

Rochester Polonia News

Polish Heritage Society
Of Rochester

PO Box 17368
Rochester, NY 14617

A Non-Profit 501(c)(3) Organization

Polish Feast Custom Presentation in Fair Haven

Bronek Grzegorek

★ Old feast customs are the best way to describe richness and sophistication of Polish culture.

★ One of the best testimonies in this matter was given, over 200 years ago, by almost forgotten history writer *Jendrzey Kitowicz*.

★ The Polish Literary Club sponsored by the *Polish Heritage Society of Rochester* brought this national tradition based on the legacy left by this great Pole. The presentation was augmented by a tasteful lunch and was held at the beautifully located Pleasant Point Restaurant in Fair Haven. Almost 100 people enjoyed the wonderful weather, excellent food and good company. In addition to numerous quotes from Kitowicz, Mickiewicz, Krasicki, presented by the club members, everybody had the opportunity to sing together the most popular traditional Polish "party" songs.



Polish Heritage Society of Rochester



presents ...

Rochester Polonia News

Volume 4, Issue 3

October 4, 2004

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Skalny Center Announces Agreement with University of Warsaw



A series of academic collaborations under the direction of the Skalny Center for Polish and Central European Studies at the University of Rochester will begin this fall with the University of Warsaw. This effort is supported by the Fulbright Scholar Program. The theme of "Teaching Diversity: Perspectives on Race, Nationalism, and the Politics of Memory" will frame new faculty and student exchanges, coursework enrichment at both institutions, and online seminars.

in September 2004 for several workshops and the start of satellite online lectures.

Dr. Hauser is the principal investigator for the grant and Zbigniew Lewicki, professor and director of Warsaw's American Studies Center, is the Polish coordinator for the project. This is the Skalny Center's second scholarly arrangement with a Polish university. In 1995, Jagiellonian University in Krakow began its collaborations with the University of Rochester.

The new Warsaw programs will be integrated into the academic offerings of the Skalny Center and will be beneficial in the planning for a new undergraduate major in European Studies.

The goal of the Fulbright Scholar Alumni Initiatives Awards Program is to extend the strengths of the 55 year-old Fulbright Scholar Program, one of the U.S. government's flagship international exchanges. It is funded by the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs and the Institute of International Education (IIE), an independent nonprofit organization.

NOTE: This article is taken from a press release prepared by Sharon Dickman at the UR

"Comparative cross-cultural learning about social movements and resistance within multicultural states, such as Poland and the United States, has great value for all academic disciplines," says Ewa K. Hauser, director of the Skalny Center for Polish and Central European Studies at the University of Rochester. Hauser, who was a senior Fulbright Fellow in Warsaw for 2001-02, received the Fulbright Scholar Alumni Initiatives Awards Program grant to build a broader institutional arrangement from her Fulbright experience.

The main partners in the collaboration are the University of Rochester's Department of Political Science and the University of Warsaw's American Studies Center with additional participation from both universities. Four faculty members from Warsaw will be the first to visit Rochester



The Warsaw Uprising of August 1944 was the final, most important, and most tragic episode of plan "Burza" (Storm). The Polish underground "Home Army" prepared plan "Burza" for the last moments of the German occupation in Poland. It was supposed to be the ultimate blow to German forces occupying Poland. As the Soviet Red Army entered eastern Poland, the "Home Army" implemented its plan. There was a battle for Vilna, Lvov and Lublin among others. The Soviets always employed the help of the Polish underground and then later arrested them. Members of the "Home Army" were either forcibly pressed into the Communist Polish 1 Army or disappeared in Siberian concentration camps. As the Red Army approached Warsaw in July 1944, their radio called on the population to rise against the Germans and to help the Soviets in liberating the city. At the same time the Soviets accused the "Home Army" of refusing to fight against its German occupiers.

