

FROM THE PRESIDENT...

**NEAL PEASE reflects on his  
Time as PAHA President**



By the time you read this edition of the Polish American Historical Association Newsletter, my second term as president of PAHA likely will have ended, or will be nearing completion, and it is suggested that I summarize the main points of my presidency. In one sense, finding a theme is easy: when I assumed the presidency, the world was in the depths of the pandemic shutdown, and, like many another scholarly society, we were forced to cancel our annual meeting, and conduct our activities entirely by virtual means; now we are back to normal (cross fingers) and, as I write, gearing up for PAHA 2023 in Philadelphia.

You could be excused for objecting that this has nothing to do with me as president. You would be right—and that is precisely my point. One lesson I have learned is that not all that much about the good PAHA does has to do with the person who leads it at any given time. As you will see as you read through the pages of this Newsletter, and learn about the various initiatives of the Association, it all has to do with the talents and dedication of the members of the Association and its supporters. This will continue to be essential for PAHA to fulfill its mission to promote the study of Polish American history and culture as part of the greater Polish diaspora. So the most appropriate final message I can make as president is to thank the PAHA community for all you have done and what you continue to do, now and in time to come.

## **Tatra Eagle/Tatrzański Orzeł Digitalized and Indexed**

For 72 years (1947–2018), Dr. Thaddeus V. Gromada and Janina Gromada Kedron have co-edited a bi-lingual quarterly publication devoted to Polish Highlander culture in Poland and America and to the “Góral (highlander) diaspora in America. Recently it has been digitalized on <http://MBC.Malopolska.pl> and Indexed in the publication “Indeks/Index to Tatrzański Orzeł–The Tatra Eagle 1947–2018” published by the Tatra Eagle Press, 31 Madison Avenue, Hasbrouck Heights, N.J. 07604. 150pp. \$15. Interested individuals, researchers, librarians, historians, will find the Indeks/Index a valuable research tool. Without its source material it’s impossible to write a complete history of Polish Americans. Highlanders (górale) were a very substantial part of Polish immigration to America. The Tatrzański Orzeł/The Tatra Eagle paid considerable attention to their communities centered in the Chicago area, Northern New Jersey particularly Passaic, New York in Utica, and Pennsylvania, Uniontown and Mt. Pleasant. Only recently, June 6, 2018 the Polish Ministry of Culture in Warsaw honored the Tatrzański Orzeł with the prestigious “Oskar Kolberg Award” for its contributions to Polish Folk Culture in the United States. For further information write to Tatra Eagle Press, address above or email [thadgromada@gmail.com](mailto:thadgromada@gmail.com).

# RESEARCH SPOTLIGHT

## ANNA JAROSZYŃSKA-KIRCHMANN AND THE HISTORY OF POLISH AMERICAN FOODWAYS

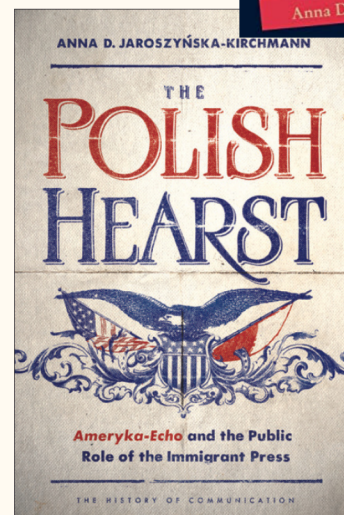
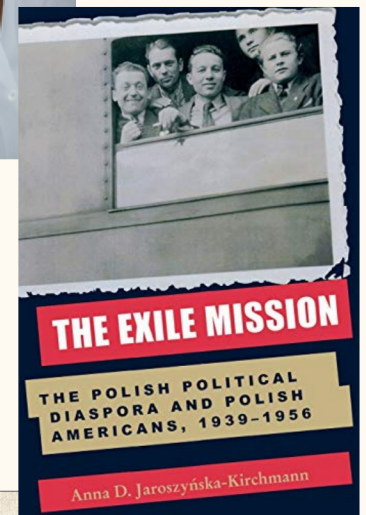
Anna D. Jaroszyńska-Kirchmann is Distinguished Professor of History and the CSU Professor in the Department of History, Emerita, at Eastern Connecticut State University in Willimantic, CT. She received her MA in history from the Marie Curie Skłodowska University in Lublin, Poland, and her Ph.D. in history from the University of Minnesota.

