



Welcome to the 2016
POLISH HERITAGE FESTIVAL



2016 Featured Band:
The Dixie Company from Poznań, Poland

2016 Featured Cities:

HISTORIC CAPITALS OF POLAND

Gniezno, Poznań, Kraków, Płock, Warsaw

Polish American Congress

Northern California Division

Festival Sponsor

Celebrating & Sharing Our Polish Heritage

The Polish American Congress State Division – Since 1944
Northern California Division (NCD) – Since 1968

The goals of Congress are to:

- ❖ Support Poland in times of need
- ❖ Preserve cultural heritage and ethnic identity
- ❖ Uphold the image of Polish-Americans

Please join us! Keep Congress alive and successful!

Success in meeting the challenges facing Polish-Americans today means staying active and working collaboratively. We must adapt to changing times and the aspirations of today's Polish-Americans. We need YOU!

Your presence is the key!

Join the **Polish-American Congress**
Northern California Division

<http://www.pacnorcal.org>



FESTIVAL CO-SPONSORS

The Polish Society of California/PNA Lodge 7

<http://www.polishclubsf.org/PolishSocietyOfCalifornia.htm>

Founded by Polish California pioneers in 1863, the Society celebrated its 150th Anniversary in 2013. Since 1880 the Society has belonged to the Polish National Alliance as Lodge 7. The Polish National Alliance, popularly known as PNA or the Alliance, is the largest of all ethnically-based fraternal insurance benefit societies in this country.

The Polish Club Inc., San Francisco

<http://www.PolishClubSF.org>

The Polish Club (Dom Polski) in San Francisco's Mission District (3040 22nd Street) boasts three member societies, which held their first joint meeting in 1925. The mission of the Polish Club is to serve as a center for the propagation of Polish culture, art, language and community. The Club building was acquired in 1926 and is used today for Polish cultural events and community events for our City friends.

The Polonian Cultural and Pastoral Center, Sacramento

<http://www.poloniasacramento.com/>

The Polonian Cultural and Pastoral Center (PCPC) in Sacramento was formally established in October 1985. The Center opened in 1991 and the Chapel of **Our Lady of Czestochowa** was consecrated by the Bishop of the Diocese of Sacramento that year. The Polonian Cultural and Pastoral Center serves Polish Catholics in the Sacramento area. The original members were Polish immigrants who had been activists in Poland's Solidarity movement. The Center organizes many events throughout the year such as picnics, entertainment, dancing, dinners and other social gatherings. The Center supports the local chapter of Polish Scouts and offers Polish language classes for children.

Twin Pines Community Center, Belmont



POLISH HERITAGE FESTIVAL

Join The Greater Bay Area's Top Polish Festival

- DANCE** to an Award-Winning Jazz Band from Poland
- WATCH** dazzling Polish folk dancing
- SAVOR** mouthwatering Polish Cuisine
- ENJOY** the best Polish Beers and Wine
- EXPLORE** our 1000 Year Historical Display
- DELIGHT** in the 1st Jointly-Sponsored Festival
- VOLUNTEER** and Support the Polish Community
- CELEBRATE** Polish Traditions with Friends

HAVE FUN! BRING THE KIDS!!!



WIELKIE DZIEKI!

Tym wszystkim, którzy wytrwali razem do końca we wspólnym wysiłku, w poszukiwaniu dróg do wzajemnego zrozumienia, wzajemnego szacunku i skutecznej współpracy, i którzy dokonali tego, że wreszcie! – Festiwal, WSPÓLNY FESTIWAL - wydarzył się

SERDECZNE DZIĘKI!

Za odwagę w podjęciu tego wysiłku, za zdolność do znajdowania nowych rozwiązań i umiejętność spojrzenia „inaczej”, za niezwykłą ofiarność, i w końcu – zrobienie czegoś, czego nigdy dotąd tutaj nie było

STOKROTNE DZIĘKI!

