



Polish American Historical Association Newsletter

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Message from the President

Dear Friends,

January 2-4, the dates of the Polish American Historical Association's 2014 Annual Meeting, were very successful and joyful days for PAHA. Please allow me to elaborate and to express gratitude for those responsible for the events of the meeting. A lengthy but productive business meeting of the officers and council member of PAHA on January 2 provided an opportunity to examine 2013 in review and to set a path for PAHA in 2014. The dedication and talents of PAHA's officers and council members were apparent at every turn. On the morning of January 3, PAHA was honored to have His Excellency, Dr. Ryszard Schnepf, Ambassador of the Republic of Poland, open the scholarly sessions of its annual meeting. Ambassador Schnepf acknowledged the importance of PAHA's mission to promote and disseminate research on Polish American history and culture; he also stressed the importance of close ties between Polish American and Polish scholars and between Polonia and Poland.

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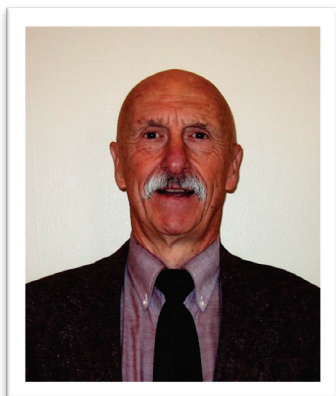
And the Award Goes to...the Winners of PAHA'S 2014 Awards

During the 71st Annual Meeting of PAHA, the Association presented its annual Awards and Prizes at a special Awards Reception held at the Embassy of Poland in Washington, D.C.  See the list on pp. 3-5.



Attendees at PAHA's 2014 Awards Ceremony (L to R). Front: Maja Trochimczyk, Anna Mazurkiewicz, Neal Pease, Wanda Urbanska, Susan Lotarski, Grażyna Kozaczka, Ambassador Rowny, Minister-Counselor Maciej Pisarski, Anna Jaroszyńska-Kirchmann, Helen Napierkowski, Beth Holmgren, Grażyna Żebrowska, representatives of the Polish Club of Buffalo, and Pien Versteegh. Center Back: Stanley Kozaczka, James Pula, M.B.B. Biskupski, Mary Patrice Erdmans, Tom Napierkowski, Ted Zawistowski, Tom Duszak, Marta Cieślak, Piotr Derengowski, Peter Hetherington, and other guests.

» Message from The President, from p. 1



After a day of scholarly sessions, January 3 culminated with PAHA's Award Reception which was very graciously and elegantly hosted by the Embassy of the Republic of Poland. The opportunity to honor individuals and organizations dedicated to Polish Americans, their history and culture, plays a significant

role in PAHA's mission; and I am pleased to add my personal congratulations to the awardees (please see the list of winners in the PAHA Newsletter, or on the PAHA Blog).

The Annual Meeting culminated on January 4 with another day of scholarly presentations, a book forum addressing the recent publication of *The United States and the Rebirth of Poland, 1914-1918* by Professor M.B.B. Biskupski, and a screening of the film *Pola Negri: Life is a Dream in Cinema* by independent filmmaker Mariusz Kotowski.

These successes didn't just happen. Many people worked hard to provide them; and many others generously contributed to the events. Among the members of PAHA who organized and ran the Annual Meeting are Dr. Grażyna Kozaczka, First Vice President of PAHA and Chair of the 2014 Meeting; Dr. Pien Versteegh, Executive Director of PAHA; Dr. Anna Mazurkiewicz, Second Vice President of PAHA and Chair of the Awards Committee; Dr. Maja Trochimczyk, PAHA's On-Line Communications Director and Newsletter Editor; and Ms. Magda Jacques, PAHA's very capable office manager.

Special thanks also obviously go His Excellency, Dr. Ryszard Schnepf, Ambassador of the Republic of Poland to the United States; Deputy Chief of Mission to the United States, Minister-Counselor Maciej Pisarski; and Dr. Grażyna Żebrowska, Senior Advisor for Science and Technology Policy at the Polish Embassy. Finally, I extend my thanks to all the presenters and participants in the Conference's many scholarly sessions.

It is now on to Warsaw in June where PAHA will hold its Mid-Year Meeting and co-sponsor the Fifth World Congress on Polish Studies, along with the Polish Institute of Arts and Sciences of America, the University of Warsaw, the Kościuszko Foundation, and others.

Respectfully submitted,

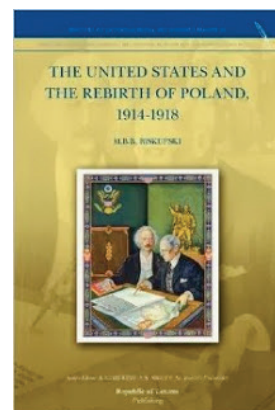
Thomas J. Napierkowski
University of Colorado at Colorado Springs
President of the Polish American Historical Association

PAHA's 71st Meeting

On January 3 and 4, 2014, PAHA held its 71st Annual Meeting at the Marriott Wardman Park Hotel in Washington, D.C. The Ambassador of Poland, Dr. Ryszard Schnepf, opened PAHA's deliberations with welcoming remarks. He underlined the importance of the PAHA mission to promote research and disseminate Polish-American history and culture. The Ambassador also highlighted an improvement in cooperation between US-based researchers and academics from Poland, and encouraged PAHA members to take part in celebrating important historical anniversaries in 2014: the 100th birthday of Jan Karski, the legendary Polish resistance emissary who brought the first accounts of the Holocaust to the world, and the 70th anniversary of the Warsaw Uprising.

The conference gathered over 30 scholars who explored social, historical, and cultural aspects of the lives of Polish émigrés and exiles in America. Scholarly sessions were dedicated to such topics as: Protest and Exile, Polish Immigrant and Ethnic Women, Between the Revolutionary War and World War II, Polish Immigrant and Ethnic Identities, Religious Leaders and Communities, and Stories of World War II. Individual presenters discussed: Pułaski's burial, Polish troops in the American Civil War, General Bolesław Wieniawa-Długoszowski, Pope John Paul II in America, World War II mementos and family histories, Polish-Jewish émigré composers, writings by women, Polish-American press in Canada and the U.S., careers of second generation émigrés, Polish documents at the Library of Congress, dialects in Polish folk theater, and much more.

A special book forum focused on Mieczysław B.B. Biskupski's *The United States and the Rebirth of Poland, 1914-18* (with comments by Prof. Neal Pease and Prof. James Pula). The Conference ended with a screening of Mariusz Kotowski's *Pola Negri: Life is a Dream in Cinema*, held on Saturday, January 4, 2014.





PAHA's 2014 Award Winners



Pres. Napierkowski, Ambassador Schnepf.



Minister Maciej Pisarski welcomes PAHA.



Maja Trochimczyk with Beth Holmgren.

The Awards Reception on January 3, 2014, was hosted by Deputy Chief of Mission to the U.S., **Minister-Counselor Maciej Pisarski**. In his opening remarks, he emphasized the critical importance of historical research for Polish-American community in America and for Polish-American relations. He reminded the audience about the important European anniversaries of 2014: the 25th anniversary of Poland's accession to the European Union and the 15th anniversary of membership in NATO. PAHA's President Thomas Napierkowski presided over the award ceremony. We congratulate all the winners for their achievements and well-deserved recognition.

The **Oskar Halecki Prize**, that "recognizes an important book or monograph on the Polish experience in the United States" was presented to **Beth Holmgren**, Professor of Slavic and Eurasian Studies and Slavic and Eurasian Studies Department Chair at Duke University, for her book, *Starring Madame Modjeska: On Tour in Poland and America* (Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 2012). The book's review in the *Polish American Studies* (spring 2013) opened with: "this handsomely produced volume about Poland's legendary actress is a must for every library and every Polonian home." The Awards Committee, chaired by Anna Mazurkiewicz, decided that this book deserves the Halecki Award for its merits and that it also bears the potential of promoting the story of Helena Modrzejewska (Modjeska) among Polish-Americans as well as among the larger, non-ethnic audiences in the U.S.

The **Mieczislaus Haiman Award**, "offered annually to an American scholar for sustained contribution to the study of Polish Americans," went to **Dr. Dominic Pacyga**, Professor of History, Department of Humanities, History and Social Sciences at Columbia College Chicago. Dr. Pacyga received his PhD in History from the University of Illinois at Chicago in 1981. He has published extensively about Polish Americans - especially immigrant and working class Polish Americans and their descendants - and with a focus on Chicago. Dr. Pacyga has lectured and written widely on a variety of topics including Polish-Americans who worked in the stockyards and steel mills. His *Polish Immigrants and Industrial Chicago* (1991) throws real light on their experiences. Dr. Pacyga was the recipient of the Oscar Halecki Award and of the Catholic Book Award. In 1999, he received the Columbia College Award for Excellence in Teaching. Professor Pacyga is now a Fulbright Lecturer at the Institute for American Studies and the Polish Diaspora, Jagiellonian University, Kraków, Poland.

