Dear members, friends and supporters,

We are e-mailing the June/July edition of the Polish American News and we take this opportunity to wish you and yours the very best.

During the last few months, each of us has been affected by the coronavirus that originated in China and spread around the world. Due to the need to protect people by maintaining social distancing, many public events have been canceled. We encourage you to adhere to the advice of health officials so that the pandemic will continue to subside.

Everyone involved with the:

Polish American News
Polish American Cultural Center Museum
Polish American Radio Program
Polish American Social Services
Polish American Congress, Eastern Pennsylvania District
American Workers Radio

Extend best wishes to you and yours as we work together to get back to normal. Kindly look through the Newsletter advertiser links and we will keep you posted as to what will be happening in the future.

Kindly e-mail a copy of the Polish American News to your family and friends.

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Greetings to Polonia as we mark the 1,054th Anniversary of Documented Polish History
from Richard L. Krzyzanowski, Esq.
Krzysanowski Foundation

Mark your calendar for the 87th Annual Pulaski Day Parade
on the Benjamin Franklin Parkway in Philadelphia, PA
scheduled for Sunday, October 4, 2020
More details at: PulaskiDayParade.com

Greetings to Polonia from the

Polish & Slavic Federal Credit Union

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June / July 2020

Read the Polish American News Online at: PolishAmericanNews.com
Poland and America Held the Same Ideals as is Seen in the Comparison of the World’s First Democratic Constitutions

The Constitution of the United States of America was the world’s first democratic constitution. Poland’s Constitution of May 3, 1791, became the world’s second and Europe’s first constitution. Although Poland’s parliamentary system of representative government began in the early 1400’s, it was not until 1791 that political leaders achieved democratic reform of the government, nearly two years after the ratification of the American constitution. Both constitutions were drafted in secret and later publicly ratified.

Following the American model, the Polish constitution established a system of checks and balances with three independent branches of government - executive, legislative and judicial. Both constitutions stressed the principles of equality, tolerance, liberty, secret ballot and rule by majority.

Both constitutions established an executive branch, a king in Poland and a president in America, each with specific privileges and limitations, monitored by a two-house legislative branch: the Polish general assembly, or Seym, with an upper Chamber of Senators and a lower Chamber of Deputies, and the U.S. Congress with a Senate and House of Representatives. The American vice president presided over the Senate and the Polish king presided over the Chamber of Senators, each casting the tie-breaking vote when necessary. The king and president served as commanders-in-chief of the armed forces and chief guardians of the law and appointed persons to high offices in government, such as chief advisors or ministers, ambassadors and supreme court justices. Unlike the U.S. Congress, however, the Polish Seym had the power, by two-thirds majority of the combined houses, to force the King to remove an undesirable appointed official.

Both constitutions made provisions for change, amendments in the U.S. and a review of the constitution every twenty five years in Poland. Also each nation’s chief executive was selected by indirect election. U.S presidents were chosen by electors selected by state legislatures (the Electoral College), and the Polish king came from a prominent family selected by the Seym. Only the House of Representatives and the Chamber of Deputies were elected directly by popular vote. Also, initially, American states selected federal senators and the Polish king appointed senators.

Both constitutions, landmarks in world history, were ultimately inspired by the principles of limited government, or shared authority, of John Locke and power to the people of Henri Rousseau. “We the People of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union...do ordain and establish this Constitution....” (U.S. Constitution, 1789) “All authority in human society takes its beginning in the will of the people.” (Polish Constitution of May 3, 1791)

Poland’s Constitution of 1791
Second Oldest Democratic Constitution in the World

In the late 18th century liberal movements swept through America, England and France, permanently changing their governments. This movement also had a profound effect in Poland in 1791. On the third of May that year the Polish legislature adopted a constitution very similar to the United States Constitution, making Poland the second country in the world to adopt such a document. This development disturbed the strong monarchies surrounding Poland who were fearful that the liberal movement would also sweep through their countries. They soon invaded and partitioned Poland, crushing the movement and dividing the country.

But the spirit of the Polish people could never be suppressed. For over 229 years, although faced with many trying events in their nation’s history, Poles and people of Polish descent have commemorated the May 3, 1791 Polish Constitution Day as a day of unity, love of freedom and belief in democratic ideals. Throughout the past 229 years, it was that endless Polish quest for freedom, peace and justice and the ideals of the May 3rd Constitution that united the Polish nation and the world’s Polonia - a unity that still unites Polonia with an indomitable Polish spirit.

For additional information visit the Museum’s Internet site at PolishAmericanCenter.com.
To see additional Historic Reflections visit: PolishAmericanCenter.org/hr

June 1, 1913 - Jerzy Pniewski (Born)
Jerzy Pniewski and his colleague Marian Danyz made important contributions to the development of physics. In 1952, Jerzy Pniewski helped discover the elementary particle known as hypernuclear material.

June 2, 1935 - Stanley Switlik (First Public Jump)
Stanley Switlik emigrated from Poland to New Jersey in 1907 and founded the Switlik Parachute Company. On June 2, 1935, the Switlik Parachute Company tested the first Parachute Training Tower on Mr. Switlik’s farm in Ocean County, NJ, with the famous aviator Amelia Earhart as the first jumper. Stanley Switlik’s Parachute Company is still in business in Trenton, NJ.

June 3, 1890 - Oskar Kolberg (Died)
Oskar Kolberg was an ethnographer who specialized in Polish folklore. Today, the Polish Ministry of Culture is planning to unveil a painting of Our Lady of Czestochowa to mark the millennium, one thousand years of Christianity in Poland.

