

VOICE OF SARHATIA

Vol. 2; No. 1

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October 1947

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<u>We Aim To Serve.</u>

For the past few years the "VOICE OF SARMATIA" has been issue to the members of Sarmatia International every two months and that at a fairly regular rate of time. It has been, more or less, a fairly good and trying publication, for which those who were responsible in producing it would feel it was a task well done. And the individuals who contributed their work to this publication ha e accounted for its success.

The "VOICE OF SARMATIA" was organized recently in order to achieve its best success. Its editors and their staff have been selected, consisting of Mr. John Mrulewski, Mr. Edward S. Grzybowski, and Mr. Caesar Gaza with his staff. The editors and their staff aim to serve the members of Sarmatia International by:

Bringing the "VOICE OF SARMATIA" to the members of Sarmatia International every month.

Stimulating in the hearts of Sarmatia's members a pride in their organization through reports on accomplishments of the organization and its members.

Reporting for the members of the organization important facts and information of social, cultural, and political variety, representing the organization and members news and views.

Stimulating interest in the extra-curricular activities of the organization through reports on each committee's work.

Attempting to provide, through letters to be published in the "Voice", a medium of expression for those who are drawn together in the Sarmatian fold.

Providing means of acquainting members with fellow-members and officers and editors, and by providing entertainment to members of the organization through our personals column.

The editors will welcome contributions from the members of Sarmatia International in the form of comments, poetry, and articles of social, cultural, and political nature. It may be sent to us at any time. We shall welcome the contributions for this will make for the most successful publication of the "VOICE OF SARLATIA". ATCANDER TO TTERV

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Voice of Sarmatia

MENUET

Menuet jest oryginalnym, bardzo subtelnym i eleganckim tancem, modnym ongis na dworach królów francuskich i szlachty dworskiej.

Pod wpływem mody francuskiej w wieku XVII przedostał się rowniez do Polski jako taniec salonowy.

Nazwę swą wziął od drobniutkich kroków (menu-small). Z biegiem czasu menuet był grywany nie tylko do tańca, ale stał się także rodzajem muzyki koncertowej, o nastrojowym wolnym tempie. W wieku XVII był tak modny, że każdy koncert z reguły zawierał dwa menuety.

Hamy rožnych komposytorów, którzy pozostawili po sobie menuety. Dziš jednak, gdy mówimy o menuecie to w wyobražni słyszymy menuet Hisztra Paderewskiego znany dziš powszechnie na całym swiecie. Hto chociaz z amatorstwa interesuje się muzyką, ten zna menuet naszego Histrza tonów.

Co jest przyczyną popularności tego pięknego i nad wyraz nastrojowego utworu? Tony, melodia, harmonia, fascynuje przejscia od najbardziej subtelnych momentów, do crescendo, (mocnych). Tak, to wszystko, ale coś jeszcze, co wprawia nas w zadumę, w zachwyt. W takt muzyki widzimy coś oczami duszy, czego nazwać nie jesteśmy w stanie...

Hoże to obraz dawnych polskich dworów i sal balowych, z przepychem wystrojonych tancerek i tancerzy, ktorzy w zręcznych ruchach wykonują subtelne figury menueta?...

A może to kwiaty tak tańczą na Polskich łąkach i polach i za każdym podmuchem wiatru tworzą falę ukłonów i zalotnych umizgów w stronę swojego sąsiada lub swojej sąsiadki...

A może to lasy i gaje tak grajo o zmroku wieczornym, a liście w takt nieuchwytnej melodii sponad konarów drzew, wykonują przedziwny taniec?...

A może srebrzysty chor pszczółek i roje motyli potrącając skrzydełkami o skrzydło, wydają "ledwie słyszane brzęczenie?...

A moze to strymyk tak szemrze q zaroslach?...

A može...a može to wszystko gra razem, co polskie, co nasze, co swoje? Bo to gra Polak, gra sercem i duszą, co kocha, bo tylko miłost tak grat potrafi...

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IOSIA.

Powiedzcie mi dlaczego tak tęsknię do tej wioski gdziem ujrzał światło dzienne i gdzie koiłem troski.

> Gdziem witał dzionek Boży i matuś moja miła gdy byłem lałym dzieckiem pacierza mnie uczyła.

