

The top half of the cover features a stylized American flag with stars and stripes. The word "PolAm" is written in large, white, sans-serif font across the center.

PolAm

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July—August 2019
Volume 41 Issue 4

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Happy 4th of July

Makowiec: The Most Scandalous Cake

Powstania Slaskie (Silesian Uprising)

Battle of Grunwald

Children's Corner

From the Editors

Summer has come upon us and activities abound—vacations, going “up north” to the lakes, attending the Twin Cities Polish Festival, and a variety of fun events with family and friends to fill our days, doing our best to focus on what brings us closer.

Our readership is a prized asset. The authors and editorial staff endeavor to bring you a sharper, clearer, more alive and dynamic newsletter, seeking to celebrate our Polish backgrounds, and give voice to items of interest. We are seeking to celebrate our Polish heritage. We strive and want to be more diverse and inclusive with a variety of topics of interest to our readers.

In this issue we touch on several topics—Polish history and its heroes, a traditional food Makowiec, interesting brain teaser in the children’s section, and an overview of our latest events and happenings.

We are committed to continue exploring our Polish culture, heritage and traditions, and bringing them to the PACIM membership. In the next few issues, we will also be exploring the Polish Diaspora in the US, and looking at its impact on Minnesota.

We would also encourage our readers to offer their input as to their interests and what they would like to view within these pages.



Sikora’s Polish Market & Deli
1625 Washington Street NE
Minneapolis, MN 55413
612-789-0907

Monday-Friday, 10:00 am – 7:00 pm
Saturday 10:00 am - 5:00 pm,
Sunday 10:00 am - 3:00 pm



*Above photo—Visiting artist,
Michał Staszczak at University
of Minnesota 50th Annual Iron
Pour. Photos on page 3 were
taken at the PACIM reception.*

*Cover photo—Polish American
Eagle—Wikimedia Commons*

PolAm

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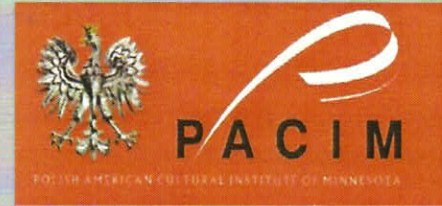
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Meeting the Artist

PACIM hosted Polish metal artist Michał Staszczak to Minnesota and held a reception in his honor. Staszczak is the Director of the Department of Sculptural Techniques and Founder of the High Temperatures program at the Academy of Art and Design in Wroclaw, Poland.

As a visiting artist in residence, he was involved with the 50th Annual University of Minnesota Iron Pour. Staszczak gave talks as well as public sessions, including pouring molds and watching the iron performance project in early May.

Sadly, after this semester the fate of the iron program at UMN is in question because it has been severely cut, eliminating the full-time professor position after this year. So this was the last pour and it meant a great deal to all who were involved.



The Polish-American Cultural Institute of Minnesota is a non-profit organization offering broad ranging programs and events that provide opportunities to grow deeper in understanding and appreciation of Polish and Polish American traditions, culture, and history.

SUPPORT PACIM:

PACIM grows through contributions from our members, donors and organizations who believe in our mission to connect the Americans and Poles through art, science and culture. As a non-profit charitable organization PACIM uses your gifts to host the library and sponsor new and exciting programming for our community.

Memberships:

PACIM's Membership Program is designed for dedicated supporters to play a significant role in sustaining the organization while gaining preferred access. All members receive free access to our library, newsletter, community calendar email notifications and invitations to member only events.

Our membership levels have increased in 2019 to keep up with rising costs.

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For expanded information about our programs and events, please check our website:

www.pacim.org

Location:

43 SE Main Street #228
Minneapolis, MN 55414

Sundays Only 1-4 PM



Polish Heroes

Gustaw Herling-Grudziński (1919-2000)

Herling-Grudziński was studying Polish Literature at Warsaw University, when Poland was invaded by Nazi Germany. He cofounded an underground resistance organization called Polska Ludowa Akcja Niepodległościowa, "PLAN". While in Soviet occupied Grodno (1940) he was arrested by the NKVD, sentenced to five years for espionage, and sent to hard labor in the Gulags. In 1942, he was released and joined Gen. Władysław Anders' Army (Polish II Corps), fighting in North Africa and in Italy, taking part in the battle of Monte Cassino. For his valor in combat he was decorated with the Virtuti Militari, Poland's highest military decoration. After the war he cofounded the political and cultural magazine Kultura. He ultimately settled in Naples, Italy, and also wrote for the Italian Tempo Presente and other various dailies and periodicals.