Więc sobie teraz wzajemnie - ci wszyscy, którzy brali udział w przygotowaniach i ci teraz działający w trakcie festiwalu w jakikolwiek sposób, na każdym stanowisku i w jakimkolwiek miejscu, tak, WSZYSCY! – teraz sobie nawzajem

GRATULUJMY i CIESZYMY SIĘ!

Nietypowe te podziękowania, bo i taki nasz festiwal: i sobie, i Wam życząc

STO LAT - VIVAT POLONIA!

**THANK YOU to ALL our participants:
SPONSORS, ADVERTISERS, DONORS & VOLUNTEERS!
THANK YOU to our invaluable ORGANIZERS,
ARTISTS, MUSICIANS, & VENDORS!**

FEATURED ENTERTAINERS

We are proud to share local & guest talent along with our featured entertainment *from Poland!*

The DIXIE COMPANY, from Poznań, Poland!

<http://www.dixiecompany.pl>

Krzysztof Zaremba, trombone; **Jakub Marszałek**, trumpet; **Rafał Kubale**, clarinet; **Mariusz Gajdziel**, bass; **Wojciech Warszawski**, vocal, banjo, guitar; **Piotr Soroka**, drums; **Bogdon Ciesielski**, piano



The Dixie Company is a traditional jazz band from Poland from the city of Poznań. They are delighted to be performing at the Polish Heritage Festival and will be playing on the main stage throughout the day. Since its formation in 1993, the Dixie Company Jazz Band has given hundreds of concerts and taken part in high-profile events and festivals in Poland and other European countries. For the last five years, the Dixie Company has successfully organized the Traditional Jazz Festival in Poznań, Poland. Their fast-moving shows leave audiences totally exhilarated. The band's strong "front line" and the solid rhythm section combine to create enjoyable and swinging traditional jazz. They are renowned for packed rooms and standing ovations as they deliver lively New-Orleans-style jazz that bridges two cultures. With over five CDs to enjoy, please sample their songs on their website.

Prior to their appearance at the Polish Heritage Festival, the Dixie Company and Diane Davidson performed together at multiple concerts in Poland, then at the International Dixieland Festival in Dresden, Germany, followed by performances at the Sacramento Music Festival.

The Dixie Company and the festival organizers are grateful to the Consulate General of the Republic of Poland in Los Angeles for its support


American Jazz Singer, **Diane Davidson**





The Dixie Company will be joined on stage by guest vocalist Diane Davidson. She is more than your typical American Jazz Singer. With musical influences including Rhythm and Blues, Opera, and Broadway, her versatile voice has been described as soulful, sultry, and expressive. Her brilliant stage presence is entertaining and engaging. Born into a musical family in Indiana, Diane played her first professional gig at the early age of ten. Since then, Diane's career has been mainly in the USA, although she has performed out of the country on cruise ships. She lives in Northern California, home of the internationally acclaimed Sacramento Jazz Festival, where she was discovered and adopted by the Dixie Company.


Historic Capitals of Poland


 Gniezno (10th century–1038)


 Poznań (10th century–1038)


 Kraków (1038-1079)


 Płock (1079-1138)


 Kraków (1138-1290)

 Poznań (1290-1296)

 Kraków (1296-1795)

 Warsaw (1596-1795)

 Duchy of Warsaw (1807-1815)

 Warsaw (since 1918)

Lp.	Siedziba	Lata
1.	 Poznań /  Gniezno	ok. 940-1039/1040
2.	 Kraków	1039/1040-1079
3.	 Płock	1079-1138
4.	 Kraków	1138-1290
5.	 Poznań	1290-1296
6.	 Kraków	1296- 1795
7.	 Warszawa	1815-1831 1918-1939
8.	 Lublin	1944-1945 (tymczasowy ośrodek władzy)
9.	 Warszawa	od 1945, konstytucyjnie od 1952 roku.

