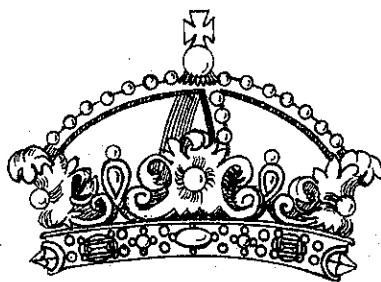
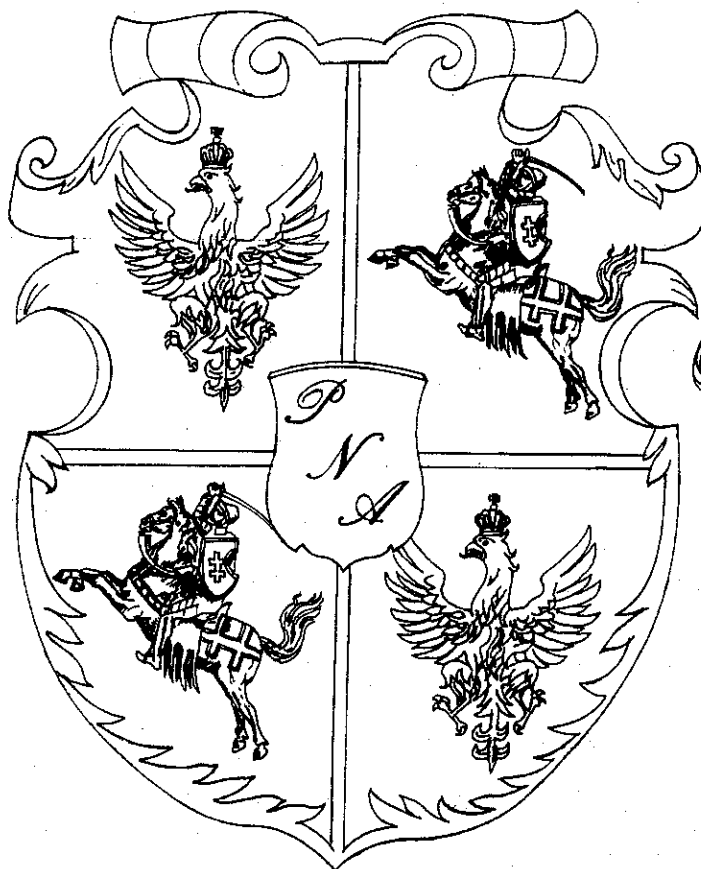


SUMMER • 1992



POLISH NOBILITY ASSOCIATION NEWSLETTER



WHITE EAGLE

**ROYAL ORDER OF
WLADYSLAW I, JAGEILLO**

Dr. Felix von Leski-Holewinski, has prepared a draft of the Constitution for the Royal Order of Wladyslaw I, Jageillo. The order is to be a modern international symbolic chivalric Order of Knighthood composed of gentlemen of Polish ancestry.

The establishment of the Order based on the traditional right of the Szlachta to define their own standards of Knighthood and to accept into its ranks those deemed worthy of membership.

The Order of Jagiello will not represent itself as a descendent, re-establishment or substitute of any other highly honored Orders of Polish Chivalry. It will be a confraternal brotherhood similar to the ancient "Dragonet Society." Its purpose, function will be distinct in that it is chivalric in nature its origin are modern.

Among the purposes of the Order will be to promote a greater appreciation of the history, culture, achievement of the ancient and multinational Commonwealth of Poland.

We shall provide more information in future issues of the *White Eagle*.

**ORDER OF
VIRTUTI MILITARI**

The 200th Anniversary of the establishment of the Polish Order of the Virtuti Militari by King Stanislaw August Poniatowski will take place in 1992. To commemorate this occasion, Prof. Dr. Zdzislaw P. Wesolowski has completed, *The Golden Book of the Cavaliers of the Polish Order of the Virtuti Militari*. The book will be in the English and Polish language and contain a history of the Order, photographs of the various styles and types of crosses and a listing of every person and unit, both Polish and foreign awarded the Order by name rank. It will contain over 26,000 persons and military organizations.

For more information write: **Dr. Z. P. Wesolowski, P.O. Box 640813, Miami, FL 33164**

**INSTITUT FUR HISTORISHE
FAMILIENFORSCHUNG**

The Institut fur Historische Familienforschung is an ancestry research company for Austrian and Monarchical European countries prior to 1921. Among the countries other than Austria for whom they provide research are: Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and Germany. They do provide research for both nobility and commoners. **Doblinger Hauptstrabe 56/4, A-1190 Wien, Austria**

GREETINGS

From the President and Trustees:

The start of a new season is always an opportunity for new beginnings, as well as renewal. It is in this spirit that we offer this edition of the *White Eagle*.

