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République Polonaise

Chew On This!

In the Polish Blood



In gratitude for a life dedicated to the beauty of Polish culture, history and traditions.

PolAm's founder and inspiration.

Chester Stanley Róg

February 15, 1924 to September 25, 2013

POLAM

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Founder:
Chester Róg

Managing Editor:
Jane Mrazek Flanders

Associate Editor:
Patricia Beben

Design:
Bruce Rubin and Jim Cordaro
Rubin Cordaro Design

Staff Writers:
Krystyna Borgen, Rachel Jendrzewski,
Marie Przynski and Dan Schyma

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Behind the Scenes



Welcome to the new look of *PolAm* — we gave it a facelift and added four more pages. Many of the columns readers rely on are still here, but a few of the others have been tweaked. *PolAm* is a publication of PACIM and we want the journal to more fully reflect our mission reaching throughout the state and region. We also have readers from around the country and in Poland and we hope to continue growing.

PolAm's new format includes feature articles on arts and history. New contributing writers, including artists and university professors, will bring fresh perspectives and insights.

As with all aspects of PACIM, this publication is produced by volunteers. The research, writing, editing and layout take considerable effort and time. We've condensed the number of yearly issues from 10 to 6, and have begun soliciting ads to help pay for the publication. *PolAm* is now more a magazine than a newsletter. Hope you like it.

Do zobaczenia,
Jane Mrazek Flanders, *Editor*

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Getting to Know PACIM

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

PACIM Programs and Resources

Language

For more than 20 years, PACIM language instructors have made learning Polish easy and fun. Highly credentialed instructors focus on grammar and conversation in a relaxed setting. Children and adults excel in these classes. From the casual “tourist” making a first trip to Poland, to business executives moving abroad, these classes continue to grow in size and demand.

Library

PACIM’s flagship program is the Library with over 5,000 materials in Polish and English. Books, movies, music CDs and periodicals make the Library a “go to” source for research among students and professionals. Current fiction and an expanding children’s section attract families, while book clubs, movie nights and directed discussion sessions continue the flow of activity.

The Arts

In support of emerging artists with roots in Poland, PACIM established the Artist Exchange Program in early 2000. Through partnership with highly reputable art centers in Poland, artists in the U.S. and Poland vie for participation in this prestigious program. Selected artists display their work in galleries, conduct art workshops, network with other artists and museum curators, and serve as “ambassadors” of PACIM.

Outreach

PACIM’s *Dom Dziecka* Fund raises support for disadvantaged children in Poland. Through private support and benefit dinners, PACIM helps orphaned and terminally ill children. From hospices to homes for neglected and troubled youths, PACIM’s donations make a difference in the lives of hundreds of needy children.



Scholarships

Furthering the work of young scholars, PACIM administers a growing scholarship program. Funded by generous donors who want to establish a legacy for Polish heritage and support the academic pursuits of future generations, the program annually awards scholarships to applicants who demonstrate dedication and potential in their studies.

Corporate Expansion

As Poland’s economy continues stabilization and growth, U.S. based companies are expanding in central Europe. PACIM’s Corporate Outreach Program provides training for expats moving to Poland. Formal presentations covering Polish trends, history, education, geography, culture and economy give expats and their families an overview of their new home; while intensive language instruction and tutoring help make their transition smoother.

Publication

PolAm is PACIM’s publication and vehicle for disseminating information about the organization. Unique among publications of cultural groups, *PolAm*’s focus on arts, culture and history renders it a valuable source for the casual reader and scholar.

Getting Involved in PACIM

Volunteering time and making financial contributions are two immediate ways to enter into the work and mission of PACIM.

Volunteering

Local volunteers are always needed for PACIM’s festivals and celebrations. Annual events featuring tastes of Poland’s culinary treasures such as SoupFest or Polish Cafés require many hours and much work. The gala *Bal* is an elegant affair complete with a silent auction, dinner, program and dance. A bit less elbow grease is required, but a keen attention to detail is needed from *Bal* volunteers. All PACIM events are fundraisers to help support programs and outreach.

Contributing

PACIM is a member-driven volunteer organization. Memberships directly support publications and programs. In addition to annual memberships, financial support of PACIM provides donors tax incentives while strengthening the work and mission of a valuable cultural organization. Gifts of cash, appreciated securities and real estate are tax deductible. Outright gifts are gratefully accepted as well as other vehicles such as bequests (wills) or income generating charitable gift annuities. Donors retain the right to restrict contributions to the program of their choice or present for PACIM to use where the greatest need exists.