She published *The Exile Mission: Polish Political Diaspora and Polish Americans, 1939-1956* (Ohio University Press, 2004); *Letters from Readers in the Polish American Press, 1902-1969: A Corner for Everybody* (Lexington Books, 2014); *The Polish Hearst: Ameryka-Echo and the Public Role of the Immigrant Press* (University of Illinois Press, 2015), as well as numerous articles on various aspects of the Polish American experience. Kirchmann is past president of the Polish American Historical Association, and currently serves as Editor-in-Chief of the journal *Polish American Studies*.

Her current research project is a book on the history of Polish American foodways. She was very kind to answer some questions on her fascinating project. **Thank you, Ania!!!**

### What drew you to the study of food? Why this project now?

Throughout my career it seems that I never had to look for new projects, instead they always found me. Sometimes I came across a question which I didn't know how to answer, or a photograph which fascinated me, a memorable letter, or an intriguing place which called for my attention. So I follow, and I dig, and the further I go, the more interesting things I discover. In case of my food project, some more personal impulses might have played a role, too. I began to wonder about my own experience as an immigrant in America and about the things that I needed to reconcile in my new life here. I came to a conclusion that food – culinary choices, rituals and traditions, commensality or the practice of eating together, symbolism – was an area worth further examination. OK, I thought, I can do it – I like eating and I am a fairly good cook, and I like to talk about food with others. So I asked myself: what role has food (or foodways, as it is often called in a more general sense) played in the history of Polonia? Little did I know I was entering a whole new world of academic as well as popular inquiry. Nowadays food is a topic of countless books, TV





shows, documentaries, magazines, and movies. Culinary tourism takes us to discover and enjoy cuisines we haven't dreamt about. Ethnic foods are attractive and intriguing, and the connection between foodways and ethnicity is strong. I realized I was in for an exciting ride. And I knew the research would be delicious!

**What role did food play in Polonia? I can imagine that it's a way to connect people culturally over a hearty, delicious meal, but is there more to it than that? In short, what do studies of food reveal to us about the Polish American experience and about diaspora populations in general?**

Well, that's exactly one of the central questions in my research and one which does not have easy answers. There are some studies of Polish American foodways conducted mostly by folklorists and anthropologists, but there isn't any systematic treatment of those topics. First, one has to think about what people consumed in the Polish lands over the centuries and decades, and pose a question – quite complex and often controversial – about what we understand as Polish food. It is a question about authenticity, but also about very personal experiences which depend on the time period, region, ethnic identity, religion, class, and gender, or all these things that may make us different from each other. Cultural studies, including studies of foodways, have recently really grown as a discipline in Poland, so we are learning more and more about this so far underexplored topic.

Immigrants of course brought with them to America their food traditions and customs, and their likes and dislikes as far as food choices. While here, they became confronted with the same problems that I was dealing with when I first came to Minnesota in the late 1980s. All of a sudden I was overwhelmed with unfamiliar food products lining the shelves of American supermarkets. I was exposed to new, and sometimes weird to me flavors; for example, in one of my early letters I wrote to my mom about the most disgusting dish I was ever served: it was a pasta salad, which I saw as cold noodles drenched in mayonnaise, and vowed to never subject myself to it again. When I began to cook myself, I had problems with access to ingredients, types of meat and produce that were common in Poland but not available, or at least not easily available here. Then two competing desires surfaced: on the one hand I was eager and ready to try all kinds of new things, and on the other, I was craving comfort food, like pierogi, gołąbki, or kabanos with a piece of good rye bread.

**What were people eating? Was there a desire to keep eating Polish food or was there an attempt to Americanize peoples' palettes? Was migration a hindrance at all in reproducing Polish food in the United States? Were there instances where substitutions had to be made based on geographic location? In short, is Polish American food different from Polish food?**

One of the best sources for the exploration of this question are Polish American cookbooks. Although immigrants could have cooked "from memory" or using cookbooks published in Poland and reprinted by Polish publishing houses in America, since the end of the 19th century they also could access cookbooks specifically directed to the Polish cooks in America. These cookbooks, published in Polish, played a double role. They included recipes for traditionally Polish foods, but also introduced new ingredients, cooking techniques, and flavors by showcasing American (and by that I also mean American ethnic, for example Chinese or Mexican American) dishes and products. Since the 1940s, such cookbooks were published mostly in English, and in the post World War II decades most of them highlighted traditionally Polish cuisine, often enriched by lessons and information about Polish culture and customs. Nowadays, one can enter "Polish food" in any search engine to be inundated with recipes and culinary advice from all over the world.

