum, CT 06441-4446

LAST MINUTE

WE HAVE BEEN INVITED TO JOIN THE CARPATHO-RUSYN CONSORTIUM OF NORTH AMERICA

The consortium is a group of organizations in the USA and Canada concerned with Carpathian affairs in the broadest sense.

No more than once a month there are teleconferences on Saturday mornings and we need an alternate to chime in when the Lemko Association president cannot take part.

If you are willing to be an alternate please give me a call at 860-345-7997 so we can discuss your duties and to decide on what e-mail address and telephone number to use for your participation.

P.S. the alternate can take part in all the teleconferences but can only vote when filling in for the president- one vote per organization.

ASSOCIATION FOR SLAVIC, EAST EUROPEAN AND EURASIAN STUDIES

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The 43rd Annual Convention, November 17 (Thursday)- November 20 (Sunday), 2011 will be held in **WASHINGTON, D.C.** at the Omni Shoreham Hotel, 2500 Calvert Street, at Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C. 20008, telephone=202-234-0700

It is not necessary to stay at the Shoreham Hotel, there are many other less costly hotels in the area.

Registration is necessary to attend the whole convention, consult the above web-site.

Our roundtable discussion , Number NRT-01, "Lemkos, the Lemko Region, and the Lemko Diaspora in the 21st century" will be held on Sunday, November 20, 12:00 noon to 1:45pm. After the session there will be a buffet luncheon for those who have indicated they will attend. The luncheon will be without charge for members, supporters and registered guests. There will be a booth in the exhibition area where Lemko Association and Carpathian Institute materials will be on display. Please stop by the booth and let us know you will be able to come to the buffet, by Saturday afternoon. If you are coming on Sunday only then e-mail us in early November. We must know how large a buffet to set- that is, how many people are coming. Sorry but we will not be able to accommodate specialized food needs nor food allergies.

Does a Fourth Rus' Exist?

Concerning Cultural Identity in the Carpathian Region

Paul Best and Stanisław Stępień, editors

For decades there have been debates and discussions about the “correct” ethnic-national identity of the East Slavic population living in the Carpathian Mountains. Are these people Russians, Ukrainians, a distinct Carpatho-Rusyn nationality, or yet something else? This volume brings together 17 scholars from Europe and North America who address from various perspectives the culture and the identity of the East Slavs in the Carpathians.

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- studies on Lemko Rusyns by Helena Duć-Fajfer, on Rusyns of Slovakia by Stanislav Konečný and Marián Gajdoš, and on the Vojvodinian Rusyns by Michajlo Fejsa
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The Lemko Association (founded 1929) and the Carpathian Institute (founded 1988) are independent, non-governmental educational and social organizations (NGOs), which work closely together, for preserving and protecting the 1500 year old history and culture, both material and intellectual, of Lemkos and Carpatho-Rusyns and for advancing their culture in the 21st century.

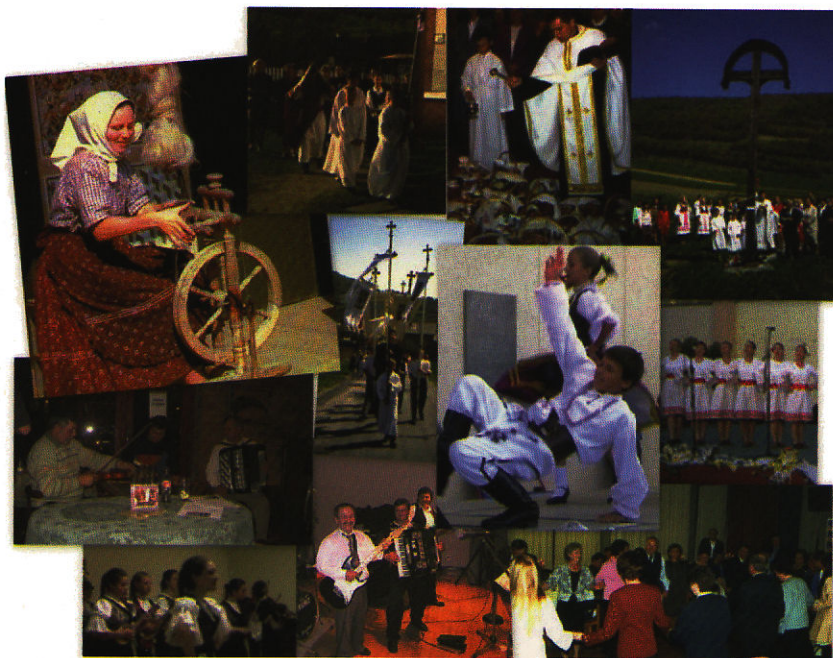
In order to do this the Lemko Association (a membership organization) focuses on the Lemko area of Central Europe and the Lemko people, wherever found, while the Carpathian Institute (a formal project of Inter-Ed,Inc [International Education, Incorporated, founded 1974]) encompasses, in its activities, the whole of the Carpatho-Rus' region and the Carpathian Diaspora. Both organizations are non-political and non-partisan, operating under Connecticut state law, as non-profits. The Carpathian Institute, additionally, as a project of Inter-Ed,Inc , not only has a state and federal tax-exemption in its activities but also is part of a 501(c)(3) educational and charitable corporation, as defined by US Federal Internal Revenue Service (IRS) non-profit, non-political organization rules.

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4. Wronski, Pawel,“The Lower Beskids: On the Trail of Churches of the Eastern Rite” [in the Lemko Region] Podroze (Travels), April 2002. A translation of a short but very interesting discussion of Lemko churches with a sketch of how they were built, with full color pictures.....\$10.00
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