

*The
International
Polonaise
Ball*

*A Tribute to
the First
Americans*

*Gala Dinner Dance
Saturday, the Thirtieth of January
Nineteen Hundred and Ninety Three*

at

Seven P.M.

Grand Ballroom

Fontainebleau Hilton Hotel

4441 Collins Avenue, Miami Beach

A Brief Story: The Poles and the Indians

A story tells that Jan of Kolno in the service of Danish King Christian I, reached Labrador in North America in 1476. He probably was the first Pole to put his foot on this continent. Evidently he was stimulated by the book "Revolutionibus Orbis Celestium" published a few years before by Mikolaj Kopernik of Torun, a Polish Astronomer, who "Moved the Earth and Stopped the Sun" thus establishing that the earth was round.

In 1492, Christopher Columbus discovered North America officially and since that time many emigrants have settled here permanently sharing the beautiful America with the native Indians. On October 1, 1608, the "Mary & Margaret" ship landed in Jamestown, Va. with a group of industrious Polish settlers. They contributed greatly to the establishment of the glass, pitch and tar manufacturing and soon Captain Smith sailed to England with a ship loaded with the products made by the Poles.

One of the early heroes for whom the Lake Sandusky has been named was Antony Sadowski who settled on the shores of Lake Erie and established a trading post. He was a scholarly man and was reputed to know seven languages...his French was helpful in dealings with Indians in areas visited by French pioneers.

The above is just a fraction of the presence of Polish settlers in America far ahead of the great wave of immigration from Poland, when millions came to the "new world" to escape the oppression under Russian and German rule.

Many Poles settled in farms and had close relations with the native Americans. Having themselves experienced alien domination they could sympathize with the Indians, who also suffered invasion. The recent story of the sculpture by Korozak-Ziolkowski of "Crazy Horse" (563' high and 641' long) in South Dakota mountains cannot be omitted. He started his project in 1947 as a tribute to the Indians which will be completed by his wife and 10 sons and daughters by the year 2000.

As we pay tribute to the First Americans we can say that the Indians and the Poles have something in common, even though their origin and cultures are far apart.



The American Institute of Polish Culture

The institute is a non-profit, non-sectarian, tax-exempt corporation. It was chartered in September 1972 and this year we are celebrating the Institute's twenty-first anniversary. The main purpose of the Institute was and is to serve the people, not only in the state of Florida but across this country, by enriching their lives with cultural, educational and artistic experience and, in fulfilling this goal, to share with all our fellow Americans the best in Poland's heritage.

The Institute, founded and presided, from its inception, by Blanka A. Rosenstiel, has developed an array of cultural and educational activities such as concerts, evenings of poetry reading, radio programs and television presentations, film festivals, seminars on various Polish history and cultural subjects, Polish Culture Weeks at

university campuses throughout the United States, book publishing, art exhibitions, cultural trips to Poland and many other programs.

The Institute arranges students' summer courses in Poland, gives scholarships, and awards a special "Gold Medal Award for Distinguished Achievements" during its annual International Polonaise Ball which always takes place on the last Saturday of January.

From its inception, it has been the cornerstone of the Institute's policy to interact with all ethnic components of our society and to absorb their cultural and intellectual values as well as share ours, for the good of our common American civilization. Today we are proud that our membership represents a cross-section of our American community of various ethnic groups.

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Everything is a Circle

...everything
an Indian does is in a circle,
and that is because the Power of the
World always works in circles, and everything
tries to be round. In the old days when we were a
strong and happy people, all our power came to us from the
sacred hoop of the nation, and so long as the hoop was unbroken, the
people flourished. The flowering tree was the living center of the hoop, and
the circle of the four quarters nourished it. The east gave peace and light, the
south gave warmth, the west gave rain, and the north with its cold and mighty
wind gave strength and endurance. This knowledge came to us from the outer
world with our religion. Everything the Power of the World does is done in a
circle. The sky is round, and I have heard that the earth is round like a ball,
and so are all the stars. The wind, in its greatest power, whirls. Birds make
their nests in circles, for theirs is the same religion as ours. The sun comes
forth and goes down again in a circle. The moon does the same and both
are round. Even the seasons form a great circle in their changing, and
always come back again to where they were. The life of man is a
circle from childhood to childhood, and so it is in everything
where power moves. Our teepees were round like the nests of
birds, and these were always set in a circle, the nation's
hoop, a nest of many nests, where the Great Spirit
meant for us to hatch our children.