## **What kinds of sources do you get to work with for this project? How do you find food in the archives?**

An excellent question! I was worried about it myself at the beginning, but as it turns out, there are quite a few sources to explore and interpret. In addition to single author cookbooks, one can examine the so-called community cookbooks, which feature tried-and-true recipes contributed by individual Polish American women and men, and often produced as a fundraising vehicle for local organizations and parishes. There are also numerous women's sections in Polish-Language press, which published recipes and home making advice. Sometimes people wrote about food in letters – like I did in letters to my mom – or memoirs. Food is of course not only dishes on the table, but products bought in small and larger businesses. Polish American entrepreneurs, tavern and restaurant owners, shop keepers, bakers, butchers, grocers, and importers built their businesses by understanding the economic needs and means of immigrants. They marketed and advertised, and some successful ones catered not only to the immigrant and ethnic customers, but also introduced Polish food to non-Poles.

But I must mention here my favorite source of information, at least for the more recent time periods: oral history. I love interviewing people and am very lucky that so many wonderful Polish Americans agreed to talk to me. There are among them owners of large businesses like Mrs. T's and Kasia's, smaller businesses, owners of food trucks, organizers of festivals and fairs, leaders of Polish organizations, restaurant chefs, as well as individuals and families willing to share their food memories and food experiences. I am deeply grateful for their readiness to help me with this project.

## **Do you have a favorite Polish dish? Does it carry sentimental value to you? Why?**

Is there anything better than pierogi?! Because of this personal preference as well as for some other reasons I decided that my book will make pierogi the main character in the story of Polish food. Yes, I know, pierogi are claimed by several other nations in the East Central European region, but it only strengthens their position and impact in Polish cooking. Pierogi became a favorite fundraising and festival food in Polonia, gave rise to many businesses, and perhaps most importantly became a symbol of Polish ethnicity in larger American society. By now my obsession with pierogi is well known and I have quite a collection of all kinds of pierogi memorabilia given to me by friends and family, including a pieróg-shaped pillow, a Christmas ornament, several pieces of jewelry, pierogi-themed t-shirts and mugs, etc. I love them all!

## **I can imagine that any discussion of food and cooking contains a gendered angle. Can you speak about the gendered aspects of your research?**

I think that we as social historians must always remember that what we study can be seen through many lenses, including those of gender. It is especially important when we consider cooking since it often was a part of the domestic responsibility of women. In families, women were charged with transmitting ethnicity and religion to the younger generations, and both of those values meant customs and rituals involving food. Women were also frequently employed in food services of all kinds, whether in food production or as domestics, and led fundraising activities for churches, organizations, and charitable purposes. Food became one of the few business areas which allowed for female entrepreneurship, sometimes severely limited in other areas. Foodways, however, create a common space for men and women, both in the physical sense of working together to provide for the families, as well as share the experience and language of food. After all, food, as many noted, is a system of communication among all people.



I am curious how the everyday lives of Polish immigrants and ethnics were affected by foodways, and how they used foodways to shape their American experience.

**What's been the most surprising discovery you've made so far? Have there been any moments in your research where you've changed your line of thinking based on your findings?**

Perhaps not a discovery, but a realization how important food is not only as life-giving nutrition but as identity, memory, as a feeling of home, or, conversely, an adventure. And how much people like talking about food, always having interesting reflections and memories. Food, which some might consider common and prosaic, is nothing ordinary, it carries many meanings. It is never static, for a historian it is a significant window into the lives of immigrants and ethnics.

**Where do you see this project going from here?**

My first academic venture into the topic became an article on Martha, Anna, Antoni (Stewart, Thomas, and Porowski) as celebrity cookbook authors who in different ways promoted and mainstreamed Polish food (Polish American Studies, vol. 78, no. 2, Autumn 2021). I have given a few conference papers and ZOOM talks, which all provided me with additional feedback from various audiences which is always helpful in ongoing research. The end product of this project will be a book based on solid historical research but directed to a more popular audience. I also hope to be able to adopt a more personal approach to this topic. In 2020, both my mom and my mother-in-law passed away. I am going to dedicate this book to them, since Teresa Jaroszyńska taught me how to "cook Polish" and Sylvia Kirchmann taught me how to "cook American." Sharing my own food journey in Poland and in the United States is to me an important personal perspective which I would like to explore more through my research.