He is best known for his book "A World Apart," a personal account of the nature of the Soviet communist system. He describes life inside the Gulag labor camp system of the Soviet NKVD, providing an in-depth analysis of the crimes against humanity under Communist regimes. A hero in his native Poland and a well-known if occasionally controversial figure in his adoptive Italy, Herling-Grudziński was for decades the object of quiet but intense admiration among readers and writers throughout Europe. He also wrote essays, criticism, anecdote, fiction and more.

Herling-Grudziński was the winner of many literary prizes: Kultura (1958), Jurzykowski (1964), Kościelskis (1966), The News (1981), the Italian Premio Viareggio prize, the international Prix Gutenberg, and French Pen-Club. In 1998 he was awarded the Order of the White Eagle.

Scholarship Awards

PACIM is pleased to announce the 2019 selections for a scholarship award from among an outstanding group of applicants. Thanks to the generous bequests from the estate of Angelina Guminga, Czesław Rog, and The Polanie Organization, as well as members of the Polish American Cultural Institute of Minnesota, PACIM is able to continue a tradition of supporting academic scholarship to well qualified candidates.

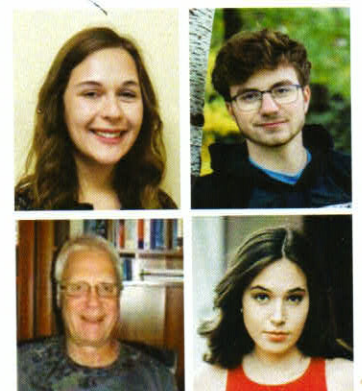
Kamila (Mila) Kuchta, attending St. Mary's University of Minnesota, major Social Studies (Secondary) Education

Connor Arneson, attending Grinnell College, Grinnell, Iowa, majoring in history with a focus in Eastern European studies

Patrick Shal, attending Prolog School in Krakow (PROLOG Szkoła Języków Obcych, further studies of Polish Language

Kalina Larsen, University of Wisconsin — Madison, College of Agriculture and Life Sciences with a focus in Biology and Genetics

PACIM wishes all recipients the best in their ongoing academic activities!



Makowiec: The Most Scandalous Cake in the World? By Author Marek Kępa

Eating the infamous poppy seed cake known as makowiec, one of Poland's most popular sweet foods, is also a scandalizing way to put morphine into your system. Culture.pl looks at its seemingly innocent past along with some of its run-ins with the law.

Seemingly innocuous

Makowiec (pronounced Mak-ov-yetz) is a strudel-like, yeast poppy seed cake that's one of Poland's most popular desserts. It's main attraction is the filling spun inside, made of finely-ground poppy seeds, honey, butter, raisins and walnuts. When made right, the cake is absolutely delicious. It's safe to say that many a poppy-seed cake lover would agree that the more the filling, the better.



That's especially true in the case of those who prefer the variety Makowiec Lubartowski, made in the area of Lubartów, a town in eastern Poland. The cake consists of almost nothing other than poppy seeds. On the website of Poland's Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, they write:

"Makowiec lubartowski is characterized by having a thin layer of dough and thick layer of poppy filling. (...) Makowiec is definitely the most Polish of Polish cakes."

Actually, the Lubartów makowiec is so popular that there's even a song about it, written by Mrs. Agnieszka Kościwicz from Dominów, a village near to Lubartów. Here's our translation of its first verse

"There's no match for The Lubartów makowiec. Its aroma! Its flavor! Curls of sweet poppy seeds!"

