

Father Molenda from 1

the young priests and became its first director and coordinator, searching for the speakers willing to come to their monthly meetings. He was lecturing homiletics at the local seminary, preaching at the retreats and organizing meetings for the religious sisters from the dioceses, and was at the disposal of the bishop. At the end of the academic year General Council of the Society proposed that he go to the U.S. As a friar, still a junior friar, he was supposed to work in the community of other friars. He was alone in Grodno, outside of the community. Beside that, he was supposed to become familiar with different forms of work of their priests. Eventually, there was a need for a priest in their American province it.

Father Bogdan: knew that he was fulfilling the will of his superiors, so he was confident that God would bless this decision. And although he had never planned a trip to the U.S. without hesitation he agreed to this proposal.

Father Bogdan said: "I must fulfill God's will. And frankly I have met people that are hungry for God in America also. Maybe a little bit differently than in the East, there they are more desperate."

"Here he has met wonderful people and knew that he could learn many things which he had not experienced earlier.

In 2002 he was sent to Lombard, Illinois and Sterling Heights, Michigan.

He happily returned to Our Lady of the Bright Mount in October 2004 as the pastor, and was formally installed as Pastor on July 8, 2007. He achieved many things during his time at the church. A major project was the renovation of the church hall, which was in dire need of repairs. More repairs are still needed.

He will be sorely missed.

Sto lat to Father Molenda. □

Our Lady of the Bright Mount

Roman Catholic Church

3424 W. Adams Blvd.
Los Angeles, CA 90018

Schedule of Masses

Saturday 5:00 pm

Sunday 8:30 & 10:00am, 12:00pm

Weekdays 8:00 am, 7:30 pm

(All Masses are in Polish)

Ks. Marek Ciesielski, Proboszcz

Ks. Robert Wojslaw, Asystent

Ks. Antoni Bury, Rezydent

(323) 734-5249

Legal from 3

whole package that he or she can read quickly.

Finally, I recommend that my clients consider whether a business (B-1) visa may be more appropriate than a visitor (B-2) visa for their particular needs. If one is coming to meet potential business partners, investors, distributors or suppliers, ask for a B-1 visa. Even if the person is coming to consider investment in the U.S., a B-1 visa is the proper visa. Persons coming for professional programs or conventions, to meet colleagues in one's field or for other professional opportunities, a business visa is more appropriate. Again, the importance of documenting the business purpose of the trip cannot be overemphasized. Bring to the Consulate proposed contracts, letters with potential business partners, proof of one's own business activities in Poland, business cards or if possible, letters or statements from the business associates your relative will be visiting in the U.S. as to the business purpose of the trip. As tourist or visitor visas are difficult to get in this part of the world, presenting a well-documented application for a business visa is often a better choice.

We live in a time when U.S. consuls have even less time for visa applicants than before. You need to make it simple for consular officials to understand the basis for your relative's visa request and easier for them to grant it. □

Monsignor Peszkowski from 1

being ordained to the priesthood in 1954, Peszkowski taught Polish language and literature as well as pastoral theology at Polonia's Orchard Lake Schools. But he never forgot his heart-felt commitment to uncovering and spreading the full truth about the Katyń massacre.

In January 2006, the Sejm (Poland's lower house of parliament) voted by acclamation to nominate Monsignor Zdzisław Peszkowski as Poland's Nobel Peace Prize candidate. According to the Sejm resolution, "Monsignor Peszkowski has for years conducted a fruitful campaign in the international forum to preserve the memory and make international public opinion aware of the Katyń crime, an unprecedented massacre committed by the Soviet Union on interned Polish officers. At the same time, the Monsignor, a Soviet-held prisoner and surviving Katyń victim, has for years acted in the spirit of forgiveness and Polish-Russian reconciliation."

At the time of the nomination, Peszkowski told this reporter: "I was both surprised and moved at the Sejm's nomination, but I view it mainly as a tribute to those murdered at the Golgotha of the East by the ideology of evil and hatred. Perhaps the time has come for the world to finally come to grips with Soviet atrocities and pay tribute to their victims the way it has with regards to the Nazi Holocaust."

