The Fifth World Congress of Polish Studies took place on June 20-23 at the University of Warsaw, Poland and included several sessions co-sponsored by the Polish American Historical Association. On June 19, a day before the official commencement of the Congress activities that involved over 200 scholars from 16 countries, the PAHA Board met at the Museum of Polish History on Senatorska St. President Tom Napierkowski presided at the Meeting after a warm welcome by Professor Michał Kopczyński of UW, the vice chair and local arrangements chair of the Fifth World Congress on Polish Studies. Prof. Kopczyński greeted the Board Members and distributed bags with the agenda, program, and gift monographs for the Congress. Board members in attendance were: Front L to R: Iwona Drag Korga, Grażyna Kożaczka, Pien Veersteegh, Maja Trochimczyk, Jim Pula. Back L to R: Guest Angela Pienkos, Stephen Leahy, Anna Jaroszyńska Kirchmann, Tom Napierkowski, guest Donald Pienkos, Anna Hetzel Gunkel, Anna Mazurkiewicz, Neal Pease and Mieczysław B.B. Biskupski. See p. 2

Message from the President

Dear Friends,

Once again I find myself focusing my report on the amazing productivity of the scholars of the Polish American Historical Association. I am in my fifth decade of serving as a university faculty member; I have been a dean and a department chair; and I have belonged to several scholarly organizations; but I don’t think that I have ever seen as productive a group of scholars as those of PAHA.

You will see, as you read on in this Newsletter, that members of PAHA played a key role in the Fifth World Congress of Polish Studies this past June at the University of Warsaw, a gathering which brought together more than two hundred scholars from sixteen countries. In this report I want personally to recognize and to thank the PAHA members who so admirably represented our association at the Congress; and I begin with special acknowledgement of Dr. Mieczysław B. Biskupski (member of PAHA and president of the Polish Institute of Arts and Sciences of America) and Dr. James Pula who served as co-chairs of the Congress.

Continued on p. 4
The Fifth World Congress in Warsaw, from p. 1

Prof. Anna Jaroszyńska-Kirchmann was elected to serve as editor of *Polish American Studies* when James Pula retires from the position on December 31, 2014. Incidentally, Prof. Neal Pease was elected the Editor of the *Polish Review* published by the Polish Institute of Arts and Sciences of America, thus completing the takeover of Polish-themed scholarly journals in the U.S. by PAHA’s former presidents. Way to go! At the Awards Ceremony, representatives of the Polish Ministry of Foreign Affairs presented medals to the following scholars: Commander Cross of the Order of Merit to Prof. Mieczysław B.B. Biskupski (PIASA President), Cavalier Cross of the Order of Merit to Prof. James Pula (PAHA Treasurer); Officer Cross of the Order of Merit to Prof. Anna Jaroszyńska Kirchmann (PAHA Past President and incoming editor of the *Polish American Studies*), Prof. Thomas Napierkowski (PAHA President), Prof. Patrice Dąbrowski, and Prof. Neal Pease (PAHA Past President and Board member); Gold Cross of Merit to Prof. Robert Szymbczak, and Bene Merito Medal to Jan Napoleon Saykiewicz.

According to the Congress’s co-chairs, Profs. Jim Pula and M. B. B. Biskupski, “PIASA has organized annual conferences since 1942. Their main purpose is to convene experts from the Polish-American community working in various disciplines of the humanities, arts, and sciences and to highlight their latest research.” Multiple panels and presentations in plenary and thematic session format surveyed historical, political, social, and artistic aspects of the topic. The previous congress was held in Kraków in 2000. Guest speaker during the final banquet, held at the National Library on June 23, 2014 was Prof. Leszek Balcerowicz, a former chairman of the National Bank of Poland, Deputy Prime Minister and the main force behind Poland’s economic transformation. The topic of his speech is "Poland’s Transformation in a Comparative Perspective."

**PAHA Members’ Presentations in Warsaw**

Over 50 papers on Polish American topics were included in the program, including three sessions sponsored by PAHA. These sessions were dedicated to: *Diaspora Reactions to World War and Cold War*, chaired by Renata Vickray, PIASA Secretary (Saturday, June 21, with papers by Gabriela Pawlus Kasprowska, Jan Lenczarowicz, Robert Szymbczak, and Mary Erdmans); *Commemoration in Exile*, chaired by Dorota Praszałowicz from Jagiellonian University (Saturday, June 21, with papers by Anna Jaroszyńska Kirchmann, Anna Mazurkiewicz, Patryk Pleskot, and Iwona Korga), and *Reflections of the Polish Diaspora*, chaired by Harriet Napierkowski (Monday, June 23, with papers by Arnold Klaczyński, Anna Brzozowska-Krajka, Thomas Napierkowski and Grażyna Kozaczka).


Continued on p. 3.
The Fifth World Congress in Warsaw, from p. 2

Letter from the President, continued from p. 1

Other members of PAHA who chaired sessions and delivered papers at the Congress include Drs. Paul Radzilowski, Neal Pease, Robert Szymczak, Mary Erdmans, Dorota Praszałowicz, Anna Jaroszyńska-Kirchmann, Anna Mazurkiewicz, Iwona Korga, Angela Pienkos, Donald Pienkos, Silvia Dapia, Adam Wałaszek, Maja Trochimczyk, Harriet Napierkowski, Thomas Napierkowski, Grażyna Kozaczka, Ewa Barczyk-Pease, Ann Gunkel, David Gunkel, Pien Versteegh, Adam Kozaczka, and Stephen Leahy. If I have overlooked anyone, please forgive me; it was a large gathering, and I may have missed some of our members. I assure you, however, that PAHA contributed significantly to the success of the Congress.

Indeed, the Polish American Historical Association’s role on the international scene was recognized at the concluding banquet of the Congress when seven PAHA members were awarded varying classes of the Order of Merit of the Republic of Poland, a “diplomatic order” awarded to foreigners or Poles resident abroad who have rendered great service to the Polish nation. Those so honored were Drs. Mieczysław Biskupski, James Pula, Anna Jaroszyńska-Kirchmann, Neal Pease, Thomas Napierkowski, and Robert Szymczak. Congratulations to these members!