A return envelope is enclosed for your convenience.

Thank you.

Chew on This!

In the heart of Northeast Minneapolis' Art District, the Northrup King Building is a hive for busy artists. The honey produced by the diverse and talented visual artists spans the spectrum of creativity. Painting, woodworking and sculpting, their mediums and styles reflect their individual passions and personalities.

At the far north end of the building, a set of white sculpted Easter Island-like heads flanks the studio of Jeff Lohaus, the first participant in PACIM's Artist



Jeff Lohaus brings his talent and knowledge of art-based non profits to head PACIM's Artist Exchange Program.

Exchange Program. More than three years ago Lohaus represented the Twin Cities art community in Poland. Through partnership with PACIM and the Ochota Cultural Institute in Warsaw, Lohaus exhibited his sculptures and taught his metal sculpting methods in universities and workshops in Poland.

Today, Lohaus heads PACIM's Artist Exchange Program and is the newest member of the organization's board of directors. His unique work with metal allows him to put bread on his table without sacrificing any creativity. His studio is filled with projects in process, many of which are commissioned pieces. Metal outdoor fire pits are the current mainstay of his income. Small and large scale, wood and gas burning, these fire pits are a vehicle for his talent and render an everyday item into a work of art.

Lohaus' largest piece of work towers above his 6'2" frame. "The Pierogi Project" is an artistic rendering of a *pierogi*



A public sculpture rising more than 17 feet high brings Polish cuisine to a new height.

pierced by a fork. When fully completed, it will bring Polish cuisine to a new height, rising more than 17 feet atop a pedestal of bronze and brick. Through grants and private donations, Lohaus raised \$50,000 of the total \$125,000 needed for the project, which he views as a way to honor his Polish heritage and the neighborhood's Central and Eastern European immigrants.

Tempting the artistic taste buds of the Twin Cities and to help further finance the project, Lohaus produced 7-inch tall *maquettes*. These bite-sized models of the finished product are cast in pewter and also bronze. To satisfy the appetite of the heartier donors of the corporate and business world, Lohaus cast a limited edition of 15-inch tall *maquettes*. A single 51-inch tall model of the project, just 1/4 the size of the planned finished project, is the storefront display at Kramarczuk's Eastern European Deli, drawing attention and interest throughout Northeast Minneapolis.

In the current phase of the creative process, the sculpture's steel and foam frame is covered with oil-based clay which remains pliable, allowing Lohaus to mold and re-shape as needed. His swirling thumbprints and pinky-finger pinches evoke the kitchen work of Polish cooks filling *pierogi* with potatoes, sauerkraut, mushrooms or onions and squeezing the edges to form a tight dumpling.

The next phase will include plaster casts, followed by bronze. Lohaus will ultimately weld the bronze cast sections together to create the final project. A permanent site for "The Pierogi Project" will be the Rain Garden in the 1600 block of Second Street in Northeast Minneapolis. Local businessman Walter Sentryz, who owns the garden and nearby grocery store, is pleased to provide Lohaus' sculpture a home and contribute a venue to display local art.



The Battle of Grunwald

In the Polish Blood

By Dan Schyma

Art and history co-mingle in the blood of Polish people. Perhaps there is no greater example than that of Jan Matejko and many of his most famous paintings. Matejko painted historical scenes in an effort to intensify patriotic feelings in his fellow countrymen. He was not concerned about historical accuracy, but about the historical and philosophical synthesis in his paintings that could inspire patriotism.

Some of his most famous paintings include *Nicolaus Copernicus*, *Jan III Sobieski at the Battle of Vienna*, *Tadeusz Kościuszko at the Battle of Raclawice*, *History of Civilization in Poland*, *Constitution of 3 May 1891*, portraits of Polish kings and the monumental polychrome in St. Mary's Basilica in Kraków. Many of his paintings are stored in the Kraków Academy of Fine Arts, which is named after him and where he served as president for many years. Others are stored in places like the Vatican, Warsaw National Museum, Lublin Museum and the Royal Castle of Warsaw.

Matejko did over 300 oil paintings and several thousand drawings in watercolors. His first group of paintings was directed against the magnates whose lack of patriotism, in Matejko's opinion, caused the fall of Poland. His second group of paintings was dedicated to famous events in Polish

history. *The Battle of Grunwald*, his most famous work, reflects the international acclaim he received as an unrivaled icon of Polish nationalism. This oil painting was among many of his most important paintings hidden during WWII, found and restored after 1945.