The command of the Polish underground in Warsaw was in a very difficult situation. The commander of the "Home Army," gen. Tadeusz Bór-Komorowski, did not want to give orders to instigate an uprising in Warsaw. He was aware that such a fight would inevitably cost many human lives and the destruction of the city. On the other hand, he wanted the capital of Poland to be liberated by Polish soldiers. Young members of the "Home Army" pressured their officers for orders to fight; they wanted revenge for five years of bloody German occupation. At the same time the political situation of Poland was hopeless. Allies President Franklin D. Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill signed a treaty in Teheran turning over all of Eastern Europe to the Soviet Union. From that moment, Poland ceased to be a "valuable ally" for Western allies and became an "eternal European problem". The Western powers did not want to be involved in helping any operation undertaken by the "Home



The 60th Anniversary of the Warsaw Uprising

Army", claiming that it was beyond their sphere of interest. At the same time, Joseph Stalin of the Soviet Union wanted to physically eliminate the "Home Army", which was dependent on the Polish government in London, and replace it with Soviet-bred Polish Communists. He his true aims evident just after crossing the Polish eastern border by ordering the deportation or murder of "Home Army" members who participated in liberating Vilna.

Nevertheless, Warsaw wanted to fight the Germans. The commander of the "Home Army" and his staff discussed the issue for the last two weeks of July, 1944. Eventually, after news that Soviet tanks had entered an Eastern suburb of Warsaw, Praga, gen. Bór-Komorowski gave the order to begin the uprising on August 1, 1944 at 5 PM. It was generally accepted that the uprising would last for three to seven days and then the Red Army would enter the city. There was an acute shortage of weapons in Warsaw and only 10% of "Home Army" soldiers were armed.

The first assault on German positions inside the city of Warsaw was an overall failure. The Germans were well prepared and hidden behind fortified positions. The element of surprise thus failed. After initial heavy fighting, the "Home Army" was able to secure most of the city, but their holdings were divided into enclaves. Hitler and Himmler gave orders for the total destruction of Warsaw and for-

bade the taking of prisoners. Germans committed unheard of atrocities in Warsaw, including the burning of hospital buildings with the sick and wounded still in their beds. The city was destroyed by fighting and later, after the capitulation of the "Home Army," by the deliberate burning of buildings. The fighting lasted for 63 days and more than 250,000 inhabitants of Warsaw died. In a single day Germans murdered 50,000 people in the district of Wola.

At the first news of fighting in Warsaw, the Soviet offensive halted. Their radio stopped calling on the population of Warsaw to rise against the Germans. The Red Army waited on the right bank of the Vistula river until January 1945 and never made any serious attempts to help in the fight for the Polish capital. The British permitted a few weapons and ammunition air drops for the uprising but later stopped further supply efforts, as losses among aircraft were heavy. Warsaw and its population were abandoned. The Germans, without any impediments or mercy, but with a lot of available time, forced the capitulation of the "Home Army", exterminated the population of Warsaw, and razed the city.

The young soldiers of the "Home Army", many of whom were scouts, bravely attempted to liberate Warsaw from German occupation and fought to the end. These young men defended every house, every room, and every corner paying with their lives. August 1 should be dedicated to all unnamed, young insurgents who fought against insurmountable military and political odds and lost their lives.

Witold J. Lawrynowicz

News from Rochester's Polish Falcons

Dodie Piersielak

Rochester's Polish Falcons is active not only locally, but nationally. At the Falcon's National Convention, held in Cromwell, CT., Rochester's Louis Tremiti was elected Grand Master of the PFA Legion of Honor. He was elected at a special meeting made up of Legion Members.

Mr. Tremiti has been an active member of the Falcons for over 35 years and he has held every office from Youth Director to President. He is currently serving as Dist. IX Legion Commander, a position he has held for 16 years. The Legion of Honor is the highest award the Falcons can give to its' deserving members. Mr. Tremiti will head the Legion Commanders made up of representatives of Districts around the country.