PAHA’s contributions to international scholarship this past June, however, were not limited to the Congress in Warsaw. A few days earlier in Krakow the Polish American Historical Association was well represented at a Workshop on American Ethnicity and East European Immigration sponsored by the Institute of American Studies and Polish Diaspora of the Jagiellonian University, the Polish Academy of Arts and Sciences, the United States Consulate General in Krakow, the Immigration and Ethnic History Society, and the Polish American Historical Association. Special recognition and thanks go to Dr. Dorota Praszałowicz, faculty member of the Jagiellonian University and member of PAHA, who organized the Workshop. Participants who so admirably represented PAHA included Drs. Adam Wałaszek, Neal Pease, Mary Erdmans, Harriet Napierkowski, Anna Mazurkiewicz, Dominic Pacyga, James Pula, Grażyna Kozaczka, Thomas Napierkowski, and Ewa Barczyk-Pease. Both of these events are a tribute to what Polish American and Polish scholars working together can achieve in all areas of research but especially in the fields of ethnic, immigration, and cultural studies.

These efforts will continue at PAHA’s annual meeting, held in conjunction with the American Historical association, next January in New York City. Please see details of the meeting in this Newsletter. Special thanks to Dr. Grażyna Kozaczka who has organized the meeting and to Dr. Pien Versteegh who has coordinated with the American Historical Association.

Congratulations as well to Dr. Maja Trochimczyk on the publication of her latest book of poetry, Slicing the Bread: Children’s Survival Manual in 25 Poems.
It is, however, incumbent on all PAHA members to see to it that this scholarship is widely disseminated; our efforts to better understand and to preserve our history and experience in America will be severely thwarted if we talk only among ourselves; we must see to it that our scholarship is distributed to the schools and libraries in our communities. I urge all PAHA members to join in this effort of dissemination.

It is a great pleasure of mine to extend thanks to Dr. James Pula who after long years of service as editor of *Polish American Studies* has resigned that very important office. In more than three decades of service in that capacity, Dr. Pula has raised the profile and reputation of *Polish American Studies* to new heights by promoting scholarship and securing its dissemination to a much wider national and international audience. All of us associated with PAHA owe Dr. Pula a deep debt of gratitude.

At the same time, in a very special way as someone who served on the search committee to find a new editor, I am delighted to announce that Dr. Anna Jaroszyńska-Kirchmann has agreed to take over the editorship of our journal; *Polish American Studies* will remain in capable and accomplished hands. Please join me in congratulating and thanking Dr. Jaroszyńska-Kirchmann.

Finally I note that at the conclusion of PAHA’s annual meeting in January, Dr. Grażyna Kozaczka will succeed me as president of the Polish American Historical Association—and “succeed” she will. Dr. Kozaczka is an exceptionally talented person who, I am confident, will lead PAHA to great achievements in her term of office. Please give her your congratulations and support.

Thank you for allowing me to serve PAHA; it has been an honor.

Thomas J. Napierkowski

*University of Colorado at Colorado Springs*

*President of the Polish American Historical Association*

This book by Lou Baczewski (Paperback – Create Space, September 25, 2013, ISBN 978-1492115809) is an incredible story of heroism and survival of his grandfather, a Polish-American WWII veteran. The author writes: “No one has ever combined noodling for catfish, fumbling camping trips, Prohibition gangsters, Paleolithic fishing methods, drunken Polish American Immigrants, WWII tank warfare, mixed nuts, mob run unions, and leaking johnboats into one story - until now. My grandfather’s life story combines a variety of elements into a truly unique and humorous narrative. While sometimes dark and shrouded in horror, yet simultaneously packed with comical vignettes, history, and life lessons, this epic story develops a broad picture of the legacy of an amazing life; and it imparts wisdom for our time and beyond. Louis Baczewski, “Louch” and five friends grew up during the Great Depression battling a muddy grungy creek named Shoal. It was on this stream in rural Illinois, that they fished with only the crudest methods to seize the roughest of fish. They lived off the creek in a style similar to the fabled stories of Huck Finn and Tom Sawyer. All five of these friends would end up fighting in Europe in the US First Army- Louch and two others would ultimately survive. They were from a small town of only 800 people, but all their paths crossed during the war; some in absolutely miraculous ways. Along the banks of Shoal Creek, my grandfather would tell me stories of his life, while he also taught me the same fishing methods that he and his friends and brothers had learned so long ago. Although they were arduous and archaic, I chose to never forget them. There was wisdom and stillness to be gained from fishing Shoal Creek. There was an ethic of life and hard work taught to me and all my family there. Fishing Shoal helped my grandfather forget the war, just as it eventually helped me throughout my own life.”
A Note From the Editor

Have you ever had a day when the machines got offended and stopped doing what they were made for doing? This is what happens to me. A lot. I do not have the talent for dealing with them. The computer keyboard works, because it is like a piano keyboard and I’m playing my scales. Not fun, but doable. The interiors of the motherboards and the software that operates on them? A different story. Here’s the Fall 2014 issue, then – after surviving multiple crashes and file conversion issues including one with a very long table of our upcoming conference program that had just two letters in a row but stretched for a hundred pages!

When I was a student at the Institute of Musicology, Faculty of History, University of Warsaw, we did not have computers or copiers. We had very few typewriters. Studying meant books and lectures, paper and pen. Taking notes was an art, especially of lectures by fast-talking professors; taking exams – another skill of unparalleled value, as all exams were given by a group of professors faced by one terrified student, who had to answer questions on the spot. Great training for job interviews and success in the workplace! I thought about my student years when the Fifth International Congress of Polish Studies came to my hometown. The University is now completely computerized, the old library – where you had to ask for books, go home, and come back the next day to read them, if the librarians found what you needed in the stacks – has been converted into classrooms with moving screens and built in projectors. The times are changing, but the core values of scholarship – integrity, hard work, intellectual brilliance, the art of asking the right questions and finding the answers – remain the same. All this was in ample evidence at the Congress. The scholarly discussions did not end after presentations, but continued over wonderful coffees and on the benches of a park-like campus. There are so many areas of Polish studies – from art history, to immigration research, to literary criticism, to results of arduous digging in archives. Scholars are like detectives on a quest for the elusive secrets hiding under the patina of the ages. Oh, the thrill of discovery…

What did I find? Continuing my occasional interest in Chopin, that had brought me to two other Congresses at UW – the First and Second International Chopin Congresses in 1999 and 2010 respectively, I was studying the social and cultural environment of early Romanticism in Poland, and, specifically, the portraits and songs of Maria Szymanowska, an important forerunner of Chopin. What does it have to do with PAHA? Her texts from Historical Chants were by Julian Ursyn Niemcewicz, who spent quite a few years in the U.S., bringing back to Poland the ideals of the American Revolution… The 2010 Conference program is on p. 10-11. Enjoy your discoveries!