On July 15, 1410, in the Battle of Grunwald, German Teutonic Knights were defeated by the King of Poland with assistance from Russians, Lithuanians and Tatars, spelling the beginning of the end for the Teutonic Knights. The Teutonic Knights began as both a military and a nursing order. Their predecessors, the Hospitalers and Templars, served as models for the new order. The Hospitalers were at first a nursing order, and gradually became military; the Templars were always solely military; the Teutonic Knights were, from their inception, both. The Teutonic Knights completed their organization during the siege of Acre, 1189–1191. The German soldiers were suffering from both sickness and wounds, and, as their language was not understood by the French and other European contingents, they were left unattended. To meet their needs, citizens from Bremen and Lübeck provided them with a sort of field hospital to take care of their sick and wounded.

Originally the rules of the order were

very strict. All members lived in a common dormitory and slept on small hard beds. Their meals were meager. Their clothes were plain. All gold, jewelry and costly ornaments were strictly forbidden. They were required to attend daily religious services, and could not leave the convent, nor write or receive letters, without the permission of their superior.

The Duke of Poland, Konrad Mazowiecki, invited the Teutonic Knights into Poland in 1226. By 1230 they had invaded Prussia to Christianize the pagans in what is now Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia. The pagan inhabitants were savage and barbarous in their acts against their civilized neighbors, destroying crops and cattle, burning towns and villages, and murdering the inhabitants in extremely horrific ways, even burning them alive as sacrifices to their gods. By 1308, the Teutonic Knights had become just as vicious as the pagans they had been slaying. Occupying Pomorze, Chełmno, Kujawa, Dobrzyń and Kalisz, that same year they marched on Gdańsk and killed about 10,000 Poles.

In 1384, Jadwiga of Anjou, at about 10 years of age, became the King of Poland. She was the first and only female monarch in the history of Poland. In 1386, she mar-

Continued on page 11

The *belle* of the 1925 Paris Exhibition was

République Polonaise, winning more prizes than any other country. This international exposition of modern industrial and decorative arts brought together thousands of designs from around the world, drew over 16 million visitors, and was the foremost promoter of Art Deco. The brilliance of Polish talent flourished during that era, and Poles embraced the Art Deco style with gusto. A few years before the fist of Stalinism would snuff out much of Poland's artistic production, Polish artists feverishly created world class examples of Art Deco architecture, painting and sculpture.



In answer to the Machine Age and new construction materials, Polish architects created buildings with Art Deco themes which were later imitated in automobiles, radios, graphic arts and cinema. Embracing craft motifs, bold geometric shapes and strict symmetry, architects like Joseph Czajkowski established a reputation for Art Deco projects with his Polish Pavilion at the Paris Exhibition and garnered the Grand Prize for his work.

Toward the end of that decade, architect Marcin Weinfeld created one of Europe's tallest skyscrapers in Warsaw. The Prudential, a symbol of modern Warsaw, used revolutionary concrete and steel frames to reach eighteen stories high. With a modernistic tower finished in Art Deco detail, the building dwarfed all of the city's eight- or nine-story buildings. Polish professors Stefan Bryła and Wenczesław Poniz designed the steel framework, and in 1936 Janusz Groszkowski constructed a large antenna atop the Prudential and began Europe's first television broadcasts in the building.

Artists in Poland's interwar period delighted in new expressions of independence. Painters relished creating *avant garde* and aesthetic pieces that evoked a sense of modernity. One painter of Polish descent who appealed to the tastes of the affluent *bourgeoisie* of the early 20th century, and who completely embraced Art Deco themes, is Tamara Lempicka. Her lifestyle, as well as her work, illustrated the new Bohemian yet glamorous styles of the age.

Born of Polish social elite, Tamara's wealthy and prominent family provided her a life of international study, a taste for elegance and a large dowry. She married Tadeusz Lempicki in St. Petersburg, and in 1917 escaped to Paris where she lived off the sale of family jewels. Formal study of art in Paris brought out her significant

Born Maria Góska in Warsaw, Tamara Lempicka was the first woman artist considered a glamour star.



was alive only in Europe's capital cities and the vanguard of Art Deco sculptors were so impoverished that much of their work could not be cast or carved in lasting materials. The exception was a commission by a wealthy patron, a commercial venture, or, as with Szymanowski's Chopin monument, the result of a prize. Szymanowski's early models for the monument were all done in wood.