But whatever the volume of poppy seed stuffed into it, makowiec is a very traditional food in Poland, and is a must during Easter and Christmas. This custom may be linked to apocryphal Christian legends which claim poppies sprouted from where the blood of Jesus fell during his crucifixion.

But poppies were symbolically linked to beliefs regarding the afterlife in pre-Christian times too – the Slavs considered them plants that enabled you to cross the boundary between life and death. They even used poppy seeds to make dishes meant for the dead who, as ancient faith had it, would come back every now and then to visit the living.

Makowiec also appears in stories later in history. For example, in 1681 the royal baker of Jan III Sobieski apparently prepared a huge makowiec embellished with a representation of the king's beloved wife Marysieńka, much to the ruler's amusement. Another Polish king, Stanisław August Poniatowski, is said to have once received one over 4 meters long.

Enter the cake dark side

But this cake isn't just about mythology, customs and history. Makowiec is a scandaliser. Its high content of poppy seeds is responsible for a reputation for putting morphine into your system.



As you probably already know, poppies are what opium, morphine and heroin are made from, as the seeds are a natural source of opiate. Pastry cooks know this, and your local law enforcement knows this. That's why you should only use seeds from special kinds of poppies that have a very low morphine content to make the cake. But even though this rule is strictly abided by, the cake can still cause morphine-related legal problems.

To a Pole, this poppy seed cake is as natural as a croissant to a Frenchman or an apple strudel to an Austrian. Even though it's considered festive in Poland, you can encounter makowiec on a daily basis here. People often have miniature versions of the cake as a snack, for breakfast even. And obviously, no one really thinks of these foods as drugs in any way as they're not getting high on them. Even if you did somehow manage to devour an entire makowiec, you wouldn't feel intoxicated – you'd probably just end up feeling like you've unnecessarily eaten a kilo of a very rich food...

Accused by academics

Despite this innocence, eating this completely legal cake can result in testing positive for morphine. The poor victims of this effect don't feel the least intoxicated, but from a legal standpoint, they appear to have an excessive amount of morphine piping through their veins.

Although this sounds absurd at first, in Poland this actually isn't a joke. For instance, the periodical *Problemy Kryminalistyki* (editor's translation: *Issues in Forensics*) published by Poland's Central Forensic Laboratory of the Police devoted a lengthy 2008 article to the problem. Its rather stiff and awkward title roughly translates as *Testing the Level of Morphine in Bodily Fluids of Persons That Have Consumed Food Products Containing Poppy Seeds and Its Marking On Such Products*. Without discussing the topic of analysing bodily fluids in detail, let's just quote part of the article's conclusion:

“Discovering morphine in bodily fluids may point not only to taking opiate narcotics but also to the consumption of pastry products containing poppy seeds.”

The article explains that you can test positive for morphine several hours after you've had a regular piece of cake, depending on your metabolism and other subtle individual characteristics.

A rambling junkie

The Polish writer and journalist Piotr Milewski found that out for himself during a year-long rehab programme in America. A court judge ordered him to enter it after he had been mistaken for a drug dealer by policemen raiding a New York night club where Milewski had been partying. Part of the programme's drill was that Milewski had to be regularly tested for drugs. On Christmas Day in 2006, after he had had a piece of poppy seed cake for lunch, he tested positive for morphine ... Here's how he described the situation with the attending rehab nurse in his 2007 book *Year of the Dog*:

‘It's probably from the poppy seed cake. I ate a bit of leftover Christmas poppy cake for lunch. It's this cake, I explain.' In Poland you make it for Christmas. When I was little I used to make it with my Grandma. It looks like a strudel but the filling's made of poppy seeds instead of apples. (...) Generally, we eat a lot of poppy seeds during the Holidays.' (...) The more I talk about the intricacies of Polish cuisine, the more I realise that my explanations sound depressing. I'm listening to my monologue as if it were delivered by a junkie standing next to me. “

Indeed, to someone unfamiliar with the mysteries of Polish Holidays these excuses must've sounded unconvincing. Fortunately, the incident didn't lead to any serious trouble and the writer ended up all right. But had he met less forgiving people on his way, the ending of his anecdote wouldn't necessarily be a happy one.