~ Maja Trochimczyk, Ph.D.

Call For Papers

PIASA’s 73rd Meeting in 2015

The Polish Institute of Arts & Sciences and the Center for European, Russian and Eurasian Studies at the University of Toronto are pleased to invite proposals for PIASA’s 73rd Annual Conference to be held at the University of Toronto, June 11-13, 2015.

Proposals for sessions or individual papers dealing with Polish or Polish Diaspora or related topics are solicited in any of the arts and sciences disciplines. Comparative topical sessions that include a Polish-related presentation along with other groups are encouraged, as are sessions including presenters from more than one nation. Each session is scheduled for 90 minutes to accommodate three papers or about 20 minutes per paper. The conference language is English and it is expected that acceptable conference papers will be published in The Polish Review subsequent to the conference.

To submit a paper or complete session, please send the name, e-mail address, institutional affiliation, and tentative paper title for all presenters to the chair of the program committee atjpula@pnc.edu. The deadline for proposals is April 1, 2015.

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We thank our contributors: John Bukowczyk, Thomas Duszak, John Guzlowski, Grażyna Kozaczka, Anna Jaroszyńska-Kirchmann, James Pula, Anna Mazurkiewicz, Thomas Napierkowski, Donald Pienkos and Andrena Zawinski.
Prof. Grażyna Kozaczka, in her role as PAHA’s First Vice-President, has been invited to speak at the opening of the workshop entitled “American Ethnicity and East European Migrations” to be held at the Polska Akademia Umiejętności in Kraków on June 16-18, 2015. This workshop is cosponsored by PAHA in conjunction with the Jagiellonian University, Polish Academy of Arts and Sciences, United States Consulate General in Kraków, Immigration and Ethnic History Society, and the city of Kraków.

Polish Embassy Seeks WWII Witnesses

Ms. Edyta Wałkuska of the Culture Department of the Embassy of the Republic of Poland in Washington D.C. (2640 16th Street, NW, Washington D.C., 20009; 202 499 1730; Edyta.Walkuska@msz.gov.pl) seeks help in creating a contact list of persons of Polish descent, living in America who were the victims of the crimes by Germans and Soviets. The Embassy seeks veterans and all who could share their experiences from WWII. The list is being compiled in response to a request by the US Holocaust Memorial Museum in Washington, as a part of their WWII witness and testimonial project.

www.washington.mfa.gov.pl

The Ohio University Press Polish and Polish-American Studies Series is published through the generosity of PAHA and the Blejwas Chair in Polish Studies at Central Connecticut State University, and previously the Polish Institute of Arts and Sciences in America. An increase in PAHA support, a small supplemental grant from the Kosciuszko Foundation, and generous contributions from individual donors have allowed the series to continue. To date, thirteen volumes have appeared, two other manuscripts are in press, and a sixteenth book is under contract. In press: Joanna Mishtal (Anthropology), Contradictions of Democratization: Reproductive Rights and the Politics of Morality in Poland (working title); Halina Filipowicz (Slavic Languages & Literatures), Taking Liberties: Gender, Transgressive Patriotism, and Polish Drama, 1786-1989.

In print: Mikołaj Stanisław Kunicki (History), Between the Brown and the Red: Nationalism, Communism and Catholicism in 20th-Century Poland—The Politics of Bolesław Piasecki (Spring/Summer 2012); Brian McCook (History), The Borders of Integration: Polish Migrants in Germany and the United States, 1870-1924 (Spring/Summer 2011); M. B. B. Biskupski (History), J. Pula (History), and Piotr Wróbel (History), The Origins of Modern Polish Democracy (Fall 2009-Winter 2010); Neal Pease (History), Rome’s Most Faithful Daughter: The Catholic Church and Independent Poland, 1914-39 (Spring/Summer 2009); Sheila Skaff (Film Studies), “The Law of the Looking Glass”: Cinema in Poland, 1896-1939 (Fall 2007/Winter 2008); Jerzy Andrzejewski, Holy Week, trans. Oscar Swan (Fall 2006-Winter 2007); Eva Plach, The Clash of Moral Nations: Cultural Politics in Pilsudski’s Poland, 1926-1935 (Spring/Summer 2006); Danuta Mostwin, Testaments: Two Novellas of Emigration and Exile (Fall 2004/Winter 2005); Mary Erdmans (Sociology), The Grasinski Girls: The Choices They Had and the Choices They Made (Spring/Summer 2004); Anna Jaroszyńska-Kirchmann (History), The Exile Mission: The Polish Political Diaspora and the Polish Americans, 1939-1956 (Fall/Winter 2004); Jonathan Huener (History), Auschwitz, Poland, and the Politics of Commemoration, 1945-1979 (Spring/Summer 2003); Karen Majewski (American Culture), Traitors and True Poles: Narrating a Polish-American Identity, 1880-1939 (2003); Bożena Shallcross (Slavic Languages and Literatures), editor, Framing the Polish Home: Postwar Cultural Constructions of Hearth, Nation, and Self (2002).

John Bukowczyk, Editor
PAHA’s interdisciplinary, refereed scholarly journal is published twice each year. It is a member of the JSTOR electronic database and is abstracted, among others, in Historical Abstracts, America: History and Life, and The Catholic Periodical and Literature Index. The editors welcome scholarship including articles, edited documents, bibliographies and related materials dealing with all aspects of the history and culture of Poles in the Western Hemisphere. They particularly welcome contributions that place the Polish experience in historical and comparative perspective by examining its relationship to other ethnic experiences. The Autumn issue will include: (i) “Edward Moskal in the Polish Press,” by Joanna Wojdon, (ii) “Foreign Body, Familiar Face: Polish Ethnicity in Meridel Le Sueur’s ‘Women on the Breadlines,’” by Lina Geriguis, (iii) “A Spirit of Insubordi-nation and Opposition: A Parallel Struggle in the Creation of Independent Polish Catholic and Methodist Churches in Baltimore, Maryland,” by Thomas Hollowak, and (iv) “‘Living in Another Language’: Witold Gombrowicz’s Argentinean Experience,” by Silvia G. Dapia. This is the last issue edited by Prof. James Pula. Prof. Anna Jaroszyńska-Kirchmann will become the new Editor in 2015.