Black Elk



A Dream Catcher

Dreams have always had many meanings to Indians.

One of the old Ojibwa traditions was to hang a dream catcher in their homes. They believe that the night air is filled with dreams - both bad and good. The dream catcher when hung, moves freely in the air and catches the dreams as they float by.

The good dreams know the way and slip through the center hole - then slide down off the soft feathers so gently that many times the sleeper, below, does not know that he is dreaming.

The bad dreams, not knowing the way, get entangled in the webbing and perish with the first light of the new day.

Small dream catchers were hung on cradle boards so infants would have good dreams. Other signs were hung in lodges for all to have good dreams.

*Hang them in your lodge or homes and . . .
ooo . . .*

Happy Dreams!

The red man was the true American. They are almost all gone, but will never be forgotten. The history of their fight in defense of their country is written in blood, a stain that time cannot wipe out. Their God was the Sun, their church all the land. Their only book was nature and they knew all the pages.

Unconquered

"Three times the Seminoles and the United States fought wars, the longest lasting seven bloody years. Many Indians were killed, many deported to Arkansas. The Seminoles were driven down to the tip of the Peninsula and back and forth across the state. A nation of 5000 dwindled down to remnant of 100

But that remnant never surrendered, never signed a peace treaty, never gave up the land. From these 100 sprang today's Seminole Tribe. They were unconquered.

In the face of unrelenting pressures they have grappled with cruel problems. Should they try to preserve their ancient way of life, cave in to the white man's blandishments or try to arrive at some sort of accommodation to let them move with honor between the two worlds?

In the 1700s Indians from the Creek Confederation began drifting across the border from the British Colonies of Georgia and Alabama and into Spanish Florida.

The Muskogees, a leading branch of the Creek Confederation, had a word for people who moved away to live by themselves in less populous areas. In time, the Indians who had migrated to Florida from Southern slave holding colonies came to be regarded as one people called "Seminoles."

Around 1710 a group of Alachua Indians moved from the Oconee River in Georgia into Central Florida, near today's Gainesville. Their town of some 30 dwellings was named Cuscowilla. Since this band tended large herds of cattle, the white man called their chief the Cowkeeper. He is regarded as probably the earliest of the Seminole chiefs.

The First Seminole War had been fought mostly in Florida Panhandle in 1817-18. From the slave-holding states of the South, blacks had been escaping for years to seek sanctuary among the Seminoles in Spanish Florida. This source of friction, coupled with various border incidents, led to the first war. A Tennessee named Andrew Jackson commanded 3000 troops and subdued the Seminoles in Northwester Florida.

In the late Fall of 1835 the Seminoles concluded

they had to strike or risk total loss of their homes. Sugar plantations in the St. Augustine area were hit first. Then came the dramatic events on December 28, 1835.

Major Francis Dade was leading a detachment of 108 men from Tampa to Fort King, today's Ocala. They never made it. An Indian force led by Chief Micanopy, Alligator and Jumper, ambushed Dade's men. All but three were killed.

Just nine days later Indians from the Everglades attacked New River settlement, killing the family of William Cooley and driving away from the shores of New River a thriving community of some 60 people.

Osceola, not Micanopy, emerged as the true leader of the Seminoles. Fiery and charismatic, he inspired the Indians to fight back at the superior numbers of the U.S. forces. It would prove to be an unequal battle, roughly 1800 Indian warriors, against American forces that approached 50,000 over the seven years of the war.

After seven years of war the U.S. Government declared the longest, costliest and most unpopular war it had ever fought at an end. The goal of removing every Indian from Florida had not been met. The Indians signed no peace treaty.

A Third Seminole War was fought in 1855-58 mostly on the southwest coast of Florida. Again, no treaty was signed and again, more Indians were sent west. Less than 100 still lived in Florida. One was Abiaca, the spiritual leader of the tiny remnant from whom today's Indians descended. He died in 1861 at 111.

After the Seminole Wars finally ended, the Indians still in Florida lived in the Everglades. The Big Cypress swamp and along the South Florida rivers in small villages and camps.

In the 1880s white traders began to set up trading posts where Seminoles could sell or trade pelts, hides and bird plumes, popular as decorations for women's hats. The Indians poled their canoes down the Miami and New Rivers. In 1893 Frank Stranahan established a trading post which proved to be the start

of modern Fort Lauderdale. At times a flotilla of dugout canoes manned by as many as 150 Indians converged on Stranahan & Company.

