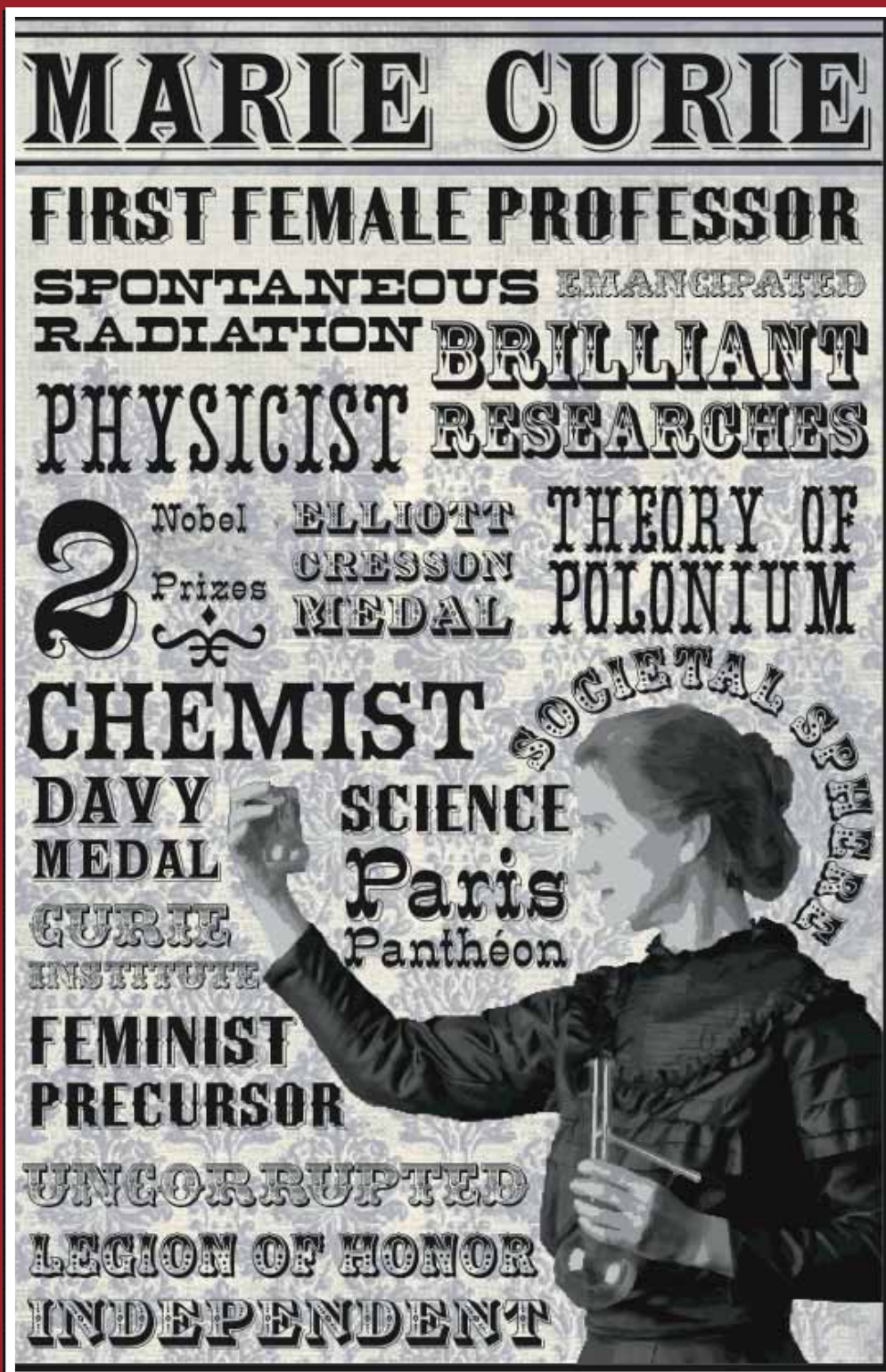


GŁOS POLEK

POLISH WOMEN'S ALLIANCE OF AMERICA

FALL NO.3 MMXVII



MARIE
SKŁODOWSKA-
CURIE
1867–1934

150TH
ANNIVERSARY
OF HER
BIRTH

About Us and Our Newsletter

GŁOS POLEK Urzędowy Organ
ZWIĄZKU POLEK W AMERYCE
Wychodzi cztery razy w roku

THE POLISH WOMEN'S VOICE

Published four times a year
in FEB, MAY, AUG, NOV by

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On the Cover

Marie Skłodowska Curie The 150th Anniversary of Her Birth

See Cover Story on pages 14 and 15

NEXT DEADLINES FOR "GŁOS POLEK"

Winter 2017 issue:
Deadline for articles is October 1

Spring 2018 issue:
Deadline for articles is January 1

HOLIDAY HOURS

PWA Offices will be closed
on the following days:

Labor Day, Monday, September 4

You can also contact us by email or visit www.pwaa.org

If you have access to the Internet you can contact Polish Women's Alliance of America at the following
email addresses or call our toll-free number at **888-522-1898**.

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Głos Polek Editors – editor@pwaa.org or mp@manning.com

*Patroness of
Polish Women's
Alliance
of America*



*Our Lady of
Częstochowa*



*The PWA emblem
depicts two women,
one in America and
one in Poland, extending
hands to one another
in a gesture of
friendship and
solidarity*

PWA Motto

*"The ideals of a woman
are the strength of
a nation"*

*Polish Women's Alliance
of America
A fraternal benefit society
serving the Polish
American community
since 1898*

www.pwaa.org

Dear Members and Friends,

Welcome to our Science Issue, commemorating the 150th anniversary of the birth of Marie Skłodowska Curie (1867–1934). Born in Poland, she moved to France where she completed her education, married Pierre Curie, and embarked on a notable career of scientific research. She became the first woman to receive a Nobel Prize and only one of four people to be awarded the Nobel Prize twice. You can read about her life on pages 14 and 15. She was named an Honorary Member of PWA in 1921. And we introduce you to three contemporary Polish American women scientists and professors on page 17. Education in the sciences, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) is a hot topic these days and women are increasingly entering these fields of study. We salute Marie Skłodowska Curie and all the women who are following in her footsteps.

PWA is planning a celebration of Marie Skłodowska Curie's anniversary of birth together with Loyola University Chicago, the Women's Leadership Archives at Loyola (WLA), and the Newberry Library. The event will be held on Thursday, October 26, 2017, and will feature speakers, refreshments, and a raffle to benefit the PWA Archives Preservation Project at WLA. Please see more details on page 5 and please make plans to join us for an interesting evening. You will find an updated list of donations received thus far for the Archives Project on page 18.

In August, we celebrate the feast day of Our Lady of Częstochowa, Queen of Poland and Patroness of Polish Women's Alliance of America. On Saturday, August 26, District I held its annual observance of Patron's Day at St. Andrew the Apostle Church in Calumet City, IL. You can see photos of this well-attended event on pages 6 and 7. And if your Group or Council also held a celebration honoring Our Lady of Częstochowa, please be sure to send us your photographs for publication in the *Głos Polek*.

Finally, we are happy to share with you the news that the merger of PWA into FCSLA (First Catholic Slovak Ladies Association) is now final. As of July 1st PWA has been officially merged into FCSLA and we will report on what this means to PWA members in coming issues of *Głos Polek*. We once again offer insurance policies for sale (see page 9). PWA Groups and Councils will continue to function autonomously and elections will be held in November and December of this year. Watch for details on elections in the next issue of *Głos Polek*. Each member will receive a letter from FCSLA in the coming weeks explaining the merger. We thank the officers and members of FCSLA for their warm welcome and look forward to a long and mutually beneficial collaboration.

Our address, phone numbers, and website remain unchanged and insurance sales and claims continue to be made through the PWA Home Office at the present time. Please watch these pages and our website for new insurance offers and please feel free to call Antoinette Trela at 847-384-1206 with any questions.

Fraternally yours,

Polish Women's Alliance of America



COUNCIL 27 SPRING LUNCHEON FUNDRAISER & WORLD PRESS FREEDOM DAY OBSERVANCE

Chicago, IL — On Sunday, May 21, 2017, PWA Council 27 held a Spring Luncheon Fundraiser and World Press Freedom Day observance at Lone Tree Manor in Niles, IL.

A panel discussion with women journalists from local media outlets and fraternal organizations was followed by a family-style luncheon and a raffle to benefit the PWA Archives Preservation Project at Loyola University. There was also a Book Table offering books by journalists and other Polish and Polish American authors and poets for purchase.