Peter Hetherington received the **Amicus Poloniae Award** that "recognizes significant contributions enhancing knowledge of Polish and Polish-American heritage by individuals not belonging to the Polish-American community." Mr. Hetherington, a geologist by profession, is the author of *Unvanquished* - a widely-acclaimed book that through a dynamic narrative chronicles Józef Piłsudski's life with



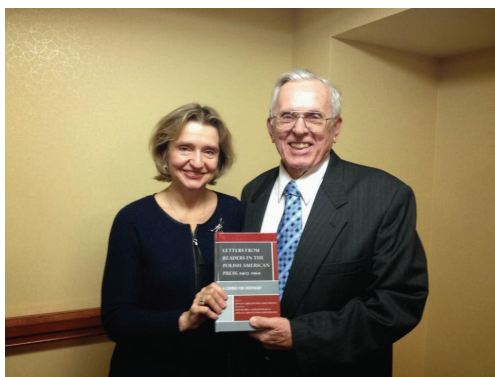
Tom Napierkowski announces the winners.



Amicus Poloniae, Peter Hetherington



Susanne Lotarski, Skalny Award Winner.



Anna Jaroszynska-Kirchmann with Theodore Zawistowski

a “stunning detail and impressive depth” – as one reviewer put it. Published in 2012 this 752-page book brings Piłsudski to life and with him the history of Poland and the region. The book had two editions in one year! It has been favorably reviewed and endorsed (among others) by Zbigniew Brzeziński and Marek Jan Chodakiewicz and has already received a number of recognitions.

Julian Stanczak was the recipient of the *Creative Arts Prize* that “recognizes the contributions in the field of creative arts by individuals or groups who have promoted an awareness of the Polish experience in the Americas.” A Polish-born painter and printmaker was honored for his 70-year career in the arts and education and his unique gift for painting and insight into visual perception (see a separate profile of Mr. Stanczak in this newsletter).

Skalny Civic Achievement Awards “honor individuals or groups who advance PAHA's goals of promoting research and awareness of the Polish-American experience and/or have made significant contributions to Polish or Polish-American community and culture.”

Edward J. Dybicz, United States Army veteran of the European Theatre of Operation during World War II (born 1923), has been a tireless supporter of Polish and Polish-American activities in Pennsylvania and Delaware during the past fifty years.

Susanne Lotarski, formerly a Deputy Assistant Secretary and Director of office of Eastern Europe, Russia and Independent States, U.S. Department of Commerce, devotes her skills and energy to serving the Polish-Americans and strengthening the links between the U.S. and Poland. Widely recognized on both continents, she was selected for the award for her activism in the Polish community in Washington, DC, her leadership in the Polish American Congress (she is the Vice President for Public Relations), unwavering service to the Polish Institute of Arts & Sciences, and for tireless organizing of conferences and workshops on various in the D.C. area.

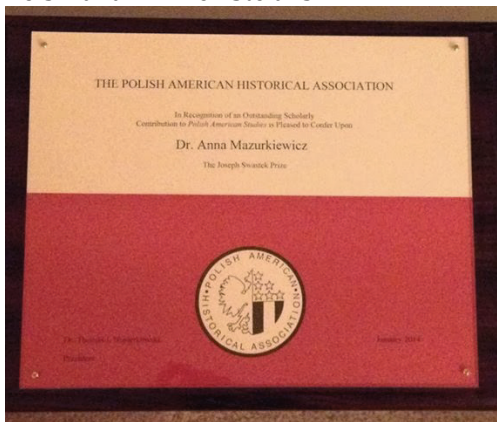
Tony Muszynski is a founder and first Program Director of “Poland in the Rockies,” who served as President, and earlier as a Vice-President of the Polish Canadian Association of Calgary. He is Vice-President of both the Canadian Polish Congress (Western Canada) and the Canada-Poland Youth Internship Society.

Irene Tomaszewski, the founding President of the Canadian Foundation for Polish Studies, serves as Curriculum Director for the Canadian “Poland in the Rockies” summer educational program designed for university students and young professionals. She is also the editor of *I Am First a Human Being: The Prison letters of Krystyna Wituska*, the co-author of *Żegota: The Rescue of Jews in Wartime Poland*, and the editor in chief of the *Cosmopolitan Review*.

Wanda Urbanska is an author and television host mostly recognized for her program devoted to sustainable living called *Simple Living with Wanda Urbanska*. She has authored and co-authored nine books, and published articles in the *Los Angeles Times*, *Washington Post*,



W. Urbanska with B. Nowicki-McLees, Mr. Kolski and Mr. Ben Stefanski



Marta Cieślak and Anna Mazurkiewicz



Piotr Derengowski with Pien Versteegh.

Chicago Tribune, *Natural Home*, *Mother Earth News* and other papers. A blogger (yourlibrary.org/wanda-urbanska) she is also a PR and political strategist. As the Director of the Jan Karski U.S. Centennial Campaign, she helped obtain a Presidential Medal of Freedom for Polish Underground hero of World War II – Jan Karski (granted on May 29, 2012). She is currently the President of the Jan Karski Educational Foundation.

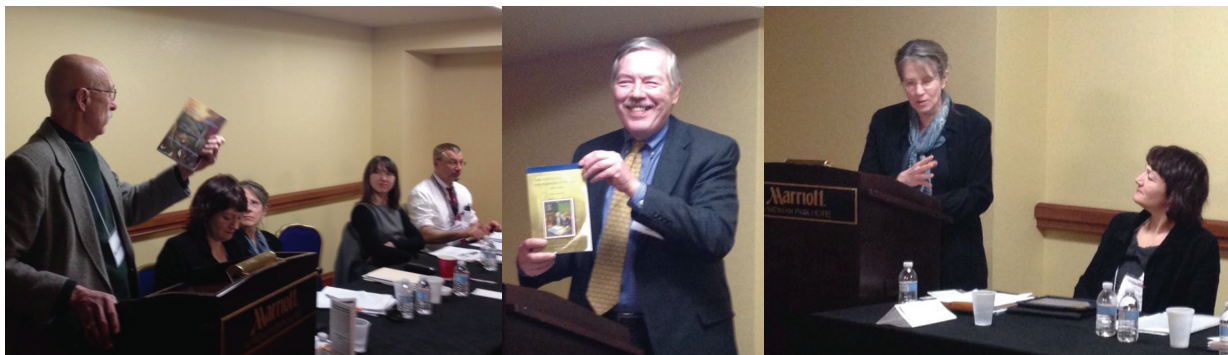
The Polish Arts Club of Buffalo, Inc. founded almost 80 years ago (in 1945) is a non-profit organization that organizes an array of cultural programming (lectures, readings, musical and social events, film screenings) to integrate, entertain and educate the Polish Americans as well as the interested larger public about Poland's culture and heritage. Members of the Arts Club meet at least once a month and hear talks on variety of topics related to Polish and Polish-American art, culture, and history. They periodically organize concerts and art shows, and invite visiting scholars to their Club that hosted PAHA's Spring Meeting in May 2013.

PAHA's **Distinguished Service Award**, "given occasionally to a member of PAHA who has rendered valuable and sustained service to the organization," recognized the services of **Prof. Anna Jaroszyńska-Kirchmann**, PAHA's former President (2007-2009), and first Vice President (2004-2007), a former member of Awards Committee, Associate Editor of the *Polish American Encyclopedia* (ed. by James Pula), and member of the editorial board of *Polish American Studies*. Anna Jaroszyńska-Kirchmann teaches at the Eastern Connecticut State University, continuously rendering excellent service to PAHA.

Dr. Anna Mazurkiewicz of the University of Gdańsk received the 2014 **Swastek Prize** "awarded annually for the best article published in a given volume of *Polish American Studies*." Her paper, entitled "'Join, or Die'--The Road to Cooperation Among East European Exiled Political Leaders in the United States, 1949-1954" was recognized as "an excellent treatment of an important subject in the recent history of Poland and Polonia that was solidly grounded in a wealth of original archival research."

The **Graduate Student Research Paper Award**, given occasionally for "outstanding research into Polish-American history and culture by a young scholar in the humanities or social sciences," was divided between two scholars:

Marta Cieślak (Transnational Studies Department, SUNY at Buffalo), for her paper "Crossing the Boundaries of Modernity: The Transatlantic Journey of Polish Peasants to the United States," and **Piotr Derengowski** (Department of History, University of Gdańsk, Poland), for his study of "Capt. Alexander Raszewski's Polish Legion and Other Less Known Polish Troops in the Union Army During the American Civil War." Both papers were presented during the 71st PAHA Meeting.



Tom Napierkowski, M.B.B. Biskupski, and Mary Cygan presented books and papers, with Pien Versteegh and panelists.



