

GŁOS POLEK

POLISH WOMEN'S ALLIANCE OF AMERICA

FALL 2018 NO. 3 MMXVIII

1918 - 2018

100th

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POLAND'S

INDEPENDENCE

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On the Cover

Newspaper headlines announcing
Poland's independence in 1918.

See articles on pages 9, 10, 22 and 23

GŁOS POLEK DEADLINES

Oct 15 for Winter 2018 issue

You can read this issue
and past issues of "Głos Polek"
online at www.pwaa.org

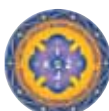
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1918 – 2018

Celebrating the 100th Anniversary of the Poland's Independence

Dear Members and Friends

Welcome to the Fall Issue of *Głos Polek*. September is the month when summer draws to a close, the month that students are settled back in school, starting on a new academic year and college freshman are in their dorms beginning a new and exciting chapter of their lives. It is the month of brand new notebooks, freshly sharpened pencils, new shoes and backpacks—and new computers and tablets too, in this modern age. In spite of the fact that nature is slowing down, with shorter days and turning leaves, it is also the time of new beginnings for many. Another summer is almost over, and yet there is so much to look forward to.

This issue of *Głos Polek* is dedicated to the 100th anniversary of the independence of Poland which was regained in 1918 after 123 years of partition and oppression by Russia, Prussia, and Austria. The Polish people fought to keep their language, culture, and faith alive during the long years of partition, and the Treaty of Versailles, signed on November 11, 1918, finally restored Poland's borders and sovereignty, and it was able to join the family of free and independent states once again. As we know, that freedom was short-lived, as Poland again came under German occupation in 1939, and after World War II it spent another 45 years under the domination of the Soviet Union, until it became free and independent in 1989. See the cover story on pages 10 and 11 which highlights the efforts of Poles all around the world, including the United States and the members of PWA, to help Poland in its struggle for freedom in the 20th century.

September is Life Insurance Awareness Month, so this is a good time to update your life insurance policies and to consider buying more coverage for your loved ones. See pages 12-16 for the latest insurance offers and rates from FCSLA. And October is Polish American Heritage Month, so be sure to wear your Polish heritage with pride—in October and all year round!

The PWA Book Club in this issue features books by or about PWA Honorary Members (see pages 8 and 9). These nine women were accomplished, respected world-wide, and often heroic, and many of them wrote books themselves which you may be interested in reading. There are also books about our Honorary Members on that list, written by others. In addition, we cover PWA news, like the Patron's Day celebration in District I and the Conference on Immigration in Warsaw that featured a presentation of PWA's 120-year history and a new documentary film about the PWA. You will also find information about ongoing contests, as well as recipes, a youth page, a Polish section ... and much more.

The PWA documentary, "Women of Noble Cause," will have its US premiere at the Polish Museum of America in Chicago on Sunday, November 4, 2018. A reception will be held at 2 p.m. with screenings at 3 p.m. and 4 p.m. Admission is free but an RSVP is requested. Please join us for this special event. See details on page 6 and on our website at www.pwaa.org.

We wish all of our members a happy and productive fall and urge you to commemorate Poland's 100th Anniversary of Independence and Polish American Heritage Month in your Groups and Councils.

Fraternally yours,

Mary Piergies and Lidia Rozmus
Editors of *Głos Polek*



Won't You Be Our Neighbor?

The majority of members in our Association are comprised of Americans of Slovak, Polish, and Czech heritage. Moreover, these three countries of our origin are neighbors, another good reason why we should support each other. We have been neighbors for a thousand years, at least. This year marks 100 years since the historic Treaty of Versailles, officially ending World War I, which was ratified on November 11, 1918, and allowed for validation of the victorious struggle for self-determination and freedom of these nations. Let us join in celebration this year to commemorate this historic event 100 years ago!

During Life Insurance Awareness Month, which is September, we focus on reminding our members and those around us about the importance of life insurance in financial planning. Life insurance provides financial support for the unexpected and crisis moments in a family, such as covering the cost of funeral expenses, as well as lost income for survivors in some instances. In most instances, the proceeds of the policy are tax-free to beneficiaries. As one becomes a member of First Catholic Slovak Ladies Association, an individual also may obtain many "added value" benefits, including the splendid array of fraternal benefits we have to offer our members.

So how do you and your loved ones and friends measure up in overall financial fitness along our financial journey in life? According to a 2018 Insurance Barometer Study by Life Happens and LIMRA, 84% of those surveyed say that most people need life insurance. However, only 68% of those surveyed say they personally need it and only 59% of the same survey group own some form of life insurance.

The lesson is to not procrastinate on the way along your journey. 61% say they have other financial priorities (we all do!) and 40% have not purchased life insurance because they don't know what kind or how much to purchase.

First Catholic Slovak Ladies Association offers an entire array of life insurance products to serve your needs. Our permanent life insurance products offer dividend options with cash values attached to them. I encourage you to contact our local producer in your area or the home office for more information.

Of course, since we are a fraternal benefit society, new members also may join a nearby branch and partake in its family and community activities. We have an opportunity to engage in community service projects in which the branch participates. Members receive our magazine on a monthly basis. Even if you have a policy purchased years ago, consider another one to meet the future needs of your loved ones.

Take care, my friends, and enjoy the fine weather as we approach the glorious fall season. Join with me to take a long walk and breathe in the fresh air of our towns and countryside. Say "hello" to your neighbor or passerby along the way. You will be surprised what a wonderful effect it has on you and the other person. And SMILE, because life is short and goes by so quickly! Let us enjoy the "neighborhood"!

Fraternally yours,

Cynthia M. Maleski – National President and CEO

First Catholic Slovak
Ladies Association



Matching Funds Project

Matching funds are a great way to come together as a Group or Branch and make a big difference in charitable support for a family in need or a group in your community, for churches and schools, youth groups, special-needs kids and adults, the well-being of others, health research organizations, animal causes, and more. There are so many opportunities to help others! And the FCSLA Matching Funds Program will help you to increase the amount of your fundraising. Here's how:

- Plan a project in your Group or Branch to raise funds for a charity or cause of your choice. (If you would like ideas for a project, go to the FCSLA website at fcsla.org. There you will find a list of many successful projects from the past several years.)
- Get approval from the Fraternal Director at the National Office, and then invite members, family and friends, and coworkers. Advertise in the *Głos Polek* or in your church bulletin or community newspaper to help spread the word!
- After your project is completed, submit your request for payment. FCSLA will match up to \$600 of what your Group has raised.

The Matching Funds Guidelines and Forms are listed on the FCSLA website at fcsla.org under the Fraternal Section.

September is Life Insurance Awareness Month!

Do you have enough coverage for your loved ones?

See our Insurance Offers and Rates on pages 13–16.

Or call FCSLA at 800-464-4642 for more info.

Patron's Day Celebration in District I

Chicago, IL—On Saturday, August 25, 2018, members and friends of Polish Women's Alliance of America gathered to celebrate the feast day of Our Lady of Czestochowa, the Queen of Poland and the Patroness of PWA. The observance was organized by Council 27 this year, and started with a Mass held at Holy Trinity Mission Church, with Father Andrzej Totzke, SChr. presiding. During Mass, a bouquet of flowers was laid at the side altar dedicated to Our Lady of Czestochowa by Alex Vander Noot and Pawel Makowski. Alex is the son of Antoinette Trela of Group 211 and Pawel is the grandson of Teresa Makowska of Group 114; he was visiting from Poland.

After Mass, members were able to tour the catacombs under Holy Trinity Church where the relics of many saints are housed. This was followed by luncheon at Staroploska Restaurant where a delicious family-style Polish meal was served. A raffle was also held, with proceeds going to defray the cost of the bus transportation that was provided. Other donations were made to the Anawim Shelter for Women, which is a special project of PWA and one that we have supported for many years now.

We were very honored to have some special guests join us at this event: Cynthia Maleski, National President of FCSLA; Jeanette Palanca, National Director of FCSLA; and Teresa Mirabella, President of the Anawim Shelter for Women in Chicago. Thank you for honoring us with your presence. We would also like to thank the priests at Holy Trinity for their warm and cordial welcome of our members. Special thanks to John Schoen and Antoinette Trela for their generous donation of the wine that accompanied the luncheon. The officers of Council 27 thank everyone who participated in this annual observance and express sincere appreciation to those who contributed to Anawim, to the raffle, or who donated raffle prizes. Bóg zapłać.



Special guests at the event, from left: President of the Anawim Shelter Teresa Mirabella, Treasurer of Council 27 Antoinette Trela, Father Andrzej Totzke, SChr. of Holy Trinity Mission Church, National President of FCSLA Cynthia Maleski, and National Director of FCSLA Jeanette Palanca.



Side altar of Our Lady of Czestochowa with flowers from PWA.



Group photo at the main altar of Holy Trinity Mission Church, Chicago, with Father Totzke, who celebrated Mass.



Speakers and guests at the conference, from left: Antoinette Trela of PWA, Robert Kostro of the Polish History Museum, Bożena Nowicka McLees of Loyola University Chicago, Russell Lewis of the Chicago History Museum, historian Dominic Pacyga, and Lidia Rozmus, PWA.



**Premiere of PWA Documentary
Film and Reception
at the Polish Museum of America
Sunday, November 4, 2018**

Council 27 invites all members and friends to the Chicago premiere of the new PWA documentary film "Women of Noble Cause" at the Polish Museum of America in Chicago on Sunday, November 4th. The reception starts at 2 p.m. with screenings of the 30-minute film at 3 p.m. and 4 p.m. An exhibit of PWA artifacts and documents preserved by the Women's Leadership Archives at Loyola University Chicago will also be presented. Refreshments will be served; cash bar. Admission is free but please RSVP by calling Council 27 President Bo Padowski at 847- 420-4070 or emailing Council Treasurer Antoinette Trela at polprin@aol.com to confirm attendance.

