

POLISH AMERICAN JOURNAL

ESTABLISHED 1911

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IS TARA RETURNING TO THE ICE? — Page 17

PERIODICAL POSTAGE PAID AT BOSTON, NEW YORK AND ADDITIONAL ENTRY OFFICES



PROMOTION AND CONTINUANCE OF POLISH AMERICAN CULTURE

BRINGING HOME THE BACON FOR POLAND • BISHOP VS. GOVERNOR ON CIVIL UNIONS
 CANDLEMAS: MATKI BOSKIEJ GROMNICZNEJ • IT WAS A VERY GOOD YEAR FOR MACIEJEWSKI
 SZYMBORSKA'S WIT AND WISDOM • APPETIZERS FOR FOR WINTER ENTERTAINING

NEWSMARK

ADMISSION OF KATYN GUILT GIVES A FRESH START. Russian President Dmitry Medvedev met with Polish Prime Minister Donald Tusk in Warsaw, December 6. Medvedev admitted that relations between the countries were tense in 2010. Nevertheless the Russian President believes the big step forward in dialogue between two countries was done lately.

The Russian Parliament approved a resolution that placed the blame for the World War II Katyn Massacre of Polish intelligentsia on Soviet leader Josef Stalin.

Medvedev also admitted that his visit to Warsaw was long postponed. The Russian President hopes that the relations between two countries could be placed on a significantly higher level after the talks with the Polish President and Prime Minister.

Medvedev stressed that Russia is ready to look "beyond any doubt" on the most difficult issues in our history. The President pointed out that he has recently made efforts to leave these issues, like the tragedy of Katyn, in the past so that they do not hinder relations.

WIKILEAKS NO THREAT TO POLAND. Polish Foreign Minister Radoslaw Sikorski was assured that in the confidential State Department cables published in Wikileaks, there is nothing that could hurt Poland.

According to the minister, the documents do not constitute a danger to Polish troops in Afghanistan.

Sikorski, speaking on TVN24 (Polish television), said the Americans warned him about the Wikileaks release.

BEATIFICATION FOR WYSZYNSKI? Preparation for the Process of Beatification of Primate Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński has gained momentum, said the Polish daily "Rzeczpospolita." The Metropolitan of Warsaw, Archbishop Kazimierz Nycz, is actively involved in the case.

The newspaper writes that a new postulator (a church official who presents a plea for canonization or beatification of a person) has been appointed.

Wyszyński served as the bishop of Lublin from 1946 to 1948, and archbishop of Warsaw and archbishop of Gniezno from 1948 to 1981. He was appointed cardinal in 1953 by Pope Pius XII, he assumed the title of Primate of Poland. Often called the Primate of the Millennium, he is remembered for his hard-line stance against Poland's then-Communist government.

VESTIGES OF WAR. A bomb disposal removed unexploded bombs found near Warsaw's Frederic Chopin International Airport. The bombs dating back to World War II were discovered at a construction site of a new train station near the airport.

After a day of work, twenty unexploded ordinances including 17 heavy 330-lb. concrete bombs were transported to a military training ground in Kazun.

YEAR OF MARIE SKŁODOWSKA. Poland will mark 100 years since the Polish-born scientist Marie Skłodowska Curie won the Nobel Prize in chemistry for her discovery of radioactive elements polonium and radium, which opened the way to x-ray testing. The world's first studies of cancer treatment using radioactive isotopes were conducted under her direction. She was a pioneer in the field of radioactivity and the first female professor at the University of Paris.

In proclaiming 2011 the year of the researcher born in Warsaw in 1877, lawmakers called her one of the "most outstanding scientists of our times."

Skłodowska left Warsaw in 1891 at the age of twenty-four while Poland was under Russian rule to study in Paris. There, together with her husband Pierre Curie, she researched radioactive elements. In 1903 they jointly won a Nobel Prize in physics and in 1911 she won a Nobel in chemistry. She is the first woman to win a Nobel Prize and the only woman to win the Nobel in two different fields.

Marie Skłodowska Curie never lost her sense of Polish identity. She named "polonium" after her native Poland.

Christopher Columbus a Pole? Author Believes So

DURHAM, N.C. — A Duke University staff member believes Christopher Columbus was actually the son of a Polish nobleman and not a poor Italian.

"The sheer weight of the evidence presented makes the old tale of a Genoese weaver so obviously unbelievable that only a fool would continue to insist on it," Manuel Rosa told the *London Daily Mail* for a story published in the newspaper's online edition in November. Rosa works for the *Information Technology* support help desk at the Duke Comprehensive Cancer Center, according to online sources.

He has recently published a book, *The Mystery of Columbus Revealed*. He wrote it in Portuguese and it has since been translated. Rosa spent 20 years researching the life of Columbus and concluded that the famed explorer who "discovered" America was actually the son of an exiled Polish king, Wladislaw III, and not the son of a poor craftsman from Genoa, Italy.

Rosa argues that the only *See "Columbus," page 3*



Krzysztof Kolumb?

Seal of Approval



POLAND'S PRESIDENT BRONISLAW KOMOROWSKI (right), pictured with Kosciuszko Foundation President Alex Storzynski, signs the Foundation's petition asking the media to stop using the historically erroneous phrase "Polish concentration camps" to describe camps built by Nazi Germany. Komorowski met with President Obama, Polish American leaders, and elected officials during his first visit to the United States as Poland's president.

So far, the only major media organization to address this issue publicly is *The Wall Street Journal*, which put an entry into its Essential Guide to Business Style and Usage, that said: "Concentrate on this: There were no Polish concentration camps in World War II. Auschwitz and other such camps in Polish territory were operated by German Nazis."

Over 148,000 people have signed the petition on the Foundation's web site.

A Polish American's Connection to Katyń

By Robert J. Johnson

ROCHESTER, N.Y. — Like most Polish Americans, I have been keenly aware of the mass murder of many thousands of Polish nationals in the Katyń Forest that occurred not long after the invasion of Poland by Germany and later by Russia in September, 1939. Until recently, however, I was not aware of the fact that a number of Americans, and a member of my own family, were among

the victims.

Coincidentally, just one day after viewing Andrzej Wajda's film, "Katyń," I came across a reminder on a friend's Facebook wall to visit the Katyń Massacre Traveling Exhibit that had just opened at the Buffalo & Erie County Public Library. My friend, Andrew Golebiowski, a photojournalist for WGRZ-TV and a Polish American with a nose for local news, *See "Katyń," page 4*

Obama Blames Congress for Visa Delay

Meeting with Polish President, Says Ball is Not in His Court

WASHINGTON, D.C. — At a press conference following his meeting with Polish President Bronislaw Komorowski, President Barack Obama pointed his finger to Congress when asked by reporters what his administration has done to include Poland in the visa waiver program.

"... I want all Poles and Polish Americans to know that President Komorowski raised this issue very robustly with me," said Obama. "I am well aware that this is a source of irritation between two great friends and allies, and we should resolve it. The challenge I have right now is, is that there is a congressional law that prevents my administration from taking unilateral executive action. So we're going to have to work with Congress to make some modifications potentially on the law."

Christmas 2010 marked the eighth year Polish soldiers spent assisting American GIs in Iraq or Afghanistan, and Komorowski hoped he could come home from Washington with a present *quid pro quo*.

"Year after year these Polish soldiers can fight side by side with American troops for freedom for other countries, but they still can't visit the Statue of Liberty without a *See "Visa," page 3*

A Dream Come True



OVER 100 ENTHUSIASTS FROM AROUND THE UNITED STATES got their chance to dance with *Mazowsze*. The first-ever, public workshop was conducted by (top row, l. to r.): Staś Kmieć, Piotr Zalipski, Ryszard Grąbkowski, Filip Micek, Anna Paś, Witold Zapala, Wioletta Milczuk, Mariusz Kolinko, and Marcin Mierzejewski representing *Mazowsze*. *Story on page 4*

MetLife Takes over PUA Policies

Fraternal Functions Continue Status Quo

BUFFALO, N.Y. — Life insurance and annuity policies administered by the Polish Union of America will now be managed by a major nationwide insurance firm.

Polish Union of America president James Jozwiak confirmed that the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, better known as MetLife, is assuming control of existing policies.

The deal with MetLife resolves a serious financial crisis for the fraternal organization, whose insurance service *See "Polish Union," page 2*

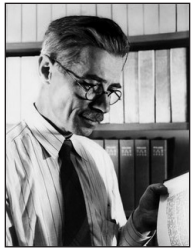
ALMANAC

January • Styczeń

*Bój się w styczniu wiosny,
bo marzec zazdrośny.*

*Beware of spring in January,
for March is jealous.*

- 1 Szczęśliwego Nowego Roku!
Happy New Year!
*Na Nowy Rok, przybywa
dnia na zajęczy skok.*
*On New Year's, the day grows
longer by a hare's leap.*
1467. Birth of **Zygmunt I Stary**,
Renaissance king of Poland.
- 3 1795. **Third Partition** of Poland.
- 6 **FEAST OF THREE KINGS**
On this day, the initials K+M+B
and the year are inscribed by
one's priest above the home's
main entry.
1785. Death of Polish-born
Hajm Salomon (Lissa, 1740),
Revolutionary War patriot, finan-
cier, in Philadelphia.
- 7 1882. Death of **Ignacy Lukasi-
ewicz**, inventor of the kerosine
lamp. (b. 1822).
- 9 1796. Death of **John A. Gro-
nouski**, former ambassador to
Poland and Postmaster General.
- 8 1918. **President Wilson** an-
nounces his "Fourteen Points,"
the 13th calling for a free Po-
land.
- 9 1797. **Jan Henryk Dabrowski**
organizes his legion in Italy,
and thus honored by having his
name included in the Polish Na-
tional Anthem.
- 11 1386. **Wladyslaw Jagiello**
crowned King of Poland.
- 14 2009. Death of former U.S. Am-
bassador to Poland, **Nicholas
Rej** (b. 1939) in Washington,
D.C.
- 15 1949. Death of Polish
American historian and founder
of the Polish Museum of America
in Chicago, **Mieczyslaw
Haiman** (inset, above).
1919. **Ignacy Jan Paderewski**,
58, pianist, composer, becomes
first premier of the newly cre-
ated Republic of Poland.
- 17 1734 Coronation of **August III
the Saxon**
1945. The totally devastated city
of **Warsaw** is cleared of Ger-
man resistance by forces of the
1st Belorussian Front. A Polish
unit fighting with the Red Army
is involved in the final attacks.
- 18 1945. **Krakow** liberated almost
without a shot and, compared to
Warsaw, without too much
damage to the town and people.
- 19 1967. Death of **Casimir Funk**
in Albany, N.Y., Polish-born
biochemist who discovered vi-
tamins.
- 20 1320. **Wladyslaw Lokietek**
(Ladislaus the Short) crowned
King of Poland.
- 22 1863. The **January Uprising**
in the former Polish-Lithuanian
Commonwealth against the Rus-
sian Empire. It began this day in
1863, and lasted until the last in-
surgents were captured in 1865.
- 25 1913. Birth of pianist and com-
poser **Witold Lutoslawski**.
- 27 1986. Death of Poznan-born **Lil-
li Palmer** (Lillie Marie Peiser),
71, actress, in Los Angeles.
- 30 1018. The Peace of Bautzen
(*Pokój w Budziszynie*), peace
treaty signed by German Em-
peror Henry II and Great Duke
Boleslaw I the Brave of Poland.
The peace, achieved at the
Ortenburg castle in Bautzen,
ended 15 years of warfare be-
tween the two rulers, as well as
ending negotiations Henry had
begun with the Liutizians.
- 31 1887. Death of **Włodzimierz
Krzyzanowski** (b. July 8, 1824),
Civil War general.



Haiman (inset, above).

VIEWPOINTS

Bringing Home the Bacon for Poland

Twenty-one years ago, the Wall came tumbling down. For two decades, Poland has been free. It's now even a NATO ally.

Alas, U.S.-Polish bilateral investment remains small. While some Americans have invested there, U.S. economic involvement is dwarfed by the EU. If we want Poland to be a pro-American voice in Europe and the world, that needs to change.

Promoting American investment in Poland should be a key point in Polonia's 2012 electoral agenda. Investor visas and more aggressive identification of potential commercial ventures would help. We should be insistent on bolstering an aggressive Foreign Commercial Service presence and getting individual State trade and development boards to visit. Polish businessmen should take the lead in getting their peers interested. It's high time to start producing a Polish American business and investment magazine.

But "God helps those who help themselves." Perhaps we should take a page out of the Irish playbook.

Back in the 1980s, when Ireland's then largely agricultural economy was incapable of creating jobs for its overeducated young, the country overcame "youth unemployment" in part by through illegal immigration—to America, Britain, and Australia. "Our best asset is our best export, too" lamented the Dubliners in a then-popular song. We might say the same thing about young Polish men and women walking the streets of Dublin and London, Glasgow and Liverpool, Amster-

dam and Rome.

Irish-Americans came up with an innovative idea: show pride in your heritage by "buying Irish." The Irish Trade Board launched the idea of handsomely packed Christmas and Easter gift boxes of Irish salmon and bacon ... and the idea brought home the bacon. It generated work in Ireland. It stimulated production. It tapped into the pride of 40 million Americans of Irish descent. And the quality foods in classy packing became an ideal corporate gift that could be given with pride to non-Irish friends.

Polish products are of high quality. Our sausage and ham is the best in Europe. Our spreads are delectable. James and jellies are tasty and unique—where else can one find such specialties as rose petal confitures? Polish products like Wedel's "czekolada pitna" put "chocolate milk" to shame. Solidarność chocolates from Lublin are great. Unique Polish spirits—special vodkas like Wyborowa or Chopin, liquors like Adwokat—are world class. And a piece of Polish crystal, from someplace like Huta Julia in Jelenia Góra, would be icing on the cake.

So where's the Polish Trade Board? Chambers of Commerce? Smart manufacturers and exporters? Adventurous entrepreneurs?

It's high time to sell Poland — both as a producer of high quality and as a source of hard cash. What a nice Easter or birthday present or corporate gratuity ... and what a nice present of work and money back in Poland!

A Century of Service

This year, the Polish American Journal is celebrating its one-hundredth anniversary, an extraordinary achievement. While the paper does not reach its birthday until October, we will spend the year in preparation for that anniversary edition.

To honor the close ties between our culture and our faith, each issue will feature "Reflections," a look at Polish American parishes, past and present. Also, a time-line will be printed, a chronology of events the paper has covered since its founding in 1911. And, for fun, we are running "100 for 100," a list of 100 things you can do to enhance your heritage. These will appear

on the back cover.

It is hard to believe that it has been a little over 10 years since the PAJ set up its internet site. Thanks to the sales generated by our On-Line Bookstore, we can continue to provide American Polonia with news and features each month. Searches for Polish items (oplatek for Christmas, for example), leads people to "discover" the Polish American Journal. In the process, these "re-discover" their Polishness.

This bodes well for this grand old publication. We encourage you to join us in lauding its mission to preserve and continue the heritage of our ancestors.

Wesołego Nowego Roku!

Happy New Year to all our readers! We wish you happiness, health, and prosperity in 2011! We thank you for your support and encouragement through the years, and hope your fascination with our shared heritage never wanes. Your interest in things Polish continues to be the driving force behind the Polish American Journal.

We send Happy New Year wishes to newscissors, advertisers, and the fraternal benefit societies who make the Polish American Journal their official publication. Your untiring dedication to this publication has given the paper an outstanding reputation, not only within American Polonia, but across globe.

Polish Union of America

continued from cover

was the focus of a 2005 State of New York Insurance Department report that declared it did not have sufficient funds in reserve.

"This was one of our plans to make sure that none of our members would lose any money or any liens would be set up on them," said Jozwiak. "This was the best way to go so they could be secured with their investment."

Jozwiak said the Polish Union of America's outlined a Strategic Plan, which has three objectives: to protect its policyholders in their insurance and investment in the fraternal; to build up its investment portfolio in compliance with the changes and restrictions required by the New York State Insurance Department as well as cut expenses and maintain operational efficiency; and "to continue to promote our culture,

traditions and benefits for the Polish Union of America to be around for our children and our grandchildren for future generations to enjoy our beloved Society."

Jozwiak said the agreement with MetLife secures the policyholders insurance and investments without any loss or liens placed on members.

The Polish Union will continue to be owned and operated from its headquarters in West Seneca, N.Y.

Will TIME Say Hitler Was French?

NEW YORK — Don't be surprised if TIME Magazine ever says Adolf Hitler was a Frenchman. Or a Dutchman. Or maybe an Italian.

Why? Because TIME showed an inclination to follow in the path of other media giants like Associated Press and the *New York Times* in a strange and misleading way of reporting on Holocaust history.

On their pages, some of Hitler's victims are made to look like the perpetrators.

In its Nov. 29, 2010 issue (Brief History) TIME made reference to the Sobibor death camp as "Poland's death camp." But, in fact, it was Germany's camp, not Poland's.

The Germans established and operated the camp during their occupation of Poland in World War II. Jews were the primary victims the Germans murdered there but Poles and others also died alongside the Jews.

"Nowhere else is Holocaust history as distorted and as misrepresented as it is about Poland," said Michael Preisler, co-chair of the Holocaust Documentation Committee of the Polish American Congress.

"TIME just gave us a clear example how such misrepresentations are done and how the Polish people get blamed for the atrocities the Germans committed," he said.

For many years, Preisler and his committee have been protesting what he calls "the ugly travesty" of the media's efforts to avoid using the word "German" in their stories about the concentration camps the Germans operated in Poland.

As a Polish Catholic who survived more than three years as a prisoner of the Germans in Auschwitz, it appears he has good reason to become upset when a Polish label is put on a German crime.

The explanation Preisler and his committee usually get after they send their protest to an offending newspaper or magazine is that the writer said the camp was "Polish" instead of "German" because the camp was geographically located in Poland.

The Polish American Congress considers this type of answer nothing more than a "lame excuse." Why would the location of the camp be more important information than being told who operated the camp and did the killing inside it?

"When we see such convoluted reasoning in the media, then TIME Magazine might as well say Hitler became a Frenchman when he left Germany and went to Paris to congratulate his generals for their victory over France in 1940."

POLISH AMERICAN JOURNAL

Dedicated to the Promotion and Continuance of Polish American Culture • Established 1911

USPS 437-220 / ISSN 0032-2792

The Polish American Journal is published monthly in five editions (Buffalo, Polish Beneficial Association, Association of Sons of Poland, The Union of Poles in America and National editions) by:

PANAGRAPHS, INC., P.O. BOX 328, BOSTON, NY 14025-0328

PHONE: (716) 312-8088 / E-MAIL: info@polamjournal.com

INTERNET: www.polamjournal.com

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POSTMASTER—Send address changes to:

POLISH AMERICAN JOURNAL, P.O. BOX 328, BOSTON, NY 14025-0328

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This paper mailed on or before
December 30. The February
2011 edition will be mailed on or
before **January 28, 2011.**

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"What one does for others, Lives forever"

Ronald Syslo, C.E.O.

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7th Annual Poetry Contest Invites Polonia Participants

by Peter Obst

Mielec, a town best known in Poland for its aircraft industry, now exports airplanes and aircraft components to customers around the world. It is also home to an international poetry competition, held each year at the Pedagogical Library. There are three categories: Adult, Juvenile, and Polonia. The top prize for the first two categories is the Silver Quill of the Mayor of Mielec; the grand prize in the Polonia category is the Eagle of the Senate of the Polish Republic. Senator Wladyslaw Ortyl, who represents the region in Parliament, and Janusz Chodorowski, mayor of Mielec are honorary patrons of the event. For runner-ups there are lesser prizes and a number of honorable mention awards. All poems that clear the hurdle into the finals are published in a commemorative chapbook.



Entries are being accepted now for the judging which will take place at the end of May 2011 (deadline for submission is March 25, 2011).

Entrants are permitted one poem of up to 30 lines in the Polish language. Submission is anonymous; a code word is used to identify the poem and poet.

Experienced and aspiring poets who would like to submit entries to the 7th Tourney of the All-Poland and Polonia Poetry Competition should check the website of the Pedagogical Library, or look at the following web page: www.polishcultureacpc.org/poetry

Peter Obst is Polonia laureate of the 5th Tourney.

Law Calls for Balance

WARSAW — The Polish Parliament approved a new bill which states that at least thirty-five per cent of all candidates running for office in Polish elections must be female. The effort seeks to promote greater balance. Currently, about twenty percent of members are female.

*A Happy, Healthy,
and Prosperous
New Year to my
Kanty Prep Brothers!*



**MONSIGNOR
BERNARD
WITKOWSKI**

Marternity BVM Parish
Philadelphia

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QUOTES / compiled from news sources

It's Times Like These

"It wasn't a problem for me. I think it's a shame we have to go through this, but these are the times we're in. At least I know I'm going to get there safely."

— *Air passenger* **Barbara Chapleski**, who was not asked by the TSA to pass through the full-body scanner, nor was she subjected to a pat-down. *If she was asked to do either, she would have obliged without hesitating.*

"Building Jesus is an interesting idea, but I'm afraid we can't beat Rio."

— *Swiebodzin, Poland resident* **Piotr Pinio**, on the new statue of Jesus Christ, which is taller than the famous statue of Christ the Redeemer that gazes over Rio de Janeiro.

"I tried to get it on [the Council's agenda], but met with nothing but opposition."

— *Retiring Las Vegas Municipal Judge* **Betsy Kolkoski**, who told the City Council to eliminate her job after she retires this year. *Kolkoski said one-fourth of her time is spent handling routine traffic issues, which can be handled by a second traffic commissioner, thus freeing up all the judges for criminal cases and specialty courts.*

"A new book called 'Columbus: The Untold Story' claims that Christopher Columbus was not Italian, but actually the son of an exiled

Polish king. Well, that would certainly explain why he missed India by 15,000 miles."

— *NBC's Saturday Night Live "Weekend Update" anchor* **Seth Meyers**. *The joke was booed by the audience.*

"Maybe one day the American Congress will find a good reason to finally lift the visa restrictions which we think are very unfair and completely unjustified. Maybe one day here in Washington people will treat Poland as a reliable and important partner in the European Union, not just some country with sentimental links,"

— *Mikolaj Dowgielewicz, Poland's Secretary of State for European Affairs, being interviewed by The Cable, referring to Poland's longstanding request to be included in the State Department's Visa Waiver Program, which currently allows citizens from 36 countries to enter the United States and stay for up to 90 days without first obtaining a visa.*

"I guess he's come to the realization, like everyone else, that Marxist-Leninist governments do not function."

— *Jaime Suchlicki, of the University of Miami's Research Institute for Cuban Studies, on Fidel Castro's saying, "The Cuban model doesn't even work for us anymore."*

Columbus

continued from cover

only way Columbus could have persuaded the King of Spain to finance his journey across the Atlantic Ocean was to be from a royal family. For some reason, Rosa believes, Columbus hid the true identity of his father.