G. Kozaczka, M.P. Erdmans, M. Trochimczyk, A. Jaroszyńska-Kirchmann, Prof. Biskupski and Prof. Pula. John Radzilowski.



PAHA Call for Awards 2015



About Polish Language and Polonia



To our Readers:

We are now soliciting nominations for PAHA's Awards and Prizes for 2015. If you...

- a) have read a great book on the Polish experience in the United States, which happens to be a work of historical and/or cultural interest, including those in the social sciences or humanities, published in the two years prior to the year of the award – *drop us a line*;
- b) ... know a person who while not belonging to the Polish-American community has made a significant contribution to enhancing knowledge on the Polish and Polish-American heritage – *drop us a line*;
- c) ... are sure that your Polish-American community has produced a leader/s who advance PAHA's goals of promoting research and awareness of the Polish-American experience and/or have made significant contributions to Polish or Polish-American community and culture – *drop us a line*;
- d) ...are stunned by the works of an artist – a painter, a poet, a musician, etc. – whose work promotes the awareness of the Polish experience in the Americas – *drop us a line*.

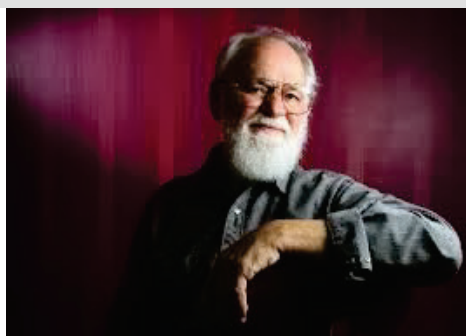
Please send your suggestions by July 15th to:
anna.a.mazurkiewicz@gmail.com

Whereas the Polish language had been the mortar that united and sustained American since the late 19th century, some fourteen decades later in 2014, less than 7% of the popularly-held-to-be 10,000,000 Americans of Polish descent speak the language of their immigrant ancestors. That stark reality, driven by the relentless, powerful force of Americanization, has eroded the mortar that once fostered the Polish language-based consciousness of *polskość* in the United States, and has driven American Polonia to where it finds itself today with, for example, the grandchildren, great grandchildren, and great, great grandchildren of American Polonia's founders, likely disinclined or incapable for the most part, of pronouncing their Polish surnames properly, and among whom the word "Polonia" itself generally is not understood. This and other aspects of the dynamic were addressed in my paper at the 71st Annual Meeting of PAHA. I posited that the consciousness of being Polish in 21st century America must depend on the English language, the mortar that fosters the consciousness of being an American of any descent, Polish included, in a society that over time will have progressively fewer Polish speakers. Recently, I was interviewed by Michael Crowley on Leadership and Decision Making. I hope you enjoy watching the interview at: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xaaHNmOXII4>

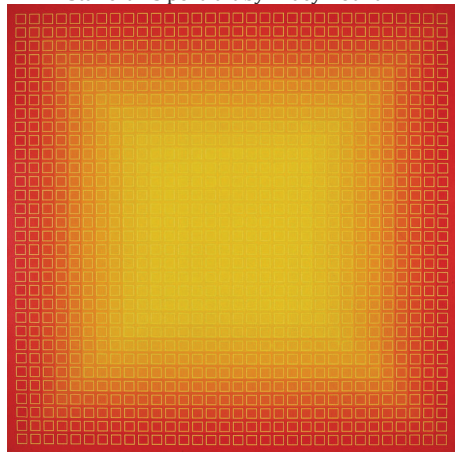
~ Anthony J. Bajdek, *ret. Associate Dean, History, Northeastern University in Boston*



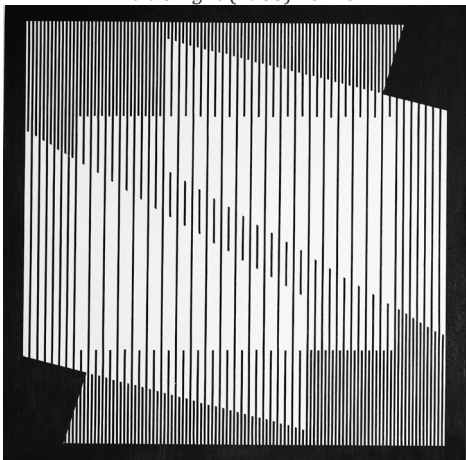
Julian Stanczak, the Artist of Color and Light by Maja Trochimczyk



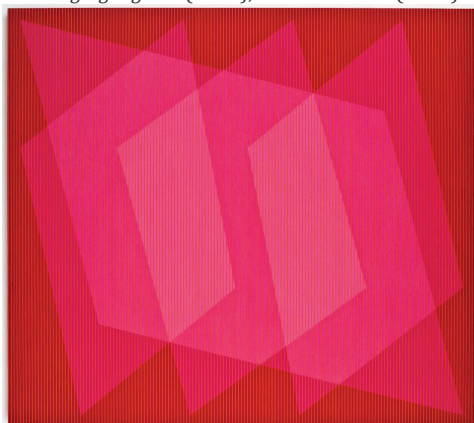
Stanczak's portrait by Tracy Boulian



Kitra's Light (1988) 70X70



Exchanging Light A (2013), below: *Ordinal* (1971)



On January 3, 2014, PAHA honored the 70-year career of artist Julian Stanczak with its Creative Arts Prize. According to PAHA President, Dr. Thomas Napierkowski, this award “recognizes contributions in the field of creative arts by individuals or groups that have promoted an awareness of the Polish experience in the Americas.” Julian Stanczak (b. 1928 in Poland), was deported by the Soviet military to a gulag in Perm, Siberia, following the Nazi-Soviet invasion and conquest of Poland in 1939. Stanczak escaped from Siberia in 1942, via Persia and Uganda. In 1942-48, he lived in a Polish refugee camp, in Uganda, Africa, where he received his first private art lessons and started painting and drawing the African landscape. Its vivid hues remained in his memory and inspired his life-long fascination with color. After studying for two years in England, in 1950, he came to the U.S. where he received a BA from the Cleveland Institute of Art (1954), and completed an MFA at Yale, studying with Josef Albers and Conrad Marca Relli (1956). He has achieved wide acclaim and success despite the fact that since his incarceration in the USSR, he permanently lost the use of his right arm (he used to be right-handed).

Julian Stanczak is recognized as one of the important pioneers in Op-Art. This term first appeared in print in *Time* magazine in October 1964 in response to Stanczak's show *Optical Paintings* at the Martha Jackson Gallery in New York. “He taught for decades at the Cleveland Institute of Art and created hundreds of subtle and precisely executed geometric paintings whose patterns and colors interact in ways that make them seem to vibrate with electric energy.” (Steven Litt, *The Plain Dealer*, Oct 30, 2012). His art was featured at 180 exhibitions, and may be found in 77 museums and private collections. Awards include a doctorate *honoris causa* from Case Western Reserve University. The year 2013-2014 is dedicated to Stanczak celebrations by the Akron Museum of Art in Cleveland, the Museum of Art, the Cleveland Institute of Art, and the Kelvin Smith Library of Case Western Reserve University. For further details see: www.julianstanczak.net.

Stanczak's art in his own words: “My primary interest is color—the energy of the different wavelengths of light and their juxtapositions. The primary drive of colors is to give birth to light. But light always changes; it is evasive. I use the energy of this flux because it offers me great plasticity of action on the canvas. To capture the metamorphoses—the continuous changing of form and circumstance—is the eternal challenge and, when achieved, it offers a sense of totality, order, and repose. Color is abstract, universal—yet personal and private in experience.”

“I try to melt geometry down and make it sing.” “In the beginning, geometry seemed brutal to me. When I first used it, it was as if I was removing personal responses and emotion, and I missed the connection to Nature and to life... Gradually I found that in a clear and clean environment, I could give my colors the emotive element without direct references to Nature... Yet even in my current work, I am still torn between emotion and Nature—fluency and geometry. When people ask me, ‘What are you painting?’ I might say, ‘Sunsets!’ ... “I do not believe that one finds art in the object, but that one finds art within oneself by being confronted with an object of motivation. I do not cater to any public wish. Yet, we create for others, not for ourselves, because we want to share the experience of life!” <http://geoform.net/interviews/an-interview-with-artist-julian-stanczak/>



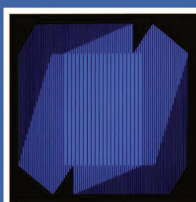
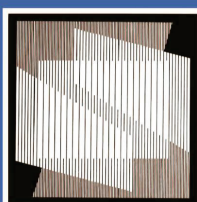
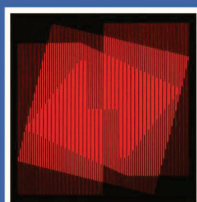
A Note from the Editor



It is a real pleasure to serve our community of historians and history lovers by spreading the news about PAHA's activities, awards, events, and achievements. Working with Anna Mazurkiewicz, Anna Jaroszyńska-Kirchmann, John Bukowczyk, Thomas Duszak and Magda Jacques, I recently updated the Wikipedia entry on PAHA,

that used to be very short, and now is somewhat more substantial. It is by no means completed, so any and all Wikipedia Editors out there are asked to step forward and help. The list of past award winners has been added to PAHANews.blogspot.com. You can also find there the program of the Fifth World Congress of Polish Studies to be held at my *alma mater*, Warsaw University, in June 2014. The very fruitful award season that we've had is a "gift that keeps giving..." Our Creative Arts Prize winner, painter Julian Stanczak gave us permission to use his modern, elegant paintings in PAHA's PR materials, such as the postcard about *Polish American Studies* and a tri-fold flyer about PAHA. We are truly grateful for this generosity of an extraordinary artist. His story is in our newsletter, along with items about military history, genealogy, anniversaries, book publication and event notices, and calls for papers. PAHA members are as busy as ever!