**PWA Documentary Film
Featured at Warsaw Conference
Chicago Premiere on November 4, 2018**

The Polish History Museum in Warsaw hosted a conference dedicated to the history of Polish immigration to Chicago over the last 150 years. The conference was held on June 14-15, 2018, on the campus of the University of Warsaw and was organized by the Polish History Museum in cooperation with the Chicago History Museum, the Polish Museum of America of Chicago, and the Interdisciplinary Polish Studies Program of Loyola University Chicago.

The organizers had announced a call for papers and presentations earlier in the year, and PWA responded by submitting an abstract about our 120-year history and our contributions to the Polish American community in Chicago. We also summarized our ongoing work with Loyola University Chicago in preserving our archives and submitted a proposal for a film about the history of the PWA. Our presentation was accepted and work on the documentary film began this spring. It was directed by Jan M. Zamorski and produced and funded by Council 27.

Taking part in the PWA presentation at the conference as speakers were Antoinette Trela, former Secretary-Treasurer of PWA and officer of Council 27; Lidia Rozmus, editor of *Głos Polek*; and Bożena Nowicka McLees, Director of the Interdisciplinary Polish Studies Program at Loyola University Chicago. Ms. Trela spoke about the experiences of immigrants who arrived in Chicago in the early to mid-20th century, like her parents, and of the importance that fraternal organizations such as PWA held in their lives. Ms. Rozmus spoke of the experiences of the post-Solidarity wave of immigrants who came to Chicago in the 1980s; and Professor Nowicka McLees spoke both about the Polish Studies Program at Loyola University and of the work that the Women's Leadership Archives at Loyola University Chicago is doing in preserving the documents, records, and photos of PWA that were donated to them over the years. The moderator of the PWA panel at the conference was Director of the Polish Museum of America Małgorzata Kot, who spoke about the long history of mutual support and cooperation between the Museum and the PWA.

The highlight of the PWA presentation was the first public screening of a documentary film entitled "Women of Noble Cause." The film is a little over 30 minutes long and features both an overview of the history of Polish immigrants who came to Chicago over the last century and a half, as well as the accomplishments and achievements of the PWA and its members. The film will be made available to each PWA District and an official Chicago premiere will be held on Sunday, November 4, 2018, at the Polish Museum of America in Chicago. Reception at 2 p.m.; screenings at 3 p.m. and 4 p.m. Admission is free.

PWA ARCHIVES PRESERVATION PROJECT AT THE WOMEN'S LEADERSHIP ARCHIVES AT LOYOLA UNIVERSITY

Donations received through August 31, 2018

Project Goal	\$34,000.00
Raised to date	\$21,994.40
Additional Donations Needed to Complete	\$12,005.60

SAINTS (over \$3,000-\$10,000)

Matching Funds - Anonymous PWA Family

ANGELS (\$1000 - \$3000)

Polish American Congress Charitable Foundation
District 3 - Indiana

PATRONS (\$500 - \$1000)

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Connie & Jean Trela, PWA Gr. 211 IL
PWA Group 419 - District 4 Buffalo, NY
PWA Council 27 - District 1 IL
Greg & Carla Vassmer

BENEFACTORS (\$100 to \$500)

Barbara Mirecki, PWA Group 693 - D1 IL
PWA Group 211 - D1 IL
Bozena McLees IL
In Memory of J.W. Schoen Jr. IL
PWA Group 752 of Los Angeles, CA - D13
PWA Group 426, Barbara Miller, Pres. - D1 IL
Jane Kurtz & Paul O'Hanlon, PWA Group 579 - D11 NE
PWA Group 689 - D10 NJ
PWA Group 743 - D1 IL, Helen V. Wojcik, President
PWA Group 423 - D1 IL
Regina Jablonski, PWA Group 87 - D7 OH
PWA Group 451 - D5 MI
PWA Group 114 - D1 IL
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PWA Council 2 - D2 PA
Dorothy Polus, Past President PWA District 1
PWA District 3 IN - Evelyn Lisek, President
Greg & Carla Vassmer
Bojan Insurance Agency - Bo & Jan Padowski



Work continues on the preservation of the PWA archives that were donated to the Women's Leadership Archives (WLA) at Loyola University Chicago, starting back in 2006. We thank all members and friends who have donated to the Project to date, and whose names are listed on this page. Bóg zapłać! WLA is looking to raise another \$12,000 in order to complete all phases of the project, and would be grateful for any support you can afford to give.

You can mail your donations to the address below. Please make the check payable to "WLA - Loyola" and please write "PWA Archives Project" in the memo line.

Antoinette L. Trela
Chair, PWA Archives Project
1619 E. Greenwood Drive
Mt. Prospect, IL 60056



Continued from left column

Cynthia Maleski, National President FCSLA

Split the Pot Raffle Proceeds

Andrea J. Torok - In Memory of Wanda Torok - PWA Group 128 - D3 IN

Andrea J. Torok - In Memory of Joanna Zotkiewicz - PWA Group 128 - D3 IN

PWA Groups 87 & 809 - District 7 OH - In Memory of Deceased Members

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Kathleen Pine, PWA Group 31 - D1 IL

Janina Piotrowski, PWA Group 43 - D1 IL

Margaret Zalewski IL

Katie Dermont IL

Karen Kielar, PWA Group 211 - D1 IL

Barbara Ameen, PWA Group 776 - D8 MA

PWA Council 15 - D10 NJ

Lucy Petkowski, PWA Group 128 - D3 IN

In Memory of Helen R. Fabiszak, Trustee PWA Gr. 763 - D12 MD

In Memory of Catherine Mazon, PWA Gr. 763 - D12 MD

David & Lucille Fabiszak & Family, PWA Gr. 763 - D12 MD

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Louise Golda, President PWA Council 15 - D10 NJ

Mary H. Kornak-Szostek - PWA Group 598 D10 NJ

Eric Hieber - in memory of Malgorzata Hieber PWA Gr. 31

PWA Group 305 - District 3 IN

PWA Group 562 D3 IN E. Lisek, Pres., J. Kesel, Sec'y, C. Lisek, Treas.

Krystyna Kolacek - PWA Group 211 D1 IL

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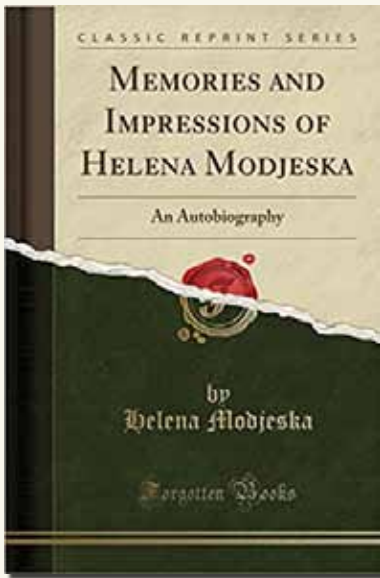


BOOKS BY AND ABOUT PWA HONORARY MEMBERS

This quarter, we look at the nine Honorary Members of the PWA who were renown authors, artists, activists, scientists, humanitarians, and politicians. While not all were professional writers, many of them wrote books of poems, prose, essays, or memoirs. On these pages we feature books spanning one hundred years, written by or about the figures in this remarkable group of influential Polish women.

MARIA KONOPNICKA, poet, novelist, children's writer, journalist, and suffragette activist (1842–1910) Honorary Member in 1903

Konopnicka wrote in many genres, and is especially beloved for literature for children. Her most cherished story, in poetic prose, is *Little Orphan Mary and the Elves* (*O krasnoludkach i o sierotce Marysi*), 1896). Translated into several languages, the reprinted publication from the 1950s is beautifully illustrated by Jan Marcin Szancer. (See page 15 for more.)



ELIZA ORZESZKOWA, author, social activist (1841–1910) Honorary Member in 1904

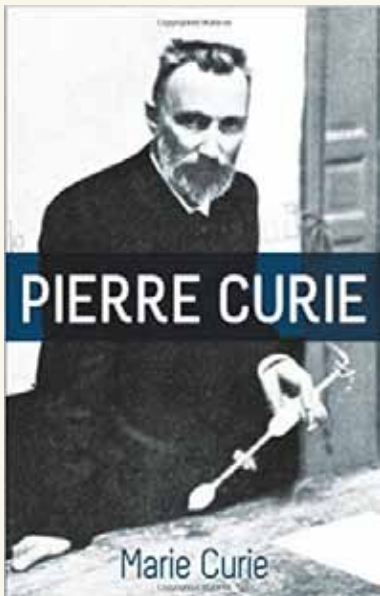
Primarily known for novels, which illuminated the social upheaval in late 19th-century Poland, Orzeszkowa (a two-time Nobel Prize nominee for Literature) is best known for the book *On the Niemen* (*Nad Niemnem*), (1888). The romantic novel describes the life of Polish aristocracy at the turn of the 20th century and the evolving shift in the social order, with characters drawn from a cross section of society.

HELENA MODRZEJEWSKA (Modjeska), actress (1840–1909) Honorary Member in 1908

Written in English, Modjeska's, *Memories and Impressions of Helena Modjeska: An Autobiography*, addressed to an American audience, was published posthumously in 1910. The book relates her experiences on the stage as a Shakespearean thespian, as well as with her experiment at establishing an expat utopian community in California. The noted American author Susan Sontag wrote *In America* (1999), a fictionalized account of Modjeska's life and in 2011 Beth Holmgren wrote a rich study of Modjeska's theatrical career, *Starring Madame Modjeska: On Tour in Poland and America*.

