

# The Polish Heritage of Otago and Southland

Easter Edition 2002 Issue 14

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# Community Art Gallery Exhibition

Feb 22<sup>nd</sup> - March 3<sup>rd</sup>

The Polish Heritage Trust organised an exhibition at the Dunedin Community Art Gallery entitled Poles Apart? Together Again in Otago and Southland in the year 2002.

The exhibition's theme centered on the achievements and activities of the Polish Heritage Trust to date and was a fundraising effort towards the restoration of the historical Mary, Queen of Peace church bell.

Over 700 people visited the displays that included artworks by Laura

Gregory, Margaret Ann
Howard, Andzej Karmasz
and Edward Sakowski.
Also displayed were
information boards on the
Trust's work over the last
four years and individually
prepared colourful
documentations of trips to
Poland by Patricia Clark,
Angela Donaldson and Paul
Klemick.

The event managed to raise almost \$300 towards the

restoration of the historical bell pictured right.

Thank you to all who helped in organising the exhibition and making it the success that it was. We would like to extend special thanks to Margaret Ann Howard for her generosity in donating all sales from her artwork towards the Trust.

Over 700 visitors from as far away as Canada, USA, Holland, UK, Australia, Czech Republic, Germany, France and Poland viewed the exhibition Poles Apart? Together Again in Otago and Southland in the year 2002. Here is what some of them had to say:

- A great exhibition of culture and art.
- Wonderful to learn about the history of the Polish people in this part of Aoteroa.
- Very interesting and informative.
- Being of European origin I rediscovered affinity to my lost roots.
- · Many thanks.
- Impressive, fascinating and beautifully displayed.
- I came from Pomerania and I share the same values like the Polish people. Your exhibition is about heart, soul, tradition and Christian values.



Ula and Mariusz Nowostawski leading the Polish Dance Group at the opening ceremony at the Community Art Gallery.



Paul Klemick, Rena McIntyre and the historical bell at the Dunedin Community Art Gallery.

### Polish National Day

May 3<sup>rd</sup>

This year we would like to invite everybody to attend the National Polish day Celebrations on May 3<sup>rd</sup>. The evening will begin with mass at the Mary, Queen of Peace Church, Broad Bay at 7pm. It will be followed by a potluck supper at the Cedars Club (89 Stafford Street) at 8pm. A door charge of \$6.00 per adult and \$3.00 per child will apply, this is to cover the cost of hiring out the premises. Please bring a plate; we will also be serving traditional Polish bigos (sour kraut with meat and sausages) with bread. Tea and coffee will also be served with Polish cookies. We warmly invite you to join us at this social gathering.

#### COMMUNITY CALENDAR

3 May 7pm

Mass at Mary, Queen of Peace Church, Broad Bay

3 May 8pm

National Polish Day Celebrations at the Cedars of Lebanon Club, 89 Stafford St.

### Get Well Soon!!!

We are pleased to know that Trust member Arthur Elliot is progressing well after his car accident in December. We would also like to wish Trust secretary Russell Chiles a speedy recovery after his illness. We hope to see you back on the go soon.

# Polish Easter Traditions

A Polish Easter tradition is to give out pisanki. This tradition is a relic of pagan beliefs where hard boiled eggs were hand painted and artistically decorated by village women. The custom of colouring eggs is still observed today.

The egg is a symbol of life, it was seen at Easter celebrations since this coincided with nature's awakening to life (in the northern hemisphere that is). Easter eggs were often painted red; according to Slavic beliefs, they had magical properties and were said to be effective in matters of the heart.

## Appeal for Daffodils

If you have any daffodil bulbs to donate or would like to make a financial contribution to beautifying the Mary Queen of Peace Church Gardens please contact Edward Sakowski on 487 7763.

## Polish Dance Group

We still would like more dancers for the group, males and females, adults and children. If families or friends are interested and keen to learn Polish songs and dances, please contact Angela Donaldson on 453 4919 or Rena McIntyre on 454 5101.

### **POHOS Website**

Visit the Polish Heritage Trust of Otago and Southland online at <a href="https://www.pohos.eu.org">www.pohos.eu.org</a>. You can access Trust history, upcoming events, letters from friends, photos and past newsletters at this website. Contact details are also available online.

## Marie Skłodowska Curie

(1867-1934) From http://www.nobel.se/ch.../marie-curie-bio.html



They found that the uraniuradioactivity than could be

Maria Sklodowska was born November 7, 1867 in Warsaw, Poland. She would not only become the first woman to win a Nobel Prize but one of the first people to win two Nobel Prizes.

She grew up in a family that valued education. As a young woman she went to Paris to study mathematics, chemistry and physics. She began studying at the Sorbonne in 1891, and was the first woman to teach there. She adopted the French spelling of her name (Marie) and also met Pierre Curie, who taught physics at University of Paris. Marie and Pierre soon married, and teamed up to conduct research on radioactive substances.

The Curies began a search for the source of the radioactivity and discovered two highly radioactive elements, "radium" and "polonium." The Curie's won the 1903 Nobel Prize for physics for their discovery. They shared the award with another French physicist, Antoine Henri Bacquerel, who had discovered natural radioactivity. In 1906 Pierre, overworked and weakened by his prolonged exposure to radiation, died when he was run over by a car.

Madame Curie continued her work on radioactive elements and won the 1911 Nobel Prize for chemistry for isolating radium and studying its chemical properties. In 1914 she helped found the Radium Institute in Paris, and was the Institute's first director. When the First World War broke out, Madame Curie thought X-rays would help to locate bullets and facilitate surgery. It was also important not to move the wounded, so she invented X-ray vans and trained 150 female attendants.

On July 4, 1934, at the age of 67 Madame Curie died of leukaemia (aplastic pernicious anaemia), thought to have been brought on by exposure to the high levels of radiation involved in her research. After her death the Radium Institute was rename the Curie Institute in her honour.

### Cichy Szept – In Between

July 2001 saw the publication of Edwards Sakowski's first book - a collection of poems written in Polish. Below is a sample of one of his poems with translation.



Weż kroplę rosy w drżącą dłoń Zbliż ją do oczu I wtedy ciepło odbitego światła Roztoczy przed tobą jeszcze jedną Gdzie rzeczy pierwsze ostatnimi się Nie potrzebujesz żadnych słów... Krzyku ci brak bo drobna łza Rozpaliła myśli szlak Twarz ci drga Bez szminki i bez wrażeń Rozdmuchiwanych przez wiatr... Czas zalazł ci za skórę A mokry Izy slad Zostawił nową zmarszczkę Na twarz co od lat szukała skarbu W chmurach Jeżeli jeszcze masz dość sił Weż drugą kroplę rosy Unieś ją... i śnij...

Take a dewdrop in your shivering palm Draw it close to your eyes Than the radiance of the reflected light Will display before you another fable Where first things happen last You do not need any words... You cannot scream as a single tear Inflamed the thought's path ... your face is shivering Without lipstick on and without impressions Blown away by the wind... Time lumbered under your skin And a wet tear trace Left a new wrinkle On a face that has been looking for treasure for years In the clouds... If you still have enough strength Take another drop of dew Carry it away... and dream...