June 4, 1960 - General Jozef Haller (Died)
General Jozef Haller commanded Polish units under French Command in 1916 during World War I. Haller’s Army became known as the “Blue Army” from the color of its French uniform. Haller’s Army also seized Pomerania and entered Gdansk in the north of Poland in 1920. Many Polish Americans from the United States, numbering 20,000 plus, volunteered and served with Haller’s Army.

June 5, 1944 - Jozef Beck (Died)
Jozef Beck was a Polish statesman, diplomat, military officer and close associate of Jozef Piłsudski. Jozef Beck served as the Minister of Foreign Affairs from 1932 to the outbreak of WW II.

June 6, 1929 - Boguslaw Schaeffer (Born)
Boguslaw Schaeffer was a Polish composer, musicologist, and graphic artist born in Lwow in 1929. Schaeffer is a member of the avant garde “Cracow Group” of Polish composers along with Krysztof Penderecki and others.

June 7, 1982 - Meeting of President Ronald Reagan and Pope John Paul II
The historic meeting of President Ronald Reagan and Pope John Paul II took place on Monday, June 7, 1982 in the Vatican Library. At that meeting the two leaders agreed to undertake a clandestine campaign to hasten the dissolution of the Communist empire.

June 8, 1983 - Grzegorz Fonfara (Born)
Grzegorz Fonfara is a Polish soccer player from Katowice, Poland. He has represented the Polish soccer team at key matches and continues to play for a leading soccer team in Tarnowskie Gory, Poland.

June 9, 1922 - Jozef Tykocinski - (Made sound possible in motion pictures)
Jozef Tykocinski was a Polish engineer and inventor from Wloclawek, Poland. In 1922, Tykocinski publicly demonstrated for the first time that sound was possible on film in motion pictures. He was awarded the patent in 1926.

June 10, 1982 - Tara Lipinski (Born)
Tara Lipinski is a Polish American who at the age of 15 became the youngest woman to earn the Women’s Figure Skating Championship. She then proceeded to win a Gold Medal at the 1998 Olympic Winter Games held in Nagano, Japan.

June 11, 1857 - Antoni Grabowski (Born)
Antoni Grabowski was a Polish chemical engineer known for compiling the first chemistry dictionary in the Polish language. He was also an activist of the early Esperanto movement, and his translations had an influential impact on the development of Esperanto into a language of literature.

June 12, 1887 - Polish Falcons of America (Founded)
The Polish Falcons of America is a fraternal insurance benefit society headquartered in Pittsburgh, PA. It also sponsors youth groups, sporting activities, social and civic and Polish cultural events and publishes the Sokol Polski, their official publication.

June 13, 1907 - Stanley Ketchel (Won Middleweight Boxing Championship)
Stanley Ketchel was a Polish American who won the middleweight boxing championship on June 13, 1907. He kept the title for many years. A native of Grand Rapids, Michigan, Stanley Ketchel’s real name was Stanislaus Kiecal. Ketchel is in the International Boxing Hall of Fame, and in 2004 was ranked number six among boxing’s all-time best punchers by Ring magazine.

June 14, 1811 - Antoni Patek (Born)
Antoni Patek was a famous watchmaker and co-founder of one of the most famous Swiss watchmaking companies, A. Lange & Söhne. The 20 most expensive wristwatches sold at auction are all from Patek Philippe & Co.

June 15, 2006 - Dominc Pacyga (Named Acting Dean of Liberal Arts and Sciences)
Dominic Pacyga, Ph.D., assumed the post of Acting Dean of Liberal Arts and Sciences at Columbia College in Chicago. Dr. Pacyga is an accomplished scholar and administrator. He has authored or co-authored four books concerning Chicago’s history, including Polish Immigrants and Industrial Chicago.

June 16, 1943 - Joseph Sarnoski (Died)
 recognize with the nation’s highest military award as the “bravest of the brave,” 2nd Lt. Joseph Sarnoski of the United States Army Air Corps and a member of the elite crew of “Eager Beavers”, lost his life during a combat mission over the Soloman Islands, near Australia, in 1943. He was known as one of the best gunners and bombardiers of the Air Corp.

June 17, 1966 - (One Thousand Years of Christianity in Poland)
Polish American leaders, along with Polish American Congress President Charles Rozmurek, joined President Lyndon Johnson at the White House on June 17, 1966, to unveil a painting of Our Lady of Czestochowa to mark the millennium, one thousand years of Christianity in Poland.

June 18, 1949 - Lech Kaczyński (Born)
Lech Kaczyński, former president of Poland, was born this day in 1949. He held a Ph.D. from Gdańsk University in Labor & Employment Law and served as President of Warsaw from 2002 to 2010. Kaczyński died tragically in a plane crash en route to commemorate the 70th Anniversary of the Katyn Forest Massacre in Russia on Saturday, April 10, 2010.

June 19, 1873 - Valerian Sulakowski (Died)
Valerian Sulakowski served as Colonel of the 14th Louisiana Infantry and later as chief engineer to Major General Magruder of the Confederate Army during the American Civil War. One of his principal accomplishments was the construction of fortifications that protected Richmond, VA.

This page of the Polish American News is sponsored by Richard J. Gastowich
Michael Anthony Sobolewski is known in the rock music world as Michael Anthony. He is the former bass guitarist and one of the founding members of the rock band Van Halen. He is currently the bass player in Chickenfoot and the Circle with former Van Halen vocalist Sammy Hagar and guitar virtuoso Joe Satriani. He also is marketing his own brand of hot sauce called Mad Anthony’s Hot Sauce.