HELENA PADEREWSKA, humanitarian (1856–1934) Honorary Member in 1915

In *Helena Paderewska Memoirs, 1910–1920*, the wife and humanitarian collaborator of the celebrated pianist and diplomat Ignacy Jan Paderewski, tells the story of her husband's efforts to influence the course of history for Poland after World War I. She relates how, using his personal fame and charisma, Paderewski gained access to the political leadership of France, Britain, and the United States, securing the reemergence of Poland as an independent nation. Helena was a woman with a broad range of practical interests and commitments, and a key source on the historical events in which she and her husband participated.



MARIE SKŁODOWSKA CURIE, scientist (1867–1934) Honorary Member in 1921

Two-time Nobel laureate, Marie Curie wrote a memorable portrait of her equally famous husband and laboratory partner in the volume *Pierre Curie: With Autobiographical Notes* by Marie Curie (1923). A scientific biography as well as an intimate memoir of family life and their social milieu, this engaging narrative recaptures Pierre's youthful research along with the couple's most famous achievement, the discovery of the element radium. Among many biographies of Marie Curie (together with books for young readers) is *Madame Curie: A Biography* (1938) written by her second daughter, Eve Curie.

MARIA RODZIEWICZÓWNA, author and social activist
(1863–1944) Honorary Member in 1927

An acclaimed author during the interwar years, her popular works often idealized rural life and praised the countryside and peasantry. A prolific writer, her many novels describing romantic stories and human relations include *Dewajtis* (1889), her best known work, a sentimental family novel, which deals with the social issues of the time, and *Summer of the Forest People* (*Lato leśnych ludzi*), 1920.

HELENA SIKORSKA, social activist
(1888–1972) Honorary Member in 1943

Sikorska, the wife of General Władysław Sikorski, Prime Minister of Poland and Minister of Military Affairs (1922–25) in the early years of the Second Republic, accompanied her spouse on trips to the United States. When Sikorski was appointed Prime Minister of the Polish government in exile in London during World War II, Sikorska kept a journal. This resulted in *The Dark Side of the Moon* (1946), an account of the suffering of Poles exiled to Russia, in which the victimization of Polish captives by the Soviet regime is compellingly portrayed.

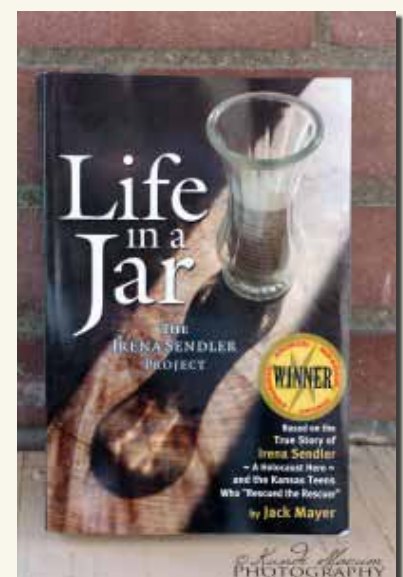
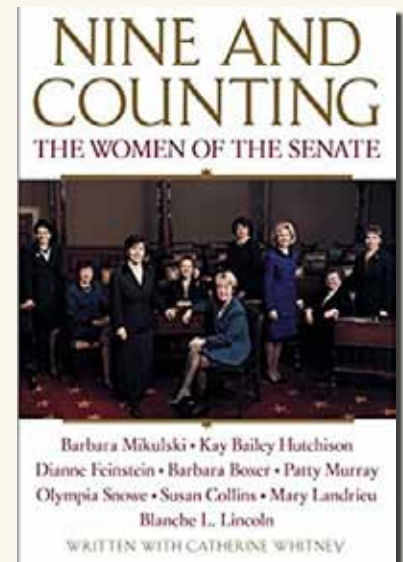
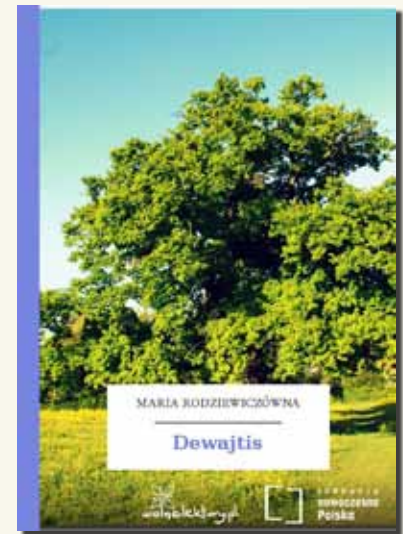
BARBARA MIKULSKI, social activist and politician
(1936–) Honorary Member in 1998

Retired five-term United States Senator from Maryland, Mikulski shares what she learned in the corridors of power and the intrigue-laden world of Washington in novels about a woman senator whose activist ways win her fans at home but endear few in the back rooms of Capitol Hill. *Capital Offense* (1996) and *Capital Venture* (1999) were written with co-author Marielousie Oates. Together with Catherine Whitney, Mikulski published the non-fiction book *Nine and Counting: The Women of the Senate* (2001) detailing the personal stories of the nine women senators in the 106th Congress (today 23 serve in the 115th Congress).

IRENA SENDLER, social worker
(1910–2008) Honorary Member in 2007

There are numerous books about World War II hero Sendler who, as a young social worker in Warsaw, took staggering risks to save thousands of Jewish children from death and deportation in WWII Nazi-occupied Poland. Two volumes stem from the same author: *Irena's Children: The Extraordinary Story of the Woman Who Saved 2500 Children from the Warsaw Ghetto* (2016) by Tilar J. Mazzeo tells the story of the “female Oskar Schindler” and of Sendler’s courageous efforts to save children of the ghetto from certain death. There is a version for young readers, *Irena's Children: A True Story of Courage* by Mazzeo, adapted by Mary Cronk Farrell (2016, Young Readers’ Edition, ages 12 plus). Also *Life in a Jar* by Jack Meyer tells the story of Sendler’s life and three Kansas high school students who wrote a play about her with the same title that brought her heroism to the attention of the world 60 years later.

NOTE: Some of the books mentioned above are out of print. You may find copies in public and university libraries, or search for used copies or reprints at www.bookfinder.com



October is Polish American Heritage Month!

Visit the Fraternal Page at www.pwaa.org
for ideas on how to celebrate in October.



Maria Konopnicka



Henryk Sienkiewicz



Jan Ignacy Paderewski



General Józef Haller

Consolidating Support for Poland in Its Struggle for Independence

When Poland was partitioned by Russia, Prussia, and Austria at the end of the eighteenth century, Poles all around the world, as well as those who remained in Poland, united their efforts to fight for Poland's freedom, independence, and sovereignty. All Poles worked together to raise funds, to lobby for international support, and to do all they could to maintain the Polish language and culture in the face of overt pressure from the occupiers to subvert them. It took 123 years, but as World War I came to a close on November 11, 1918, Poland once again joined the family of free and sovereign states.

There are too many leaders and heroes to name individually, but there were four important Poles who played a major role in fighting for Poland's freedom and for uniting Poles, both at home and abroad.

The Polish immigrant community in the late 19th and early 20th centuries in America was influenced and unified by one great cause—restoration of Poland's independence. The homeland that Polish immigrants had left behind was partitioned and the country's national identity, religion, and culture were threatened with dissolution. The call for a free, independent, and reunified Poland rallied all Polish American organizations and newspapers around a common and noble goal.

Four famous Poles were particularly influential in leading the independence movement worldwide, lobbying governments and mobilizing Polish emigrés in many countries. They developed special ties with PWA members in the early years of the organization:

Maria Konopnicka (1842-1910), the author whose patriotic poems, essays, and novels inspired Poles and emigrés alike to preserve their language and culture and to remain steadfast against the oppressors. She was named an Honorary Member of the PWA in 1903.

Henryk Sienkiewicz (1846-1916), beloved novelist, patriot, and Nobel Prize laureate, who headed the international fundraising efforts to help Poland through the Wydział Narodowy Polski (Polish National Relief Committee). The *Głos Polek* carried successful appeals for donations to the WNP.

Ignacy Jan Paderewski (1860-1941), world-renowned musician and statesman, who used his performances around the world and in the U.S. to promote Poland's cause and who, with his wife Helena, had a very close relationship with PWA, visiting often and maintaining contacts throughout his lifetime.

General Józef Haller (1873-1960), who recruited Polish Americans to fight in Europe during World War I, using the PWA home office as a recruitment center for the Błękitna Armia (Blue Army) in France.

Celebrating the 100th Anniversary of Poland's Independence 1918 — 2018



In 2018, Poland marks 100 years since it regained independence on November 11, 1918, after 123 years of partitions by the three super powers of the time: Russia, Prussia, and Austria. This is an occasion to celebrate all that is best about our country and its centuries-old commitment to democracy and freedom — and a time to commemorate the people and events that shaped it.

The tale of Poland is one of striving for freedom and sovereignty against foreign aggressors for much of its 1000-year-old history. Due to its central European location, the country experienced numerous wars, invasions, and uprisings. Since its formation in 966, it has seen strong leadership, military and political dominance, development of a proud and distinctive culture, long periods of economic prosperity, and a large territorial presence. At one point in history, Poland was the largest state in Europe as embodied in the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth.

The stability of Polish democracy — one of the oldest in the world — derives to a large extent from Polish democratic, libertarian, and parliamentary traditions that date back to the fifteenth century and the Jagiellonian dynasty. However, after experiencing numerous wars and a crisis in the political system, the country was invaded and partitioned at the end of eighteenth century, disappearing from the map of Europe for 123 years.