A chain of smack?

In October 2014, the Kraków-based newspaper *Gazeta Krakowska* published the following news:

Sweet rolls containing poppy seeds with a high morphine content instead of comestible poppy seeds were sold by a store chain in Kraków. A few people are in the hospital, they've tested positive for morphine.

The whole affair started when a Kraków woman was undergoing routine medical tests at a hospital. Upon finding morphine in her system, it seemed the only potential culprit she could think of was the sweet poppy roll she had eaten earlier that day. A few hospital workers decided to check out her story and tried some poppy rolls sold by the same chain. Wouldn't you know it – morphine also appeared in their systems.

Fortunately, none of the Cracovians experienced any intoxication or health issues. They must have counted themselves lucky it wasn't the poppy-stuffed version from Lubartów mentioned earlier...

The story of the scandalizing Kraków rolls, however, quickly became a sensation and enjoyed plenty of media coverage in Poland. Many Poles became convinced morphine had become readily available from nefarious Kraków bakers, their chain of stores no doubt a front for a drug ring. The Institute of Forensic Research in Kraków tried to calm things down and analyzed samples of the besmirched baked good. They concluded that they couldn't be certain whether it was actually made of poppy seeds with a high morphine content. Either way, they found the rolls posed no health hazard, so in view of that no charges were pressed against the store chain.



So as you can see, makowiec has quite the reputation. One that's caused not solely by its irresistible flavor... If you want our advice, don't ever eat one before applying for a security job!

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Thank you to the many new and renewing PACIM members!

New members: Bernadette Jambor

Household New: Nancy & Taylor Polomis

Renewing Members: John Armstrong, Urszula Armstrong, Mary Bonczek-Foley, Ela Brodziak, Alyssa Dejko, Ester Guzik, Fran Jensen, Stan Musial, John Rog, Susan Stwoara, Steven Ukasick, Mary Beth Wollak

Household renewal: Gosia & James Bueltel, Aubrey Fonfara & Maciej Skorupski, Heidi & Randy Temple, Rich Bleyhl & Mary Welke

Odpowiedzi na zagadki - Answers to Children's Corner (page 11)

1. Znaczek pocztowy / a stamp
2. Tajemnica / secret
3. Cebula / onion
4. Litera „a” / letter “w”
5. Jutro / tomorrow
6. Oba ważą tyle samo, kilogram / they both weigh the same, a pound
7. Mężczyzna był ubrany w mundur / the man was wearing a uniform

Powstania Slaskie (Silesian Uprising) *by Iwona Sreńc*

Silesia was always a moot point between Poland and its neighbors. Much of Silesia belonged to the Polish Crown in medieval times, but over the centuries it changed hands many times – it was claimed by Bohemians, Austrian Habsburgs, Prussians and in 1871, Germans. For Germany, it was an important region because of its mineral resources and heavy industry with its mines and iron and steel mills.

In 1916, in order to gain Polish support and raise a Polish army, Austria and Germany created a new state, the Kingdom of Poland that encompassed also part of Upper Silesia. This new state was, de facto, an entity under military, economical and political control of Germany. Germany's plan was to annex the Kingdom after the war, expel the Polish and Jewish population and replace it by the German colonists. Germany's plan of annexation did not materialize because WWI resulted in the collapse of the Russian, German and Austro-Hungarian empires and the Kingdom of Poland became part of a new independent Polish state.

However, at the end of WWI, during the Treaty of Versailles, Germany was not going to give up on Upper Silesia claiming that without it, it would not be able to pay its reparations to the allies. Poles argued that all of Upper Silesia should be Polish because the majority of the population speaks Polish. (In the German census of 1900, 65% of this region was recorded as Polish speaking). Many felt they were a Slavic group in their own rights called Silesians (Ślązacy) and strongly promoted their Polish-Silesian identity. They were pointing to their own Polish dialect as well as traditions and adherence to Catholicism (German Silesians were Protestants).