In 1896 Henry Flagler extended his Florida East Coast Railway to Miami. The development that followed led to a steady encroachment by the white man on lands along the coastal rivers which the Indians had occupied for years.

In 1911 President William Howard Taft signed an executive order, setting aside 480.9 acres for the Seminoles in Broward at today's State Road 7 and Sterling Road. The reservation was located on land that had once been one of the Islands of the Pine Island com-

plex before drainage changed the Everglades terrain.

At first the New River Seminoles resisted efforts to relocate them to the reservation. In 1926 Ivy Stranahan, wife of Frank Stranahan and like her husband a friend of the Seminoles, drove the tribal leaders to the site and said: "This is your land. If you don't take it, some one else will."

In 1934 nearly 43,000 acres were set aside for the Seminoles, about 40 miles South of the town of Clewiston and 75 miles west of the reservation in Hollywood, Known as the Big Cypress Reservation, the land, part prairie, part Everglades, is widely used for raising cattle.



Four years later an executive order set aside another 38,805.03 acres about 17 miles west of Lake Okeechobee. Like the Big Cypress, the Brighton Reservation relies heavily on its cattle industry.

As would be expected in a matriarchal society, women have played an important role in affairs of the Seminoles. In 1967 Betty Mae Tiger Jumper, daughter of the medicine woman, and granddaughter of the great chief, Tom Tiger, killed by lightning in the 1880s, was elected chairperson, the equivalent of chief.

By the 1980s, the Seminoles were learning the

white man's game. Increasing political awareness led to the governing body, officially chartered as a legal entity in 1957. Today, Seminole Tribe, Inc., is a successful business enterprise, producing income for the Indians from cigarette sales and bingo.

The Seminole Tribe of Florida now numbers around 1800, still far below the 5000 who lived here before the Second Seminole War, But that number is more than 18 times as many as the tiny band who emerged from the third of three wars as the unconquered, and unconquerable, Seminoles."



Shenandoah released her first album, "Joanne Shenandoah" in September of 1989 and a 2nd album "Loving Ways" with A. Paul Ortega in 1991. Both cassettes are available through Canyon Records in Phoenix, Arizona.

Joanne Shenandoah
Oneida Indian Territory, Box Ten
Oneida, NY 13421
Telephone and Fax (315) 363-1655

Joanne Shenandoah

Joanne Shenandoah is a native American Indian Singer and songwriter. She is a Wolf Clan member of the Oneida National - Iroquois Confederacy.

Ms. Shenandoah has drawn upon her rich heritage to become one of America's foremost Native recording artists.

She has performed and recorded with many leading musicians in Europe and America. From traditional chants to contemporary ballads of Native ways, her music has been described as an emotional experience, a "Native American trance".

She will perform with her sister Diane

Film/Television:

PBS: "Honorable Nations"

PBS: "This Land is Our Land"

PBS: "Everything Has a Spirit"

CBC: "War Against the Indians"

FOX: "Not Necessarily the News"

GlobalTV/CN: "Indian Time II - Fly With Eagles"

FOX: "The Dana Valery Show"

Channel 33: "Arlington Alive: Earth Day"

Syracuse Planetarium - Soundtrack

WWHY Albany: "Schoharie Music Festival"

NY State Museum: "We're Still Here"

Iroquois Museum: "Faces of the Iroquois"

O GREAT SPIRIT

whose voice I hear in the winds, and whose
breath gives life to all the world, hear me!
I am small and weak, I need your strength
and wisdom.

LET ME WALK IN BEAUTY, and make my
eyes ever behold the red and purple sunset.

MAKE MY HANDS respect the things you
have made and my ears sharp to hear
your voice.

MAKE ME WISE so that I may understand
the things you have taught my people.

LET ME LEARN the lessons you have hidden
in every leaf and rock.

I SEEK STRENGTH, not to be greater than
my brother, but to fight my greatest enemy-
myself.

MAKE ME ALWAYS READY to come to you
with clean hands and straight eyes.

So when Life fades, as the fading sunset,
my spirit may come to you without shame.