Maja Trochimczyk, Ph.D.



Polish American Studies

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PAHA Newsletter (ISSN-0739-9766) © Polish American Historical Association, 2013. Maja Trochimczyk, *Editor*, maja@moonrisepress.com. Published semiannually by the Polish American Historical Association, and distributed to its members. To join PAHA or subscribe to the *Polish American Studies*: www.press.uillinois.edu/journals/pas.html. Individual members: \$40 per year (\$55 print+online PAS). Institutional memberships: \$105 per year (\$121 print+online). **Mailing Address:** PAHA at Central Connecticut State University 1615 Stanley St., New Britain, CT 06050. **Contributors:** Thomas Duszak, Phyllis Budka, John Guzowski, Thomas Hollowak, Grażyna Kozaczka, Anna Mazurkiewicz, James Pula, Thomas Napierkowski, and Peter Obst.



Call for Papers (due 4/15)



For PAHA's 72nd Meeting in 2015

PAHA's 2015 Annual Meeting will be held in New York, NY, January 2-5, 2015, as part of the American Historical Association's Annual Conference. Abstracts for papers and panel proposals are now being accepted and should be submitted to the Chair of the Program Committee:

Professor Grazyna Kozaczka

Department of English, Cazenovia College
 22 Sullivan St., Cazenovia, NY 13035

Email: gkozaczka@cazenovia.edu

Electronic proposals in email and Word format are strongly preferred.

Submission Deadline: APRIL 15, 2014.

Individuals and panel organizers should include the following information:

- Paper/Session title(s) (of no more than 20 words)
- Paper/Session abstract(s) (up to 300/500 words, respectively)
- Biographical paragraph or c.v. summary (up to 250 words) for each participant
- Correct mailing and e-mail address for each participant
- Chair (required) and commentator (optional) for the session
- Audiovisual needs, if any. Please be advised that it is unlikely that PAHA will be able to use Power-Point in its sessions, due to the high cost of rental, or that presenters will be permitted by the hosting conference hotel to bring their own. You may wish to consider distribution of paper handouts as an alternative.

The Polish American Historical Association holds its Annual Conferences in conjunction with the American Historical Association (AHA). The full information about the AHA conference can be found at www.historians.org. PAHA members who plan to attend PAHA conference only do not need to register for the AHA conference, but are required to register for the PAHA conference by November 15, 2014. Registration may be done online at www.polishamericanstudies.org or by sending the \$30.00 registration fee to the PAHA Headquarters c/o Magda Jacques, Central Connecticut State University, 1615 Stanley Street, New Britain, CT 06050.



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MISSION STATEMENT

- **To promote the study of Polish American history and culture**
- **To encourage and disseminate scholarly research and publication on the Polish American experience in the fields of history, the social sciences, the humanities and the arts, and advance scholarly collaboration across disciplines**
- **To support collection and preservation of historical sources regarding the Polish past in America**



PAHA Board in Buffalo, May 2013 (L to R): Mieczysław B.B. Biskupski, Stephen Leahy, James Pula, Anna Mazurkiewicz, Thomas Duszak, Grażyna Kozaczka, Thomas Napierkowski, John Bukowczyk, Theodore L. Zawistowski, Anna Jaroszyńska-Kirchmann and Iwona Drąg-Korga. For more information visit: www.polishamericanstudies.org

The Fifth World Congress of Polish Studies, Warsaw, 6/20-23/2014

Join us in Warsaw! The Polish Institute of Arts and Sciences, in cooperation with the University of Warsaw, will host the Fifth World Congress on Polish Studies, June 20-23, 2014. The expansive program includes a plenary session dedicated to Jan Karski and 48 other sessions featuring 206 participants from fifteen nations. Sessions include topics in art, business, diaspora studies, film, history, literature, science, and other subjects. The conference sessions are scheduled for June 21-23, with the opening day on June 20 including various optional cultural events including a tour of the Stare Miasto (Old Town) and visits to the Copernicus Science Center, the Royal Castle, the Wilanów Museum, and the Museum of the History of Polish Jews. Registration: www.piasa.org.

Friday, June 20 - Cultural Events/Tours. Morning: 1. Stare Miasto; or 2. The Copernicus Science Center; or 3. The Museum of the History of Polish Jews. Afternoon: 1. The Royal Castle; or 2. The Wilanów Museum.

Saturday, June 21, Morning. Opening Ceremonies and Plenary Session, An Appreciation of Jan Karski.

Saturday, June 21, Afternoon Sessions I. 1. Speaking of the Unspeakable: The Destruction of the Polish Jewry-Israeli, American, German, and Polish Literary and Historical Perspectives; 2. (PAHA) Diaspora Reactions to World War and Cold War; 3. Medieval and Reformation Poland; 4. Crossing Borders: The Transnationalism of W. Gombrowicz; 5. HIV Infection: Treatment, Prevention and Immunology; 6. Economics, Politics, Society in Contemporary Poland.

Saturday Afternoon Sessions II. 7. (PAHA) Commemoration in Exile; 8. The Great War; 9. Crossing Borders: Witold Gombrowicz's Kronos; 10. Biomedical Engineering: The Most Challenging Problems; 11. Monetary Policy in Poland and the U.S.: Lessons from the Great Recession; 2. Poland and Polonia Since 1989.

Saturday Evening: Reception at the Museum of the Warsaw Uprising (Grzybowska St.).

Sunday, June 22, Morning Sessions. 13. (IPN) Cold War Polish Political Emigration - Research Reports – I; 14. The Four Year Sejm and the Question of Polish Independence; 15. Literature Across Borders; 16. Biotechnology to Improve Healthcare; 17. The Most Important Challenges for the Polish Economy in the XXI Century; 18. Foreign Policy of the Republic of Poland 1919-1939. Session in Honor of Prof. Anna Cienciąła.

Sunday Afternoon Sessions I. 19. (IPN) Cold War Polish Political Emigration - Research Reports – II; 20. Tadeusz Kościuszko in America; 21. Trajectories of Seeing and Belonging: U.S. and Poland – I; 22. Biochemical and Symbiotic Underpinnings of Evolution and Disease; 23. Religion in Post-World War II Europe; 24. (National Archives) Katyn Massacre: Source Materials in the USSR/Russia, Great Britain and the United States (In Honor of Prof. Anna Cienciąła).

Sunday Afternoon Sessions II. 25. Transnational Migrations; 26. Tadeusz Kościuszko in Poland; 27. Trajectories of Seeing and Belonging: U.S. and Poland II; 28.. How Poland is Developing its Space Capabilities; 29. The Interwar Era; 30. History Through Biographies and Memoirs.

Monday, June 23, Morning Sessions. 31. (PAHA) Reflections of the Polish Diaspora; 32. Poland in World War II; 33. Józef Retinger: The Polish Man of Mystery and Modern Europe; 34. Polscy pisarze w Stanach Zjednoczonych po II wojnie światowej. Najnowsze badania – I; 35. Between Inclusion and Exclusion: Excess, Transgression, and Recycling; 36. Crossing Borders in the East Bloc.

Monday Afternoon Sessions I. 37. Crossing Digital Borders-Negotiating Cultural Displacement: International Students in the U.S. and Poland; 38. Post-War Commemoration and Documentation; 39. Kościuszko: A Man Ahead of His Time; 40. Polscy pisarze w Stanach Zjednoczonych po II wojnie światowej. Najnowsze badania – II; 41. A Re-evaluation of the Radziwiłł Family's Role in the History of the Polish Lithuanian Commonwealth; 42. Crossing Borders with Educational Bridges.