After retiring from his Orchard Lake professorship, Peszkowski returned to Poland in 1990 and devoted the rest of his life to seeing justice done to the memory of his slain comrades-at-arms and their families. As chaplain of the Federation of Katyń Families, Monsignor Peszkowski sought, as he put it, "Polish-Russian reconciliation on the basis of truth, memory, law and forgiveness." He took his case to Boris Yelstin at the Kremlin and worked tirelessly to commemorate victims of Stalinist genocide through the creation of war cemeteries at the three main massacre sites. He wrote books on the subject and was involved in efforts to memorialize Katyń victims through monuments, symposia and other public undertakings.

A close friend of the late Polish-born Pontiff John Paul II, he was at his side during papal pilgrimages to Poland and America and countless visits to the Vatican. "Without our beloved Holy Father I would have never accomplished what I have. It was he who inspired and encouraged me. Whenever he saw me, in his first words he would assure me of his daily prayers for Katyń victims and their families and he would urge me on saying: 'Keep searching for the truth and remember that the power of truth is in forgiveness and reconciliation'."

I first met Father Peszkowski in the early 1960s, when we were both studying under the same Polish literature specialist, Professor Edmund Zawacki at the University of Wisconsin. Little did I imagine that a few years later we would become colleagues at Polonia's Orchard Lake Schools, where I held my first teaching job as Polish language instructor and history lecturer. Let alone that that would lead to a friendship spanning more than four decades.

The warm, dedicated, charismatic and infectiously optimistic Monsignor Peszkowski will be missed by many friends across Poland and Polonia, the descendants of the Katyń victims whom he worked so hard to identify and memorialize. And he will also be fondly remembered by several generations of Polish-American priests and lay activists whom he taught at Orchard Lake, instilling in them his deep-seated devotion to our Polish-American and Catholic heritage. "Wieczne odpoczywanie racz Mu dać, Panie..." □

**Please send news and
updates about your
Polish Organization
to the
News of Polonia
polishnews@earthlink.net**

Norman Davies from 9

cold blood, something would have been done. On the title of his book "No Simple Victory", World War II did not end with democracy's Triumph of Good over Evil as reinforced by American television and film, it ended with half of Europe enslaved by totalitarian oppression. These and many other comments had the audience mesmerized, and the night ended too soon, but I went home with my precious autographed books and a grateful heart and mind that this great English-language author was such a good friend of Poland. The Poles have even translated his History of Poland books to use in their schools. As one audience member acclaimed, "They should make your books required reading in schools in America, Mr. Davies." Amen.

Norman Davies bio...

Norman Davies, born in 1939 in Bolton (Lancashire) was educated at Bolton School, Magdalen College, Oxford, the University of Sussex and at several continental universities including Grenoble, Perugia and Kraków. His formative years created a lifelong European outlook.

His special interest in Central and Eastern Europe was unusual among contemporaries. It started in 1958 when four school-leavers drove from Lancashire to Istanbul and back in an ex-US Army Jeep. It was consolidated by further adventurous travels: by intensive Russian courses and by post-doctoral study at the Jagiellonian University, where he obtained a Ph.D.

Unlike most academics, Norman Davies began his career as a school teacher. During a four-year spell, he worked at every level from primary to Sixth Form, at a girls' school and then at St. Paul's. These experiences honed his skills as a lecturer and educator, and primed the arts of simple narrative and clear analysis. As always familiar with the worlds of publishing and the media. He emerged as a historical author with *White Eagle, Red Star* (1972) which was written during a research fellowship at St. Antony's College. He found his way into radio and later TV via the BBC World Service to which he made contributions relative to current affairs in the Soviet Block.

Davies' academic career centered on the School of Slavonic Studies, University of London, where he was successively Lecturer, Reader and Professor. A quarter of a century in London was supplemented by regular assignments abroad at Columbia, McGill, Hokkaido, Stanford, Harvard, Adelaide and the ANU in Canberra. He was elected Fellow of the British Academy in 1997.