The strong artistic connection between Paris and Poland seen in Chopin and Tamara Lempicka continued throughout the Art Deco era. Jean Lambert-Rucki, an *avant-garde* sculptor and graphic artist, left his birth city of Kraków for Paris to pursue painting and sculpting. A child prodigy, he made his early living on the streets of Kraków making portraits of the city's *bourgeoisie*. In Paris, he connected with another Kraków native and artist, Moise Kisling, and soon began exhibiting his work in well-established Parisian salons.

Lambert-Rucki's work bridged many different styles. He painted Cubist cityscapes and was highly influenced by the tribal art of Africa, both of which translated well into his prodigious sculptures. He also pioneered Modern Religious Art and some of his sculpted crucifix depictions remain highly sought after artistic pieces on today's world market.

Among Lambert-Rucki's greatest contributions to the Art Deco era is his collaborative work with furniture designer Jean Dunand. Their designs for lacquered furniture produced pieces at the height of the Art Deco movement. Using gold leaf and mother of pearl, they transcended an item's functionality, transforming it into an exquisite work of art. Great and elegant French ocean liners incorporated several of their works into their design, thus gaining the ships the moniker of "floating palaces."

The Art Deco movement in Poland remains one of the country's highest creative moments. Its influence permeated graphic art at the time and still does today in Polish poster art. Appealing to high and low brow audiences, the bold colors and lines and geometric shapes of Polish poster art repeat the art movement popular a century ago.



Top: Lempicka's *The Polish Girl*. Middle: 1925 Art Deco poster advertising Poland at the Paris Exhibition; Bottom: Polish Pavilion designed by Joseph Czajkowski won Grand Prize at the Paris Exhibition

talent, and friendships with Picasso and other artists gave her exclusive exposure in the salons of Paris and Poland.

Underscoring the *joie de vivre* of the Roaring 20's, Lempicka's paintings leaned toward intimate portraits and nudes. Sharp contrasts in light, bold colors, defined outlines and curvilinear forms imbued her paintings with Art Deco styling. She remains the most prolific female painter of the Art Deco era.

An early expression of Art Deco sculpture and one of Poland's most recognizable *pomniki* is the Fryderyk Chopin monument in Łazienki Park. Created by Władysław Szymanowski at the waxing of Art Deco and waning of Art Nouveau, the iconic sculpture's creation was a result of a competition by the city of Warsaw to honor the Polish born composer who found his creative muse in France. At the time it was created, Art Deco's influence

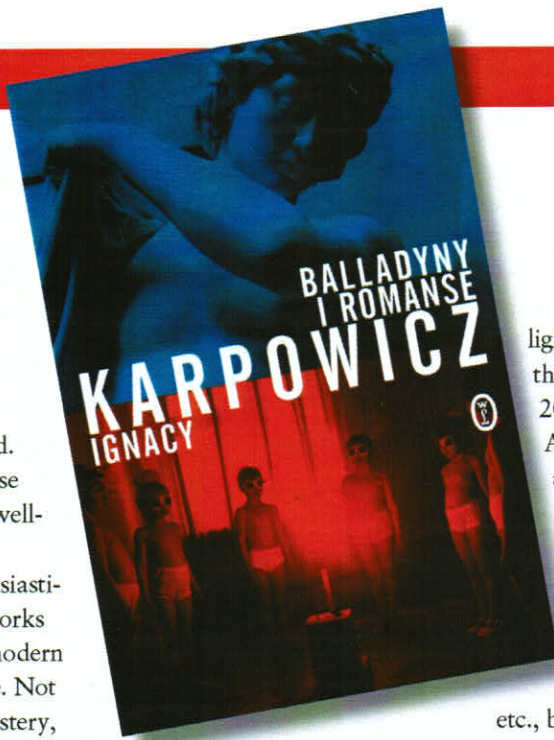
Cover Art

Finished with your reading? Good, because we have just acquired straight from Poland. random books. These are the past few years, well-winners by authors respected and enthusiastic. These are literary works under the label of modern literature. Yes. Literature. Not crime, romance, mystery, literature. I am not going to write about the content of these books, as it will take me some time to read them, after which I can share my impressions, opinions and recommendations. I am going to write about what I see — the covers.