A U.S. historian, James T. McDonough, said he first thought Rosa's premise was "another nutty conspiracy theory." But McDonough added, "I now believe that Columbus is guilty of huge fraud carried out over two decades against his patrons."

"Rosa's findings have been steadily gaining followers as the evidence comes to light," the *Daily Mail's* story stated. It added a comment from Portuguese historian Jose Carlos Calazans that Rosa's book "will forever change the way we view our history."

At age 22 Columbus started working for Genoese merchants in the Mediterranean and later was part of a special trading expedition to northern Europe. Historians say navigators in Columbus' time thought the world was round – not flat – but didn't know big the earth was.

After getting the financial backing for his voyage in 1492, Columbus miscalculated the distance. He landed in the Bahamas but thought he'd reached the coast of China. He made three more journeys in hopes of finding Asia and all the while set up Spanish colonies, the *Daily Mail* account stated.

— *Rewritten by Jim Rygelski*

Reasons to Buy Life Insurance from a Polish American Fraternal Benefit Society

American Polonia's fraternal benefit societies were founded as mutual aid societies for the newly arrived. Over the past 100-plus years, these organizations have helped millions of Poles and their descendants by providing both financial assistance and guidance in assimilating to the American way of life.

Today, fraternal benefit societies offer more than financial benefits. Community and human needs, not always met by governmental bodies, are often addressed by fraternal. Through hands-on charitable and patriotic work, fraternal make a difference in the lives of individuals, communities and the nation.

When you join a Polish American fraternal benefit society, you contribute to a way of life that has sustained our people for generations.

1. Money, should something happen to you.

2. It's a supplement to your retirement.
3. To provide a way to peace of mind and security in old age.
4. It's a savings plan.
5. It's a way to borrow money.
6. You are contributing to the continuation of our Polish traditions and heritage.
7. Academic scholarships and grants for members and their children.
8. As a new outlet for social activities such as organized tours, trips, language classes, theater parties, golf outings, picnics, and children's parties, to name a few.
9. A subscription to the monthly publication, The Polish American Journal.
10. A way to give back to your community by participation in volunteer efforts.
11. A way to support organizations that promote our shared Polish heritage.
12. To help pay for your children's education.

Call a Polish American fraternal near you and see what it has to offer. You will be surprised to find out all that you are missing.

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A Polish American's Connection to Katyn

continued from cover

pointed out that two of the victims of the massacre were from Buffalo, the city where I grew up and where the American branch of my family has called home for many years. As I took a closer look at Andy's photos, I noticed one of the two victims had the same last name as my maternal grandparents. Reserve Lt. Henryk Franciszek Adamski, according to the information in the photo, was born in Buffalo in 1913 and later became a Polish citizen in 1932. That rang a bell.

I wish I had complete records of my family going back to the time that the legendary brothers Lech, Czech, and Rus founded the Slavic nations, but I don't. Much of my family's history is yet to be researched, and sadly we have lost contact with most family members who chose to remain in their beloved Poland. Fortunately, however, I do have fairly accurate records on the Adamskis. Sure enough, according to the Adamski family tree, my grandfather's youngest brother, Bronislaw had a son who was born the same year as the soldier in the photo and died in 1940, the year of the massacre.

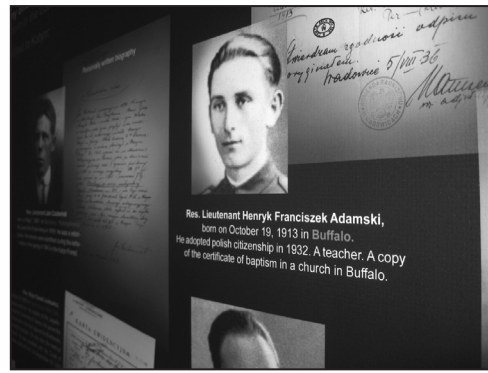
I am sure you can sense the dramatic conclusion to this story. I drove to the exhibit to see if I could find out more about this individual and whether or not he was my relative. I was in fact prepared to spend hours combing through church records to satisfy my curiosity, but it didn't take long for me to discover what I needed to know. Directly above Lieutenant Adamski's exhibit photo was a picture of a baptismal document that included information that matched my family records; the first and last names of his parents and the names of his baptismal sponsors left no doubt that my mom's cousin was among the many thousands of Polish soldiers and in-

nocent citizens who were brutally murdered in or near Russia's Katyn Forest. I shivered when I saw my babcia's name listed as Henryk's godmother on the baptismal certificate. This chilling discovery saddened me deeply, not only because a family member just one year younger than my mom and most likely one of her childhood playmates was a victim of such an awful tragedy, but also because Poland has suffered so much. Certainly every Polish family has been touched in profoundly tragic ways by the countless atrocities carried out by Poland's invaders over the years. My discovery made me feel that even ocean barriers and the passage of time cannot guarantee those of us living in North America shelter from history's fury.

My family's connection to Katyn was of course a great shock to me, but there is more to it than Lieutenant Adamski's tragic murder.

THE REST OF THE STORY. While conducting further research on my family, I discovered there was more to this story than the tragedy of the 1940 massacre. The heart-wrenching story of Lt. Adamski's wife, Stanislaw, and his daughter, Danuta, represents yet another dark chapter of Polish history and should not be overlooked. Stanislaw, and Danuta, were among the estimated 1,500,000 Poles that were deported to the Soviet Union in 1940 and forced to work in remote labor camps.¹ One can imagine how shocked I was to learn the brutal details of their ten-year-long struggle for survival and freedom.

For whatever reason, perhaps because she was a teacher, Stanislaw and her daughter were both deported in 1940 to a labor camp near Kotlas, northeast of Moscow. Stanislaw was thirty-three years old and Danuta was just three years old at the time. They lived there for



PANEL displaying Res. Lt. Henry Adamski, who was born in Buffalo and murdered in the Katyn Forest.

eighteen months. Old men gave them bread to eat, and Danuta managed to survive because her mother was lucky enough to have found a goat to feed her milk. In time, they were able to leave Kotlas and made their way south to Uzbekistan because the status of Polish deportees in the Soviet Union began to change when Hitler invaded the Soviet Union in June 1941. Polish exiles that could prove they had a relative in the Polish Army were allowed to travel south in search of freedom and the Polish Army. It was the Soviet Union's intention that the Polish refugees would help fight the German army, which was rapidly advancing into Soviet territory.² Along the way, many children perished after having slipped off an icy barge into a river near the Aral Sea. Still unaware of her husband's fate, Stanislaw had no chance of ever finding her husband among the ranks of the Polish Army. Eventually, they were led to a labor camp where they were forced to work the land and grind grain.

One day a friend was told she could leave Uzbekistan because her husband was the brother of a high-ranking general. Hoping the

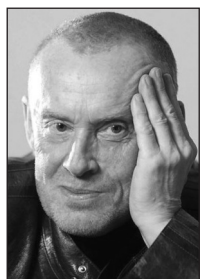
guards would not check her documents closely, Stanislaw escaped from Russia by posing as her friend's sister and by bribing a guard with her husband's boots. From there they travelled to a refugee camp in Tanganyika (Tanzania) in Africa, where conditions were greatly improved. However, it was not until 1950 that they were permitted to travel to Australia and begin a new life. Recent correspondence with Danuta reveals that the list of the Katyn victims became known to her and her mother in Australia when they searched through Adam Moszynski's "Lista Katynska" and discovered that Lt. Henryk Adamski was among those murdered in Charkov, one of mass murder sites south of Katyn. In time, Stanislaw Adamski remarried. She passed away in 2003 at the age of 96. Her daughter Danuta married and lives in Perth, Australia.

Since learning of her whereabouts, I have been able to correspond with Danuta and to reassure her that her newly found friends and family in the States are grateful for her father's sacrifice and stand in admiration of her family's courage along with that of countless other victims who shared their ordeal. From my part, I can rejoice that I have found a long-lost Polish cousin, yet I wonder how many other stories like the Adamskis will never be told.

1. <http://www.immi.gov.au/media/publications/refugee/langfitt/langfitt1.htm>
2. <http://www.immi.gov.au/media/publications/refugee/langfitt/langfitt15.htm>

The reader is encouraged to read the publication, *The General Langfitt Story: Polish Refugees Recount Their Experiences of Exile, Dispersal and Resettlement*, which recounts the plight of countless Poles that were relocated to Soviet labor camps but ultimately resettled in Australia.

Olbrychski pairs with Angelina Jolie



Legend-ary Polish actor **Daniel Olbrychski** appears with actress Angelina Jolie in the recent film *Salt*, as Vassily Orlov, the Russian

defector and spy master. He is best known for leading roles in several

Andrzej Wajda movies. Making his film debut at age 19 in Jerzy Lipman's *Ashes* (1965), the actor went on to become one of Poland's favorite film stars. Handsome and athletic, Olbrychski studied at the Warsaw School of Drama. Over his career, he has worked with some of Europe's most respected directors. He made his first appearance in American film in *The Unbearable Lightness of Being* (1988).

defector and spy master. He is best known for leading roles in several

Visa Delay ...

continued from cover

visa," said Kosciuszko Foundation President Alex Storzynski in the *New York Sun*. "Poland's neighbors were given this present by Obama last year, but for Poles — bupkis."

In 2008, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Slovakia, and South Korea were added to the program, meaning that their citizens could travel to America without a visa. Yet Poland was left off the list because of an arcane formula used in the interview process that guesses whether the visitor might overstay his time limit in the United States.

Komorowski was pleased the visa question came up at the press conference.

It's nice for me to hear President Obama reaffirm that we have talked about it. I take these declarations with good faith," said Komorowski. "I feel simply committed to say that Polish public opinion completely does not understand why all the neighbors of Poland, the neighborhood of Poland, can use that visa waiver program and we can't."

In appreciation for the use of Polish troops, the Obama Administration has offered to station F-16 fighter jets and Hercules planes on Polish soil starting in 2013 on a temporary basis, a far cry from the Patriot missile sites promised by the Bush Administration. (See sidebar, right).

GROWING FRUSTRATION. Poles see the stationing of U.S. aircraft on their soil as a token gesture. And while Poland's diminishing respect for the United States is not news in Warsaw, it was nonetheless underlined by two secret cables posted on WikiLeaks.

According to mutinous website, cables written by Victor Ashe near the end of his five-year term as U.S. ambassador to Poland show the Polish government — and perhaps Ashe himself — growing deeply frustrated by its dealings with Obama's administration.

In a dispatch from the U.S. Embassy in Warsaw, Ashe warned the State Department on Feb. 13, 2009, that Polish defense officials expected to see operational missiles, "not potted plants," as part of a Patriot missile battery in Poland. In another cable, Ashe reported that Poland would see significant U.S. force reductions in Europe as the latest in a series of disappointments with the United States.

"Many Poles see this as part of a broader regional trend, a downgrading of U.S. interest in Central and Eastern Europe," Ashe wrote Aug. 28, 2009.

Ashe declined in an interview to elaborate on the cables, saying they were simply "an honest reflection of what I heard and observed at the time I was in Poland."

Expert on Polish-American Relations Says Relationship is Symbolic

(POLAND.PL) — An expert on American Affairs, Dr. Tomasz Pludowski believes that **deployment of U.S. aircraft in Poland will have only symbolic meaning.** United States President Obama and Polish President Komorowski announced that U.S. Air Force units will be deployed in Poland for training purposes.

Dr. Pludowski, an expert on American politics of Collegium Civitas, said to Polish Radio that those aircraft will not be able to defend Poland against any attacks. Apart from that, any attack on Poland — especially from the East — is very unlikely.

According to Pludowski, the United States does not consider Russia a threat. The Middle East conflicts, the issue of Afghanistan and Pakistan and the Iran's nuclear ambitions are considered the biggest threats to the United States today. Poland cannot play a role in solving local problems, simply because there are no conflicts in Central Europe.

Americans, Pludowski believes, understand that Poland expects the U.S. politics of patronage to be continued. Deployment of American aircraft in Poland will meet those expectations, but, Pludowski said, the United States wants to deviate from that type of relationships with Europe.

Speaking about U.S. visas for Poles, Pludowski explained that the rules for granting visa free entry are the same for all countries. If the percentage of visa denials exceeds certain threshold, visa requirements are not abolished. This is why visas are abolished for most European countries, but not for Poland. Anyway, the decisions on visas will be taken by the U.S. Congress not the president.

As for the Polish-American economic cooperation Pludowski thinks that it will be concerned primarily with the extraction of shale gas.

Pludowski believes that the visit of Bronislaw Komorowski to the Holocaust Memorial Museum in Washington will be well received by Americans. Poland for many years has a reputation of being the anti-Semitic country, and the United States considers Israel as one of its most important allies.

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Polish Youngstown Welcomes Mazowsze

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio — You've always wanted to dance with Mazowsze ... here was your chance. "An experience of a lifetime" ... "transformative" ... "a home run" — these are some of the descriptions that we have heard describing the events that Polish Youngstown held during their weekend with the Mazowsze — the National Song and Dance Ensemble of Poland," said **Audrea Cika Heschmeyer**, Director of Polish Youngstown.

The folk dance and choral workshop attracted more than 100 children, young people and adult dancers and singers from throughout the eastern United States.

as this was never experienced by Mazowsze during the previous tours of the United States. Eager enthusiasts thronged to the first folk dance workshops abroad in our history, even from remote Detroit, Philadelphia and New York."

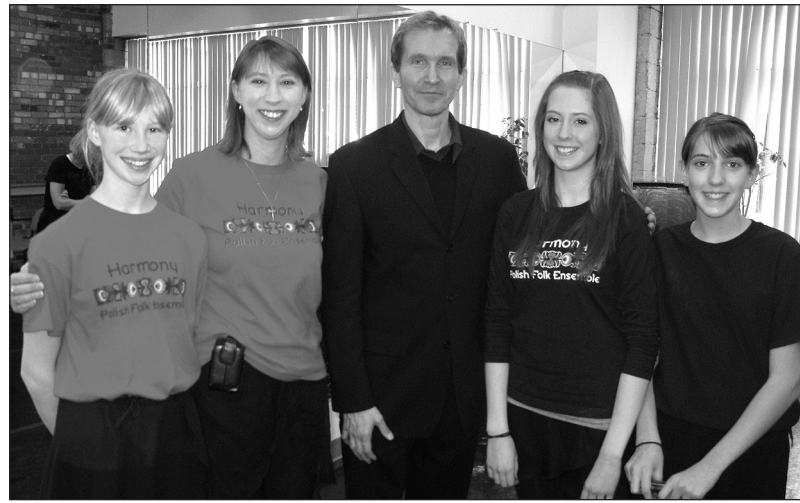
Representatives attended from 13 groups, as well as folklore enthusiasts and dancers from *Ballet Western Reserve*. Participating groups included: *Dunajec Song & Dance Ensemble* (Detroit, Mich.), *Echoes of Poland* (Toledo, Ohio), *Górale* (Parma, Ohio), *Harmony Dancers* (Buffalo, N.Y.), *Krakowiaki Polish Folk Dancers* (Baltimore, Md.), *Krakowiaki Polish Folk Circle*



Barbara Kazimierzuk speaks with Vocal soloist Filip Micek and Chief Choreographer Witold Zapala.



Polish American Folk Dance Company with Artistic Director Ryszard Grabowski.



PAJ Culture Editor Staś Kmieć with members of Buffalo's Harmony Dancers.

Coming back after a 30-year hiatus, the world-renowned group selected Youngstown for its first-ever, public workshop in the United States. The 5-hour session on December 5 introduced participants to the creative minds that make this magnificent group legendary, and provided them with the practical information and step work they can incorporate into your own troupes, choirs and children's groups when they return home.

The instructors included: **Witold Zapala** — Chief Choreographer and Artistic Visionary; Artistic Director **Ryszard Grabowski**; **Wioletta Milczuk** — Company Ballet Mistress; **Mariusz Kolinko** — Choral Director; and American **Staś Kmieć** — U.S. Mazowsze spokesman, NYC theater/dance choreographer and PBS Polish culture expert; along with dancers from the company — **Anna Paś**, **Marcin Mierzejewski**, **Piotr Zalipski** and vocal soloist **Filip Micek**.

"It was not your typical day for Mazowsze," said Michał Haber, Mazowsze vocalist and public relations spokesperson. "A day such

(Youngstown), *Lajkonik Dancers* (Columbus, Ohio), *Living Traditions Folk Ensemble* (Brecksville, Ohio), *Piast Folk Song and Dance Ensemble* (Cleveland), *P.K.M. Polish Dancers of Philadelphia* (*Polskie Kółko Miedzykolegialne*), *Polish American Folk Dance Company of New York*, *Polish Heritage Dancers* (Buffalo, N.Y.), and the St. Stanislaus Polish Choir (Youngstown).

PAJ Culture Editor and Mazowsze historian Staś Kmieć not only set the stage with his historical perspective — "Meet Mazowsze" and "A Peek Behind the Curtain," but led a lively Q&A with legendary choreographer Witold Zapala. He also offered a discussion on authentic vs. stylization, and practical tips on recreating costumes.

Dances included: the Podhale mountain region, Opoczno *Polka Trablanka*, *Łowicz Polka Drygana* and *Oberek* along with vocalization, singing tips, and arrangements of "Szła dziewczeczka" and "Cieszyn Medley."

That evening, the 18-piece orchestra and 20-member choral ensemble performed a program of

koledy Polish Christmas carols at the **Polish Arts Club of Youngstown** Annual Wigilia Dinner. Chair **Angela Messenger** combined the performance event with the traditional dinner, which was a fitting way to conclude the Polish American Congress' 75th Anniversary year.

Prior to Mazowsze's arrival, NBC affiliate station WFMJ Anchor **Mike Case**, dressed in a *Kraków* costume, conducted three live interviews promoting the weekend and the company's performance in Cleveland. Staś Kmieć gave a background on Mazowsze and explained Polish costumes. Local **Cathy Pilat Katrenich**, choreographer of The Living Traditions Folk Ensemble relayed her experience — she first heard the beautiful songs of Mazowsze when she was three years old; she was mesmerized with these melodies and then saw them perform and was hooked.

It seems everyone watched the program — telephones were ringing and the town was talking about "that Polish thing Mike did in the morning." "I can tell you I'm still hearing about it," said Mike Case.

Ballet Western Reserve sponsored master classes with Staś Kmieć, in conjunction with the Mazowsze tour, while he was in Youngstown. The *Mazurka* and elements of classical Polish Character Dance were taught to an enthusiastic array of ballet students and regional dancers.

On Monday, December 6, the entire Mazowsze troupe performed at the State Theatre in Cleveland. *Polish Youngstown* reserved a bloc of tickets that included a cast party with Mazowsze after the show — sponsored by the **Polish American Congress**, **Union of Poles** and **Cleveland Society of Poles**.

Polish Arts Club of Elmira Hosts ACPC Board Meeting

ELMIRA, N.Y. — The American Council for Polish Culture (ACPC) held its Fall 2010 Board meeting in Elmira. ACPC President Debbie Majka and Dr. Maria Winnicka, president of the ACPC Affiliate Polish Arts Club of Elmira cooperated to make this meeting one of accomplishments and enjoyment of Polish culture.

Majka presided over the business sessions wherein various committee chairs and coordinators presented their reports.

During the course of the business sessions, Majka presented a plaque and a framed Certificate of Appreciation to Raymond J. Winieski, MA, Ed. The plaque was a Career Achievement Award in appreciation of his support for the goals of ACPC in spreading knowledge of Polish Achievements.

Board members were treated to a distinguished luncheon speaker, Dr. Frank Kozłowski, who disclosed fascinating aspects of the life and accomplishments of Ignacy Jan Paderewski.

To celebrate Chopin's 200th Anni-

versary of his birth, Winnicka and her committee planned a concert honoring Chopin's creative genius. The ACPC is grateful to Marilyn Kozacko for making arrangements to hold the concert at the beautiful high ceilinged auditorium in Elmira College.

During the reception, which followed the concert, ACPC members felt honored by the presence of Elmira College President Thomas Meier and his wife Mila. They learned from Richard Kozacko, a personal friend of the Meiers, that Dr. Meier is the 12th President of the college and has held that honor since 1987.

Members and officers of the ACPC were somewhat overwhelmed by their feelings of comradeship and joy after attending the Fall Board Meeting.

Richard Wiermanski announced that the next ACPC Board Meeting will be held in April 2011 in Chicago, hosted by the Polish Arts Club of Chicago, Dr. Vivian Walkosz, president.

— Jo Louise Winters
ACPC PR Chair

Pulaski Scholarships for Advanced Studies 2011

PHILADELPHIA — The Pulaski Scholarships for Advanced Studies program, which was initially endowed by the Conrad R. Walas family, is administered solely by the American Council for Polish Culture (ACPC).

Qualifications: Applicant must be a citizen of the United States of America and of Polish ancestry. Applicant must be a classified graduate student enrolled at an accredited university in the United States and must have completed at least one year of studies at the graduate level. Prior winners of an ACPC Pulaski Scholarship are ineligible.

Qualified applicants must send all of the materials described in the Council's website www.polishcultureacpc.org so that they are all received on or before March 15, 2011. Original copies of all materials must be mailed to the Chairman and duplicate copies to the other four ACPC Pulaski Scholarship Committee members.

At least one scholarship grant of \$5,000 is available for the 2011 competition. Questions concerning the requirements should be directed to Mr. Winters, (508) 949-0160, mwinters@charter.net.

All materials submitted by applicants will become part of the records of the American Council for Polish Culture and will not be returned. Late, incomplete or unsigned applications/documents will not be accepted or returned for correction. The decisions of the ACPC Pulaski Scholarships Committee are final and not subject to review.

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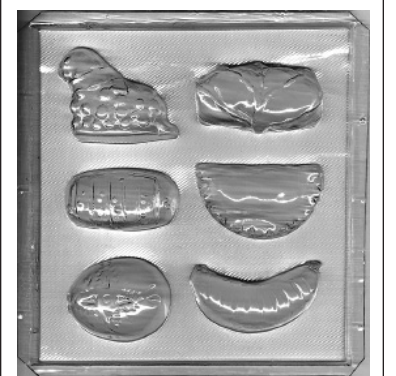
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Bishop vs. Governor on Civil Unions

Bishop Thomas J. Paprocki, (inset, right) RC bishop of Springfield, Ill., cautioned Illinois governor Pat Quinn (inset, below) that his actions with regard to a bill establishing same-sex civil unions are clearly against Church teachings. Quinn asserted that his faith led him to support the bill. The bishop noted, "If he wishes to speak as a Catholic, then he is accountable to Catholic authority and the Catholic Church does not support civil unions or other measures that are contrary to the natural moral law."



The bill drew general opposition from Chicago's Francis Cardinal George as well as the Catholic Conference of Illinois due to its potential impact on the Church's work in adoption and foster care.

OFFENSIVE ARTWORK REMOVED. Responding to a barrage of criticism from the Catholic League and members of the House of Representatives, the National Portrait Gallery of the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C. removed a video from one of its ongoing exhibitions and apologized for its contents. The video, called "A Fire in My Belly" was created by the late Pol-Am artist **David Wojnarowicz**. The offensive segment showed a crucified Jesus with ants crawling over him.