UNESCO World Press Freedom Day was established in 1993 to recognize and promote the importance of a free and pluralistic press in democratic societies. This mission is even more important today, as assaults on press freedoms in many countries around the world continue to escalate, and, even in the U.S. the tradition of a vigilant and free press is now often maligned as “fake news” when it criticizes those in positions of power. This event was meant to recognize the importance of a free press and an ethnic press in our everyday lives. And to recognize the many women who now hold leadership positions in our Polish-American news outlets.

Proceeds from the event will support the PWA Archives Preservation Project at the Women and Leadership Archives (WLA) at Loyola University Chicago. The goal of the Project is the preservation of back issues of the *Głos Polek* and other important documents of Polish Women’s Alliance of America.

Preserving (and digitizing) the history of this groundbreaking women’s organization that is almost 120 years old, is both a challenge and a mission for the WLA that is worthy of our support, so that future generations of scholars and researchers will have access to the history of PWA, one of the largest and oldest women’s organizations in the U.S.

Thanks to everyone who came and supported our event and the PWA Archives Preservation Project. Our next fundraiser for the PWA Archives Preservation Project will be held on Thursday, October 26th, at Loyola University Chicago, North Shore Campus. Please see page 5 for details.



In photo, from left: Barbara Mirecki, Vice President of Group 693 and Book Table host; Bo Padowksi, Council 27 President; Jeanette Palanca, National Director of FCSLA; Mary Piergies, English Editor of “Głos Polek”; and Antoinette Trela, PWA Secretary-Treasurer.



The panelists included, from left in photo above: Lucyna Migala, Program Director at Radio WCEV 1490AM Chicago; Alicja Otap, Deputy-Editor-in-Chief at “Dziennik Związkowy”; Magda Marczevska, News Director at Radio WPNA 1460AM Chicago; Geraldine Balut Coleman, Chicago Bureau Chief and Associate Editor of “Polish American Journal”; Lidia Kowalewicz, Executive Editor of “Naród Polski”; Lidia Rozmus, Polish Editor of “Głos Polek”; and Mary Mirecki Piergies, English Editor of “Głos Polek” and moderator of the panel discussion.

COUNCIL 40 CROWNS ABIGAIL ZALEPPA MISS POLISH WOMEN'S ALLIANCE OF AMERICA



Abigail Zaleppa was crowned Miss Polish Women's Alliance of America at the May Festival which was recently held in the King's College Chapel in Wilkes-Barre, PA. Abigail was crowned by Rebecca Prociak, Miss Polish Women's Alliance of 2016. Joanne Jones led the group in a prayer service during which Abigail crowned the Blessed Mother. A reception was held for members of the Polish Women's Alliance Council 40 following the ceremony.

Abigail is the daughter of William and Patricia Zaleppa of Mountain Top, and the granddaughter of Carolyn Zaleppa, a life-long member of the PWA. She is a junior at Crestwood High School, and is a member of the Business National Honor Society. Abby is also a member of the Field Hockey and Lacrosse Teams, Electric Surge Field Hockey Club, and the Grit Lacrosse Club. She is also a junior lacrosse official, and volunteers as a lacrosse helper for Malaxa Lacrosse. Abby has two sisters, Paige and Sarah. In photo, front row from left: Jean Scupski, Bernardine Borinski, Abigail Zaleppa, and Bernardine Regis, President of PWA Council 40. In back row: Joanne Jones, Marilyn Mazzarella, Cheryl Hillard, President, PWA District XIV, and Rebecca Prociak, Miss Polish Women's Alliance 2016.

GROUP 463 MEMBER CELEBRATES 100th BIRTHDAY



On May 21, 2017, longtime member and President of Westfield, Massachusetts PWA Group 463 for over 50 years. Mrs. Anne Zielinski celebrated her 100th Birthday. An open house was held at the home of her son and daughter-in-law, Chester and Linda Zielinski. Also in attendance were her daughter Patricia Connors and son John Zielinski, as were her grandchildren, Cynthia and Sean Connors and her great-grandson Brock Connors as well as grandson Matthew and wife Tara Zielinski. Mrs. Zielinski's children, grandchildren, and great-grandson are also members of PWA. Left in picture is Massachusetts Senator Donald Humason, Anne Zielinski, and at right Representative John Velis who presented Anne with citations in celebration of her centennial birthday. Many Happy Returns to Mrs. Zielinski from her friends at PWA!

UPCOMING HERITAGE MONTH EVENTS

"Power of Identity" Author Panel and Book Event Tuesday, October 10, 2017

What does "home" mean to immigrants and their children? This is the topic of a panel discussion by three award-winning Polish American writers who explore those themes in their works: author and memoirist Donna Solecka Urbikas (*My Sister's Mother*), anthropologist Barbara Rylko-Bauer (*A Polish Doctor in the Nazi Camps*), and entertainment journalist Greg Archer (*Grace Revealed: A Memoir*). All three books have been critically acclaimed. Spend an interesting evening with the authors and examine your own Polish family story and heritage. At Copernicus Center, 5216 W. Lawrence Ave., Chicago, IL. Parking on site. Program starts at 7 p.m. Donation \$5. Light refreshments will be served. For more info please contact Donna Urbikas at donna@danutaurbikas.com. RSVP requested but not required.

Marie Skłodowska Curie 150th Anniversary of Birth Event Thursday, October 26, 2017

Please join us at Loyola University Chicago, Klarchek Information Commons, Fourth Floor, 1032 W. Sheridan Rd., Chicago IL, on Thursday, October 26, 2017, at 6:30 p.m. (Parking for \$7 on site.) The event will be a celebration of the 150th anniversary of the birth of Marie Skłodowska Curie, Honorary Member of PWA, as well as a fundraiser for the PWA Archives Preservation Project at the Women & Leadership Archive at Loyola University (WLA). The keynote speaker will be Professor Emerita of the University of Wisconsin, Helena Pycior, who is a Marie Curie scholar. Refreshments will be served and a raffle will be held to raise funds for the PWA Archives Project. Admission is free but reservations are required. Please call Antoinette Trela at 847-384-1206 before October 13, 2017.



**District I Patron's
Day Celebration**
Saturday,
August 26, 2017



District I Patron's Day Celebration

Calumet City, IL — The feast day of Our Lady of Czestochowa falls on August 26th in the church calendar, and this year the District I Patron's Day observance was held on that very day. PWA members and guests gathered at St. Andrew the Apostle Church in Calumet City on Saturday morning, August 26, 2017, for a Mass dedicated to PWA members, both living and deceased. This is an annual event in District I that is always well attended. Different Councils in District I take turns hosting the event and this year it was Council 19's turn and Dorothy Polus, Council President, and her committee prepared an inspiring and welcoming celebration for all in attendance.

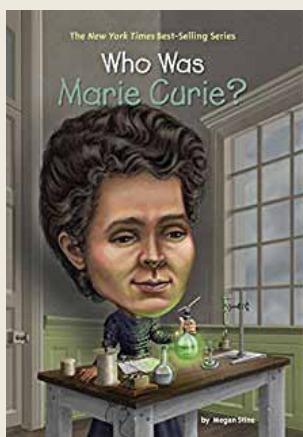
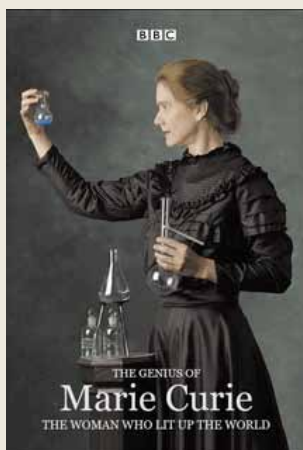
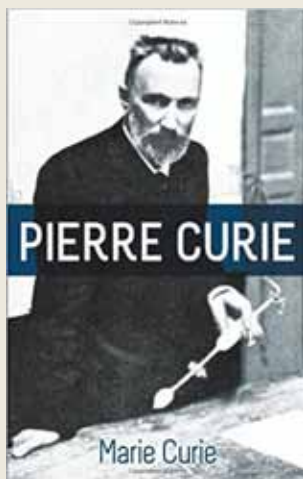
Following Mass, a luncheon was held at Steve's Lounge in Chicago, where members and guests could socialize and catch up with friends. A raffle was held to benefit the Women's Eleemosynary Foundation and Council 19 for future projects. We were very happy to welcome representatives from the FCSLA at this event. See photo caption below for names of the Chicago District guests.