The paramount objective of the newsletter will be to keep the membership informed about current activities. However, we hope to provide informative and lively articles, as well.

Our feature article serves both purposes. It is the first of a six-part series on the development of the modern Polish Nobility Association. It was prepared by contributing editor of the *White Eagle*, Dr. Felix von Leski-Holewinski, KGCHS, KM, KLJ.

We begin this new endeavor with an invitation to the members of the Polish Nobility Association to send us your comments and contributions. All items may be sent directly to the editor, and at the sole discretion of the PNA, may be published:

**Thomas L. Hollowak, 1 Barnwell Ct.
Apt. 302, Baltimore, MD 21234**

**POLISH NOBILITY ASSOCIATION
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In memory of: Leonard, Count Bak von Leszczynski

For genealogical, heraldic and historical purposes, titled members are recorded with their former/hereditary titles.

DIRECTORY

The following list of organizations and Orders are provided as a service to our members and does not constitute any endorsement. The PNA receives copies of their newsletters and mailings.

Imperial Order of Saint Eugene of Trebizand
North American Office
P.O. Box 11626
Salt Lake City, Utah 84147

Klub Zachowawczo-Monarchistyczny (Conservative Monarchist Club)
ul. Etiudy Rewolucyjnej 46/16
02-643 Warszawa
Poland

The Monarchist
Gary Fellman
9 Wilson Street
Danbury, CT 06810

The Monarchist League
BM Monarchist
London WC1N 3XX
Great Britain

Organe de l'Union des Cercles Legitimistes de France
Chanteloup des Boys, Cours
Cosne-Cours-Sur-Loire
58200 (Nievre)
France

World Monarchist Society
P.O. Box 14601
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53214

POLISH MONARCHISM INTO THE 21ST CENTURY (POINT)

by Dr. Felix von Leski-Holewinski, KGCHS, KM, KLJ

AS Poland enters a fateful rebirth to freedom in the formation of the Second Republic it also enters a period of tremendous uncertainty and soul searching. While it tastes the first sweet favor of freedom since World War II it also is experiencing tremendous economic dislocation, privation, and the threat of political instability. As a consequence of these trials many Poles have started to question many political beliefs that they have firmly held for years including during the turbulent period of the struggles of solidarity. They have also begun to question many of their previous idols and heroes who have emerged as their new leaders. There is a growing fear that with the common enemy of Communism and Russia no longer threats to national integrity that the old Polish malady of political and national fragmentation is starting to rear its ugly head. Solidarity has fragmented, and many of its charismatic leaders are now distrusted by a growing segment of the population. Given this situation it is essential that Poland consider looking back into its history to those traditions and institutions that could enable Poland to endure the trials of the coming decades. Specifically Poland needs to look at the May 3 Constitution of 1791 and the reestablishment of the Constitutional Monarchy.

The reestablishment of the old Constitutional Monarchy may seem to some like an archaistic approach to modern problems but this type of distain is caused by the myths and paradigms that have been created and perpetuated by modern republicanism. In point of fact a monarchy based on the best of the old established historic Polish values, traditions and institutions would be ideally suited to serve as a known political symbol of national unity that could arbitrate among the myriad of political parties, factions and movements that in the past have tended to tear Poland apart. The monarchy would be the one common focal point that could constantly remind all Poles of their common heritage, history and identity and most of all of their past greatness and glory. In the dark, depressing and seemingly hopelessly despair which many Poles now appear to have succumbed to, the monarchy would be that one bright remnant of past glory that could be used to inspire, encourage and uplift the spirit. National symbols are an essential part of all nation-states and few have proved as effective in rallying national spirit and commitment as monarchies.