Because of the opposing views, the Treaty of Versailles had ordered a plebiscite in Upper Silesia to determine whether the territory should be part of Poland or Germany. Neither Poland nor Germany was happy with this decision. Germany who controlled the administration in the region responded with a wave of repressions. German propaganda warned that those voting for Poland would lose their jobs and pensions; German army veterans formed Free Corps and fought any pro-Polish activists. The unrest led to the first Silesian Uprising, August 17–26, 1919. It was a spontaneous uprising against the German administration and factory owners. It ended up in defeat and many insurgents were forced to leave Silesia afraid of German retaliation.

As a result an Allied Plebiscite Commission, composed of the representatives of the Allied forces, took control over the plebiscite. However, they were too few to maintain order; in addition, Britain and Italy favored the Germans, while France supported Poland. The unrest continued. The culmination was a false article in a German newspaper that Warsaw had fallen to the Red Army in the Polish-Soviet War, which led to a pro-German march celebrating the end of independent Poland. It quickly escalated into violence with looting of Polish stores by pro-German demonstrators. This eventually led to the second uprising on August 20, 1920. Divided Allied Forces could not stop the spread of the unrest. In a short period of time, the insurgents took over almost the entire Upper Silesian industrial region. The uprising ended at the end of September when Poles got a guarantee that the German Police would be replaced with Polish-German Plebiscite Police; guarantee for the security of those who participated in the uprising; removal of the terrorists who came from outside of the region, and admission of Polish Silesians to the local administrative positions.

The plebiscite took place on March 20, 1921. The results were mixed and soon after, it became clear that it was impossible to draw borders according to the plebiscite results. The big cities voted to stay with Germany but all small towns and villages around them voted for Poland. The French, who wanted to weaken Germany supported Poland's claim to the territory, but the British and Italians disagreed, afraid that if Germany lost Silesia it would not be able to pay the war reparations.

Photo— 3rd Silesian Uprising, May 1921, reproduction: FoKa / Forum/Culture.PL



The position of Britain and Italy was unacceptable to the Poles and when in April 1921 rumors spread that the British position would prevail, the third uprising began on 2–3 May 1921 led by Wojciech Korfanty. Unlike the previous two, it was carefully planned and organized. It started with the destruction of German rail bridges but soon the insurgents took over a large part of Upper Silesia and at the same time prevented German forces based outside the Silesian region from taking part in the conflict. In the middle of May Korfanty offered to take his troops behind the line of demarcation ("Korfanty line") under the condition that the released territory will be reoccupied not by the Germans, but by the Allied troops. The arrival of British troops and six battalions of Allied troops as well as the disbanding of local guards contributed to the pacification of the region.



However, the Allied Supreme Council was still unable to agree how to partition Upper Silesia according to the lines of the plebiscite. The only way to solve the problem was to turn the issue to the Council of the League of Nations. The representatives from Belgium, Brazil, Spain and China collected their own data and stressing a principle of self-determination, issued a decision that awarded the greater part of the Upper Silesian industrial district to Poland. Poland got 49 out of 61 coal mines, 22 out of 37 furnaces, and 12 out of 16 zinc and lead mines. The main towns of Chorzów, Katowice, and Tarnowskie Góry were given to Poland. In May 1922 the German-Polish Accord of East Silesia was issued (Geneva Accord) to secure the economic unity of the area and to guarantee minority rights (Germans were a significant minority in the territory that Poland regained, and a significant minority of Poles were left on the German side).

HAPPENINGS

July 23, 2019 at 6:15 pm FREE Admission, followed by reception

Concert by Angelika Podwojska, Soprano (Gdansk) and Mateusz Rzewuski, Organ (Warsaw)
 Good Shepherd International Concert Series, 145 Jersey Avenue South, Golden Valley, MN
 Additional information at <http://www.goodshepherdgv.org/Concerts>

August 9-11, 2019 FREE Admission

Twin Cities Polish Festival in Minneapolis, Along the river

Explore and learn at the PACIM Culture Booth, or wander across the street to visit the Institute and cruise through the library sections. Come and enjoy Polish Cuisine at the festival food court, visit the many vendors with delightful Polish treasures, listen to a diverse variety of music at the three different stages, everything from Classical, Polkas, Folk music, a Children's area and more. This year's festival will host a mass on Sunday morning prior to the festival opening. Additional information about parking rates and hours at tcpolishfestival.org.