POLES IN CALIFORNIA

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Please see our Festival poster exhibit

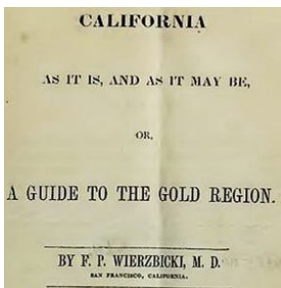
Polish California: From Pioneers to Silicon Valley

November 2013 marked **the 150th anniversary** of the founding of **The Polish Society of California**. The occasion was observed by a grand celebration at the **Fairmont Hotel in San Francisco**, a venue chosen in part because it was there that some of the **first meetings of the United Nations** were held in **1945**. Poland had not been invited to participate, an irony not unnoticed by at least one distinguished UN guest who, as will be revealed below, ensured that Poland would not be entirely forgotten.

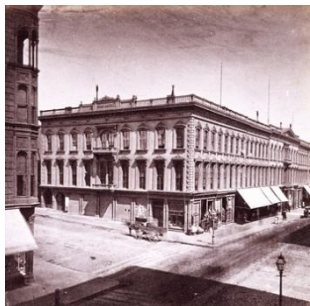
But that year, the event was not a meeting but a celebration aptly titled **"From Pioneers to Silicon Valley,"** providing perfect bookends for the multi-volume history of Poles in California. Those first pioneers were talented and exciting people: **writers, cartographers, physicians, lawyers, engineers, businessmen** and, of course, **the celebrated actress, Helena Modjeska**.

Today, there is a strong Polish presence in Silicon Valley. Along the way **Andrzej Poniatowski**, the great-nephew of the last king of Poland, brought **the first hydroelectric power lines to the Bay Area**, established the **Sierra Railroad Company**, and formed the **Standard Electric Co.**, now **Pacific Gas & Electric**; Modjeska's son, **Ralph Modjeski**, became **one of America's greatest bridge builders**; he played a key role in early designs of the SF-Oakland Bay Bridge. The "Polanders" threw themselves wholeheartedly into American life, grateful for the opportunities afforded them but also remembering the loss of freedom in their homeland that sent them into exile. One of the first was **Feliks Paweł Wierzbicki, M.D.**, a prominent member of the California Medical Society who is best known for **writing the first book published in English in California -- California As It Is and As It May Be** (1849).

That year (shortly before California's admission to the union), **Aleksander Zakrzewski (ex-Polish officer)** drew one of **the early "official" maps of San Francisco** that hung for a time in the Mayor's Office.



In May 1863, the Polish pioneers in California formed the first Polish organization on the west coast, inspired by the January 1863 Uprising against Russia by the citizens of Poland. Headed by **Kazimierz Bielawski**, a civil engineer and surveyor, and five executive officers, among them a farmer, three merchants, and



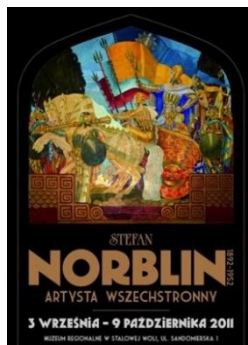
the rabbi from Congregation Beth Israel, these men were determined to assist the countrymen of their birth to regain their freedom. Monthly meetings took place at **the Russ House** at 235 Montgomery Street. The **Russ family** (Riensi) arrived in California during the gold rush; Russ became **one of the City's most respected assayers**.

Having established a Society, these patriotic pioneers quickly convened a **“Grand Mass Meeting in Favor of Polish Freedom and Nationality.”** Held at Platt’s Music Hall, the convocation was attended by civic leaders and dignitaries -- a “who’s who” of 1863 California that included three future mayors, two future governors, two future U.S. senators, the publishers and editors of four daily newspapers, and legislators, industrialists, bankers, and merchants too numerous to mention.

It was a dynamic and colourful community. One of them, **Captain Rudolf Korwin Piotrowski**, co-founder of the Polish Society of California, was the **inspiration for Henryk Sienkiewicz’s Trilogy character, Zagłoba**. **Colonel J.C Zabriskie, the first Sacramento City Attorney, raised funds for the Polish uprising**, as did **Charles Meyer** who belonged to both the Polish Society of California and the first Hebrew Benevolent Society. In 1882, the Polish Society printed in local newspapers a **condemnation of the anti-Semitic persecutions** then taking place in Russia.