The viability of any Royalist movement in the new Polish republic is, however, complicated by the fact that Poland, unlike many other newly liberated Eastern European nations, has no dynastic royal house or de jure monarch or royal heir apparent around which



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a Royalist movement could rally. What does exist, however, is a Royalist Constitution, the Constitution of May 3rd, 1791. At its promulgation and ratification by the Sejm of the Polish Commonwealth this Constitution became the unifying element for Royalist and Constitutionalist factions. Contemporaries throughout Europe praised it as one of the finest democratic documents of Western Civilization and if it had survived and been implemented it promised to usher in a new "golden age" of stable democratic government for Poland. This possibility, of course, sealed its doom, since a strong and stable national government in Poland was seen to be not in the best interests of her aggressive neighbors. The Royalist Constitution of May 3rd, therefore, became the cause for the start of the partitions which destroyed the Polish State. The

Constitution, however, did accomplish several important things. First, it established a coherent relationship between the throne and all other elements of Polish government. This relationship established the grounds for a truly modern, democratic constitutional monarchy which incorporated all the best elements of Poland's monarchical past, the democratic values of the szlachta and the then new modern humanist ideals of the 18th century. It established, therefore, a practical model for modern Polish state that offers during this current time of trial and turmoil for the Polish people, a way to salvation and political stability.

The Constitution of May 3rd also provides Polish monarchism with one additional asset. It declared that the Polish throne was to be hereditary.

The future of the new Polish republic is still uncertain, but what is certain is that the next decades will be marked with great challenge. Poland has constantly faced challenges and hardship throughout its two thousand years of existence and has always met them with a determination and spiritual strength that has inspired Western Civilization. I am, therefore, confident that if Poland were to turn to monarchism that she would again rise to the occasion and emerge from this new period of trial stronger than ever and become the dominate cultural and political force in Eastern Europe that she once was.



The monarchy would be the one common focal point that could constantly remind all Poles of their common heritage, history and identity and most of all their past greatness and glory.

COUNTER POINT

Just prior to printing the Newsletter our European Board member Count Juliusz Nowina Sokolnicki sent us the following information as a clarification to Dr. Felix von Leski-Holewinski's article.

The Constitution of 3rd. May 1791 did not establish hereditary throne in the family of King Stanislas Poniatowski family. It did place it in the family of the Electors of Saxony. Frederick August, grandson of Augustus II was named to be the next hereditary King of Poland. He was later Duke of Warsaw 1807-1814 by nomination of Napoleon. This point was brought out and discussed at the Polish Monarchist meetings in Poland recently. The present heir to Frederick Augustus is Prince Emmanual, Elector of Saxony of the House of Wettin and in this house the Constitution of 3rd May 1791 vested the hereditary rights to the Polish Crown.

POLISH NOBILITY ASSOCIATION

(A Non-profit Foundation)

The Polish Nobility Association (Kozarzenie Szlachty Polskiej) was established by a small group of Polish-Lithuanian Nobles between 1905-1907, during the resurgence of Polish Nationalism. It was during this period of social and political unrest that distinct political movements developed among the various Polish socio-economic groups.

The conservative middle aristocracy and gentry found themselves threatened on both sides. On the left were an increasingly radical peasantry and growing proletariat and on the right were the great magnates and partitioning powers.

In an effort to promote their interests and ideals there began discussions by group of nobles, joined by sympathetic representatives of various magnate families. It was from these meetings that the PNA was formed. As the group became more formalized their membership was open to anyone from the historical commonwealth lands of the Old Kingdom listed as noble and believing in monarchy.

When Poland became a Republic in 1918 the Association functioned primarily as an informal cultural society devoted largely to genealogical and heraldic studies. It became increasingly political in the late 1920s. Although Marshall Pilsudski alienated most of the great magnate families because of his liberal land policies the middle nobility and gentry were sympathetic to his regime.

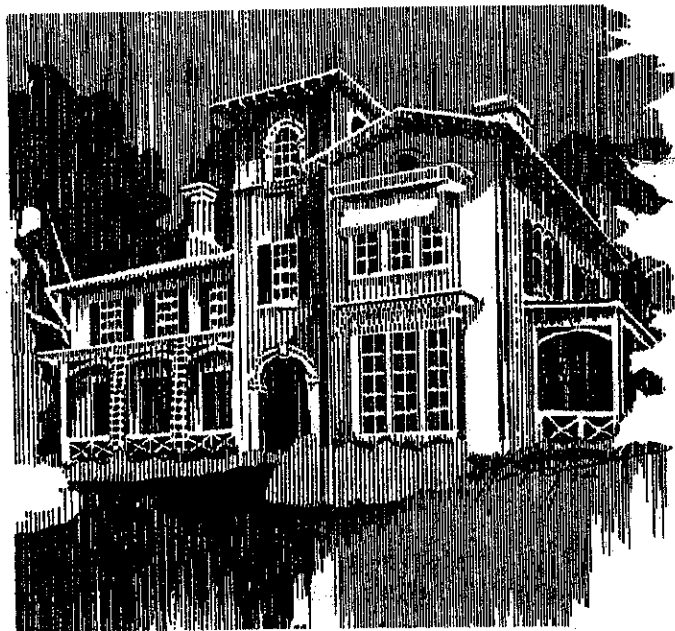
The group of nobles who were supportive of Pilsudski because of his national objective to re-establish the old Polish Commonwealth. Despite their support of the Marshall's plan of expansionism retained their admiration of the Constitution of May the Third (1795) and the concept of a Constitutional Monarchy. Hence, in 1925 these nobles formally established the Polish Nobility Association. This was achieved through the ratification of a constitution, officers, and a program which modeled itself after the principals and ideals of the pre-World War I Association.