At the PFA National Golf Tournament held in Muskegon, MI this August, Mary Helene Whalen, President of Nest 52, was elected as National Golf Commissioner. Her new responsibilities will include overseeing the National Golf Tournament, checking on the Districts' local tournaments and planning the yearly golf outing in Myrtle Beach. She is an avid golfer and took a 2nd place at the recent National Tournament.



Mary Helene Whalen, Joanne Tremiti & Louis Tremiti at PFA National Convention's Banquet

"FINDING OUR POLISH ANCESTORS"

A GUEST PRESENTATION BY

DONALD SWAKOPF, GENEALOGIST

OCTOBER 10, 2004
2:30 PM

ST. CASIMIR'S PARISH HALL (IRONDEQUOIT)

SPONSORED BY THE POLISH HERITAGE SOCIETY OF ROCHESTER

FREE AND OPEN TO THE PUBLIC

REFRESHMENTS WILL BE SERVED

An Interview with Sabina Slepecka

Marta Sobotka and Slawka Wojdak

If you lived in Rochester for some time the chances are that you either met Sabina in person or at least heard her music. Now, we provide you with the opportunity to get to know her better.

Sabina, tell us about your Polish Roots.

I was born in Katowice, Poland almost a thousand years ago (hahahaha) to Polish parents of course. I have one sister who immigrated to Canada about 20 years ago. Because music plays such a significant role in your life, tell us about musical influences in your childhood.

In my family singing went on for as long as I can remember. My mother would sing from early morning to late at night. We had lots of gatherings with friends, family, lots of good Polish food and of course, lots of singing, and that was the beginning of my musical education. As a young girl, I was admitted to Muzyczna Szkoła Powszechna, a school for students that were musically gifted. I recall participating in many musical contests. My fondest memory was at the age of 12 when I was selected from a national pool of students to play music at Belveder, the Polish House of Parliament. I was one among 15 others. This was a very prestigious and rewarding event, for the first time in my life at Belveder I saw and ate "pomaracze" oranges. At the age of 14, I won the national violin competition and entered the School of Music in Katowice. At the age of 16, I won another competition. After that I moved to Warsaw and entered

the Academy of Music to study violin and piano.

Was your musical talent something that came naturally to you?

There was a violin in my home that was passed down from generation to generation and one day I picked up this violin, which was beautiful. Automatically my teacher recognized some sort of talent. When I was 9 years my teachers told me to practice, practice, practice. Mother made me get up at 4 in the morning, she had breakfast ready and then, starting at 4:30, I practice for 3 hours. Mother sat right next to me. I didn't have time to go to movies with my friends, I did not go out on dates, no social activities. I was denied the childhood that every body else had.

What is the most pleasant memory from your childhood?

The first competition that I won...it was a big surprise for me and it was very pleasant.

When did you meet your husband?

At 16 I had a crush on this one boy that would not look at me and I was very heartbroken. I didn't date much after him. Then Eugeniusz came along. He was very caring. We dated for about two weeks. We got married very soon.

Did your parents approve?

They had no choice. I was 29 at the time. Back in those days there was always trouble with girls who have their career before they meet the person they marry. We know who we are, we know what we want, and the disapproval from others for having

a career before marriage brings up a storm. I chose my career before marriage, I was talented, I was willing to play, I was touring all over Poland, and my name was known. I worked very hard for it thanks to my mother.

So years later you become a mother and had two daughters... and one of your daughters Kasia is a pianist. Were you with Kasia the same way that your mother was with you? *Yes. When Kasia was entering college I gave her a choice - biology or music. She chose music. My other daughter, Ewa, chose biology and told me to leave her out of the singing.*

Tell us more about how you ended up immigrating to the United States and how you ended up playing for the Rochester Philharmonic.