October 6, 2019 - SAVE THE DATE

PACIM Annual Meeting.—Business meeting and Elections. Letters of intent (to run) must be submitted by September 15, 2019. Must be an "active" member by September 30, 2019 to receive a ballot for voting. Please contact office@pacim.org if you have additional questions. Further information will be sent out soon.

The Battle of Grunwald *by Paul Rog*

For a better understanding of the Battle of Grunwald, one must first start with an uprising that started in the Teutonic-held Samogitia province (May 1409). Lithuania supported the uprising and the knights threatened to invade. Poland agreed to support the Lithuanian cause and threatened to invade Prussia. As Prussian troops evacuated Samogitia, Teutonic Grand Master Ulrich von Jungingen declared war on the Kingdom of Poland and the Grand Duchy of Lithuania on August 6th, 1409, setting in motion, events which would lead to one of the preeminent battles of medieval Europe. The Grand Master's plan was to engage the Polish and Lithuanian armies separately. He did this by starting his campaign by surprising the Poles by invading Greater Poland and Kuyavia. They captured and destroyed several cities, towns and castles. The Poles organized counterattacks and recaptured the lost towns. When it became clear that neither side was ready for a full-scale war, a truce was signed. This pushed back the confrontation until the summer of 1410.

By December 1409 King Wladyslaw II Jagiello and Grand Duke Vytautas had agreed on a common strategy. They united their armies into a massive unit some 50 miles from the Prussian border and march together toward Malbork, capital of the Teutonic Knights, and lay siege to it. To mislead the knights, they organized several raids into border territories forcing the knights to keep their troops in place.

The actual numbers of soldiers involved in the battle is a point of controversy because none of the contemporary accounts provide actual troop numbers. They list the number of banners for various allies, vassals, and mercenaries. The high end estimates of Polish Historian, Stefan Kaczynski of 39,000 Polish-Lithuanian and 27,000 Teutonic men have been cited in Western literature as "commonly accepted." While less numerous, the Teutonic army had advantages in discipline, military training, and equipment. They were particularly noted for their heavy cavalry. Both forces were composed of troops from several states and lands, including numerous mercenaries. Poland brought mercenaries from Moravia and Bohemia. The Czechs produced two full banners. Alexander the Good, ruler of Moldavia, commanded an expeditionary corps.

Vytautas gathered troops from Lithuanian, Ruthenian and Russian lands. The three Russian banners from Smolensk were under the command of Wladyslaw II Jagiello's brother Lengvenis, while the contingent of Tartars of the Golden Horde was under the command of the future Khan Jalal ad-Din. While King Wladyslaw II Jagiello was the overall commander of the joint Polish - Lithuanian forces, he did not directly participate in the battle. The Lithuanian units were commanded directly by Grand Duke Vytautas, who was second in command, and helped design the grand strategy of the campaign.

The Polish heavy cavalry formed the left flank. The Lithuanian light cavalry formed the right flank and various mercenary troops made up the center. The Teutonic forces concentrated their elite heavy cavalry against the Lithuanians. With the delay in the start of the battle, the Knights had to stand in the scorching sun several hours in their heavy armor. Vytautas, supported by the Polish banners, started an assault on the left flank of the Teutonic forces. After more than hour of heavy fighting, the Lithuanian light cavalry began a full retreat. This had been a planned move borrowed from the Golden Horde. Meanwhile, heavy fighting had broken out between the Polish and Teutonic forces.



The Battle of Grunwald', 1410, depicting Zawisza Czarny charging on Teutonic Knights. by Piotr Arendzikowski

They were targeting the royal banner of Krakow. It seemed that Knights were gaining the upper hand, and at one point the royal banner was lost. However, it was soon recaptured and fighting continued. The Grandmaster then personally led 16 banners, almost a third of the original Teutonic strength, to the right Polish flank, and Wladyslaw II Jagiello deployed his last reserves, the third line of his army.