1993

Gold Medal Award

presented to

Henryk de Kwiatkowski

Scores of reporters who attempt "in-depth" interview with him depart mystified, often frustrated, unable to decipher the man. Women find him dashing and mysterious. People who do business with him are impressed by his extraordinary intelligence and business acumen, speed of decision, scrupulous honesty that has become proverbial among the highest echelons of American business.

In less than two decades in America, Henryk de Kwiatkowski, a Polish-born, British-educated aerospace engineer, and a World War II hero who was parachuted into the Nazi-occupied territories on secret missions for the Allies, made a multi-million-dollar fortune in civil-aviation brokerage, which he developed on a world wide scale in a manner and with flair, without precedence in the industry.

Success is his middle name: whatever he touches blossoms right in his hands. His interest in racing horses brought him to the world pinnacle of this highly complex and volatile business: it suffices to say that he is the owner of a score of legendary race horses in the world, one of the most renowned Polo Teams with stables in Palm Beach and that he has, in May 1992, acquired the world famous "Calumet" horse farm in Lexington, Kentucky.

Henryk de Kwiatkowski is a success story par excellence. It is an American story in a sense that only in America could his talents flourish as they did. It is also a Polish success story in a sense that his outstanding mind, his world outlook, his drive grew up out of



his Polish background. And so did his humanitarianism, social awareness and deep compassion, especially in defending the Polish causes.

The American Institute of Polish Culture is proud to honor Henryk de Kwiatkowski, an outstanding business leader and humanitarian who by being a true son of Poland has contributed much to its promotion.

*The American Institute of Polish Culture is proudly presenting
the 1993 Gold Medal Award to Henryk de Kwiatkowski
during the International Polonaise Ball.*

True Heroes of Jamestown

Jamestown, Cradle of America!



land."

"Seldom had one seen such lack of resourcefulness as we found in Virginia. Not even a spoonful of drinking water was to be found in the fort. The people there marveled when within four days we dug a well and presented it to them complete with a "shadoof," so they would stop drinking the river water."

Without wasting any time the newly arrived Poles built a glasshouse and several furnaces were built for the production of glass, and they began blowing glasses, bottles, jugs, as well as beads, for which, according to the Poles, "Practically naked Virginia female Indians brought us grain and fish in their baskets, picking up every chip of glass from the ground to decorate themselves."

Captain John Smith greeted the Poles warmly because they were to make pitch and tar, glass and soap-ashes. Soon Captain Smith sailed to England with a ship loaded with the products made by the Poles.

At the time of the settlement of Virginia, the Indians found inhabiting the tide-water section were united in a confederacy of tribes, of which one named Powhatan was the head chief.

"Why will you take by force what you may obtain by love?

We are unarmed and willing to give you what you ask if you come in a friendly manner. Take away your guns and swords...or you may die in the same manner."

Powhatan, 1609

In strong words Captain Smith stressed the fact that there are no better workers than the Poles; he met them in Poland and in London, and had seen them at work. He therefore asked that the next supply of settlers include as many Poles as possible. "Before long new ships arrived, bringing more of our countrymen to Virginia," wrote the Poles.

Soon after the New Year (1609) the Poles initiated

a ballgame played with a bat...."Most often we played this game on Sundays. We rolled rags to make the balls...Our game even attracted the Indians, who sat around the field, delighted with this Polish sport." To those early Poles goes the honor of introducing to them, and therefore to America, a ballgame called "Pilka palatowa" (peel-kah pol-ont-ovah) in Polish, meaning "Bat ball" the forerunner of baseball!

The first labor strike in America was on May 3, 1619, when the Poles stopped all work until their complaint would be reviewed in London. The first Polish social achievement in America, and for America, they ceased to work until May 16, 1620; "The Polanders returned to their works." They also voted for the candidates of their choice for members of the General Assembly. The right to vote was attained without bloodshed, without destruction, without any acts of madness. From childhood the Poles were thought to be useful to society, to learn as much as they could, and to excel in any chosen field of endeavor.

"The Virginia Company, notwithstanding their strike, was satisfied with the Poles. The best proof of this was the fact that the company renewed its efforts soon after to bring over a greater number of Poles to Virginia."

By Sir Ronald W. Whetherington, O.S.J.

Arthur L. Waldo

TRUE HEROES OF JAMESTOWN



AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF POLISH CULTURE

Miami, Florida

1977

The Honorable Enoch Kelly Haney

Senator Enoch Kelly Haney is a full blood Seminole/Creek Indian. He was born and raised in Seminole, Oklahoma, in a loving family environment. His grandfather, Willie Haney, was chief of the Seminole Tribe in the 1940s and his uncle, Jerry Haney, is the present chief of the Tribe.