John Pawlikowski Honored by the International Council of Christians & Jews

At its annual meeting in Buenos Aires in August 2014, the 30 national organizations constituting the International Council of Christians and Jews and its Abrahamic Forum elected Rev. Dr. John T. Pawlikowski, OSM, Professor of Social Ethics and Director of the Catholic Jewish Studies Program at Catholic Theological Union in Chicago as an honorary lifetime President. This title represents the highest award granted by ICCJ to a person who has demonstrated outstanding leadership and service to ICCJ over their lifetime.

Pol-Int.org – Interdisciplinary Polish Studies

Pol-Int, an interdisciplinary online platform for Polish studies, has launched a new platform: Polish-Studies. Interdisciplinary (www.pol-int.org) – to promote networking and the exchange of expertise in the Polish studies academic community. Pol-Int enables students, academics, researchers and journalists to exchange ideas and information across borders and disciplines. "Pol-Int is an interactive platform that acts as a kind of a marriage market for Poland researchers worldwide," says Prof. Dagmara Jajeśniak-Quast, the project’s leader. The platform offers relevant information in German, Polish and English from the area of Polish studies: latest publications, reviews, jobs and funding opportunities, conference announcements as well as reports and call for papers. Pol-Int allows researchers to discuss, present ongoing projects, and find project partners. Institutions from all over the world having Polish studies in focus can now introduce to each other and engage in dialogue. The site’s academic advisory board is supported by a broader community of professional editors and reviewer from Germany, Poland, Japan, USA, Italy, Austria, the Netherlands and many other countries is responsible for the contents of the online platform.

Pol-Int is aimed at researchers from the disciplines of history, cultural studies, linguistics, literature, economics, law, political science, sociology, anthropology, architecture and art history, musicology, theater and film studies, philosophy, gender studies, and geography. The project is a joint initiative at the Center for Interdisciplinary Polish Studies at the European University Viadrina in Frankfurt (Oder), Germany, and the Collegium Polonicum in Slubice, Poland, supported by numerous academic partner institutions. Pol-Int is financed by the German-Polish Science Foundation, the Foundation for Polish-German Cooperation and the European University Viadrina (www.europa-uni.de). If you want to support Pol-Int as an editor or reviewer email redakcja@pol-int.org or visit www.pol-int.org.

PFC Robert Nadolski Memorial Bridge

Governor Tom Corbett of Pennsylvania signed Act No.52 of 2012 on May 24, 2012. The new law designates a bridge on State Route 2009 in Indiana and Westmoreland counties in western Pennsylvania as the PFC Robert “Piney Decker” Nadolski Memorial Bridge. Private First Class Robert Nadolski enlisted in the U.S. Army and served from 1966 to 1967. PFC Nadolski was a member of C Company, 1st Battalion, 18th Infantry Regiment, 1st Infantry Division. PFC Nadolski’s unit was deployed in South Vietnam to provide security in the Bình Hòa Province. PFC Nadolski died from wounds received from enemy sniper fire on January 1, 1967. PFC Nadolski was awarded the Purple Heart. The Republic of Vietnam posthumously awarded PFC Nadolski the Military Merit Medal and the Gallantry Cross with Palm.
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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 scholarly journal, Polish-American Studies, is published twice a year.

www.press.uillinois.edu/journals/pas.html

The Polish American Encyclopedia

Edited by James S. Pula and published in 2011 (McFarland Publishing Print ISBN: 978-0-7864-3308-7; Ebook ISBN: 978-0-7864-6222-3; 358 photos, index, 595pp.) the Encyclopedia is recognized as ALA Outstanding Reference Source. It features three types of entries: thematic essays, topical entries, and biographical profiles. The essays synthesize existing work to provide interpretations of, and insight into, important aspects of the Polish American experience. The topical entries discuss in detail specific places, events or organizations such as the Polish National Alliance, Polish American Saturday Schools, and the Latimer Massacre, among others. The biographical entries identify Polish Americans who have made significant contributions at the regional or national level either to the history and culture of the United States, or to the development of American Polonia. From a review in Choice: "long awaited...this work is a landmark in reference and ethnic studies...impressive. If a public or an academic library needs only one reference work on Polish Americans, this is the resource. Essential."
PAHA’s 72nd Annual Meeting in New York, January 2-4, 2015

PAHA Annual Board Meeting
Friday, January 2, 2015: 3:30 PM-5:30 PM
New York Hilton, Hilton Board Room

Polish American Literature
Saturday, January 3, 2015: 8:30 AM-10:00 AM
New York Hilton, Lincoln Suite; Chair: Piotr Derengowski, University of Gdańsk
• Brigid Pasulka’s A Long, Long Time Ago and Essentially True and the Work of Ethnic Fiction
  Ann Hetzel Gunkel, Columbia College at Chicago
• The Case against My Brother: The Intersection of History, Literature, and Ethnicity
  Thomas Napierkowski, University of Colorado Colorado Springs
• Patterns of Ethnicity in Polish American, Polish Canadian, and Anglo-Polish Fiction after 1989
  Grazyna Kozaczka, Cazenovia College

The Long Nineteenth Century: Themes in History
Saturday, January 3, 2015: 10:30 AM-12:00 PM
New York Hilton, Concourse B; Chair: Neal Pease, University of Wisconsin–Milwaukee
• “Domestic Education” and “Work at the Foundations”: Class, Gender, and Progressive Reformism in the United States and Poland
  Marta Cieslak, University at Buffalo (SUNY)
• Future War of John Bloch versus Norman Angell’s Great Illusion, Andrzej Pieczewski, U. of Łódź
  To Save the Union; or, For the Just and Right Cause? Why Poles Fought in the Civil War, 1861–65
  Piotr Derengowski, University of Gdańsk and University at Buffalo (SUNY)
• The Battle of Maciejowice & Tadeusz Kosciuszko’s Myth, Anna Cortes, Polish Academy of Sciences