How often do we pick up a book, judging it by its cover? Quite often. Publishers should, and do, realize that the cover sells the book. As they try to reach out to the readers to please, tease and seduce them with the cover, they should also impress, challenge and amaze them. The cover of a book is an art. OK, it should be an art. When I am deciding to buy a book, spend an average of \$20, devote 3–4 hours to reading it, have it in my library, on my night table or shelf, I want to look at something that will satisfy my hunger for esthetics. I want something that will beckon me to open it again and read it for a second time. I want something that will compel me to keep the book on my table after having read it a few times because the cover is so beautiful. Yes, it is a challenge to create a great book cover, but definitely worth trying.

I have to admit, the 20 books the library just received is a good looking pile. A new comprehensive biography of Czesław Miłosz by A. Franaszek, *Tajny dziennik* ('Secret Diary') by Miron Białoszewski, or *Kronos* by Witold Gombrowicz — all hard covers with beautiful soft-toned photographs of the writers. Then we have a few titles by Wydawnictwo WAB, Archipelagi series, and they usually do a great job. *Saturn* by Jacek Dehnel shows us one of Goya's strong black paintings as a warning of the atmosphere of psychological tension. The cover of *Balzakiana* by the same author is actually not very impressive, but chaotic and unclear about its goal. One of my favorites is a very elegant collection of essays by Mariusz Szczygiel, *Láska nebeská*. The title, which means 'love of heavens,' is kept in Czech. The Czech word sound is supposed to put you in a good mood, and I think the whole cover does. The small format of the book, its clean, fresh look, and an illustration of a happy bird and red heart promise fun, eloquent essays that I want to read. If I had to pick one, I would take the cover of *Balladyny i romanse* by Ignacy Karpowicz. There are two photographs on the cover. At the top is a statue of a Greek god and below it is a group of children in their underwear standing around a candle wearing dark glasses — as if summoning the spirits. It is a brilliant way to depict that the book may be about the relationship of gods and humans, spiritual and material. The backgrounds, blue on top, and red on the bottom — perhaps heaven and hell, evoking Dante's world? I am expecting a lot from this book. The cover captivates me.

Krystyna Borgen brings her years of experience as a publishing professional to purchasing and cataloging materials for the PACIM Library.



light summer read—the PACIM Library 20 new books. And these are not are 'the best' of received award who are highly cally received. that would go Polish litera- bestsellers, not etc., but high quality

write about the content of these books, as

New Books in Polish at the PACIM Library

1. Tuli Magdalena. *Włoskie szpikli*
2. Dehnel Jacek. *Balzakiana*
3. Dehnel Jacek. *Saturn*
4. Franaszek Andrzej. *Miłosz. biografia*
5. Twardoch Szczepan. *Morfina*
6. Karpowicz Ignacy. *Ballady i romanse*
7. Herling-Grudzinski Gustaw. *Wędrowiec cmentarny*
8. Gombrowicz Witold. *Kronos*
9. Ryłski Eustachy. *Obok julii*
10. Markowski Michał Paweł. *Słońce, możliwość, radość. eseje*
11. Kamiński Jarosław. *Rozwiązła*
12. Białoszewski Miron. *Tajny dziennik*
13. Jaruzelska Monika. *Towarzyszka panienka*
14. Urbanek Mariusz. *Brzechwa nie dla dzieci*
15. Cygler Hanna. *Tryb warunkowy*
16. Cygler Hanna. *Deklinacja męska/ żeńska*
17. Cygler Hanna. *Przyszły niedokony*
18. Szczygiel Mariusz. *Láska nebeská*
19. Zaremba Maciej. *Polski hydraulik i inne opowieści ze szwecji*
20. Tyrmand Leopold. *Życie towarzyskie i uczuciowe*

PACIM Library

43 Main St SE, Ste 228
Minneapolis, MN 55414
Hours: Sundays 1 to 4 pm
or by appointment

HAPPENINGS

Local

November 10

PACIM Annual Meeting

PACIM will hold an Annual Meeting at 1 pm at the Institute, 43 Main St. SE, Suite 228, Minneapolis. Agenda items include voting for new directors and an update on the organization's growth, events and plans for the coming year. Light refreshments will be served.

Healing Qualities of Amber

Attend a free informative presentation by one of the country's leading experts and importer of genuine amber harvested from the Baltic Sea. A select group of amber products will be available for purchase and light refreshments will be served. Sponsored by PACIM, the program is from 2-3 pm at the Institute, 43 Main St. SE, Suite 228, Minneapolis. Reservations requested at www.pacim.org or at (612) 378-9291.