Congratulations to Council 19 and President Dorothy Polus on a great event!



Front row from left: Acting District 1 President Lidia Filus, Acting District 3 President Evelyn Lisek, Council 19 President Dorothy Polus, and Council 21 President Diane Svitko. Back row: Council 9 President Laura Pawlowski; Group 821 President James Kolak; FCSLA Chicago District Financial Secretary Jarmila Hlubocky; Group 821 Vice President Czeslawa Kolak; FCSLA Chicago District President Lorraine Gibas; FCSLA Chicago District Treasurer Gary Ledvora; FCSLA Chicago District Past President Joe Ledvora; FCSLA Chicago District Vice President Fay Hlubocky; Council 27 President Bo Padowski; FCSLA National Director Jeanette Palanca; Council 13 President Barbara Miller; FCSLA Past National Vice President Rosemary Mlinarich, and Acting PWA Chief Operating Officer Antoinette Trela.



PWA BOOK & FILM CLUB Marie Skłodowska Curie Remembered

Universities, schools, and science centers all around the world are named after Marie Skłodowska Curie; awards are given bearing her name. She has appeared on postage stamps and the currency of several nations, is depicted in painting and sculpture, and is the subject of fiction and non-fiction books (including her own autobiography), countless articles and doctoral theses, as well as plays, films, and television series. For the centennial year 2011 of the receipt of Curie's second Nobel Prize, Elżbieta Sikora (b.1943) composed the opera "Madame Curie," which received its world premiere in Paris, and has been performed in Poland and China.

A list of books and films by and about Skłodowska Curie selected for our PWA Book Club members is presented below.

BOOKS

Pierre Curie: With Autobiographical Notes by Marie Curie by Marie Curie. Marie offers a memorable portrait of her equally famous husband and lab partner, Pierre. A scientific biography as well as an intimate memoir, this unique narrative by Curie herself recaptures the atmosphere of their great collaboration.

Madame Curie: A Biography by Eve Curie and Vincent Sheean, 1937; 2001. This biography/memoir by written by Marie's daughter Eve won the National Book Award in 1937.

Marie Curie: A Life by Susan Quinn, 1995

Obsessive Genius: The Inner World of Marie Curie by Barbara Goldsmith, 2005

Radioactive: Marie & Pierre Curie: A Tale of Love and Fallout by Lauren Redniss, 2010. Illustrated by the author; the cover glows in the dark!

Marie Curie and Her Daughters: The Private Lives of Science's First Family by Shelly Emling, 2013

YOUNG READERS

Madame Curie by Eileen Bigland, 1957; 2010

DK Biography: Marie Curie by Vicki Cobb, 2008

Who Was Marie Curie? by Megan Stine, 2014

Marie Curie (Little People, Big Dreams) by Isabel Sanchez Vegara, 2017

FILMS

1943: *Madame Curie* – Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon; directed by Mervyn LeRoy

1997: *Marie Curie: More Than Meets the Eye* – Kate Trotter; directed by Richard Mozer

2013: *The Genius of Marie Curie – the Woman Who Lit Up the World*, BBC documentary directed by Gideon Bradshaw

2016: *Marie Curie: The Courage of Knowledge* – Karolina Gruszka, Charles Berling; directed by Marie Noelle

MUSIC

2012: *Madame Curie* – opera by Elżbieta Sikora, libretto by Agata Miklaszewska; DVD (DUX) Baltic Opera, Gdańsk, Poland; Anna Mikołajczyk, soprano





First Catholic Slovak Ladies Association

of the United States of America
a Fraternal Benefit Society domiciled in Beachwood, OH



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Bass Pro Shops \$25.00		\$	Jiffy Lube \$30.00		\$	Safeway \$25.00		\$
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Best Buy \$25.00		\$	Kohl's \$25.00		\$	Sam's Club \$25.00		\$
Bloomingdale's \$25.00		\$	Landry's Seafood \$25.00		\$	Sephora \$20.00		\$
Boston Store \$25.00		\$	Lands' End \$25.00		\$	Shaw's Crab House \$25.00		\$
Buca di Beppo \$25.00		\$	Lettuce Entertain You Restaurants \$25.00		\$	Sports Authority \$100.00		\$
Cabela's \$25.00		\$	Limited \$25.00		\$	Sports Authority \$25.00		\$
Carson's \$ 25.00		\$	Loews Cineplex \$25.00		\$	Staples \$25.00		\$
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Chipotle \$10.00		\$	Lowe's \$100.00		\$	Subway \$10.00		\$
Claim Jumper \$25.00		\$	Macaroni Grill \$25.00		\$	T.J. Maxx \$100.00		\$
Claire's \$10.00		\$	Macy's \$100.00		\$	T.J. Maxx \$25.00		\$
Container Store \$25.00		\$	Macy's \$25.00		\$	Taco Bell \$10.00		\$
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Set of seven booklets includes:

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- Poland's Historic Cities
- History of Polish Women's Alliance of America
- Polish Composers

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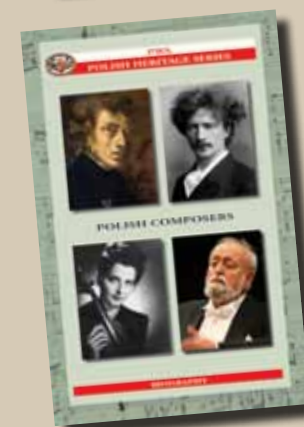
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Coming soon:
*Polish Traditions:
A Journey through
the Calendar Year*

Nicolaus Copernicus Mikołaj Kopernik (1473–1543)



This issue of our newsletter is devoted to Marie Curie Skłodowska, a famous Polish scientist, chemist, and physicist, who discovered two elements, radium and polonium, and was awarded two Nobel Prizes for her ground-breaking work. She founded the science of radiology which we still practice today, both in x-ray technology and in cancer treatments. You can read more about her on pages 14 and 15.

The other most famous Polish scientist is Mikołaj Kopernik (Nicolaus Copernicus) who was an astronomer, mathematician, translator, artist, and physicist. He is best known as the first astronomer to posit the idea of a heliocentric solar system—a system in which the planets and planetary objects orbit around the sun—a revolutionary idea at the time!

Kopernik was born February 19, 1473, in Toruń in northern Poland. He went to study law at the University of Bologna in Italy, but he became fascinated by astronomy after meeting the famous astronomer Domenico Maria Novara. He studied the works of Plato and Cicero concerning the movements of the Earth and these works inspired his theory that the Earth and planets orbited the sun. He was careful not to tell anyone about this theory as it would have been considered heresy. In the early 1500s, Kopernik served in a variety of roles for the Catholic Church, where he developed economic theories and legislation. It wasn't until 1542 that he published his ground-breaking astronomical book, *De revolutionibus orbium coelestium* (*On the Revolutions of Celestial Spheres*). In the book, Copernicus explained that the Earth rotated along its axis and orbited the sun once per year. He correctly positioned all of the known planets at the time and explained why the seasons occurred. He also argued that the distance from the Earth to the sun is much less than the distance from the Earth to other stars. Copernicus died a year later, in 1543. His book was condemned by the Roman Catholic Church in 1616, but the condemnation was officially lifted in 1835, many years after his death.

Today we know that the ideas of Mikołaj Kopernik were correct and that they were instrumental in the evolution of the field of astronomy. Virtually every notable astronomer was influenced by his theories. Galileo, Kepler, and others were among the astronomers who sought to add to and improve upon his work and who considered him to be the Father of Modern Astronomy.

PACCF Summer Cultural Program in Poland



The annual Polish American Congress Charitable Foundation (PACCF) Summer Trip to Poland took place in July of 2017 with young Polish Americans from various Polonian organizations participating. This year's theme for the program in Kraków was "Lato Odkrywców" or the "The Summer of Explorers"—and that's exactly what the program participants did. Over 110 students from all around the world explored their Polish heritage as well as Polish language and Polish history through a series of classes, lectures, seminars, and field trips. PWA Group 579 member Luke Jurek from Omaha, Nebraska, represented the Polish Women's Alliance at this get-together in Kraków. He was most excited to learn Polish, his first foreign language experience. The participants lived in student dorms, studied Polish at the Jagiellonian University, and they visited the Wieliczka salt mine, the city of Zakopane, and many other landmarks in Kraków and its environs. We look forward to another educational summer trip to be offered by the PACCF to our members in 2018. Keep watching the pages of the *Głos Polek* for info on how to sign up next year for this unforgettable, once-in-a-lifetime experience that every young PWA member should aspire to have!