Monday Afternoon Sessions II. 43. Crossing Borders: Migration and Cultural Maintenance; 44. The Polish 20th Century: Issues of Historical Memory; 45. Strategies of Evasion, Flight and Resistance Among the Jews of Poland and the Diaspora; 46. Polscy pisarze w Stanach Zjednoczonych po II wojnie – III; 47. The EU in the Financial Framework 2014 -2020 - Implications for the Polish Economy; 48. Świat malarza i fotografa.  See the full Congress Program: PAHAnews.blogspot.com

The Polish American Historical Association is a non-profit, tax-exempt, interdisciplinary organization devoted to the study of Polish American history and culture. Founded in 1942 as part of the Polish Institute of Arts and Sciences in America, PAHA became an autonomous scholarly society in 1948. As an affiliate of the American Historical Association, PAHA promotes research and dissemination of scholarly materials focused on Polish American history and culture, and its European origins. The association's interdisciplinary refereed journal, *Polish-American Studies*, is published twice a year. www.press.uillinois.edu/journals/pas.html



POETRY CORNER: KAREN KOVACIK

Edited by John Z. Guzlowski



Ancestry.com

for Jan Majda, 1877-1920

After death, like Houdini,
you disappeared,
leaving the steamer trunk bare.

So many times you'd escaped:
born after the cholera of '73
in a Polish village named for fire,

eluding famine on the S.S. Breslau,
which dropped you in New York
with pink eye and ten bucks,

surviving even the inferno
of the steel mill,
the shrieks of its sulfurous air.

Now I track you through digital loops
of penmanship,
untangling versions of your name:

misspelled by the purser on the Breslau,
Anglicized by a census taker
who got everything wrong but your address.

How completely you vanished
into influenza,
even your gravestone gone.

I touch this screen as if virtual ink
could bring back your fingerprints,
your heavy, grease-smudged hands.

"Litany" appeared in *Meridian* and then in Karen's book *Metropolis Burning*. "Ancestry.com" appeared in *Atticus Review*. For more information contact Karen Kovacik: kkovacik@iupui.edu, karenkovacik.net

Litany

after A. R.

on Napoleon's field map
the site circled in black ink
Varsovie

beside the Hotel Bristol's poppy torte
or at Paderewski's last recital
Warszawa

stamped on the Semitic boy's diploma
on souvenir aprons stitched in blue thread
Warszawa

then in Gothic script on metal road signs
the unwelcome translation
Warschau

incised in Hebrew on a marble pillar
on every tramcar and trolley-bus
in the train tables of Europe

Warszawa *Varsovie* *Warschau*

above arcades in the Soviet style
spraypainted green by a soccer fan
Warszawa

on blue envelopes
with your address in my hand
Warsaw

this city of cherries in summer
smoked prunes in winter
city halved by the Vistula's gray knife

whether burning or rising
its syllables are stiff against my teeth
its name a coal on my tongue



Karen Kovacik is the author of several collections of poetry, including *Metropolis Burning*, *Beyond the Velvet Curtain* and *Nixon and I*. Her work as a poet and translator has received numerous honors, including the Charity Randall Citation from the International Poetry Forum, a fellowship in literary translation from the National Endowment for the Arts and a Fulbright Research Grant to Poland. In 2013, her book-length translation of Agnieszka Kuciak's *Distant Lands: An Anthology of Poets Who Don't Exist* appeared from White Pine Press, and in 2016, her anthology of Polish women poets, *Calling Out to Yeti*, is forthcoming from White Pine. She served as Indiana's Poet Laureate in 2012-2014.

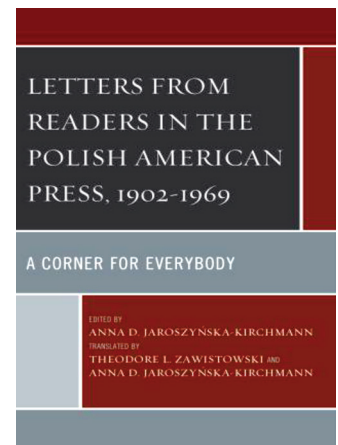


Letters from Readers in the Polish American Press

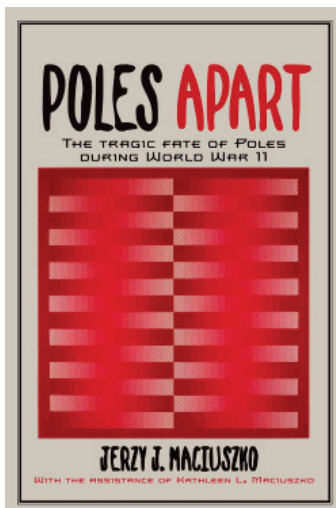


Letters from Readers in the Polish American Press, 1902-1969: A Corner for Everybody (Lexington Books, 2014). Edited by Anna D. Jaroszyńska-Kirchmann; Translated by Theodore L. Zawistowski and Anna D. Jaroszyńska-Kirchmann

Polish Americans formed one of the largest European immigrant groups in the United States and their community developed a vibrant Polish-language press, which tied together networks of readers in the entire Polish immigrant Diaspora. Newspaper editors encouraged their readers to write to the press and provided them with public space to exchange their views and opinions, and share thoughts and reflections. *Ameryka-Echo*, a weekly published from Toledo, Ohio, was one of the most popular and long-lasting newspapers with international circulation. For seven decades, *Ameryka-Echo* sustained a number of sections based on readers' correspondence, but the most popular of them was a "Corner for Everybody," which featured thousands of letters on a variety of topics. *Letters from Readers in the Polish American Press, 1902-1969* is a unique collection of close to five hundred letters from Polish American readers, which were published in *Ameryka-Echo* between 1902 and 1969. In these letters, Polish immigrants speak in their own words about their American experience, and vigorously debate religion, organization of their community, ethnic identity, American politics and society, and ties to the homeland. The translated letters are annotated and divided into thematic chapters with informative introductions. The *Ameryka-Echo* letters are a rich source of information on the history of Polish Americans, which can serve as primary sources for students and scholars.

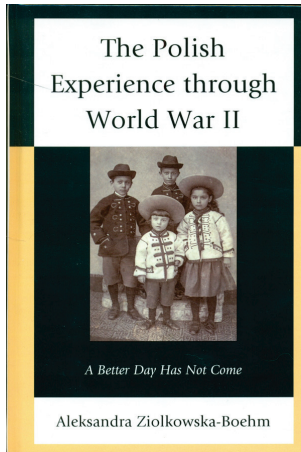


Poles Apart: The Tragic Fate of Poles During World War II



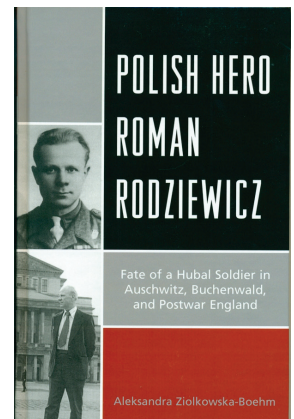
Poles Apart: The Tragic Fate of Poles During World War II by Jerzy J. Maciuszko with the assistance of Kathleen L. Maciuszko (Thought Works, Ltd., 2013) is a fascinating literary hybrid that combines the author's autobiography with short biographies of his family and friends. What links all these narratives together is their historical significance as eyewitness accounts of the Polish story during World War II and in its aftermath. Jerzy J. Maciuszko, a native of Warsaw, Poland and a 1936 graduate of its University, represents thousands of young men who were drafted in late summer of 1939, fought valiantly in September against the overwhelming forces of the German invasion and were eventually captured by the German forces. Maciuszko's detailed account of his five-and-a-half years as a prisoner-of-war in several German camps is both moving and instructive as it focuses on human reactions in extreme situations. The author's story after the war is no less interesting as the reader follows him to London where he worked for the British Ministry of Education, and finally to the United States where he became a prominent representative of the Polish post-war émigrés. Maciuszko also records other eyewitness accounts shared with him by his family and close friends. Thus we learn the moving story of his brother's suffering in Siberia, his mother's involvement in the Warsaw Rising and probably the most striking story of Józef Stańczak, his parents and siblings who found themselves deported by the Soviets to Siberia. Stańczak, through Maciuszko, tells the readers of his harrowing journey east in the cattle cars, of the Siberian ordeal and then of his slow return west through Persia and Africa. After the war and after emigrating to the United States, Stańczak became known as the father of the op-art movement. Maciuszko's book is populated with dozens of characters, some famous like Stańczak, and others just ordinary people who found themselves in extraordinary circumstances, and it is worth knowing all their stories. Jerzy J. Maciuszko died in 2011 after finishing most of the manuscript. *Poles Apart* is available on Amazon.com.