In defending the video, Martin Sullivan, director of the Gallery said, "The piece, which was made in the late '80s in Mexico, had much more to do with the reality of the suffering of the AIDS epidemic in

Latin American culture, with that vivid, colourful imagery and sometimes shocking metaphors."

Wojnarowicz was a highly acclaimed *avant garde* artist in New York from the late 1970s through the 1980s. He died of AIDS-related complications in 1992 at the age of 37.

STO LAT TO ... Fr. Charles Jan DiMascola on being honored by the Polish Center of Discovery and Learning at Elms College in Chicopee, Mass. DiMascola, whose mother was Polish, grew up in a Polish neighborhood in Wilbraham, Mass. Celebrating his Polish heritage, he taught Polish studies at Palmer High School and served Polish congregations as a Roman Catholic priest. He was pastor for 24 years of Our Lady of Częstochowa parish in Turners Falls, Mass., and is the author of a book on Polish martyrs during World War II.

St. Stanislaw Soltys, canonized by Pope Benedict XVI at a ceremony at the Vatican in October. He devoted his life to caring for the poor in Kraków in the mid-1400s and was known as the "Apostle of the Eucharist" for his taking Communion to the sick and lonely.

Stanislaw Cardinal Dziwisz, archbishop of Kraków, on receiving the Knights of Columbus' Gaudium et Spes Award. The award was established in 1992 to recognize individuals who have made outstanding contributions to both the Catholic Church and to society.

Mr. Krzysztof Orzechowski on being named territorial deputy of the Knights of Columbus in Poland. Since the introduction of the Knights to Poland five years ago, the Order's presence has grown to 25 councils throughout the country with a membership of more than 1,400.

Prime Bishop Anthony Mikovsky of the Polish national Catholic Church on his installation at prime bishop. Elected at the

church's synod in October, Prime Bishop Mikovsky replaces Bishop Nemkovich for an eight-year term. In addition to his role as editor of the church's paper *Rola Boża/God's Field*, bishop Mikovsky also served on the P.N.C.-R.C. Dialogue Commission.

Gerda Klein on receiving the Presidential Medal of Freedom. Born in Bielsko, Poland in Silesia, her parents were killed at Auschwitz while she was sent to labor camps in Germany and Czechoslovakia. She married Kurt Klein, one of the U.S. soldiers who liberated her, and eventually settled in Buffalo, N.Y. They established the Gerda and Kurt Klein Foundation which promotes tolerance, respect and empowerment of students through education and community service. She speaks about her Holocaust experiences and wrote a memoir entitled *All but My Life*.

RESCUER AND RESCUED MEET.

Sara Marmurek, a Holocaust survivor from Poland currently residing in Toronto, was reunited with **Wladyslaw Misiuna** who saved her life from the Nazis in World War II. He persuaded the prison camp guards to let her work on his rabbit farm, and provided her with food, medicine and clothing and the will to live, which helped her survive her eventual deportation to Auschwitz. He was arrested for his rescue efforts but escaped captivity. They were reunited after 65 years through the efforts of the Jewish Foundation for the Righteous, a unique non-profit organization dedicated to identifying, honouring and financially supporting non-Jews who risked their lives to save Jews during the Holocaust.

HAPPY ANNIVERSARY TO ... Holy Cross PNCC parish in Wilkes-Barre, Penn., celebrating 110 years. **Fr. Senior Thaddeus Dymkowski** celebrated the anniversary Mass and a letter of congratulations from **Prime Bishop Robert Nemkovich** was read. Very Rev. Dymkowski has served the parish since 1972.

What Does Your Polish Name Mean?

Most Polish last names originated for some reason. NOWAK was the new guy in town, WIŚNIEWSKI came from Wiśniewo (Cherrywood), WÓJCIK was the village mayor's son and KAMIŃSKI hailed from the village of Kamień (Rockville).

For an analysis of the meaning and derivation of your last name, how many people share it, where they live and whether a coat of arms goes with it, please airmail a \$16 check or money order (adding \$10 for each additional surname) to: Robert Strybel, ul. Kaniowska 24, 01-529 Warsaw, Poland.

You will also get a bonus contact sheet including genealogical Web sites, data bases, groups and professional genealogists who can help you trace your ancestral roots. More information on this at: research60@gmail.com.

GENEALOGY

Trip to Poland

For those of you contemplating a trip to Poland in 2011, you might want to explore Debbie Greenlee's website. Not only does she share beautiful photos of numerous villages, but under "My Trips," her travel diaries. These include the many sights, sounds, and tastes of Poland, as well as Debbie's very personal experiences along the way, leaving the reader with a much better feel for the country and its people. Here is an example of her writing:

"After *obiad* (dinner) we walked to the festival. This was the most I had walked in Bukowsko, ever! I am usually driving everywhere and photographing what I need. This was a pleasant change. At the festival I bought copies of all the "Kwartalnik," Bukowsko's quarterly news magazine, I could find. I also purchased some Bukowsko postcards, a folk CD by the local group, "Bukowianie." I took a pho-

tograph of the biggest cotton candy (*wata curowko*) I'd ever seen. It was bigger than a person's head! The festival included two bounce houses and balloons for the children as well as beer for the adults. People could also buy chances to win prizes which ranged from toys to socks to household cleaners. There was an award winning display of breads but none for sale! This festival needs snack foods such as buns and cheese like they sell on the streets in Zakopane. They also needed more crafts. Two booths held baskets of all sizes (couldn't get those home) and art work from the University of Folklore in Wola Sękowa. Due to the weight restrictions of the airlines I now had to buy things according to their size and weight."

Visit: www.polishfamily.com/p4e/index.html

— Polish Genealogical Society of America

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KATYŃ: JUSTICE DELAYED OR JUSTICE DENIED?

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Katyń Symposium dealing with the murder of Polish elites by the Soviets in WWII is free and open to the public. Join us in person by making a reservation on line at: law.case.edu/lectures or join us via webcast. For information call (330) 666-7251.

This Symposium is made possible in part by the Ohio Humanities Council, a state affiliate of the National Endowment for the Humanities, College of Liberal Arts & Social Sciences of the Cleveland State University, Polish Army Veterans Association, Kresy-Siberia Foundation USA, College of Arts & Sciences of the University of Akron, Polish National Alliance, OSU Center for Slavic & East European Studies, National Katyń Memorial Foundation, and generous individual donors.

MODLITWY / Prayers

PUBLICATION OF PRAYERS. The Polish American Journal gladly accepts prayers ads for publication. They must be received by the 10th of each month, prior to the month of publication, and must be pre-paid at the cost of \$15.00 each, which can be paid by check or charge. If you have any questions regarding this policy, please call 1 (800) 422-1275 or (716) 312-8088.

PRAYER TO THE SACRED HEART OF JESUS. May the Sacred Heart of Jesus be praised, adored, loved, preserved and glorified throughout the world now and forever. The Sacred Heart of Jesus, pray for us. St. Jude, worker of miracles, pray for us. St. Jude, Helper of the Helpless, pray for us. Praise to you, Lord Jesus Christ, for the help of your servant St. Jude in listening to my prayers. Say this prayer nine times for nine days. By the end

of the eighth day, your prayer will be answered. It has never been known to fail. Publication must be promised. Thank you Sacred Heart of Jesus and St. Jude for prayers answered. I.C.S.

PRAYER TO ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST. O Angelic St. John! Jesus loved thee so much that He permitted thee to repose on His sacred bosom at the Last Supper; O favorite disciple of our divine Master, whom He appointed the son and protector of His most holy Mother, pray for us; obtain for us a special, a most fervent devotion to Our Lord in the Most Holy Sacrament and to the Blessed Virgin Mary; obtain for us, also, the lights and graces we may need, perfect conformity to the divine will, and perseverance in the following of Christ and the imitation of Mary. Amen. M.F.A.

OUR TRADITIONS

Candlemas: Matki Boskiej Gromnicznej

by Staś Kmieć

Candlemas — the *Feast of the Presentation of the Lord*, known in Poland as (*Święto Ofiarowania Pańskiego, Matki Boskiej Gromnicznej (Mother of God of the Blessed Thunder Candle)*), is observed in the Catholic Church, on February 2. Due to the fact that the Orthodox Church in Poland and neighboring Slavic countries, use the Julian calendar (the so-called "old style"), that day now falls February 15 according to the Gregorian calendar (the Western, "new style").

In Polish folk tradition, the candle had the function of providing safety to the home and family from all evils. Beginning in the ninth century the faithful on this day would bring candles to church to be blessed (*gromnicami*). This name derives from the word "thunder" as the candles are lit during a storm and placed in the window with prayers for a safe distance of the danger.

In church, a procession is enacted with burning candles at the beginning of the liturgy. In the Mazowsze area, after returning home the candle flame once burned a cross on the ceiling beam or over the doorway. The lit candle would also be inserted into the hands of the dying as a means to see their way through to eternal life.



Candlemas in Central Poland's Kołbiel region.

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Zamość under German Occupation 1939-1945 / Sophie Hodorowicz Knab

The Children of Zamość

Part X

One of the most tragic episodes in history of the Zamość region during the events of World War II was the fate of the children. Each family brought into the Zamość camp underwent racial examination. Children and infants who met the criteria of racially valuable were forcibly separated from their parents by the Gestapo and lost their identities forever by being sent to Germany to be raised as Germans. The parents of these children were often sent to other parts Germany for forced labor and in the confusion and disorder of war lost track of the fate of their children forever. Children and infants who were determined to be neither appropriate for Germanization or unfit for work (too young to work in Germany) were sent to specially designated barracks in the camp where they often perished as a result of the hardships of living in barracks without care, without heat and without food, or died when they were shipped via special trains in cattle cars in freezing temperatures to some unknown village in the General Government under the care of elderly strangers.

IN YEARS AFTER THE WAR Julia Rodzik wrote of her experience as a child of Zamość:

"After the selections we were taken to Barrack #16. In previous years, it had served as a stable for horses. After passing through a large wooden door we found ourselves among masses of people on a muddy path that led through the whole barracks. Even though the temperature outside was in the teens, it was muddy under our feet - the hoar frost on the walls were melting from the warmth of all the people and drops of water were falling on the ground... [] On both sides we noticed wooden bunk beds filled to the rafters with children and the elderly who were taking care of the orphans. On the boards of the bunk beds you could only see the vestiges of straw, now mashed down to chaff. One good woman found

us some room on her bunk. We could sit down and set aside our meager bags... [] Morning and night we received a portion of clay-like bread and coffee and at mid-day a bowl of rutabaga soup. Some of the prisoners didn't have any dishes, so the hot liquid was poured into their dirty hats ... [] The lack of food was felt most by little Krzys (six month-old brother). Mother was losing her breast milk so he was dying little by little.

"Horse drawn wagons were brought to the front of the camp. We were taken to the station and loaded into overcrowded cars. The train moved towards some unknown destination. Tucked beneath my mother's arm, I started falling asleep. Then I heard the quiet cry of little Krzys who was breathing hard in my mother's arms. Frightened, I watched his every breath. I couldn't calm down. I shouted and started crying. After a while, he stopped breathing ... wrapped in a blanket, mother gave the body to the railway staff at the station in Mordy. Krzys was to be buried with the others that died on the journey."

THE FATE of the Zamość children and their deaths on the transports ran through Poland like wildfire and the Polish nation, even under the threat of being shot on the spot for any interference, responded. With the secret assistance of Polish railway workers, attempts were made to save the children.

Maria Piskorska wrote of her attempt to help:

"It was January 1943, for sure the 6th of January, the feast of the Three Kings, scoutmaster Ludwig Berger, agitated, told me that a transport of children from Zamość had arrived as the west railway station and the women were rushing there to take them. I quickly dressed in an old coat, threw on a wool scarf and stepped out with Ludwig.

"The street is dark and I quickly run over the Kierbiedza bridge to Targowa to Brzeska. Here near the fence, women are standing in complete silence, practically invisible in the dark. A cold and nasty wind was blowing, unfurling the scarves on their heads or backs. The women were moving slowly towards the gap in the fencing and only the closest standing next to the opening slipped away into the darkened street, carrying small bundles.

"Moving along towards the gap in the fence, I finally found myself on the other side. Beyond the fence were a few side tracks and on one of them stood a freight car. In the dark and blowing snow I saw railway men pulling children out of the window and one by one giving it to the nearest woman, who gave it to the next, who passed the child again, so that the child made its way to the woman by the fence who then carried the child away into the street.

"The darkness, the snow storm, the complete silence, the wind tugging at our clothes, the speed of the entire action and the tension, bewildered me. They were, for the most part small children, some were a few years older but no more than two or three years old. In the freight car you could hear crying and urgency. "Take this one, take that child." "Take my brother, he's dying, my sister, she's so sick." You could hear the whispers and the multitude of calls, "mama, I'm afraid."

"Suddenly a major confusion. 'Railway police!' Everyone disperses into the darkness. Many of us, who were unable to take a child, returned home in tears."

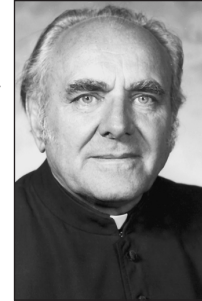
Excerpted and translated from *Wojenne Losy Dzieci Zamojszczyzny (The Wartime Fate of the Children of Zamość)*: Rodzik, Julia, editor. Zamość. 2007

POLAND FIGHTS / Douglas W. Jacobson

The Enduring Spirit of Christmas

Christmas is the most universally celebrated of all holidays in Western civilization. Through the millennia, the birth of Christ has been celebrated not only during times of peace and tranquility, but also during times of strife and war. It has been celebrated by soldiers singing hymns in trenches and foxholes. It has been celebrated by oppressed citizens of occupied countries, hiding from their oppressors in attics and cellars. It has been celebrated in concentration camps by captives as well as their captors.

The enduring spirit of Christmas is beautifully told in the following remembrance from Father Zdzislaw Peszkowski in his book, "Memoirs of a Prisoner of War in Kozielsk."



Father Zdzislaw Peszkowski

Father Peszkowski was a Polish officer-cadet during the September '39 campaign, and one of the few known prisoners of that Soviet POW camp to escape the massacre at the Katyn Forest.

"The only constant in our lives was faith in God's providence. It was strictly forbidden by our Soviet captors but in these nightmare days we prayed individually and jointly. Holy Mass was celebrated in great secrecy with one of our people on guard outside the cell block. The chalice was a tumbler, the paten a saucer. The host was made from flour stolen from the kitchen. The wine was made from some raisins I received from a Soviet guard in exchange for a pair of trousers he had taken a liking to. Obtaining the flour wasn't easy but I had a very moving experience because of it. One night, after the lights went out, when we weren't allowed to leave the barracks under threat of being shot, I snuck away to the kitchen. The cook, a man named Vanka, was astonished to see me and thought I'd gone mad. I told him my colleague

was sick and in need of some hot water and some flour. To my great surprise he brought me a tin of hot water and a few stale pancakes. I told him I needed flour. 'What for?' he asked. 'I want to make communion wafers,' I said in Polish because I didn't know the Russian word for 'communion.' His eyes lit up and he went to get some flour. Then he took me outside and asked

"The host was made from flour stolen from the kitchen. The wine was made from some raisins I received from a Soviet guard in exchange for a pair of trousers ..."

me to sit next to him on the steps. 'Are you Polish?' he asked. 'What do you think I can be?' I replied. 'I can only be a Pole.' He was silent for a moment, then in a calm voice, in a lovely eastern-accented Polish, he recited, 'Our Father who Art in Heaven.' Then, 'Hail Mary full of Grace,' and 'I believe in God, the Father Almighty.' He finished with, 'Our Lady of Czestochowa, Queen of Poland, pray for us.' Then he suddenly became himself. He stood up and said in Russian, 'Go now. This is just between the two of us. You understand.' Then he went back inside, slammed the door and swore like a trooper. After the New Year, Vanka disappeared and we never saw him again. That's the story of the flour for the host for a few Holy Masses and our traditional Christmas Eve wafer."

Father Peszkowski's simple tale reminds us that the spirit of Christ's birth is alive in the humblest of places as well as the grandest cathedrals.

Douglas W. Jacobson is the Polish-American author of the award-winning book, *Night of Flames: A Novel of World War Two*. Jacobson has been a frequent contributor to this newspaper and has written a second historical novel set in Poland in World War II. *The Katyn Order* will be released in May, 2011.

CIEKAWOSTKI / Martin S. Nowak

The Polish Warhorse

Many persons of Polish descent have distinguished themselves in U.S. military service, from the famed Kościuszko and Pułaski to General Krzyżanowski in the Civil War to Col. Francis Gabreski and Lt. Col. Matt Urbanowicz in World War II. But one man's heroism in World War I and beyond has largely been overlooked.

For more than two centuries the U.S. Marine Corps has promoted itself as the most elite of the service branches, always looking for "a few good men" to develop into proud, tough defenders of the nation's freedom. And very few of those men achieve the status of legend in the Marines. One of those was Marine Gunner Michael Wodarczyk.

Wodarczyk was born in Poland in 1891 and immigrated to the U.S. at age fourteen. He joined the Marines in 1912 and quickly made the rank of Gunnery Sergeant, or "Gunny." His legendary exploits started in 1915 when he fearlessly dashed into an explosives storage bunker to remove burning trash that could have set off a huge explosion on base.

When the United States entered World War I, Gunny Wodarczyk was

sent to France. On June 10, 1918 while engaged with the Germans in the Belleau Woods, his company was in danger of being enveloped by the enemy. Sgt. Wodarczyk was quick to notice a group of Germans moving to the left. He took a few men with him and looped around behind them. Under his orders, they leapt upon the Germans, capturing fifty and saving his company and perhaps his entire battalion.

It was an extraordinary feat that earned for Wodarczyk the Croix de Guerre and Medaille Militaire from the French and the nickname "The Polish Warhorse."

That October, the Gunnery Sergeant's resilience would be tested in battle at Blanc Mont Ridge. He was severely wounded and spent months in the hospital, after which he received a disability discharge. But Wodarczyk would not accept this. He set out to rehabilitate himself and after eighteen months of hard-nosed determination he had worked himself back into shape and was accepted for reenlistment in 1920.

After two years as an aircraft mechanic, at age thirty-two Wodarczyk wanted to be commissioned as a



naval aviator in the Marines, but its manpower had been drastically reduced after the war and there was no vacancy for a Marine flier. Yet there was another way.

The Marines and its parent branch, the Navy, realized the future need for pilots, so they devised a way around the restrictions. They created the position of student pilot, a class which would not attend formal aviator school but receive on-the-job training. In November 1922,

Gunny Wodarczyk was assigned to such a position, flew 600 hours in four years and was noted as an exceptionally qualified aviator.

In the summer of 1927, a brigade of Marines was sent to Nicaragua to keep the peace and help the government there defeat insurrectionists. One night, a group of eighty-six Marines and Nicaraguans were caught in an attack by rebels. Flying a routine patrol overhead were two biplanes, one piloted by Wodarczyk. The Polish Warhorse went into action, flying low and strafing the rebels with machine gun fire, in the first air support action of ground forces in Marine history. When he ran out of ammo, he returned to base to reload, and was joined by other planes. The enemy was routed. Wodarczyk was awarded the Nicaraguan Cross of Valor and the Distinguished Flying Cross by the U.S.

Wodarczyk also singlehandedly destroyed a rebel base from the air despite serious damage to his plane, which lost its tail. In a typical engagement, he would lead a group of planes over the enemy, continually bombing and gunning, reloading and refueling all day long.

In the recommendation for his Distinguished Flying Cross, it was stated that Wodarczyk had conducted twenty-five successful engagements in a few months and was commended for gallantry four times. Embarrassed that their best flier was still an enlisted man, the Marines promoted Wodarczyk to Warrant Officer at the same ceremony at which he received the Cross. Chief Marine Gunner Wodarczyk was given his naval aviator wings and Distinguished Flying Cross on June 18, 1928 for "extraordinary achievement in aerial flight and in recognition of his initiative, skill and courage."

The Polish Warhorse, seemingly indestructible and always awe-inspiring, was described as "hard as nails, but absolutely fair all the way ... you got what you rated from him," and "everything a Marine should be."

He was still on active duty during World War II, but apparently did not take part in combat.

Michael Wodarczyk died on June 1, 1957. He is buried at Fort Rosecrans National Cemetery in San Diego.

HAPPENINGS: CHICAGO STYLE / Geraldine Balut Coleman

Loyola University Chicago Holds Chopin/Paderewski Conference



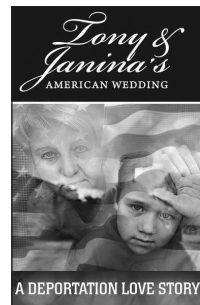
(l. to r.): Julita Siegel, Halina Misterka, Geraldine Balut Coleman, Teresa Kaczorowska, Bozena Nowicka McLees & Malgorzata Kot.

CHICAGO — Loyola University Chicago (LUC) held a two-day international conference to celebrate Fryderyk Chopin's and Ignacy Jan Paderewski's 200th and 150th birthdate anniversaries. However, they also used the event to review and explore Chopin's achievements as a composer, a master of romantic music, and patriot; to bring to the forefront Paderewski's timeless contributions as a pianist, composer, humanitarian, diplomat, politician, and Prime Minister of the Republic of Poland; and to place Chopin, Paderewski and Poland's struggle for independence in the context of American, world culture and the politics of the 19th and 20th centuries. Participants at this conference included international scholars, historians, professors, critics, journalists, authors, poets, musicians and performers. This event was hosted and organized by **Bozena Nowicka McLees**, Director of LUC's Interdisciplinary Polish Studies Program and **Marek Suszko**, Ph.D., History professor, along with the University's Departments of History, Modern Language and Literature, Fine and Performing Arts, and Political Sciences. Some of the presenters at this conference, just to name a few, were **Boguslaw Raba**, Ph.D., University of Wroclaw; **Malgorzata Perkowska-Waszek**, Ph.D., Jagiellonian University; **Geraldine Balut Coleman**, Ph.D.; **Dominick Pacyga**, Ph.D., Columbia College; **Victoria Granacki**, Author of "Chicago's Polish Downtown;" and **Halina Misterka**, Archivist, Polish Museum of America. The con-

ference concluded with an evening concert celebrating the music of Chopin and Paderewski presented by LUC's Polish Studies Program, the Fine Arts and Performing Arts Department, the Paderewski Association and the LIRA Ensemble, LUC's Artists-in-Residence.

22 YEARS AND GROWING: POLISH FILM FESTIVAL.

One of Chicago's biggest international film events, the Polish Film Festival (PFFA), held its 22nd annual screening of interesting, entertaining and thought-provoking films from November 12 – 21. To accommodate the over 35,000 theater-goers, the PFFA hosted screenings of the following types of films: four animated, one Paderewski, six Chopin, 34 documentaries and 37 feature films. All presented at seven different theater locations. Of these, one feature film, "All That I Love," "Wszystko



A deportation love story.