The stay at Stanford was particularly eventful. It started with the prospective offer of an endowed chair and ended when the offer was mysteriously cancelled before it could be formalised by Board of Trustees. Stanford's decision, which contradicted the unanimous recommendation of its own Search Committee, remained unsubstantiated for months, and since all grievance procedures were refused, became the subject of a lengthy but inconclusive law suit. It eventually emerged that an unnamed group of critics had taken offense at one chapter in Davies' prize-winning history of Poland, *God's Playground* (1981). Davies remembers the episode stoically - as evidence of academic small-mindedness and of fate awaiting anyone who confronts entrenched opinions and prejudices.

Nonetheless, the budding author surged ahead. After the collapse of Communism, *God's Playground* was adopted by Poland's Ministry of Education as compulsory reading for all history students in state

Jean Carter

Income Tax Preparation

Licensed Since 1976

*Personal and Business Tax
Preparation and Planning*

9498 Holly Lane

Glen Ivy, CA 92883

(951) 277-4294

Mówimy Po Polsku

Investments from 3

if individuals are 59½ and the Roths have been established for five or more years.) So investors who choose the conversion option can theoretically shelter their earnings for years - an attractive advantage in estate planning.

Here is a simple example of the potential advantage of doing a Roth conversion: A married couple where both spouses are under age 50 can make nondeductible contributions of up to \$8,000 (\$4,000 per spouse) to traditional IRAs in 2007; they can contribute \$10,000 (\$5,000 per spouse) in tax years 2008 and later. That amounts to \$28,000 in additional savings, excluding earnings, between 2007 and 2009. When the couple converts their traditional IRAs to Roth IRAs in 2010, the taxes due will, unless elected otherwise by the client, be paid for in equal installments in 2011 and 2012. All future earnings, however, will accumulate tax-free and all withdrawals from the Roth IRA will be tax-free as well, if the distribution requirements are met (i.e., later than age 59½ or five years after Roth IRA is established). And that's something all investors can appreciate. For more information, please contact [NAME OF PUBLICATION AND BOX NUMBER].

Note: If you already have a traditional IRA with pre-tax dollars (i.e., deductible contributions, rollovers from qualified plans), you should consult your tax advisor about the aggregation rules that will apply if you convert any traditional IRA assets to a Roth IRA. Tax laws are complex and subject to change. This information is based upon current federal tax rules in effect at the time this was written. Morgan Stanley and its Financial Advisors do not provide tax or legal advice, and are not "fiduciaries" under ERISA with respect to the services or activities described herein.

Articles are published for general information purposes and are not an offer or solicitation to sell or buy any securities or commodities. Any particular investment should be analyzed based on its terms and risks as they relate to your specific circumstances and objectives. Morgan Stanley does not render advice on tax or tax-accounting matters. Clients should always check with their tax and legal advisor before engaging in any transaction involving IRAs or other tax-advantaged investments. This material was not intended or written to be used, and it cannot be used by any taxpayer, for the purpose of avoiding penalties that may be imposed on the taxpayer under U.S. federal tax laws. □

schools and universities. *Europe: A History* (OUP, 1996) became a Number 1 best-seller in Britain and *The Isles: A History* (1999) confirmed Davies' reputation as an iconoclast. *Microcosm* (2000) written with Roger Moorhouse, presents the little known history of a Central European city, Wrocław / Beslau; whilst *Rising '44* (2003) has eclipsed all previous studies of the Warsaw Rising. According to the author, *Europe At War* is bound to encounter turbulence.

Over the years, Norman Davies has received many honours. He was awarded the CMG in 2001 for 'services to history', and has collected several Polish distinctions including the Order of Merit. He is an honorary citizen of several cities, including Wrocław; and the holder of numerous honorary degrees, most recently a D. Litt from Sussex.

Though formally retired from his academic post in 1996, Norman Davies continues to write and publish. He lives in Oxford and Cracow with his wife Maria, and has two sons. From 2000 - 2006 he was a Supernumerary Fellow at Wolfson College, Oxford; and is now a Visiting Fellow at Clare Hall, Cambridge.

NB. Please pay no attention to unauthorised entries on the Internet, particularly Wikipedia. It is not true that Norman Davies has been knighted, although a mistaken leader in the Guardian did once report that non-fact. □