

Investments from 3

These include:

Will - This is a legally executed document that outlines and directs how and to whom a person wants his or her property distributed after death.

Living Will - This advance directive gives instructions to doctors and hospitals regarding the nature and extent of care a person wants in the event of permanent incapacity.

Durable Power of Attorney for Property - This designates someone to act on a person's behalf with respect to their financial affairs if he or she is physically or mentally incapacitated.

Durable Power of Attorney for Health Care - This appoints a person to make health care decisions in the event that someone is too ill to make a decision.

Living Trust - This is a legal arrangement that enables an individual to transfer money or other assets to a trustee, who holds legal title for the benefit of that individual and his or her beneficiaries.

Finally, parents and relatives may want to make available (perhaps to a trusted family member) the details and location of their financial accounts. These would include the location of bank, brokerage, and credit card accounts, as well as insurance policies (including health, life, annuity and long-term care). Also, it is important to know the location of tax returns, birth certificates and safe deposit boxes and keys. A name and phone list of key financial contacts such as financial advisors, lawyers, accountants and insurance agents should also be made available.

It is a delicate topic, but parents or other relatives may require guidance in coordinating an estate plan. Parents and relatives should consult their own tax advisor or estate planning legal advisor prior to implementing their estate plan to determine what is appropriate to their specific circumstances. Delaying these discussions can lead to significant family hardship and a loss of highly prized and hard-earned assets. But the strategies that follow a successful discussion can avoid this and provide peace of mind for family members.

For More Information

If you would like to learn more about Estate Planning, please write in care of News of Polonia.

Investments
2245 E. Colorado Blvd. 104/177
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Santa Rosa from 7

Polonia press in the USA. All of these restrictions, brought in by the Polish administration of the camp, were supposed to serve a lofty ideal to preserve Polish youth and children from becoming Mexicans and staying on this Aztec land. Everybody in the camp was supposed to preserve their strength in order to go back to the free motherland and help to rebuild it.

For years this idea was taught in Santa Rosa, it was a goal of life and everything that happened there; publications were part of life there until the last days of the camp.

On March 2, 1944 Mexican paper "Todo" published an article titled "People Without a Motherland", in which we read: "The colony is located at certain distance from town, in the old hacienda Santa Rosa. From a distance one can see the old mill, now a school, the church tower and most of the buildings. The road which is extraordinarily bad, dusty and impossible to ride during the rain ends at the gate, which leads to the enclosed world, truly an island in the heart of Mexico. Among 1500 people living in Santa Rosa, 700 are children and 265 are orphans. The colony has a well organized school, library with 3000 books, church, hospital and living quarters."

On June 23, 1944, the Mexican capital newspaper "Excelsior" brought information about young Polish women preparing to be sent to war as volunteers. There were twenty three women chosen from seventy volunteers for the "Women's Military Aid Service." The paper didn't give information about the war front that these women were to be sent to.

La Prensa, D.F.21.11.1944

The stubborn effort of the Polish refugees turns the ruin of abandoned hacienda to a dynamic center of production which proves the Polish industriousness. There are 217 men, 547 women, 253 boys and 432 girls in the camp. New trapezoidal frames are built on the big front yard of the hacienda. New living quarters are constructed. In addition, there is a school and social center, hospital, clinic, dentist's office, and administration offices.

The organization of work is especially efficient. Men and women work from dawn to dusk in workshops, school and in the kitchen. School programs follow the national standards. Engineers, mechanics, builders and doctors work 12 hours per day. However, the restrictions limit their actions and limit the possibility for the colony to become a true activity center for both, the colonists and the Mexicans for state of Guanajuato. The working conditions and restrictions of the foreign laborers makes it impossible to obtain more benefits from their work."

In 1946 most of the colonists from Santa Rosa left Mexico, some went to Poland, some to United States and Canada. However, many women stayed, got married, and started their own families. The reason why I'm writing about that special event in the biography of Mexican Polonia, the camp of Santa Rosa, is that it was very unique.

On October 7, 1945, the current President of Mexico, Avila Camacho with a former President, Lazaro Cardenas and a future

President Miguel Aleman, visited the Polish camp. He declared then as follows: "On behalf of the Mexico, I am offering all of you, who would like to return to your motherland, our help. Those of you who'd like to stay, we welcome with open arms."

However, Londyn Chrzanowski, a delegate for Advisory of the American Polonia, writes in his report describing the last days of the camp: "people were very confused not knowing what to do, especially because the day to close this camp was approaching fast and the embassy instructions said that the refugees must leave the camp prior to December 31, 1945, otherwise they will be forcefully evicted. At the end of December, the chaotic, often unprepared, leaving started. Especially delegated by the Mexican Government officials were issuing the refugees immigrant passports with a right to work and live in Mexico.

During the last ten days of December about 730 people left the camp, mainly women and children. They went to work in ranchos of the Mexican Valley or textile works in the capital. Others were preparing for a long trip and arrived, after many days, in insurmountable tropical forests of the Yucatan Peninsula. Several families under the guidance of Father Józef Jarzębowski went to Yucatan but they didn't stay long. They tried to collect rubber from the rubber trees to process but they didn't know the local fauna and fell prey to nigua, an insect causing malaria and other tropical diseases. They had to return.