Co Kocham," directed by Jacek Borcuch, is considered a possible Oscar nominee. Receiving the PFFA's Golden Teeth Award for the most interesting feature film was "Little Rose," "Różyczka," directed by Jan Kidawa-Błoński and the documentary, "Bad Boys, Cell 425," directed by Janusz Mrozowski. The PFFA honored **Waldemar Pokromski**, make-up artist and designer, with its Wings Award, a life achievement award in the art of film outside of Poland. Most recently, Pokromski was make-up artist for two notable films: "White Ribbon" and "Katyń."

However, the emotional catcher was the documentary, "Tony and Janina's American Wedding," directed and produced by Ruth Leitman. This heart-wrenching documentary tells an American love story and the dismal red tape-ridden U.S. immigration system. "This film tells the untold human rights story of post-9/11, that every undocumented immigrant in the U. S. faces today." But in Janina Wasilewski's deportation case, she was a documented political asylum refugee, not given Polish-language legal repre-

sentation, and caught in a twisted, bureaucratic, insensitive immigration system. On November 11, and prior to its viewing at several Chicago-area movie theaters during the Polish Film Festival, Chicago's PBS television station, WTTW Channel 11, found this documentary a "must see," interviewed Ruth Leitman and Tony Wasilewski, and then presented the film to its viewing audience.

GLOS POLEK'S 100TH ANNIVERSARY EXHIBITION PREVIEWED.

More than a hundred years ago, on November 3, 1910, the Polish Women's Alliance of America (PWAA) published the first edition of its newspaper, *Glos Polek*. It was fitting then, that the PWAA celebrated the 100th anniversary of that long-established newspaper on November 3, 2010. A special reception and preview of the PWAA's Centennial Exhibition "A Voice of Their Own," was held at the Newberry Library in Chicago. PWAA officers, members, guests, and representatives of many organizations gathered to view this centennial exhibition and to toast the *Glos Polek* on its 100th birthday. The *Glos Polek* is one of the oldest women's newspapers in the country.

The exhibit is composed of eight large reproductions of front pages taken from the *Glos Polek*. The reproductions include the front page of the very first issue, the front page of the Centennial issue, as well as front pages from 1917, 1923, 1944, 1978, and other years, along with issues marking important events of the 20th century, such as the election of Pope John Paul II and the purchase of a U.S. bomber during World War II through the sale of war bonds by PWAA members. *Glos Polek* editors, **Mary Piergies** and **Lidia Rozmus**, and the exhibit's curator, **Maya Piergies**, spoke about the exhibit, the PWA, and the upcoming exhibition, which will begin its national tour at The Polish Museum of America, starting on January 14, 2011, followed by exhibitions in Milwaukee, Springfield, Massa-



Bound original of 1917 issues, and front page of 1939 issue.

chusetts, and New York City. The exhibit will then travel to Poland during 2012. Greetings were given by PWAA's National President, Virginia Sikora, with congratulations from Consul General of the Republic of Poland in Chicago, Zygmunt Matynia, and remarks by Matthew Rutherford, Director of the Department of Genealogy at the Newberry Library. Mr. Rutherford spoke of his department's work on the PWAA archives, which were donated to the Newberry Library. He stressed the historical value of both the insurance records and the back issues of *Glos Polek*. The Newberry is one of the premier resources for genealogical research in the country. Also on display was a volume of bound newspapers from 1917, the pages fragile and crumbling and yellowed with age. After the traveling exhibi-

tion closes in 2012, the next project for the editors will be the preservation of all 100 years of the back issues of *Glos Polek* in digital format.

AN EVENING OF CHOPIN AND PADEREWSKI MUSIC.

In conjunction with the Chopin and Paderewski birthdate anniversary celebrations, the Chicago recital debut of fifteen-year-old Polish-Canadian pianist, **Jan Miłosz Lisiecki**, (inset, left) took place at the historic Newberry Library on November 12. Not only did guests have the opportunity to hear an extraordinary

and internationally acclaimed musician play, but they were able to absorb the remarkable interpretative style of Lisiecki.



Additionally, Richard Dyer, renowned Boston Globe music critic, presented a lecture, "Some call it hair, I call it piano playing," on Ignacy Jan Paderewski. Another highlight was the opportunity to view the original score handwritten by Chopin in the mid-1840s of the *Nocturne in B major, Opus, 62, nr. 1*, which is part of the Newberry Library collection. Also on display were some of Paderewski's correspondence and documents.

ALL SOULS' DAY AT THE CHOPIN THEATRE.

November may have been the month to celebrate all things Chopin, but to commemorate All Souls' Day by presenting a special jazz festival may seem, to some, a bit strange. However, considering how Poland has embraced jazz for more than half a century and the Chicago area's enormous Polish population, it comes as no

surprise that a jazz festival, similar to that which is held in Krakow, seems plausible. Thus, Chopin Theatre's **Zygmunt Dyrkacz** and **Lela Headd**, held its 12th annual All Souls' Day Polish Jazz Festival, spotlighting an array of Polish jazz musicians, featuring pianist **Pawel Kaczmarczyk** and his Audiofeeling Band, guitarist **Rafal Sarnecki**, and Chicago's own jazz chanteuse, **Agnieszka Iwanska**, along with local artists: **Krzysztof Pabian Jazz Quartet** and **Marcin Januszkiwicz Quintet**, just to name a few.

PWCC CELEBRATED CHRISTMAS.

The Polish Women's Civic Club (PWCC), once again held its successful Christmas luncheon for 110 guests on December 5 at Café La Cave in Des Plaines. The PWCC brought in the festive spirit with musical merriment performed by the dubbed Polish "Amigos," **Thomas**



PWCC CELEBRATED CHRISTMAS. (Back row, l. to r.): Tom Burzycki, Ann Burzycki, Robert Musialowicz and Barbara Marquart. (Front row, l. to r.): Judy Baar Topinka and Stan Jendrejec.

Burzycki, Dr. Robert Dutka and Ed Ptaszek.

Welcoming remarks were given by PWCC's president, **Ann Burzycki** and **Barbara Marquart**. The PWCC holds this annual event to raise money for its scholarship program. The PWCC is proud of its efforts, as it has awarded over \$500,000 in scholarship monies to deserving students of Polish descent who are attending undergraduate and graduate programs at colleges and/or universities in the Chicago area.



PAPPAS HOLDS ANNUAL HOLIDAY PARTY. On December 1, the Cook County Treasurer, Maria Pappas, held her traditional Holiday Party. The Office was filled with several hundred guests to celebrate the much anticipated "Holiday Trees From Around The World" exhibit. Guests from diverse ethnic and religious groups attended Pappas' Holiday Party, which has become a tradition in the Treasurer's Office. They had the opportunity to view more than 90 Christmas trees, as well as an array of other religious and cultural displays from different ethnic groups of Cook County.

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POLONIA OF THE EASTERN GREAT LAKES / Michael Pietruszka

Everything Old is New Again

BUFFALO, N.Y. — Many WNY Polonia organizations will be starting the New Year with leaders who are not new to their positions. Many of those elected have previously served. On the one hand, a sense of history and continuity is a positive thing, but there is a concern that this trend is revealing a downturn in membership and member interest in Polonia groups. Only time will tell.

The **Polish Cadets** of Buffalo held its annual meeting and elections on November 21. Corky Johnson, Joe Myers, Allan May, Gerry McCartney, Carolyn Higgins, Mike Golden, Maryann and Alex Kowalewski, and Joni Cimato were elected to the group's board of directors ... At its November 29 Annual Meeting, the general membership of the **Polish Cultural Foundation** elected the following leadership: Dr. Kazimierz Braun (president - 4 year term), Michal Zachowicz (vice-president - 2 year term), and Andrzej Kucharski (treasurer - 4 year term). The following persons were elected to the board of directors for a 4 year term: Zofia Braun, Dorothy Furtney, Joseph Macielag, Charles Peszynski, Mira Szramel, Deborah Tattenbaum. Judge Michael Pietruszka was elected to a two year term on the group's board as well ... The **General Pulaski Association** re-elected Brian Rusk to his 23rd term as the group's president. The organization also elected Sandi Schmid as first vice-president, Ken Graber as second vice-president, Ed Reska Jr. as treasurer, Jerry Inda as secretary, Irene Kmotek as sergeant-at-arms, and Hon. William Skretny and Dr. Jack Kotlarz as honorary directors ... The **Pulaski Police Association** of Buffalo and WNY re-elected the following leaders for the coming year: Al Ziemecki (president), Marty Bochinski (vice-president), Dave Gorski (second vice-president), Walter Kantorski (third vice-president), Mike Stack (recording secretary), Ron Skotnicki (treasurer), Paul Manno (financial secretary) and Jerry Imiola (sergeant-at-arms) ... The Professional and Businessmen's Association added Michael Emser, Gerald Kaminski Sr. and Ralph Maraszek to its board for the next three years at its annual Christmas Party and Election at the Creekside Banquet Facility on December 9.

POLONIA TIDBITS. Drivers nearing Exit 3 on the eastbound I-190 from Downtown Buffalo are greeted by a **Blue Cross Blue Shield Insurance Company** billboard which says "DZIEKUJE" ... Buffalo's historic **Broadway Market** is searching for a new manager ... **Mark Zawodzinski**, an assistant vice president at Five Star Bank, was elected the chairman of the 2011 Taste of Buffalo ... **Dr. Zbigniew Granat** of Nazareth College spoke

on "Modernism Behind the Curtain" on November 30 as part of the University of Rochester's Skalny Lecture Series ... **Consul Gregorz Swoboda** of the Passports, Visas and Citizenship Section of the Polish Consulate in NYC visited St. Stanislaus Parish, the Mother Church of Buffalo's Polonia, the first weekend of December to discuss travel and passport concerns with local Poles and Americans of Polish descent ... "Barborka 2010" was presented at the **John Paul II Polish Cultural Centre** in Mississauga, Ontario on December 3 ... The **Pulaski Police Association** of Buffalo and WNY granted scholarships to Lisa Stack (Erie Community College), Barry Pawlowski (Clarkson University), Alissa Kozakiewicz (Brockport State), Heather Glendenning (Buffalo State College), Ashlee Everett (Nazareth College), Brian Everett (SUNYAB) and Tucker Nicosia (Albany); and named Michael Klimeczko of the Pietszak Funeral Homes the group's Businessman of the Year at its Christmas Party on the 4th. Andrew Kozakiewicz was also named the group's Man of the Year, and President's Awards were given to William Glendenning and Richard Zolnowski for their dedicated service to the association ... **Corpus Christi Church** on Buffalo's East Side held a St. Nicholas Bazaar, and Dariusz Terefenko performed "Jazz for Piano" at the University of Rochester's Strong Auditorium on the 5th ... District IX of the **Polish Singers Alliance of America** presented its 30th annual Festival of Polish Christmas Carols at St. Stanislaus Church on Buffalo's East Side on the 5th. The Chopin Singing Society, Symfonia Singing Society, Radosc "Joy" Children's Choir, Kalina Women's Chorus and Ludowa Nuta performed at the event ... Cor-

pus Christi Church presented "**The Christmas Journey**," an Advent retreat, in the Polish language featuring Rev. Simon Wilk from Krakow in early December ... On December 6, local historians **Marty Biniasz** and **Steve Cichon** were featured in the premiere of WNED-TV's "Don't Touch That Dial: Great Moments in Local Broadcasting" ... At the **Polish Arts Club of Buffalo's** annual meeting at the Harlem Road Community Center in Amherst on December 8, Richard Mruk gave a presentation on Polish Stamp Collecting ... **Leila Josefowicz** performed at Toronto's Telus Centre on December 10 ... Forgotten Buffalo offered its "**Polish Tavern Christmas Tour**" on the 11th ... **Holy Mother of the Rosary Cathedral** in Lancaster hosted an "Advent Christmas Evensong Service" on December 12 ... Also on the 12th, Congregation Habonim in Toronto premiered the film "Irena Sandler: In the Name of Their Mothers" ... The **General Pulaski Association** held its Christmas Dinner at Russell's Steaks, Chops & More in Williamsville on the 14th. Once again this year, the group collected stuffed animals for Buffalo's Child Advocacy Center at the dinner ... On December 16, the **Advocates Club of WNY** honored retired Dewey Village Justice Henry Wick at its Christmas Cocktail Reception at the Polish Vila II Restaurant ... December 18 was "**Koledy Night**" in WNY. The New Direction polka band and the St. John Kanty Choir raised funds for Sr. Johnice's Response to Love Center with their second annual Koledy Night at the Potts Banquet Hall in Buffalo's Kaisertown neighborhood, and a program of koledy featuring the Buffalo Touch was sponsored by Arty's Grill on Buffalo's East Side ... The **Msgr.**



Group photo from final "Polish Tavern Christmas" tour.

Adamski Polish Saturday School staged a Jaselka Nativity play at the St. Stanislaus Social Hall on December 19 ... The **Polish Heritage Society of Rochester's** "Cracow Szopka: A Polish Christmas Tradition" exhibit at the Skalny Welcome Center on the St. John Fisher College campus ran through December 22 ... Many WNY Polonia groups held traditional **Wigilia** celebrations for their members during the holiday season, including the SUNYAB Polish Student Association, the Chopin Singing Society, Polish Villa II Restaurant, Niagara Polish Cultural and Historical Society, Polish Arts Club of Buffalo, Syracuse Polish Heritage Club and the Polish Heritage Society of Rochester. Other groups, including the Polish Cadets of Buffalo, Polka Variety Social Club, Polish Falcons Nest 52, University of Toronto Polish Student Association and Polish Department, Polish Genealogical Society of NYS, St. Stanislaus Rosary Society, Our Lady of Czestochowa Parish, Buffalo Polka Boosters and the Polish American Citizens Club in Rochester, gathered for holiday parties ... Soprano **Brittany Mruzeczek** was the featured performer at a Special Christmas Mass at Assumption Church in Buffalo's Black Rock neighborhood

on the day after Christmas ... The new year was marked by **Sylwester parties** sponsored by the Msgr. Adamski Polish Saturday School in Cheektowaga, the Syracuse Polish Home, the Polish American Citizens Club in Rochester, the Mava Academy of Arts and Music in Mississauga and the Polish Alliance of Canada in Brantford, Ontario ... The Buffalo Bisons Baseball team announced that its 2011 "**Polish Festival Night**" will be Tuesday, August 16 at Coca-Cola Field in Downtown Buffalo.

Szczęśliwego nowego roku! A happy, healthy, and prosperous New Year to my friends and readers.



If you have an item for this column, please send the information by the 6th day of the month preceding publication month (i.e. January 6 for the February edition) at: POLEGL, P.O. Box 223, Niagara Square Station, Buffalo, NY 14201-0223; pietruszka@verizon.net.



For more information on what's going on in the Polonia of the Eastern Great Lakes, including a calendar of upcoming events, an organizational directory and interesting links, visit my website at: www.polegl.org.

HONORS AND ACHIEVEMENTS / Jennifer Moskal

HAMTRAMCK, Mich. — **Dr. Thaddeus C. Radzilowski**, President of the Piast Institute delivered the 2010 Dekaban Lecture entitled "Polish Americans Today," December 1, 2010 at the Michigan State University Center in Detroit. This year's lecture was co-sponsored by the History Department of Michigan State University.

According to Institute Executive Vice President Virginia Skrzyziarz, Dekaban speakers have been noted scholars unaffiliated with the Institute from Europe and America such as Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski

and Pulitzer Prize-winning author Alex Storzynski. "This year, however, we have asked our own distinguished President Dr. Radzilowski to give the address. He is the author—with Piast Research Director Dominik Stecula—of a major new study, *Polish Americans Today: A Survey of Polish American Leadership* which surveyed 1,400 Polish American leaders and activists on important public and community issues. The lecture will draw on the key findings of the study and other research Dr. Radzilowski has done on the Polish American commu-

nity."



Richard Czernik, O.D., Ph.D., of Elkton, Maryland, and Fair Lawn, New Jersey, recently earned his PhD in physics from Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, New Jersey. The MITRE Corporation employs him as a lead sensor systems engineer for the U.S. Army ISR Programs.

Stanley R. Sarnocinski, Jr. of Lower Providence was named the state president of the Patriotic Order Sons of America in Pennsylvania, and was past president of local

Camp #523 of Eagleville.

John Tomczak was hired as director of regulatory & quality engineering for Regulatory and Quality Solutions LLC in Pennsylvania.

Kevin-John Jobczynski of Erie is a sports artist whose art has been showcased at major sporting events through the country and on ESPN, Spike TV, NBC, Versus, at the Super Bowl, and on the PGA Tour (www.kevin-john.com).

Stanislaw Krozel and Alex Anguiano are the new co-owners of Alliance Funeral and Cremation Service, in Illinois.

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PONDERRING POLE / Edward Poniewaz

This is What We Know

If you are a *Seinfeld* fan, you will remember the episode. Actually, if you are a real *Seinfeld* fan, you have seen and memorized every episode ever made. As Kramer would say, "you got a big problem buddy. Oh yeah."

In *The Soul Mate*, George Costanza is convinced that the Board of Directors for the Susan Ross Foundation is conspiring against him. Susan is George's deceased fiancé, and he is a member of the foundation board because of his relationship with Susan. Yet another tale about someone or something conspiring against George.

To find out what the Board was up to, he devised a plan. At one of the regular meetings, he placed a tape recorder in his briefcase, set the briefcase under the table, and then asked to be excused. He came back later saying he forgot his briefcase. Back at Jerry Seinfeld's apartment, they listened to the recording for the time he was absent. All that was audible on the tape was "a low rumple ... followed by a metallic 'squink' ... followed by a mysterious ... 'g-lonk.'" After analyzing this and other "critical" information about the conspiracy with Jerry, George concluded, "Okay. That's what we know." We later find out someone in the room tripped over the briefcase and fell down and that was the reason for the disconcerting noise: the rumple, the squink, and the g-lonk.

So, to begin 2011, this is "what we know ..." about Polonia.

THE LOW RUMPLE. Polonia has resources. Not necessarily in money (though there is probably more of it available than we think) but in quantities of knowledge, people, and experience. The community collar has transitioned thoroughly from blue to white and the junior Polonia is more

educated, assimilated, and fluent in the host culture. I have found when a young person has been introduced to Polish customs and characteristics, often they respond positively with openness and appreciation and sometimes, even a willingness to help. These are good things. Encourage them.

A METALLIC SQUINK. While many of the old ancestral structures are no longer in place, those that remain can be transformed or upgraded to continue a Polish ethnic presence. Some of the entities are big and some are small. Some become links to fresh ideas, groups, and endeavors and there really is an infusion of new bodies and interest. Of all the ethnic groups in St. Louis, the two biggest events in the year are St. Patrick's Day Parade (there are two) and the St. Nicholas Church Greek Festival. The Polish Falcons Polish Festival (two days) is very popular and there are a number of German themed events during the year. African Americans have the Annie Malone Parade in North St. Louis. All are evidence that the people demand and still love a good ethnic affair.

AND, THE MYSTERIOUS G-LONK. G-lonk is the most mysterious element of the Costanza psychology because we don't know how or what the coming Polish face and leadership will look like and accomplish. The Ellis Island immigrants are gone, their children are going or gone, the World War II displaced persons are going, and even the Solidarity refugees are getting much older. The future face of Polonia is a mix of Polish-American baby boomers, Polish mutts, and recent legal aliens. It is an interesting combination and I think it can work.

There are plenty of projects and this group has the tools to do it.

And, for reassurance, as Jerry said to George, "but we already knew that."

CALIFORNIA, NADCHODZĘ. You can get the "Polish Omelets" at Dean's Café in Pleasanton, California, a quiet little town nestled adjacent to the Livermore wine country east of San Francisco. The omelets are delicious, but huge, so you might want to share.

Farther south, down San Diego way, is the setting for an interesting story from Journal friend Andy Golebiowski.

"In the late 1920s the Convair Aircraft Corp. moved from Buffalo, N.Y. to San Diego to take advantage of the year-round flying weather. They brought with them a lot of Polish-American craftsmen and their families. In December 1936, this group formed a non-profit organization and successfully competed for one of the international cottages that were built as one of the features of the California Pacific World Exposition in 1935-36. The idea was to create better understanding between nations. Nevertheless, in September 1939 World War II broke out, and the cottages were taken over by the US Navy. After the war, the cottages were reclaimed by the House of Pacific Relations and restored for their original purpose as one of the features of Balboa Park."

This is an example of the Polish diaspora, as Yogi Berra would say, "like déjà vu all over again." We know of other examples of groups that moved whole house to other parts of the country: the Mormons, the Cherokee, and the Cajuns to name a few. Pondering Pole question for January: do you know of other instances and reasons where large groups of Poles moved from one section of the country to another? Did the San Diego Poles move to a common area after their cottages were repossessed?

POLISH OR NOT? Michael Chiklis' fther is Greek, but what is mom's ethnic background?

❖ ❖ ❖
Dziękuję bardzo to Andy for the Buffalo-San Diego anecdote and to Dean's Café. Keep making them omelets buddy.

If you have an answer to this month's questions, have a question of your own, or have interesting facts to share, contact me at: Edward Poniewaz, 6432 Marmaduke, St. Louis, Missouri 63139; eMail alinabrig@yahoo.com.

If you send eMail, reference the Polish American Journal or the Pondering Pole. I will not open eMail if I do not recognize the subject or the sender.

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BABA JAGA'S CORNER / Jaga Urban-Klahen

Moral Superiority of Eastern Europe over the West?

What is more important: body or spirit?

The refrain:

"Feel it yourself, do not change your heart into a cold rock, while you still have a heart."

Somebody asked me in the Polish Culture Forum (<http://jagahost.proboards.com/>) recently whether Eastern Europeans experience a feeling of moral superiority over Western culture driven by business, commercial advertisements and a lack of religion.

This was an interesting question without an easy answer. On one side, if one compares the gloomy, hopeless times of the '80s just after Solidarity freedom movement was thrown into the underground and shops were empty ... who really would like to live such life?

But this was also time when Poles turned to the Catholic Church for help, when the best Polish rock music and films were created, and when community spirit was strong.

The Catholic Church, with help from Polish pope, John Paul II, helped to keep our hopes alive. The Pope's pilgrimage in 1983 carried a message of hope: "do not be afraid." The Church helped spread anti-communist message among the masses. It became a center of political and cultural life for the opposition, believers and non-believers, Solidarity activists, writers, poets, and artists. Churches — thanks to the help from abroad — became equipped with mass media, movie players and videos to spread the message that we still can fight. Churches were free. I remember visiting with the friends a shrine of priest Jerzy Popieluszko in St. Stanislaus Kostka Church after the priest's martyrdom (1984) in Warsaw. I felt that we were in a different world, a free world full of Solidarity symbols, since the communist government did not visibly interfere in the Church.