It was then the Lithuanians returned to the battle, attacking von Jungingen from the rear. The Teutonic forces were becoming outnumbered by the mass of Polish knights and advancing Lithuanian cavalry. As the Grandmaster attempted to break through the Lithuanian lines, he was killed. Surrounded and leaderless, the Teutonic Knights began to retreat. Those units that retreated to their base camp were slaughtered as the camp followers turned against them. In some accounts, more died there than on the battlefield. A note sent to the King of Hungary put casualties at 8,000 dead on both sides. A papal bull from 1412 mentioned 18,000 dead Christians. Immediately after the battle, the King of Poland mentioned that Polish casualties were small in two letters written. It is noted that 12 Polish knights were buried at the church in Tannenberg.

The defeat of the Teutonic Knights was resounding. They lost the vast majority of their leadership. Of the 270 brothers of the Order that participated in the battle, between 203 and 211 perished. With the signing of the Peace of Thorn in February 1411, a heavy financial burden was placed upon them from which they never recovered. In war reparations they had to pay an indemnity in silver, estimated at ten times the income of the King of England in four annual installments.

„WIERSZYKI ĆWICZĄCE JĘZYKI” AND OTHER RHYMES

Nie mój cyrk,
Nie moje mały

Ciekawość to
pierwszy stopień
do piekła

Chociaż w ciasnocie,
ale w zgodzie

CHILDREN'S CORNER

1. Co może podróżować dookoła świata, przez cały czas znajdując się w kącie?
What can travel around the world and always stay in the corner?
2. Jeśli mnie masz, chcesz się mną podzielić. Jeśli podzielisz się mną, przestajesz mnie mieć. Czym jestem?
If you own me, you want to share me. If you share me, do you not own me any more. What am I?
3. 3. Kiedy będziesz obdzierać mnie ze skóry, to nie ja będę płakać, tylko ty. Czym jestem?
When you take my skin off it is you who is going to cry, not me. What am I?
4. 4. Co znajduje się na końcu tęczy? What is at the end of the rainbow?
5. 5. Co zawsze nadchodzi, ale nigdy nie odchodzi? What always arrives but never leaves?
6. 6. Co waży więcej: kilogram pierza czy kilogram kamieni?
What weighs more, a pound of down or a pound of rocks?
7. 7. Mężczyzna po raz pierwszy przyszedł do pewnej restauracji. Kelner wita go: „Dzień dobry, panie generale”. Dlaczego kelner nazwał go generałem? A man comes to a restaurant for the first time. A waiter greets him “Good evening General.” Why did the waiter call him general?

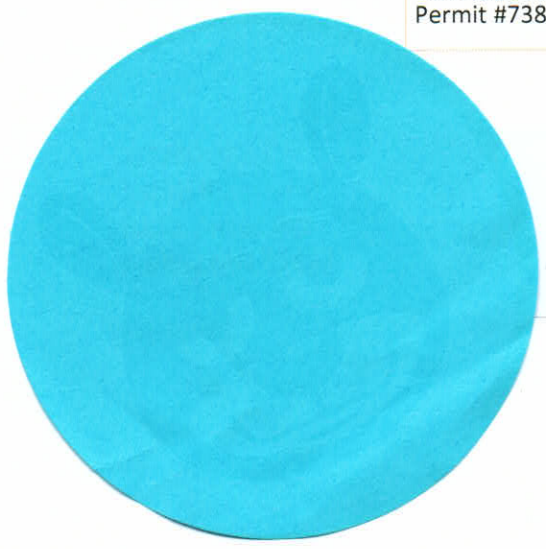
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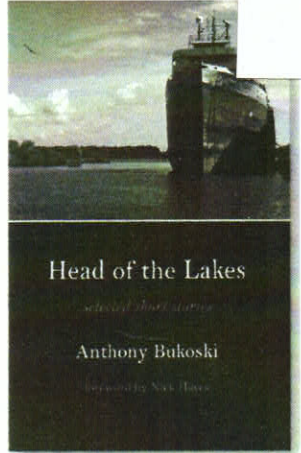
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