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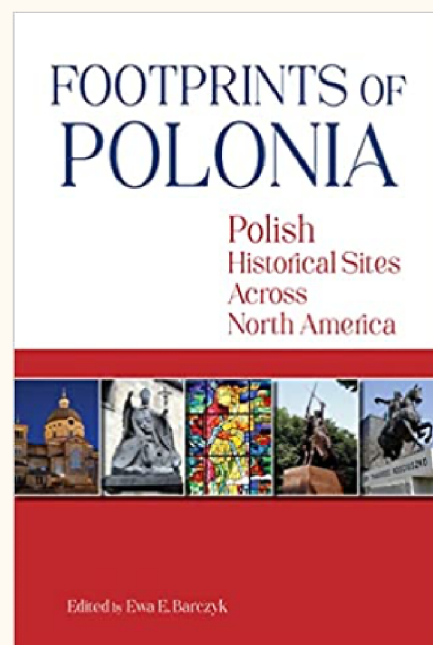
## PUBLICATION SPOTLIGHT

### CONGRATULATIONS EWA BARCZYK

on the publication of ***Footprints of Polonia: Polish Historical Sites Across North America***, an updated and expanded version of a guide originally published in 1992.

Edited by Ewa E. Barczyk, current second vice president of PAHA and president of the Polish American Library Association, this book is the fruit of a project sponsored by PAHA. Compiled from contributions from dozens of specialists and volunteers from Polish American organizations, and richly illustrated, the volume describes hundreds of sites of Polish interest in the United States, Canada, Mexico, and the Caribbean.

*Footprints of Polonia* is available from Hippocrene Books, at a list price of \$29.95.



## PERSONALIA

PAHA Second Vice President **Ewa Barczyk** was honored as "Polish American of the Year" by the Polish National Alliance, Milwaukee Society Lodge 2159. The award was presented on October 16, 2022 at the Milwaukee Society's 75th Annual Pulaski Day Banquet held at the Polish Center of Wisconsin, Franklin WI.

**Anna D. Jaroszyńska-Kirchmann** published "Z Polonią w Willimantic zabawa w chowanego" in *Pomiędzy starym a nowym światem. Historia, migracje, etniczność*. Tom dedykowany Profesorowi Adamowi Walaszkowi. Ed. by Marta Kijewska-Trembecka and Ewa Michna (Kraków: Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego, 2022), pp. 147-164.

**Dominic A. Pacyga** is lead researcher for the Polish Chicago exhibit to open in April 2023 at the Chicago History Museum. The exhibit, which will run about a year in Chicago, will then move to the new Museum of National History in Warsaw. Pacyga and Joanna Wojdon will co-author the catalog for the exhibit in Poland. Pacyga is curator of the Packingtown Museum located in an old packinghouse in the stockyards. For more information see <https://www.packingtownmuseum.org/>. He is currently working on a book manuscript dealing with the cultural roots of Chicago's political machine to be published by the University of Chicago Press.

The Związek Pisarzy Polskich na Obczyźnie (ZPPnO), based in London, has named PAHA president **Neal Pease** the recipient of its 2022 literary award for popularization of Polish culture in the world. This is the 71st year of the ZPPnO literary awards series, which was initiated in 1951. The award is to be presented in London in spring 2023.