~ Reviewed by Grażyna J. Kozaczka

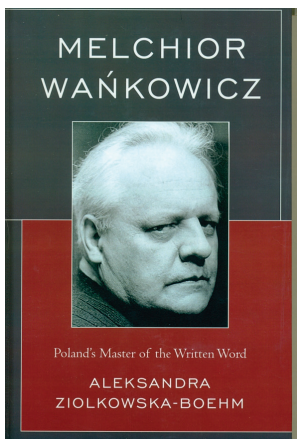


The Polish Experience through World War II (Lexington Books, 2013), explores Polish history through the lives of people touched by the war. The poignant and terrible experiences of these people are laid bare by first-hand accounts, including the hardships of deportation and concentration and refugee camps, as well as the price paid by the officers killed or taken as prisoners during WWII and the families they left behind. Ziolkowska-Boehm reveals the difficulties of these women and children when, having lost their husbands and fathers, they are exiled in Siberia, Persia, India, and then Africa, New Zealand, or Mexico. Ziolkowska-Boehm recounts the experiences of individuals who lived through this tumultuous period in history through personal interviews, letters, and other surviving documents. The stories include Krasicki, a military pilot who was one of 22,000 Polish officers killed in Katyń; the saga of the Wartanowicz family, a wealthy and influential clan whose story begins well before the war; and Wanda Ossowska, a Polish nurse in Auschwitz and other German prison camps. Placed squarely in historical context, these incredible stories reveal the experiences of the Polish people up through the second World War. <http://www.rufrice.edu/~sarmatia/114/114okeeff.pdf>

In ***Polish Hero Roman Rodziewicz: Fate of a Hubal Soldier in Auschwitz, Buchenwald, and Postwar England*** (Lexington Books, 2013), Aleksandra Ziolkowska-Boehm traces the remarkable and tragic tale of Roman Rodziewicz, a true Polish hero of the Second World War. Roman's childhood was spent in Manchuria where his father, first deported to Siberia, later worked as an engineer for a Chinese company. After the return to Poland, and prior to the German invasion of Poland, Roman attended military school at the Suwalki Cavalry Brigade. The brave anti-German activities of the Hubal partisans beckoned Roman and he joined them. About eight months later Major Hubal was killed. Rodziewicz escaped and joined the underground as an officer fighting the German occupation forces. Captured and tortured, he was imprisoned in Auschwitz and later Buchenwald. After the liberation, he joined the Polish army in Italy and at the end of World War II he settled in England, where he has lived and reached the age of 100 years in January 2013. The volume explores the incredible story of one Polish soldier of World War II, and provides an illuminating contribution to the historical record of the period.



In ***Melchior Wańkowicz: Poland's Master of the Written Word*** (Lexington Books, 2013), Aleksandra Ziolkowska-Boehm examines the life and writing of famous Polish writer Melchior Wańkowicz, author of legendary work *The Battle of Monte Cassino*. Acclaimed by his readers and critics alike, Wańkowicz was famous for creating his theory of reportage, i.e. the "mosaic method" where the events of many people were implanted into the life of one person. Wańkowicz put into words the beautiful, tragic and heroic events of Polish history that provided a form of sustenance for a people that thrive on patriotism and love of their country. His books shaped national consciousness, glorified the heroism of the Polish soldier. Later in his life, Wańkowicz personally set an example by standing up to the Communist party that brought him to trial for his work. In this book, Ziolkowska-Boehm offers a critical examination of Wańkowicz's work informed by her experiences as his private secretary. Her access to the author's personal archives shed new light on the life and work of the man considered by many to be "the father of Polish reportage." cosmopolitanreview.com/melchior-wankowicz



Dr. Aleksandra Ziolkowska-Boehm is an independent scholar, author of many books, and recipient of numerous literary awards, including a fellowship in literature from the Delaware Divisions of Arts and a Fulbright scholarship. Links to books: 2) rowman.com/ISBN/9780739185353, 3) rowman.com/isbn/9780739175903



by James S. Pula



I read with considerable interest the article in the most recent issue of the *PAHA Newsletter* recounting the participation of several Civil War re-enactors from Poland in events commemorating the 150th anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg. It is wonderful that these historical enthusiasts were able to make the journey and apparently enjoy the experience. Re-enactors provide a valuable service by promoting interest in history among the general public and in interpreting the experience of average people involved in historical events.

The re-enactors in question were representing members of the 14th Louisiana Volunteer Infantry, also known as the “Polish Brigade.” In the interest of historical accuracy, it must be stated that there was very little that was actually Polish about the “Polish Brigade.” First, a “brigade” was comprised of two or more regiments and the official complement of a single regiment during the Civil War was approximately 1,000 men. Thus, a brigade would require at least 2,000 men. Since few regiments went off to war with the full established

quota, records suggest that an actual figure of about 850 per regiment is probably closer to historical reality. This would require 850 men as a minimum for a regiment and 1,700 for a brigade. According to the 1860 census, there were only 196 Poles residing in the entire state of Louisiana including men, women, and children. Although New Orleans, where the 14th Louisiana was recruited, contained the fourth largest number of Polish residents of any city in America, the total number was only 119 people— 87 males and 32 females.¹ Clearly, it was not possible to recruit even one company of Poles in New Orleans (a company being 100 men), much less a regiment or a brigade. In fact, a review of the extant muster rolls of the 14th Louisiana reveal only a handful of Polish names with the vast majority being Irish or German. The interesting nickname derived from the fact that a Pole, Gaspard Tochman, was responsible for the initial recruitment activities and another Pole, Walery Sulakowski, served as its first commanding officer.² Clearly, the so-called “Polish Brigade” was Polish in name only.

There were, of course, quite a few Poles who fought at Gettysburg, but they were dispersed among many different units rather than in any recognizable “Polish” unit. One of the more interesting stories of the battle relating to Poles is one not generally known even among Civil War historians. About a dozen miles south of Gettysburg, near the village of Emmitsburg, Maryland, was the central house of the Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul, a Roman Catholic religious order. During the battle, the Sisters journeyed north to Gettysburg where they ministered to the thousands of wounded men lying about in the fields, field hospitals, churches, and private homes. Among the sixteen Sisters of Charity who responded to this mission of mercy under the leadership of Rev. Francis Berlando was Sister Mary Serena, whose real name was Thadia Klimkiewicz. Born in Washington, DC, in 1839, she was the daughter of Henry Klimkiewicz who claimed to be a veteran of the November Uprising in 1830-31 and a nephew of Tadeusz Kościuszko.

Sister Camilla described what the women found upon their arrival in Gettysburg: “It was beyond description. Hundreds of both armies lying dead almost in the tracks that the driver had to be careful not to pass over the bodies. This picture of human beings slaughtered by their fellow men in a cruel Civil War was so terrible.” The religious group made the parlor of McClellan’s Hotel their base of operations, and from there they ventured out into the fields and makeshift hospitals to comfort as best they could the maimed and suffering wounded. They changed the dirty bandages of many, wiped the dirt and blood from the faces of others, and offered whatever words of comfort they could. Entering one of the field hospitals, Sister Serena went from one mangled patient to another tendering whatever aid she could. Coming to one begrimed figure, she dipped a sponge in water and

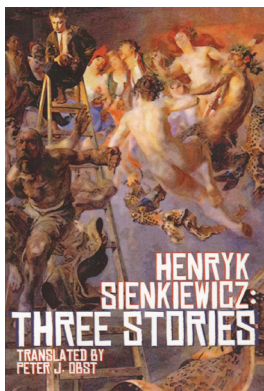
¹Joseph C. G. Kennedy, Superintendent of Census, *Population of the United States in 1860, Compiled from the Original Returns of the Eighth Census* (Washington, DC: 1864), 608, 622; Secretary of the Interior, *Statistics of the United States in 1860, Compiled from the Original Returns of the Eighth Census* (Washington: 1866), liv. The cities with the largest number of people born in Poland in 1860 were, in order, New York, St. Louis, Cincinnati, and New Orleans.

²Terry L. Jones, *Lee’s Tigers: The Louisiana Infantry in the Army of Northern Virginia* (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1987), 246.

began to wash away the dirt and blood from his face. Suddenly, a look of shock brought her to a halt. The features emerging from under the grime belonged to her own brother.³



New Sienkiewicz Translations by Peter Obst



Various works of Henryk Sienkiewicz have been translated into English, at different times by different translators. The latest offering is “Henryk Sienkiewicz: Three Stories.” This very short collection presents three humorous stories by Sienkiewicz which have been nearly forgotten: “A Comedy of Errors” (based on small town life in the American West), “The Authoresses” (a sketch about children, not for children) and “The Third One” (a romantic comedy). Translator/writer Peter Obst has breathed new life into these lively tales and rendered them in an accessible and modern form for English speaking readers. For those who would like to sample the wit and humor of Poland’s most famous writer will be delighted by these stories, as they are world away from the somber reality and melodrama of the better known “The Lighthouse Keeper,” “Janko Musician,” and “For Bread.” The book, published by Wildside Press (with Jacek Malczewski’s painting “Vicious Circle” on the cover) is available from Amazon.com.