Never abandoning the idea of regaining independence, Poles engaged in an armed resistance and kept fighting to free the country. Despite a ban on Polish culture, language, and religion the nation preserved its identity and continued to exist as a spiritual and cultural community. Poland, though, had to wait until the end World War I for the opportunity to free itself.

It was then, on 11 November 1918, that Józef Piłsudski, leader of the clandestine Polish Military Organization, returned to Warsaw from a German prison to become Chief of State, proclaiming the Second Polish Republic. Independence brought with it a period of dynamic

economic growth, educational and military development, and unification of different systems of governance. Poland successfully defended its borders, claiming a historic victory over Soviet Russia in the Battle of Warsaw, which was decisive in halting the spread of communist revolution to the West. Unfortunately, these two decades of freedom ended with World War II, of which Poland became the first victim.

On 1 September 1939, Germany invaded Poland, starting the deadliest armed conflict in history. Sixteen days later the Soviet Union attacked the country from the east. Despite the Polish army heroically fighting from the first until the last day, the war brought heavy casualties: six million Polish citizens, including three million Polish Jews, died, many towns and cities were destroyed and our country fell under Soviet communist rule for 45 years.

Yet again, the yearning for freedom saw our compatriots oppose the occupier, with numerous protests taking place. The election of Karol Wojtyła as Pope John Paul II brought about hope for the nation, while the emergence of Solidarity — the first independent trade union in a Warsaw Pact country — sparked a chain of events that led to the fall of the Polish People's Republic and the creation of a sovereign, democratic Polish state in 1989. And this led to the subsequent fall of the Soviet Union and its domination of other Eastern European countries.

Modern Poland, then, has only really enjoyed independence for just under 30 years. Even so, since 1989 it has undergone serious structural changes which have given the nation free, democratic parliamentary and presidential elections, a new constitution, economic prosperity, memberships in NATO and the EU, and the chance to be leaders in industries such as digitization, hi-tech, astronomy, food production, business outsourcing, furniture and production.

There is so much to celebrate every day, but this year we are focusing on the 100th anniversaries of Poland regaining independence, of women getting the right to vote, and of the first military flight of a Polish aircraft.

New Short Form Life Insurance Application for FCSLA Members

First Catholic Slovak Ladies Association is pleased to announce a terrific opportunity for its new and existing members to take advantage of an excellent way to increase their life insurance coverage conveniently and without delays generally experienced in applying for life insurance coverage.

Although this is NOT a GUARANTEED ISSUE life insurance program, FCSLA is offering a "SHORT" form life insurance application that may speed up the process of getting you additional life insurance coverage.

Have you recently considered how much life insurance you should actually be covered for and what type of insurance plan would be right for you?

To help you consider these questions, FCSLA has provided you a simple yet clear and concise format to help you arrive at an answer on how much coverage is appropriate based on your personal situation.

Take a minute and complete the needs analysis questions at right and it will provide you with a general idea on what your life insurance requirements may be, based on your personal response.

FCSLA has created an opportunity for you to apply for new permanent Whole Life Insurance in limited amounts by completing a "SHORT" form application.

Assuming the questions are answered satisfactorily in terms of our Underwriting Standards, a new life policy may be issued if within the guideline limits and state regulations.

FCSLA offers the opportunity to purchase a SINGLE PREMIUM WHOLE LIFE POLICY from a face amount of \$2,000.00 to \$25,000.00 and the 10-PAY WHOLE LIFE INSURANCE from a face amount of \$5,000.00 to \$25,000.00 to anyone between the ages of 0 to 50.

Regardless if you would like to increase your life insurance protection by making one lump sum "SINGLE PREMIUM" payment or making premium payments over 10 years, FCSLA has something to offer.

And for the youth, FCSLA offers an opportunity for coverage in a YOUTH TERM policy from a face amount of \$ 10,000.00 to \$25,000.00 from ages 0 to 23.

See rate tables on pages 14-16

HOW MUCH INSURANCE?

Start Your Planning

It is difficult to think about what life will be like when we are gone. Thoughtful planning makes it a little easier. While everyone's situation is different, this worksheet can help you identify common factors taken into account when determining how much life insurance you should purchase. Your First Catholic Slovak Ladies Association professional is ready to help you tailor a plan that suits your needs and your budget.

Final Expenses (Avg. \$15,000) Add \$ _____

Outstanding Debt Add \$ _____

Outstanding Mortgage Add \$ _____

Annual Income Needed \$ _____

Years it should be provided x _____

Income Total Add \$ _____

College Funding

Annual Cost \$ _____

Number of Students x _____

Subtotal \$ _____

Years per Student (Avg. 5 yrs.) x _____

College Total Add \$ _____

Subtotal \$ _____

Current Value Savings Subtract \$ _____

**ESTIMATE
LIFE INSURANCE NEED** \$ _____

START PLANNING TODAY!



First Catholic Slovak Ladies Association

ANNOUNCING

The New

Short Application for Individual Life Insurance

BIG NEWS! We are offering a **NEW** short form life insurance application!

This should streamline the application process in certain circumstances. The application is available for use if the proposed insured is between the ages of 0-50 and can answer "No" to the health related question. The Single Premium Whole Life (SPWL0412) policy is available in the face amount of \$2,000 to \$25,000 and the 10 Pay Life (01-WL-05) is available in the face amount of \$5,000 to \$25,000. The Super Youth Term (80-SEP-291) policy, for ages 0-23, is available in the face amount of \$10,000 to \$25,000. The new short application is currently not available in CA, DC, DE, FL, NY, ND or SD.

Call New Business for more information at (800) 464-4642 x1062.



Let's Plan Together

First Catholic Slovak Ladies Association

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

FRATERNAL LIFE INSURANCE AND ANNUITIES



FCSLA National Headquarters • 24950 Chagrin Boulevard • Beachwood, Ohio 44122 • (800) 464-4642 • www.fcsla.org

SINGLE PREMIUM WHOLE LIFE (SPWL0412)

Female No Tobacco
Annual Premium Rates
Per \$1,000 FACE Amount

Issue Age	Under \$10,000	\$10,000-\$24,999
0	67.00	62.00
1	69.00	64.00
2	71.00	66.00
3	73.00	68.00
4	76.00	71.00
5	79.00	74.00
6	82.00	77.00
7	85.00	80.00
8	89.00	84.00
9	92.00	87.00
10	96.00	91.00
11	100.00	95.00
12	104.00	99.00
13	108.00	103.00
14	113.00	108.00
15	117.00	112.00
16	122.00	117.00
17	127.00	122.00
18	132.00	127.00
19	137.00	132.00
20	141.00	136.00
21	146.00	141.00
22	151.00	146.00
23	157.00	152.00
24	162.00	157.00
25	167.00	162.00
26	172.00	167.00
27	178.00	173.00
28	183.00	178.00
29	189.00	184.00
30	195.00	190.00
31	201.00	196.00
32	208.00	203.00
33	214.00	209.00
34	221.00	216.00
35	228.00	223.00
36	236.00	231.00
37	244.00	239.00
38	252.00	247.00
39	260.00	255.00
40	268.00	263.00
41	277.00	272.00
42	286.00	281.00
43	295.00	290.00
44	304.00	299.00
45	313.00	308.00
46	323.00	318.00
47	332.00	327.00
48	342.00	337.00
49	352.00	347.00
50	362.00	357.00

Female Tobacco
Annual Premium Rates
Per \$1,000 FACE Amount

Issue Age	Band 1 Under \$10,000	Band 2 \$10,000-\$24,999
16	155.00	150.00
17	159.00	154.00
18	163.00	158.00
19	168.00	163.00
20	172.00	167.00
21	178.00	173.00
22	183.00	178.00
23	189.00	184.00
24	195.00	190.00
25	201.00	196.00
26	207.00	202.00
27	214.00	209.00
28	221.00	216.00
29	228.00	223.00
30	235.00	230.00
31	243.00	238.00
32	251.00	246.00
33	259.00	254.00
34	267.00	262.00
35	275.00	270.00
36	284.00	279.00
37	293.00	288.00
38	303.00	298.00
39	312.00	307.00
40	322.00	317.00
41	332.00	327.00
42	342.00	337.00
43	353.00	348.00
44	363.00	358.00
45	374.00	369.00
46	385.00	380.00
47	396.00	391.00
48	407.00	402.00
49	418.00	413.00
50	428.00	423.00

Male No Tobacco
Annual Premium Rates
Per \$1,000 FACE Amount

Issue Age	Band 1 Under \$10,000	Band 2 \$10,000-\$24,999
0	82.00	77.00
1	83.00	78.00
2	84.00	79.00
3	86.00	81.00
4	89.00	84.00
5	92.00	87.00
6	96.00	91.00
7	99.00	94.00
8	103.00	98.00
9	107.00	102.00
10	111.00	106.00
11	115.00	110.00
12	120.00	115.00
13	124.00	119.00
14	129.00	124.00
15	134.00	129.00
16	139.00	134.00
17	145.00	140.00
18	150.00	145.00
19	155.00	150.00
20	160.00	155.00
21	166.00	161.00
22	171.00	166.00
23	177.00	172.00
24	182.00	177.00
25	188.00	183.00
26	193.00	188.00
27	199.00	194.00
28	205.00	200.00
29	211.00	206.00
30	218.00	213.00
31	224.00	219.00
32	231.00	226.00
33	238.00	233.00
34	246.00	241.00
35	253.00	248.00
36	262.00	257.00
37	270.00	265.00
38	279.00	274.00
39	287.00	282.00
40	297.00	292.00
41	306.00	301.00
42	315.00	310.00
43	325.00	320.00
44	335.00	330.00
45	345.00	340.00
46	356.00	351.00
47	367.00	362.00
48	377.00	372.00
49	388.00	383.00
50	399.00	394.00