As the years went by, the Poles assimilated into the mainstream of American society. Immigration waned during the early part of the 19th century, not to be resumed in significant numbers until after World War II.

Among the first post-war immigrants was **Stefan Norblin** (whose **Art Deco** paintings in pre-war Poland and whose wartime paintings in India have recently been rediscovered and celebrated in exhibitions and film); Norblin settled in San Francisco with his wife, the popular Polish actress, **Lena Żelichowska**.



Learn more about the Polish Pioneers in California:

<http://www.polishclubsf.org/FairmontSlides.pdf>

<http://www.polishclubsf.org/150%20Years%20Polish%20Society%20of%20California.pdf>

<http://www.polishclubSF.org/PolishSocietyOfCalifornia.htm>

<http://www.polishclubSF.org/Newspapers.htm>

<http://www.polishclubsf.org/PolesCalifornia.pdf>

Some Polish-Americans moved to California as well, among them **Warren Winiarski**. A Chicagoan by birth, Winiarski had gone to Italy in the 1960s to study Machiavelli and returned to America inspired to make his own wine. Soon after, he moved to the Napa Valley, north of San Francisco. There he tasted a wine that gave him his “Eureka” moment: it had what he described as both a regional and a universal character. Within four years he produced a red wine, *a Cabernet Sauvignon, which won top honors at the historic Judgment of Paris in 1976*. Nobody expected a California wine to beat out the French, least of all the French judges themselves. In a blind tasting, Winiarski’s **Stag’s Leap Cabernet Sauvignon** won, and the French had to live with their judgment – which they did, but not without sour grapes. And so it was that Warren Winiarski – surely a name destined for just this kind of victory – established his **Stag’s Leap Wine Cellars** on par with the world’s best, and *put California wines on the map*. It’s doubtful that you could buy a bottle of 1973 Stag’s Leap Cabernet Sauvignon these days but you can have a look at one at the **Smithsonian National Museum of American History**.



And history moves on. The anniversary celebration was well attended, including a contingent of the new Polish pioneers, the **engineers of Silicon Valley**. The celebratory crowd drank a toast to the many generations of Poles in California, and to those still to come. *Sto lat!*



And so, 68 years after the historic meeting of the United Nations that had excluded Poland, the Fairmont Hotel was the site of a much happier

gathering of a new wave of “Polanders.” Once again both the American and the Polish national anthems were heard, and it was time to recall *the man who had not remained silent in 1945*. It was none other than the **great pianist, Artur Rubinstein** who had been asked to play at the inaugural concert. As he subsequently wrote in his memoir, he was acutely conscious of Poland’s absence, and deeply distressed:



“I walked on the stage, quite composed but with my heart beating... to play the Star-Spangled Banner [as required]... When I finished, I stood up to announce my first piece and something strange happened; a blind fury took hold of me. I addressed the audience in a loud, angry voice. **In this hall where the great nations gather to make a better world, I miss the flag of Poland, for which this cruel war was fought.** And now — I shouted — I shall play the Polish anthem.” “I played with a resounding impact and very slowly, and repeated the last phrase with a resounding forte. The audience stood up as one man when I finished and gave me a great ovation.”

LOCAL & GUEST TALENT



ŁOWICZANIE POLISH FOLK ENSEMBLE OF SAN FRANCISCO

Łowiczanie is a group of skilled & dedicated dancers, singers and musicians who present traditional music, song and dance from Poland's historic territory and diverse peoples, in exquisite museum-quality costumes. The Ensemble, now in its 40th season, stages vibrant professional-quality programs for concerts, festivals, school programs, and special public and private events. The Polish Club in San Francisco has been the "home" of Łowiczanie since 1975, when the group was founded by Krystyna Chciuk with support at the outset from the Polish National Alliance and Polam Federal Credit Union. Membership is open to all interested persons for Tuesday-night "próba" (practice) at the Polish Club, 3040 22nd Street.