The sudden boom of Polish rock music coincided with the Solidarity creation and following Martial Law (1982). The initial consequence of the announcement of the Martial Law was a shut down of the normal TV programs, radio, and press. Initially only Polish music was played in the radio. The rock bands created during Solidarity times found their mission. Now they could help us to overcome the state of apathy and express the thoughts and feelings not allowed in a free speech.

Below are the fragments of the song "Przeżyj to sam" ("Feel it yourself") by a rock band "Lombard." This song was on the top of the hit list (1982) in spite of the fact that it could only be played on some local radio stations, and it was mainly known from the open air concerts. How good it expresses the feelings of all of us in these difficult days:

Some of the lyrics:
"Wherever you are during the day or at night
You look at what is happening around you as a spectator
Somebody else changes the life instead of you, risks his life, screams loud out,
You are away, it is more comfortable this way since you do not lose anything ..."

I saw in TV news again yesterday
Crowd of enraged and tired people...
And the TV anchor was drawing the words
Which made me so upset ...
I realized, I cannot be quiet anymore."

This was a clear call for action; for protest instead of passively waiting for the world to change without us participating in it. The words were telling and the music was catchy. This became an instant hit known to everybody. The music, poetry, and the books from the illegal distribution centers became very important for us in these difficult times.

The late '70s and '80s developed a new type of films. This was so called *kino moralnego niepokoju* (cinema of the moral distress). These films presented the dilemma of dealing with social-political reality of the official communism and the reality of life which does not follow the official ideology. Many famous movie directors (Andrzej Wajda — Oscar winner and Krzysztof Zanussi) were among the creators of this new film school. Their films showed the moral dilemma of the young idealists who try to confront the corruptive reality of the local communistic oligarchy and their moral decadency. In the times when people in the West enjoyed stores full of goods, we enjoyed watching the illegal movies.

I remember the history and politics lectures at the universities and churches in the '80s which attracted crowds, since they were talking about real history of the 20th century. By comparison, only lectures about how to get free money would attract a big crowd in America.

People were respected not because they were rich, but because of their moral stance or wisdom.

There is another point sometimes overlooked: one of the very few positive achievements of communism was the introduction of free and good education system for all. Probably the most popular action during the '60s — which was started along with the celebration of the millennium of our Polish state (966-1966) — was an action: "Thousand schools for Thousand years." Many new schools were built. All looked similar, but they provided good education conditions, rooms with big windows, comfortable desks, and were equipped with good teachers and many supplies.

In Eastern Europe, scientists, humanists, teachers, spiritual figures were always respected more than people who just have lots of money. The prosperity theology, centered on the notion that God provides material prosperity for those he favors, would not be successful in Eastern European countries. People who have a lot of money in Eastern Europe are usually believed to be dishonest and corrupt. People were respected not because they were rich, but because of their moral stance or wisdom.

So, yes, in some sense, I agree that we do have a feeling of the moral superiority in Eastern Europe.

The most important of these is a balance between a spiritual and practical life, since material goods will not replace spiritual emptiness, and reading poetry will not replace daily bread.

Visit Jaga Polish Culture Website at: www.polishsite.us.

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The Polish American Historical Association was established in December 1942 as a special commission of the The Polish Institute of Arts and Sciences in America to collect, compile and publish information about Polish Americans. In October 1944, it was reorganized as a national American society to promote study and research in the history and social background of Americans of Polish descent. The Association, which was incorporated under the laws of Illinois in 1972, strives to assist and cooperate with all individuals and organizations interested in Polish American life and history. Contributions in support of the work of the Association are tax-exempt. Regular one-year membership to the Association is \$30.00.

I am interested in becoming a member of PAHA. Enclosed is a check or money order for \$30.00 made payable to the Polish American Historical Association.

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Polka MAGAZINE

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DEDICATED TO THE PROMOTION AND CONTINUANCE OF POLISH AMERICAN MUSIC

Back to its Roots

Museum in Gdynia Hopes to Catalog, Promote, Polish American Polkas

Gdynia, Poland — Waldemar Rudziecki, chairman of the non-profit organization Stowarzyszenie Fotoplastikon Gdynski is hooked on polkas and is interested in adding Polish polkas from the United States to its online collection.

Established in 1999, the organization runs the Museum of Contemporary Pomeranian Marine Handicraft in Gdynia (www.e-fotoplastikon.org), which houses the largest collection of contemporary marine art in Poland.

The Museum also administers the E-Fotoplastikon Digital Library of Illustration and Music. The library holds illustrations (photographs, postcards, albums, wallpapers and other prints) from all over the world in digital format.

"I began collating these images in 2006 and at present have about six million scans that can be viewed," said Rudziecki.

"The library also contains music from around the globe and includes all styles and genres from traditional, classical and folk through to pop — again, all available exclusively in digital format."

Dating back over 35 years, the collection comprises of around 40,000 archived radio broadcasts and about 100,000 published works. The library's contents are available free of charge via the internet for educational and research purposes.

While art will always be a passion for Rudziecki, music is his priority. In the 1970s he was a promoter of the alternative music scene in Torun, and in the '80s and '90s was promoting bands and artists from Gdansk, Gdynia and Sopot. Many of these bands are now top selling artists in Poland.

While working on expanding his collection, Rudziecki discovered an article in the *Rzeczpospolita* newspaper entitled "How a punk rocker fell in love with Polka." The article discussed polka festivals in Cottbus, Germany and Zielona Gora, Poland.

That brought back memories to Rudziecki, who remembered the popularity of Chicago-born polka artist Li'l Wally Jagiello in Poland during the 1960s and '70s.

WHILE LOOKING ONLINE for information about polkas, Rudziecki found Steve Litwin and the *Polish American Journal*. As Polka Editor for the PAJ, "Litwin brought Polish polka — the music, its history and significance within the polka genre to my attention," said Rudziecki. "From that moment I fell in love with it and now my wife and I listen to Polish Polka everyday via internet radio stations such as 247Polkaheaven, Polka Jammer Network, Polka Legacy and the Polkaparty Podcast."

Rudziecki believes there is a great market for this genre in Poland, as much of Polish polka music from the United States has its roots in Polish folk music.

"Polish people have polkas in their blood," Rudziecki said. "I think it's a real shame that Polish polka artists from the United States are not known here in Poland. I'd like to change this. I'd like to honor these musicians because they've kept part of Polish legacy in their hearts and they've kept polka music alive. The musicians of Polish origin in the United States have played an enormous part in preserving traditional Polish music for future generations."

The board of Stowarzyszenie Fotoplastikon Gdynski has set itself the goal of promoting Polish polkas in Poland. Rudziecki has been providing promoters with information about Polish polka.

This year the Gdynia municipal authorities announced the creation of the Museum of Immigration

and in addition to expanding the E-Fotoplastikon collection with Polka music they are aiming to create the Library of Polish Polka in collaboration with the museum.

DONATIONS NEEDED. In order to accomplish this, the museum needs help and would benefit greatly from donations of CDs, LPs and mp3s to enable us to build a definitive collection of Polish polka music. In return, the library will substantially facilitate the promotion of the music.

The Museum's board is also working on ways to promote the music. One under discussion is the branding of the music. Under this scheme, clubs and bars that agree to play Polish polkas would get their own Polish Polka signboard to be hung in a visible place by the entrance.

"Though we need help establishing the rules of cooperation with the clubs we are sure that the Polish Polka signboard and associated advertising would attract new customers to the bars as well as tourists interested in finding out more about Polish culture," said Rudziecki.

Polka bands, recording labels, promoters, organizers, and polka fans are encouraged to write to: Waldemar Rudziecki, Stowarzyszenie Fotoplastikon Gdynski, ul. Żwirki i Wigury 8b7, 81-393 Gdynia; email: informacja@e-fotoplastikon.org and/or Waldemar Rudziecki, Association Fotoplastikon Gdynski, 81-393 Gdynia, ul. Żwirki i Wigury Street 8b7, 81-393 Gdynia. Email: informacja@e-fotoplastikon.org.

Editor's note: If you have a large collection of polka music that you fear may wind up in the trash bin, this is a fantastic opportunity to give it a good home. Shipping costs can be consolidated if a club or organization collects the recordings at a dance or event, which can also raise money for shipping.

"The musicians of Polish origin in the United States have played an enormous part in preserving traditional Polish music for future generations."

—Waldemar Rudziecki,
Stowarzyszenie Fotoplastikon Gdynski chairman

37th Annual Polka Fireworks Festival Dates

BRIDGEVIEW, Ill. — This year's 37th edition of the Polka Fireworks Festival will celebrate four big days of music, dancing and more, Thursday, June 30 thru Sunday July 3, 2011, at the Seven Springs Mountain Resort, Champion, Pa.

For more information contact: Bel-Aire Enterprises, 7208 S. Harlem Avenue, Bridgeview, IL 60455' phone (708) 594-5182. Watch for updates on the internet at: www.belairerecords.com and www.polkafireworks.com.

Polish Landmark, Major Hall, Closes

by Roman Truskolaski

CHICAGO — After more than 75 years as a Polish landmark in Chicago, Major Hall on the Northwest Side, has closed its doors. The place that was a center for weddings, dances, anniversaries and anything to celebrate has come to a sad end. Being Polish owned, from the Swiatlowskis to the Kilians and finally to the Zuchas, one could shed a tear thinking of the great times and food celebrated at the Major Hall.

For the last seventeen years Major Hall was the home for the Therapy Tuesday Polka Party featuring the Pensionaires Polka Band consisting of Roman (Travers) Truskolaski on clarinet and saxophone, Frank Berendt on concertina, Hank Malek on keyboard and Edwin Pytel on drums. It was such a success that the Therapy Tuesday Polka Party is

continuing now at the Stardust Banquets on Milwaukee Avenue.

To add a little trivia, the drummer, Edwin Pytel is 88 years old and still plays more than 50 gigs a year. He played with the Ed Zima band and also with Joe Durlak's ("Tell Me Whose Girl Are You" waltz) band. Frank Berendt played with the Li'l Richard Polka Band and Roman (Travers) Truskolaski played with the Ed Zima band and also originated and played with the Ampol Aires Polka Band for 40 years. It seems that the DJs are taking over where the Polka bands played for the weddings, anniversaries, christenings and other parties.

Due to the change of ethnic neighborhoods, churches, schools and community centers are also changing. It is sad to see Major Hall join that list.

USCA to Support, Promote the Concertina

STAFFORD, Virg. — The United States Concertina Association ("USCA") was founded in 2010 by a group of dedicated chemnitzer concertina musicians who had a vision to provide fellow musicians with a virtual fraternal organization that is truly nationwide, and to provide a means to give helpful assistance to local concertina clubs and individual musicians as well. While the primary musical instrument supported by the USCA is the chemnitzer concertina, the association also recognizes the importance of supporting all of the other related musical instruments from the bellows-driven, free-reed family. The mission of the USCA is to sup-

port the members of local concertina clubs and independent concertina musicians; further the exchange of information and cooperation in and between local concertina clubs; develop a better appreciation of, and respect for, the concertina by the public; encourage concertina musicians to improve their musical skills and abilities; and improve the fellowship and support that is shared within the concertina musician community across the entire United States.

The USCA can be found on the Internet at <http://USConcertina.com/> and contacted via email at usca@usconcertina.com.

"It's Polka Time" Reaches Iowa Border

CLINTON, Iowa — As of November 21, 2010, It's Polka Time! with Craig Ebel is heard every Sunday afternoon from 1:00 to 3:00 p.m. over AM 1340 KROS in Clinton, Iowa. Known as "Your Total Source," KROS has a 1,000-watt signal that covers a large area of Eastern Iowa and Western Illinois.

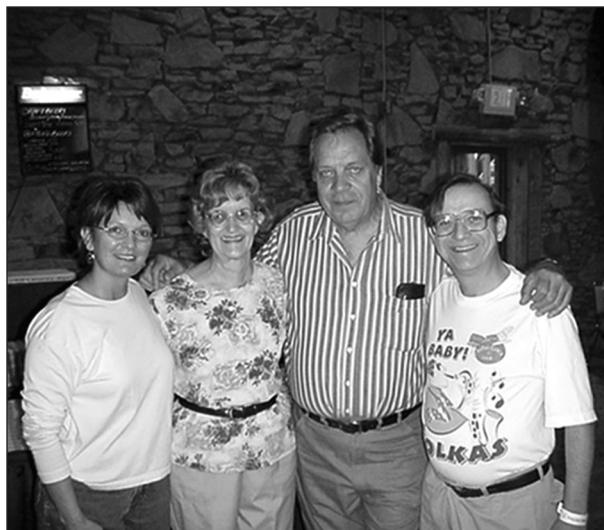
The show is produced from the Twin Cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minnesota, and is also heard on 23 other radio stations across the United States. The show is also heard over the Internet on www.polkajammernetwork.org Tuesdays

from 12 noon to 2 p.m. and Saturdays from 6 to 8 p.m. CST.

Information regarding It's Polka Time! radio shows and these radio stations can be found on the Internet at www.itspolkatime.com. Radio stations interested in broadcasting the show can request a demo by sending an e-mail to: itspolkatime@hotmail.com. Polka bands and record labels interested in having their recordings considered for airplay on the show can send their material to P.O. Box 32757, Minneapolis, MN 55432-0757.

POLKA MEMORIES / Jimmy K and Steve Litwin

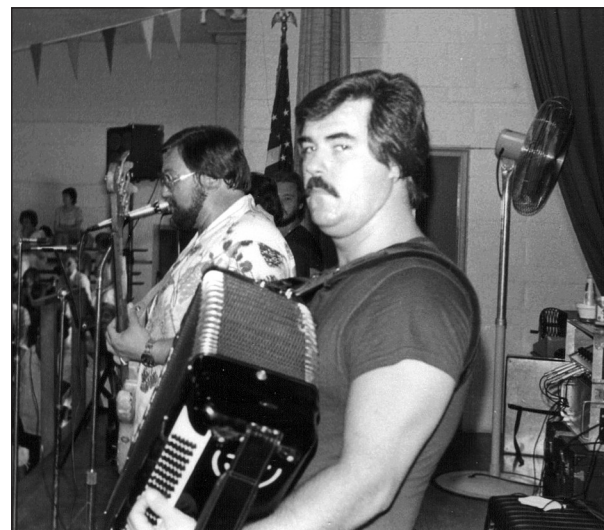
If you have a special Polka Memory photograph to publish in the Polish American Journal, email: pajpolka@verizon.net. For more Polka Memories visit www.polkamemories.com.



Mary Lou Czerniak, Vi and Matt Wasielewski, Bill Czerniak. Polka Fireworks 2001, Seven Springs, Champion, Pa.



Whitey Ryniec and Mike Stapinski performing with The Polish All-Stars. Binghamton, N.Y. 1979.



Eddie Blazonczyk, Sr., and Rich Tokarz. Polkabration, New London, Connecticut. 1978.

NOTES / Barb Pinkowski

Hopes for a New Year Abundant with Polka Music, Joy and Happiness



MIKE NOWAKOWSKI of the Touch. He is the president of Sunshine Records.

YOURS TRULY and Kathy Blazonczyk at the "Celebration of Life" for Jerry Darlak.

ALICIA KRZYKOWSKI and dad Hank at the "Thank You" dance at Potts.

BUFFALO, N.Y. — Hi All! I would like to start by wishing everyone a very Happy New Year. May 2011 be filled with good luck, good health, and great friendships. Hope the year will bring abundant polka music, joy and happiness to all.

On November 13th, a **Celebration of Life** was held at the Ukrainian Hall for our beloved friend and polka musician, Jerry Darlak, who passed away on Sept. 8. Hosted by both his friends and family, this tribute to Jerry packed the hall with people attending from a number of other states and Canada. A minister spoke as did Jerry's brother and several others who all told interesting stories and shared their memories of Jerry. Lenny Gomulka, Scrubby, Mitch Biskup, the Piatkowski Brothers, Ed Guca, John Gora were among the many musicians in attendance. Kathy Blazonczyk represented her dad, Eddie Blazonczyk who was not able to make the trip. Some of the stories she spoke about made us laugh and some were very touching. But this applied to everyone who spoke about Jerry. There was a large display of the many awards, honors and photos from Jerry's long musical career available for the fans to browse. A guest book was provided for all to sign and remembrance cards were offered. There was lively music, a hall filled to capacity, food and refreshments—exactly the kind

of celebration Jerry wanted. And it was memorable—just like him!

GET WELL WISHES go out to **Carol Kliszak** who was taken to the hospital in severe pain and had surgery right after Jerry Darlak's tribute. She is doing much better now and we wish her a very speedy recovery! ... Also to **Tony Rozek**, whose bum knee will soon be replaced.

IN SYMPATHY. I am sad to announce the passing of a great lady, **Stella Zwawa**, at age 92. Stella was the wife of the late John Zwawa, and both were very active in the Buffalo polka music scene. Their children have followed in their footsteps. The Zwawa's sons, — John, Jr. and Dave — were both drummers for several area groups, including Happy Richie's band, the Moderaires, and Nite Life, among others.

THANKS. On Nov. 27, **The Buffalo Touch** played at the Potts Banquet Hall for a "Thank You" party. There was a large turnout here to enjoy the excellent music of the Touch and Kenny Krew who did his fabulous show during the band breaks. Danny recently renovated his hall and it looks lovely. A grand time was held by all to end the big Thanksgiving Day weekend on a high note.

FRIENDS ON THE MOVE. I'm sure most of you remember **Benny and Jane** who have been attending polka dances regularly for many, many years until just a few years ago. I got some disturbing news from Kathy Kaczmarek, the daughter of Benny Kaukus. She informed me that due to deteriorating eyesight, Benny has moved in with her family in Little Rock, Arkansas.

That decision was made because Benny needed someone to watch over him. He no longer had the ability to take care of himself and Jane. Jane has been confined to a wheelchair and recently had surgery and was unable to move back home so she is now in a nursing home. So, after 35 years together, they are now apart due to their health. This has been a very difficult time for both of them. They would love to hear from you to let them know you are thinking about them and to cheer them up. Their addresses are: **Bernard Kaukus**, 19 Lendl Loop, Little Rock, AR 72210 and **Jane Machlowski**, Elderwood Health Care at Maplewood, 225 Bennett Rd., Cheektowaga, NY 14227 Thank you in advance for any cards and letters you send them! This has been a tremendous change for them. Hearing from you will lift their spir-

its. *Dziekuje bardzo.*

LAST DANCE? Ron Urbanczyk from the New Direction Band informed me that the Club Lorelei had a nice turnout on Nov. 27 for the **Polish/German/American Holiday Dance.** The New Direction band along with the Auslanders provided the entertainment. The main attraction was the singing of Christmas carols in three languages—Polish, German and American. Their grand finale was the 12 Days of Christmas sing-along which had ultimate crowd participation and made for a great night of food, song and dance.

It has been announced that the Club Lorelei and its property have been put up for sale. Sad news but another sign of the times.

UPCOMING

January is National Polka Month: please support as many of these events as you can.

Jan. 1. New Direction Band – New Year's Day Polka party at Potts Hall, 694 South Ogden St., Buffalo, NY – Music from 6:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m. Dinner buffet from 5:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m. for \$6.95 - Dance only admission is \$6.00 for more info – 826-6575

Jan. 9. Come in Out of the Cold Polka Dance at the Ukrainian Hall, 200 Como Park Blvd., Cheektowaga, NY from 3:00 p.m. until 8:00 p.m. featuring The Concertina All Stars and the Knewz – Admission is \$10 Call 992-9569

Jan. 15. Polka Snowball Dance at Potts Hall, 694 South Ogden St., Buffalo. Music by the New Direction Band from 7:00 p.m. to 11:00 p.m. Free Hostess Snowballs, One dollar kielbasa and kraut sandwiches - Admission is \$6.00 Call 826-6575.

Jan. 16. The Buffalo Touch at the Sportsmen's Tavern, 326 Amherst St., Buffalo, N.Y. From 4:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m. \$3.00 admission. Call 874-7734.

Note: There is no Polka Boosters Meeting in January

Jan. 22. National Polka Month Dance at Potts Hall, 694 South Ogden St., Buffalo. Music by the Buffalo Touch.

Jan. 26. Polka Variety Club Meeting at the Leonard Post, Walden and Nagel Ave., Cheektowaga. Doors open at 6:30 p.m. Music and refreshments. Everyone welcome to attend. Contact Richard at 826-2281.

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TOLEDO POLKA NEWS / Margaret Zotkiewicz

Toledo's New Polka Queen

TOLEDO – Local radio show host **Sharon Zablocki** has been involved with the *Polka Party* for over thirty years, first hosting the show with her husband Chet Zablocki, then going solo after Chet's death several years ago. The *Polka Party* is one of the longest continuously running polka broadcasts in the United States, having been on the airwaves of Toledo for well over 60 years.

For many years, a feature of the radio show was the annual choosing of a Polka Queen. The Toledo Polka Queen was a young lady who enjoyed and followed the local bands and happenings. Several years had passed since Zablocki crowned her last queen.

At the 2010 International Music Association Christmas Dance, Zablocki resurrected the Polka queen tradition. After the first set of music played by A Touch of Brass, Grace Rutkowski became Toledo's newest

polka queen. Grace is the daughter of A Touch of Brass bandleader Jimmy Rutkowski. She is a student at Notre Dame Academy in Toledo, and has been listening to polka music all of her life.

On hand to welcome Grace to the fold were former queens Danielle Rutkowski, Jenny Mackiewicz, Krissy Schwind, Chrissy Earl, Holly Earl, Sue Robb, and Debbie Rybarczyk. Grace was crowned by Zablocki, received her sash and a lovely bouquet of flowers, and thanked Sharon and the crowd before taking the floor for a dance.

The polka queen tradition has changed, like much of the polka industry over the past few decades, but it is one positive way younger generations stay involved with the music. This writer congratulates Grace Rutkowski and wishes her the best of luck in her reign as Toledo's newest Polka Queen.

Freddy K, Jr. Scholarship Committee Accepting Applications

BRIDGEWATER, N.J. —The Freddy K. Jr. Music Scholarship Committee is now accepting requests for applications for the 2011 Scholarship award. Applicants must be high school seniors who have been accepted to an accredited college and play a musical instrument.

Freddy K Jr. played trumpet in his father's band, The Freddy K Band, when he died in an automobile accident in July, 1997. Music, especially polka music, was Fred's life and passion. His personality, sense of humor and love of Polka

Music affected all who knew him.

The Music Scholarship Fund was set up to carry on where Fred left off by promoting polka music through the gift of a \$1,000 scholarship to a deserving student every year. Each award is given at one of the polka Festivals during the summer.

Anyone who is interested in applying for this year's scholarship award can contact the, Scholarship Committee at The Freddy K Jr. Scholarship Fund, 50 Totten Drive, Bridgewater, NJ 08807.