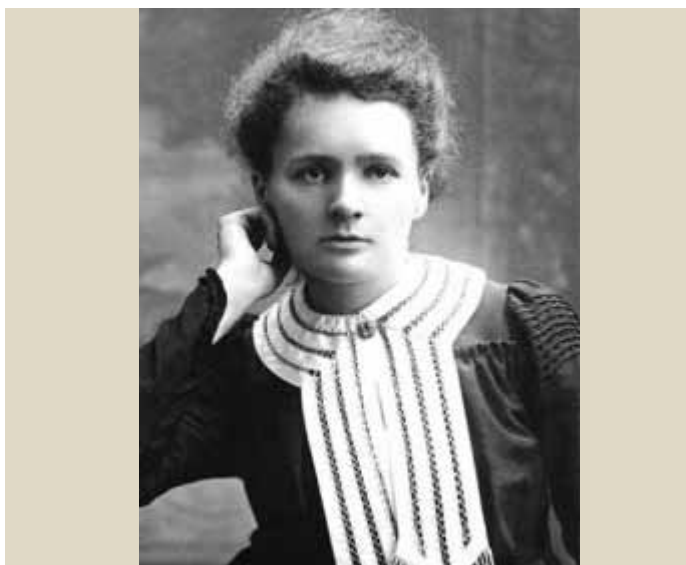


Marie Skłodowska Curie

On the 150th Anniversary of her Birth

Nothing in life is to be feared. It is only to be understood.

— Marie Skłodowska Curie



The sesquicentennial of the birth of the Nobel Prize-winning scientist Marie Skłodowska Curie in 2017 is marked around the world with celebrations both scholarly and cultural. The Polish-born physicist and chemist is renowned for her pioneering work on radioactivity and for her important contribution to the fight against cancer.

Skłodowska Curie was born in Warsaw on November 7, 1867, the daughter of educators. Marie and her sister, Bronia, both interested in scientific research, wished to attend college but the University of Warsaw in then Russian-dominated Poland did not accept women. Both moved to Paris, Marie in 1891 to pursue studies in physics (MA 1893, PhD, 1903) and mathematics (MA, 1894) at the Sorbonne. She married a fellow researcher Pierre Curie (1859–1906) in 1895, and working alongside her husband, she is credited with discovering the elements polonium and radium, the former named after the country of her birth. The couple were awarded the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1903, jointly with Henri Becquerel, the discoverer of radioactivity. Curie went on to receive a second Nobel Prize, this time in chemistry, in 1911, for her discovery of polonium and radium. She is only one of four people to be awarded the Nobel Prize twice.

Curie promoted the use of radium for therapeutic purposes. During the First World War she helped develop small, mobile x-ray units that could be used to diagnose injuries close to the battlefield. As director of the Red Cross radiological service, she toured Paris gathering money, supplies, and vehicles. In October 1914 she set off for the front. She worked there with her daughter Irene, then aged 17—and later a scientist and Nobel Prize laureate in her own right—at casualty clearing stations, x-raying wounded soldiers to locate fractures, bullets, and shrapnel. She also held training courses in the new techniques for medical orderlies and doctors. Curie donated the two gold Nobel medals she and her husband received to the war effort.

She was ahead of her time, emancipated, independent, and in addition, principled. The physicist Albert Einstein is reported to have remarked that she was probably the only person he knew whom fame had not corrupted.

To continue her research, Curie was in need of radium. A nationwide subscription drive among women in America produced a sum of \$100,000, which was used to purchase a gram of radium for Curie's Radiation Institute. She came to the White House with her daughters Irene and Eve in 1921 and President Warren G. Harding presented her with the key to the metal box containing the expensive substance. The Polish Women's



Marie Curie and her daughters, Irene and Eve

Marie Skłodowska Curie On the 150th Anniversary of her Birth (Cont'd)

Alliance contributed to the campaign at a fundraiser held at the Art Institute in Chicago, which Curie attended. It was during this visit that Curie was named Honorary Member of the PWA. She made a second visit to the U.S. in 1929 and once again met with PWA members.

Curie always stressed her Polish roots and was a passionate advocate for independence for her homeland. She taught her two daughters to speak Polish and they remained close to their family and friends in Poland. Irene Curie-Joliot (1897 – 1956) was a scientist who received the Nobel Prize in Chemistry jointly with her husband Frédéric in 1935. Eve Curie-Labouisse (1904 – 2007) was a writer, journalist, and pianist who in 1937 published a best-selling biography of her mother, *Madame Curie*, which won the National Book Award for Non-Fiction in that year and was adapted in 1943 as a Hollywood movie starring Greer Garson.

Curie ended up a victim of the element she used to help others, dying on July 4, 1934, in a sanatorium in Sancellemoz, France, of pernicious anemia, developed through years of exposure to radiation. She was the first woman to be interred in the Pantheon in Paris for her own achievements, and was arguably the first woman in the world to make such a significant contribution to science.



Monument in Warsaw unveiled in 2014 and funded by France and Poland, is located close to the birth place of Marie Curie, not far from the Wisła River in Warsaw's Old Town



Nobel Prize diploma awarded to Marie Skłodowska Curie

***You cannot hope to build a better world without improving the individual.
To that end, each of us must work for our own improvement and, at the
same time, share a general responsibility for all humanity ...***

— Marie Skłodowska Curie



Mikołaj Kopernik



Ludwig Zamenhoff



Henryk (Artz) Arctowski



Kazimierz Funk

EARLY POLISH INVENTORS, DISCOVERERS, AND SCIENTISTS

Although Marie Skłodowska Curie and Copernicus are the two most famous and well-known Polish scientists, we would like to introduce you to a few other remarkable Poles whose contributions to the world of science and discovery are notable.

Nicolaus Copernicus / Mikołaj Kopernik (1473-1543)

Copernicus is said to be the founder of modern astronomy. Born in Toruń, Poland, Copernicus was destined to become, through the eventual publication of his heliocentric planetary theory 70 years later, one of the seminal figures in the history of scientific thought.

Jan Heweliusz (1611-1687)

A 17th-century astronomer from Gdańsk, who studied comets, catalogued the stars, and constructed some of the first accurate maps of the moon's surface. In recognition of his scientific endeavors, one of the moon's craters is named after him.

Ignacy Łukasiewicz (1822-1882)

A pharmacist and petroleum industry pioneer who in 1856 built the world's first oil refinery near Jasło in southeastern Poland. His achievements included the invention of the modern kerosene lamp and the introduction in 1853 of the first modern street lamp in Europe.

Ernest Malinowski (1818-1899)

In 1859, the Polish engineer submitted a courageous plan to the Government of Peru for building the Trans-Andean Railway connecting the Pacific coast with the abundant resources of the country's interior. It climbs from sea level at Callao to an elevation of 15,806 feet by means of many zigzags and double zigzags. He was also a sociologist and strived to improve education in Peru.

Ludwig Zamenhoff (1859-1917)

A great physician and linguist, born in Białystok, he is known for the invention of Esperanto, a pan-European language that he hoped would bring understanding between all the people across the world, notwithstanding national distinctions and cultural diversity. In fact, Esperanto was essentially a "corrected" Latin. Eventually, nothing came of the grand plan, because Esperanto was not accepted by many people and English eventually became the de facto global language. However, Esperanto is still kept alive by 8 million speakers worldwide.

Marie Skłodowska Curie (1867-1934)

Through her discovery of radium, Marie Curie paved the way for nuclear physics and cancer therapy. She was a woman of science and courage, compassionate yet stubbornly determined. Her research work was to cost her her own life as she died of anemia caused by exposure to radiation. She was the first woman to receive the Nobel Prize and only one of four people to be awarded the Nobel twice.

Henryk (Artz) Arctowski (1871-1958)

A scientist, oceanographer, meteorologist, and Antarctic explorer (1897), Arctowski's name has been given to a phenomenon of a rainbow in the shape of a halo that forms around the sun as light is refracted through ice crystals in the atmosphere, called Arctowski arcs. He was politically instrumental in restoring Polish independence after World War I.

Kazimierz Funk (1884-1967)

A biochemist born in Warsaw, he studied in Berlin and Berne (Switzerland), and he worked in Paris, Berlin, and London before eventually settling in America in 1920. He was the first to discover a vitamin—a substance containing an amine group, one of the most important nutrients in human health. He put forward the hypothesis that vitamins could cure diseases like scurvy and anemia.