I widzę dworek niski i ściany pobielane a za nim sad i pola tak drogie tak kochane.

> Pod lasem mgła się ściele wieczorna zorza płonie przeleći ptak spóźniony lub zarżą z łąki konie.

Ha gorce przy kościółku cisza hen dokoła wieczorna sygnaturka na Anioł Pański woła.

> A na rozstajach krzyżyk i na nim Chrystus drogi zda sie błogosławić te chaty i lud ubogi.

I wszystko wokół cichnie nim nocny mrok nastanie kochanej mojej wiosce błogosław Chryste Panie.

L/Cpl. WZadysZaw Harczmarcz

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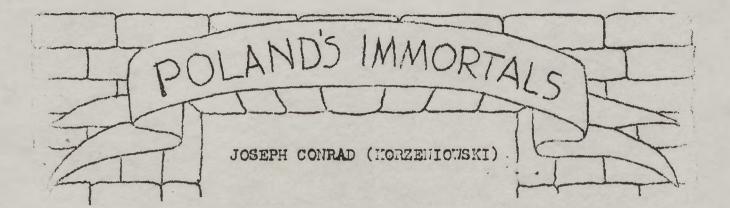
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JOSEPH CONRAD is the most remarkacle phenomenon in English literature. Lule by birth and descent, son of the patriot and scholar who translated Suckespeare into Polish, Teodor Jozef ho rad Korzeniowski, performed the mutacle of becoming an Englishman and a front rank English novelist without sufficing his Polish patriotism.

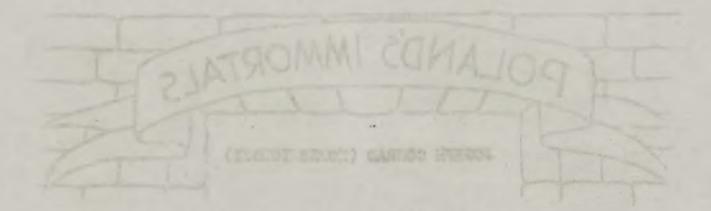
father had inspired him with a love of freedom and literature. As the Poles were then under foreign dominance freedom was something which happened abroad, and as English literature and British ideals were common currency in the Conrad household. it sus natural that Britain and freedom should become identical terms. But I seph Conrad, child of a land witho t a seaport, added to his inherited 1950 of British literature and British freedom a passionate love of ships and the sea. It was probably this passion which launched him into our seagirt consciousness. Like thousands British boys, he wanted to go to sea, and he W s able to gratify his desire in his eighteenth year by joining an English ship at Marseilles as an ordinary seaman.

He spoke little or no English. T enty years later Captain Conrad walked into a London publishing house with the manuscript of "Almayer's Folly" under his arm. He must have looked like Captain Kettle, but the resemblance e ded there. Conrad had adventured on the high seas, but although he was a inster Mariner in the Merchant Service, he was primarily an adventurer in the realm of the imagination. Whilst asea he trained simultanously for his Masters "ticket" and the mastery of English. Le taught himself to master a ship on the Eastern trade routes, where he stored his mind with impressions of the sea and seamen which were to fill the stockpot of his later career. He taught himself English in the spare time of his service on a coaster between the Tyne and Thame to

Conrad's genius was recognized at once by his peers and critics, but he had to wait for another twenty years before he became popular. That need t cause surprise. It is only necessar to recall his appreciative accounts of ifnecked skippers to realize that Skippers to realize that Skippers to conrad would prove to be a more the usually stiff-necked man of letters. We no more yielded to the popular clamber than he would have yielded to the clamber of the lower deck.

Thus gradually and grandly he composed into port leading a flotilla of mastermieces: "The Nigger of the Narcissus," "Typhoon," "Lord Jim," "Nostromo," and many more now filling 23 volumes in the collected edition of his works. These books have entranced alike the cultural and the common reader, and may be expected to do so long as the mounting tyrannies of mechanization and mental decay permit us to read what is worth reading.