Solidarity: At Home and Abroad
Saturday, January 3, 2015: 10:30 AM-12:00 PM
New York Hilton, Lincoln Suite; Chair: Anna Mazurkiewicz, University of Gdańsk
• To Be a Woman in the Male-Dominated World of the Lenin Shipyard Workers: Anna Walentynowicz’s Quest in Life, Anna Muller, University of Michigan–Dearborn
• Andrzej Wojda’s Solidarity Trilogy
  Sheila Skaff, Columbia University
• The Return Migration of Solidarity Refugees
  Mary Patrice Erdmans, Case Western Reserve University

Figures in Polish and Polish American History
Saturday, January 3, 2015: 2:30 PM-4:30 PM
New York Hilton, Concourse B; Chair: John Radzilowski, University of Alaska, Southeast
• Father Theodore Suk: A Man of Faith
  Barbara Pulaski, Mount Ida College
• Alfred Jurzykowski and his Foundation: A Brief Outline, Czesław Karkowski, Hunter College and Mercy College
• Jan Brożek’s Contribution to Copernican Studies Originating from His Queries in Warmia in 1618
  Jan Chrobočzek, Institute de Microélectronique, Électromagnétisme et Photonique

World War II: Literature, Memoir, and Herbert Hoover’s Humanitarianism
Saturday, January 3, 2015: 2:30 PM-4:30 PM
New York Hilton, Lincoln Suite; Chair: Thomas Napierkowski, U. of Colorado, Colorado Springs
• Warsaw Polish Writers-Diarists Encountering the Holocaust: The Cases of Jarosław Iwaszkiewicz and Maria Dąbrowska, Rachel Brenner, University of Wisconsin–Madison
• Integrating History, Memory, and Intimate Ethnography: A Polish Biography-Memoir of World War II, Immigration, and a Life Remade
  Barbara Ryłko-Bauer, Michigan State University
• Herbert Hoover, Poles, and Poland: An Inquiry into a Dynamic Relationship, Frederick J. Augustyn, Library of Congress
**Themes in the History of Polish Music**
Sunday, January 4, 2015: 11:30 AM-1:30 PM
New York Hilton, Concourse E; Chair: Grazyna Kozaczka, Cazenovia College
- The Impact of Julian Ursyn Niemcewicz’s American Years on Spiewy Historyczne; Maja Trochimczyk, Moonrise Press
- A Musical Survey of the Song Output of Karol Szymanowski, Julianna Wrycza-Sabol, Syracuse University

**Polish American History from the Seventeenth Century through the Mid-Twentieth Century**
Sunday, January 4, 2015: 11:30 AM-1:30 PM
New York Hilton, Harlem Suite; Chair: John J. Bukowczyk, Wayne State University
- New Amsterdam or New Gdańsk? Polish Settlers in New Amsterdam, 1624–64, Pien Versteegh, Windesheim University of Applied Sciences
- James Pula, Purdue University North Central
- KNAPP: The National Committee of Americans of Polish Descent, Charles Chotkowski, Piast Institute
- The Eviction of the Kashube Fishermen of Jones Island Milwaukee: Then and Now, Ann Gurnack, University of Wisconsin–Parkside
- A New Polonia? The Recreation of Polish American Identity, 1918–45, John Radzilowski, University of Alaska, Southeast

**The Aftermath of World War II**
Sunday, January 4, 2015: 2:30 PM-4:30 PM
New York Hilton, Concourse F; Chair: Anna Jaroszyńska-Kirchmann, Eastern Conn. State U.
- Citizenship Practices during the Cold War: A Polish American Model? Florence Vychytil-Baudoux, École des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales
- Paralyzing the Polonia from Within: Communist Secret Police Infiltration of the Polish American Community, Paweł Styrna, Institute of World Politics
- Cold War Émigrés: Looking for Patterns in Exile Political Activism, Anna Mazurkiewicz, University of Gdansk
- Polish Refugees from Siberia in the United States, 1945–2014, Iwona Korga, Józef Piłsudski Institute of America
- Defending the Remnants: American Jews Respond to Poland’s 1968 Anti-Zionist Campaign, Rachel Rothstein, University of Florida

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**Registration Information**

We are looking forward to meeting you in New York. The conference will take place at the New York Hilton Midtown, 1225 Avenue of the Americas, New York. This year there is NO REGISTRATION FEE and only those wishing to participate in our Banquet Awards Ceremony at the Józef Piłsudski Institute will have to pay for tickets.

1. New York Hilton Midtown (Conference Site)
2. New York Sheraton Times Square
3. Manhattan at Times Square
Don Pienkos, Professor Emeritus of Political Science at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee and past president of PAHA was honored in August 2013 by the National Advocates Society and the National Medical and Dental Association at their annual national convention in Door County, Wisconsin. There he received the Joseph Jachimczyk award for his scholarship in Polish and Polish American studies and service to Polonia and Poland. Both organizations are professional societies composed of attorneys, judges, doctors and dentists of Polish heritage. The late Joseph Jachimczyk enjoyed an enviable career in law and medicine. He was the Coroner of Harris County (Houston) for many years and inspired the popular TV drama, "Quincy."

Pienkos presented a paper at the convention, "Polish Americans and U.S.-Poland Relations: Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow" which was published in Sokol Polski, the magazine of the Polish Falcons of America in October 2013.

In March 2014, Don Pienkos was one of the organizers of a two day Summit conference in Pittsburgh of nineteen national Polish American fraternal, church-based, educational, academic, professional, cultural, and media organizations. The very productive meeting was attended by the Ambassador of Poland to the United States. PAHA was represented by two of its past presidents, Dr. Thaddeus Radzilowski and Pienkos. The Summit was sponsored by the Polish American Congress. In June 2014 Pienkos was honored by the Polish American Congress at its 70th Anniversary convention in Buffalo, New York with one of its Distinguished Service awards. He and Angela participated as presenters and panel chairs at the Congress of the Polish Institute of Arts and Sciences in Warsaw at the end of June 2014. Photo: the entire Pienkos family taken at the awards banquet. Angela and Donald Pienkos, both past PAHA presidents, are with their sons, daughters-in-law, and grandchildren.