POLKA PATTTER / Polonia Media Network

Nominees for the **Chicago Music Awards** in the Polka Category are Eddie Blazonczyk's Versatones, The Polkaholics, Tony Blazonczyk & New Phaze, Ampol Aires and The Downtown Sound. The winners will be announced at the Excalibur in Chicago on January 16, 2011. For details and to vote visit <www.martinsinterculture.com/cma-nominees>.

John Gora, leader of the Gorale band, is leading for a trip to Poland on May 26, 2011, for 15 days. Joining him will be musician/entertainer "Pan Jozef" Joe Oberaitis of Florida. The trip will cover places from the Baltic sea to the Tatra mountains.

You may be surprised to know that **Wal-Mart** is selling downloadable polkas in mp3 format at its website. Selections, although rather short, ranges from Lenny Gomułka & Chicago Push to Bobby Vinton.

IJ Jim Kucharski featured special guest **John Jaworski** on "Chainsaw's Polka Madhouse" on November 27, 2010. The show, heard on the Polka Jammer Network, premiered a brand new CD released that week on the Chicago Polka Records label by John Jaworski & The Polish Village Musicians called "Hej Koleda." The recording is a collection of obscure Polish koleda [Polish carols], many of which have not been heard in decades.

For those interested in hearing music being played in Poland, there is a Polish internet radio site, **PolskaStacia**, at <http://www.polskastacja.pl>. It has 70 distinct radio channels playing 24/7 without interruption. There are very many pop channels of all sorts. But don't try to find a polka channel; there isn't one.

Donald N. Cukrowicz, known

as "Don Sugar," 78, passed away on November 22, 2010 in Memorial Hospital, South Bend, Indiana. His greatest passion was his orchestra and playing the accordion, which he started playing professionally at the age 14. The Don Sugar Orchestra played for countless wedding receptions and other special occasions. It was the first polka band in South Bend to make a recording.

The Toledo Area Polka Society (TAPS) decided that a Facebook page was the best way to get information distributed about TAPS and other polka events in Toledo. You can visit TAPS by simply going to Facebook and type "Toledo Area Polka Society" into the search feature. The site already had over 100 members by the start of December.

The Honky Express had its "Polka Heaven" CD release party at Kuzman's Lounge in Girard, Ohio. It is the band's first CD. MCs for the evening were Gary Rhamy and Del Sinchak from Peppermint Records, and Larry and Diana Walk from the "Happy PolkaLand" radio show. For more about the band and the CD visit <http://honkyexpress.tripod.com>.

This is Honky

OAK CREEK, Wis. — C.L.R. Recording Company has released *This is Honky*, a 14-track CD featuring a collection of great musicians and the sounds of the Eagle Concertina of Rich Raclawski. Raclawski on concertina and vocals is joined by Eddie Madura on clarinet and alto sax, Wayne Sienkowski on

drums, Bill Gula on trumpet and vocals, Dave Mitera on tenor sax, Matt Sienkowski on piano and Jim "Chainsaw" Kucharski on upright bass.

Visit the website at: www.rcrescent.com or email: rsraclawski@att.net.

After more than 47 years of entertaining audiences worldwide, and more than \$47,000 annually in tour bus repairs and maintenance, **Eddie Blazonczyk's Versatones** are going to retire following the 2011 season. As Eddie, Jr., says, "This music will never stop playing in our hearts, just on stage as Eddie Blazonczyk's Versatones!"

The "Wild Wilson Show" presented its 400th edition in mid-November, 2010. The show emanates from Florida, but can be heard everywhere via <http://247polkaheaven.com> or <http://wildwilson.com/id1.html>.

Polka fans have questions about many things. Did you ever wonder why an anti-Nazi tune is on a Blazonczyk album? What does John Philip Sousa have to do with the Krakowiak? And were they really doing the Polka Twist in Grabownica? The answer to these and many more questions can be found on the most recent update to "Where Polkas Come From" at <http://www.polkamemories.com/wherepolkascomefrom>.

PERSONALITY PROFILE / Ellye Slusarczyk

Happy Louie Dusseault



Happy Louie and his wife, Julcia

Born of Polish and French parents, in Ware, Massachusetts, August 4, 1934, Louie Dusseault was destined to become an award-winning leader of a lively polka band. He attended St. Mary's School in his hometown of Ware. It was there, and from his grandmother, that he learned to speak Polish fluently.

At the young age of fifteen, he organized his own orchestra. The group was popular at weddings, showers, and a variety of social events.

Louie furthered his musical knowledge by graduating from the acclaimed Berklee School of Music in Boston. Then in 1956, he served in the military, as a soldier in the United States Army. His musical abilities led him to be chosen to play in the United States Military Band at West Point. Getting married followed. Julcia Michura became Mrs. Dusseault and a member of his band in 1965. They made a good musical team. Together, they proudly raised two sons and two daughters.

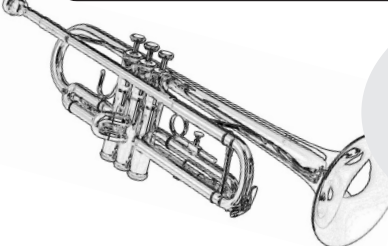
Louie recorded for several record

companies. He eventually founded Ha-Lo Enterprises, Inc.

Numerous live appearances led his band to three New York State fair concerts, to at least fifteen other states, and even international appearances. These included Paris, London, Bermuda, and several Canadian cities. In 1977, one of Louie's career highlights, was being part of the World Polka Fest in Poland.

Louie is the well-deserved recipient of many honors and plaques. In 1982, he was inducted into the International Polka Hall of Fame. Several years later he received a Grammy nomination for "Best Polka Album." Then a major motion picture featured his "Accordion A-Go-Go."

Lastly, Happy Louie continues to make Polonians proud with his very popular "Love and Peace" polka — how Louie feels about Polish jokes. Yes, Polonia has been blest with Louie's great talents, his lively and energetic music, and his exceptional entertaining qualities.



Celebrate NATIONAL POLKA MONTH Dance

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Sabina Logiz, Icon in the Polish American Community

Sabina Phyllis Logisz, a lifetime Northwest Side Chicagoan and an icon in the Polish American Community, born on November 10, 1916, was the daughter of Polish immigrants Bronisława and Roman Logisz. One of seven children, she graduated from St. Hedwig Grammar School and Holy Family Academy and received her Associate Bachelor of Arts degree from Wilbur Wright College. Logisz passed away of natural causes on November 9 in Des Plaines, one day short of her 94th birthday.



Sabina mastered the intricacies of the Polish language despite never having been to Poland. She was also proficient in French, Latin, and Russian. She dreamed of pursuing a modeling career, but her professional travels veered in another direction. Logisz's lifelong association with the Polish Roman Catholic Union of America (PRCUA) began during her early childhood school days and lasted until her retirement in 2002. In December of 1936, her enthusiastic interest in the newly founded Polish Museum of America (PMA), led to a 74-year "love affair" with the Museum. From

1936 until 1948, Logisz used her organizational skills to assist Mieczysław Haiman, the first curator of the PMA, in organizing its archival materials. After his death in 1949, she fulfilled the duties of curator and successfully secured more space for the Museum's growing collections. In 1958, the president of the PRCUA, Stanislaus Turkiewicz, requested that Logisz become his secretary, a post she held for 23 years for several PRCUA presidents.

In 1979, during this tenure at the PRCUA, Logisz, along with PMA member, Walter Sojka, engineered the financial success of the Museum's first and biggest fundraiser, "The Annual Summer Ball." Additionally, from 1968 to 1989, Logisz authored an English language column, "Sabina's See Saw," for the PRCUA's monthly bilingual publication, *Narod Polski*. Even though Logisz was offered the position of Executive Editor of the *Narod Polski* in 1981, she chose to become part of the Museum library staff. This gave her the opportunity to use her extensive English-language editorial skills in preparing the publication of *Autographed Letters of Thaddeus Kosciuszko in the American Revolution* (1977) and the re-issuing of Haiman's *Polish Past in America* (1991). During her 74-year tenure

with the Museum and her lifetime affiliation with the PRCUA, Logisz served as the PMA's secretary, editor, museologist, cataloger of books, the English-language instructor to numerous library employees, and the liaison between the library and Chicago's Polonia community, as well as to all who entered its doors. Logisz was a "stickler" when it came to English grammar. Every sentence had to be perfect, even the proper use of the articles "a," "an," and "the" was strongly enforced. She would not hesitate to firmly and politely edit errors of her colleagues. Everyone appreciated her English language skills. And her handwriting was in perfect Chancery cursive script.

For decades, Logisz assisted scholars in their research as she was the "heart" of the library and was its Polish and Polish American "encyclopedia" of archival information. If a researcher needed a resource and if the Museum library had it, Logisz knew exactly where to locate it. As Maria Ciesla, President of the PMA noted, "people, dates, places — she had them down pat when most of us can't recall what we did last week. She tirelessly worked for the recognition of the Museum on the world stage, and we house many results of that tenacity."

Logisz was an active member of many

educational, social, and philanthropic organizations including the Polish American Historical Association and the Polish Arts Club of Chicago. She was a member of the Legion of Young Polish Women and of the Auxiliary of St. Mary of Nazareth Hospital. The recipient of numerous awards for her contributions to Polonia, in 1976, she received the "Woman of the Year" award from the Polish American Scholarship Fund; and, in 1990, she was awarded the Officer's Cross of *Polonia Restituta* for publishing material on Polish culture. In 1998, the Minister of Culture and Arts of the Republic of Poland presented Logisz with the award for Meritorious Service to Polish Culture, and in September 2007, Logisz received, from the Republic of Poland, the highest cultural award given outside of Poland, the Golden *Gloria Artis*. Logisz is listed in *The World Who's Who of Women*, was honored by Mayor Richard M. Daley for her contributions to Chicago Polonia, by Cook County Treasurer, Maria Pappas, and was featured on Harry Porterfield's and WLS-TV Channel 7's "Someone You Should Know."

At her request, memorial donations may be made to the Polish Museum of America.

— Geraldine Balut-Coleman

Jerome Vincent Biedny, Sr., Registered Architect and Founding Partner of Jerome V. Biedny & Associates

Jerome Vincent Biedny, Sr., a leading Western New York architect, passed away October 24, at home in East Amherst at age 75 after a long illness.

Active in local civic institutions and Polonia groups, Biedny was a volunteer fireman and his firm sponsored many youth sports teams. He supported St. Stanislaw's Saturday Polish Language School which was attended by several of his children and also St. Joseph's school where all his children and some

of his grandchildren attended. He fed his passion for golf as 25-year member and Board member of the Lancaster Country Club. He was an active member and past President of the Professional & Businessman's Association (PBA) of Buffalo, joining when it was called the Polish Businessman's Association. Ever proud of his 100% Polish heritage, he instilled in his family a respect for the Polish language and the culture of Polish America.

Biedny started his career in architecture

with the firm of Turley, Stievater, Walker & Mauri and its successors in Buffalo, N.Y. In 1975, as a Registered Architect, he started the firm of Jerome Biedny & Associates in Cheektowaga, N.Y. It provided engineering services to various architectural firms specializing in government and corporate clients including healthcare and banking. One of his specialties was the design of large corporate computer facilities, well before the dawn of the internet. An active member of various en-

gineering societies and the American Institute of Architects, he retired from practice in 2008 after over 50 years in the consulting business.

Born in Buffalo in 1935, Biedny grew up on the East Side attending St. John Kanty parish and school. Marrying from St. Casimir's in 1956, he moved to St. Joseph's parish in Cheektowaga to raise a family and build a business. After almost 40 years there, he and his wife Betty moved as empty nesters to East Amherst two decades ago.

IN MEMORIAM / Jennifer Moskal Trowbridge

HEDI S. (SWIACKI) KAY, 90, also known as Hedwiga (Swiacki) Kochanowski, died Sunday, Oct. 10, 2010. Kochanowski was a 1940 graduate of Mary E. Wells High School in Southbridge, and studied music at Boston University, the Hartt College of Music, the New England Conservatory of Music, Worcester State College and the John Robert Powers School. She had an extensive career in music, as a music teacher for many years, and as the organist/soloist for St. Anne's Shrine and at her home parish, St. Hedwig's Church, both in Southbridge. Her professional singing career included concert presentations at Carnegie Hall, as well as performances with the U.S. Military Band at West Point and with the Capital Military Band in Washington, D.C. She sang with and organized several state choruses, and was also a member of numerous state and national music and community organizations.

WALTER S. LANDOWSKI, 89, was retired from the Illinois Central Railroad and also worked as a journeyman carpenter. Landowski was a veteran of the U.S. Army, 95th Infantry Division (Iron Men of Metz) and was awarded the Bronze Star for service in World War II.

LANCE CPL. KEVIN E. ORATOWSKI, 23, of Wheaton, Ill., was killed August 18 while supporting combat operations in Helmand province, Afghanistan. Oratowski was assigned to the 1st Light Armored Reconnaissance Battalion, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force, at Camp Pendleton, Calif.

JOSEPH JOHN POCZATEK, 87, was a graduate of the University of Illinois, and a former Senior Scientific Engineer for GATX Corp., who worked on the NASA Lunar Landing Module Leg Project. Poczatek also helped to develop the modern day Post Office zip code reading machine. Following his retirement from GATX, he was the Village of Skokie Plumbing Inspector, and co-owned Parks' Plumbing and Sewer Inc. He also had the distinction of surviving a crash landing of a United Airlines plane in 1967.

REV. ANTHONY C. PUCHENSKI, 65, was a priest in the Chicago Archdiocese for 39 years. Fr. Puchenski was

assigned to Nativity BVM, St. Damian, and St. Patricia from the 1970s to the 1980s. He was also Pastor at Immaculate Conception, St. Julie, cluster parish in Lemont, and St. Zachary in the 1990s and 2000s.

JULIE K. RYBCZYNSKI, 32, was coordinator of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Baltimore's church leadership institute. She earned a bachelor's degree in 1999 in English with a drama minor from the College of Notre Dame of Maryland, where she had been a Marion I. and Henry J. Knott Scholar. Rybczynski earned a master's degree in theology from St. Mary's Seminary & University and Ecumenical Institute of Theology. She was awarded the Regina Russo Hammel '41 Outstanding Recent Graduate Award in 2010.

LANCE CPL. TIMOTHY G. SERWINOWSKI, 21, of North Tonawanda, N.Y., was shot by a sniper in Marja. Serwinowski was a member of the 3rd Battalion, 6th Marine Regiment, 2nd Marine Division, II Marine Expeditionary Force out of Camp Lejeune, N.C.

STELLA Z. SKONIECZNY (nee Andruszkiewicz), 83, was born in Oryszew, Poland in 1927 and emigrated to the United States in 1951 after surviving labor camps in Germany with her husband Walter and their son Zbigniew (Bob). Skonieczny and her husband then started Tesko Enterprises in 1956, a manufacturer of Architectural Metal Work. They were instrumental in helping many immigrants create new lives. They were also proud supporters of higher education, underwriting scholarships for numerous Polish and community organizations.

CPL. STEPHEN C. SOCKALOSKY, 21, of Cordele, Georgia, was a member of the 2nd Battalion, 9th Marine Regiment, 2nd Marine Division, II Marine Expeditionary Force, based at Camp Lejeune, N.C., and was in combat operations in Helmand province, Afghanistan.

CHESTER TUSZYNSKI, 92, was born in Wroclaw, Poland, on June 4, 1918 and passed away on October 24, 2010 in Rensselaer, Indiana. He was an aeronautical engineer by aspiration, but an electrician by trade. As a member of the Polish Underground, he endured numerous Gestapo interrogations and arrests and was arrested by

Soviet forces and spent time in a Siberian forced labor camp. However, the Soviets realized that the war was not leaning in their favor and with negotiations with General Anders, transferred the Polish prisoners to the West. Eventually, Chester made his way to Great Britain and came under the command of the Royal Air Force. After World War II, Chester resumed his passion of exploring with all things aeronautical. He emigrated to the United States, first arriving in Chicago, and then settling in Rensselaer, where he pursued a career as an electrician. Years later, having resumed his youthful passion of aeronautics and space transportation, he went on to creating the Universe-O-8 aeronautical transportation system. He later went on to author the book, *The Power of Destiny*. (GBC)

ROBERT WOJDA, 77, was born in Chicago, Illinois. Wojda graduated from Illinois Institute of Technology, and worked for both IBM and Mystic Tape. He taught Chemistry, Physics, and Math in the Chicago Public Schools, and traveled to England to teach for two years on a Fulbright Scholarship.

He also taught at the American International School in New Delhi, India, and the American International School in Ahwaz, Iran. He received his master's degree in mathematics from Roosevelt University. He retired to North Carolina and later moved to Colorado to be closer to family. He was a U.S. Army veteran, and was also a strong anti-war activist in his later years as a member of Veterans for Peace.

JOHN STANLEY WOSNESKI, 95, was the retired owner of Central Heating Sales, with 40 years of service to Chicago's Northwest Side and his valued customers. Wosneski was a Fourth Degree Member of the Knights of Columbus, and a 60-year member of St. Robert Bellarmine Parish. He was also an avid golfer and a former member of the Elmhurst Country Club.

ROBERT ZIMINSKI, 27, was killed in a one-vehicle traffic accident in Canton, Massachusetts on November 6. Ziminski, a Deputy Sheriff Corrections Officer for Suffolk County Massachusetts who did construction work on the side, was on his way to a project in Canton when the accident occurred.

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BOOKS IN BRIEF / Florence Waszkelewicz Clowes

BOOK REVIEW / John Grondelski

The Wit and Wisdom of Szyborska's World

HERE
by Wislawa Szyborska
tr. by Clare Cavanagh
and Stanislaw Baranczak
Houghton Mifflin, 2010
85 pp., \$22.00

This collection of poetry by Nobel laureate Szyborska, offers the wit and wisdom of her world — a world that is strangely like our own. The bi-lingual book is a down-to-earth delight to read. In "Teenager," Szyborska compares the difference between herself and the teen—"She knows next to nothing — I know much more—but not for sure."

She discusses the play of words in "In Fact Every Poem," words that rustle and sparkle, flutter and float. As in "Dreams" she reminds the reader that without engineers, carpenters, bricklayers and more, there would be no realization to the dream. So we must work toward making our dream come true. The titles are provoking—"Highway Accident," "Ella in Heaven" and "Divorce" are all so real!

A nice late Christmas present for poetry lovers.

THE PRICE OF STONES

Building a School for My Village
by Twesigye Jackson Kaguri
tr. by Susan Urbanek Linville
Viking/Penguin, 2010, glossary,
photos, map, 271 pp., \$25.95

Kaguri, a native Ugandan, was fortunate to have received enough education to win a visiting scholarship to Columbia University. When he returned to Uganda with his American wife, Beronda, he began to see the devastation of Slim, Ugandan for HIV/Aids. Believed to be the start of HIV/AIDS, Rakai was once a bustling highway stop, but now all that was left was devastation, as workers fled the area. Sex workers in the area had also fled, spreading the virus to their home villages. Thousands of orphaned children were left.

Following his brother's lifetime of giving, and realizing how important education was to rid the area of superstitions on HIV/AIDS, he decided to help these orphans left on their own, and made plans to build a school just for them. Education was primary to Kaguri but in Uganda most parents could not afford tuition, books and clothing. Getting clean water and ridding superstitions on HIV/AIDS to the population was another need. Nearly one third of the adult population was affected.

Applying to foundations and his father's donated land, he was able to raise enough money to lay out plans for the school, one room at a time. A friend drew plans for the school,

father became building supervisor, official permissions were granted. Gradually the villagers helped in any way they could—donating stone by stone, bricks, human labor. A retired school teacher volunteered to become head mistress and they named the school Nyaka Aids Orphans School.

In Michigan, Kaguri spoke to civic groups, churches, the Global Philanthropy Forum, and other foundations to raise money for the school. At the school, students themselves raised money with their Anti-AIDS Choir, traveling from town to town. And each year he returned to Uganda to oversee the continuing growth of the six-room school and bring money to save the children from HIV/AIDS and give them a future. 14,000 people in Uganda die every day from HIV/AIDS and Kaguri was determined to help the orphaned children. It appears he has succeeded, today many groups and organizations as well as individuals provide support as well as intern volunteers from other countries and the devoted loyalty of the local people who have witnessed the devastating effects of HIV/AIDS.

The passion displayed in this book will remind readers of "Three Cups of Tea."

GRANDPA AND THE CHRISTMAS CRIB

by J.W. Keleher
Turquoise Morning Press, 2010,
44 pps., \$12.99.

Grandpa and Mateusz plan on making the traditional Christmas Crib, based on one of Krakow's many historic buildings. They spend a lot of time drawing plans, so everything must come out right — there will be moving parts and lights and statues in their three story creation. They work for many months, refining prints, collecting materials and finally, construction. But suddenly Grandpa dies, and Mateusz doesn't have enough heart to continue the project. But Grandma scolds Mateusz for not completing what he and Grandpa started. "Remember what he always said — whatever you start, you must finish."

And so he does, working for the rest of the year making everything perfect, with the help of Grandma and Mother. Finally he is able to enter it in the December contest, and does indeed win the prize. But Mateusz remembers the words of Grandpa and silently thanks him for staying watch of Mateusz's hands while he works.

Dispersed throughout the story are the legends of the pigeons of Krakow, the Trumpeter in the tower and a history of the Krakow Christmas Crib — the *Szopka*.

Poles Apart: The Life and Works of Antoni Sulek

POLES APART: THE LIFE AND WORKS OF THE ARTIST ANTONI SULEK

by Ingrid Taylor
(London: Austin and Macauley Publishers, 2010)
Softbound, pp. 114 + 264 mostly full-page color illustrations,
£19.99 (app. \$31.50 USD)
To Order: www.amazon.co.uk or
www.austinmacauley.com/

Antoni Sulek (1951-88) was a prolific Polonian painter, born in England to Polish émigré parents; he died there at age 36. Largely unrecognized during his lifetime, his works have attracted posthumous interest. Taylor's biography contributes to the Sulek revival as the first full-length treatment of his unknown life.

Sulek was born in a former Northumberland army camp that had been adapted to house Polish émigrés permitted to remain in their former ally's realm after the Communist subjugation of their homeland. Separate paths brought his parents, Julia Raczko and Piotr Sulek, out of the USSR to postwar Britain. Julia was deported by the Soviets to Arkhangelsk in the Russian Far North. Piotr was sent to Kurgan, on the Russian-Kazakh border. Both eventually escaped the Soviet prison when Polish General Anders was permitted to evacuate Polish forces to Iran. Julia wound up in a refugee camp in British Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe). Piotr fought at the Battle of Monte Cassino. They met in England, where Piotr took a job in a local mine and his son was born. They lived in the army camp until 1958.

Young Antoni early exhibited an interest in and a talent for painting, which remained his passion (some might say obsession) throughout the rest of his brief life. Educated at local schools in the north of England, Sulek took some post-secondary art classes but consciously eschewed assigned instructions convinced that painting according to fixed techniques and conventions only inhibited the development of his natural talents. He preferred to experiment.