After an international competition in Budapest in the 1960's, I was offered a job in Norway in Bergen, and I took it. Nothing could stop me from going, not a new husband, or a new apartment that was so difficult to find at the time. I went to Norway and one of concerts was in New York City. As soon as we got to New York I auditioned for a job. I got the job. Leonald Stojkowski auditioned me and automatically put my papers through immigration. When I came back to Norway, the Polish government gave my husband permission to visit me...then, I told him to get ready because we were going to the United States of America. He was speechless, and he had no choice; he came along. This was in 1967. It was hard in the beginning. We lived in NYC for 3 years. I was pregnant with Ewa, didn't have a lot of money, no language. My husband got a job right away...we got help from people around us. Everybody was very nice, the Polish community, the Jewish community, and the German community. During that time I also worked on cruise ships as a soloist singing gypsy music. I needed to find a steadier job and I auditioned for the Rochester Philharmonic. And that's the end of the story.

NOTE: Go to our web site: www.geocities.com/phsroch/ for an unedited version of the interview.



Krakow-Rochester Sister Cities Committee

Michael Leach

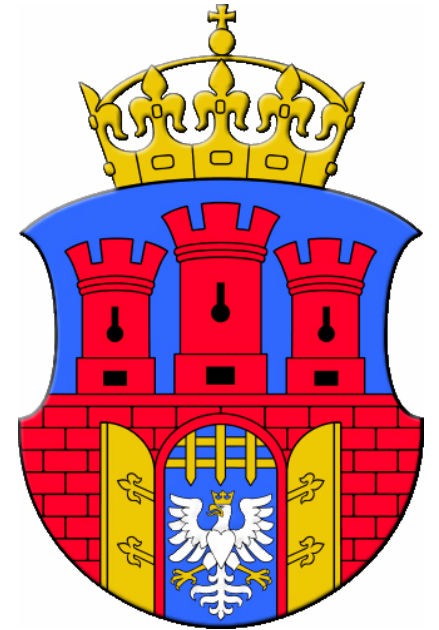
Several committee members visited Poland over the summer to visit family and friends or to tour the country. Barbara Alvarez met briefly with Professor Andrzej Mania of the American Studies Program at the Jagiellonian University to discuss the program library's need for English language resources.

David Bryniarski and his wife Frances Deering visited both Warsaw and Krakow. David took Frances to the kawarnia "Nowy Swiat" in Warsaw for pastries, continuing a tradition established by him and other former students of Louise Rozwell's Polish Language classes. The cafe was featured in the lesson in the class text book *Mowimy po Polsku*. The staff report that Louise did a very good job with her students.

Reflecting a growing interest among Rochester businesses in Central and Eastern Europe, Charles Goodwin, vice-president of the Rochester Business Alliance and executive director of its

2200-member International Business Council, will visit Poland for two days in September. He will explore business opportunities and support services for Rochester-region businesses in Poland. Michael Leach helped Goodwin with background research and in making a contact in Krakow.

The next general meeting of the Krakow-Rochester Sister Cities Committee will be September 23rd at 7:30PM at the home of Michael Leach, 88 Highland Parkway, Rochester. The committee will briefly review activities of the past year, update plans, and wrap up with a bit of socializing. You are welcome to attend - call Mike at 244-8067 or 428-7319 if you would like further information or to drop in.



Dr. Ralph Józefowicz receives "Honorary Professor of Jagiellonian University" from Franciszek Ziejka, Rector Magnificus of Jagiellonian University.

Spot Light on Our Youth
Summer Studies in Poland
Tom Bandurowski

Tom Bandurowski was a student this summer at the Jagiellonian University in Krakow, Poland. He is a student at Boston University and attended the Course of The Polish Language. The following write-up by Tom reflects his impressions in Poland.

The last time I was in Poland I was suffering the trials of high school, pining away at my first love, and in the midst of rebellion against household rules. For me, still an age where international matters mattered little and discovering my own culture was second to discovering the secret to winning over girls. Fast-forward four years to the summer between my sophomore and junior year of college. An older, more experienced, and perhaps wiser Tomek Bandurowski enters Krakow for the three week Summer Course of Polish Language and Culture at Jagiellonian University.