December 8

Wigilia

This traditional benefit dinner for PACIM's *Dom Dziecka* Children's Fund to support disadvantaged youths in Poland will be held at the Gasthof zur Gemutlichkeit Restaurant, 2300 University Ave. NE, Minneapolis. Details and registration at www.pacim.org.

January 10

PACIM's Polish Film Night

Drop in to the PACIM Library every second Friday for a contemporary Polish film with English subtitles. Film begins at 7 pm followed by optional discussion and refreshments. The program begins on January 10 with the international award winning film *80 Million*. Free and open to PACIM members and friends. No reservations required.

State/Regional

November 26

Vintage Poster Art Auction

The Polish Museum of America in Chicago will host a special event to benefit the organization. Reproduction vintage Polish poster art from the museum's private collection for sale. *Hors d'oeuvres* and cocktails are included in the event. 6-9 pm. 111 W. Kinzie, Chicago. Details and registration at www.polishmuseumofamerica.org.

December 7

Oplatki-Winona

The Polish Museum of Winona celebrates a Polish Christmas tradition with a meal, carols and the sharing of *oplatki*, a simple white wafer which is broken and passed along with simple blessings and good wishes. Free and open to the public. For details visit www.polishmuseumwinona.org.

Healing Qualities of Amber

Attend a free informative presentation by one of the country's leading experts and importer of genuine Amber harvested from the Baltic Sea.



Presenter: Sean McLaughlin, Co-founder of Baltic Imports

Date/Time: Sunday, November 10, 2013, 2-3 pm

Location: Polish American Cultural Institute
43 Main St. SE, Suite 228
Minneapolis, MN 55414

Reserve a seat at www.PACIM.org or by calling 612-378-9291.

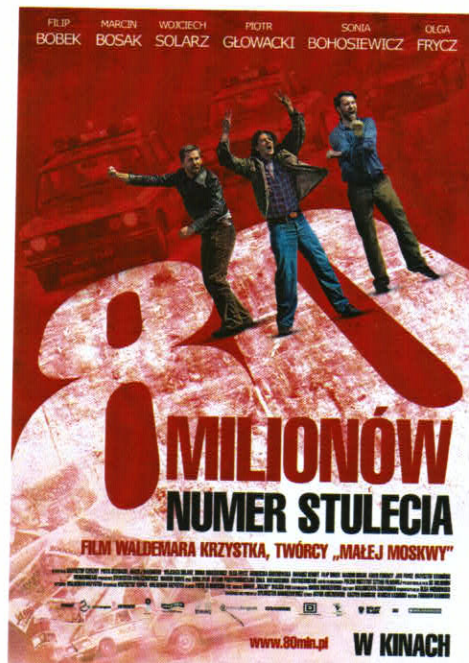
A select group of amber products will be available for purchase after the presentation.

Light refreshments will be served.

Event sponsored by the Polish American Cultural Institute of Minnesota (PACIM), a 501(c)3 organization promoting Polish culture, history and traditions.

Used for centuries as a powerful medicinal tool, Amber remains a highly sought out alternative healing force.

Rich in natural Succinic Acid, Amber can be ground and used in compounds, oils, or burnt as a natural pain reliever. Worn close to the skin, its powerful anesthetic attributes are released by body warmth. From teething in babies to arthritis in the elderly, Amber is a natural solution. Come learn how to bring the healing qualities of Amber into your life and body.



Only **12.5%** of Polish schools are prepared to admit 6-year-old students. After the Education Ministry promoted a reform to lower the school age, nearly 80% of schools failed to meet the required safety and hygiene standards.

Movie star **Sharon Stone** has been awarded the Peace Summit Award for her aid to HIV/AIDS victims. Presented at the 13th World Summit of Nobel Peace Laureates in Warsaw in October, the award and event are sponsored by the Lech Wałęsa Institute.

Poland's average **GDP growth** is on the decline. Estimated to reach 2.5% between 2013–2017, the growth rate will be down from 3.6% in 2008–2012 and 4.4% in 2003–2007.

Poland's **soccer** coach, Waldemar Fornalik, was dismissed following the team's failure to qualify for next year's World Cup in Brazil. In an official statement, the Polish Football Federation said, "Fornalik has ceased to carry out the functions of a national team coach [after] more than one year of work with the national team."