Notable Polish Americans

In this issue celebrating one of the most famous scientists in the world, this installment of our series highlighting Polish Americans presents three women, accomplished in science and history, and with links to Marie Skłodowska Curie. All three women daily address the issues of balancing an active professional life of research and teaching alongside a satisfying family life.



Ewa Kuligowska-Noble, MD, FACR, is a professor of radiology at Boston University School of Medicine (BUSM) and a radiologist at Boston Medical Center (BMC). She is the recipient of the 2010 Marie Skłodowska Curie Award from the American Association for Women Radiologists. The award is presented annually to an individual who has made an outstanding contribution to the field of radiology. "This award holds a special meaning for me as Marie Curie has always been a professional role model and a guardian angel in my life," said Kuligowska. "Particularly during difficult times, her perseverance gave me the confidence to pursue my goals and overcome obstacles in my career and in my life."

Kuligowska, who was born and raised in Warsaw, Poland, earned her medical degree from Warsaw Medical School. She also completed her residency in diagnostic radiology in 1970 at Warsaw Medical School. In 1972, Kuligowska emigrated to the United States and completed a second residency in diagnostic radiology at Temple University in Philadelphia, followed by a fellowship in body imaging. She passed the American Board of Radiology examination in 1978 and moved to Boston to join the radiology department at BUSM in July of the same year.

Over the course of her career, Kuligowska's contributions have included developing and promoting ultrasound guided abdominal and pelvic biopsies and drainages using novel transrectal, transvaginal and abdominal approaches. She also has focused on ultrasound applications for the diagnosis and management of gynecologic disorders. She has mentored many young radiologists throughout her career, encouraging students, junior faculty and others to develop and pursue their academic careers while balancing their family and professional lives. She has written an article titled "Marie Skłodowska Curie: Inspirational Role Model and Mother of Science."



Joanna Mirecki Millunchick is the Arthur F. Thurnau Professor in the Department of Material Science and Engineering at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor. She was recently appointed Associate Dean of Undergraduate Education at Michigan Engineering.

Educated at DePaul University, Chicago (B.S. in Physics) and Northwestern University, Evanston (Ph.D. in Material Science), Mirecki Millunchick has distinguished herself as a tireless proponent of sophisticated instructional technologies, an innovator in curriculum development, and a committed educator. She continually seeks new ways to enhance student learning and shares her techniques and findings with colleagues university- and nationwide.

Since joining the faculty in 1997, Mirecki Millunchick has explored ways to incorporate technology into lectures and coursework in new ways. Recently, she examined the use of screencasts, web-based lecture recordings, audio discussions and solution sets for homework, as well as videos explaining conceptually difficult topics. Her research also found that students from underrepresented groups and those with majors least similar to materials science are the most frequent users of screencasts.

Professor Mirecki Millunchick has developed Physics of Materials (MSE 242) and Materials Science of Thin Films (MSE 505). She has led The Engineering Profession (ENGR 110) for the past five years, and she earns consistently high evaluation scores. She takes time to train graduate student instructors in pedagogical issues and treats them as potential faculty. She also leads a College committee on instructional technology, focused on how students learn and how to design technologies to support them.

The work of Professor Mirecki Millunchick draws national attention and she presents at conferences throughout America and other countries. She has to her credit over 100 publications in scientific journals. She is a lifelong member of PWA Group 693, Chicago.

Continued on page 20

First Lady Melania Trump Visits Copernicus Science Center in Warsaw



During President Donald Trump's recent visit to Poland in July, First Lady Melania Trump took time to visit the Copernicus Science Center, an interactive museum in Warsaw geared to young people and budding scientists. She was accompanied by the First Lady of Poland, Agata Kornhauser-Duda.

The two First Ladies observed children at work on different projects. At one point Mrs. Trump used a tablet as a remote control to operate a small robot, asking a boy if he wanted to race their robots. At a separate work station, a girl presented Mrs. Trump with a small pink shoe produced by a 3-D printer. Mrs. Trump spoke warmly to the children, putting her arms around them and hugging them at times. Some of the younger ones, however, seemed more taken by their computer tablets than either of the First Ladies!

You can learn more about the amazing Copernicus Science Center here: <http://www.kopernik.org.pl/en/>



100 of the Most Talented Young Polish Scientists Awarded

Nearly PLN 3 million (US \$830,000) was awarded to 100 of the most talented young Polish scientists, winners of the 25th START competition of the Foundation for Polish Science (FNP). They received their award certificates on May 27, 2017, at a ceremony at the Royal Castle in Warsaw. The ceremony was launched by a speech by FNP president Prof. Maciej Żylicz, who stressed the essential role of mobility in the development of the scientific career of young researchers. He also mentioned that in planning their career paths, researchers should consider working in private firms as well—an area in which assistance is available under programs of the Foundation for Polish Science. "We must build strong research teams in firms," he added. "Otherwise there will always be barriers in our dialogue between the economy and science."

The Foundation for Polish Science has been in operation since 1991. It is a non-governmental, non-political, non-profit institution, which pursues the mission of supporting science. It is the largest source of science funding in Poland outside of the state budget. The Foundation focuses on assistance to young scientists, as well as established professionals.

PWA Archives Preservation & Digitization Project Donations received through August 21, 2017

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Krystyna Kolacek - PWA Group 211 D1 IL



*We note with sadness the passing of the following PWA members.
May they rest in peace.*



(Deaths in April, May, June 2017)

Gr. No.	Member	City/State
0015	Stephen Szlak	Surprise, AZ
0015	Phyllis Chase	Chicago, IL
0043	Natalja Meyers	Woodridge, IL
0043	Virginia Potempa	Plainfield, IL
0078	Ruth Frechette	Mukwonago, WI
0087	Irene A Killmer	North Royalton, OH
0087	Lillian Wyrzes	Cleveland, OH
0087	Clara M Szydlowski	San Antonio, FL
0105	Janet Kon	Dallas, PA
0105	Barbara Markiewicz-Mruk	Mechanicsburg, PA
0105	Elizabeth Brown	Silver Spring, MD
0128	Lillian J Stevens	Merrillville, IN
0128	Lillian Marovich	Gary, IN
0128	Lillian Younger	Trail Creek, IN
0128	Mitchell Hamernik	Crown Point, IN
0132	Lucille A Pierce	Sedona, AZ
0132	Jo A Goldman	Chesterton, IN
0165	Kathryn K Dougherty	Michigan City, IN
0211	Clara Gierut	Homer Glen, IL
0221	Dorothy A Fedorsky-Fedorowicz	Pittsfield, PA
0221	Stanislawa Papai	Trafford, PA
0221	Mary A Pietrusinski	Carnegie, PA
0221	Wanda Evan	West Mifflin, PA
0221	Helen Garczewski	Beaver Falls, PA
0221	Margaret B Kinzler	Pittsburgh, PA
0221	Ruth Costello	Pittsburgh, PA
0221	Frances Tyrone	Pittsburgh, PA
0221	Eugene A Grzyb	West Mifflin, PA
0221	Dolores M Hanich	San Dimas, CA
0221	Mary A Switalski	Pittsburgh, PA

Gr. No.	Member	City/State
0226	Genevieve Kudron	Livonia, MI
0275	Virginia Washburn	Bellevue, NE
0277	Anne B Woshlo	Dearborn Hts, MI
0277	Rose M Tylutki	Dearborn Hts, MI
0280	Henry J Labedzki	Hartford, CT
0305	Jacqueline Piechowiak	South Bend, IN
0305	Marya Dentino	Mishawaka, IN
0305	Virginia Mackowiak	South Bend, IN
0305	Jeannie Krause	Bristol, IN
0326	Helen M O'Hop	Avoca, PA
0326	Rozanne Davis	Clarks Summit, PA
0348	Mary Borum	Hagerstown, MD
0348	Zachary W Peters	Philadelphia, PA
0417	Adeline ORourke	Clearwater, FL
0419	Irene Pieszala	Lacport, NY
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0450	Josephine Radginski	Inkerman Pittston, PA
0451	Julia M Rygiewicz	Warren, MI
0469	Michael Almanzar-Gambaro	Buffalo, NY
0470	Adele L Litwin	Binghamton, NY

We note with sadness the passing of the following PWA members. (cont.)

