

## SUMMARIES

Ewa Morawska  
University of Essex

### THE IMPACT OF PAST AND PRESENT IMMIGRANTS' TRANSNATIONAL ENGAGEMENTS ON THEIR HOME-COUNTRY LOCALITIES: EXPLORING AN UNDERINVESTIGATED ASPECT OF THE TRANSNATIONALISM-MIGRATION RELATIONSHIP

Although the *interaction* and the resulting *interdependence* of the involved parties on different sides of a state-national border is the constitutive component of the accepted understanding of the concept of transnationalism, the impact of immigrants' transnational engagements on the home-country side of interconnection created by this phenomenon has thus far remained largely underexplored. This essay addresses this issue in a comparative-historical assessment of the effects of transnational engagements of past and present immigrants in America on the economies, civic-political affairs, material and symbolic culture, and social relations of their home-country localities. The transformative effects of immigrant transnational engagements on their home countries are treated in terms of glocalization understood as the process of simultaneous homogenization and heterogeneization of economic, political, and sociocultural forms.

**Keywords:** immigrants' transnationalism, impact on home country, glocalization

Dirk Hoerder  
Universität Salzburg

### MIGRANT DECISION-MAKING AND LIFE-PROJECTS IN THE FRAME OF MACRO-REGIONAL POWER HIERARCHIES, MIGRATION SYSTEMS, AND DIASPORAS

In this essay I connect the decisions and experiences of individual migrants, starting with Wladyslaw Chuchla, and place them in larger, even global frames of decision-making and the options societies of departure and of arrival provide as well as constraints they impose. This involves relating Chuchla's – and, in a comparative perspective, other migrants' – place of birth in its evolution over time in the macro-region and its history. It also involves a discussion of the routes to exit from both the local course of history and the geography. Thus, I discuss the Atlantic Migration System and the Polish lands in an integrated perspective: were conditions in the Polish lands singular or may they be compared to patterns in other parts of the world? I will look at the agency of migrants leaving other parts of the world but sharing with Chuchla the destination North America. This discussion will raise methodological and

theoretical issues. Local communities are the spaces in which men and women make their decisions. They are transculturally rather than transnationally connected but the frames in which decisions are made characterize larger regions. I argue that migrating men and women made their decisions to depart and about where to arrive in the frame of inter-state power relations, impositions by the elites (and, sometimes, neighbors) of self-elevated national cultures, and in local everyday-cultures, norms, beliefs framed by regional economies and the human capital that could be developed in them. Emigration was a counter project to “nation” building. Polish migrants could chose destinations in a near-global diaspora, provided information and travel connections existed to their place of departure. Diaspora, too, is localized and in many different ways transcultural.

**Keywords:** transcultural, migration, migrant life-writings, Atlantic Migration System, Polish emigration

Marcin Kula  
University of Warsaw

#### MIGRANTS DOMINATE TERRITORY

The history of humankind may be seen as a process of domination of a territory. Nowadays, there are practically no places on Earth, which would be untouched by man. The migration waves of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries played an important role in the process of taking possession of the earth’s surface. The migrants settled in many previously inhabited areas, took advantage of them, by different means marked them as theirs, built roads and railways, measured and described them, gave names to different landmarks of the occupied territory, introduced their symbols, designed frontiers, and, last but not least, organised cemeteries.

**Keywords:** migration, migrants, settlement, the means of communication, symbols, frontiers

Janusz Mucha  
AGH University in Krakow

#### RECENT MIGRATION PROCESSES OF SCIENTISTS. TOWARD THE ANALYSIS OF IMMIGRATION TO POLAND

Post-medieval Poland has been a country of emigration rather than immigration. Consequently, research on the former has dominated and there have been few studies on the latter process. Moreover, due to the character of immigration to Poland, there is nearly no research on highly skilled immigrants. The author of this text is primarily interested in the recent migrations of scientists. This kind of mobility is not completely unique but has some interesting characteristics. For instance, migrating scientists have better control over

their life chances, their situation on the labour market is usually good, they have a relatively high status. This kind of mobility can be analyzed from the point of view of sociology of science as a global and local (national) enterprise; from the point of view of ethnography of scientific collaboration; but also from the traditional, for migration studies, point of view of the dynamics of culture contact, i.e. broadly understood assimilation processes, building of cultural ghettos, or resistance to incoming aliens depriving the local people of attracting jobs.