Ed Lopatynski is known professionally as Ed Lopat, a star pitcher for the New York Yankees during the period when the Yankees won five World Series in a row between 1949 and 1953. He was a “Lefty” that specialized in “bending curveballs.” Ed Lopat later became manager of the Kansas City Athletics.

Pianist Mieczysław Horzowski was an internationally acclaimed pianist and music teacher whose performances were widely recorded. Mieczysław Horzowski was also a teacher at the Curtis Institute and continued to teach and perform until shortly before his death in Philadelphia in 1993 at the age of 100.

Jan Karski was a Polish World War II resistance fighter and scholar. In 1942 and 1943, Jan Karski, reported to the Polish, British, and American governments on the situation in Poland, the destruction of the Warsaw Ghetto and the Holocaust.

Ralph Modjeski, internationally respected bridgebuilder, was the son of famous actress Helena Modjeska. He built the Benjamin Franklin and Tacony Palmyra Bridges on the Delaware River in Philadelphia and designed and built 30 other bridges across America.

Janusz Kaminski was born in Poland on June 27, 1959. He immigrated to America and attended Columbia College in Chicago. Kaminski is a two-time Oscar winner cinematographer and film director. He also won the Academy Award for best cinematography twice in the 1990’s - one for “Schindler’s List” and the other for “Saving Private Ryan.”

Ignacy Jan Paderewski, pianist and composer, became the most noted statesman of Poland to the United States during and after World War I. In 1919, Paderewski became the first premier of the newly-created Republic of Poland. His heart is enshrined at the National Shrine of Our Lady of Czestochowa in Doylestown, PA, and his remains are buried in the crypt at St. John’s Cathedral in Warsaw, Poland.
Greetings to Polonia in Philadelphia and the Tri-State Area from the

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Museum's Historic Reflections Project Part 3

June 30, 1911 - Czeslaw Milosz (Born)

Czeslaw Milosz was an internationally respected Polish poet who received the 1980 Nobel Prize in Literature. In 1960, Czeslaw Milosz immigrated to America and settled in California. He became an American citizen and was a teacher at the University of California, Berkeley. In addition to his many poems, he wrote a work of non-fiction, "The Captive Mind" which is available in book stores all over the world.

July 1, 1926 - Benjamin Franklin Bridge (opened)

Opened in 1926, the Benjamin Franklin Bridge was built by Ralph Modjeski, a proud son of Poland. It was a proud day for Modjeski, especially as more and more Poles immigrated to America to be part of the Industrial Revolution and America's great ethnic mosaic. Polish workers were part of the team that helped Modjeski build the bridge which was first named the Delaware River Bridge.

July 2, 1923 - Wislawa Szymborska (Born)

Wislawa Szymborska was a Polish poet, essayist and translator. As the winner of the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1996, and numerous other awards, Wislawa Szymborska is considered one of the most important Polish poets of our time.

July 3, 1879 - Alfred Korzybski (Born)

Alfred Korzybski developed the theory of General Semantics, which states that human beings are limited in what they know by (1) the structure of their nervous system and (2) the structure of their languages. Alfred Korzybski published many books in the United States and lived in Lakeville, CT until his death in 1950.

July 4, 1934 - Marie Sklodowska Curie (Died)

A noted chemist and physicist, Marie Sklodowska Curie was born in Warsaw, Poland, on November 7, 1867. She was the first person and the only woman to be awarded two Nobel Prizes, in 1903 for Physics, and in 1911 for Chemistry. During her lifetime, she received over 125 degrees, medals and decorations from universities and organizations around the world. The Marie Curie-Sklodowska Institute in Lublin, Poland was founded in 1944 to further scientific research and learning.

July 5, 1879 - Wanda Landowska (Born)

Wanda Landowska was a Polish harpsichordist whose performances, teachings, recordings and writings played a large role in reviving the popularity of that instrument in the early 20th century. Wanda Landowska, who spent her last years in Connecticut, was the first person to record Bach's Goldberg Variations on the harpsichord.

July 6, 2000 - Wladyslaw Szpilman (Died)

Wladyslaw Szpilman was a Polish pianist and composer. He is well known as the protagonist of the Roman Polanski film, "The Pianist", based on Szpilman's autobiographical book recounting how he survived during World War II.

July 7, 1980 - Marika Dominczyk (Born)

Marika Dominczyk is a Polish-born American actress who has appeared in such films as the Forty Year Old Virgin and many television series including ABC's Brothers & Sisters. Marika landed the lead role of Lara in "I Hope They Serve Beer in Hell".

July 8, 1925 - Dr. Alina Szczesniak (Born)

Dr. Alina Szczesniak emigrated to the United States and became the world's leading authority on food texture. She was a food scientist and researcher for General Foods Corporation for 34 years.

July 9, 1926 - John Dingell (Born)

We salute Representative John Dingell of Michigan, son of Polish immigrants, who was the longest serving member of the House of Representatives from 1955-2015.

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Polish American Heritage Association “PAHA”
Camden County, New Jersey, Community Contact
Pat Kwoka – 856-310-1783
Email: pkwoka@comcast.net

For information and a list of our locations, visit us on the Internet at: PolishAmericanNews.com

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Kindly use the form below to make your donation. Every donor will receive a donation acknowledgement letter which can be sent to the family of the deceased.