On June 7, 2014 at the annual Congress "Polska Wielki Projekt" held in Warsaw and other Polish cities, Ewa Thompson of Rice University was awarded the medal "Courage and Integrity" (Odwaga i Wiarygodność) for her writings about colonialism and post-colonialism in Poland. The Lech Kaczyński Award Jury annually bestows awards on artists and writers. In 2014, the artistic award was given posthumously to writer Marek Nowakowski (1935-2014), and the first scholastic award was bestowed on Thompson. The ceremony took place in the Library Hall at the University of Warsaw. See the enclosed addresses of files on YouTube that captured the "Courage and Integrity" ceremony at the Congress. They are also available at the Sarmatian Review Facebook page.
Museum Pieces
This bulk of cracked wood & split seam bound by buckled brass has been heaved from farm to hill to flats, this chest has crossed water and mountain by boat & rail, has sheltered scraps of paper-recorded steps: snaps of stiff-legged weddings, before the voyage, before the brokenly spoken vows of immigration, naturalization, American citizenship, X marking the spot where streets would be paved with gold.

Scraps like these rummaged from chests and weather worn baskets, saved in stuffed leather satchels, these paper reveries, little testimonies of hope delivered beneath the vaulted ceilings under the copper dome in the Great Hall of Dream don't tell the whole story.

Anastasia & Jan, Maryska & Andrej, like little calves in the black cold of the hold dried up fevered without milk, lost in passage names to translation, later lost lungs to the hearths firing steel, lost sight in the withering womb of mines for coal, lost language in night school gymnasiums, lost industry to the company store, song and dance to the anthem & fast step of war, lost lives bearing with too many children.

Old chests like mine harbor new treasure now to mount museum walls, safely sealed in plexiglass, framed by soft light & controlled temperature. See the round Polish nose, high Ukrainian bones, Slovak sparkling the eyes--this is the only lineage that is mine. I write, wrap the scraps in white ribbon, send them back past Liberty to Ellis Island, marked: art work for the masses.

What They Told Us, What We Believed
...No meaning but what we find here./No purpose but what we make.
~ Gregory Orr, from “This is what was bequeathed us”

This is how they told us it would be: hard work hard as digging up clods of earth parched by sun, an inheritance to make something of nothing, no purpose but what we make, the natural phenomena of hummingbird defying gravity or the return of the eagle, all the gloriously hard wing beats a chorus of courage, no meaning but what we find here.

This is what they said it would be: the calloused hands that shovel shale, that stoke the furnace, the steady work of molten ash, a gift of steel, the nails chewed to the quick with layoffs threatening the next paycheck, the face muffled in winter to hide the shame of the food line, its dehydrated cheese and powdered milk.

This is what they told us: about the jewels that fired furnaces, the glow of slag smelting, the same fiery brilliance as the filthy sunset bleeding down upon the gray Pittsburgh skyline, pig iron at the open hearth a cauldron of magic making steel.

This is what we believed, even as we choked on their smoke and soot.
Who We Are and Why I Write

by John Z. Guzlowski

What I mostly write about is the experience of my parents and my family before, during, and after the Second World War. My parents – like an estimated 1.4 million Poles – were taken into Nazi Germany as slave laborers, as niewolnicy. My father was captured during a round-up in 1940 in his home village north of Poznan. My mother was captured after seeing my grandmother, my aunt, and my aunt’s infant daughter killed. Like my dad, she was taken to Germany. Once there, they worked in concentration camps and the factories and farms associated with them until the end of the war. My sister Danuta and I were born in one of those refugee camps in Germany after the war. We lived there until 1951 when we came to the US as Displaced Persons (DPs).

A lot of people here in the US don’t know about what happened to the Poles in World War II. Certainly, Americans have heard about the Holocaust, but they haven’t heard about the slave labor camps and the suffering of the Poles during the war.

What I want to do in my poems and my essays, therefore, is to give a voice to my parents and the other Poles who were captured and had to fight for survival. I know my own parents couldn’t give their experiences a voice that could be heard. They had very little education. So, I felt that I had to tell the stories they would have written if they could.

For the last thirty-five years, I have been writing about their lives, and I sometimes think that I am not only writing about their lives, but also about the lives of all those forgotten, voiceless Polish refugees, DPs, and survivors that the last century produced.

This is what I’ve written about in my book Lightning and Ashes and the blog associated with this book, and this is what I continue to write. http://lightning-and-ashes.blogspot.com/
The Poland-American relationship is not only rich and many-faceted; it has a third side to it - the role of the large, highly organized, and ethnically conscious community of Polish immigrants, their offspring and descendents in the United States. No discussion of the Poland-U.S. connection can be complete without including the Polish Americans. Here are seven observations about this subject, yesterday, today, and tomorrow - all with the Polish Americans in the mix. They deal with matters that are too little appreciated by Americans and Polish Americans alike. This is due in large part to the failure of our media and too many of our learned academic colleagues to give them their attention. Not surprisingly too, these subjects have also gotten too little attention from our country’s leaders when public policy issues have come up.

ONE: Poland is an important, if too little appreciated, ally of the United States. This has, until the recent crisis in Ukraine, even been the case since 1999, when Poland entered the NATO Alliance. But it has also been true in the past. Seventy-five years ago, on September 1, 1939 Poland was invaded by Nazi Germany. Two days later Poland’s allies, Britain and France declared war on Germany. And while they did practically nothing concrete to help Poland after Germany’s sneak attack, their response marked the start of the Second World War. A Polish government in exile soon formed in London. Its sizeable military forces contributed to the Allied cause on all fronts in Europe – in the Battle of Britain, in Italy, the great battle of Normandy, and in occupied Poland itself. Polish soldiers under Soviet Russian command played a big role in the bloody battle to capture Berlin at war's end in 1945. And when America entered the conflict after Pearl Harbor in December 1941, Poland became our ally.

But during the long Cold War that began with the Yalta conference in February 1945, the Poles were sentenced to Soviet domination. However, they proved to be of little value to Moscow. The regime the Soviets imposed on Poland never won its people's hearts and minds. It was even forced to suppress a series of revolts against its misrule – in 1956, 1968, 1970, and 1976. The misnamed “People’s Poland” proved to be an embarrassing drain on Soviet Russia. One example - the most important Polish spy of the communist era, Ryszard Kuklinski, was on our side!