## IN MEMORIAM

**Dr. Joseph Walter Wiczerzak** (PhD.) was born January 1, 1931, in Newark, NJ, he passed away peacefully on September 10, 2022 at 91 years old, in Greenwich Ct. He is survived by his son Christopher Joseph Wiczerzak of Passaic NJ, daughter Barbra Margaret Reilly of Katonah, NY & nephew Raymond Jandura of Mt. Olive, NJ. Dr. Wiczerzak attended Stuyvesant High school as a science major graduating 1946. He later graduated from Brooklyn College with a BA in 1952. After which he was a Sargent in the US Army as a translator during the Korean conflict from 1952 - 1955. Under the GI Bill, Dr. Wiczerzak earned his MA & PhD. From NYU in European History. His distinguished career included tenor as a European History Professor at Bronx Community College for over 20 years. He was also Editor in Chief of the Polish Review for 17 years. He held many distinguished positions with the Kosciuszko Foundation, PAHA, PNCC & was honored with a City of New York Commendation in 2008, for inspiring generations of students at Bronx Community College, for highlighting vital issues as editor emeritus of the Polish Review; for chronicling important chapters in history, particularly the Polish immigration to the United States during the 19th century; and for his lasting contributions to the Polish American community & New York City. Donations in memory for Dr. Wiczerzak can be made to: Homes for our Troops.

## PAHA MISSION STATEMENT

TPAHA's goals are: to promote the study of Polish American history and culture as part of the greater Polish diaspora.; 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; and to support collection and preservation of historical sources regarding the Polish past.



# SUBMISSION GUIDELINES FOR POLISH AMERICAN STUDIES

The Polish American Historical Association's interdisciplinary refereed double-blind scholarly journal (ISSN 0032-2806; eISSN 2330-0833) has been published continuously since 1944. It appears biannually and is available world-wide through JSTOR, a database of full-text research journals. PAS is indexed in America: History and Life; American Bibliography of Slavic and East European Studies; ATLA Catholic Periodical and Literature Index; Bibliographic Index; Current Abstracts; Historical Abstracts; MLA International Bibliography; PIO - Periodical Index Online; PubMed; TOC Premier and EBSCO. To subscribe visit: [www.press.uillinois.edu/journals/pas.html](http://www.press.uillinois.edu/journals/pas.html).

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 groups. Contributions from any discipline in the humanities and social sciences are welcome. The Swastek Prize is awarded annually for the best article published in a given volume of Polish American Studies.

Manuscripts or inquiries should be submitted in Microsoft Word via e-mail attachment to the [anna.k@polishamericanstudies.org](mailto:anna.k@polishamericanstudies.org) (the Editor, Dr. Anna Jaroszyńska-Kirchmann, Eastern Connecticut State University, Department of History, Webb Hall 333, 83 Windham Street, Willimantic, CT 06226). Manuscripts should be no longer than 8,000-10,000 words plus notes, tables, etc. They should include an abstract of 200 words, and a brief author's biographical information, their affiliation, and email address. It is the author's responsibility to obtain all copyright permissions for illustrations and images. Editors will not review works previously published in any form or ghost-written. Authors should follow The Chicago Manual of Style, 16th edition. Contributors whose first language is not English should have their work reviewed for clarity and style prior to submission.

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## POLISH AMERICAN STUDIES



Vol. LXXIX, No. 1

Spring 2023

# PAHA 79th ANNUAL MEETING

PHILADELPHIA, JANUARY 5-8, 2023

## Tentative Conference Program

**Thursday, January 5**

### 1. Opening Event (1.30–3.00 PM)

#### **Documenting Polish American Spaces: Triumphs, Challenges, and Questions**

Introducing and celebrating *Footprints of Polonia:*

*Polish Historical Sites Across North America*

Edited by Ewa Barczyk (Hippocrene Books, 2022)

Ewa Barczyk, Anna Jaroszyńska-Kirchmann, and Robert Sloma

Facilitated by Marta Cieslak



### 2. Tracing Various Polish Diasporas in the United States (3.30–5.00 PM)

Chair: Anna Muller (University of Michigan–Dearborn)

- Joanna Kulpinska (Jagiellonian University), A Comparison of Migration Strategies from Polish Lands to the East and West Coasts of the United States at the Turn of the 20th Century
- Pien Versteegh (Maastricht University), Intergenerational Mobility Patterns of Polish Migrants in the United States 1890–1940
- Mary Patrice Erdmans (Case Western Reserve University) and Polina Ermoshkina (Case Western Reserve University), The Migration Projects of late 20th Century Undocumented Polish Migrants in Chicago
- Kathleen E. Callum and Robert A. Sloma (Independent Scholars), The “Pulaski Tunnel” and “Vajunka”: Toponyms and Other Evidence of Western North America Polonia, and Their Potential to Connect Us to Each Other