From early years he developed a talent for the arts. Senator Haney's love for the beauty of surroundings and nature is well reflected in his paintings in which he beautifully underscores, with dedication to authenticity, the traditional Seminole Indian values, culture and heritage.

Senator Haney reached the rank of Master Artist in the Five Civilized Tribes Museum in 1975. He has been made a Distinguished Alumni of Oklahoma City University, and was inducted into the Hall of Fame of Bacone Junior College. Senator Haney has not only won numerous first place awards in local, state and national art competitions but also is a recipient of the Governor's Art Award for his contribution to the arts.

His paintings and sculptures, though they depict

Native American theme, carry messages across cultural bonds, giving insights into human character and life truths.

But, if he is strict regarding his art work, he is no less disciplined in other areas of his life. In addition to his work as an artist and owner of an art gallery, Senator Haney served three terms in the Oklahoma House of Representatives and as of 1992 is serving in the Oklahoma State Senate.

Haney is an American Indian who has struck a harmonious balance between keeping faith with his traditional culture and finding a success in the modern American culture — as a politician, a businessman and an artist.

He is married to the former Donna Waters and they have six children.



Norman J. Tarbell

Chief of the Saint Regis Mohawk Tribe

Norman J. Tarbell is Chief of the Saint Regis Mohawk Tribe, a member of the most easterly of the Iroquois Five Nations, formerly resident along the Mohawk River, New York. Chief Tarbell was born in Malone, New York and after attending local schools joined the United States Navy in the sixties. He served the Navy with distinction receiving an Honorable Discharge at the end of his service.

Chief Tarbell started to work at the Alcoa Corpora-

tion in 1965 and already in 1967, was appointed to a position of a Foreman — the youngest ever in Alcoa's history. He also built engines and raced stock cars with awards for first place in two feature races in 1989 and 1992.

Chief Tarbell currently resides in Hogsburg, New York and is married to the former Elizabeth Cook. They have four children: Daniel, Leah, Norma and Tina and two grandchildren.

Jonathan L. Taylor

Principal Chief of the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians

Following 16 years of service to the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians as a member of Tribal Council and as Council Chairman, Jonathan L. Taylor became the Tribe's Principal Chief in 1987. With that election, he became the youngest Chief ever elected to this office.

Born and reared on the 56,000 acre Qualla Boundary, Chief Taylor spent most of his life in Cherokee. The exception was an enlistment with the United States Army. Today, he manages a multimillion dollar annual budget and oversees the Boundary, which is adjacent to the Great Smokey Mountain National Park in western North Carolina.

Foremost in his efforts as a Tribal Council member which began in 1971, Chief Taylor was very instrumental in obtaining funds for the Cherokee Indian Hospital and

Cherokee High School. He also helped organize the United South and Eastern Tribes, Inc., known as USET, serving as Vice President for six years and President for six years. Chief Taylor was honored to serve as Vice-President for eight years on the National Congress of American Indian Organization.

Other important affiliations include the National Tribal Chairman's Association, Cherokee Historical Association, and the Museum of the Cherokee Indian. He also worked as Tribal Health Director for sixteen years and supervised such programs as Home Health Care, Alcoholism and Mental Health.

Chief Taylor is married to the former Cleo Proctor and they have seven children: Frances, Sherry, Edith, Savannah, Dennis, Jonathan and Larch.

The American Institute of Polish Culture, Blanka Rosenstiel, President and All Board of Director Members are grateful to all the Indian friends who came to share in the special 'Tribute to the First Americans.'

It is always a pleasure to



See our friends coming back . . .



Left to right: Her Royal Highness Princess Maria Josefa of Saxony, Sir Ronald W. Wetherington, OSJ, Dame Pauline A. Kostuik, OSJ.

The Royal Family of Saxony

The brother of Frederic August I "The Strong" was elected King of Poland as August II in 1694.

Our International Honorary Chairmen who are with us this evening, Her Royal Highness Princess Maria Josefa of Saxony and Her Royal Highness Princess Maria Christina of Saxony are the direct descendants of Augustus The Strong who died in Warsaw in 1733. His son, another Augustus, also became King of Poland; but power did not interest him nearly as much as pictures. In fact his passion for the arts was even greater than his father's. But, though he lived for beauty, he fell in love with the clever and fascinating, Archduchess Maria Josepha, and married her.