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Sto Lat! - May You Live a Hundred Years!
Often sung at birthdays and name days in Poland, much like “Happy Birthday” in the United States, “Sto Lat” is more versatile as it can be also heard at special events such as anniversaries, patriotic events and award ceremonies. Below is a Polish and English version for you to enjoy.

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Henryk Wieniawski was considered a violinist of genius and wrote some of the most important works in the violin repertoire. He passed away in 1880. Poland has honored Wieniawski by placing his portrait on postage stamps in 1952 and 1957, and on a 100 zloty coin in 1979. Every fifth year since 1952, Poland hosts the International Henryk Wieniawski Violin Competition.

Reginald Lisowski was better known by his professional wrestling ring name, "The Crusher". Legend has it that the name came about when a promoter made an off-hand comment that he "just crushes everybody." His barrel-chested physique stuck with him for most of his career, and he won many wrestling titles, including the World Heavyweight Championship three times.

Gerald Ostroski born in Collegeville, PA, is a former American football offensive lineman who played for the Buffalo Bills in the National Football League. He played college football at Tulsa University.

Stanley Anthony Coveleski, was a Major League pitcher who played for the Philadelphia Athletics, the Cleveland Indians and the Washington Senators. Stanley Coveleski was famous for his sp xial and one of the 17 pitchers allowed to continue to throw this pitch after it was outlawed in 1920. He was inducted into the Baseball Hall of Fame in 1969 and the National Polish American Hall of Fame in 1976.

Tadeusz Sendzimir was an engineer and inventor with 120 patents in mining and metalwork. His name has been given to revolutionary methods of processing steel and metals used in every industrialized nation of the world.

Edward Joel Kowalczyk is the former lead singer for the band Live. He claims to be influenced by the writer Jiddu Krishnamurti and integral thinker Ken Wilber, and his lyrics reflect his mystical and spiritual tendency. He has influenced bands such as Daughtry, Matchbox Twenty and Breaking Benjamin.

Dagmara Dominczyk, a Polish-born American actress, was born this day in Kielce, Poland. Dagmara found herself in New York City after her family was expelled from Poland for her father's involvement in the Solidarity Movement. She is best known for her role as Mercedes in the 2002 movie The Count of Monte Cristo.

Jerzy Pajaczkowski-Dydynski was a career military officer who served in World War I, the Polish War against Soviet Russia under General Haller in 1920-1921 and World War II. He is known as having been the oldest man in the United Kingdom at the time of his death at 111 years old.

Polish Museum of America
America's First Ethnic Museum
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Founded in 1935, the Polish Museum of America is one of the country's first and largest ethnic museums. Polish and Polish American history is promoted through music, artworks, and historical and cultural displays.

Dorothy L. Walunas
From Joseph S. Walunas

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The life, work and trials of the World's Greatest Pole

John Paul II timeline:
from boyhood to sainthood

Compiled by Robert Strzebzyk

MAY 18, 1920: Emilia née Kaczkowska Wojtyła gives birth to a baby boy against the advice of her doctor who said the infant didn’t have a chance to survive and should be aborted.

JUNE 20, 1920: The Wojtyła baby is baptized at the Wadowice parish church and receives the name Karol (the Polish equivalent of Carl or Charles).

APRIL 19, 1929: Karol suffered his first major tragedy at the age of nine months, right after his mother died. Lieutenant Karol Wojtyła senior, an army administrative official and devout Catholic, took him and his elder brother to the Marian shrine in nearby Kalwaria Zebrzydowska to pray for the repose of her soul.

SEPTEMBER 1930: Karol, known to his friends and classmates as Lolek, enrolled in the Wadowice middle school. He did well in his studies, was good at sports and was goalkeeper in school soccer matches between Catholic and Jewish students. It was there that his literary and acting inclinations began emerging. He also stood out for his piety and served as an altar boy.

DECEMBER 5, 1932: A mere three years after his mother’s death, tragedy struck again, when his 26-year-old brother Edmund, an MD, died of the scarlet fever he had contracted from a patient he was treating.

NOVEMBER 6, 1939: German troops march into Kraków. Nazi Governor General sets up his headquarters in Poland’s historic Wawel Castle.

MAY 1939: The Germans close down Jagiellonian University and sends its professors to a concentration camp. To help shore up his and his father’s deteriorating financial situation, Karol finds work in the limestone quarry of the Solvay Chemical Works.

JUNE 20, 1940: One day, when he brings home dinner, Karol finds his father dead. The loss of his last family member comes as a devastating blow to the 20-year-old who moves in with the friendly and supportive Kydrynski family.

JANUARY 18, 1945: German officer stops a car and orders its driver to drive the Pole to a hospital. He is treated for a brain concussion and lacerations to the head.

FEBRUARY 18, 1941: Karol takes part in the activities of the now underground Rhapsodic Theater.

APRIL 19, 1941: Karol, alongside his mentor, Cardinal Wyszynski, as well as the words “Do not be afraid”, held. It is memorable for the historic embrace of the new people and the cardinal does take part in subsequent synods.

SEPTEMBER 1930: The Wojtyła baby is baptized at the Wadowice parish church and receives the name Karol (the Polish equivalent of Carl or Charles).

JULY 1953: John Paul II is elected to the papacy in 455 years. Church bells ring out and a throng of faithful to his religious retreat.

OCTOBER 4, 1978: The official inauguration of John Paul II is held, followed by preparations for the next conclave.

