



Polanki, Inc.

The Polish Women's Cultural Club of Milwaukee Newsletter

May (mai) 2022

Polanki Membership Meeting Monday May 16, 2022 6:30 p.m. Polish Center of Wisconsin

**Program: Tomasz Lenkiewicz: "Casimir Pulaski:
Rebel, Exile and Legionnaire"**

**Hostesses: Susan Konecny, Jennifer Konecny, Beth
Gavin, Jeanne Ziebka**

To join the meeting via Zoom:

[https://wisconsin-
edu.zoom.us/j/94637263548?pwd=YVVuMzBJL1Zx
R0lPVEFyM1B2VjNCQT09](https://wisconsin-edu.zoom.us/j/94637263548?pwd=YVVuMzBJL1ZxR0lPVEFyM1B2VjNCQT09)

Meeting ID: 946 3726 3548 Passcode: 927741

Dial by your location

+1 312 626 6799 US (Chicago) and enter

Meeting ID: 946 3726 3548

**Note: June Meeting is MONDAY JUNE 6, 2022, 6:30
p.m. at the Polish Center of Wisconsin**

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From the President's Desk



(Photo courtesy of Laurie Ufnowski)

Happy May! I hope everyone is enjoying spring so far. It's been a little chilly but the few days of sunshine and seeing everything budding, flowers coming up and the grass turning green really brightens things up. May is extremely busy for most people, me included. "Thank you" to everyone who has volunteered so far for Polish Fest but we definitely can use more volunteers, especially in the sales booth. Please consider signing up at the May meeting. The Polanki Board and the Cultural Village Committee greatly appreciate your help. This is one of our biggest fund raisers and we really could use your help. Your support allows us to continue our mission of college achievement awards and sharing Polish culture in our community.

Note that our June meeting is ***Monday June 6***, so we can hand out tickets and parking passes for Polish Fest volunteers. There will be no speaker. Last, please attend the ***Songs of the Polish Soul*** Concert on Sunday May 15, sponsored by ***Life Member Edith Malson***. Thank you, Edith, for your beautiful donation of this wonderful event. Wishing everyone good health and peace. Stay safe so we can all enjoy warmer weather and the wonderful events in our community.



May Birthdays

5/06 Krystyna Matusiak
5/08 Julie Lenkiewicz
5/09 Dorothy Broihier
5/11 Lucille Trebatoski
5/15 Angela Pienkos
5/17 Margaret (Meg) Skwierawski
5/20 Nadine Flemming
5/25 Marcia Korducki
5/25 Barbara Stankiewicz
5/26 Valerie Lukaszewicz
5/27 Claire Anderson
5/28 Lynn Adams
5/28 Jennifer Konecny

June Birthdays

6/01 Molly Skwierawski
6/01 June Czarnecki
6/06 Esther Nowicki
6/13 Anne Gurnack
6/16 Urszula Tempaska
6/16 Jennifer Flores
6/17 Rita Rose Mauermann
6/18 Jessica Ullstrup Condit
6/21 Teresa Jankowski
6/23 Angela Glowacki

May Speaker

Tomasz Lenkiewicz was born in Wrocław, Poland and initially emigrated to the United States in 1988, but returned to Poland for a few years after Communism fell. He earned his B.A. degree in History from Arizona State University and his Master's degree in European Studies from Jagiellonian University in Kraków. His grandfather, Antoni Lenkiewicz, a well-known historian, author and Solidarity activist, inspired him to further explore the great patriots of Polish history. He is the husband of ***Sustaining Member Julie Brzezinski Lenkiewicz.***



Polanki sends best wishes for a full and speedy recovery to the following ***Active Members: Diane Holytz***, who was recently hospitalized at West Allis Medical Center; ***Anne Wal***, who is experiencing some health issues, ***Ewa Melenchuk***, who is recovering from surgery, and ***Teresa Frankowski***, who is scheduled for hysterectomy surgery.

Please remember these Polanki members and those who are confined to their homes and greet them with a card, an email, a phone call or a visit.

If you know of other members who are sick or who would appreciate sunshine greetings, please contact Judy Chattin or Edith Malson:

Edith Malson
(414) 744-9412-home

Judy Chattin
(414) 425-7965-home
(414) 429-2196-cell
j.chattin@sbcglobal.net





Our deepest sympathy to

Sustaining Member Amy Konecny, whose grandmother, Darlene Spantikow, passed away on April 27, 2022.