The Legend Continues

Last July, in Gliwice, Poland, road construction crews uncovered several graves. The area where the crew was digging had once been a gallows site, so the discovery of dead bodies was not that surprising. Also, construction companies are accustomed to finding WWII remains. However, these graves indicated that there had been a ritualized execution of vampires. The bodies had been decapitated, and the heads were buried between their legs with a stone placed on top. This practice was designed to ensure that the dead stayed dead. Archaeologists have stated that while it's still too early to determine the age of the bones, they could possibly date to the mid-16th century.

There has long been fear of the dead terrorizing the living in Slavic countries and elsewhere and it is not uncommon to discover these graves of the "undead" in Eastern Europe. In the Slavic legend, spirits of the deceased could appear at will, taking the form of an animal or a human. It was believed that these undead would wander around for 40 days before entering the eternal afterlife. During this time the spirit could enter a corpse. This legend indicates that the vampire is an unclean spirit possessing a decomposing body, and needs the blood of the living to maintain its existence.

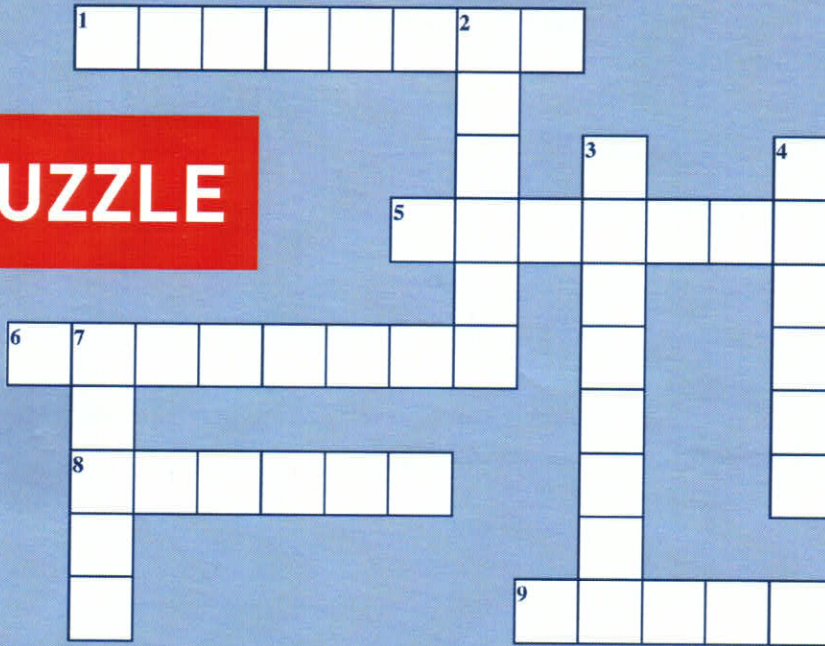
Cultures dealt with suspected vampires with a variety of internment methods: decapitation, steel rods or a silver bullet through the heart, etc. Scientists believe that these beliefs sprang up because people did not understand the decomposition process, debilitating diseases such as tuberculosis, or the progression of mental illness. Also, accusing an individual of being a vampire was a common way of providing a scapegoat for otherwise unexplainable events.

The concept of vampires has been around for centuries, even before Christianity. Its roots date back to ancient Egypt and Greece, spreading through the Balkans into Eastern Europe and ultimately the United States. There are records indicating that vampire burials occurred in Poland in 1914 (Stare Mierzvice, Masovia); and archaeologists advise that vampire burial practices still exist in remote villages in Eastern Europe. As recently as 2011, the Catholic Church held a symposium in Poland examining the current fascination with vampirism.

The discovery of these graves is valuable because they provide insight into the living patterns, beliefs and internment processes of earlier periods of life in Eastern Europe.



PUZZLE



Across

- 1 Matejko's *The Battle of* _____
- 5 Famous Polish painter
- 6 Construction site in Poland unearthed graves of _____
- 8 New PACIM librarian
- 9 Polish American Cultural Institute of Minnesota

Down

- 2 Newest member of PACIM Board of Directors
- 3 Art Deco's prolific female painter
- 4 Country which won Grand Prize at 1925 Paris Exhibition
- 7 Subject of PACIM's November guest presenter

July/August 2013 Answers

Across: 2. Kolakowski, 5. Lu, 6. Strucz, 7. Sto Lat, 8. TCPF, 9. Mary
 Down: 1. Popieluszko, 3. Jasnagora, 4. August

Blood *Continued from page 5*

ried the Grand Duke Władysław Jogaila of Lithuania, who was nearly forty at the time. Jogaila was baptized and took the name of Władysław Jagiełło, and the joint state known as the Kingdom of Poland and the Grand Duchy of Lithuania was formed. With the conversion of Lithuania to Christianity, the Teutonic Knights no longer had an excuse to crusade against Lithuania. But the source of conflict between Poland and the Teutonic Knights, Poland's desire for access to the Baltic Sea, remained.