JULY 1968: Many of Cardinal Wojtyła’s views, including his opposition to abortion and contraceptives, are reflected in Pope Paul VI’s encyclical “Humane vitae”.

JULY 12, 1978: Polish Cardinals Wyszyński and Wojtyła travel to Rome to attend the funeral of Pope Paul VI and elect his successor.

AGUST 26, 1978: The Archbishop of Venice Albino Luciani is elected pope, but dies on September 28.

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DECEMBER 12, 1983: His dissertation is unanimously accepted by the council. He heads Jagiellonian’s Theology Department, but the communist education authorities do not approve the subject until 1957, when he is given the title of docent (assistant professor). He begins lecturing at the Kraków Theological Seminary and Jagiellonian University as well as the Catholic University of Lublin (KUL), 170 miles away.

JULY 25, 1979: At the age of 38, Father Wojtyła becomes Poland’s youngest bishop and is given the post of auxiliary bishop of the Kraków Archdiocese.

DECEMBER 12, 1983: His dissertation is unanimously accepted by the council. He heads Jagiellonian’s Theology Department, but the communist education authorities do not approve the subject until 1957, when he is given the title of docent (assistant professor). He begins lecturing at the Kraków Theological Seminary and Jagiellonian University as well as the Catholic University of Lublin (KUL), 170 miles away.

JULY 28, 1958: At the age of 38, Father Wojtyła becomes Poland’s youngest bishop and is given the post of auxiliary bishop of the Kraków Archdiocese.

SPRING 1941: Karol attends a religious retreat where he meets tailor Stefan Wyszynski to approve a crucial letter to the German Episcopate containing the words: “We forgive you and ask for forgiveness.”

JUNE 20, 1940: One day, when he brings home dinner, Karol finds his father dead. The loss of his last family member comes as a devastating blow to the 20-year-old who moves in with the friendly and supportive Kydrynski family.

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JUNE 2, 1979: John Paul II arrived in Poland for his first papal homecoming, and some 10 million Poles turned out to meet him as he toured the country. The rest watched the live TV coverage of his pilgrimage to the height of the Solidarity movement. His trip was to open the pope's farewell address in Warsaw, when he said: “Let your Spirit descend and renew the land...this land!” Those words instilled new hope in his countrymen.

By a year-old which would snowball into the Solidarity movement, the Soviet bloc’s first free labor union. This is the first of his nine visits to his native land.


MAY 13, 1981: John Paul survives an assassination attempt in St Peter's Square, where he is shot in the abdomen and hand by a young Muslim Turk, Mehmet Ali Agca. His life is saved by prompt medical attention at Rome's Gemelli Clinic, but he will never fully regain his former robust state of health.

MAY 28, 1981: In Poland, Cardinal Wyszynski dies following a long and debilitating bout with cancer. He is succeeded as prime by Archbishop Joseph Glemp.

MAY 12, 1982: On the first day of the Holy Father’s visit to Fatima, Portugal, a deranged Spanish monk lungets at him with a bayonet, but the pope escapes unhurt.

MAY 28, 1982: In an attempt to prevent future assassination attempts, an enclosed bullet-proof vehicle known as the Popemobile makes its appearance for John Paul’s visit to Great Britain.

DECEMBER 27, 1983: The pope meets and forgives his would-be assassin, Mehmet Ali Agca, in a Roman prison.

MARCH 1983: The pope visits Nicaragua torn by civil strife between the communist Sandanista government and US-backed contra rebels. The regime bises in people for all over the country to heckle John Paul and drown out his sermons about “godless communism” with their revolutionary chants and songs.

AUGUST 16, 1983: The Polish Pontiff arrives in his homeland for his second papal pilgrimage and uplifts the spirits of his downtrodden countrymen following the regime’s 1981 crackdown to crush Solidarity. The pope persuades communist strongman General Wojciech Jaruzelski to lift martial law, a move announced the following month.

APRIL 13, 1986: John Paul pays a visit to Fatima’s main Synagogue, the first pope since St Peter ever to cross the threshold of a Jewish temple.

OCTOBER 27, 1986: John Paul holds the first World Day of Prayer for Peace in Assisi and invites 160 Christian and non-Christian religious leaders from around the globe to Assisi, Italy.

JUNE 8, 1987: The Holy Father’s visit to St Paul ever to cross the threshold of the Arab Gulf.

JULY 1, 1991: In his first papal pilgrimage to free Poland, John Paul calls on the nation to the ordination of priests, saying that the Church “has no authority whatsoever to confer priestly ordination on women.” That statement predictably infuriates radical feminists.

MARCH 25, 1995: John Paul II issues an encyclical titled “Gospel of Life,” containing the strongest denunciation of the “spreading culture of death” which includes abortion, euthanasia and experimentation on human embryos.

APRIL 28, 1994: The Holy Father slips and falls at the Vatican, injuring his hip. Following hip-replacement surgery, he has to walk with a cane and appears visibly weakened by the experience.

MAY 30, 1994: In a letter to bishops, John Paul reaffirms the Catholic Church’s opposition to the ordination of priestesses, saying that the Church “has no authority whatsoever to confer priestly ordination on women.” That statement predictably infuriates radical feminists.

MAY 28, 1994: John Paul II issues an encyclical titled “Gospel of Life,” containing the strongest denunciation of the “spreading culture of death” which includes abortion, euthanasia and experimentation on human embryos.

MAY 13, 2005: The beatification process of John Paul II is officially launched when his successor, German-born Benedict XVI, waives the five-year waiting period normally required after a candidate’s death.