JOHN PAUL II SCHOOL OF POLISH LANGUAGE

The John Paul II School of Polish Language was established in 1967 by the Polish-American Educational Committee of San Francisco (PAEC). In addition to studying the Polish language, history and culture, students who attend the school have the unique opportunity to learn and perform traditional Polish dances. The Polish School children's dance group performs regularly at various Bay Area cultural festivals. Classes are held on select Saturdays at the United Methodist Church, 1543 Sunnyside Avenue, Walnut Creek. For more information, including enrollment information, please visit their website at: <http://polishschool.org/> and Facebook page: <https://www.facebook.com/pages/John-Paul-II-School-of-Polish-Language/>



SOKOŁY – A Łowiczanie children's dance ensemble

Sokoły (Polish Falcons) -- a team of young performers who present traditional dances and songs of Poland, who work on various art projects, and learn about Polish language, history and customs, in a light-hearted and child-friendly atmosphere. Classes are held on Saturdays, 2-4pm in Chapel Hall at Messiah Lutheran Church, 1835 Valota Road in Redwood City.
Tel: 408.838.1178; Email: info@sokolydancegroup.org; Facebook: SokolyDanceGroup

KUZYNİ POLISH STREET FOLK BAND

Kuzyni (cousins) is a group of musical enthusiasts established in 2013 who perform at various Polish events in the San Francisco Bay Area. Combining a broad range of instrumental and vocal talent, the musical style of this joyful, collaborative band could be loosely described as "street folk." The group's musical material includes pieces that span 80 years of Polish hits and popular songs.



Read more about our Entertainment and Artists' Biographies at: <http://www.polcafestival.com>

To fully appreciate the story of the first Poles who arrived in California it is helpful to understand some Polish history. The story of Poland is a tale of long stretches of foreign rule, and repeated attempts by Poles to evict foreign occupiers and to reclaim self-rule. **Poland was invaded, or fought for freedom, 43 times between 1600 and 1845.**

The arrival of the Slavs on the land known today as Poland gave rise to the Piast dynasty and the adoption of Christianity in **966** – the year when Poland is considered to have been “born” as a nation. The next great dynasty began when the **Grand Duke Jagiello** of Lithuania married Poland’s **Queen Jadwiga** who **ruled Poland with the full powers of a King**. Jadwiga and Jagiello continued to rule together as co-equals. This union of the Crowns eventually led to a full political union of the two states, subsequently known as the **Polish Lithuanian Commonwealth**, in 1569.

The Commonwealth, often referred to as the **First Polish Republic** (their **kings were not absolute monarchs** as elsewhere in Europe, but were elected and responsible to the Senate) was the largest and most populous state in 16th and 17th century Europe spanning some 390,000 square miles and with a multi-ethnic and multi-religious population of 11 million at its peak. It was **known for religious tolerance**, as exemplified by **King Zygmunt Augustus** who



stated that he was the King of the people, but not of their conscience. Uninvolved in Europe’s religious wars, Poland was a refuge for many people persecuted because of their religion. Jews found not only refuge, as they were expelled from other European countries, but were given royal protection by the **Statute of Kalisz** (1264), and in the mid-16th century were granted community autonomy with the establishment of the **Council of Four Lands**, an exemplary treatment of a minority even by modern standards.

The **Polish Constitution of May 3rd 1791** was the first codified constitution in Europe and second only to the United States. It was the formal expression of Poland’s long history of tolerance and love of liberty, justice and honor. Traditionally, on or about May 3rd, the City of San Francisco celebrates Polish American Friendship and Heritage Day at a flag raising ceremony at City Hall, organized in years past by the Polish American Congress and now by the SF-Kraków Sister Cities organization. Friends of Poland join Polish-Americans at an annual concert in Golden Gate Park in honor of Constitution Day sponsored by the Polish American Congress, Polish Veterans, and Łowicanie Polish Folk Ensemble of San Francisco.