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0488	Helen M Benson	Clinton Twp, MI
0499	Jane Goyette	Florence, MA
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0677	Helen M Telkowski	Eatontown, NJ
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0680	Mildred Brozeski	Oil City, PA
0693	Alice L Marek	Chicago, IL
0721	Eleanor M Durapau	Pensacola, FL
0721	Andrea M Sims	Portage, PA
0743	James Pozniak	Chicago, IL
0752	Rose M Baczynski	Spring Valley, CA
0769	Helen Bodnar	Warren, MI
0776	Cecelia G Kaluza	Madison, CT
0782	Helena Murphy	Columbus, NJ
0786	Patricia Wilkins	Titusville, FL
0786	Stella Godlewski	Brighton, MI
0805	Anna T Pierce	Baltimore, MD
0805	Ezechiela Leszczar	Baltimore, MD
0814	Josephine Curtis	Rancho Palos Verdes, CA

May they rest in peace.

Notable Polish Americans (Cont'd from page 17)

In this issue celebrating one of the most famous scientists in the world, the current installment of our series highlighting Polish Americans presents three women, accomplished in science and history, and with links to Marie Skłodowska Curie. All three women daily address the issues of balancing an active professional life of research and teaching alongside a satisfying family life.



Helena M. Pycior is Professor Emerita at the University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee. She is both a historian and a mathematician, with an MA in Mathematics and a PhD in History, both from Cornell University, Ithaca, NY. Her research encompasses the history of human-animal relations; history of race, gender, and science in the United States; and intellectual

and cultural history. Her wide range of scholarly publications include the historically framed article "Beyond the Symbol of the Woman Scientist: Marie Skłodowska Curie from the standpoints of Presidents Harding, Coolidge, and Hoover." *Polish Review*, 57.2 (2012): 69-104. The article addresses applied science, motherhood, working women, civic ceremonies, honors, U.S. Presidents, all in the context of Curie's activities and life.

Professor Pycior appeared in the 2013 documentary "The Genius of Marie Curie - the Woman Who Lit Up the World" directed by Gideon Bradshaw, which is an ideal introduction to Curie's work and why it is so enduringly significant.

Professor Pycior will be the keynote speaker at the event at Loyola University Chicago honoring Marie Skłodowska Curie which will be held on Thursday evening, October 26th. See details on page 5 and make plans to join us for an interesting evening celebrating women in science.

***Be less curious about people
and more curious about ideas.***

Dożynki – The Harvest Festival

Poles do not celebrate Thanksgiving in November, the way we do in the United States. They celebrate the end of the harvest and thank God for the bounty of the land in August and September, as summer turns to fall and as the last fields are mown and harvested.

The symbol of *dożynki* or the Harvest Festival is a large wreath made of a number of grains, the ones considered most important to the harvesters, usually wheat and rye. The wreath is made in the shape of a domed crown and decorated with flowers, ribbons, hazelnuts, and the fruit of the mountain ash tree. Holy pictures or icons are sometimes added.

The wreaths were made by farmers and landowners and brought to church to be blessed during the Harvest Mass. Everyone dressed in their finest folk costumes for the Mass and young maidens vied to be the ones selected for the honor of wearing a smaller version of the *dożynki* wreath on their heads. A procession accompanied the wreaths to church, which were either carried or placed in horse-drawn wagons, also decorated with ribbons and greenery. After Mass, a harvest feast was prepared and everyone joined in the celebrations that sometimes lasted for a few days. Music, singing, and dancing accompanied the festivities, as everyone rejoiced that the work of the harvest was done and that the food and grains were now in storage for the long winter season ahead.

The *dożynki* wreaths would be taken home after the celebration and hung in a prominent place in the home, such as in an entrance hall, above a chest of drawers, or above the door of the main living room as a symbol of prosperity.

Dożynki festivals are also held in the United States, with Polish American organizations holding celebrations, Masses, processions, dance contests, and of course, plenty of delicious Polish food!



Late Summer Recipes – Przepisy na sierpień

August is peak harvest time for vegetables—especially tomatoes and zucchini that grow in abundance in our gardens at this time of the year and are available from farmers' markets around the country. Below, two recipes that take advantage of this red and green bounty of late summer!

Shaved Zucchini with Tomatoes

Ingredients:

5-7 small to medium zucchini (about 2 lbs), 1 cup sweet cream, 4 oz blue cheese, 3 garlic cloves, 2 tablespoons butter, salt, freshly ground black pepper, ½ cup freshly grated parmesan cheese, 1 cup cherry tomatoes cut in half, fresh basil leaves for garnish

Preparation:

Wash and dry the zucchini and cut lengthwise into very thin strips – using a vegetable peeler is the best way to do this. (Discard the slices with skin and with seeds.) Cut the garlic cloves into thin slices; dice the blue cheese into cubes. Steam the zucchini slices in a pot of boiling water for 3-4 minutes until tender. In the meantime, melt butter in a skillet, add garlic slices and cook for about 30-40 seconds. Then add the cream and blue cheese, season with salt and pepper, mix gently, and simmer until the cheese melts. Add drained zucchini slices to the cream and cheese sauce, toss, and set aside for 2-3 minutes. Place zucchini on four plates and top with tomatoes, parmesan cheese, and basil leaves before serving.



Baked Zucchini Caprese

Ingredients:

2 medium zucchini, 2 large tomatoes, 2 large balls of mozzarella cheese, 3 cloves of garlic minced, 2 tablespoons of olive oil, salt, freshly ground black pepper, fresh basil leaves

Preparation:

Wash zucchini and cut in half lengthwise. Scoop out the seeds with a spoon. Drizzle with olive oil, sprinkle with salt and pepper, and top with garlic. Place zucchini on a baking sheet and into a 350 degree oven for 20 minutes. In the meantime, slice the tomatoes and mozzarella. Take out zucchini and top with alternating slices of tomato and cheese and place back in oven for 10 more minutes until the cheese melts. Add salt and pepper to taste and garnish with sliced basil leaves before serving.



Makaron z cukini z pomidorami

Składniki:

małe cukinie o łącznej wadze ok. 2 funtów (5-7 sztuk), 1 szklanka słodkiej śmietanki, 4 uncje sera pleśniowego, 3 ząbki czosnku, 2 łyżki masła, sól, świeżo zmielony czarny pieprz, pół szklanki świeżo startego sera parmezan, 1 szklanka pomidorków koktajlowych przekrojonych na pół, kilka listków świeżej bazylii

Przygotowanie:

Umyte i osuszone cukinie pokrój na cienkie plasterki – najłatwiej zrobisz to za pomocą szerokiej obieraczki do warzyw. (Pierwsze plasterki, czyli z samą skórką odrzuć, nie krój też środkowych pasków z nasionami.) Czosnek pokrój na cienkie plasterki. Ser pleśniowy pokrój na drobną kostkę. Cukinie ugotuj na parze przez 3-4 minuty – powinna pozostać jędrna i zachować swój kolor. Kiedy cukinia się gotuje, na dużej patelni rozgrzej masło, dodaj czosnek, smaż mieszając przez pół minuty, aż lekko się zeszkli. Dodaj śmietankę, ser, dopraw pieprzem i solą. Wymieszaj, doprowadź do wrzenia, zmniejsz płomień i gotuj na średnim ogniu, nie przerywając mieszania, aż ser się rozpuści. W tym momencie właśnie cukinia powinna być ugotowana – przełóż ją do sosu, wymieszaj dokładnie, odstaw na 2-3 minuty. Nakładaj porcje "makaronu" cukiniowego na 4 talerze, udekoruj pomidorkami i posyp startym parmezanem. Przed podaniem dodaj kilka listków bazylii.

Zapiekana cukinia caprese

Składniki

2 średnie cukinie, 2 duże pomidory, 2 duże kulki mozzarella, 2 ząbki czosnku posiekanego, 2 łyżeczki oliwy z oliwek, sól, świeżo zmielony pieprz, kilka listków świeżej bazylii

Przygotowanie:

Cukinię myjemy i przekrawamy wzdłuż na pół. Łyżką wydrążamy pestki. Oprószamy przyprawami i czosnkiem i skrapiamy oliwą. Wkładamy na 20 minut do piekarnika nagrzanego do 350 stopni F. Mozzarellę i pomidory kroimy w plasterki. Układamy na przemian na cukinię – jeszcze raz doprawiamy przyprawami i zapiekamy około 10 minut, aż ser się rozpuści. Posypujemy posiekaną bazylią.

Bon Appetit! – Smacznego!