Male Tobacco
Annual Premium Rates
Per \$1,000 FACE Amount

Issue Age	Band 1 Under \$10,000	Band 2 \$10,000-\$24,999
16	170.00	165.00
17	176.00	171.00
18	182.00	177.00
19	188.00	183.00
20	193.00	188.00
21	200.00	195.00
22	206.00	201.00
23	212.00	207.00
24	218.00	213.00
25	224.00	219.00
26	231.00	226.00
27	238.00	233.00
28	245.00	240.00
29	252.00	247.00
30	259.00	254.00
31	267.00	262.00
32	274.00	269.00
33	282.00	277.00
34	291.00	286.00
35	299.00	294.00
36	309.00	304.00
37	318.00	313.00
38	327.00	322.00
39	337.00	332.00
40	348.00	343.00
41	358.00	353.00
42	369.00	364.00
43	379.00	374.00
44	390.00	385.00
45	402.00	397.00
46	413.00	408.00
47	424.00	419.00
48	436.00	431.00
49	447.00	442.00
50	458.00	453.00

10 PAY LIFE (01-WL-05)

Female No Tobacco
Annual Premium Rates
Per \$1,000 FACE Amount

Issue Age	Under \$10,000	\$10,000-\$24,999
0	16.14	12.14
1	16.31	12.31
2	16.50	12.50
3	16.72	12.72
4	16.95	12.95
5	17.18	13.18
6	17.44	13.44
7	17.70	13.70
8	17.97	13.97
9	18.25	14.25
10	18.56	14.56
11	18.87	14.87
12	19.20	15.20
13	19.52	15.52
14	19.86	15.86
15	20.22	16.22
16	20.48	16.48
17	20.85	16.85
18	21.23	17.23
19	21.64	17.64
20	22.06	18.06
21	22.48	18.48
22	22.94	18.94
23	23.41	19.41
24	23.90	19.90
25	24.41	20.41
26	24.94	20.94
27	25.49	21.49
28	26.06	22.06
29	26.65	22.65
30	27.28	23.28
31	27.92	23.92
32	28.59	24.59
33	29.29	25.29
34	30.01	26.01
35	30.77	26.77
36	31.55	27.55
37	32.35	28.35
38	33.18	29.18
39	34.04	30.04
40	34.93	30.93
41	35.85	31.85
42	36.80	32.80
43	37.78	33.78
44	38.80	34.80
45	39.85	35.85
46	40.94	36.94
47	42.07	38.07
48	43.23	39.23
49	44.44	40.44
50	45.70	41.70

Female Tobacco
Annual Premium Rates
Per \$1,000 FACE Amount

Issue Age	BAND 1 Under \$10,000	BAND 2 \$10,000-\$24,999
0		
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		
12		
13		
14		
15		
16	22.54	18.54
17	23.00	19.00
18	23.46	19.46
19	23.95	19.95
20	24.46	20.46
21	24.98	20.98
22	25.52	21.52
23	26.09	22.09
24	26.68	22.68
25	27.28	23.28
26	27.92	23.92
27	28.58	24.58
28	29.26	25.46
29	29.96	26.36
30	30.71	27.31
31	31.46	28.06
32	32.25	28.85
33	33.08	29.68
34	33.93	30.83
35	34.81	31.71
36	35.72	32.62
37	36.65	33.55
38	37.62	34.52
39	38.61	35.51
40	39.64	36.54
41	40.67	37.57
42	41.74	38.64
43	42.85	39.75
44	43.98	40.88
45	45.15	42.05
46	46.35	43.25
47	47.59	44.49
48	48.87	45.77
49	50.17	47.07
50	51.52	48.42

Male No Tobacco
Annual Premium Rates
Per \$1,000 FACE Amount

Issue Age	BAND 1 Under \$10,000	BAND 2 \$10,000-\$24,999
0	17.24	13.24
1	17.44	13.44
2	17.67	13.67
3	17.91	13.91
4	18.16	14.16
5	18.46	14.46
6	18.74	14.74
7	19.06	15.06
8	19.39	15.39
9	19.74	15.74
10	20.09	16.09
11	20.47	16.47
12	20.85	16.85
13	21.25	17.25
14	21.65	17.65
15	22.05	18.05
16	22.27	18.27
17	22.66	18.66
18	23.07	19.07
19	23.48	19.48
20	23.92	19.92
21	24.38	20.38
22	24.85	20.85
23	25.36	21.36
24	25.88	21.88
25	26.43	22.43
26	27.01	23.01
27	27.60	23.60
28	28.23	24.23
29	28.90	24.90
30	29.58	25.58
31	30.29	26.29
32	31.05	27.05
33	31.84	27.84
34	32.65	28.65
35	33.50	29.50
36	34.39	30.39
37	35.30	31.30
38	36.25	32.25
39	37.24	33.24
40	38.27	34.27
41	39.33	35.33
42	40.40	36.40
43	41.48	37.48
44	42.62	38.62
45	43.79	39.79
46	44.98	40.98
47	46.21	42.21
48	47.47	43.47
49	48.80	44.80
50	50.18	46.18

Male Tobacco
Annual Premium Rates
Per \$1,000 FACE Amount

Issue Age	BAND 1 Under \$10,000	BAND 2 \$10,000-\$24,999
0		
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		
12		
13		
14		
15		
16	25.39	21.39
17	25.90	21.90
18	26.42	22.42
19	26.93	22.93
20	27.48	23.48
21	28.04	24.04
22	28.63	24.63
23	29.24	25.24
24	29.88	25.88
25	30.56	26.56
26	31.27	27.27
27	31.99	27.99
28	32.77	28.77
29	33.57	29.57
30	34.40	30.40
31	35.29	31.29
32	36.20	32.20
33	37.10	33.10
34	38.03	34.03
35	38.99	34.99
36	40.01	36.01
37	41.06	37.06
38	42.15	38.15
39	43.27	39.27
40	44.45	40.45
41	45.65	41.65
42	46.88	42.88
43	48.17	44.17
44	49.46	45.46
45	50.79	46.79
46	52.14	48.14
47	53.55	49.55
48	54.97	50.97
49	56.48	52.48
50	58.05	54.05

*Rates differ in Montana for Female No Tobacco. Use Male No Tobacco to calculate premiums.

*Rates differ in Montana for Female Tobacco. Use Male Tobacco to calculate premiums.

*Maximum issue age for Female Tobacco in Washington state is 72.

*Maximum issue age for Male No Tobacco in Washington state is 72.

*Maximum issue age for Male Tobacco in Washington state is 68.

SUPER YOUTH TERM LIFE (80-SEP-291)

SUPER YOUTH TERM SINGLE PREMIUM
Issue Ages 0 Through 19

Issue Age	\$10,000	\$15,000	\$20,000	\$25,000
0	140.00	210.00	280.00	300.00
1	138.00	207.00	276.00	295.00
2	136.00	204.00	272.00	290.00
3	134.00	201.00	268.00	285.00
4	132.00	198.00	264.00	280.00
5	130.00	195.00	260.00	275.00
6	128.00	192.00	256.00	270.00
7	126.00	189.00	252.00	265.00
8	124.00	186.00	248.00	260.00
9	122.00	183.00	244.00	255.00
10	120.00	180.00	240.00	250.00
11	114.00	171.00	228.00	239.00
12	108.00	162.00	216.00	228.00
13	102.00	153.00	204.00	217.00
14	96.00	144.00	192.00	206.00
15	90.00	135.00	180.00	195.00
16	84.00	126.00	168.00	184.00
17	78.00	117.00	156.00	173.00
18	72.00	108.00	144.00	162.00
19	66.00	99.00	132.00	151.00

SUPER YOUTH TERM ANNUAL PREMIUM
Issue Ages 0 Through 23

Amount of Insurance	Annual Premium Ages 0-24
\$10,000	14.00
\$15,000	21.00
\$20,000	28.00
\$25,000	30.00



In Memoriam

Gr. No.	Member	City/State
Z288	Tacij, Elaine M	Roaring Brook TS, PA
Z132	Taylor, Anne D	Hammond, IN
Z348	Tomalis, Irena	Clarks Summit, PA
Z326	Tomczyk, Carol A	Clarks Summit, PA
Z419	Velasquez, Barbara M	Elmira, NY
Z116	Walloch, Dolores T	South Milwaukee, WI
Z305	Widawski, Theresa M	South Bend, IN
Z409	Wiese, Mary	Omaha, NE
Z419	Witkowski, Arlene	Arcade, NY
Z450	Zambito, Julianna	Kingston, PA
Z221	Zywiolek, Sylvia A	Pittsburgh, PA



We note with sadness the passing of the following
PWA members. (Deaths in April – July, 2018)