The former Polish Colony in Santa Rosa is empty now, except for an orphanage for Mexican children. I stroll between beautiful courtyards, flower gardens, look into a rather large camp chapel in which the refugees were seeking solace. Mrs. Maria Sobota, a widow of the former school principal at Santa Rosa, guided me through the buildings constructed by the Polish colonists. We also visited a former old mill which was converted into a school for the Polish children. One cannot find any of the traces of struggles, tragedies and despair which were part of life for Polish refugees.

Scattered among the many archives of documents which described the camp, were carefully collected by the late Mr. Feliks Sobota, the school principal. The former tenants of the camp don't want or don't know how to talk about it. I met in Guadalajara a former tenant of the camp who was reluctant to talk about it. As I found out, she was afraid because until this day she doesn't have a Mexican passport and didn't want to be deported from Mexico. Many don't remember the particular details; even the name of the ship that brought them here. Only fragments of notes and reports remain; they tell us of many difficulties that the tenants of Santa Rosa had. They tell us of their fears, often hard to understand now, and their prejudices. Once, I asked Elena Poniatowska, well-known Mexican writer of Polish descent, about the camp but she couldn't tell me anything about it; she was probably too preoccupied with Mexican matters. The only documents about the Polish camp, that were saved, are with Mrs. Maria Sobota in Guadalajara; she guards them as a family treasure.

(Editor's note: Jean Kaczyński Carter was a displaced person who was sent to Santa Rosa during the WWII era. Jean is very active in the Pope John Paul II community of Yorba Linda.) ☐

Rapperswil from 7

With this petition we are appealing for help to maintain the Polish Museum in Rapperswil, a museum cultivating glorious memories of struggles for freedom, a dream goal of many nations even these days.

Subscribe to this petition to the Swiss Authorities, the Saint Gallen's Canton and the City of Rapperswil - we are counting on you!

For information (and) to sign the petition to keep the Polish Museum, please go to www.muzeum-polskie.org or call 0041 (0) 55 210 18 62. PLEASE SIGN THE PETITION. TO DATE, WE HAVE APPROXIMATELY 9,000 SIGNATURES. ☐

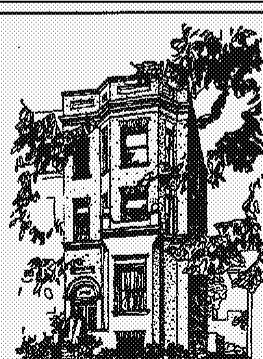
Joanne Winetzki from 7

the business of life by pursuing their destinies with determination and incredible optimism. Joanna W. dreams of becoming an architect like her father. In addition to her school work, she reads and studies diligently to prepare for the entrance exam to architectural college. Katarzyna G. volunteers countless hours at KONSOLA, a Poznań based women's organization. At holidays she travels long hours by train to Sopot to help her mother prepare the traditional Polish dishes. At fourteen years of age, Marcin S. is working to become an accomplished artist. He has already completed a painting of a Polish manor house and a sensitive sketch of the monument to the heroic children of Września. This blending of past and present just might create a future beyond the expectations of older generations.

Perhaps the new generation is not so different from the old but merely reflects a "distinctive point of view." The Dalai Lama observed that if "a traditional value" is useful and serves the good of all, we should hold on to it. On the other hand, we must be willing to let go of any that do not. My most cherished Polish value is the nation's historic tolerance of people of different races and religions. In the 16th century, the Polish Szlachta comprised nearly ten percent of the total population and included, among many others, such diverse ethnic groups as Ruthene boyars, Prussian gentry, Tatars, Magyars and Bohemians. Young deputy Jan Zamoyski pressed a proposal through the Sejm giving every noble the right to vote for the king. In theory, this meant that any member of the Szlachta, regardless of race or religion, could be a candidate to the throne of the Commonwealth. In this 21st century, the United States of America- FOR THE FIRST TIME in its history- celebrates an African American Presidential candidate and the possibility of a woman as Vice President.

We are all equal in the eyes of God, according to the values my parents instilled in me. Shouldn't we be proud of today's young people who work on behalf of contemporary minorities who are still denied equality under the law? I believe Poland will benefit in the 21st century from the dynamic, young "distinctive point of view" put forth by Poland's maturing youth. Music reviewer Kosman used phrases like "unusually eloquent, forthright presence, crisply plainspoken," and "a cunning mix of grandeur and intimacy" to describe Rafal Blechacz's powerhouse debut recital. Let's applaud and encourage the freshness, exuberance and courage of Honorary Consul Kerosky's new Poland. After all, isn't the term "ordinary Pole" an oxymoron? ☐

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Whats Your Legacy

Many people talk about leaving their will to worthy causes, but don't have a will, and do not realize it requires a will to do so. The laws of most states make it clear that personal property goes automatically, by law, to your nearest relative, even if they are quite distant ones, unless you have a legal will that says otherwise. If you have no relative, it goes to the state. More than half of all adult Americans die without having made their wills. Most of them undoubtedly planned to do so, but never got around to it. Some had wills but didn't keep them current. When you have a will, you should update it every few years as conditions change. Also, always name an executor who will carry out your wishes. Besides money, non-cash possessions can also be used in contributions and various donation plans can be carried out. Be a philanthropist: leave your stocks, bonds, real estate, art, valuable collection or insurance to continue the Polish - American traditions. Your will is the most important way of giving. When you're gone, it is a legacy that is not forgotten. In your will, you can specify what you would like your donation to be used for. For help in making your will, contact a competent lawyer. **The American Center of Polish Culture, Inc. is a 501 (c)(3) non-profit organization that needs your help and legacy.**

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