The Partitions: The Russian Empire, the Kingdom of Prussia and Habsburg Austria -- all ruled by absolute monarchs -- collaborated in the destruction of Poland and divided the territory among themselves in three successive partitions: **1772, 1793** and finally in **1795**. Despite many attempts to regain their independence, including the final one led by Tadeusz Kościuszko (ironically a man who helped America win its freedom), Poland was **partitioned** in 1795 and the Commonwealth ceased to exist. Thus, **three times in the second half of the 18th century Poland lost its sovereignty** by territorial seizures from neighboring countries. The Ottoman Empire was the only major country that did not recognize the partitions of Poland.



Poland regained its independence as the **Second Polish Republic** in **1918** -- November 11th marking Poland’s Independence Day. That year, **President Wilson** had proclaimed his

support for a free Poland, with access to the sea, in his famous Fourteen Points. **Józef Piłsudski** (Chief of State) played a major role in creating the 1918 **Second Republic of Poland**. For only a short 21 years Poles enjoyed their long-sought-for freedom.

Between 1939 to 1989, Poles were forbidden to celebrate National Independence Day. After the collapse of the socialist/communist government, the holiday gained particular significance.



In August 1939, Nazi Germany and the Soviet Union signed the **Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact** that included a secret agreement to collaborate in the invasion, partition and occupation of Poland. With staggering brutality, Hitler and Stalin oversaw the destruction of cultural and educational institutions, and arrests, deportations, enslavement, torture and the execution of millions of Polish civilians. In response, the **Poles fielded the largest and most determined resistance in occupied Europe**. **Poland fought alongside the allies in Norway, North Africa, Italy, France, Belgium and the Netherlands, distinguished itself with its air force (The Polish 303 Fighter Squadron was the highest scoring squadron), had a small but effective navy, and contributed superb intelligence, including the first Enigma machine.** Without sufficient help from the Allies, however, their resistance, including the **Warsaw Uprising of 1944**, was doomed.

In total, **Poland lost six million citizens during the Second World War** – three million of whom were Jews. **All of Poland was annexed or occupied during WWII by Germans or Russians.** Helping Jews was punishable by death to entire families with at least a thousand such executions recorded.

At the war's end, Poland did not regain her freedom, having been turned over to the Soviet Union by her allies at the

Denmark | Poland (WWII)

1940: 7,800 Danish Jews | 3.3 million Polish Jews

Denmark surrendered within 6 hours of the “gentle” German invasion.

There were at least 2 Danish SS divisions. There were no Polish SS divisions.

Number of Righteous: Danes: 22 | Poles: 6,532

Yalta Conference. Moscow then controlled Poland's internal and foreign affairs and the Polish Armed Forces. The Communist regime was installed with brutality including wholesale arrests and executions of former resistance members. Red Army forces were stationed in Poland until 1989. The **People's Republic of Poland (PRL)** was the official name of Poland from 1952 until 1989.

Solidarity (Solidarność), the largest and most successful non-violent resistance movement against the communist regime, united almost 10 million people from all walks of life: workers, students, professionals and intellectuals. Its most visible leader was the fiery labor leader, Lech Wałęsa. The regime tried to suppress Solidarity by imposing **martial law** and arresting thousands of dissidents. In the end, the government and the movement negotiated a compromise – agreeing to a partially free election -- but this election revealed the total moral bankruptcy of the regime and victory of the people. A year later, In the full and free election of 1990, Lech Wałęsa was elected the President of Poland.

www.PolishClubSF.org/PolandProfile.pdf (important dates in Poland's history)

Please see our Festival audio-visual exhibit

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POLISH SCOUTING ORGANIZATION



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**The AK and Polish Veterans salute the
POLISH HERITAGE FESTIVAL**

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Sekretarz

Halina Lerski
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Zbigniew Mróz
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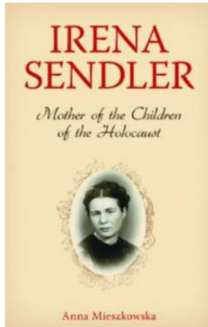
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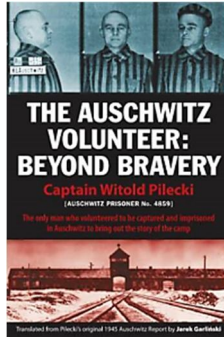
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Cosmopolitan Review