As King, he left the affairs of state in the hands of his incompetent minister, Count von Bruhl, who embroiled Saxony in the two Silesian Wars and the Seven Years War. During the latter conflict, the King and his minister retired to Poland; and Saxony became a battlefield and was devastated. In 1763 the elector was Frederick Augustus, Frederick Christian's 13 year old son. Until he came of age, the young elector reigned under the regency of his mother, electress Maria Antonia, a spirited Bavarian Princess whose accomplishments included composing an opera.

The coming of age of Frederick Augustus, who became known as "The Just," marked the end of the gay Baroque and Rococo abandon of the reigns of his grandfather and great-grandfather. The last Saxon King was Frederick Augustus III, who became King in 1904, was renowned for his extreme good nature; as well as for his plainness of speech, which was all the plainer since his voice was loud and he spoke broad Saxon. Once, at a royal



The Royal House of Saxony

gathering, Frederick Augustus asked the Kaiser whether he intended to wear the uniform or plain clothes in the evening during a visit he was about to make to the Archduke Franz Ferdinand. The Kaiser thought and then said that he imagined he would wear uniform. "Quite right!" exclaimed the cheerful king. "You look hideous in plain clothes!"

The Saxon people adore their blunt and kind-hearted king. After the collapse of the German monarchies at the end of the Great War, he was once on a train journey in his former kingdom and was greeted at a station by a crowd of his ex-subjects, who asked him to show himself at the window of his carriage. Frederick Augustus looked down at the smiling crowd with a grin and called out: "Well, I must say you are a fine set of Republicans!"

Much More than a Mountain Carving

"My fellow chiefs and I would like the white man to know the red man had great heroes, too." Sioux Chief Henry Standing Bear wrote those memorable words in late 1939 to Sculptor Korczak Ziolkowski, inviting him to the Black Hills to carve a mountain memorial to Crazy Horse.

*The year 1939 was an eventful one for the talented young New England sculptor. His marble portrait, *PADEREWSKI: Study of an Immortal*, won first prize for sculpture by popular vote at the '1939 New York World's Fair, which attracted Standing Bear's interest. Also, that summer he briefly assisted Gutzon Borglum carving Mt. Rushmore Memorial in the Black Hills.*

After World War II, in which he volunteered at age 34, Korczak accepted the Indians' invitation - after thinking about it seven years. His extensive study had convinced him the story of the Native American was an epic which should be memorialized on a mountain. It was to become the largest sculptural undertaking the world has ever known - 563 feet

high and 641 feet long. He went further, however, promising the mountain carving would be the focal point of a vast, nonprofit cultural and educational humanitarian project - all to be financed not by the taxpayer but through the free enterprise system, in which Korczak believed very strongly.

When he arrived in Black Hills May 3, 1947, he had to live in a tent in a virtual wilderness for the first seven months while hand-building a place to live - and roads to get to it. The Memorial was dedicated June 3, 1948 with the first blast on the mountain. Korczak was 40 when he began work on the mountain in 1949, and he had only \$174 left to his name.

But, as the difficult years ahead would demonstrate, he had much more. He had a dream, from which he never wavered, and his determination and dedication were reinforced with a strong back and vigorous sense of humor. Later, He also had his beloved wife, Ruth, and their 10 children to share his dream and work with him - and, to carry the torch following Korczak's death in 1982 at age 74.

Where the course of history has been told
Let these truths here carved be known:
Conscience dictates civilizations live
And duty ours to place before the world,
A chronicle which will long endure.
For like all things under us and beyond
Inevitably we must pass into oblivion.

This land of refuge to the stranger
Was ours for countless eons before:
Civilizations majestic and mighty.
Our gifts were many which we shared
And gratitude for them was known.
But later, given my oppressed ones
Were murder, rape and sanguine war.

Looking east from whence invaders came,
Greedy usurpers of our heritage.
For us the past is in our hearts.
The future never to be fulfilled.
To you I give this granite epic
For your descendants always to know:
My lands are where my dead lie buried.

Korczak Ziolkowski, Sc.
Crazy Horse, 1965

These words will be carved
on the mountain beside Crazy Horse
in letters three feet tall.