Final Reminder: 2022 Annual Membership Dues

Please note that your annual active or sustaining membership renewal is due. ***To renew, fill out the membership form (included with this mailing) and send it with your payment to Lynn Adams, Membership Chair, at the Polanki mail box.***

You can also send the form and payment directly to Lynn at her home address or ***renew in person at the May membership meeting.***

Note that members who have not renewed by May 31 will no longer receive the newsletter and will not be included in the 2022 member directory.

Thank you in advance for your prompt renewals. Your continued support is important for Polanki's future success and planned activities that we are resuming, including Polish Fest and the Holiday Folk Fair.

American Council for Polish Culture

Witamy! Welcome! On behalf of President Raymond Glembocki and the Board of Directors, I acknowledge you as a new member of the ACPC.

The American Council for Polish Culture is a not-for-profit organization organized in 1948. Its main goal is to promote the best of Polish heritage and culture. In addition to hundreds of Individual members, the ACPC is proud to include over twenty-five groups from across the country as Affiliated and Supporting organizations.

The ACPC sponsors special activities such as the Adam Styka Art Contest and Exhibition, four annual Scholarships, including *The Eye of the Eagle Władysław Memorial Journalism Scholarship*, *Scholarship for Summer Study in Poland*, the *Pulaski Scholarship for Advanced Studies*, and *Leonard Skowronski Polish Studies Scholarship*. Detailed information can be found on the ACPC's website: www.polishcultureacpc.org.

To provide a Polish voice among educators, the ACPC provides posters, resource materials, and CDs at the National Conference for Social Studies, held annually in different parts of the United States. There is also an annual Convention to which all members are invited to attend. This year's Convention will be held in San Antonio and Panna Maria, TX on July 26 – 29. Hopefully we will have the opportunity of greeting you personally at some point in the future.

Please enjoy the Spring 2022 issue of the *Polish Heritage* newsletter, which is attached. Future publications will be mailed to you directly from the Business Manager. Again, we encourage you to visit our website. It contains a lot of information that you may find to be of interest.

Serdecznie dziękujemy. Thank you very much.

Sincerely,
Frances T. Pudlo, ACPC Membership Chair

Polanki Library to the Rescue!

By Susan Mikoś

The Polanki Library is open and serving patrons on Tuesdays 11-2 and during Wednesday night dinners at the Polish Center of Wisconsin. Members of Polanki and of the Polish Heritage Alliance can borrow books and videos for a period of one month. We often help with simple translations and genealogical information, and we are always ready to assist with a variety of research projects. During a recent Friday night fish fry, a UWM student hurried into the Library, in need of some Polish-related sources that were unavailable online, for a paper that was due at midnight. Other libraries were closed, but she remembered that the Polanki Library was open, and fortunately, we were able to provide exactly the books she needed!



Not all requests are so dramatic, but it is sometimes surprising what we are able to find. One day, I received a phone call from a gentleman who had heard that there was a photograph of his father in “a book about Milwaukee” and he wanted to know if we had it in the library. I was home at the time, but putting two and two together, I found the photo in my copy of *Illuminating the Particular* and also located photos of some of his other relatives on the UWM Archives website. Needless to say, he was thrilled!

Photo courtesy of Susan Mikoś

The Polanki Library represents the fulfillment of the vision of former **Polanki leaders Janet Branden and Rita Michalak**, as well as **Life Member Edith Malson**, to provide a community resource for learning about Polish culture. It was also part of the original plan for the Polish Center of Wisconsin to have a library. Polanki contributed some \$75,000 to sponsor the library space and assumed responsibility for managing it. We started with empty shelves, but thanks to the generosity of Polanki members and the community at large, the Polanki Library now has a wealth of books and other materials relating to Poland and Polish Americans. More importantly, if there is something we don't have, we usually know where to find it.

The Lasting Impact of Polanki

By Marjorie Piechowski

Polanki Life Member Edith Malson, who has served for many years as Sunshine Chair, keeps in touch with Polanki members who are experiencing health issues, who have lost loved ones or who have moved away. One such member is **Margie Hess**, very active in Polanki until health issues and a move to Ohio left her unable to participate in Polanki and other Polish events. A recent letter Margie sent to Edith recalled her love for Polanki and its lasting impact on her: “This spring I'll be looking for a group to volunteer with and utilize my talents. Polanki is such a vibrant organization. It will probably take several clubs to keep me that busy. I learned a lot of wonderful skills with the Polanki membership. I treasure the many positive women and experiences that you all shared with me.” She ended with her trademark, “Joyfully, Margie.” Polanki members will recall Margie's sewing and donating hundreds of colorful masks when the corona virus first manifested and her many other sewing and creative projects for Polanki and Polish Fest.