His experimentation allowed him to develop those talents, but at a cost: except for a very small group of local gallery owners, artists, and others, his ahead-of-his-times talent went unacknowledged. Still, Sulek was unwilling to compromise: he soon gave up painting popular regional landscapes that had something of a local following (and produced some money) to become a principled but starving artist.

Sulek's themes run a wide gamut, from Polish history, landscapes, and heroes to portraits of composers and authors to space exploration to scenes of war to the English countryside. His styles range from realist

albeit adapted landscapes ("Lublin Skyline") to abstract art ("Sketch of Three Soldiers"). His media was extraordinarily varied, precisely

because of his impoverishment: proof of the adage Polak potrafi, Sulek painted on whatever he could lay hands on—paper, old posters, wallpaper, cereal boxes, old record album discards—and with whatever he had, be it watercolor, oil, pen and paper, house paint, or colored markers. Notwithstanding

those limitations, Sulek produced at least 2,000 paintings. One must say "at least" because Sulek gave paintings away to friends or to get a few pounds to buy more supplies. Many Suleks may be hanging unrecognized in British houses.

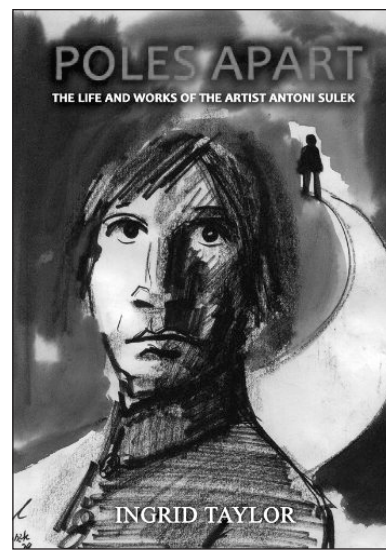
Sulek was a complicated character. A loner who never felt recognized artistically, a painter who never established many close personal relationships, somewhat unkempt, haggard, and misunderstood, with an obsession for the Polish struggle for freedom (even though he made only a few short trips there in the late 1970s and early 1980s, and was permanently deported in 1983 for joining in a Solidarity demonstration in Lublin), Sulek in many ways personified the eccentric artist. He died in 1988—amidst unclear circumstances—from liver failure. While noting that the details of his

death still require better study (the author herself is a retired police investigator), Taylor suggests that years of self-neglect, poor nutri-

tion, and possibly sucking on paint brushes while painting (paints in the 1960s and 1970s were still lead-based) took their toll. Sulek never appears to have been involved with alcohol.

The powerful Polish motif in Sulek's art is a unique feature: he clearly experienced his ancestral homeland's thirst for freedom deeply. These include portraits ("Marshal Józef Piłsudski," "General Władysław Anders"), pen-and-ink sketches of Lublin churches, historic scenes ("Monte Cassino 1944," "Warszawi Barbikan [sic]"), and even abstract depictions ("Spirit of Warsaw").

Ingrid Taylor has done a great service in documenting Sulek's short and largely unknown life. Her book is enriched by over 250 mostly full-color reproductions of the artist's work, assembling for the first time such a broad sampling of his talent. (They have also developed a website where one can see a fair selection of Sulek's works: www.sulek-art.com). For those interested in art as well as those interested in the Polish cultural contributions of the Polonian Diaspora, this book is a most interesting read.



BRUSH UP / Prepared and distributed by the Polonia Media Network

Health Part 6

Jak długo jest pan chory?
.....(Yahk DWUH-goh yest pahn HHOH-rih?)

How long has mister been sick?

Jak długo jest pani chora?
.....(Yahk DWUH-goh yest PAH-nee HHOH-rah?)

How long has madam been sick?

Czy były z tym problemy wcześniej? ...
.....(Chih BIH-wih stihm proh-BLEH-mih FCHEHSH-nyay?)

Were there problems like that before?

Czy pan bierze jakieś leki?
.....(Chih pahn BYEH-zeh YAH-kyehsh LEH-kee)

Is mister taking any medications?

Czy pani bierze jakieś leki?(Chih PAH-nee BYEH-zeh
YAH-kyehsh LEH-kee)

Is madam taking any medications?

Phonetic hh is like ch in *loch* • Phonetic ai is like *eye*
m, n, f denotes male, female, neuter

Czy pan pali?.....(Chih pahn PAH-lee)

Does mister smoke?

Czy pani pali?(Chih PAH-nee PAH-lee)

Does madam smoke?

Czy pan pije?.....(Chih pahn PEE-yeh?)

Does mister drink?

Czy pani pije?(Chih PAH-nee PEE-yeh?)

Does madam drink?

Czy pan zażywa narkotyki? .. (Chih pan zah-ZHIH-vah
nahr-koh-TIH-kee?)


Is mister taking [using] narcotics?

Czy pani zażywa narkotyki? (Chih PAH-nee zah-
ZHIH-vah nahr-koh-TIH-kee?)

Is madam taking [using] narcotics?

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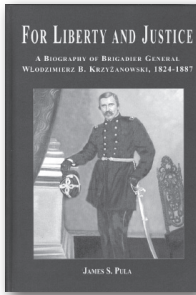
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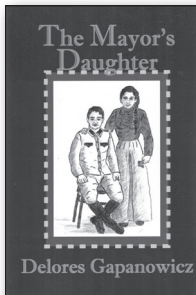
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by James Pula. 335 pp. plus introduction.
112 illustrations, hc. 1978, 2010
Published by the Ethnic Heritage Studies
Center at Utica College

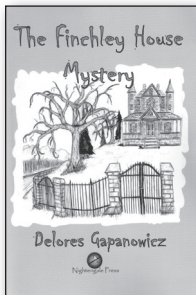
A lavishly illustrated biography of a major Polish American figure of the 19th century, For Liberty and Justice tells the story of a Polish revolutionary exiled to America where he rises from private to general during the Civil War. Following the war he becomes a federal agent, helps Helena Modjeska begin her American career as a Shakespearean actress.



THE MAYOR'S DAUGHTER
by Delores Gapanowicz
\$12.95

Edition illustrated
Nightingale Press, 2007. 176 pp., pb.

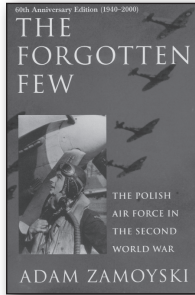
Readers will discover what life was like in rural Eastern Europe before World War I, a way of life that has changed forever. This book retrieves one family's heritage and allows us all to connect with our own. The stories were told to the author by her parents before they passed away. These tales show that young people on farms didn't spend all their time milking cows and picking potatoes.



THE FINCHLEY HOUSE MYSTERY
by Delores Gapanowicz
\$13.95

Nightingale Press, 2005
For Ages 9-12. 132 pp. pb.

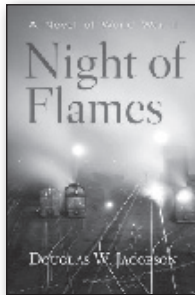
Is the Finchley House haunted or not? Are those ghosts flitting from room to room after dark? Or is someone secretly living in the old house and not wanting to reveal themselves? Could it be the rumors floating around Green Hills are actually true? *Delores Gapanowicz is a published author of children's books.*



THE FORGOTTEN FEW
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by Adam Zamoyski. hc. 239 pp.
Fleeing to Britain after the Germans captured their homeland, the pilots of the Polish Air Force played an important role in the Battle of Britain and the air war in the European theater. They shot down 745 enemy aircraft, with another 175 unconfirmed, and 190 flying bombs targeted at London. A story of the life and times of these airmen stationed in Britain.

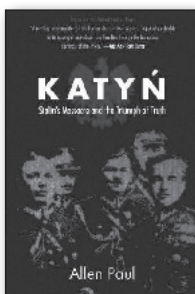
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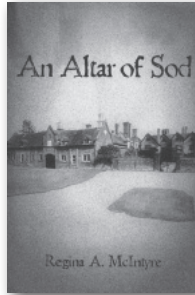
In 1939 the Germans invade Poland, setting off a rising storm of violence and destruction. For Anna and Jan Kopernik the loss is unimaginable. She is an assistant professor at a university in Krakow; he, an officer in the Polish cavalry. Separated by war, they must find their own way in a world where everything they ever knew is gone.



KATYN: STALIN'S MASSACRE AND THE TRIUMPH OF TRUTH
by Allen Paul
\$24.95

Northern Illinois University Press
2010. 430 pp. pb. 9"x6.5"

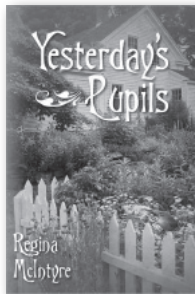
Marking the 70th anniversary of the Katyn Forest massacre, this edition exposes the crime and its cover-up. Twenty years ago, Allen Paul wrote the first post-communist account of one of the greatest but least-known tragedies of the 20th century: Stalin's annihilation of Poland's officer corps and massive deportation of so-called "bourgeoisie elements" to Siberia. Today, these brutal events are symbolized by one word, Katyn.



AN ALTAR OF SOD
By Regina A. McIntyre
\$19.95

Hats Off Books, 2001, 2010, 304 pp., pb

In 19th century Partitioned Poland, the village of Miska sits almost unchanged on the banks of the Vistula. This is the story of three families who are unforgettably joined by love, pain, struggle and hope. Rich in tradition, the story builds to a far-reaching conclusion.



YESTERDAY'S PUPILS
By Regina A. McIntyre
\$17.95

Create Space Books, 2010, 208 pp., pb

Sequel to "An Altar of Sod." At the turn of the 20th Century, three families emigrate from the same village in Poland. The Victorian era provides the style and mores that challenge these immigrants to adjust to that culture, and at the same time try to maintain their old world traditions and customs.



A TRAVELLER'S HISTORY OF POLAND
by John Radzilowski
\$14.95

312 pp. ill., maps. pb.

A comprehensive historical survey guides travellers through a general history of the people and places of Poland from pre-history to today. Includes a full chronology, a list of monarchs and rulers, a gazetteer, historical maps.



THE POLISH AMERICANS
from the "Major American Immigration Series" by Donna Lock
\$22.95 Full color illustrated.

Ages 9-12. Mason Crest Publishers. 2008. 64 pp. hc. 9"x6"

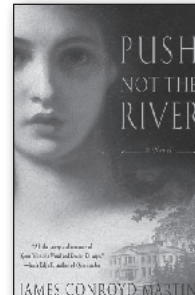
Polish emigrants left their homeland for many of the same reasons as did other ethnic groups. Yet in America's melting pot, the Polish have maintained a stronger hold on their traditions and customs than most of the other immigrant groups that arrived in North America during the 19th and early 20th centuries.



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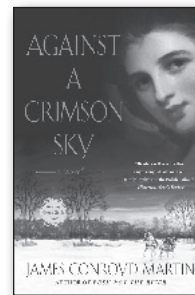
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PUSH NOT THE RIVER
by James C. Martin
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St. Martin's Press. 496 pp.pb. Maps & wycinanki illust. Reading Group Guide

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"A sprawling epic . . . entertaining." — *Publishers Weekly*.



TWO FRIENDS, THEY WENT A' DANCING...
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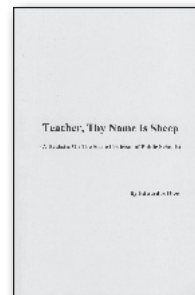
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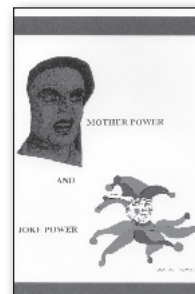
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TEACHER, THY NAME IS SHEEP
by E.J. Kalinowski (NDP Edwardus Orzel)
\$9.95

Kalski Books, 2004. 132 pp., pb.

Why are American high school students so undisciplined? Read this book and judge for yourself. The author, a retired high school and junior high school teacher, first wrote his opinionated discourse in 1968, and updated it in 2004. Among his views are "Give me a Principal with Principles." "It takes good parents, and good teachers, not a village, to raise good students," and "TV is today's mother, father, and teacher" among others.



MOTHER POWER AND JOKE POWER
by E.J. Kalinowski (NDP Peter Orzel)
\$9.95

Kalski Books, 1998. 142 pp., pb.

Mother Power is a compendium of psychobiographical sketches on personalities in various fields. *Joke Power* stresses the deleterious effects jokes have in individuals and groups targeted for derision. The author is a retired school teacher, who has penned numerous observations in community and regional newspapers.



THOSE INTRIGUING THREES (and Their Offshoots)
by E.J. Kalinowski
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SPORTS / Tom Tarapacki

It was a Very Good Year for Maciejewski

It was a very good year in 2010 for **Mark Maciejewski**. One of the most intimidating defensive players in Shippensburg football history, he was inducted into the school's athletic Hall of Fame in October.

In December, the 41-year-old was officially named as the new head football coach of the Shippensburg University Red Raiders, replacing the retiring Rocky Rees.

As a player, Maciejewski was one of just three in program history to receive All-PSAC First Team honors in 3 straight seasons at the same position, and finished his collegiate career with a school-record 28 tackles for loss as a nose guard, including 23 sacks. Maciejewski's honors also included *Weekly Football Gazette* and *Associated Press* Third Team All-America honors in 1991 and 1992. During his junior season, the Red Raiders went 10-3 and gained a berth in the NCAA Division II tournament. He also holds the team single-game record for most yards lost on sacks with 23 on three sacks in the 1991 East Stroudsburg game and the career record with 179. His 74 yards in losses in a season on 7.5 sacks in 1992 is the second highest total in school history. In total, Maciejewski made 51 tackles behind the line of scrimmage for a total of 249 yards lost. He made 216 tackles in 33 career games, including 79 solo stops, along with two interceptions and a blocked kick.

The 1992 Shippensburg graduate returned to his alma mater in 2000, first as the secondary coach, then defensive coordinator and finally assistant head coach/secondary. "I

have a passion for Shippensburg, for this school and for this team. I'm excited about moving the program forward and building upon the success we've had," said "Coach Mac" at the press conference.

A native of Punxsutawney, Mark and his wife Tricia currently live in Chambersburg and have a 2-year-old son, Brady. Mark's grandfather was vice president of the Polish Union in Pennsylvania for many years.

FOOTBALL PIONEER. In the 1930s and 1940s Polish Americans became highly identified with football when names like **Johnny Lujack**, **Ziggy Czarowski**, **Bill Osmanski**, and **Alex Wojciechowski** became among the most famous in the sport. Their presence in the game was so prominent that Polish-sounding names became synonymous with football. But their great careers owe much to the first Polish American to earn All-America status in football, **Frank Piekarski**.

Piekarski was a four-year letter-winner for the University of Pennsylvania Quakers in from 1901 to 1904. In 1903 he was named to Walter Camp's third team All-American team, and was a consensus All-American in 1904.

In the early 20th century college football was far different from the sport we know today. While it was rapidly growing in popularity in colleges, it was a very brutal sport. Protective equipment was virtually nonexistent. There were no helmets, mouthpieces or face guards, and the body pads used at the time were of little help. The game itself was far

different as well. There was no forward pass, no neutral zone between teams, and no limit to how many players could be on the line at once. "Hurdle" plays allowed teams to lift up their ball carriers and throw them over the opposing lines. Mass-momentum plays such as the "flying wedge" of players frequently caused serious harm to the participants. In addition, there were few restrictions on what linemen could do to opposing players. Serious injury and even death were not uncommon. In 1905, President Teddy Roosevelt told colleges that he would abolish the sport if it did not become safer. That was the era in which Frank Piekarski played.

The Quakers were a national power at the time, and in 1904 posted a 12-0-0 record and the as widely acclaimed the national champion. In *Gridiron Greats: A Century of Polish Americans in Football*, author Ben Chestochowski pointed out that Piekarski's Penn team was so dominant that it shut out 11 of 12 opponents, and outscored its opposition by a combined score of 222-4. The only score allowed during the entire season was one field goal, which at that time counted for 4 points.

As a guard, Piekarski was always in the middle of the field, where most of the action was. Piekarski was the only lineman from the national champions to earn All-American status. However, another Penn lineman, tackle **Tom Butkiewicz**, was named a third team All-American.

Piekarski later became head coach of the Washington & Jefferson football from 1905 to 1907,



LIPINSKI: considering a return to the ice.

achieving a record of 25-7. He was also a lawyer, and in 1933 he became a judge in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania.

A COMEBACK FOR TARA? Almost 10 years after injuries ended her figure skating career, former 1998 Olympic gold medalist **Tara Lipinski** has told an interviewer that she's considering a return to the ice.

Tara was born in Philadelphia on June 10, 1982. Her parents were Patricia (née Broznyiak) and Jack Lipinski. All four of her grandparents were born in Poland (mother's parents near Zakopane and father's near Warsaw). Tara started roller skating at age 3 and later won a number of competitions. She began figure skating at age 6. In 1997 she won both the U.S. and World

Championships at the age of 14, the youngest person ever to win either title. At the 1996 U.S. Postal Challenge, Lipinski became the first female skater to land a triple loop/triple loop jump combination, which became her signature move. Lipinski also won the 1997 Champion Series Final, again becoming the youngest female ever to win the title.

At the 1998 Winter Olympics, the 15-year-old Lipinski became the youngest ever ladies Olympic Figure Skating Champion and the youngest individual gold medalist in Winter Olympic history and "Taramania" ensued.

Tara turned professional and with *Champions on Ice* before joining *Stars on Ice* for four seasons, drawing new, younger fans to what had traditionally been more of an adult-oriented show. However, due to injuries she has not skated since the fall of 2002, and has instead concentrated on acting and her philanthropic activities. Now 28, she also has tried TV commentary, most recently at the 2010 World Figure Skating Championships in March.

However, in a recent interview with Matt Thompson of thecelebritycafe.com Tara revealed that, among other things, she's thinking about putting her skates back on:

"I have so many ideas and so many different things I want to do. I want to produce, I want to commentate, I want to get back on the ice. I'd love to start different businesses. I love real estate. I'm kind of all over the place. I try to sort of calm down and focus on one thing at a time and see where it takes me."

AMERICAN POLONIA AT A GLANCE

ANCHORAGE, Alaska — Alaska Republican Senator **Lisa Murkowski** became the first U.S. senator in half a century to win as a write-in candidate.

Election returns from a lengthy counting process in Alaska showed that Murkowski narrowly defeated conservative Tea Party movement favorite Joe Miller to win re-election.

Miller, backed by former Alaska Governor Sarah Palin, had defeated Murkowski in the Republican primary campaign in Alaska, prompting Murkowski to mount a write-in campaign.

LOS ANGELES — The band OK Go is a YouTube sensation, thanks to the group's "White Knuckles" video.

The video received a million hits the day after it debuted on "The Ellen DeGeneres Show," Sept. 20, and was then posted online for the band, whose members include Damian Kulash, Tim Norwind, **Dan Konopka**, and Andy Ross.

Fame came faster for "White Knuckles" than OK Go's Grammy-winning "Here It Goes Again" treadmill video, which has more than 50 million hits in five years, according to Bobbie Gale, the band's publicist.

The video reminds people to support animal rescue, and the band will do just that by donating net proceeds from website sales to the ASPCA's Rural Rescue Dog Fund. The video can be purchased for \$2.00 at okgo.net.

CHICAGO — A traveling exhibition called a "Voice of Their Own," will open at the **Polish Museum of America**, Friday, January 14, 2011. The exhibition will travel to other

U.S. cities in 2011, before continuing to Poland in 2012.

An exhibition of this scope involves a lot of work and detailed planning by the **Polish Women's Alliance** and will showcase the history of the PWA and its members and their many achievements over the last 100 years, as chronicled in the pages of *Glos Polek*.

The first issue of *Glos Polek* was published on November 3, 1910, and the exhibition is planned to mark the Centennial.

SOUTH BEND, Ind. — The Annual **Polish American Heritage Dinner** was held October 31, 2010 at the MR Falcon's Hall in South Bend, Indiana. The theme of the dinner was to pay tribute to Poland's musical genius, Frederyk Chopin, on the 200th anniversary of his birth. Music Professor Robert Rhein, of nearby Bethel College, gave the presentation with excerpts of Chopin's piano compositions.

Proceeds of the dinner, almost \$1500, will benefit the Polish Catholic Church in Krasnojarsk, Poland; the School for Blind Children in Laski, Poland; and the Franciscan Sisters Orphanages in Warsaw and Czesatochowo. Close to 200 were in attendance. Dr. Zbigniew Sobol, M.D., was the chairman of this annual event.

BALTIMORE, Md. — Every year since 1974, the **Polish Heritage Association of Maryland** has been awarding scholarships to deserving students of Polish descent. This academic year it awarded a total of nine scholarships and looks forward to another successful program for 2011.

Applications will become avail-

able this month. You can access them via www.pha-md.org or by contacting PHA President, Victoria T. Leshinskie at (410) 962-8611; vleshinskie@anes.umm.edu; or by writing to her at 1101 St. Paul St., #1202, Baltimore MD 21202.

ST. PAUL, Minn. — **Bal Karnawalowy** will be held February 12, 2011 at The Historic Saint Paul Hotel. A social hour with incidental music provided by piano virtuoso Bonnie Frels will start at 5:30 p.m., followed by a gourmet meal in The Grand Ballroom. Edziu Rajtar will be honored for his many contributions to the Polish American community. Entertainment will be provided by the Dolina Polish Dancers and dance music by The Retractions. Tickets will be available soon for online purchase at \$60 per person or \$440 per table of eight. A Silent Auction will be part of the evening's festivities. If you have anything to donate, please contact Charlene at panid@aol.com.

ST. CATHERINES UNIV., Minn. — April 1, 2011 at 7:30 p.m. The One-woman drama, "Manya, A Living History of Marie Curie," exposes the struggles and triumphs of **Madame Marie Curie** (née Maria Skłodowska) an academically impassioned, vehemently private, fervently Polish scientist, mother, and teacher. From the political oppression of her childhood, to scientific emergence and fame to the tragedy that forced her into single motherhood as well as further world prominence, this is a life that challenges our assumptions about what one person can achieve and the responsibilities of science. O'Shaughnessy Auditorium at St. Catherines. Ticket

Office: (651) 690-6700 or Ticketmaster.

PHILADELPHIA — Sun., Jan. 9. St. Adalbert Polish Language School **Annual Christmas Program** (Jaselka). St. Adalbert Auditorium, Thompson St. and Allegheny Ave., Port Richmond section. 1:00 p.m. Free. Info call Maria Koleda (610) 368-1604.

PHILADELPHIA — Sun., Jan. 9. **Polski Uniwersytet Ludowy Lecture** in the Polish language, Associated Polish Home, 9150 Academy Rd., 3:00 p.m. Speaker: Mgr. Jolanta Roman. Topic: "Dietetyka — Jak Zywic Sie W Sposob Zdrowy i Przedluzajacy Zycie." Free. Info call (215) 624-9954.

On Sun., Feb. 13, Dr. Wlodzimirz Mandecki. Will discuss "Rewolucja W Genetyce — Czego Mozemy Dowiedziec Sie Z Sekwencji Wlasnego Genomu."