MAY 28, 2006: During his visit to Poland, Pope Benedict XVI encourages prayers for the early canonization of his predecessor and expresses the hope that this will occur during his pontificate.

DECEMBER 19, 2009: John Paul II is proclaimed venerable by his successor Benedict XVI – the initial pre-beatification stage in a candidate’s road to sainthood.

MAY 1, 2011: Following several years of investigation into the life and work of John Paul II as well as the validation of a cure attributed to his intervention, the late Pontiff is beatified and given the title of Blessed. The ceremony is attended by 87 international delegations, including 22 world leaders. Beatification is the penultimate step leading to Canonization.

APRIL 27, 2014: The “fast-track” canonization of a man many have called “John Paul the Great” took place on Mercy Sunday, a feast day introduced by the Polish-born Pontiff. He was co-canonicalized by Pope John XXIII.
Philadelphia welcomes many bus groups and tour groups visiting the Historic District every day. If you are planning a group tour to Philadelphia, be sure to visit the Polish American Cultural Center Museum at 308 Walnut Street and the Kosciuszko House at 3rd and Pine Streets.

When you make your plans, call the Museum in advance so a representative can greet your group and give them a tour.

Call the Polish American Cultural Center Museum, Monday through Friday, between 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. and let them know when your group is planning to visit. Call 215-922-1700. For more info, visit: PolishAmericanCenter.com/busgroups.html
During Your Next Visit to Historic Philadelphia, Visit the Polish American Cultural Center Museum Exhibit Hall, 308 Walnut Street in Historic Philadelphia, PA

South view of exhibit hall which highlights great men and women of Polish heritage and the customs and traditions of Poland for more than a thousand years.

On the east side of the Museum’s Exhibit Hall, internationally known Polish greats include: Frederyk Chopin, Marie Sklodowska Curie (Madame Curie), Pope John Paul the Great, Cardinal John Krol, and Jozef Pilsudski. The showcases contain information about these Polish heroes and highlight Polish customs which continue to unite Polonia across the world.

On the west side of the Museum’s Exhibit Hall, internationally renowned Polish heroes such as Lech Walesa, Ignacy Jan Paderewski, Henryk Sienkiewicz and Mikolaj Kopernik (Nicholas Copernicus).

The Poland-at-Arms exhibit highlights the fact that Poland was the first to fight against Hitler’s Nazi’s invaders during World War II. The exhibit has drawn hundreds of thousands of people remembering the tragic event that took place in Poland beginning on September 1, 1939.

The Museum’s Jamestown exhibit highlights the 411th Anniversary of the First Polish settlers who arrived in America on October 1, 1608.

Museum visitors are able to learn more about treasured Polish customs such as Wigilia, Swieconka, Dozynki, as well as Polish Wedding Traditions.
CONCERT TO HONOR THE 100th ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF ST. JOHN PAUL II NOW AVAILABLE ON LIRA’S WEBSITE

The Lira Ensemble, which specializes in Polish music, song and dance, presented a concert celebrating the 100th anniversary of the birth of the Polish pope on-line, for free, on the Polish Jesuit YOUTUBE Channel on May 17th - the eve of his birthday. The very popular St. John Paul II was born May 18, 1920.

Now, Lira is making this concert available anytime, for free, on its website: www.liraensemble.org.

The concert features the Lira Singers and the Lira Chamber Chorus performing sacred music, music written to texts by St. John Paul II, music dedicated to him, as well as folk songs from his beloved Krakow (Cracow) region in southern Poland.

It offers listeners an opportunity to hear ancient Polish music, music by master Polish composer Stanislaw Moniuszko, and late 20th century music by composers known and revered in Poland, but unknown in the United States, such as Irena Pfeiffer, Julizus Luciuk, Jozef Swider, as well as Chicago composer Marek Rachelski.

July 21, 1935 - Myron "Moe" Drabowsky (Born)

Myron Walter "Moe" Drabowsky was born in Ozanna, Poland. He was a well known right-handed relief pitcher in Major League Baseball and played for several teams including the Chicago Cubs, Baltimore Orioles and the Chicago White Sox. In 1987, Moe returned to Poland as a baseball ambassador to help his birth nation form its first team for Olympic competition.

July 22, 1983 - Martial Law (Ended)

Martial law in Poland (Polish: Stan wojenny w Polsce, "the state of war") refers to the period of time from December 13, 1981 to July 22, 1983 when the government of the People’s Republic of Poland drastically restricted normal life by introducing martial law in an attempt to crush the political opposition against Communist rule in Poland.

July 23, 1829 - Wojciech Bogusławski (Died)

Wojciech Bogusławski, born in Glinno, a village near Poznan, was a Polish actor, theater director and playwright. Known as the Polish-Enlightenment "Father of Polish Theater," he was the director of the National Theater (Teatr Narodowy), 1783-85, 1790-94 and 1799-1814. Bogusławski died in Warsaw in 1829.

July 24, 1909 - Jerzy Rozycki (Born)

Jerzy Rozycki was a mathematician and cryptologist who, along with fellow mathematicians Henryk Zygalski and Marian Rejewski, made up the three-man team who cracked the German Enigma code during World War II.

July 25, 1831 - Maria Szymanowska (Died)

Maria Szymanowska was noted as the first virtuosa pianist and also was considered by some as the best female piano performer ever.

July 26, 1844 - Stefan Drzewiecki (Born)

Stefan Drzewiecki was a Polish scientist and engineer who distinguished himself internationally in aviation and ship building. He also invented the kilometric counters for taxi cabs.