The Year of Oskar Kolberg Starts in Oregon, February 22, 2014



Henryk Oskar Kolberg was a composer, friend of Frederyk Chopin and Europe’s most prolific folklorist of the 19th century. He created an accurate account of Polish folk art and culture of his time, compiled in 33 tomes of regional monographs, published throughout his life, inspiring many over centuries. In his life-time Poland didn’t exist as a sovereign nation, but he believed that it would one day rise again, largely due to the preservation of its culture, a pillar of which was its symbolic and artistic folk tradition. To this cause he contributed his talent and life’s work, 2014 was proclaimed The Kolberg Year by the Minister of Culture and National Heritage of Poland. Oskar Kolberg was born February 22nd, 1814. In the U.S. the celebrations began on that day on the West Coast – at the Polish Hall in Portland, Oregon. A lecture by music historian Barbara Heilmair was followed by an evening of chamber music by Polish composers, by MT Duo, Tatiana Kolchanova (violin/piano) and Mary Rowell (violin/viola): Selections from *Pieśni ludu polskiego* (Songs of the Polish People) transcribed by Oskar Kolberg (1814 – 1890); *Romanza* by Moritz Moszkowski (1854-1925); *Polonaise* by Michał Kleofas Ogiński (1765-1833); *Miniatura* by Jakub Kowalewski (1977-); *Caprice No. 1* by Adrian Hanke (1978-); and selected mazurkas by Fryderyk Chopin (1810-1849). The event was supported in part by Polish Library Association, Polish Festival, Saint Stanislaus Parish, Multnomah County Cultural Coalition and the Oregon Cultural Trust.



Pułaski Day at the Polish Museum of America, March 3, 2014



The Polish Museum of America in Chicago celebrated the Pułaski Day on Monday, March 3, 2014. A short program of speakers concluded with an official wreath laying ceremony at the painting, *Pulaski at Savannah*, by Stefan Batowski. General Kazimierz (Casimir) Pułaski (b. Warsaw, Poland, March 6, 1745 – d. near Savannah, Georgia, October 9-10, 1779) is recognized as the “Father of the American Cavalry.” He offered his services as an experienced military leader to the American Continental Army during the American Revolutionary War. At the insistence of General George Washington, Pułaski was made a Brigadier General and the first Commander of the American Cavalry. He established the Pułaski Legion, a corps of Frenchmen, German Hessians, and Poles, who were instrumental in saving the City of Charleston, South Carolina, from British occupation in 1779. In October of 1779, at the age of 34, General Pułaski paid the ultimate price for freedom: he died from mortal wounds received while leading a cavalry charge in Savannah, Georgia. Posthumous honorary US citizenship was granted to General Pułaski in 2009.

³ Thaddeus Klimkiewicz was a member of the 1st Maryland Battalion of the Confederate army. He was badly wounded in the assault on Culp’s Hill on July 3, 1863. Although he appeared to recover, he died from the lingering effects of his wound about a year later at the age of 19 or 20.



Louise Warfield and Count Włodzimierz Ledóchowski



Baltimore women are renowned for their beauty and two are remembered for their marriages to nobility – Elizabeth “Betsy” Patterson married Joseph, the brother of Napoleon Bonaparte, who later abandoned her and Wallis Warfield Simpson to England’s King Edward VIII, later Duke of Windsor. Less known is the marriage of Wallis’ older cousin Louise Warfield, daughter of Edwin Warfield, Governor of Maryland (1904-1908) to Count Włodzimierz Ledóchowski.

The couple met at Peking, China, where her brother Edwin introduced them to each other at a foreign embassy entertainment. Since she didn’t speak Polish and he did not know English, they conversed in French. After a brief courtship they became engaged. When she returned home in December 1912 she was reticent to speak about the rumored engagement since her parents opposed the match because of the brevity of the courtship and her large fortune. She was able to convince her father it was a true “love” match and the wedding set for May.



Count Ledóchowski was a nephew of the late Cardinal Mieczysław Halka Ledóchowski, Primate of Poland and prefect of the Propaganda at the Vatican. The Ledóchowski family lineage began in 1457 in the Volhynian Voivodeship where the boyar knight Nestor Halka took the name of his estate, *Ledóchow*, as his own. It is believed that the dynastic family Halka dates to the time of the Kievan Rus in 971. The Halka family’s used the official Austrian title of *Halka von Ledóchow Count Ledóchowski*.



On May 8, 1913 the couple was married at the Warfield home in Baltimore by Rev. William A. Fletcher, rector of the Cathedral. Cardinal Gibbons witnessed the ceremony, and bestowed his blessing. It was a simple ceremony because the bride’s maternal grandmother had recently died. Only relatives and a few personal friends were invited. After a wedding breakfast the couple left for New York to take a steamship to return to Poland to reside at the family estate, located near the Austrian border, an eight-hour journey from Moscow and twelve-hours from Vienna and in the midst of the zone of war that erupted on July 28, 1914.

On August 19, the Warfield family received a cablegram from Włodzimierz dated August 18, Ostropol, Russian Poland “Situation uncertain. Louise safe with cousins.” There was no news from her until October when the family received several letters appealing for medical and surgical supplies, as well as clothing and blankets. These appeals prompted the former Governor to establish the Russian Poland Red Cross Relief Fund Committee. The local Polish Community rallied to his support and by December the first of several boat loads of supplies were sent to Poland. After the war he would be honored by Baltimore’s Polonia for his efforts. Although the couple would have three children, two daughters and a son the marriage was doomed and on November 25, 1922 they were divorced. She was given custody of the children and the following year she renounced her title to regain U.S. citizenship and took back the name Warfield.

By Thomas L. Hollowak



Anniversary Celebrations at the Katyń Monument in Baltimore



The 14th Annual Katyń Remembrance is Sunday, April 6, 2014 in Baltimore, Maryland. The Mass is at Holy Rosary Roman Catholic Church, 408 South Chester Street, Baltimore (near 2100 block Eastern Avenue) and the ceremony begins at the National Katyń Memorial located at Katyń Circle near the 600 block of President Street at Aliceanna Street. www.katynbaltimore.com



Savannah, Georgia - March 1, 2014. This year's Pułaski Birthday Commemoration was held in Monterey Square, location of a tall marble column that memorializes the hero of two nations. Ceremonies began with the customary greeting to friends and visitors delivered by Edward Królikowski, chairman of the Savannah General Pułaski Committee of the American Council for Polish Culture (ACPC). Sounds of fife and drum were heard in a street adjacent to the square, soon there appeared a color guard composed of the Knights of Columbus in full regalia carrying flags of the United States, Poland and the State of Georgia. Along with them, providing the marching music were members of the Costal Heritage Society, dressed in Revolutionary War uniforms complete with muskets. They were followed by wreath carriers from the committee. The national anthems of Poland and the United States were sung to the accompaniment of a trumpeter. This was followed by topical remarks from Savannah Mayor Edna Jackson and State Representative Ron Stephens.

An invocation by Fr. Adam Kasela preceded a ceremonial laying of wreaths from the Poles in America Foundation and the American Council for Polish Culture whose board members had scheduled their annual Spring Meeting in Savannah to be present at the ceremony. Also present was the eminent Polish-American historian, founder of the Poles in America Foundation, Edward Pinkowski. He was accompanied by his son Jack and Monica Pinkowski. Edward Pinkowski provided the inspiration for this Pułaski Birthday observance, and the Poles in America foundation was a major sponsor of the ceremony. After the wreaths were placed the musket team fired a memorial salute. Closing remarks were delivered by committee treasurer Andrew Boguszewski. Afterwards the out-of-town visitors had an opportunity to meet Mayor Jackson and State Representative Stephens.

A post-event lunch was held at the Johnny Harris banquet facility which gave the ACPC board members the opportunity to become acquainted with the local group of members who worked so hard to make the event a success. During the lunch, Frank Sulkowski, Sports Director at WJCL TV in Savannah, delivered an interesting address that spotlighted individuals of Polish background in American sports. Mr. Pinkowski spoke about his research into the life of Casimir Pułaski.

It should be remembered that Pułaski was born on March 6, 1745 as indicated by records at the Church of the Holy Cross in Warsaw where the baptism took place. These were discovered by Sławomir Górzyński in 1992 and later incorporated into an updated entry for Pułaski in the *Polski Słownik Biograficzny*, an official source for biographical sketches of famous Poles.

The Poles in America Foundation (www.poles.org) and the American Council for Polish Culture (www.polishcultureacpc.org) invite interested parties to view additional information presented on their respective websites.



The color guard composed of the Knights of Columbus enters the Square. Photo by Jackie Kolowski



Edward Królikowski, at podium, greets the assembled friends and guests. Photo by Jackie Kolowski



Standing, L to R: Raymond Glembocki, Robert Dutka, Peter Obst, Savannah Pułaski Committee Chairman Edward Królikowski and Camille Królikowski, Robert Synakowski. Seated, L to R: historian Edward Pinkowski, Savannah Mayor Edna Jackson, Henrietta Nowakowski.