Wiadomości z Obowdu VII "Wycieczka do zoo"

Kolejny edukacyjny rok właśnie dobił do mety w Polskiej Szkole im. I. J. Paderewskiego w Cleveland. Wakacje ochoczo zapukały do klas, przypominając, że pora na zasłużony odpoczynek i na złożenie wizyty słonecznym plażom, turkusowym morzom i jeziorom, szmaragdowym łąkom i lasom!

Uczniowie łatwo dali się porwać powiewowi wakacyjnej aury i na uroczyste zakończenie roku szkolnego przygotowali oryginalny program artystyczny. Stał się on kolorowym zaproszeniem na wycieczkę do zoo.

Na scenę Polsko – Amerykańskiego Centrum Kultury, w którym przy wykwintnej kolacji spotkali się nauczyciele, uczniowie oraz ich rodziny z przyjaciółmi nagle wbiegły egzotyczne, wypuszczone na wolność zwierzęta z zoo - lwy, zebry, papugi, małpki, tygrysy, niedźwiedzie, dziki, żyrafy, motyle.... Temperatura na sali gwałtownie podskoczyła, mimo że klimatyzacja działała bez zarzutu. Na sali dał się słyszeć lekki szmer grozy... Oczywiście, tylko przez chwilę i tylko na niby, bo to właśnie uczniowie przebrali się za te zwierzęta i zaraz pięknie zaprezentowali zabawne wiersze Jana Brzechwy oraz piosenki.

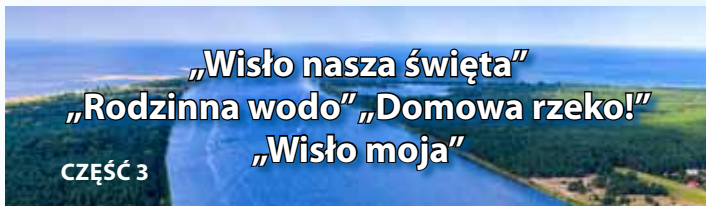
Nie zabrakło kolorowych zdjęć, wzruszeń przy podziękowaniach i jak zawsze gromkich braw dla wspaniałych wykonawców, pracowitych nauczycieli i dla energicznej Pani Dyrektor. Oficjalnym kluczem otwierającym wrota do wakacji było, rzecz jasna, wręczenie uczniom świadectw oraz zaproszenie do powrotu do klas już we wrześniu.

Po tylu pachnących egzotyką wrażeniach wszyscy z iście wilczym apetytem zabrali się za smaczną kolację. Wspólny czas urozmaiciła loteria fantowa.

Na koniec warto też podkreślić, że na takie szkolne spotkania nadal bardzo chętnie przychodzą absolwenci Szkoły i co więcej, oferują swą pomoc przy przygotowaniach i organizowaniu atrakcji. Wiadomo przecież, że każda taka podsumowująca rok szkolny impreza udaje się tylko dzięki współpracy oraz zapałowi ludzi oddanych edukacyjnej idei i rozumiejących jej znaczenie w umacnianiu polonijnej społeczności. Ta integracja sił i wykorzystanie indywidualnych talentów owocują potem perfekcjonizmem każdego detalu – począwszy od reklamy, dekoracji, programu artystycznego, kostiumów, a na samym menu kończąc... I o to przecież chodzi.

Małgorzata Oleksy





Takich zawołań do Wisły i o Wiśle znajdziemy w naszej poezji prawdopodobnie setki; Wisła bowiem była źródłem inspiracji, podziwu, tęsknoty, romantycznych nastrojów, estetycznych przeżyć od początków naszego piśmiennictwa. O Wiśle, przez wieki, wiele wierszy napisali nasi poeci i wiele pieśni stworzył polski lud.

Najstarszą „wiślaną poezję”, tę anonimową, a także późniejszą renesansową i barokową, właściwie aż do XVIII wieku, cechował realizm. Opisywano rzekę jako żywioł, kiedy powodowała powódzie, jako część krajobrazu, a także jako siedlisko ryb i szlak handlowy, rozumiejąc jej znaczenie gospodarcze. Tworzono wizerunki Wisły, która niesie pożytki, jest żywicielką kraju, źródłem bogactwa i drogą łączącą wszystkie regiony Polski. I tak np. w wierszu Mikołaja Reja „Wisła pod Krakowem” czytamy: „Płyńże, ma miła Wisło, do portu morskiego, a ratuj wzdry, czym możesz, królestwa polskiego.”

W twórczości innego poety tego okresu, Jana Kochanowskiego, znajdujemy sławną już fraszkę o pierwszym moście na Wiśle, w Warszawie, która to budowla ujarzmiła rzekę: „Nieubłagana Wisło, próżno wstrząsasz rogi, Próżno brzegom gwałt czynisz i hamujesz drogi; Nalazł fortel król August, (...) (Fraszka na most warszawski)

Bardzo obszerny, bo liczący 461 zwrotek, realistyczny poemat poświęcił Wiśle, współczesny Kochanowskiemu, poeta Sebastian Klonowic. W swoim dziele „Flis, to jest Spuszczanie statków Wisłą i inszymi rzekami do niej przypadającymi” opisuje podróż, którą odbył Wisłą do Gdańska w 1594 r. Klonowic opisuje rzekę, jej dopływy, miasta nad nią położone, stan wód w poszczególnych porach roku, zjawiska atmosferyczne, uczy jak organizować wyprawy handlowe, budować statki i daje także opis, życia, obyczajów i trudnej pracy flisaków.

W dziejach naszej literatury najwięcej wierszy a Wiśle powstało w XIX i XX wieku. Wcześniej, kiedy Polska była niepodległa, Wisła łączyła nasze ziemie jako szlak handlowy i komunikacyjny i przysparzała bogactwa, ale po rozbiorach, fakt, że ta rzeka płynie przez nasz prastary kraj, nabrał znaczenia symbolicznego - chociaż podzielone zostało nasze państwo, Wisła ciągle jeszcze płynęła tym samym korytem i spajała nas, jak dawniej.

Wiślany rys patriotyczny – w znaczeniu zarówno dumy narodowej, jak i symbolu wolności – pojawia się w utworach Teofila Lenartowicza, Wincentego Pola, Antoniego Malczewskiego, Antoniego Czajkowskiego i Marii Konopnickiej. Kiedy słowo Polska zdawało się drażnić zaborcę, Wisła często przejmowała na siebie jego znaczenie. Pisali poeci o miłości do Wisły, a myśleli o kraju. A tych trudnych czasach, pojawił się w poezji „wiślanej” symbol rzeki chociaż skutej lodem, to ciągle przecież płynącej w głębi i czekającej na wiosnę. Oto kilka przykładów poezji z tego okresu:

„Do Wisły” (fragment)

(...) A gdy się Wisło! ścisną zimne lody,
Tyś jak zwierciadło, jak srebrna tablica,
Na której słońce maluje swe lica,
Aż łód przepali; wtedy z strasznym grzotem
Łamiesz kry, toczysz rozłożyste fale,
Pienisz się, płyniesz szeroko, wspaniale,
I pierś twą wzdymasz za wiosny powrotem. (...)

Antoni Czajkowski (1816-1873)

„Dumanie nad Wisłą” (fragment)

Ojczysta rzeko, polska wód przestrzeni!
Nad twym brzegiem nadzieja nasza się zieleni,
Jak te lasy i łąki. Twoich wód kryształ
Obraz ich życia oddał.

Tak w sercach obraz krwią złanej ojczyzny
Krwia zły żyje... Śmierci! ty zgój blizny:
Bo długie życie, jak ta rzeka słona
Płynie i płynie i kona.

Antoni Malczewski (1793-1825)

W XX wieku o Wiśle pisali między innymi: Maria Pawlikowska Jasnorska, Julian Tuwim, Krzysztof Kamil Baczyński, Władysław Broniewski, Józef Czechowicz, Jarosław Iwaszkiewicz, Czesław Miłosz, a także poeci na emigracji, jak Kazimierz Wierzyński czy Jan Lechoń.

„Dziki Wino” (fragment)

Koło tych pagórków piaszczystych, które księżyc
po kolei odsłania
jeden po drugim,
jeden po drugim,
ptaki śpią,
tylko droga się srebrzy
i Wisła świeci jak latarnia —
i cisza jakby Szopen przed chwilą zamilkł,

Konstanty Ildefons Gałczyński (1905-1953)

W całej poezji polskiej, kiedy tylko pisano o miłości do ojczyzny, o tęsknocie za nią, czy poprostu kiedy opisywano jej piękno – Wisła musiała się gdzieś między wierszami chociażby tylko przewinąć. „Wiślana poezja” ciągle w kraju jest tworzona i dodawana to „wielkiej antologii” wierszy, które ta wielka, piękna i najważniejsza rzeka natchnęła.