Gr. No.	Member	City/State
Z049	Abramowicz, Anna J	Charleston, WV
Z665	Barbeck, Patricia A	Cleveland, OH
Z419	Bergeron, Ronald J	Lancaster, NY
Z451	Blaszczak, Laura	Southgate, MI
Z721	Boyles, Stephanie	Johnstown, PA
Z434	Budzelek, Anita S	Larksville, PA
Z221	Charles, Rita H	South Hills, PA
Z598	Cilento, Emily	Piscataway, NJ
Z677	Cimochowski, Lorretta	Phillipsburg, NJ
Z509	Coffey, Audrey M	Furlong, PA
Z598	Corfield, Irene M	North Arlington NJ
Z211	Czaplak, Janina	La Jolla, CA
Z598	Deskiewicz, Helen	Philadelphia, PA
Z326	Dziedzic, Helena	Warwick, NY
Z419	Gajewski, Florence	Snyder, NY
Z221	Golletti, June Y	Monaca, PA
Z221	Grocott, Celia	Beaver, PA
Z680	Hudick, Tillie	Campbell, OH
Z031	Huhn, Dianne C	Peru, IL
Z544	Jacob, Helen	Newton Falls, OH
Z743	Jagla, Alfreda	Santa Clara, CA
Z221	Jones, Jacqueline F	El Cerrito, CA
Z221	Joy, Genevieve	Horseheads, NY
Z598	Kaminski, Dorothy A	Philadelphia, PA
Z440	Kapelak, Elizabeth B	Chicago, IL
Z221	Kolat, Rose M	New Philadelphia, OH
Z221	Kondraciuk, Halina W	Pittsburgh, PA
Z419	Kopra, Wladyslaw J	Buffalo, NY
Z423	Kott, Adeline	Hanover Park, IL
Z769	Kowalski, Virginia J	Saint Clair Shores, MI
Z221	Kwiatek, Lorraine O	Littleton, CO
Z814	Lack, Rita D	Tarzana, CA
Z277	Litnianski, Dorothy	Southgate, MI
Z786	Matoshko, Christine	Shelby Township, MI
Z419	Matyjasik, Christopher C	Lockport, NY
Z221	Mueller, Karen	Cranberry Township, PA
Z721	Mulhollen, Mary J	Reedsville, PA
Z677	Nolan, Michele A	Mckinney, TX
Z221	Olesinski, Theresa I	Pittsburgh, PA
Z434	Panzitta, Katherine M	Mountain Top, PA
Z439	Paryaski, Joan	Wyandotte, MI
Z805	Peizik, Benedict	Baltimore, MD
Z422	Polchlopek, Esther F	Ludlow, MA
Z743	Radziwonowicz, Terese B	Sun City, AZ
Z078	Salaty, Tillie M	Greenfield, WI
Z221	Secula, Dolores M	Pittsburgh, PA
Z480	Sepiol, Zofia	Lansing, IL
Z277	Skirpan, Angela A	Detroit, MI
Z293	Sklanka, Sylvia	Moosic, PA
Z665	Stepski, John	Richfield, OH
Z480	Stojak, Lottie	Orland Park, IL
Z185	Surowiec, Agnes G	Middletown, CT
Z155	Szczepanik, Ida	Saint Charles, IL
Z221	Tablack, Dorothy D	Campbell, OH

October is Polish American Heritage Month!

Wear your Polish heritage with pride!



Poland's coat of arms has been used for centuries and incorporates a white eagle capped with a gold crown. The legendary founder of Poland, Lech, while exploring the region for settlement over a thousand years ago, spotted a large, soaring white eagle above its nest with the setting sun and a red sky in the background, and was so moved by the symbolic sight that he decided to build a town there. "Nest" (gniazdo in Polish) is the origin behind the name of the first capital of Poland, Gniezno, and the eagle became a symbol of the state that evolved from that original settlement. The Polish eagle, with its wide spread wings and pointed talons on a red shield, has changed design several times, and during the communist period it was even deprived of its crown. The white eagle was triumphantly recrowned after the fall of communism in 1989 and reincorporated into the official national flag, which flies proudly over Poland today. If you want to honor your Polish heritage with pride, you can fly the Polish flag in your home or wear red and white colors to school during October. Read more about things to do during Polish American Heritage Month at pwaa.org on the Fraternal page.

Potato pancakes are a very popular comfort food in Poland. You can serve them either sweet or savory — sweet is accompanied by sour cream mixed with sugar and the savory version is accompanied by apple sauce and it can be served as a side dish to go along with beef stew or pork chops or any meat dish. Be sure to have an adult help you with the frying of the pancakes — and be sure to enjoy!

Ingredients:

- 1 (20-ounce) package refrigerated hash brown potatoes
- 1/4 cup freshly grated Parmesan cheese
- 2 tablespoons all-purpose flour
- 2 cloves garlic, minced
- 2 large eggs, beaten
- 3 green onions, thinly sliced
- 1/4 teaspoon cayenne pepper
- Kosher salt and freshly ground black pepper
- 2-3 tablespoons olive oil



Directions:

In a large bowl, combine potatoes, Parmesan, flour, garlic, eggs, green onions, and cayenne pepper; season with salt and pepper, to taste. (If you want to serve the potato pancakes sweet, you can skip the green onions, garlic, and cayenne pepper.)

Heat olive oil in a large skillet over medium high heat. Scoop tablespoons of batter for each pancake, flattening with a spatula, and cook until the underside is nicely golden brown, about 2-3 minutes. Flip and cook on the other side, about 2 minutes longer.

Serve immediately with apple sauce, or sour cream — or sour cream combined with sugar as a topping.

International Space Station

Words may be found up and down, side to side, diagonally or words may share letters.

Y W O C U O X E B M J S S B S T P M R K
J T E E O C C O E I R N E H I A D A S X
A P I I R A W T R E M Y T B H O W R R H
H S A V P E E F B R M P A K Z I L S F I
H I T S A R L M W O X M T W B U G O W D
N L J R O R E T N P O L S S W E P I G F
O D P L O M G O W D O L D X Q O Y C Y Y
A U O M W N R O U E X P E R I M E N T S
F G O E X T A L R I K E T U P S O C Y I
Y O R Q S L E U O C S G I H H I U C R W
N C H A B S G K T R I J N C Y M A X O G
G N I V O M W O L S P M U O S U I B T S
R E S E A R C H S A A G P S I R S E A W
W E R C S S I X K M W D B M C L S Q R D
Y I P W I S O Y U Z W E A O S N U V B L
P B F O O M D F P O Q D C N J F R D A Z
T I B R O H T R A E W O L A A A C J L N
K L W T S J Q J Q S M C V U P C P F D E
S J I R F I J B U L R H V T K S X A T G
H C R E L B Y G W D U S N S D B F K N Q



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UNITED STATES

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Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

Branch: _____ Phone# _____

**** Puzzles must be in the home Office Friday, October 5, 2018 ****

***** You must be a FCSLA Member to qualify *****

****** 100 winners will be randomly drawn from all the entries received ******

MAIL TO: FCSLA Fraternal Department, 24950 Chagrin Blvd., Beachwood, OH 44122

Polish Sausage Kebabs

Ingredients:

1 lb Polish sausage; 1 large zucchini; 1 red pepper; 1 green pepper; 1 large onion; spice mixture: paprika, basil, oregano; 2-3 tablespoons of olive oil

Preparation:

Slice the sausage into 1/2 inch pieces, trying to make the slices about the same size as the vegetables. Wash the zucchini and slice into 1/2 inch pieces. Wash the peppers, remove the seeds and ribs, and cut into one-inch squares. Cut the onion into quarters and then into wedges. Prepare the kebabs on 8 metal skewers or, if using wooden skewers, soak them in water for 30 minutes before grilling. Thread the kebabs, alternating pieces of sausage, zucchini, onion, and peppers, until all ingredients are used. Place kebabs on a large platter; sprinkle with the spice mixture; brush on both sides with oil. Grill over medium-high heat for 7 minutes per side. Serve with rye bread and cole slaw or dill pickles.



Szaszłyki z kielbasy

Składniki:

1 funt kielbasy wędzonej; 1 duża cukinia; 1 czerwona papryka; 1 zielona papryka; 1 duża cebula; przyprawy: papryka, bazylija, oregano; 2-3 łyżki oleju z oliwek

Przygotowanie:

Kielbasę kroimy na plasterki. Ważne, aby grubość plasterków kielbasy była podobna do grubości plasterków warzyw. Cukinię myjemy, kroimy na plasterki. Papryki myjemy, oczyszczamy z gniazd nasiennych i kroimy w plastry. Cebulę obieramy, kroimy na półplasterki. Szaszłyki przygotowujemy na 8 metalowych kijkach (lub na drewnianych, które przez 30 minut moczymy w wodzie), nadziewając kolejno: kielbasę, cukinię, cebulę, paprykę – i od nowa, aż do skończenia składników. Posypujemy wymieszanymi przyprawami i polewamy olejem. Tak przygotowane szaszłyki grillujemy przez 7 minut z każdej strony. Podajemy z chlebem razowym i sałatką z kapusty lub z kiszonym ogórkiem.

Grilled Chicken Breasts

Ingredients:

1/4 cup soy sauce; 1/4 cup balsamic vinegar; 4 tablespoons olive oil; 2 tablespoons brown sugar; 1 tablespoon dijon mustard; 1 tablespoon dried thyme; 3 small garlic cloves, chopped; juice of 1 lime; salt & pepper, to taste; 6 large chicken breasts; 1/4 cup parsley, chopped

Preparation:

Prepare a marinade with the soy sauce, vinegar, olive oil, brown sugar, mustard, dried thyme, chopped garlic, lime juice, and salt/pepper to taste. Place chicken breasts in a large zipped plastic bag and pour the marinade over the meat. Marinate for 12 to 24 hours, turning the meat from time to time. Drain the meat and grill over high heat for about 7 minutes per side, brushing with the marinade every few minutes. Let rest before cutting into thick slices. Sprinkle with chopped fresh parsley. Serve with rice or potatoes and the grilled Caesar salad below.