**PAHA Board of Directors meeting: 5:30 PM – 7:00 PM**

**Friday, January 6**

### 1. Bloc Shots: Roundtable on Experiences of Americans Playing Professional Basketball in Poland (8.30 –10.00 AM)

Chair: Neal Pease (University of Wisconsin–Milwaukee)

- Sheldon Anderson (Miami University, Ohio), AZS Lublin, 1987–1988, Jumping to a Higher Degree: Doing PhD Research in Communist Poland on a Basketball Junket
- Christopher Elzey (George Mason University), ENKA Minsk (Belarus), 1992–1993 and Mazowszanka Pruszkow, 1993–1994, I Met Norman Mailer: Hoopin' in Belarus and Poland after the Fall of the Wall
- Kent Washington (Independent Scholar, New Rochelle, NY), KS Start Lublin, 1979–1981 and Zaglebie Sosnowiec, 1981–1983, A Black Basketball Player in Communist Poland



## **2. Cold War Networks (10.30 AM–12.00 PM)**

Chair: Kazimierz Bem (Evangelical School of Theology, Wrocław)

- Francis D. Raška (Charles University, Prague), American and West European Support for Human Rights and Dissidents in East-Central Europe in the 1970s and 1980s
- Kinga Alina Langowska (University of Gdańsk), Polish Political Exiles During the Cold War Period in the Structures of the Liberal-Democratic Union of Central and Eastern Europe
- Agata Blaszczyk (Polish University Abroad), The British Government's Response to Solidarity and the Imposition of Martial Law in Poland: A Critical Analysis of Recent Releases from the National Archives
- Sławomir Łukasiewicz (John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin), Significance of Adam Ulam's Professional Networks for His Soviet Studies

## **3. Literature as a Response to History (1.30–3.00 PM)**

Chair: Sławomir Łukasiewicz (John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin)

- Jill Walker Gonzalez (La Sierra University), "In Mourning Robes with Fettered Hands": Polish Woman as Nation in Nineteenth-Century American Literature
- Thomas Aiello (Valdosta State University), The Farm Animal Revolts: Reymont, Kostomarov, and Orwell in Conversation
- Silvia Dapía (John Jay College and the Graduate Center, CUNY), Witold Gombrowicz and The Performance Mandate
- Grażyna J. Kozaczka (Cazenovia College), From Kalisz to Toronto: Eve Zaremba's Feminist Journey

## **4. Gender, Class, Nation(s) and Work (3.30 –5.00 PM)**

Chair: Marta Cieslak (University of Arkansas at Little Rock)

- Natalie Cornett (McGill University), Revisiting Rosa Luxemburg's Relationship to the Polish Question, 1898–1914
- Neal Pease (University of Wisconsin–Milwaukee), Dorothy Day's 'Fellow Traveler': Nina Polcyn Moore and the Catholic Worker Movement
- Kazimierz Bem (Evangelical School of Theology, Wrocław), "Anxious to Engage in Missionary Work as Soon as It Shall Be Made Possible" – Women, Theology, and Class in Congregational Missions to Polish Immigrants in the United States Until the 1920s
- Magdalena Blackmore (University of Manitoba), Mother International: The Legacy of Mary Panaro

## **5. Transatlantic Histories and World War II: Between World History and Intimate Perspectives (5.30 –7.00 PM)**

Chair: Neal Pease (University of Wisconsin–Milwaukee)

- Izabella Kimak (Maria Curie-Skłodowska University), Unfolding the Memory of World War Two: John Guzłowski's Echoes of Tattered Tongues
- Iwona Flis (University of Gdańsk), From Professional Contacts to Personal Friendship: Haiman and Halecki Through Their Letters (1942–1945)
- Vivian Reed (Independent Scholar), The Personal Service of Hugh Gibson and Anthony Drexel Biddle to Poland during WWII
- Special appearance by Anthony and Karen Biddle, who will reflect on Anthony Drexel Biddle's work and life

**Saturday, January 7**

**1. Looking for Women's Voices: A Comparative Perspective Across Time and Space (8.30 –10.00 AM)**

Chair: Grazyna Kozaczka (Cazenovia College)

- Sylwia Kuźma-Markowska (University of Warsaw), "Babska robota": Polonia Women and (Wage) Work in Early 20th-Century Chicago
- Marta Cieslak (University of Arkansas at Little Rock), Lives Uncharted: Polish Immigrant Women in the United States and the Risks and Opportunities of Public History
- Angelica Docog (Polish Heritage Center), Resiliency of Guatemalan Maya Women
- Anna Muller (University of Michigan–Dearborn), Fighting Fascism – A Life Mission or a Life Adventure: Polish Female Volunteers to the Spanish Civil War