I arrived at the Piast dormitory a scared, not very confident American wondering what the next three weeks would bring. A whole group of new friends? More homework than is physically possible to complete? Getting mugged on the streets of Krakow? Very quickly I found that the students there were very, very friendly, and by the first night in the dorm I already had a handful of friends.

The next morning we began our language classes and I expected the daily five-hour Polish marathon to be hell on earth, but was pleased to find the teachers very friendly and welcoming. The language course itself is divided into three sections of writing, vocabulary and speech and grammar—three different teachers keep the time between 8:30 and 1:30 upbeat and interesting. The writing section was in fact catered to our classes needs, as each member expressed significant deficiency in spelling, orthography, and Polish stylistic rules of writing. Speaking and vocabulary were similar to any other foreign language course, but never have I

had such an interesting, humorous and involving teacher. To be sure, the teaching is where the course really shines; without these excellent instructors, learning the Polish language would be like standing barefoot in the snow for a day—slow and excruciating. Courses in Polish history, grammar, and economics were also offered in the afternoons. Fortunately, the Polish language and culture course only begins with learning the difference between rz and ż. The real education begins in the evenings after naps, meals, and homework, once the students are ready to go out. Indeed, the real magic of the course is the culture “lessons” held in bars, cabarets, theaters, and pubs across Krakow. Experiencing Poland through Piwnica Pod Baranami, Jama Michalika, Wierzynek, and assorted bars in the student-populated Kazimierz district is where one comes to understand Poland’s social history—our specific group also had the advantage of two course guides who provided a broad historical backdrop to these sites and offered a not-so-biased opinion of real life in Poland. Outings to the city center, Kazimierz, as well as to the Piast Pub itself gave us a chance to exercise not only our language but our sense of Polish behavior and culture. Especially true for me, overcoming my “typically American” behavior was a challenge, and one of my goals was to blend in with other Poles. When not exploring the city at night, doing homework in the afternoons or learning

grammar in the mornings, life in Krakow is still exciting. With plenty of students from around the world ready to practice their Polish with you, there is never a boring, lonely moment. Trips to local historical sites, adventuring with the guides to the outer districts of Krakow, bonfires at a rock quarry make three weeks simply not enough. Weekend trips beyond Krakow included the Wieliczka Salt Mine, the mountains in Zakopane, and the life changing Oswiecim concentration camp.

After three weeks of language, culture, history, and good friends, I found myself reluctant to return to the States. Newly fascinated by Polish culture, I certainly plan on visiting much more often in the future, and highly recommend the program to anyone looking for their Polish roots or just wanting to brush up on their grammar. For more information about the summer course, visit. <http://www.uj.edu.pl/SL/>.



What the Polish Heritage Society Means to Me

Jerry Rachfal

When the weather is nice and that hasn't really been the case this summer, the convertible top is down and the tape player is spewing out one of the many Polish tunes by the Polka Family from Pennsylvania, it very much makes me feel proud of my heritage. I especially get that feeling when I pull up at a stoplight and the people in the car next to me look over in a questioning manner. The language in the songs is neither English nor Rap, but Polish... the Polka Family can really do a number on some of the Polka Classics like the Ale Fajne Polka... I yell out of the car window, “It’s Polish” and smile.

Being a member of the Polish Heritage Society lets me sit back, feel proud, and stay involved with letting the world around us know that the Polish people really had an important part to

play making our country great. They still exhibit that because a major supporter of the US in Iraq is Poland and her 10,000 plus troops. It’s summer and the fair/carnival circuit makes the rounds and one of the relatively new features is the food wagon that sells fried dough. I really don’t like fried dough, but it makes me think of Chrusciki, in a way. After all, Chrusciki is fried, but that is where the similarity ends. I have had them over the years, often bought at the Broadway Market in Buffalo for a special occasion, but they never taste like they did when Mom and Dad made them at home. I can still see the big pot with the oil bubbling and Mom and Dad working on cutting out and shaping the Chrusciki. Dad always said that the secret was being fast, and that it was a two person job inasmuch as you never had more than three Chrusciki in the

pot at one time. The real secret was to take them out at just the right instant, no timer or anything like that, just a feeling from a recipe brought over from Poland by Babci and Dziadziu. After they cooled on paper towels a little, we put the powdered sugar on top to make them simply delectable. Their American name, Polish Bow Knots, seems to have a real nice ring to it.