Piersi kurczaka z grilla

Składniki:

1/4 szklanki sosu sojowego; 1/4 szklanki octu z białego wina; 4 łyżki oleju z oliwek; 2 łyżki cukru brązowego; 1 łyżka musztardy; 1 łyżka tymianku; 3 ząbki czosnku zgniecione; sok z jednej limonki; sól i pieprz do smaku; 6 filetów z piersi

kurczaka; 1/2 szklanki posiekanej pietruszki

Przygotowanie:

Z sosu sojowego, octu, oleju, cukru, musztardy, tymianku, czosnku, soku z limonki, soli i pieprzu przygotuj marynatę. Natrzyj nią mięso i odstaw w dużej torebce plastikowej z zamknięciem na 12-24 godzin do lodówki (od czasu do czasu przewracając na drugą stronę). Odsącz potem mięso i piecz na gorącym grillu po ok. 7 minut z każdej strony, smarując co jakiś czas zalewą. Przed podaniem posyp filety świeżą pietruszką i pokrój na grube plastry; podaj z ryżem lub kartofelkami i sałatką rzymską (przepis poniżej).

Grilled Romaine Salad

Ingredients:

2 large heads of romaine lettuce; 6 tablespoons of olive oil; 2-3 cloves of garlic, minced; 1 cup plain yogurt or kefir; salt and pepper; 3/4 cup grated parmesan

Preparation:

Cut each head of lettuce in half; brush with half of the olive oil; and sprinkle with salt and pepper. Place the lettuce halves on a medium-hot grill for 2-3 minutes per side, until the lettuce is slightly wilted and charred. Place on platter and dress with remaining olive oil. Add the garlic to the yogurt or kefir, season with salt and pepper, and mix well. Pour dressing over lettuce and then sprinkle with the grated parmesan cheese.



Grillowana sałata rzymska

Składniki:

2 duże główki sałaty rzymskiej; 6 łyżek oliwy z oliwek; 2 ząbki czosnku zgnieczone; 1 szklanka jogurtu lub kefiru naturalnego; sól i pieprz; 3/4 szklanki utartego sera parmesan

Przygotowanie:

Sałatę przekroić na pół, połączyć połową oliwy, posypać solą i pieprzem. Tak przygotowaną sałatę grillujemy na średnim ogniu przez 2-3 minut z każdej strony, aż sałata lekko zmięknie i zarumieni się. Wyłożyć sałatę na talerz i połączyć resztą oliwy. Do jogurtu lub kefiru dodać czosnek, szczyptę soli i pieprzu i wymieszać i tak powstałym sosem połączyć sałatę. Przed podaniem posypać sałatę serem parmesan.



Lato w Szkole Języka Polskiego im. I. J. Paderewskiego Cleveland, Ohio

Wakacje w Szkole Języka Polskiego im. I. J. Paderewskiego rozpoczęły się z prawdziwie piknikowym rozmachem!

Uczniowie wraz z nauczycielami i rodzinami pod niezawodną komendą Dyrektorki Szkoły zorganizowali kolorową majówkę w malowniczej okolicy w Valley View. Dopisało wszystko – pogoda, szmaragdowa zieleń parku, domowe jadło, frekwencja, a najbardziej to ochota do zabawy i podsumowania kolejnego udanego roku szkolnego, uwiecznzonego radosnymi świadectwami. Atmosfera, jak zawsze, była rodzinna i nie wiadomo, czym bardziej rozgrzana – słońcem czy uśmiechami wszystkich zebranych!

Uczniowie zaprezentowali program artystyczny, który skrzył się od pachnących latem piosenek, wierszyków i tańca. Ta swobodna atmosfera nabrała jeszcze większego rozpędu w czasie gier i zabaw, do których ruszyli nie tylko uczniowie, ale i wszyscy dorośli. Dobry humor dopisywał wszystkim do ostatniego kawałka arbuza i do ostatniej kropli lemoniady!

Podczas pikniku pojawił się też miły gość. Była to Pani Cynthia Maleski - prezeska organizacji: First Catholic Slovak Ladies Association. Pani Cynthia była pod wrażeniem osiągnięć Szkoły i rodzinnej atmosfery panującej na pikniku.

Popłynęło dużo serdecznych słów, podziękowań, życzeń.... Może i niejednemu łezka w oku się zakręciła, ale trzeba było szybko ją otrzeć, bo wakacyjne plany niecierpliwie upominały się o swoje prawa. Lato energicznie zapukało do drzwi, a Szkoła grzecznie poczeka do września!

Gosia Oleksy



Poczet królów i książąt polskich Jana Matejki

„Ja, Maurycy Perles, posyłam mistrzowi zlecenie...”



Henryk I Brodaty



Konrad Mazowiecki



Jadwiga Andegaweńska



Władysław II Jagiełło

W roku 1890, wiedeński księgarz i wydawca Maurycy Perles, przygotowujący publikację poświęconą historii Polski, zwrócił się do Matejki z prośbą o „jakieś fragmenty z jego dzieł”, które by tę książkę ilustrowały. Matejko zgodził się na współpracę, ale zaproponował, że narysuje każdego z królów, a historycy, profesorowie Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego napiszą „biogramy” do tych wizerunków i w ten sposób cała historia Polski będzie pokazana. Perles przystał na propozycję i zaproponował mistrzowi 200 złotych reńskich za każdy rysunek, a były to duże pieniądze.

Taka była geneza „Pocztu Królów i Książąt Polskich” – cyklu 44. rysunków ołówkiem na papierze, o wymiarach około 45 cm na 60 cm, narysowanych pomiędzy lutym 1890 r. i końcem stycznia 1892 r., i opatrzonych komentarzami historycznymi profesorów Stanisława Smółki i Augusta Sokołowskiego. Technika wykonania oryginałów — rysunek pozbawiony kolorów — dostosowana została do ówczesnych możliwości drukarskich. Matejko nosił się z zamiarem wykonania wersji barwnej portretów, czego jednak nie zdążył już zrealizować. Wersję olejną, kolorową stworzyli po śmierci artysty jego uczniowie – Leonard Stroynowski i Zygmunt Papieski.

Perles publikował „poczet” stopniowo, drogą subskrypcji w serii 23 zeszytów, w miarę jak materiały napływały z Krakowa, a w roku 1893 ukazała się kompletna wersja dzieła. Zgodnie z umową, oryginalny „Poczet” stał się własnością wydawcy. Dopiero w 1916 roku został odkupiony przez kolekcjonera, ziemianina Bolesława Orzechowicza, który to ofiarował go gminie i miastu Lwów z zastrzeżeniem, że gdyby Lwów nie pozostał polski, to ofiarowuje „Poczet” narodowi polskiemu, stąd w 1946 roku wszystkie portrety trafiły do Wrocławia.

Matejko rysując królów i książąt polskich spożytkował swą rozległą wiedzę historyczną i znakomitą, jak na owe czasy, znajomość źródeł ikonograficznych, nie tylko dotyczącą rysów twarzy niektórych portretowanych władców, ale i wszelkich detali stroju, uzbrojenia, rekwizytów i atrybutów. Poza tem, przystępując do tworzenia pocztu, już wiele razy wcześniej starał się sobie wyobrazić i określić cechy portretowanych królów i książąt, bowiem pojawiali się oni w całym jego wcześniejszym dorobku twórczym, składającym się głównie z dzieł opowiadających historię Polski. Wiemy, że studiował kroniki Długosza, brał udział w ekshumacji grobów królewskich na Wawelu, rozmawiał ze współczesnymi mu historykami i czytał ich prace, aby wykształcić sobie pogląd na temat poczyną, losów, charakteru i temperamentu władców. Analizy tego typu informacji wspomagały wyobraźnię artystyczną, która realizowała się w określeniu na papierze konkretnych cech charakterologicznych twarzy, a także całego sztafażu - wyboru elementów uzupełniających i eksponujących wybrane walory przedstawionej postaci. Przykładem malarskiego rezultatu takich analiz mogą być portrety Konrada Mazowieckiego i Henryka Brodatego.* Konrad, znany z historii jako postać kontrowersyjna, władca gwałtowny, brutalny, podstępny, odpowiedzialny za uwięzienie Henryka Brodatego i sprowadzenie Krzyżaków do Polski, pokazany jest w pancernej zbroi, ze sztyletem; jego profil z orlim nosem i dziki wzrok mogą sugerować drapieżność. Natomiast Henryk Brodaty, dobry i sprawiedliwy władca, religijny, mąż św. Jadwigi (patronki Śląska), ojciec Henryka Pobożnego wygląda na portrecie jak zamyślony, serdeczny dziadek, opiekun, a jego ręce spoczywają na sznurze modlitewnym. Podobnie można analizować wszystkie portrety, i przyglądając się rekwizytom, strojom, cechom fizjonomii i wyrazowi twarzy zastanawiać się jakimi ludźmi i jakimi władcami byli.



Bolesław Chrobry, rysunek i w kolorze



Poczet był ostatnim dziełem mistrza. Matejko zmarł 1 listopada 1893 roku. Dzwon Zygmunta obwieścił jego śmierć, a cały Kraków pogrzął się w żałobie.

Od tamtego czasu portrety królów i książąt sporządzone przez Matejkę działają na wyobraźnię Polaków. Wizerunki władców „stworzonych” przez mistrza zdobią banknoty, znaczki, medale, ilustrują podręczniki szkolne i dzieła o historii Polski.

*Źródło: „Sekrety władców. Poczet Królów Polskich” Muzeum Narodowe we Wrocławiu.