„Kwiaty Polskie” (fragment)

Syrena nad wiślanym brzegiem
Cichutko jednostajnie śpiewa,
Że Wisła płynie, Wisła płynie,
I co ma przetrwać, trwa a głębinnie (...)

Julian Tuwim (1894-1959)



Maria Skłodowska-Curie w 150 rocznicę urodzin (1867 – 1934)

10 grudzień 1903 przyznanie Nagrody Nobla w dziedzinie fizyki - H.Becquerelowi, i Marii i Piotrowi Curie

10 grudzień 1911 – Szwedzka Akademia Nauk przyznaje Marii Curie nagrodę Nobla z chemii za wydzielenie radu w postaci metalicznej

“Petite Curies”

*„Nie mogąc służyć nieszczęsnej mojej ojczyźnie, skąpanej we krwi po przeszło stu latach cierpień, postanowiłam oddać wszystkie siły mojej ojczyźnie przybranej”**

Kiedy w 1914 roku wybuchła pierwsza wojna światowa, Maria Skłodowska-Curie zaangażowała się w pomoc rannym żołnierzom umożliwiając szpitalom polowym dostęp do aparatów rentgenowskich. Maszyny do prześwietlania były już w użyciu w wielu francuskich szpitalach, ale często daleko od pól bitwy. Z pomocą przyjaciół, gromadziła samochody, które przekształcane były w ambulanse wyposażone w aparaty rentgenowskie, ochrzczone przez Francuzów – “petite Curies”.

Chociaż wykładała na temat promieniowania na Sorbonie, to jednak nie miała doświadczenia w obsłudze maszyn rentgenowskich. Aby udzielać praktycznej pomocy i instrukcji sanitariuszom i lekarzom na froncie, Maria Skłodowska-Curie przeszła przeszkolenie z obsługi technicznej aparatów, a także kursy anatomii, ażeby móc czytać filmy z prześwietleń.

Przez okres trwania wojny przyczyniła się do wyposażenia w aparaturę rentgenowską ponad 20 ambulansów i około 250 szpitali polowych, a także uczestniczyła w operacjach pomagając lekarzom w lokalizacji pocisków w ciałach rannych. Udzielała instrukcji jak obsługiwać aparaty, i często sama dowoziła aparaturę w pobliże linii frontu. W 1916 r. jako jedna z pierwszych kobiet Maria zrobiła prawo jazdy; prowadzenia samochodu miało usprawnić pomoc. Asystentką w wyprawach na front i do wojskowych szpitali, a także instruktorem dla przyszłych operatorów aparatów rentgenowskich na potrzeby wojny była jej 17-letnia córka Irena, późniejsza laureatka nagrody Nobla i wybitna kobieta-naukowiec.

W czasie obchodów zakończenia wojny, kiedy Paryżanie wyjechali na ulice w swoich samochodach, Maria Skłodowska-Curie wzięła udział w paradzie szoferując “petite curie”.

**z listu Marii Skłodowskiej-Curie do Pawła Langevin, 1 styczeń 1915*



Zwyczajna przyjaźń nadzwyczajnych ludzi



Albert Einstein i Maria Skłodowska-Curie spotkali się po raz pierwszy w 1909 roku w Genewie, z okazji 350-lecia tamtejszego uniwersytetu. Uczeń otrzymali tam honorowe dyplomy i być może udało im się zamienić kilka słów w czasie bankietu. Skłodowska-Curie była już wtedy sławną uczoną - laureatką Nagrody Nobla, a Einstein, choć ogłosił już szczególną teorię względności, dopiero zyskiwał sławę w świecie naukowym. Skłodowska-Curie zajmowała się fizyką eksperymentalną, Einstein natomiast był fizykiem teoretykiem. Jeśli chodzi o cechy osobowości, Einstein był osobą otwartą i towarzyską, a Skłodowska – dość powściągliwą. Wtedy nic nie wskazywało jeszcze, że może to być początek przyjaźni.

Dwa lata później, w 1911 roku otrzymali zaproszenie na pierwszą światową konferencję fizyki zorganizowaną przez belgijskiego przemysłowca Ernesta Solvaya. W trakcie Kongresu obydwójce naukowcy mieli okazję rozmawiać i poznać się bliżej. W liście do swojego dobrego przyjaciela, profesora medycyny, Heinricha Zanggera, Einstein pisał, że francuscy naukowcy go oczarowali, a Madame Curie obiecała nawet, że odwiedzi go z córkami.

Przez wszystkie następne lata naukowcy wspierali się w sprawach prywatnych i naukowych. Einstein popierał ją i dodawał otuchy, kiedy w prasie francuskiej rozpętała się na nią nagonka spowodowana romansem z Paul Langevin, Skłodowska natomiast nie szczędziła słów uznania, kiedy pisała rekomendację, dzięki której Einstein objął katedrę na uniwersytecie w Pradze.

W marcu 1913 roku wraz z francuskimi naukowcami zaprosiła go na Sorbonę, gdzie wygłosił gościnny wykład. Po powrocie do domu Einstein napisał do Skłodowskiej list z podziękowaniem za gościnność i przypomniał o wcześniejszych planach wycieczkowych w góry. Wyprawa odbyła się w sierpniu 1913 roku w południowo-wschodniej Szwajcarii, a udział w niej wzięli: Skłodowska-Curie z córkami, Einstein ze starszym synem i kilku innych zaproszonych przez niego gości.

Przyjaźń i korespondencja dwojga naukowców trwała 25 lat, nigdy nie przeszli na “ty” a listy pisali w różnych językach – Einstein po niemiecku a Skłodowska-Curie po francusku.

Po raz ostatni starzy znajomi spotkali się w październiku 1933 roku w Brukseli na kolejnym Kongresie Solvaya. Maria Skłodowska-Curie wkrótce zmarła, a Einstein wygłosił mowę na jej cześć w 1935 roku w Nowym Jorku podczas Dnia Pamięci Curie w Roerich Museum.

W przemówieniu powiedział: “Miałem to szczęście, że przez 20 lat z Madame Curie łączyła mnie wysublimowana i zgodna przyjaźń. (...) Miała siłę, czystość woli, surowość wobec siebie, obiektywizm i niezachwiany sąd, które rzadko można znaleźć w jednej osobie. Zawsze myślała o sobie jak o służącej społeczeństwu, a ogromna skromność nigdy nie pozwalała jej na samozadowolenie.”



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"Do Wisły"

Śpiewał Klonowicz niegdyś twoje wdzięki,
Kiedy na twoich falach się kołysał,
I mówił, kreśląc o »Flisie« piosenki:
»By to być mogło, radbym złotem pisał
Twoje pożytki, porty a i wstręty«.
A ile razy patrzę na twe wody,
I na te stare po twych brzegach grody,
A po przylądkach widzę krzyż zatknięty,
Stają przed duszą starzy gospodarze,
Wielcy dziedzice twojego porzecza,
I z Klonowiczem o tym »Flisie« marzę,
I o oraczach od krzyża i miecza.

Wincenty Pol (1807-1872)

"Być może, gdzie indziej..." (fragment)

Są zmięczy na fiordach i cienie piramid,
i zorze polarne, i sen pod palmami,
stubarwne motyle, baśniowe ogrody
i miasta w ogrodach cudownej urody.

Być może, gdzie indziej... lecz sercu jest droższa
piosenka nad Wisłą i piasek Mazowsza.

Stanisław Ryszard Dobrowolski (1907-1985)

"Niedziela nad Wisłą" (fragment)

Wisła płynie, płynie, płynie,
pod mostami srebrzy się.
a wiatr gra na okarynie
dla kochanej rzeki swej;

chodzi słońce po wiklinie,
błyska słońce znów i znów;
Wisła płynie, płynie, płynie
jak melodia do twych słów.

Konstanty Ildefons Gałczyński (1905-1953)



Stanisław Wyspiański "Wisła pod Krakowem"



Stanisław Mateusz Ignacy Wyspiański (ur. 15 stycznia 1869 w Krakowie, zm. 28 listopada 1907 tamże) – polski dramaturg, poeta, malarz, grafik, architekt, projektant mebli. Jako pisarz związany z dramatem symbolicznym. Tworzył w epoce Młodej Polski. Bywa nazywany czwartym wieszczem polskim.