That special “timing” feeling manifested itself in a lot of ways. One of those was smoking home made kielbasa in the back yard. Dad and Dziadziu used a converted 55 Gallon Drum and started smoking with a couple of their buddies in the morning. They had a cold case of “Jenny” by their side, and when the case was empty, they knew that the kielbasa was ready. That is what I call a scientific process.

And finally, but still in the Polish food vein, my mother tells me when Mazurowski, the Polonia Baker in Niagara Falls passed away recently, they put three loaves of rye in the Casket. The old Egyptians had nothing on the modern Poles. Mom, at 90 in Niagara Falls, is really the inspiration for these tidbits of my Polish Heritage.

Enjoy your Heritage!



Jerry Rachfal and His Mother at the July 4th Celebration in Dunkirk, NY.

Joyful Celebration to Close Church Restoration Campaign

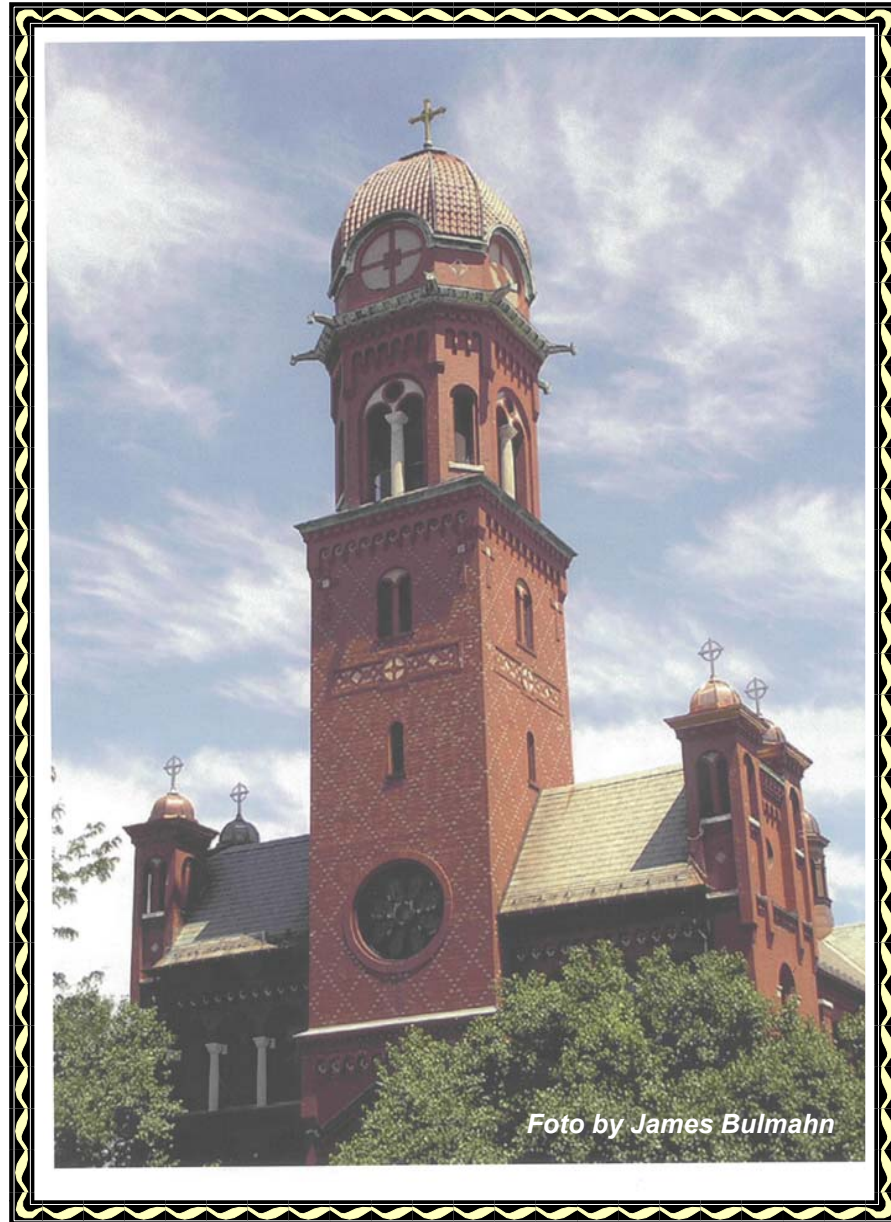
Katheleen Urbanic

St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish will mark the closing of its Church Restoration Campaign with a joyful celebration on Sunday, November 14 (Mass at 10 AM, followed by a reception in the auditorium). All parishioners and friends of the parish are invited to attend.

The Restoration Campaign, organized in 1998 to raise funds for the repair of the parish's historic church, has been an overwhelming success, as well as a source of great pride. The goal of \$500,000, which the committee planned to raise over five years, was met in just 15 months – thanks to a generous outpouring of support from current and former parishioners, alumni of St. Stanislaus School, Polish community organizations, the Latin Mass Community who worship at St. Stanislaus, and many other friends of the parish. In all, over \$800,000 has been raised, representing a campaign total that exceeds the goal by more than 60%.

The funds have made possible an extensive list of repairs carried out over the past six years to secure the structure of the church and add to its beauty. These projects include restoration of the tower, roof replacement, repair and replacement of gutters and downspouts, painting of exterior wood surfaces, repair of the basement windows, electrical repairs and improvements, replacement of the cupola and tower domes, and full restoration of the church's magnificent interior artwork.