Stulecie Odzyskania Niepodległości (11 XI 1918–11 XI 2018)

**„Dzisiaj wychodzisz po wieku z podziemia,
z ludów jedyny ty lud czystych dłoni.
Co swych zaborców zdumieniem oniemia,
Iż, tym zwycięża jeno, że się broni.”**

(Leopold Staff, frag. wiersza „Polsko, nie jesteś już niewolnicą”)

Odzyskanie Niepodległości 11 listopada 1918 roku to jedno z najważniejszych wydarzeń w całej, ponad tysiącletniej historii Polski. Bohaterskie walki przeszłego wieku, Powstanie Listopadowe i Styczniowe nie przyniosły wolności, a usiłowania zaborców mające na celu wynarodowienie Polaków tylko się potęgowały. Po nieudanych próbach, w drugiej połowie XIX wieku romantyczne ideały walki zbrojnej za wszelką cenę zostały zastąpione działaniami ukształtowanymi przez nową filozofię – pozytywizm.

Polscy pozytywiści starali się wspomóc ojczyznę przez podtrzymywanie polskiej kultury oraz poprawę krajowej gospodarki. Główne hasła i działalność polityków i intelektualistów tego okresu to „praca u podstaw” i „praca organiczna”, tzn. praca oświatowa, podniesienie poziomu życia całej ludności, walka z germanizacją i rუსyfikacją oraz rozwój gospodarczy. Marzenia o wolnej Polsce jednak nigdy nie umarły, a światowy konflikt, I wojna światowa (1914–1918) w której wzięły udział trzy mocarstwa zaborcze, stał się szansą na niepodległość. Powstanie konkurencyjnych bloków – Trójpzymierza (Niemcy, Austro-Węgry) oraz Trójp porozumienia (Francja, Anglia i Rosja) – stworzyło nowy układ sił – po raz pierwszy od dziesięcioleci nasi zaborcy znaleźli się w przeciwstawnych obozach.

W obliczu wojny i związanej z nią szansy na odzyskanie niepodległości, wśród polskich polityków wyłoniły się dwie orientacje – austro-polska, powstańcza, popierająca zbrojny czyn Józefa Piłsudskiego i pro-rosyjska formułująca hasła legalnej walki z rosyjskim systemem rządów, i przede wszystkim z odwiecznym wrogiem Polski – Niemcami. Orientację pro-rosyjską reprezentował utworzony 25 listopada 1914 roku w Warszawie Komitet Narodowy pod przewodnictwem Zygmunta Wielopolskiego i Romana Dmowskiego. Koncepcja pro-austriacka narodziła się w oparciu o Polską Partię Socjalistyczną z Piłsudskim na czele. Po wybuchu wojny Piłsudski zaproponował Austrii pomoc wojskową poprzez wywołanie powstania w Królestwie Polskim. Nocą z 5 na 6 sierpnia 1914 granicę z Rosją przekroczył pierwszy polski oddział – Pierwsza Kadrowa Kompania Strzelców. Wysiłki Piłsudskiego były jed-



nak nadaremne – ludność miała dość zrywów i nie udało się wywołać powstania.

16 sierpnia 1914 roku powstał w Krakowie Naczelny Komitet Narodowy z Juliuszem Leo na czele. Komitet postanowił utworzyć Legiony Polskie u boku armii austriackiej, popierając propozycję Piłsudskiego pomocy w walce z Rosją.

W ciągu 1915 roku w legionach walczyło 20 tysięcy żołnierzy w trzech brygadach dowodzonych przez Józefa Piłsudskiego, pułkownika Hallera i Stanisława Szeptyckiego. Do końca wojny przez Legiony przewinęło się ok 35-40 tys. żołnierzy. Poległo ok. 3 tysięcy. 1358 żołnierzy Legionów otrzymało order Virtuti Militari.

W październiku 1916 roku z trzech brygad legionowych utworzono Polski Korpus Posiłkowy pod dowództwem pułkownika Stanisława Szeptyckiego. W końcu 1916 roku żołnierze Polskiego Korpusu Posiłkowego pochodzący z Królestwa Polskiego zostali skierowani do dyspozycji dowództwa niemieckiego. Gubernator warszawski, gen. Hans Beseler, rozpoczął formowanie z nich Polskiej Siły Zbrojnej. Polacy pochodzący z Galicji zostali zatrzymani w Polskim Korpusie Posiłkowym pod dowództwem austriackim.

5 listopada 1916 w wyniku konferencji w Pszczynie władze niemieckie i austro-węgierskie wydały proklamację, zawierającą obietnicę powstania Królestwa Polskiego. W akcie tym nie określono granic przyszłej monarchii, a jej status wyrażało słowo „samodzielne” zamiast „niepodległe”. W styczniu 1917 r. niemieckie i austro-węgierskie władze okupacyjne w Królestwie Polskim powołały do instnienia Tymczasową Radę Stanu; utworzenie tego organu stanowiło rozpoczęcie realizacji obietnic zawartych w akcie 5 listopada.

W lipcu 1917 roku zażądano od Polaków służących w Polskiej Sile Zbrojnej złożenia przysięgi wierności państwu centralnym (Trójpzymierze). Piłsudski przekazał oficerom legionowym swoje stanowisko w sprawie przysięgi.



Twórcy państwa polskiego (od lewej): Ignacy Paderewski, Premier Polsk; Józef Piłsudski, Marszałek Polski; Roman Dmowski, Minister Spraw Zagranicznych

Uważał, że wspólna droga Polaków z Austriakami i Niemcami skończyła się. W interesie Polski leżało teraz zwycięstwo Ententy (Trójp porozumienie). W tej sytuacji należy odmówić złożenia przysięgi. W czasie składania przysięgi większość żołnierzy pochodzących z I i II Brygady odmówiła jej złożenia i zostali oni internowani w obozach jenieckich. Jednocześnie dokonano aresztowań wśród działaczy Polskiej Organizacji Wojskowej. 22 lipca 1917 roku władze okupacyjne aresztowały Piłsudskiego i Sosnkowskiego.

Po kryzysie przysięgowym i aresztowaniach z tym związanych Tymczasowa Rada Stanu utraciła całkowicie popularność w społeczeństwie polskim i w sierpniu 1917 roku podała się do dymisji. Próbuąc zaradzić sytuacji cesarze Niemiec i Austro-Węgier powołali we wrześniu 1917 roku w Warszawie Radę Regencyjną jako formalnie najwyższą władzę tymczasową w Królestwie Polskim do czasu objęcia tronu przez króla lub regenta.

Od połowy 1918 roku sytuacja wojskowa i ekonomiczna państw Trójp przymierza (Niemiec i Austro-Węgier) nieustannie się pogarszała. Wzrost zaangażowania USA oraz klęski wojsk niemieckich we Francji, a austriackich na froncie włoskim wiosną i latem 1918 roku zaczęły przechylać szalę zwycięstwa na stronę Ententy.

7 października 1918 roku Rada Regencyjna wydała manifest do narodu polskiego formując zasady niepodległości

Polski; był to pierwszy akt władzy polskiej proklamujący odbudowę.

10 listopada 1918 r. wrócił do Warszawy zwolniony z niemieckiego więzienia przywódca legionów - Józef Piłsudski. Przyjazd Piłsudskiego wywołał entuzjazm w mieście, gdyż jego pobyt w twierdzy magdeburskiej urosł w oczach społeczeństwa polskiego do symbolu niezłomnej walki z zaborcami.

11 listopada Rada Regencyjna przekazała mu władzę wojskową i mianowała go Naczelnym Dowódcą Wojsk Polskich. 22 listopada Piłsudski i Moraczewski podpisali dekret stwierdzający, iż Polska jest republiką i że do zwołania Sejmu Ustawodawczego najwyższą władzę sprawować będzie Józef Piłsudski jako Tymczasowy Naczelnik Państwa.

11 listopada 1918 roku podpisany został w Compiègne traktat pokojowy między Francją a Niemcami, kończący I wojnę światową.

28 czerwca 1919 polska delegacja na konferencję pokojową w Paryżu, której przewodniczyli premier Ignacy Paderewski i działacz Narodowego Komitetu Polski Roman Dmowski, złożyła podpisy pod dokumentem traktatu wersalskiego. Niepodległa Polska wróciła na mapę świata.



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My, pierwsza brygada

*Legiony to żołnierska nuta
Legiony to straceńców los
Legiony to żołnierska buta
Legiony to ofiarny los!*

*My pierwsza brygada
Strzelecka gromada
Na stos!
Rzuciliśmy swój życia los,
Na stos, na stos!*

*O ileż mąk, ileż cierpienia
O ileż krwi, przelanych łez,
Pomimo to nie ma zwątpienia,
Dodawał sił wędrówki kres...*

*My pierwsza brygada
Strzelecka gromada
Na stos!
Rzuciliśmy swój życia los,
Na stos, na stos!*

*Mówili żeśmy stumanieni
Nie wierząc w to że chcieć to móc!
Leliśmy krew osamotnieni
A z nami był nasz drogi wódz!*

*My pierwsza brygada
Strzelecka gromada
Na stos!
Rzuciliśmy swój życia los,
Na stos, na stos!*



„Najdumniejsza polska pieśń”

Pieśń ta powstała w 1916 roku i była pieśnią I Brygady Legionów Polskich, dowodzonych przez Józefa Piłsudskiego. Melodia pieśni to melodia Marsza Kieleckiego nr 10, utworu zapisanego w śpiewniku orkiestry Kieleckiej Straży Ogniowej pod numerem 10. Prawdopodobnym jej autorem był kpt. Andrzej Brzuchalski, który od 1905 r. był kapelmistrzem orkiestry Kieleckiej Straży Ogniowej, a potem, orkiestry I Brygady Legionów Polskich Józefa Piłsudskiego. On to właśnie był pierwszym wykonawcą i aranżerem tego utworu. Autorami tekstu są prawdopodobnie: Andrzej Hałaciński i Tadeusz Biernacki.