Photo courtesy of Margie Hess



The Polish Four-Cornered Cap

By Kathy Wieczorek

The Polish four-cornered, square-topped cap has numerous names—konfederatka, rogatywka, nobility, military or independence cap. Most of us associate the cap with the colorful male dancer's costume from Kraków, distinguished by tall peacock feathers. During the Polish Uprising of 1863-64, the four-cornered cap was identified as the *konfederatka*, making this cap symbolic of Poland's struggle for liberation in the territory of the Russian partition.

In 2011 Polanki **Active Member Margie Hess** hand crafted a *konfederatka* prototype and wore it to Polish Fest and Poland Under Glass at Mitchell Park Domes. She received favorable responses from attendees at both events. In 2012 we collaborated and with extensive research modified the pattern to resemble images on the internet. A virtual tour of the Polish Museum's collection in Rapperswil, Switzerland guided me to an insurgent's cap that had survived the 1863-64 Uprising.



With more images from the 1999 Polish film, *Pan Tadeusz*, I was inspired to make the caps with a variety of fabrics and colors (see photos above and at left).



Who buys the four-cornered cap? For many men and women, collecting hats and caps is a popular pastime hobby. People prefer hand-crafted and unique styles too. Some buyers are interested in Poland's history and its struggle for independence during the 19th and 20th centuries. American military veterans of Polish descent are drawn to the principles of democratic freedoms and national sovereignty. During the 2022 Easter Craft Bazaar at The Polish Center, a recent retired United States Air Force veteran summed it up: "I just have to have this cap."

Year 2022 marks 10 years since the cap was introduced as a fund raiser to benefit Polanki's mission to promote and preserve Polish culture and heritage. I am pleased to say the cap continues to be a successful exhibit at Polish Fest, Folk Fair and at the Polish Center of Wisconsin's seasonal bazaars. web link from the museum in Rapperswil, Switzerland: [Polish insurgent's konfederatka cap of 1863/64 — Google Arts & Culture](#)

The Polish Museum's caption for the Polish insurgent's konfederatka cap of 1863/64 reads as follows: *The konfederatka cap of 1863/64 belonged to Edward Pomian-Požerski (1829-1908) and was worn during the January Uprising. The cap is made of crimson velvet trimmed with sheepskin. The January Uprising was directed against the Russian Empire. It broke out on 22 January 1863 in Congress Poland, and on 1st February 1863 in Lithuania. Its extent was limited to the territory of the Russian Partition. After the collapse of the Uprising in autumn 1864, about 38,000 insurgents were sentenced to penal servitude or deported to Siberia. Details: Title: Polish insurgent's konfederatka cap of 1863/64 Physical Dimensions: 23.5 x 23.5 cm Provenance: A gift of Edward Pomian-Požerski's son, Edward Pożerski Type: Historical memorabilia Medium: Crimson velvet, sheepskin, black georgette.* The second photo is a "still" image from the movie, *Pan Tadeusz*, a 1999 Polish film directed by Andrzej Wajda (1926-2016) based on the 1834 epic poem by Polish poet, writer and philosopher Adam Mickiewicz (1798-1855).

Polanki Welcomes New Sustaining Member Arlene Rehbein

By Arlene Rehbein

Some of you already know me. For the past five years I have assisted and volunteered with my sister, Kathy Wieczorek, at the konfederatka (independence) cap sales exhibit at Polish Fest, Folk Fair and at various bazaars at the Polish Center of Wisconsin. I am also a member of Polish Heritage Alliance and was a regular volunteer at bussing tables at the Polish Center's Lenten fish fries.

Both of my parents are of Polish descent. My grandparents immigrated to this country from East Prussia during the late 1800s from Lubawa, Poznań and Kościerzynia.

For many years I and my husband lived and worked in Appleton, but after retirement we moved to Greenfield to be closer to our son and his family who live in Muskego. My husband passed away in 2015, so now I am an active babysitter for my two grandchildren. I look forward to volunteering with my sister at future Polanki events and proudly wearing my Kaszubian embroidered blouse too.

Reminder: Songs of the Polish Soul Concert on May 15

By Susan Mikoś

On Sunday, May 15 at 4 p.m., Polanki will present a special concert of Polish and original music at All Saints Lutheran Church, 9131 South Howell Avenue in Oak Creek. Entitled "Songs of the Polish Soul," the concert will be performed by Kinga E. Vnuk and the Modern Minstrels.