Why the Indians Chose Crazy Horse for the Mountain Carving



"My lands are where my dead lie buried"

Marble model © KORCZAK, Sc.

Crazy Horse was born on Rapid Creek in the Black Hills of South Dakota in the year 1842 (?). While at Fort Robinson, Nebraska, under a flag of truce, he was stabbed in the back by an American soldier and died September 6, 1877—age 35.

Crazy Horse defended his people and their way of life in the only manner he knew.

BUT—

Only after he saw the Treaty of 1868 broken.

This treaty, signed by the President of the United States, said, "As long as rivers run and grass grows and trees bear leaves, Paha Sapa—the Black Hills of Dakota—will forever be the sacred land of the Sioux Indians."

Only after he saw his leader, Conquering Bear, exterminated by treachery.

Only after he saw the failure of the government agents to bring required treaty guarantees, such as meat, clothing, tents and necessities for existence which they were to receive for having given up their lands and gone to live on the reservations.

Only after he saw his people's lives and their way of life ravaged and destroyed.

Crazy Horse has never been known to have signed a treaty or touched the pen.

Crazy Horse is to be carved not so much as a lineal likeness, but more as a memorial to the spirit of Crazy Horse—to his people. With his left hand thrown out pointing in answer to the derisive question asked by a white man, "Where are your lands now?" he replied, "My lands are where my dead lie buried."

May 29, 1949

KorcZak Ziolkowski, Sc.



KorcZak and Chief Henry Standing Bear, who invited the sculptor to the Black Hills to carve an Indian Memorial. He wrote, "My fellow Chiefs and I would like the White Man to know the Red Man had great heroes, too."



Mrs. Ruth Korczak-Ziolkowski Chairman of the Crazy Horse Memorial, Avenue of The Chiefs, Crazy Horse, S.D. 57730-9506, phone: 605-673-4681, fax: 605-673-2185.



1992 Nobel Peace Prize awarded to Guatemala Native

Rigoberta Menchu, aged 33, is a Mayan Indian whose parents and brothers were killed in their struggle for Indian rights. Two of her sisters joined the guerillas. Menchu herself waged a peaceful campaign for the rights of the indigenous citizens of Guatemala. Together with other Guatemalians in exile she formed the "United Representation of the Guatemalan Opposition" which acted on an international level for the cause of the indigenous population of Guatemala.

At the time of the Nobel award Menchu was in Guatemala, observing the 500 year anniversary of resistance to colonialism. She intends to use the \$1.5 million prize to establish a fund under her father's name.



Blessed Kateri Tekakwitha



Blessed Kateri Tekakwitha

Tekakwitha was born of a Mohawk father and Algonquin mother in 1656. Her importance is significant as that of an Indian who was baptized a Christian and devoted her life to the Faith.

In 1675 Father James de Lamberville, Society of Jesus gave Tekakwitha baptism after giving her an extensive instruction in Catholic faith. She thought of founding a community of Indian nuns, but her spiritual director judged her too young for such an undertaking. Nevertheless she devoted her life to the service of the Church. She died in 1680 after receiving the holy sacrament.

Favours and miracles obtained through her intercession began almost immediately. No wonder then that biographies of Kateri Tekakwitha have appeared in fourteen different languages and that she is known throughout the world. On January 3, 1943, Pope Pius XII solemnly approved the decree declaring her "Venerable," thus proclaiming that she had practised all Christian virtues to a heroic degree. Interest in the young maiden continued to spread in the intervening decades until 1980, the tercentenary of her death, when Pope John Paul II decided the time had come to advance her to the ranks of the "Blessed."



Jacques Bruyere, S.J.
Vice-Postulator

The Kateri Center
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Kahnawake, Quebec JOL 1B0
Tel.: (515) 638-1546 or 632-6030

Program

Cocktail Party

*Presentation of Fashions from Poland
designed by Blanka Rosenstiel*

Dinner

Master of Ceremonies: Bob Soper

*"America Beautiful"
by Henry Battiest Jr., Choctaw Indian*

Congratulatory Messages

*"La Polonaise"
Distinguished Guests and Members of the Committee*

*"Indian Love Call"
Peggy and John Sullivan*

Loretta Swit, Film & Television Star

*The Honorable Enoch Kelly Haney
State Senator of Oklahoma, Seminole/Creek Indian*

*Presentation of Honored Guests:
Jonathan Taylor, Chief, Cherokee Indians
Norman Tarbell, Chief, Mohawk Indians*