But the strange story of Poland's gift to Britain does not end there. Conrad is not only a teller of tales, and there are no greater tales in English than his, nor is he only the admiral of a fleet of masterpieces. This Polish-Englishman is the Homer of the Seven Seas. Joseph Conrad, born of 100000 2000000



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"oseph Conrad Korzeniowski -

a nation of landlubbers, has written the e to of the sea for the first of the a ritime peoples. No native writer of s. stories can equal him, either for k owledge of ships or for insight into the character of the officers of the marchant service.

Joseph Conrad was a man of extreme stability and reserve. This pudeur the was such that only by a great cont could be bring himself to write the things that lay nearest his the things that lay nearest his the things that lay nearest his the tellom, and in writing of his family it is rather of more distant relations the tells us than of his parents. In speaking of matters that touch him imately and painfully, there is evident the fear that he may be suspected by the relate of an appeal for sympathy, or thorse still, for pity.

In his reminiscences Conrad mentions now and again his grandfather, a soldier of Napoleon and an officer in the Insurrection of 1830. More at length and with delicate humor, with which he endeavors to mask his own emotion, he desoribes his maternal granduncle Bobrowski WHO Was also a soldier of the time of Nopoleon's expédition to Moscow, giving a Marvelous portrait of the valiant Worrior whom hunger had driven to eat re st dog, and who, disappointed in all his hopes, took refuge in silence and solitude.

Of his parents he says but little. an speaking of his father, who left the Ukraine and went to Warsaw to take part in the preparations for the Polish insurrection, Conrad protests against the e ithet "revolutionist" as applied to a man sho did not prepare social a political revolutions, but "risings which were purely revolts against foreign d mination." He calls his father "a I an with a strong sense of responsibility in the region of ideas and action, indifferent to the prompting of personal ambition ... He was simply a patriot in the sense of a man who, believing in the spirituality of a national existence, could not bear to see that spitit enslaved." Of his father's activities at that period Conrad tells us: "I learned the fact that the first inception of the Secret National committee intended primarily to organize moral resistance arose on my father's initiative, and that its first meetings were held in our Warsaw house." In his memories of this Warsaw house, Conrad gives us this touching picture of his mother: "I remember my mother, a more familiar figure than the others, dressed in the black of the national mourning worn in defiance of ferocious police regulations. I have also preserved from that particular time the awe of her mysterious gravity, which, indeed, was by no means smileless. For I remember her smiles, too. Perhaps for me she could always find a smile. She was young then, certainly not yet thirty. She died four years later in exile."

About his life in exile with his parents in Vologda, all he tells us the that it was there he made his firs" acquaintance with Shakespeare and Voltor Hugo, reading the translations on which his father was then working.

In 1868, Apollo Korzeniowski was liberated from his exile in Russia and came with his son to Cracow. According to Conrad, his residence with his fat for in Cracow lasted eighteen months, and after his father's death he spent four years in a high school in Cracow.

It may be that Conrad was thinking of his father and the inscription on his tombstone when in "Tales of Hearsay" he writes of Poland: "That country which demands to be loved as no other country has ever been loved, with the mournful affection one bears to the unforgotten dead and with the unextinguishable fire of a hopeless passion which only a living, breathing, warm ideal can kindle in our breast for our pride, for our weariness, for our exultation, for our undoing."

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By Edward S. Grzybowski

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WHY POLAND WILL BE FREE AND EVER-STRONG AGAIN.

It is not sufficient to think of the rignificance of Poland in today's history every because of the sad plight it is in tiday. The significance of Poland lies Wa its great past, its very great past, wich must be taken into account. The ng, seemingly insurmountable and endless unt of circumstances and misfortunes its people of the 18th century, which ί. ulted in Poland not existing as a state 11 ing the 19th century, and its consent long absence from text books of hist y and geography, tend to hide the fact t during the time of Elizabethan Eng-1, for a hundred years before that time for a century thereafter, Poland was all the states of Europe the most vast its territories, having extended from i. t e Baltic Sea to the Black Sea. Tts Wealth and power were then commensurate with its size, and the richness of its cliture had then matched the extent of its bread territories. It was Poland's "Tolden Age" in the 16th century. The pusonal, literary, artistic, and archit tural culture was of the highest order. and was then the largest and one of the richest and most powerful countries of Europe. Poland had then set itself A standard of civilization which remain an active factor in modern life, a treasured memory and a living inspiration. That great era in Polish history brought about the Polish Tradition. an effective social and personal ideal, cherished by all Poles.