**2. Nonobvious Sources for Migration History (10.30 AM–12.00 PM)**

Chair: Joanna Wojdon, (University of Wrocław)

Commentator: Adam Walaszek (Jagiellonian University)

- Anna Fiń (Pedagogical University in Cracow), Migration Photography as a Source in Research of Migration Groups and its Role in research of Polish Americans
- Anna Rudek-Śmiechowska (Independent Scholar/Polish Institute of World Art Studies), A Story That Has Been Painted: Can We Treat an Artwork as a Historical Source? What Are the Basics and What Does It Mean?
- Dorota Choińska (University of Wrocław/Open University of Catalonia), Police Interrogations as Sources in Migration Studies – Case of Polish Refugees in the Spanish Province of Gerona During the Second World War
- Jerome Krase (Brooklyn College), Seeing Greenpoint Change Again: Vernacular Landscapes in Flux

**3. Transatlantic Migrations of Goods, Ideas, and Practices (1.30–3.00 PM)**

Chair: Natalie Cornett (McGill University)

- Bożena Popiolek, Anna Penkała-Jastrzebska, and Urszula Kicińska (Pedagogical University of Cracow), 'Migration of Preferences, Migration of Taste'. Reception of American Luxury Goods at Noble's Courts in Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth the 18th Century
- Paweł Grajner (Polish American Association), Our Ancestors of Haiti: Cazale – A Haitian-Polish Connection
- Anna D. Jaroszyńska-Kirchmann (Eastern Connecticut State University), Selling Pierogi: Polish American Food and Ethnic Entrepreneurship
- Kristina Kwacz (Independent Scholar), Exploring Cultural Identity via Family Photographs

**4. Individual Polish American Lives as Sources of Transatlantic History (3.30 –5.00 PM)**

Chair: Pien Versteegh (Maastricht University)

- James S. Pula (Purdue University), Kościuszko – The Universal Altruist
- Janusz Romanski (Independent Scholar), Erazm Jerzmanowski: Patriot, Philanthrope, and His Impact on the Roman Catholic Community in New York City in the 19th Century
- Robert A. Sloma (Independent Scholar), Portrait of a Polish Immigrant: Janusz Korwin Bieńkowski (1891-1961)
- Jan S. Plachta (Independent Scholar), Ralph Modjeski: Artist in Concrete and Steel

**Awards Ceremony and Banquet (6.30 – 9.00 PM)**



## POLISH AND POLISH AMERICAN STUDIES SERIES

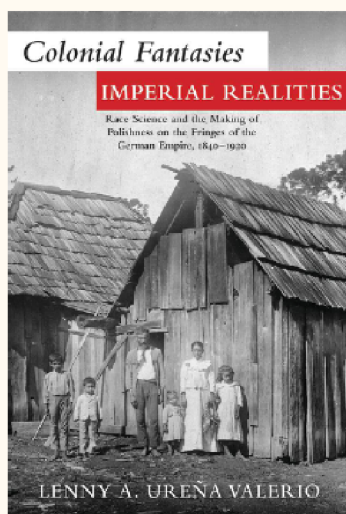
JOHN J. BUKOWCZYK, GENERAL EDITOR



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### **Colonial Fantasies, Imperial Realities**

*Race Science and the Making of  
Polishness on the Fringes of the  
German Empire, 1840–1920*

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### **Writing the Polish American Woman in Postwar Ethnic Fiction**

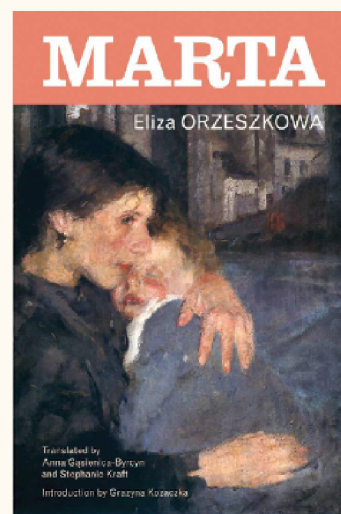
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