At the closing celebration, St. Stanislaus' pastor Father Adam Ogorzaly will bless a hand-crafted book containing the names of all who have contributed to the campaign. As guests enjoy refreshments at the reception, they will have an opportunity to view James Bulmahn's CD-ROM history of Rochester's Polish community, which includes many beautiful photos of the church and the Restoration projects.



Polish Scouts at Frontier Field

Eugene Golomb

Polish Night at Frontier Field on Friday, August 20, 2004 was extra special. Not only did Rochester's Red Wings beat the Pawtucket Red Sox, but 26 youth of the International Organization of Polish Scouts sang the Polish National Anthem during the pre-game activities.

Eleven of the youth came from Lublin, Poland. They joined with our Rochester group for a two week encampment and then two weeks of vacation in Rochester with a special visit as far away as Washington, D.C.

For the Lublin group it was their first time at a baseball game and also - a famous first for them to have an American Hot Dog and Soda while watching the game. The wonderful post game fireworks show was enjoyed by all and was also a first for many of them.

The Polonia Civic Center, sponsor of Polish Night, wishes to publicly thank Mr. Tomasz Mokrzan, the director of the Rochester group of Polish Scouts, for organizing this fine assembly of scouts and their singing of the Polish

Anthem, "Jeszcze Polska Nie Zginela". After the introduction by Mr. Eugene Golomb of our reigning Miss Polonia - Christine Walker, Rochester's own, Mrs. Dawn Chmiel, music director at St. Ann's Home, opened the festivities with her usual great rendition of the US National Anthem. Later, at the 7th inning break she led the crowd in the singing of "God Bless America" under an umbrella during a brief shower.



Polish National Anthem at Polish Night at Frontier Field (Scouts From Poland in Dark Uniforms).