October 1947

Every Pole is conscious of this glorepute past, and the memory strengthens his termination not to lose that which has her regained. To the Pole, Poland is a continuity, not a new entity.

Those who know the contemporary Pole and the Pole of history find him, in his typical or representative element of the mation, to combine a very definite set of chalities and attitudes toward life. His most distinctive personal qualities are his idealism, tolerance, individuality or oven individualism, romanticism tempered by much of very real experience, dignity and sense of honor, knightly or chiv rous character, respect for religion, and commitment to the Christian faith its Catholic form. His Political cr grows from his deep-rooted belief in democratic government linked with str leadership, his unending devotion to freedom, love of his own soil and desil for that of no one elses, distaste for military aggression, and conviction of the necessities which are the basis the political and economic strength 6 his state. Mentally the Pole is alert. intellectual, inclined a bit toward theory but aware of the danger of that characteristic, proud of his Latin and western tradition of culture and generation western orientation, a reader, and a man with a taste for thought, Social, he is hospitable, courteous, a bit reserved, and possessed of a very positive grace of life and manner. Racially he knows that he is on soil which is his and which has been his nation's for 25 years. By his tradition he knows that Poland is a crossroads of the nations, the place where the east and the west meet, and from these facts he derives his place in European civilization, 500 carrier of the culture of the west to the east and the bulwark of the west age eastern invasion. The blood of a those sand battlefields testifies to his f ful fulfilment of this latter mission from 1241 to 1939; it is therefore a permanent post.

The spirit of the Polish people is democratic. The Poles are passionatoly devoted to freedom. They are peaceful, but ready to fight for their independence, as history shows. They are strong of character, progressive, and idealistic, possessed of a deep sense of moral and historic right to be where they know is the land of Poland. Poles are brave and dashing soldiers, as many wars have proved.

Confirmed individualists, the Polish people units for patriotic and national purposes. Firmly grounded in a tradi- ALTRELAD DA WYLY ----

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... y Poland Will Be Free And Ever-Strong Again ...

tional and living patriotism. the Polish ople react instantly and vigorously inst aggression from a foreign foe. iving between the east and the west, the los know they are western by definite Dico. They know that historically and ditically they do belong to the domepratic nations. Though they recognize the values of strong leadership, they ave an utter distaste for totalitarian ideology. Their religious stability. the long record of cultural achievement. ilitary prowess, and their miraculous survival and recovery after devastating ar periods make them a people to be iudied and valued.

Among the Poles best known to the rld at large are: Copernicus, the asnomer; Marie (Sklodowska) Curie, the sicist in the field of science; King a Sobieski, Tadeusz Kosciuszko, Kazi-.erz Pulaski, and Joseph Pileudski, as . Idiers; Chopin, the de Reszke brothers. derewski, and Szymanowski, as musicians; tejko, Poland's da Vinci; Mickiewicz A Slowacki, as poets; Sienkiewicz, ymont, and Zeromski, as prose writers; Slena Modrzejewska (Modjeska), as the rtist of the drama. These persons of world renown have incessantly been the most beneficient means of success to ery Pole from one generation to the ther.

The partitioning of Poland in 1772, 33, and 1795 and 1945 has been a shame-11 violation of international law. Hard, therefore, has been the fate of Poland after every long conflict. Yet the Poles

never ceased to be restless and unhappy under overlords! They developed a new national consciousness after the loss of their freedom. and the severest measure: of repression failed to break their most undaunted spirit. In order to regain their independence and freedom, the Polhave the incalculable capacity and admirable ability to launch upon the gr est of insurrections. The three gro insurrections of 1794, 1830, and 180. live in the heart and mind of every ... today! It is a very known fact that Poles organized insurrections at hold and abroad, and took part in every rovolution. Whoever rose in revolt ac tyranny had Poles for their allies an comrades in arms! The legitimist go. ernments called Poles scorngully, "co dottieri of freedom." There was nevo more honotable name-calling attribute to the Poles in insult! The Poles, b temperament, are imbued with the stro est faith in the republican form of a democratic government. Pacifism of the Poles has been so deep-rooted that it i been regarded by its neighbors as a sheer indolence which encouraged them () invade Poland. Of course it had not been a country of meek and docile lambs, since the history of Poland's wars contained recordings, pages upon pages of the unparalleled heroism of its people: Tolerance of the Poles is unique in the history of Europe and it is their greatest pride!