**Keywords:** growth of science, migrations of scientists, brain circulation, culture contact

Paweł Laidler  
Jagiellonian University  
Cracow

#### THE EVOLUTION OF THE LEGAL STATUS OF IMMIGRANTS BASED ON AN ANALYSIS OF SELECTED OPINIONS OF THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT

A careful analysis of the American immigration law points at two important tendencies. First, the directions for regulations concerning immigrants have been mainly formed on the federal level, while the state regulations had to accord with the rules established by the Congress. If the Supreme Court determined the constitutional range of guarantees granted to immigrants, it mainly decided on the division of competences then in force between the state and federal governments. Second, the interpretation of immigration law has depended on political factors, often described as ideological. On one hand, these have been in line with the general direction of U.S. politics, on the other hand, they could have been subject to a more liberal or conservative approach to the scope of protecting immigrants' rights

The aim of this paper is to depict the above-mentioned tendencies by means of an analysis of selected opinions of the United States Supreme Court, which due to their precedent character confirmed the direction of the state's policy concerning the status of immigrants. It is worth researching whether and how did the liberal or conservative sentiments of the Supreme Court Judges as well as the political interest of the governing administration affect the interpretations of the constitutional status of legal and illegal immigrants. For the purpose of this analysis over 30 opinions of the Supreme Court have been chosen, which in the author's opinion constitute the fundamental research material for evaluating the directions in which the constitution had been interpreted regarding the immigration policy of the American state.

**Keywords:** immigration law, illegal immigration, deportation, United States Supreme Court, federal and state government, judiciary control of the constitutionality of the law

Anna Fiń  
Pedagogical University of Cracow

“A RECONSTRUCTED NEIGHBORHOOD”.  
POLISH AND UKRAINIAN IMMIGRANTS IN NEW YORK’S EAST VILLAGE

This paper concentrates around the issue of inter-group relations in a pluralist society. Relations between Polish and Ukrainian immigrants in the United States were used as an example. What guides this article is tracing these relations in the sphere of everyday life in one of New York’s Lower Manhattan neighborhoods, East Village. The text portrays the community established by the immigrants, and especially its past and the character of Polish-Ukrainian neighborhood, which, as it turns out, resembles Polish-Ukrainian neighborhood in the European borderland. In this way it attempts to answer the question about the character of transferring inter-group relations to the circumstances of immigration.

**Keywords:** East Village, American Polonia, Ukrainian immigration to the U.S., inter-group relations, neighborhood

Dariusz Wojakowski  
AGH University in Krakow

TRANSGRESSION OF LOCALITY AS A RESULT OF MIGRATION  
IN THE AREA OF A BORDERLAND

This article is devoted to analyzing how lifestyles typical in the modern world, related to migration and work, modify one’s perspective on the local space in the context of a borderland and become the basis for constructing a specific concept of locality. Such a concept, recognized in the researched cities of southern Poland, seems to be a regional (i.e. Central European) form of circumstances identified by R. Robertson as glocalization. The analysis of empirical material is preceded by a description of the theoretical sociological context of the researched phenomena, i.e. different ways researchers have framed space, with special attention given to relational concepts of space (M. Castells, J. Urry), which find their analogies in the empirical material. The analysis of individual interpretations of local space focuses on the issue of such representations of physical space, which underline its relational, network character. Next, the consequences of such an understanding of space for the interpretation of locality, i.e. all that can be described as close, homely, related to place, are analyzed. These consequences, termed as the extension and transgression of locality, do not follow solely from the assumptions concerning the nature of space made by the respondents. A factor responsible for reshaping their representation of locality is, first of all, migration in all its aspects and forms, i.e. emigration from the researched communities, immigration from the outside, internal and international migration, from rural to urban areas. In the specific conditions of the borderland it is possible to see that locality in the eyes of the respondents crosses national and state boundaries. A vision of locality is reflexively confronted with an absolutist understanding of national and state space. In the testimonies there are

visible attempts at lifting the border, contesting such an understanding of space. The choice of a relational, postmodern narration resembles the specific situation of borderland-ness of migrating persons.

**Keywords:** borderland, locality, migration, social interpretation of local space, relational concept of space

Ewa Nowicka  
University of Warsaw

#### BURYATIC “ALTARGANA”. A STUDY OF FESTIVAL CULTURE

In the contemporary world we observe rising importance of festivals and other public events in the process of transmitting ethnic identity and forming a contemporary form of a nation. They gain an especially significant meaning in case of nations the development of which has been disturbed by external political circumstances and a colonial hierarchical order.