*Presentation of Honored International Guests:
H.R.H. Princess Maria Josefa of Saxony
H.R.H. Princess Maria Christina of Saxony*

*Presentation of 1993 A.I.P.C. Gold Medal Award
to Henryk de Kwiatkowski*

*"Where earth touches sky"
Ronquillo ballet school of dance*

*Jennifer Armenteros, Christina Bulnes, Natalia Bulnes, Lilly Etgar,
Laura Fermoselle, Clara Hernandez, Amanda Mykytka, Jason Mykytka,
Jonathan Mykytha, Jackie Ordiales, Jennifer Ricard, Olga Tudela, Jessica Valdes.
and*

*Pas de deux
by Edmundo Ronquillo and Jennifer Ricard*

*Joanna Shenandoah, Film and Television Star
and Diana Shenandoah
Medley of Indian Songs*

Drawing of Door Prizes

*"Grand Polonaise"
with participation of all guests*

Ted Martin Orchestra

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Cocktail Party

Lady Pauline Kostuik
 Mr. Waldemar Dowiak
 Mr. Peter Bordeaux of Sazerac

Decor

Mrs. Harriet Irsay
 Mr. Karl Heinz Huth
 Mr. and Mrs. Egmont Sonderling

Entertainment

Sir Edward and Lady Anna Lee Porter

Invitations

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Wiegand

Orchestra

Mrs. Sophia Gumenick
 Mr. and Mrs. William Meyers
 Major Rt. and Mrs. Zygmunt Turski, Arco

Program book

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Two plates: "Mystic Warrior" and "Deliverance" by Chuck Ren donated by Mrs. Betty Campbell

Sterling silver necklace compliments of Maya Imports of Santa Fe and Saks Fifth Avenue of Bal Harbor

One case of Bacardi Rum donated by Mrs. Rubi Bacardi

One case of wine donated by Mrs. Ande Lippen

Flagon of Usquaeback Whiskey donated by Mr. Stanely J. Stankiewicz

An Indian vase donated by Mrs. Ruth Korczak-Ziolkowski

A basket of cheer donated by Dr. and Mrs. Nelson Tippet

Chopin Foundation of the United States

Founded by Blanka A. Rosenstiel in 1977, the Foundation has grown to national and international prominence, mainly due to its Quinquennial American National Chopin Competition. Synchronized with the renowned International Chopin Competition in Warsaw, Poland, the Miami Chopin Competition has become a major career opportunity for American pianists. In 1975, the winner of the Miami competition, Dean Kramer, took 5th place at the International Competition in Poland. In 1990, one of the Miami competition winners, Kevin Kenner, earned the Highest Prize at the International Chopin Competition. Please, keep in mind that the next National Competition in Miami will take place in 1995.

In recent years, the foundation began a new era of dynamic growth: it undertook to expand the network of regional Chopin Councils, began to publish a musicological 'Chopin Journal' and developed programs of international exchange of musicians, music teachers and writers.

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Lady Pauline Kostuik for her generosity
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Mrs. Ande Lippen
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Mr. Bob Soper
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Mrs. Gina Janiga
Invitations

Mrs. Jarmila Radechowska
Choreography of the
Polonaise Dance

Ms. Krystyna Gromadzka and
Mr. George Riabov
Ticket Registration

and to all who were instrumental in making this event a success.

Credits

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Alexander Jordan

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With best personal regards,

for your perusal.

As a token of appreciation enclosed please find a copy of the program as well as a video on the ball

Although late, please accept my sincere thanks for all your help in preparation of the program for our "Tribute to the First Americans" which took place on January 30th at the International Polonaise Ball.

Dear Father
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NORTHWEST COAST

Tlingit
Haida
Niska
Tsimshian
Kitsan
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Carrier
Chipewyan
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Thlingchadine
Kawchottine

ESKIMO SNOW IGLOO

CHIPEWYAN
CONICAL THATCHED AND
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CENTRAL AND EASTERN ARCTIC

Central Eskimo
Eastern Eskimo

ESKIMO SNOW IGLOO

ESKIMO STONE AND STICK IGLOO

ESKIMO STONE AND STICK IGLOO

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Ojibwa
Montagnais-Naskapi
Beothuk
Micmac
Abnaki

OJIBWA WIGWAM

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Lilloet
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Yakima
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