ROTA

Nie rzucim ziemi, skąd nasz ród, Hie damy pogrześć mowy! Polski my naród, polski lud, Królewski szczep Piastowy.

> Nie damy, by nas gnębił wróg -Tak nam dopomóż Bóg! Tak nam dopomóż Bóg!

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THE EDITOR'S PAGE....

REUNIONS AND CONFERENCES.

During the month of October, the ish-American Youth of New York City is vicinity will have the opportunity thattend two conferences of Polish bitsh. As some of our Sarmatians may interested in attending, we'll give in a little information about the two g i-togethers.

The first reunion, on the week-end 4th and 5th of October, will be held the "Loafer's", a club of Polishrican youth from Mass., N.Y., N.J., Conn., and Brooklyn. Thus far the pafer's" reunions have been strictly for fun, dancing, laughs, and meeting people from other cities.

The club is unique from a standp point that it is without officers and d s. At each reunion the "gang" dec es when and where the next get-toc er will be and Mr. Wilfred E. Mis, the origional "Loafer". through his "Loafer's News Letter", sees to it that overyone is notified at the proper time.

As many out-of-towners have hoped to see the annual Pulaski Parade on 5th Avenue, this fall's reunion will be held on that week-end and so give the people a chance to see and perhaps even march in it.

Saturday, October 4th, dinner and d.hcing at Hotel Times Square from about 7 mm. Music supplied by the same "band" t n t played at the "Ognisko Polskie" for the Sarmatians after their Conference on August 30th.

For more complete information and reservations (\$2), contact Mr. Wilfred E. Mis., P.O. Box 12, Chicopee Falls, E. s., before September 25th.

THREE WEEKS LATER, THE POLISH-A ERICAN YOUTH FEDERATION will convene in New York on the 25-26th of October.

The P.A.Y.F. had been in existence for the past five years and had blossomed from the Sport and Social Page of the P.N.A. newspaper, "Zgoda". Its sometry hall from approximately fourty ties. During the war, the organizathe sent many packages to Polish solthers and had published the "Polish-American Youth Federation Magazine", edited by Miss Wanda Kugaczewska, a name very familiar to Sarmatians. Although the magazine has been discontinued, one

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glancing through some of the back issues will run across many names which are well known in Sarmatian circles.

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A reorganization and expansion Conference of the Federation was held at Pine Grove Lodge, Harvey's Lake, Pa., during the week of July 20-27th. Sarmatians Wanda Kolakowska, Josephine Kolakowska and John Krulewski were among the delegates and guests present.

For full information about the Fall Conference write to: Miss Laura Urban, 2619 West 7th Street, Chester, Pa. Write before October 10th.

Sarmatians, Let us join hands and hearts with the many Polish youth clubs that abound in America...only through numbers and a solid front will we be able to champion the Polish cause:

THE KING AND QUEEN OF THE ZGODA CONTEST.

At midnight, July 31st, the "King and Queen of the Zgoda" contest, conducted of one of our own Sarmatians, was concluded with Mr. Richard E. Zatorski of Brooklyn and Miss Mildred Piledki of Baltimore taking top honors.

Congratulations are in order not of to the winners but also to two Sarmatime, Miss Anna Maria Zajac of New Bedford and Mr. Leopold S. Sobanski of Chicago, boba having ended second, a few votes behind the leaders.

HEMLINE BATTLE LOST !!

Although the shrill protests from our ladies have not entirely died down, the number of new-fangled, leg-hiding, low front dresses sold at our stores is increasing as many of our womenfolk decide that they would rather be stylish than alluring...so says a communication from the Dress Manufacturers Association.

The dress people also say that tailors and department store alteration rooms are swamped with orders to let down hems. Perhaps this is just propaganda to dishearten the die-hards who say they'll hold out for the short front no matter what and your Editor wishes to offer a word of encouragement to these staunch fighters.

We can't help but remark that the.e low-cut dresses would go well beside a zoot-suit!

THEE REPORTS

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