DOYLESTOWN, Pa. — Sun., Jan. 16. Our Lady of Czestochowa Polish Language School and Polish Scouts (Harcerstwo) **Jaselka Christmas Program**, Shrine of Our Lady of Czestochowa. Ferry Road. Shrine Cafeteria. 2:00 p.m. Info: (215) 345-0600, or Katarzyna Przybicien at (267) 456-2508.

PHILADELPHIA — Everyone is invited to attend the Annual Tribute Ceremony honoring American Revolutionary War hero and freedom fighter for Poland **General Thaddeus Kosciuszko**, marking the 265th Anniversary of his birth. The ceremony takes place Sat., Feb. 5 at noon at the Holiday Inn Hotel Ballroom, 4th & Arch Streets. Sponsored by the Polish American Congress Eastern Pennsylvania Dis-

trict. A luncheon will follow the ceremony. For information or luncheon reservations call the PAC at (215) 739-3408, or call the Polish American Cultural Center, Mon.-Fri., 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. at (215) 922-1700.

BRISTOL, Pa. — Sat., Feb. 12. Polish Police Association of Philadelphia **35th Annual Founder's Day Banquet**. King's Caterers II, 4010 New Falls Road. 6:00 p.m. to midnight. Continuous music by Plus Five Orchestra and Rick Gazda Band. Cocktail hour, surf and turf sit down dinner and a 6-hour open bar. Info call Edward McCloskey at (215) 425-4783.

WASHINGTON, D.C. — **Polish Language Classes** at the Kościuszko Foundation will start again Mon., Jan. 31 and will end on Thurs., May 12.

There will be four sections of classes: Beginners I will meet on Thursdays (Feb. 3-May 12); Beginners I Second Semester will meet on Wednesdays (Feb. 2-May 11); Beginners II will meet on Tuesdays (Feb. 1-May 10); and Intermediate/Advanced section will meet on Mondays (Jan. 31-May 9).

All classes start at 6.30 p.m. and end at 8.10 p.m. There will be 15 classes during the spring semester.

The cost is \$450 for new students and \$425 for continuing students.

The tuition is fully refundable only within first two weeks of classes.

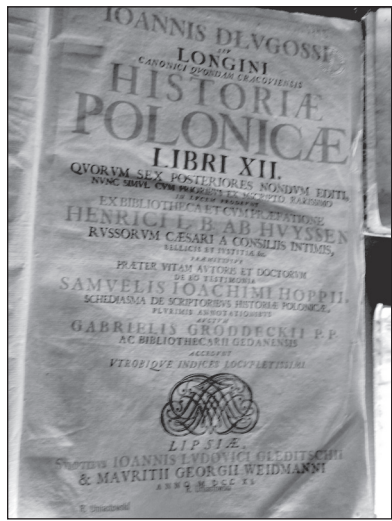
Please visit: www.learnpolishdc.com for the address, books requirement and other information.

Famous Museum In Rapperswil Marks 140 Years

by John M. Grondelski

The Polish Museum in Rapperswil, Switzerland, marked the 140th anniversary of its founding with an academic conference October 21-23, focused on the role of the institution and on underlying Polish-Swiss cooperation for almost a century and a half. Speakers included representatives of the Polish Government as well as Polish and Swiss scholars. The conference coincided with publication of a new book, *Żołnierze Polscy Internowani w Szwajcarii 1940-1945 (Polish Soldiers Interned in Switzerland, 1940-45)*, just released in Warsaw, and culminated in a jazz concert.

The Polish Museum was founded in 1870 in Rapperswil, about 25 miles southeast of Zurich, by Count Władysław Plater (1808-89) as a repository for Polish culture material. By 1870, Poland had endured two failed Uprisings. (Plater himself took part in the November Uprising



Dlugosz, *Chronicles*, in Polish Museum collection.

of 1830). Many exiles were scattered throughout Europe, having taken with themselves precious artifacts of Polish literature, painting, sculpture, etc., which had no home in a partitioned Poland whose occupiers were set on effacing Polish culture. Switzerland was attractive to exiles for two reasons: the country's neutrality and its abolition of censorship in the 1830s. There activists found refuge in a Europe otherwise composed of hostile or indifferent empires. Plater had heard of a 700 year old castle in disrepair in Rapperswil, that the local town council was willing to rent. He came and signed a 100 year old lease, putting his own money into renovation of the place. The Polish Museum was born.

THE HISTORY OF THE MUSEUM itself can be divided into three phases. Phase I, from its founding through 1927, was the first great period of assembling a collection. Important Polish figures, like the author Stefan Zeromski and the sociologist of American Polonia Florian Znaniecki, played roles in the Museum's history. The Museum provided employment for many Polish students then studying at the University of Zurich (the first European university to admit women to a full course of studies) and the prestigious Zurich Polytechnic (ETH). Among the treasures of the Museum was an urn containing the heart of Tadeusz Kościuszko, freedom fighter for America and Poland.

This first phase ended in 1927 when virtually the entire collection was shipped by train to Poland. With the restoration of Polish independence in 1918, it was felt that Poland's material culture could and should now go home, to find its rightful place in Polish institutions, like the Biblioteka Narodowa. That fateful decision paradoxically con-

demned those artifacts to extinction: most were destroyed during World War II.

Phase II began in 1936 when, after lying vacant for almost a decade, it was decided that the Rapperswil Museum could serve as an institution explaining the culture and society of contemporary Poland. The Museum assumed a kind of ethnographic/folklore cast, but the efforts—under the leadership of Halina Jastrzębowska—were soon cut short by the start of World War II. During the War, the Museum's outreach was centered on the 13,000 Polish soldiers then interned in Switzerland. Polish soldiers had been incorporated into the French Army. Upon the Fall of France in June 1940, those soldiers, rather than be captured by the Nazis, crossed the border into Switzerland. Switzerland, as a neutral state, confined them to internment camps throughout the country while making use of the manpower to address Swiss wartime needs. Many Polish soldiers worked in construction and improvement of Swiss mountain roads (essential if Hitler had ever implemented his plans to attack the country) and in the agricultural sector (landlocked Switzerland had to expand its domestic farm to feed its population without relying on imports during the War). The camps also allowed Polish troops to upgrade their educational qualifications, with many soldiers earning all sorts of certifications, from high school diplomas to post-docs. The Museum put its library and materials at their disposal to further their educations and to maintain their links to Poland. [The history of those soldiers is the subject of the book mentioned above].

THE SECOND PERIOD of the Museum's history came to an end in 1951. After the War, the new Polish Communist government claimed jurisdiction over the facility, eventually discarding its "bourgeois" collection and replacing it with paeans to Stalin and Beirut. The neutral Swiss recoiled against the Museum being used for Cold War propaganda, and suspended the lease agreement, closing its doors.

Phase III began in 1954 and continues until today. Anti-communist Poles, capitalizing on Helvetic good will, argued that Poland's current situation was in many ways similar to when the Museum was founded: the Warsaw communists were hardly an independent Polish government nurturing the country's Millennial culture. The internees who remained in Switzerland, together with free Poles from throughout Western Europe, began rebuilding the Museum's collections.

Today, for example, one can find there such treasures as Jan Nowak Jezioranski's documents from Radio Free Europe, documenting four



Freedom monument erected in 1868 by Polish exiles in Rapperswil, Switzerland. The eagle faces Poland.

decades of the fight for freedom on the airwaves.

In recent years, the Museum has successfully resisted efforts to cut it back. When the initial lease agreement expired in 1970, some in Rapperswil were interested in re-"Swissifying" the renovated castle. One floor was taken over for a local museum of Swiss knights. Although the project was launched (and still exists), the number of visitors to the Polish Museum continued to outstrip its competitor. In 2008, another local group sought to take over the Castle for touristic and restaurant purposes but—after protests from Polonia in Switzerland and abroad—the current status quo seems to have stabilized (although there are remaining threats about some loss of space).

THE MUSEUM'S COLLECTION includes paintings, documents, memorabilia, and archives, as well as a separate library. Today, it often serves as a vehicle whereby people learn about Poland. French visitors discover that Madame Curie was not French. German visitors learn why Poles claim the "Recovered Territories" in western and northern Poland—and what Poles lost because of the War the Germans started. Polish Americans often learn that their ethnic heritage is rich and deep, encouraging them to travel further east—sometimes for the first time—back to Poland.

The Museum is one of several Polish institutions in Switzerland (including the Kościuszko Museum in Solothurn, near Bern, where the patriot died and a small Paderewski Museum in Morges). It's worth a visit, online — www.muzeum-polskie.org — or in person.

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THE OLD COUNTRY / Richard Poremski



OBSERVED AND BEING OBSERVED. Oswiecim, Poland. May 22, 1976.

TRIVIA TIME / Ellye Slusarczyk

- The world premiere of "The Music and Dance of Poland-Mazewsze" was first broadcast on Public Television in 2007 in: a. Chicago b. Los Angeles c. New York City
- In Europe, for being most religious, Poland ranks: a. first b. second c. third
- The Polish National Opera House is in: a. Gdansk b. Krakow c. Warsaw
- The CD "Polkas in Paradise" was recorded by: a. Eddie Blazonczyk b. Lenny Gomulka c. Jimmy Sturr
- "What a fool we have for a president" was a quote made by: a. Lech Walesa b. Jaroslaw Kaczynski c. Jolanta Szczypinska
- In 2007, a Confidentiality Agreement was signed between Poland and: a. the United States b. Russia c. Austria
- A group reflecting the history of the Polish avant-garde and the new trends in art is: a. KAKR b. KKRA c. KRAK
- One of the largest glass roofs in the world is on Zlote Tarasy and has individual panes of glass numbering a. 4700 b. 5700 c. 6700
- The first Hard Rock Café in central Europe opened in: a. Sopot b. Warsaw c. Krakow
- In the Jamestown Colony, Poles assisted in the rescue from the Indians of: a. Captain John Smith b. Reverend Johnathan Allen c. Pocahontas

ANSWERS. 1.c New York City; 2.b second; 3.c Warsaw; 4.c Jimmy Sturr; 5.a Lech Walesa; 6.a The United States; 7.c KRAK; 8.a 4700; 9.b Warsaw; 10.a Captain John Smith

HERITAGE / Ellye Slusarczyk

Flaczki

A truly Polish dish is *flaczki*. It is a savory soup or meat stew and is made with beef tripe, beef, bay leaves, parsley, carrots, beef broth, and flavored with spices. Enhancing this dish are salt, pepper, nutmeg, paprika, and the popular marjoram. Marjoram has a very distinct flavor — mild and sweet, with a pine and citrus fragrance. Since it can be cultivated in central and eastern Europe, it is readily available. Often it is substituted for oregano.

Flaczki is made from tripe. So then what is tripe? It is the edible offal (part) of a stomach of various farm animals. Tripe can be found in sheep, goats, cows and even deer. However, no bone or muscle is used. If tripe comes from a cow, only the first three chambers of its stomach can be used. However, tripe from an animal's stomachs last contents is known as "green tripe"

and is not fit for human consumption. Because of its unpleasant odor, it is used primarily for pet food.

Flaczki is a dish that dates as far back as the fourteenth century. In fact, King Wladyslaw II Jagiello often ate it. Flaczki was one of the King's favorite dishes.

Flaczki, and other Polish dishes, use choice meats, farm-fresh vegetables and lots of love in their preparation. Yes, Polish cookery is best described as home-cooked and uniquely tasty, and made with lots of honesty.

Do yourself a favor. Perhaps you will soon attend a Polish wedding, or any other number of social activities. If flaczki is being served, certainly partake of it. Search out Polish restaurants and look for it on the menu. Just remember that flaczki is very thick, and consequently, very filling Smacznego!

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POLISH CHEF: Savory Appetizers for Winter Entertaining

by Robert Strybel

Whether throwing a dinner-party or holding some celebration for family and friends, here are some ideas that may add Polish zest and variety to your winter entertainment scene.

SKEWERED HORS D'OEUVRES (koreczki). Allow 2-3 hors d'oeuvres per person and prepare as many toothpicks or cocktail picks as needed. First prepared the fixings. Cut into dice-sized cubes Polish canned ham or domestic boiled ham, smoked kielbasa with skin removed hunter's sausage (kabanosy) and yellow cheese (Gouda, Munster, Edam, Brick, Swiss, etc.). Meat and cheese should be purchased in a piece unsliced! Get together some whole raw cranberries, diced dill pickles, diced pitted prunes, raisins, pickled mushrooms or canned button mushrooms, olives, capers, cocktail onions and red, green or yellow bell peppers diced. Skewer 3 or 4 items of contrasting colors (example: meat, veggie, cheese, mushroom) on each pick. Insert the hors d'oeuvres in an apple, orange or grapefruit.

COLD MEAT PLATTER (pólmisek zimnych mięs). On a lettuce-lined platter arrange thin slices of imported Polish canned ham, Polish

canned pork loin or Canadian bacon, Krakowska or cold sliced roasts (beef, pork loin, turkey). Decorate with sprigs of curly parsley, pickled mushrooms, gherkins, cherry tomatoes and rings or strips of green, yellow and/or red bell-pepper. Provide prepared horseradish and/or zingy cranberry sauce (next entry).

ZINGY CRANBERRY SAUCE (żurawina na ostro): This is the height of simplicity! Simply fork-blend a 280-gram (about 10 oz) jar of imported Polish Łowicz brand żurawina (cranberry sauce) with a heaping T of prepared horseradish until fully blended. Serve as a condiment to accompany the cold meats. Variation: Instead of horseradish, use a heaping T of brown mustard such as Polish Sarepska or German Düsseldorf.

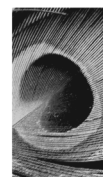
GREEN PEA SALAD (salatka z zielonego groszku): Combine 4 c well-drained canned baby peas or equivalent amount of cold, cooked frozen peas with 3-4 diced radishes and 2 diced dill pickles. Lace with enough plain mayonnaise to coat ingredient or use a 50-50 mayonnaise-sour cream mixture. This can also be used to stuff tomatoes (see next entry).

STUFFED TOMATOES (pomidory nadziewane): Select rather small,

firm tomatoes of equal size. Cut off tops and carefully scoop out pulp, taking care not to damage walls. (Note: Freeze tomato pulp for future use in soup, sauces, bigos, stews, etc.). Fill hollowed-out tomatoes with green pea salad (above). Tops may be replaced, or salad can protrude slightly out of tomatoes.

"TOADSTOOLS" ("muchomor-ki"): Start with as many peeled, cool, hard-cooked eggs as desired and remove a 1/2" slice from the top and a slightly thicker one from the bottom of each so they can stand without wobbling. (Dice and add egg-white trimmings to green pea salad above.) Select half as many firm, round, smallish tomatoes whose circumference is larger than the egg tops. "Glue" the eggs to the platter with a dab of mayonnaise, place another dab on top of each egg and gently press the tomato halves onto them to form a toadstool. To ensure the tomato halves won't slide off, fasten to eggs with toothpicks. Using mayonnaise in a tube squeeze several dots onto each tomato top, creating a toadstool-like effect. Strew chopped green onions and chopped iceberg lettuce round the base of the toadstools for a grass-like effect. A real conversation piece!

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*From our hearts to yours — A Blessed Christmas Season and Happy New Year 2011!
Z serdecznym błogosławieństwem na Święta Bożego Narodzenia i na Nowy Rok.*

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REFLECTIONS / OUR CHURCHES

Church of the Holy Cross

1621 UNIVERSITY AVENUE NE, MINNEAPOLIS, MN 55413
FR. GLEN JENSEN, PASTOR
KS. WALDEMAR MATUSIAK, S. CHR., POLISH PASTOR



HOLY CROSS, 1930.

Holy Cross Church (Kościół Świętego Krzyża) was built in 1885 with the sacrifices of Polish immigrants. The current building (the third), serves third and fourth generation family members of the builders and a vibrant Polish immigrant community. Polish Mass is held at 11:30 on Sundays. At this gathering, the Polish community celebrates its culture and traditions. There is also a Polish Saturday School.

The grounds include the Church which seats 1,000 people, an elementary school, a rectory and a convent. The Church has recently been repainted (inside,) the roof replaced, the bell tower repaired and a new bell installed. The cost was nearly \$4,000,000.

Holy Cross, a church in good financial condition, well maintained, and well attended, is scheduled by the St. Paul Archdiocese to be merged in January, 2012 along with much smaller St. Hedwig's and St. Clement into tiny St. Anthony of Padua as receiving parish.

"My favorite memories are always of the Boże Ciało processions," said parishioner Judith Blanchard. "Little girls in ethnic costumes throw rose petals before the priest with the Eucharist, who are being shielded by a tent carried by four male Dolina Dancers in their court costumes. The whole congregation follows singing this long, long song.

"When I was new to the celebration, I had a hard time following the verses and avoiding the potholes. Since then, the potholes have been repaired and I'm more familiar with the song," said Blanchard. "It is still impressive to see all the people kneeling on the asphalt in front of the altars replying to the priest's prayers."

As part of our 100th year observations, we would like to reflect on the great houses of worship built by Polish Americans. We ask our readers to provide us with a photo and a paragraph or two on the parish. While we appreciate full histories, we do not have space to print them. Please provide us with a photo or two of the interior and/or exterior. We can accept digital photos via e-mail if they are of high resolution (300 dpi or greater). Please include: Name of church, year opened (year closed if no longer open), street and city, any identifiable people in the photo, and any special memory you may have of the church. Additional information may include: pastor, school status, or, if closed, name of last pastor, name of new merged parish, etc. All denominations welcome.

From the Pages of the Polish American Journal

Historical highlights from the newspaper and its predecessors

The Polish American Journal traces its history back to the Polish-language newspaper, *Zorza* (*The Dawn*), which was published in Pittston, Pennsylvania. Since its founding, *Zorza* and its successors — *Republika* (*The Republic*), *Gornik Pennsylvanski* (*The Pennsylvania Miner*), *Republika-Gornik* and the *Polish American Voice* — have provided newly-settled Poles and their ancestors with news about life in America and events in the Old Country.

The *Polish American Journal* is — in effect — the Polish immigrant's logbook. The paper has documented virtually every major event in the history of 20th and 21st century Polish Americana, from the arrival of those came here *dla chleba* (as well as the post-World War II and Solidarity-era immigrations), to the successes of their descendants, who today enjoy a life style unimaginable by parents, grandparents, and great-grandparents.

1911. Ignatius Haduch begins publication of a small Polish language paper, *Zorza* (*The Dawn*) in Pittston, Pa.

1912. Alliance College opens in Cambridge Springs, Pa. Founded by the Polish National Alliance, it provided opportunities for Polish American to learn about Poland's culture, history and language ... The Association of Priests for Polish Affairs formed, its purpose being to afford Diocesan and Religious Order priests an opportunity to share culture and traditions among our Polish Parishes in the Diocese of Buffalo.

1913. *Zorza's* offices relocate to Wilkes-Barre, Pa. The paper is renamed *Republika* (*The Republic*).

1913. Russian kingdom forbade Polish congregation of speakers.

1914. World War I begins. Over 23,000 Poles in the United States volunteer to join the French Campaign in support of Poles in the Europe ... A group of Poles move from Chicago and settle Korona, Florida in what would later become a part of Flagler County. They would establish the St. Mary's Catholic Church of Poland ... Buffalo, N.Y. native Joseph A. Rozan appointed Polish interpreter to the Supreme Court.

1915. Death of Jozef Brandt, painter of portraits and Bible scenes ... Roman Catholic Diocese surrenders possession of Holy Mother of the Rosary Polish National Catholic Church, Buffalo, N.Y. ... The Austro-German Army takes Warsaw



A Recruiting poster for the Blue Army in France by Wladyslaw Benda.

ANNIVERSARY COUNTDOWN

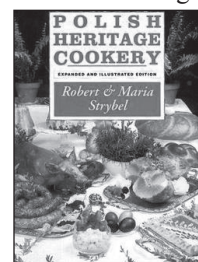
100 Things Every Polish American Should Do

100 FOR 100. Marking the 100th Anniversary of The Polish American Journal, we will be counting down to the jubilee date with an offering of 10 items to do each month. Do you consider yourself a true Polish-American? Are you Polish in name only, or are you a "Practicing Pole?" Do you know the heritage and traditions of your ancestors?

In today's world of lost identity, it is important to know who you are, the roots from which you come from, and what your background represents. Show pride in your Polish and Polish-American heritage.

JANUARY

1. Learn the standard version of "Sto Lat," and sing it at all birthday parties. Bonus: if you learn the waltz version and góralskie mountain versions



Classic cookbooks, "Polish Heritage Cookery" are still available from places like Amazon.com.

2. Buy a Polish cook book and start learning and experimenting with your Babcia's cherished recipes

3. Learn the the Sign of the Cross, the "Lord's Prayer" ("Ojciec Nasz"), and "Hail Mary" ("Zdrowaś Maryjo") in Polish

4. Find a Polish church and attend Mass conducted in Polish

5. Digitally transfer your favorite Polish and Polka 78, 45 or 33 1/3 rpm recordings to audio CD.

6. With blessed chalk, mark the lintel of your entry door with the initials of the three Wise Men

and the year (20 K+M+B 11) on the feast of the Epiphany (January 6), if you cannot find a priest to do so

7. Listen to a broadcast of the Fr. Justin Rosary Hour (www.rosaryhour.com/english.php)

8. Write to your cousins or relatives in Poland

9. Display the image of Our Lady of Częstochowa and Pope John Paul II in your home, along with plaques of *Boże błogosław nasz Dom and Niech będzie pochwalony Jezus Chrystus*

10. Order your homemade Polish kielbasa sausage and other meats from a Polish butcher or delicatessen

For tips on how to accomplish these items: recipes, music, lyrics, etc., check: www.pajtoday.blogspot.com or inquire at PAJtoday@yahoo.com.

— Edited and compiled by Staś Kmieć from contributions to be announced in the anniversary issue.



Fr. Justin Figas

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JOIN THE CELEBRATION!

We are asking all Poles and Polish Americans to help us celebrate our 10-carat anniversary.

As part of our upcoming 100th anniversary celebration, we are offering several patron advertising packages. These include the placement of congratulatory ads in our:

• **ANNIVERSARY EDITION.** The October 2011 edition will be our 100th anniversary paper, which will be filled with articles about the paper's history, and reflections on Poland and American Polonia over the last 100 years.

• **HOLIDAY EDITIONS.** While many of our supporters purchase advertising in our Easter, Heritage Month (October) and Christmas editions, for our 100th anniversary we are offering a 25% discount if you contract congratulatory ads for all three Holiday editions. For example, if you normally buy three \$100 ads in each of our holiday papers, you can now secure these ads for only \$75.00 each.

Join the celebration! Call our office today at (800) 422-1275 to be part of the PAJ's history, or simply fill out the form below and return with your payment.

YES! I WISH TO PARTICIPATE IN YOUR 100th ANNIVERSARY EDITIONS

Enclosed please find a contribution in the amount of:

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Please place ad(s) in the following editions:

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