The ensemble was founded by Kinga E. Vnuk (vocals, piano, harp) and also includes Tatiana Migliaccio (violin), Ingrid Tihtcheva (cello), Marie Venné (flute, backup vocals), and Julia Vnuk (violin, backup vocals).

The program features Polish folk and Renaissance pieces, original songs by Kinga E. Vnuk, and several poems by Polish Renaissance poet Jan Kochanowski set to music composed by Kinga E. Vnuk.

Jan Kochanowski (1530-1584), one of the greatest Polish writers, is also considered the most important Slavic poet before the nineteenth century. A master of lyric poetry, he wrote a variety of meditative "Songs," numerous light "Trifles," and nineteen heartbreaking "Laments" about the death of his three-year-old daughter, Urszula. Kochanowski's famous poem "On the Linden Tree" is especially beloved by Poles everywhere.

Photo courtesy of Kinga Vnuk



Following the program there will be an exhibition of paintings by Kinga Vnuk and a reception in honor of **Polanki Life Member Edith Malson**, who generously sponsored the concert.

Tickets are \$10 and will be available at the door on the day of the concert, or by calling 414-332-1728.

Tomasz “Tom” Brzyski 1921-2009

By Richard Brzyski

Editor’s Note: This biography of his father was written by Richard Brzyski, who along with his wife, recently made a contribution to support Polanki’s college achievement awards in honor of his mother and father. The awards tea program had very short biographies of both parents.

Tom was born in central Poland in the town of Budziwoj (near Rzeszow). Dad’s father, Frank, died when Tom was around 10 years old. Mother Anna, four brothers, a sister and Tom lived on the family farm. Life was good in Poland. Then World War II started.

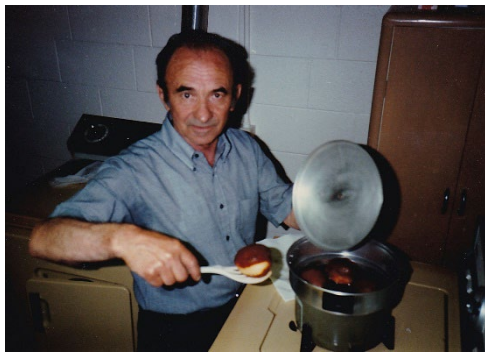
In 1943, the Germans started gathering Poles for work as forced labor in Germany. Dad was assigned to work at a farm near Pasau, Germany. After the war, dad along with others returned home to Poland. The conditions in Poland under the Russian communists were worse, so dad “escaped” back to Germany, leaving behind his mother and siblings. Eventually he emigrated to the USA and found his way to Milwaukee, WI.

In 1951, now married to Emily Dziuba, dad and her father bought a large house on the south side of Milwaukee for the entire extended family (mom had her mother, father, grandmother and younger sisters and a brother). Definitely life was wonderful growing up with the extended family. Eventually, dad and mom got their own home in Milwaukee. After several jobs in the 1950s, dad started work at Sacred Heart Sanitarium (later renamed SH Rehabilitation Hospital) and retired after 27 years. Lots of stories could be told about famous people and situations during the early years working there.

Dad never forgot about his family in Poland. A couple of times a year he would prepare and ship a package of requested items to Poland. He was always doing what was needed to support family in Milwaukee and in Poland; that was important to him! Dad started traveling back to Poland in the 1960s and later took me to visit his mother and family. Eventually he returned several more times with mom.

Dad had a passion for the outdoors; he was a true outdoorsman and loved all things to do with nature. Dad was an assistant scoutmaster and camper, going hunting and fishing, picking mushrooms and berries, and doing both vegetable and flower gardening. Dad had gardens everywhere we lived. Harvesting mushrooms was always a success!





Several times a year mom made paczki, mainly prune filled but also homemade wild strawberry filled (picked on several outdoor adventures). Dad was the expert at frying them to perfection. Paczki were a family favorite.

Mom and dad moved from Milwaukee “up North” to Sugar Camp, WI for a couple of years. They continued to enjoy nature in the north woods with lots of fishing, hunting, and mushroom picking. They made friends among the Polish community around Sugar Camp (St. Kunegunda), eventually moving to Plover, WI. (St. Bronislava).