Towards the end of June, 1410, the great battle at Grunwald finally began. The Teutonic Order, under Ulrich von Jungingen, had superior forces. But a Polish contingent crossed a pontoon bridge built secretly over the Wisła at Czerwińsk and, combined with

the Lithuanians, some Tatars and Ruthenians, they outflanked the much larger military force of the Teutonic Knights. The German Knights were on the open plain, while the Poles and their allies were hidden in the shade of the woods. Waiting for more detachments, Jagiełło delayed battle by having a Holy Mass held twice. Baking in the July sun, the Grand Master pulled back his knights twice to entice Jagiełło to engage in battle. In a decisive all-day battle on July 15, 1410, Jagiełło won a complete victory and Grand Master Ulrich von Jungingen was among the dead. The Teutonic Knights were on a decline from which they never recovered. By 1517, Martin Luther's Reformation had begun. Luther poured contempt upon the rules of the order and advised the Grand Master Albert to break away from the order and marry. In 1525,

German Restaurant

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 Fri-Sat 4-11; Closed Mon

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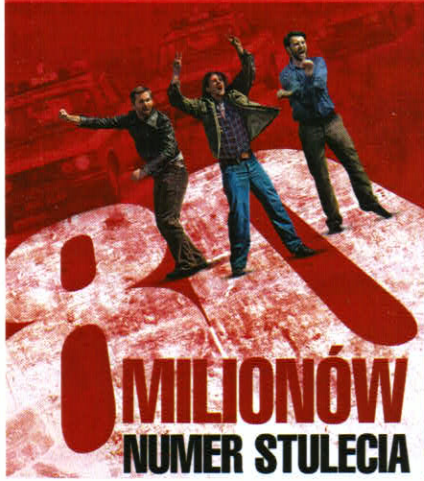
612.232.9151
 Rybakas@aol.com

Albert met the King of Poland in Kraków and formally resigned and married. The order maintained its feeble existence until 1809 when Napoleon formally abolished it.

Perhaps Jan Matejko's greatest painting, *The Battle of Grunwald*, wasn't historically accurate, but it was inspirational. Since Poland's birth in 966, through the continued invasion by neighboring countries and the partitions that eliminated it from the map of Europe for 123 years, the love of country and the arts has flowed in the veins of the Poles.

Polish Film Night

January 10



7 pm

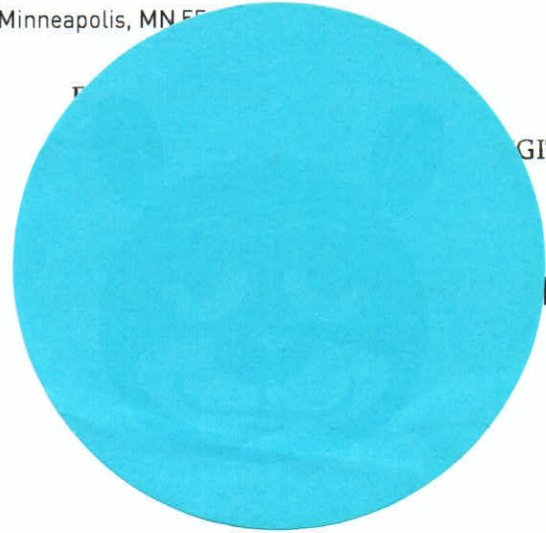
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Polish American Cultural Institute of Minnesota
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WIGILIA

A Polish Christmas Eve Dinner Benefiting Polish Orphans

Sunday, December 8

Gasthof zur Gemutlichkeit Restaurant
2300 University Ave NE, Minneapolis

Join PACIM for this community celebration featuring the
breaking of *opłatek* and singing of *kolędy*.

Social hour begins at 5:30 pm followed by a traditional meal
of pickled herring, cucumbers in sour cream, beet salad,
mushroom soup, *pierogi*, walleye fish, mashed potatoes,
cheesecake, gingerbread and poppyseed cake.

Reservations and advance ticket purchase are necessary.

RSVP by December 4 at www.pacim.org or call 612-379-9485.


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