The start of the Second World War would lead to the cessation of the associations activities, as victory over Germany and regaining Polish independence took precedence over all other considerations and occupied the lives of all Poles. After the War the imposition of a Russian dominated Communist government in Poland precluded the continuance of the Association in Poland.

On September 1, 1952, a small group of nobles reestablished the Polish Nobility Association in the United States. A new constitution was ratified and new goals established to meet the modern needs of the dispersed Polish Noblesse.

In reinstating the Association the nobles sought to preserve and promote the historical, spiritual, cultural, political, and material patrimony of the Polish Noblesse and the descendants of the hereditary Polish Nobility now living in countries throughout the world. In the 1960s, Roger, Prince Chylinski-Polubinski, another member of the Polubinski family, assumed the position of President of the Association. At that time a new constitution was drafted and a Board of Directors established to administer the Association, as a non-profit foundation.

A new headquarters was established at Villa Anneslie, an Italianate villa, surrounded by theme gardens in Anneslie, in Baltimore County, Maryland. The historic building was purchased by Prince Chylinski-Polubinski and restored to its original elegance and now serves as his residence and PNA headquarters.



Villa Anneslie
National Register of Historical Places

ANNUAL DUES AND FEES

NAME _____

ARMS _____

ADDRESS _____

ZIP _____

COUNTRY _____

___ NEWSLETTER \$10.00

___ ASSOCIATE \$25.00

___ A MEMBER \$35.00

___ B SUPPORTING \$50.00

___ C BENEFACTOR \$75.00

RETURN TO: VILLA ANNESLIE, 529 DUNKIRK ROAD, ANNESLIE, MD, 21212-2014, USA

PUBLICATIONS

During the past year we have received several publications. Copies are available to our readers by writing to the publisher. (See Directory of organizations on page 2).

Klub Zachowqawczo-Monarchistycznego:

Artur Gorski, O Autorytet Wlady. Warszawa, 1990.
 "The European Monarchist Congress, 8-9 December A.D. 1990." (papers presented at the conference). Warsaw, 1991.

The Monarchist League:

Professor Charles Arnold-Baker, OBE. Monarchy. London, 1991.

The World Monarchist League:

Kopczynski, Gerard B. "A Better World: An Introduction to The World Monarchist Society." Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 1987.

Genealogical Publications

Due to be released in April 1992 is a new publication designed to assist in tracing family history, The Genealogical Contact Reference. It is available for \$21.95, from D.W. & P. Lawson, P.O. Box 337, Beechworth, VIC. 3747 Australia.

CORRESPONDENCE

Monarchist Symposium

In December 1990, Gary Fellman wrote us of his plans to organize a Monarchist Symposium and Conference to be held in the New York Metropolitan Area. He hopes to have representatives from each of the major Monarchist organizations in attendance.

He would like to hear from interested organizations or representative members. They should contact him at his address: 9 Wilson Street, Danbury, CT 06810 (203-798-2883).

International Publications

On June 1, 1991, Dr. Jerzy Jakubowicz wrote us that, "As a result of the recent political changes in Poland and other East-European countries, it has come being (sic) a practical possibility of broad propagation of monarchic ideas in our country." On goes on to write how these changes were reflected in the European Monarchist Conference, Held in December 1990 in Warsaw.

It was at this conference that he had the opportunity to see, "actual publication which propagate the monarchic ideas on the world." As he is engaged in working up a series of lectures and review articles about European monarchs and pretenders and their families he would like to receive books dealing with this subject. If you are willing to help write: ul. Skretuskiego 8 m. 45, 20-628 Lublin, Polska.

POLISH NOBILITY ASSOCIATION

(Non-profit Foundation)

Villa Anneslie
 529 Dunkirk Road
 Anneslie, MD 21212-2014
 USA