This paper concerns an all-Buryatic festival “Altargana”, the tenth anniversary of which took place in July 2012. On one hand, the analysis discusses the contents of the on-line program of the festival, and on the other hand, all that has happened in Aginsk on July 21 and 22. The article shows the process of building and strengthening the Buryatic canon of culture, i.e. the standardisation of the culture’s elements which constitute the core and emblem of Buryatness: images, symbols, and historical references. In the context of intensive globalization Buryatic cultural identity has to be built by modern means, understandable for all generations. Under such circumstances festivals and similar public events organized and designed by Buryatic elites appear to be an extremely effective tool for forming and strengthening ethnic identity. Thus I have used the term “festival culture” in the title of the text.

**Keywords:** Buryats, nation, ethnicity, canon of culture, festival, identity

Andrzej Porębski  
Jagiellonian University  
Cracow

#### THE *NATIONAL* IN EVERYDAY SPACE. A RESEARCH OUTLINE

This article is a report from a study conducted among the students of two universities in Cracow. The objective of the research was to examine whether the students observe elements defined by M. Billing as “banal nationalism” in their everyday space.

The author of this paper builds upon a brief analysis of space as an object of interest for sociologists and anthropologists (G. Simmel, E. T. Hall, Yi-Fu Tuan, T. Edensor, M. Augé), showing a dual continuum of the social experience of space, extending from *home* to *not-place*.

An analysis of answers collected during the research allows to affirm that around 30% of the 100-person group under study distinguishes elements of what is *national* in their everyday space. Among the subsets of this space mentioned by the respondents, attire was brought up most frequently; next came: dishes and customs related to food consumption, means of transport, youth music, architecture and nature.

**Keywords:** social space, banal nationalism

Maria Szymeja  
AGH University in Krakow

#### A CHANGE OF IDENTIFICATION? SILESIA IN THE CONTEMPORARY POLISH SOCIETY

The text comprises considerations on the changes in the national identification of Silesians after World War II. The pivotal line of argument will be based on twentieth century population statistics and corresponding politics of the German and Polish authorities. What is crucial, and what analysts fail to mention, is a constant, unaltered identification of Silesians on an ethnic level. A national identity was imposed by the policies of the countries on the territory of which Silesia was located and had a varying character. It was only in 2002 that Silesians began to term their group a nation, what caused misunderstanding and disturbance. The identification of Silesians has not changed, they just started calling their group differently. The dominant group has not yet consented to it.

**Keywords:** Silesians, national identification, national censuses, social movements, history, recall of the past

Katarzyna Warmińska  
Cracow University of Economics

#### POLITICS VERSUS IDENTITY. *KASZĘBSKÓ JEDNOTA*

The center of my attention in this article will be in an analysis of the activities of the Association of People of Kashubian Nationality *Kaszębskó Jednota*. The study will serve as an illustration of a process referred to as identity politics. My objective was to reconstruct the vision of the world shared by the members of the Association, or, in other words, the identification discourse and its basic nodal points. The subject of analysis is the textual layer of the official web page of the Association, [kaszębsko.com](http://kaszębsko.com). The web page, and especially its contents, was treated as a holistic cultural text, comprising both official documents, such the statute or the ideological declaration, as well as articles, opinions, and links to other sources.