July 26, 1846 - Stefan Drawewiecki (Born)

Stefan Drzewiecki was a Polish scientist and engineer who distinguished himself internationally in aviation and ship building. He also invented the kilometric counters for taxi cabs.

July 27, 1956 - Dave Dombrowski (Born)

Dave Dombrowski was the president, CEO, and general manager of the Major League baseball team, the Detroit Tigers. Dombrowski signed free agents such as catcher Ivan Rodriguez, left-handed pitcher Kenny Rogers, and outfielder Magglio Ordonez, whose ninth-inning home run in ALCS Game 4 catapulted Detroit to the pennant in 2006. He served as President of Baseball Operators for the Boston Red Sox from 2015-2019.

July 28, 1961 - Scott Parazynski (Born)

Scott Parazynski, from Little Rock, AR, is a distinguished Polish American and NASA astronaut. Dr. Parazynski has logged over 1,381 hours (over 8 weeks) in space, including over 47 hours of EVA (Extra-vehicular activity) during 7 spacewalks, and has traveled over 23 million miles.

July 29, 2002 - Charles Wysocki (Died)

Charles Wysocki was a Polish American artist famous for his primitive Americana artwork. Wysocki is well known for his posters, prints, greeting cards, puzzles and calendars.

July 30, 1619 - Polish Settlers (First Labor Strike)

The first Polish settlers in Jamestown, VA, organized the FIRST labor strike on July 30, 1619, to protest their lack of participation in the new Virginia government. The assembly realized the importance of the Polish settlers and granted them representation in the new government of the Virginia colony.

July 31, 1959 - Michael Bielecki (Born)

Michael Joseph Bielecki (born July 31, 1959 in Baltimore, Maryland) is a former professional baseball player who pitched in the Major Leagues from 1984–1997. He was drafted by the Pittsburgh Pirates in the first round (8th pick) of the 1979 amateur draft (Secondary Phase). He made his debut on September 14, 1984. His final game was on August 16, 1997.
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Thanks for Supporting Our Advertisers.
Kindly let them know that you saw them listed in the Polish American News!
During the last few months we have seen how the coronavirus pandemic has affected us and our way of life in the United States of America. So many things we took for granted had to be changed in an effort to reduce the spread of the virus. As months passed, we realized how important it is for us to work together to get America back to normal. There, of course, will be some long-term changes in the way we do things with family and friends and also at the places where we work and shop.

One of the main things that the American people want to see is Americans fully employed again. This will be accomplished if Americans focus their spendable income on the American made products now available, and promote the Buy American Made Campaign, which promotes businesses offering a growing number of products that are made in the U.S.A. labels. This is extremely important because every dollar spent in the United States helps keep American made products in circulation and expand jobs and livelihoods for American workers.

Additionally, as the pandemic continues, America’s consumers hear the media talk about how many foreign made items are sold in America. This is now encouraging more Americans to look at labels to see what percentage of the products available where they shop are made in the United States. It is urgent for us to restore competitive American made products in America’s stores and be in competition with the foreign made items that have been filling America’s stores for the last few decades.

As America’s businesses begin to spread the coronavirus subsides, we have an opportunity to support American made products and create more jobs to meet the demands of America’s consumers. Your assistance is VERY IMPORTANT. Kindly spread the message of the Buy American Made Campaign so we can see unemployment drop and job opportunities grow.

It’s Very Important to Be United!

One very important thing we saw as a result of the coronavirus in America is how important it is for working age and able-body Americans to have jobs to be able to support themselves and their families. As things get back to normal you’re asked to help in the following ways:

1. Make every effort possible to seek out products Made in the United States of America so we can restore American made products find it beneficial to do business in America as they keep Americans employed.

2. Contact your national, state and local elected leaders and school boards to urge them to expand technology and trade programs in all of America’s schools so there are always enough graduates ready and able to enter America’s workforce.

3. Tell your family and friends how important it is to support efforts like the Buy American Made Campaign and they will also support the products made and the services provided by America’s businesses and American workers.

As you speak up in support of American made, remember that every time you spend your money in support of American based businesses, you are helping Americans keep their jobs, which is the real key to success for America, its people and its future. Thanks for your participation and for spreading the word to others.

Let’s Do Our Best!

The severe economic effects of the coronavirus will certainly go down in the history books of America. It would be good if the efforts of the supporters of the Buy American Made Campaign are included in those historic reflections because the efforts of our campaign have always promoted American workers and the businesses that employ them. Your support for American workers and the products listed as made in the U.S.A. remains the best way for us to keep Americans employed.

As we continue to promote the Buy American Made message, you are asked to seek out products made and services provided by American workers so we can restore tens of millions of jobs lost in the United States as a result of the coronavirus pandemic. By spending your hard earned dollars on the items you need that you know are made or assembled in the United States will help get our fellow Americans back to work and America’s economy back to where it was just a few months ago.

Thanks for your help. Kindly spread the word.

Another Opportunity to Remember and Unite!

As we marked Memorial Day Weekend 2020, Americans paused to honor all who lost their lives in service to America’s solders and their families. The DOWNTURN in America’s ECONOMY is as a result of bad leadership in America, nor is the loss of over 30 million jobs the fault of the American people or America’s businesses. America’s national elected leaders, as well as state and local elected leaders, placed restrictions on America’s businesses and the American public to protect the health and well-being of Americans has caused a serious unemployment crisis.

This all happened because the coronavirus that originated in China was not reported properly to the America people or countries around the world.