Dad was the most patient person I’ve known. He took the time to train a family of chickadees to eat sunflower seeds out of his hand. Everyone that visited and saw the chickadees flying around dad were amazed. Once they had their fill of seeds, they would leave, but if they spotted dad outside, they would be back. If he didn’t wear his



cap, they did not come to him and if you wore his cap they’d come to you. Pictured is a chickadee in his hand. Family and friends will always cherish memories of their adventures with him. Dad also was the master of re-purposing. He did “reduce, reuse, recycle” before it was ever popularized. Dad imparted several gems of wisdom. One in particular was “**Nie martw się, co myślą inni ludzie, bo inni ludzie nie myślą,**” basically, get educated and be true and honest with yourself, your beliefs and ideals. Always keeping Polish spirit and traditions in their lives, living the Polish dream in the USA.

May Holidays in Poland

Compiled by Marjorie Piechowski

The beginning of May in Poland encompasses three consequent holidays – International Workers’ Day (**Święto Pracy**) on May 1, Polish National Flag Day (**Dzień Flagi**) on May 2 and Constitution Day (**Święto Konstytucji Trzeciego Maja**) on May 3. Together, they form a long holiday weekend, known as **Majówka**.

In many European countries, International Workers’ Day has been celebrated on May 1st since the end of the nineteenth century. In Poland, this holiday was first established in 1889, in order to commemorate the Haymarket Affair – a major labor demonstration and protest that took place in the U.S. in 1886.

As weather usually gets better around this time, locals often opt for outdoor activities and family picnics. Occasional marches happen in major cities to promote workers’ rights.



Polish National Flag day was introduced relatively recently, in 2004. On this date, the Day of the Polish Community Abroad is also celebrated. Many Poles live and work abroad, in wealthier EU countries. While May 2 is technically not a public holiday, many Poles take this day off because it is the only date in the calendar that occurs between two national holidays. Thus, it is assumed that much of the country will simply stay closed from May 1-3.

The adoption of the Polish Constitution is also considered to be one of the crucial points in the country's history and one of the country's major achievements. The oldest constitution in Europe (and second oldest in the world after the one in the U.S.), it was first adopted in 1791. The official holiday, however, was only established in 1918, when Poland became independent after its partitioning and reinstituted its constitution. The holiday was not celebrated under the communist government, but later, closer to the collapse of the Soviet Union, the holiday was restored. These days, celebrations include parades (including an annual military parade) and speeches from national Polish leaders.

Retrieved from [Polish Holidays: A Complete Guide \(folkways.today\)](http://folkways.today)

Poland's Constitution: A Priceless Heritage of Humanitarianism

The annual commemoration of Poland's May 3, 1791 Constitution, which signified the spiritual and moral renovation of the Polish nation after a period of stagnation caused by foreign influences under the Saxon kings, has become a proud and integral part of the civic and patriotic activities in many cities in this country and throughout the world.



To the Poles and their descendants, May 3rd is a national holiday for it bestows upon the Pole a priceless heritage of humanitarianism, tolerance and a democratic precept conceived at a time when most of Europe lived under the existence of unconditional power and tyranny exemplified by Prussia and Russia.

Poland's parliamentary system actually began at the turn of the 15th Century, but a series of defensive wars, internal stresses, outside influences, widespread permissiveness and excessive concern for the rights of dissent brought Poland to the brink of disaster and anarchy in the 18th Century. Urgently needed reforms became imperative.

The May 3rd, 1791 Constitution was the first liberal constitution in Europe and the second in the world, after the Constitution of the United States. Following the American pattern it established three independent branches of government — executive, legislative and judiciary. Throughout the constitution runs philosophy of humanitarianism and tolerance including: perfect and entire liberty to all people; rule by majority; secret ballot at all elections; and religious freedom and liberty. But, most importantly, the constitution abolished the one vote veto powers of individuals who would undermine proposals, for their own dubious reasons.

The constitution curtailed the executive power of the King and State council. It forbade them to contract public debts, to declare war, to conclude definitely any treaty, or any diplomatic act. It only allowed the Executive branch to carry on negotiations with foreign courts, always with reference to the Diet (Parliament).

In terms of democratic precepts, the May 3rd Constitution is a landmark event in the history of Central and Eastern Europe. The Polish constitution was deemed too dangerous by the tyranny of absolutism still rampant in Europe. Thus Russia, Prussia and Austria decided to wipe out "the Polish cancer of freedom" from the face of the earth. In 1795 partitioned Poland ceased to exist as a state and in terms of national life. She lost the entire 19th century, being reborn in 1918 at the conclusion of World War I. Between 1918 and 1939, the people of Poland were once again free to govern themselves and looked forward to a bright future.