Cardinal Karol Wojtyla’s historic election to head the Roman Catholic Church in 1978 signaled the beginning of the end. And from its birth in the crisis of 1980, the Solidarity Union movement played a heroic role in ending communist rule in 1989 in non-violent fashion. Those events were soon followed by the cascading collapse of Soviet control in Eastern Europe, the amazing 1991 disintegration of the Soviet system itself, and the end of the ever dangerous Cold War. But one would hardly catch much of this from our media and worse, our scholars.

On Poland’s place in World War II, the story is very sad. How seldom Poland’s role in that conflict is even noted in our history textbooks or mass media! Here’s just one example. One of the great movies is the 1942 classic “Casablanca.” In this story of international wartime intrigue in Nazi-dominated Morocco, a major character is the exiled ‘Victor Laszlo’, leader of the (nearly non-existent) Czechoslovak resistance. Not a single Pole appears in the movie. No mention is made of Poland’s very real resistance to Hitler. Our colleague, M.B. Biskupski has published an excellent book, Hollywood’s War Against Poland, 1939-1945 that details our movie industry’s lame, even hostile view of the Polish role in that conflict. His is a distressing story.

I regularly look over the college textbooks in international relations. In them the word ‘Solidarity’ and the names of Lech Wałęsa, its once world-praised leader, and of Pope and Saint John Paul II rarely if ever appear. Here’s something else to note. The 2013 issue of the World Book Encyclopedia yearbook features a long essay on the Cold War. But it hardly mentions Poland, despite its core role in this titanic struggle from beginning to end. Today, Poland is a loyal and reliable ally of the U.S. in NATO. But ask any one hundred Americans to name even three or four states belonging to NATO (there are 28 in all) and few will mention Poland.
TWO: Poland is a democracy and has been a democracy ever since 1989. All kinds of measures underscore this. Since 1989 Poland has had seven parliamentary elections, five presidential elections, two national referendums, and six local elections - all have been conducted with the greatest respect for fairness. In each case the results have been universally accepted. And no anti-democratic political party has won a substantial vote in any of them. An excellent source of information on Poland’s democratic status is Freedom House. In its latest worldwide survey of nearly two hundred countries, Poland is once again ranked ‘1’ as a “free” country on a scale of 1 to 7 with anything from 1 to 2.5 considered “free”, 3-5 as “partly free” and 5.5 top 7 as “not free”. “Freedom” is measured in terms of the citizens' civil liberties and their rights to participate freely in their country's political life. Polish Americans should cherish what the Poles have achieved since 1989, share their knowledge with others, and stay clear of getting enmeshed in Poland’s domestic political arguments. Engaging in that activity can poison one’s outlook on the big truth – that Poland is a democracy.

THREE: Poland is economically sound and prospering. Its progress, since the depression it went through from the mid 1970s into the early 1990s, has been remarkable. The Heritage Foundation, in its yearly analysis of nearly two hundred countries around the world, confirms this. The Foundation identifies Poland as having a free economy ranked 57th in the world and near the top among the countries in the old communist-run orbit. More Americans - and Polish Americans - should visit Poland too to see this for themselves. Seeing is believing.

FOUR: Polish Americans have much to be proud about in their many contributions to America. Indeed, the Poles’ story is a true of progress and success over the past 130 and more years. Today’s Polish Americans are found in great numbers in the professions, in teaching, in community and public service, in the Church, in the arts, and in business. Polish Americans, whatever their economic station in life, are likely home owners. And countless Polish Americans have served patriotically in defense of our country.

Polish Americans' efforts on Poland’s behalf from the 19th century on have been enormous. This story too is little known or appreciated. For example, the considerable activities of organizations like the Polish American Congress are seldom if ever noted in studies of United States foreign policy during the Cold War. And unnoted is the fact that the PAC was one of the first organizations to call on America's leaders to recognize the Soviet threat to our country. As early as March 1945, the PAC publicly rejected what President Franklin Roosevelt told the U.S. Congress about Poland’s future following his return from his Yalta summit conference with Stalin and Churchill. It denounced the conference as a betrayal of Poland’s freedom and warned of the dangers posed by Stalin’s regime.

The PAC was correct and in time Americans of all backgrounds – Republicans, Democrats, labor unionists, the Catholic Church, and other ethnic organizations came to the same conclusion. By 1960, both U.S. Presidential candidates, John Kennedy and Richard Nixon were voicing nearly identical views about the Soviet threat as they appealed directly to the PAC and Polish Americans for support. The outgoing President, Dwight Eisenhower, spoke to the PAC for Nixon as well. On election day Polish American voters backed Kennedy by a 4-1 margin and were a decisive, if unrecognized, factor in his paper-thin victory.

[To Be Continued....]
PERSONALIA

M. B. B. Biskupski was awarded the Commander's Cross of the Order of Merit of the Republic of Poland and the Oskar Halecki Polish History Award from the Polish Institute of Arts & Sciences for his book *The United States and the Rebirth of Poland, 1914-1918*.

John Bukowsczyk, Professor of History at Wayne State University in Detroit, continues to serve as editor of the Ohio University Press Polish and Polish-American Studies Series. He also edits the *Journal of American Ethnic History*, the quarterly journal of the Immigration and Ethnic History Society.

John Drobnicki (York College/CUNY) completed a half-year sabbatical in which he analyzed a follow-up survey of Nassau County (NY) librarians and compared it with data from a survey he had done twenty years earlier. The project was just published as a journal article: "Holocaust Denial Literature Twenty Years Later: A Follow-Up Investigation of Public Librarians’ Attitudes Regarding Acquisition and Access.” *Judaica Librarianship* 18 (2014): 54-87.


writingwithoutpaper.blogspot.com/2014/10/interview-with-john-guzlowski-part-2.html

Mark Kohan, editor of the *Polish American Journal*, was named president of the Polish American Journal Foundation, a 501(c)3 nonprofit organization established to utilize the newspaper’s standing to help bridge funding gaps in Polish American non-profit organizations. For its annual “Polish Night,” the Buffalo Bisons named Mark Kohan as this “Polish American of the Year.” The Bisons play in the International League and are currently the Triple-A affiliate of the Toronto Blue Jays. They play at Coca-Cola Field in downtown Buffalo.

Anna Jaroszyńska-Kirchmann was awarded the Knight’s Cross of the Order of Merit of the Republic of Poland.