A Transatlantic Review of Things Polish, in English
<http://cosmopolitanreview.com>



Polish Żegota Hero



Witold Pilecki: Polish Underground Resistance Hero



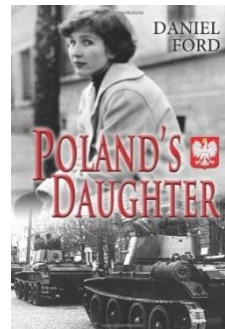
Inside a Gestapo Prison: The Letters of Krystyna Wituska, 1942-1944
[22-year-old Polish Hero Beheaded by the Nazis]



The only secret organization in all of occupied Europe for the sole purpose of saving Jews



Patrice M. Dabrowski
Poland
THE FIRST THOUSAND YEARS
1000 Years of Polish History



An American learns about the Polish WWII experience

[Moral Courage: Żegota: Council For Aid To Jews In Occupied Poland](#)

Many of the almost 20,000 "righteous gentiles" (the majority, in fact) honored by Yad Vashem for having rescued Jews during the Second World War were **Polish**. Their **efforts are highlighted** in this program. Narrated by Eli Wallach this 1997 documentary on *Żegota* includes archival footage, photos and interviews. **This DVD is specifically designed for classroom use.** <http://etvstore.org/>

Sometimes the news media get it wrong. Inform yourself!

Recommended Reading <http://www.polishclubsf.org/Recommended.htm>



Serdeczne gratulacje dla organizatorów Polskiego Festiwalu w Belmont! Życzymy wszystkim uczestnikom udanej zabawy, wielu wrażeń, wspaniałego doświadczenia, oraz wielu kolejnych festiwali Polskich w Bay Area. **Szkoła Języka Polskiego** im. Jana Pawła II powstała w 1967 roku, założona przez Polish-American Educational Committee (PAEC). Szkoła działa na terenie San Francisco Bay Area (obecnie w Walnut Creek). Misją szkoły jest aby nasze dzieci, wzrastające w społeczeństwie amerykańskim, poznały bogactwo kultury polskiej. Mamy w swoim gronie kompetentnych, pełnych poświęcenia i fantastycznych polskich nauczycieli. Dzieci uczą się trudnej polskiej gramatyki i ortografii, poznają rodzimą literaturę, historię, geografii i religię. Czują się dumne i bogatsze posługując się więcej niż jednym językiem i stykając się z wielowiekową kulturą słowiańską. Ulubioną lekcją są tańce regionalne, prowadzone przez absolwentkę Szkoły. Od wielu lat Szkoła prowadzi także naukę polskiego jako języka obcego dla dorosłych. Zawarte w Szkole przyjaźnie nie kończą się wraz z sobotnimi zajęciami szkolnymi. Po lekcjach odbywają się zbiórki harcerzy i zuchów. Zabawy i gry w gronie rówieśników mówiących po polsku pomagają dzieciom w kształtowaniu narodowej tożsamości.

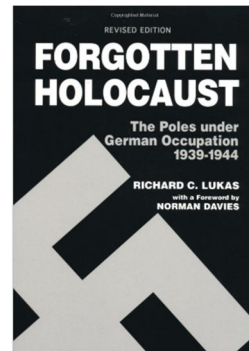
www.polishschool.org

Polish-American Education Committee, P.O. Box 5439, Walnut Creek, CA 94596

POLISH CUISINE: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Polish_cuisine



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**Poor in spirit are they
who cease to remember
their roots**

*Ubodzy duchem, co niepomni
swego pochodzenia*

**Concordia parvae res crescunt,
discordia vel maximae dilabuntur**

*Przez zgodę wzrastają małe rzeczy,
przez niezgodę nawet
największe upadają*

Zgoda buduje, niezgoda rujnuje

Andronymous
Wisdom of Times Past