That bright future, however, ended very abruptly with the beginning of World War II on September 1, 1939. Invaded by Nazi Germany from the west and communist Russia from the east seventeen days later, Poland could not withstand the strength of their combined forces. But Poland continued to fight on the Allied side with the hopes of regaining her newfound freedom. The end of the war, however, found Poland betrayed and under the communist yoke.

The Polish government was based on principles far different from those of the Constitution of 1791 as were the other countries in Eastern and Central Europe dominated by the Soviet Union. The spirit of the Constitution did not die and in 1980, the flame of democracy arose again under the banner of Solidarity. The Solidarity honored the memory of the "Bill on Government" and after the totalitarian system was overthrown in the parliamentary elections of June 1989, the Sejm of the Republic of Poland, at the request of the Senate on April 6, 1990, reestablished the May 3 Constitution Day.

Retrieved from <https://www.polanjournal.com/Library/Holidays/3rdMay/3rdmay.html>

The Polish Constitution Day Parade in Chicago

This is the largest Polish parade outside of Poland and celebrates the anniversary of the ratification of the Polish Constitution of May 3, 1791, the second democratic constitution in the World (after the United States), and the first in Europe. Since May 2, 1891 Polonia's various community organizations have come together to organize this traditional Chicago salute to pride and tradition. Every year the parade is held on the Saturday closest to the third day of May. The main organizer of the Parade is the Association of Polish Clubs, under whose leadership the Grand Marshall and Queen of the Parade are elected. Organizers allocate places in the marching column to all participants (like organizations, schools, bands, and folk dancing groups).

The parade has also been an occasion that both local and national politicians have used to curry favor with Chicago Polonia, or Polish community. Most notably Robert Kennedy attended the festivities on May 7 of 1961 along with attending mass at Holy Trinity Polish Mission before the parade. The first parade took place in 1892 in Humboldt Park, which then was located in the heart of Polish Downtown. After World War II the parade was moved to downtown, first to State Street, then to Dearborn Street, and finally - from 2003 - to Grant Park.

Over the years, parade organizers have hosted special guests, including federal, state and local government officials, as well as special invitees from Poland. Parade themes have reflected important issues of the day, from anniversaries of military victories to celebrations of famous Poles and Polish Americans, including Nicolaus Copernicus, Maria Skłodowska Curie, Thaddeus Kościuszko, and St. John Paul II. The parade marshal is always a person of stature in the Polish American community, someone who has made a significant contribution to further the good name of Polonia.



With a special focus on youth, the parades have become particularly colorful and joyous with the participation of more than 50 Polish language schools and youth groups sponsored by local Polish American fraternal, cultural, and educational organizations and businesses, as well as some from our neighboring states of Wisconsin, Indiana, and Michigan. Parade routes have included Augusta Boulevard (Humboldt Park), and State Street, Dearborn Street, and Columbus Drive in downtown Chicago, with countless groups of marchers and thousands of spectators. Local media outlets broadcast the festivities and social media technology allows them to be

transmitted worldwide. *Polanki Active Member Ewa Barczyk-Pease recalls marching in many of these parades with her Girl Scout troop when she was growing up in Chicago's Polonia.*

Events accompanying the parade celebrations include the parade queen pageant, a Polish flag raising at Richard J. Daley Plaza, wreath-laying at the Kosciuszko Monument on Solidarity Drive, Chopin concerts at the proposed Chopin Garden in Grant Park, a Polish Constitution Day banquet, and the traditional mass at Holy Trinity Church. The Polish National Alliance continued to organize May 3 Constitution Day parades for another one hundred years. In 1992, that role was taken over by a civic committee composed of representatives of Polish American organizations in the Chicagoland area, under the auspices of the Alliance of Polish Clubs in the USA. Retrieved from <https://polishparade.org/>

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APPOINTED POSITIONS

| | |
|--|---|
| <i>Sunshine Co-Chairs</i> | Edith Malson Judy Chattin |
| <i>Financial Review Committee</i> | Judy Chattin Sue Konecny Heddy Moskaluk |
| <i>Web Master</i> | Dana Michaels |



A Note from the Editor

Thank you to all Polanki members who generously provided ideas, pictures and stories for this issue.

Please note that birthdays now will be listed for the upcoming month because of the change in our meeting date. Several members have requested this change to allow cards to be sent on time. If you have ideas for future stories or potential meeting programs, please submit them to me at 414-963-9055 or marjorie.piechowsk@sbcglobal.net

Marjorie Piechowski
2022 Polanki Newsletter Editor



(Photo courtesy of Marjorie Piechowski)

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