A Historical Marker Announced



Dr. Walter Golaski (1913-1996), engineer, inventor and producer of revolutionary knitted vascular replacements, will be honored in Philadelphia with an official Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission marker. This will be placed near the intersection of 34th Street and Lancaster Ave. where once stood his machine shop. Now the property belongs to Drexel University of which Dr. Golaski is an alumnus (Class of 1946). The dedication ceremony is scheduled for Saturday May 17, 2014 under the auspices of the Polish Heritage Society of Philadelphia.

The Drexel Alumni Organization and the Kosciuszko Foundation (where Dr. Golaski was board-chairman 1973-1982) are encouraged to participate in remembering this great Polish-American. More information is posted on: www.polishcultureacpc.org/Golaski



"Project to Discover" Newsletter about Family History in Schenectady, NY



Phyllis Budka and Bernice Izzo have recently started a newsletter dedicated to Eastern European Roots of Schenectady County, NY. Their objective is to: "discover, document and digitally preserve genealogy, stories, and pictures of Schenectady County's Eastern European immigrants." The project started with a meeting held on November 9, 2013 by the Schenectady County Historical Society. Individuals engaged in genealogy research shared experiences and discussed what additional information or help was needed.



The editors have long been aware of the "invisibility" of their heritage in the local archives. There were more than 4,000 Polish immigrants in Schenectady during the 1920s and 30s. Ms. Budka discovered that at least 50 individuals came to Schenectady from the southern Polish town of Nowy Targ, the home town of her own family. She knows that her own roots in Nowy Targ can be traced back to at least the early 1800s. Ms. Izzo's grandmother was a daughter of a Polish immigrant who worked at ALCO for forty years. She used internet resources for her research, including using Ancestry.com and Family Tree Maker software. The editors publish personal stories about immigrant grandparents (for instance Mary Giniecki and Joseph Tys married in 1916, in the picture). They

are building a database of names and places mentioned in newsletter articles that can be shared with others doing genealogy research. Submit your stories to: Phyllis Zych Budka: abudka@nycap.rr.com

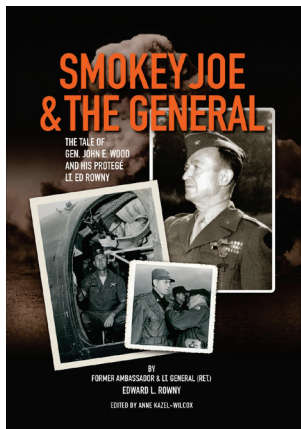


The Polish American Communication Initiative of the Piast Institute



The Piast Institute has initiated an exciting new project for the development of communications within the Polish American community. We have dubbed it The Polish American Communication Initiative (PACI www.paciconnect.org). It is an idea that uses the electronic communication and technology of the 21st century. PACI is a tool that will make it infinitely easier to reach elected representatives in Washington on any issue of importance to our community. From the President and his cabinet members through agency heads and members of Congress, both Senators and Representatives, contacting officeholders will be easier than ever before. It can also be adapted for local Polonias to contact local state legislators and officials. It is flexible enough to allow us to send communications with the same facility to heads of major corporations and national organizations in support of our interests or in defense of the good name of Poland and Polish Americans. A wonderful added feature of PACI is that it also gives us access to virtually every important newspaper in the country. We have created the PACI site in cooperation with *Congressional Quarterly* so that the information is always timely and the biographies and addresses of officeholders are always current and up to date. Send us any comments or questions. You can call Małgorzata Michałowska at 313-733-4535, Monday through Thursday, 9:00 AM to 4:00PM EST; or email Joseph Miszczak miszczak@piastinstitute.org.

~ Thaddeus C. Radzilowski, Ph.D., President



Rich with historical facts and fascinating photos, *Smokey Joe & the General* (Create Space, 2013, ISBN 978-1493538423) is a combination of Ambassador Rowny's autobiography and the biography of his first Army boss, John Elliott Wood, known as "Smokey Joe" - who was the best trainer and innovator in the Army. Many of his training techniques and "out of the box" ideas were widely adopted as doctrine. For two decades, General Wood closely managed Rowny's career seeing to it that he received plum assignments and became the first Army officer in his class to be promoted to the general officer rank. Rowny writes about his training under Colonel Wood prior to World War II and his service under him in Liberia and combat in Italy during the war. He then tells the story of his service in Korea where he served as General Douglas MacArthur's official spokesman and was one of the planners of the spectacularly successful invasion of Inchon. Rowny built the bridge across the Han for President Syngman Rhee's triumphant reentry into Seoul. He subsequently dropped an air bridge to rescue soldiers and Marines surrounded by the Chinese, permitting

their successful escape. He was in charge of the evacuation of Hungnam and assisted in operation "Christmas Cargo" Rowny led the Advanced Concept Team in Vietnam (ACTIV) to develop new techniques of using armed helicopters in combat. The armed helicopter later played decisive roles in the Gulf Wars and Afghanistan. After serving six years as military representative to the Strategic Arms limitations treaty negotiations, Rowny resigned in protest over President Carter's signing the unequal and unverifiable SALT II Treaty. During President Reagan's first term Rowny was Chief Negotiator of the START Treaty. During the President's second term he was Special Adviser to the president for Arms Control. President Reagan awarded Rowny the President's Citizen's Medal citing him as one of the chief architects of Peace through Strength. Throughout these periods of service Rowny continued to be inspired by Wood's far reaching ideas and his examples of physical and moral courage.



PERSONALIA



JOHN GRONDELSKI published an interview with Janusz Wróbel about his book, *Polonia chicagowska w dobie "Solidarności"* in *Polish Review*, 58 (2013)/2: 55-59. He wrote short book notes on *Religion and the Cold War*, ed. P. Muhlenbeck, in *Sarmatian Review*, 34 (2014)/1: 1815, *Polish Armies of the Partitions* (ibid., p. 1822) and on *Nie można zdradzić Ewangelii—Rozmowy z abp. Ignacym Tokarczukiem* in the same journal, 33 (2013)/3: 1786-88. His article, "Gosnell's Babies: The E-Book," appears in the fall 2013 issue of *The Human Life Review*. He also published popular reviews of Gromada's *Oskar Halecki: Eulogies and Reflections* and Lower's *Hitler's Furies*, as well as an interview with Mieczysław Biskupski on PIASA, in recent issues of the *Polish American Journal*.

ANNA MAZURKIEWICZ - recently edited a volume: "Od Exsili do Exile. Przymus w Migracjach" (From *Exsilium* to *Exile. Coercion in Migrations*) which is currently in print at the University of Gdańsk Press. The volume is the 5th in the *Studia Historica Gedanensia* series by the UG Faculty of History.

NEAL PEASE has accepted appointment as Editor in Chief of *The Polish Review*, succeeding Interim Editor James Pula.

JAMES S. PULA published 21 entries in Carlos E. Cortés, ed., *Multicultural America: A Multimedia Encyclopedia* (Los Angeles: Sage Reference, 2013); edited three issues of *The Polish Review* (Vol. 58 No. 1, Vol. 58 No. 2, and Vol. 59 No. 1); and edited two issues of *Polish American Studies* (Vol. LXX No. 2 and Vol. LXXI No. 1). He presented a paper titled "I Have a Bone to Pick: A Study of the Evidence for the Pułaski Burial" at the annual meeting of the Polish American Historical Association in Washington, DC, and is also serving as the program chair for the Fifth World Congress on Polish Studies being organized by the Polish Institute of Arts & Sciences to be held at the University of Warsaw in June. Additionally, he was a consultant and interviewee on the video presentations *The Fourth Partition* by Adrian Prawica and Amerikafilm LLC, *Kosciuszko: A Man Ahead of his Time* by Alex Storozynski and Eve Krzyzanowski, and *Polonians! First Poles in America* by Eugene Starkey.

MAJA TROCHIMCZYK consulted for and appeared in a Polish TV documentary about Henryk Mikołaj Górecki, "Please find..."; presented papers on "Jewish Composers of Polish Music" at the "Musical Worlds of Polish Jews 1920-1960" Conference at Arizona State University, Tempe and at PAHA's 71st Annual Meeting (January 2014); published "1968 - Operation Danube, ISCM and Polish Music" in Eva Matzouriani, ed., *Polish Music since 1945*, (Musica Iagellonica, 2013: 81-92); "A Dream of Orpheus" in a poetry anthology with Stephen Linsteadt's paintings, *Woman in Metaphor*, ed. Maria Elena B. Mahler (Natural Healing House, 2013); and reviews of books by Charles S. Kraszewski, (*Sarmatian Review*, 33) and by Timothy J. Cooley, Stanislaus A. Blejwas, Adrian Thomas and Luca Sala (*Slavic and East European Journal*, 57 no. 1, 2013).



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