Now that we have experienced the aftermath of the coronavirus, and as businesses begin to reopen, we look forward to Americans being reemployed and seeing America’s economy moving forward again.

Thanks for supporting the Buy American Made Campaign and American Workers and best wishes to you and yours.
Update on “PASS” Polish American Social Services and its United Social Services Outreach efforts which serve Philadelphia and Southeastern Pennsylvania

Effective and Efficient Agency
PASS has earned a reputation as a highly effective and efficient component of the social services delivery system in the Philadelphia area due to its comprehensive benefits counseling, information/referal, and advocacy services to constituents. Its unique contribution to social services is that it addresses the needs of a largely under-served community with language and cultural barriers that block access to programs and services that build constituents’ self-sufficiency, self-esteem, and overall physical and mental well-being.

A Community Resource For Thousands
PASS, also known as United Social Services, is a multi-service agency with a thorough knowledge of numerous resources and the flexibility to meet varied and complex constituent needs. In addition to assisting constituents from the Polish/Slavic community in Southeastern Pennsylvania, PASS is a referral point for six additional ethnic groups and receives referrals from over 70 organizations. The efficient sharing of comprehensive resources and services with people of all ages saves time and money and provides a reliable point of contact for those in need.

Who Benefits From “PASS” - United Social Services?
Each year, thousands of Philadelphia-area residents benefit from income-enhancing programs such as rent/property tax rebates, PACE, utility discounts, and many other programs. PASS’s services help individuals to add as much as one full month’s worth of income each year, allowing them to weather occasional financial crises and live healthier lives. The end result is fewer trips to the doctor and less stress over the rising cost of maintaining their homes.

PASS Helps To Save Money
PASS works with hundreds of constituents annually, saving government and agencies millions of dollars in the long run. Through the efforts of PASS’s staff, individual constituents could receive up to $1,000 in benefits from various income enhancing programs. These rebate programs allow them to stretch their annual budget, add to the economy and help them remain more self-sufficient. Approximately 90% of PASS’s constituents manage to remain self-sufficient and in their own homes.

Ongoing PASS Program Objectives Include:
1. To enable constituents to make better use of available income through timely and well-informed income management and benefits counseling including low and moderate income programs such as: PA Property Tax/Rent Rebates, LIHEAP, PACE, and services offered by other agencies which promote self-sufficiency and a reasonable quality of life.
2. To remove obstacles and solve problems which prevent self-sufficiency and a reasonable quality of life.
3. To establish and coordinate linkages between social service programs to assure service delivery to constituents.
4. Maintain a telephone helpline, which is particularly beneficial to individuals for whom travel is difficult and constituents in need of information and referral.
5. Promote employment opportunities through Job Fairs, employment-unemployment services, resume preparation and job training programs.

A Strong Bond With Constituents
Although PASS has established a strong bond with thousands of Philadelphia-area constituents, the ongoing needs of constituents continues to grow. As residents approach retirement age, or as current retirees experience both rapidly diminishing financial resources and failing health, they find themselves in unexpectedly dire circumstances, not knowing where to turn for help. Even neighbors and relatives who have assumed a caretaker role are ignorant of available services and resources. Often they are suspicious of government bureaucracy or reluctant to “go on welfare related programs” and seek help from PASS.

PASS Has A Well Established Outreach Network
Because of PASS’s positive reputation in the community and its access to multiple media outlets, including radio, neighborhood churches and organizations, local newspapers, the Polish American News, and a website, PASS is the ideal one-stop point of contact. PASS staff is pleased to provide information and referrals to other services and direct assistance to constituents to help them retain their self-sufficiency during difficult times.

For more information call: PASS - United Social Services 308 Walnut Street in Philadelphia, PA, 19106 Office open: Monday to Friday - 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. Telephone: (215) 923-1900 UnitedSocialServices.com or PolishAmericanSocialServices.com

Polish American Social Services “PASS” Special Appeal
Dear Supporters,
The rising cost of living has been difficult for many people. This is especially true for those who are trying to address the situation on their own as they have done their entire lives.

Polish American Social Services (also known as United Social Services and PASS) has been a leading force in helping people in need, especially those who are experiencing age-related difficulties, or are living on a fixed income with no possibility of extra income to keep up with the rising cost of living, or those facing long-term unemployment. Many face language and cultural barriers and have no place else to turn to.

In addition to serving the Polish/Slavic communities in Southeastern Pennsylvania, the agency assists constituents from six additional ethnic groups through its United Social Services Outreach Program. As a one-stop point of contact, PASS helps individuals remain self-sufficient by helping them access many forms of assistance that remain available.

We appeal to supporters to join in our mission of building self-sufficiency for thousands of constituents each year. PASS avoids directing people to government welfare programs that promote dependence by helping constituents address a temporary difficulty with income enhancement programs like energy, utility, and property tax rebates or discounts, and the tax freeze for the low-income elderly. In this way, constituents retain personal dignity, self-confidence and psychological well-being. Kindly help us continue our mission.

Cut out the form below and return with your donation.

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To help raise additional funds from matching grants available to Polish American Social Services, I offer my donation in support of the services listed below. Kindly check one or more:

- Community outreach services to people of all ages to build self-sufficiency in time of need
- Information, referral and direct assistance to low income senior citizens.
- Senior citizen services for individuals seeking bilingual services.
- Employment outreach services.
- Educational outreach media services (print, internet and radio) directed to helping constituents avoid a crisis by timely information about benefits and services

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