Thomas Napierkowski was awarded the Knight’s Cross of the Order of Merit of the Republic of Poland.

Neal Pease was awarded the Officer’s Cross of the Order of Merit of the Republic of Poland.

James S. Pula was awarded the Krzyż Oficerski Orderu Zasługi Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej [Officer’s Cross of the Order of Merit of the Republic of Poland] and received the Oskar Halecki Polish History Award from the Polish Institute of Arts & Sciences. He published “Remembering Poland, But Not Polonia: The Development of Polish American Historical Memory,” *Studia Migracyjne—Przegląd Polonijny* (Vol. XL, no. 1, 107-18) and a review of Jacek Kozak, *How the Polish Created Canada* in *Polish American Studies* (Vol. 71, no. 1). He served as Program Chair and Congress Vice Chair for the Fifth World Congress on Polish Studies in Warsaw, Poland, in June 2014, where is also presented a paper on "Kościuszko’s Influence as an American Military Leader." He gave a presentation on "Kosciuszko’s Efforts to Free His Homeland” at U.S. Military Academy, West Point, New York, April 2014; “Bringing Closure: Polish American Adaptations of End-of-Life and Cemetery Customs,” at the annual meeting of the Organization of American Historians,
Atlanta, Georgia, April, 2014; “Polish Organized Crime in Chicago,” at the conference on “MAFIAs Realities and Representations of Organized Crime,” Calandra Italian American Institute, April, 2014; “Defining a Changed American Polonia in the 21st Century,” at the 70th Annual Meeting of the Polish American Congress, Buffalo, New York, May 2014; “Polonia’s Fruitless Fight to Influence American Foreign Policy,” at the National Endowment for the Humanities Seminar for College Faculty at Columbia University, June 2014; and “Civil Rights for Some, Stereotyping for Others: Two Views on the Open Housing Movement of the 1960s,” at the conference on American Ethnicity and East European Immigration, at the Polski Akademia Nauk and the Jagiellonian University, Kraków, Poland, June 2014. He also served as Editor-in-Chief for two issues of The Polish Review.


The Art of Alicja Bobrowska

In September 2014, the Hellada Art Gallery in Long Beach, California, presented the bas-relief artworks of Alicja Bobrowska, who held numerous solo shows as a visual artist after a successful career in the film industry. Ms. Bobrowska rose to international prominence as Miss Polonia in 1957, competing in the Miss Universe beauty pageant. She appeared in many Polish films in the 1960s and 1970s and after immigrating to the U.S. in 1981 turned to a unique form of visual art, creating bas-relief figures, landscapes, and abstract shapes using various types of fabric. From the Civil War Bride to a humorous Frog Princess, Bobrowska's works charm children and adults. (www.hellada.us)
OBITUARY - VICTOR R. GREENE

Victor R. Greene, UWM Emeritus Professor of History, died on September 5 at the age of 80. A noted scholar and teacher in the fields of American immigration, labor, and popular culture, Professor Greene earned a B.A. cum laude in History from Harvard University (1955), an M.A. in History from the University of Rochester (1960), and a Ph.D. in History from the University of Pennsylvania (1963). Before joining UWM in 1971, Professor Greene taught at the University of Notre Dame and Kansas State University. At UWM, he served on a number of important campus committees, and was a generous donor to the UWM Foundation and its programs that benefit students. He established a fund in honor of his own hero, former Milwaukee mayor Frank P. Zeidler, which presents an annual award to a history master’s student interested in American history. Recognizing Professor Greene’s long dedication to undergraduate learning, the History Department named its award for the best paper written in a History capstone course the Victor Greene Award.

Professor Greene was active in many professional and community history organizations. The former President and Executive Secretary of the Immigration History Society, in 2009 he received the society’s Lifetime Achievement Award. He also served on the History Committee of the Statue of Liberty/Ellis Island Centennial Commission, and was on the editorial board of the Journal of American Ethnic History and Polish American Studies. He was a member of the executive boards of the Wisconsin Society for Jewish Learning, the Ko-Thi African American Dance Troupe, the Wisconsin Labor History Society, and the Milwaukee County Historical Society. He also lectured and taught widely around the United States, and in China, the Czech Republic, England, and Poland. Victor Greene authored many acclaimed books. His Ph.D. dissertation on Slavic miners in Pennsylvania was published as The Slavic Community on Strike: Immigrant Labor in Pennsylvania Anthracite (1968). Other notable books followed, including For God and Country: The Rise of Polish and Lithuanian Consciousness in America, 1860-1910 (1975), American Immigrant Leaders, 1800-1910: Marginality and Identity (1987), and two wonderful studies on popular immigrant music, A Passion for Polka: Old-Time Ethnic Music in America (1992), and A Singing Ambivalence: American Immigrants between Old World and New, 1830-1930 (2004). He also co-edited, with UWM History Professor, Margo Anderson, Perspectives on Milwaukee’s Past (2009).

OBITUARY - FATHER LEONARD CHROBOT

The Rev. Leonard Chrobot died in September 2014 from injuries suffered in a car accident. He was 76 and celebrated his 50-year anniversary as a priest on May 30, 2014. He was ordained in 1964 and served in various teaching positions in the diocese. He took a leave of absence from the diocese from 1968 to 1988 when he served as an academic dean and later as college president at St. Mary's College in Orchard Lake, Mich. He testified before the U.S. House of Representatives subcommittee on education in 1970 on behalf of the Ethnic Heritage Studies Centers Bill, which authorized $30 million to establish Ethnic Heritage Studies Centers throughout the country. From 1989 he was an adjunct professor of sociology and coordinator of the American Polish Research Fellowship at the University of Notre Dame.

OBITUARY - MICHAEL PREISLER, AUSCHWITZ SURVIVOR

Michael Preisler, a Polish Catholic survivor of Auschwitz died on September 29, 2014 in the state of New York at the age of 95. During WWII, he spent over three years as a prisoner in Auschwitz Concentration Camp and after liberation immigrated to the U.S. Keenly interested in the Polish-American community, he served as the president of the Downstate New York Division of the Polish American Congress (1982 to 1990). He founded the Holocaust Documentation Committee to challenge the anti-Polish “distortions and misrepresentations” that he could identify and counter, on the basis of his personal experience. He also offered personal testimonials and lectures at schools and various organizations.
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