Polish Heritage Society of Rochester

*Membership applications are available
By writing to :*

**PHSR - P.O.Box 17368
Rochester, NY 14617**

Please consider joining and becoming involved in building a dynamic Polish Heritage Community in Rochester

SAVE THE DATE

THE POLISH HERITAGE SOCIETY OF ROCHESTER PRESENTS

THE TRADITIONAL CHRISTMAS WIGILIA
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11, 2004
AT THE
ROCHESTER MUSEUM & SCIENCE CENTER

Getting Involved

Frederic J. Skalny



The PHSR board of directors extend a special thank you in appreciation of the following members serving on various PHSR committees. If you would like to be involved, just drop a note to us at our PO Box 17368, Rochester, NY 14617. Your help would be greatly appreciated.

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**PHSR-Scholarship Fund
P.O.Box 17368
Rochester, NY 14617**

Rochester Polonia Calendar October - December—2004

- OCT 2 SAT** Polish Falcons Memorial Mass, 4 PM, St Stanislaus, 621-3467
OCT 2 SAT Pet Blessing, 2 PM, St. Stanislaus Church, 467-3068
OCT 4 MON Polish Falcons Memorial Mass, 4 PM, St Stanislaus, Historical Reception after Mass in Parish Auditorium, 381-0091
OCT 6 WED PHSR Board of Directors Meeting, 7 PM, St. Stanislaus, 467-7405
OCT 9 SAT PAC Club 90th Anniversary at the Club, \$10/per, Members only, Noon till 6 PM, 266-7215
OCT 10 SUN Pulaski Day Commemoration with 11 AM Polish Mass, St. Stanislaus Church, sponsored by Polonia Civic Center, Speaker and Reception Following Mass, 323-2106
OCT 10 SUN Finding Our Polish Ancestors, Don Swakopf, Sponsored by PHSR, 2:30 PM, St. Casimir's Parish Hall, 586-7386
OCT 17 SUN Teresa Kierecki will be 101 - send a card to 135 Kalyna Dr., Rochester, NY 14617
OCT 30 SAT Polish Falcons "Make a Difference Day"- 381-0091
OCT 31 SUN Potato Pancake Breakfast sponsored by Polonia Civic Centre, 8:30 AM – 1:00 PM, St Stanislaus Auditorium, 323-2106
NOV 3 WED PHSR Board of Directors Meeting, 7 PM, St. Stanislaus, 467-7405
NOV 14 SUN Special Mass for the closing of the Restoration Campaign at St Stanislaus recognizing the feast of St. Stanislaus and the anniversary of the parish, 10 AM; reception follows in Main Auditorium, 323-2106
NOV 19 FRI Polish Falcons Turkey Raffle, 7 - 10 PM, Ira Jacobsen Post, 227-8808
NOV 20 SAT PAC Club Turkey Shoot, 266-7215
NOV 25 THU Thanksgiving Mass, 9:30 AM, St. Stanislaus Church, 467-3068
DEC 1 WED PHSR Board of Directors Meeting, 7 PM, St. Stanislaus, 467-7405
DEC 5 SUN PAC Club Elections and Bake Sale, Noon - 6 PM, 2660-7215
DEC 11 SAT PHSR Christmas Wigilia, Rochester Museum & Science Center, 467-7405
DEC 12 SUN Polish Falcons Children's Christmas Party, Noon - 4 PM, 621-3467
DEC 17 FRI Polish Falcons General Meeting and Elections, 621-3467
DEC 18 SAT PAC Club Children's Christmas Party - 12 yrs and younger, 266-7215
DEC 24 FRI Christmas Vigil Family Mass, 4:00 PM, St. Stanislaus Church, 467-3068
DEC 25 SAT Midnight Mass, 12:00 AM (Eng/Pol); 8:00 AM(Latin); 9:30 AM (English); 11:00 AM (Polish), St. Stanislaus Church, 467-3068
DEC 31 FRI Sylvester Party by Lodge 512 PNA, St Stanislaus Auditorium, 323-2106