**Keywords:** identity politics, Kashubians

Irena Borowik  
Jagiellonian University  
Cracow

AS A STAINED GLASS WINDOW. RELIGION AND IDENTITY  
IN THE BIOGRAPHICAL EXPERIENCE OF POLES IN CONTEMPORARY  
CRIMEA

This article presents the relations between identity and religion based on biographical interviews with people of Polish decent currently living in Crimea. Poles in Crimea are a minority functioning in a multinational context, among 134 other nations. According to the last census nearly 4,000 people declared membership of the Polish group. The conducted research shows that persons of Polish decent are dispersed, constituting larger clusters in cities such as Simferopol, Sevastopol or Yalta. It is there that after 1991 Roman-Catholic parishes and associations of Poles have been established. The objectives of the associations are to integrate the dispersed communities, safeguard the remembrance of history and culture, as well as maintain ties with the homeland. The article considers the role of religion in relation to identity on three levels: the construction, maintainability, and change of identity. On the first level, a significant element repeatedly mentioned in the biographical narratives is baptism, as an initiation into the religious community, and celebrating Christmas and Easter. Baptism in the Orthodox rite was frequent in the researched group and, as it occurred, was a path to changing one's identity; similarly to mixed marriages. What is interesting, in maintaining one's identity an important role is played by identifying Polishness with Catholicism, also in the group of people who have a complex, contextual identity and, depending on this context, identify themselves as Poles or Russians. In all cases the recollections of lost coherent national and religious identity among the ancestors are kept alive. They are important in maintaining one's identity and take part in constructing the boundaries of group identity, mainly in relation to the Russians as a dominant group, and in differentiating Catholicism from Orthodoxy. In these comparisons Poles are characterized by higher culture, spirituality, linkages with the European tradition and the ability to treasure it. These functions are strengthened by a revival of Catholicism in Crimea, possible after the collapse of the Soviet Union and enabling the respondents to manifest the links between this religion and Polishness by means of participating in religious practices and organizing activities in a few Roman Catholic parishes.

**Keywords:** Poles, constructing identity, maintaining identity, change of identity, religion, baptism

Andrzej Sadowski  
University of Białystok

#### THE POSITION OF THE JEWISH COMMUNITY IN THE STRUCTURE OF BIAŁYSTOK AS A REVIVING MULTICULTURAL CITY

This article deals with the construction of the Jewish community's position in the contemporary structure of Białystok as a reviving multicultural city. In the past Białystok was a type of a multicultural city, at least in the customary understanding of this term. During World War II, in effect of the unimaginable genocide of Białystok's Jewish community, the city has been almost completely deprived of its diverse population. In the postwar period wider possibilities of reconstructing Białystok's culturally diverse past generally have not been created.

It was not until the political transition that conditions for reviving the socio-cultural diversity of Białystok's inhabitants were developed. The process of reestablishing the presence of the Jewish community in the city's structure became visible and socially important.

The position of the Jewish community in Białystok's structure will be presented in four dimensions: the spatial, the institutional, the social, and in the dimension of consciousness. Eventually, in reference to the process of constructing the Jewish community's position in the structure of Białystok, formation of Białystok as a multicultural city will be discussed.

**Keywords:** multicultural city, collective memory, Jewish minority

Adam Walaszek  
Jagiellonian University  
Cracow

#### KAZIMIERZ ŻYCHLIŃSKI (FEBRUARY 24, 1859 – AUGUST 28, 1927) AN ACTIVIST OF AMERICAN POLONIA. NOTES TO BIOGRAPHY

After his arrival to the U.S. and first years in New York, Kazimierz Żychliński moved to Chicago where he became involved in the Falcons movement and co-created the Polish Falcons Alliance in America. He was the president of the organization between 1894 and 1899. In the twentieth century he started a career as an officer in the Polish National Alliance, and in 1912 he was elected the president of PNA. He served on this post until his death in 1927. Thus, Żychliński became one of the most prominent figures of American Polonia and had an impact on Polonia politics. The article quotes his various statements and comments on the relations between the Polish diaspora and the II Polish Republic, aid for Poland, Polish-Jewish relations in America, and Polonia's internal politics, particularly from the period 1918-1922.

**Keywords:** Polish-American leadership; Polish-American middle class; Polish National Alliance, Polish Diaspora vs Polish Cause



Donald E. Pienkos  
University of Wisconsin  
Milwaukee

CHARLES ROZMAREK, ALOYSIUS MAZEWSKI AND EDWARD MOSKAL:  
LEADERS OF THE POLISH AMERICAN COMMUNITY

This paper discusses the careers and accomplishments of three men who were the de facto leaders of the organized Polish American ethnic community between 1939 and 2005. It shows how they gained and held power in organizations that allowed them to represent the concerns of a large and diverse ethnic community. Each individual played a key role in both defining the Polish community's concerns about Poland, its historic homeland, and articulating these concerns to America's highest elected public officials. This case study underscores the importance of American Polonia, one of the more significant, yet all too little examined organized ethnic groups in American pluralist politics in the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century by focusing on the careers of Charles Rozmarek, Aloysius Mazewski, and Edward Moskal.

**Keywords:** ethnic leaders, political lobbying, Polish Americans, fraternal movement