

Summary of professional accomplishments

1. Name and surname:

Anna Mazurkiewicz

2. Diplomas, academic/artistic degrees – including the name, place and year they were obtained, as well as the title of the doctoral thesis

2006 – Doctor's Degree in Humanities, History, University of Gdansk

Doctoral Dissertation: *Stany Zjednoczone wobec wyborów parlamentarnych i prezydenckich w Polsce w latach 1947 i 1989 (The United State' Response to the Parliamentary and Presidential Elections in Poland in 1947 and 1989)*

1999 – Master's Degree in History, University of Gdansk

Master Thesis: *Wybory prezydenckie w Polsce lat 1989-1995 na łamach czołowych tytułów prasy amerykańskiej (Presidential Elections in Poland 1989-1995 In the Opinion Leading American Newspapers)*

3. Employment history

Since 2003 – University of Gdansk, Faculty of History (until 2008: Faculty of Philology and History), Institute of History

4. Achievement* pursuant to art. 16 par. 2 of the Act of March 14, 2003 on the Academic Degrees and the Academic Titles as well as on the Degrees and the Title within the scope of Art (Journal of Laws 2016 item 882 amended in 2016 item 1311)

a) Title of the academic accomplishment

Uchodźcy polityczni z Europy Środkowo-Wschodniej w amerykańskiej polityce zimnowojennej, 1948-1954 (Political Exiles from East Central Europe in the American Cold War Politics, 1948-1954)

b) Author, title, publication year, publisher, reviewers

Anna Mazurkiewicz, Uchodźcy polityczni z Europy Środkowo-Wschodniej w amerykańskiej polityce zimnowojennej, 1948-1954 (Political Exiles from East Central Europe in the American Cold War Politics, 1948-1954), Warsaw-Gdansk 2016, pp. 543.

Publisher: The Institute of National Remembrance – Commission for the Prosecution of Crimes against the Polish Nation, University of Gdansk. Series: „Monographs”, vol. 121.

Reviews by: prof. dr hab. Jakub Tyszkiewicz, dr hab. Sławomir Łukasiewicz.

c) Description of the scientific aim, achieved results and of possible use of the work specified above

My interest in the American policy towards the East Central European exiles resulted from the research carried out while working on my doctoral dissertation. Having concluded the project on the American diplomatic and media response to the elections in Poland in 1947 and 1989 I decided to follow the path of the Polish democratic leaders who left the country. Faced with electoral fraud (1947), intimidation and oppression some of the members of the Polish elites decided to emigrate. I was particularly interested in Stefan Korboński. Following his migration trail I came across an East Central European exile political organization called the Assembly of Captive European Nations, ACEN.

During my research related to the study of ACEN, a representation of exiled political leaders from nine countries of the region, I found many similarities in the American treatment of various émigré groups and organizations. These included forms of cooperation as well as patterns in the American policy towards the Cold War anticommunists from East Central Europe. A detailed analysis of the archival materials produced by the ACEN did not result in findings related to the efficiency of this peculiar ethnic lobby. Moreover, on the basis of this material I could not answer the questions on the political reasons for American support for the exiles and could not describe their mutual relations, recognize proper conditions for their interdependence.

In 2008 I wrote an article on the American influence on the works of the Polish Section of the Radio Free Europe in the context of the American-German and German-Polish relations. (*Die „Stimme Freies Polen“ aus München. Radio Free Europe, die amerikanische Deutschlandpolitik und die deutsch-polnischen Beziehungen*, „Inter Finitimos. Jahrbuch zur deutsch-polnischen Beziehungsgeschichte“, vol. 6). While conducting research for this publication I met with Ralph Walter (RFE director in Munich 1968-1975, employed by the Free Europe Committee in various capacities from 1951 to 1982). Our many exchanges dealt with American control over political exiles and mutual relations between the émigré broadcasters and American management in the broad context of US foreign policy.

It was at this stage of my research on Cold War era exile political organizations that I realized, it became essential for me to unveil the circumstances for their operations, including their relationships with the American government and intelligence services. The literature on this topic was nowhere to be found. Among the works I consulted there were memoirs or books written by the former employees or associates of the National Committee for a Free Europe/Free Europe Committee (FEC). Since its establishment in 1949, the FEC was the basic tool for carrying out the American policy towards the political exiles from East Central Europe. To date many books have been written on the Radio Free Europe. However, not a single academic book deals with the history of FEC activities in their entirety. Due to FEC's ties to the government and intelligence services the archival records related to its activities are still only partially available to researchers. When, who and why decided that such Committee was to be established within the state-private network in order to serve American political interests? Who, and on what grounds selected its employees and associates (both American and émigré)? What was the ultimate goal of the exile political programs given the fact that the American government had already officially recognized the puppet regimes installed in East Central Europe?

My book *Political exiles from East Central Europe in the American Cold War Politics, 1948-1954* constitutes an attempt to answer these questions. The aim of it is to identify and describe the origins, instruments and forms of American involvement on behalf of the East Central European exiles in the first years of the Cold War.

The research phase for this project started with an archival query at the Hoover Institution Archives at Stanford. The next stop was the National Archives in College Park (MD) where the records of the State Department are held. Furthermore, I examined the archival collections available at the Truman and Eisenhower Presidential Libraries. Such extensive archival queries were made possible by the support of the Kosciuszko Foundation and the Foundation for Polish Science. Over the next few years I kept returning to College Park. Moreover, I consulted a number of private collections dispersed in various institutional and personal archives. Finally, I conducted oral history interviews.

My research topic includes many interconnected layers – diplomacy, intelligence, propaganda, migration policy, internal security issues and US policy towards the countries of East Central Europe. For each of these areas different agencies, bureaus, departments and institutions bore responsibility. As it soon turned out, it was not in one of them but within their network that the exile projects were located. Their common denominator was: the émigrés plus the Americans committed to working with them. The job of sorting this organizational mosaic and the reconstruction of intersecting relationships between the government, intelligence and non-state actors, foundations and organizations established to cooperate with the exiles was a major challenge. In this regard, the long talks, and correspondence with John F. Leich who was an assistant director in the exile operations division of the FEC in New York from 1950 to 1960 proved most helpful.

My archival queries allowed me to indicate the key institutions responsible for the American programs dedicated to the East Central European exiles. Among them there were: the Bureau (and Office) of the Assistant Secretary of State for Public Affairs (in the State Department), Office of Policy Coordination (civilian intelligence), as well as groups, like the Psychological Strategy Board, established in order to coordinate the diverse programs related to the so-called psychological, or political, warfare. It was there that among the many initiatives and programs I have found traces of coordination and supervision of the exile political activities in the analyzed period. It has to be added, that the idea to utilize the exile potential for the sake of realizing American policy goals was born within the Department of State's Policy Planning Staff with direct involvement of George F. Kennan. The process leading to the creation of the FEC was initiated there.

The Committee was supposed to carry out tasks assigned by the Department of State and the CIA. Officially, it functioned as an organization independent from the government and supported by the American citizens who contributed to the fundraiser called: Crusade for Freedom. An additional aspect must be pointed out here: the behind-the-scenes American government's cooperation with the private organizations which resulted in the creation of state-private networks. These included both financial and organizational ties. Such arrangement

provided for the creation of the clandestine apparatus for running the so-called psychological warfare not only in the area of exile programs.

The book presents in great detail the internal workings that led to the establishment of cooperation mechanism and exiles' inclusion in the sphere of American influence. Opening with the presentation of the American political and administrative context the monograph contains chapters on exile migration paths (in the context of the American immigration law), their initial political consultations with the American authorities, the processes of creating the national political organizations in exile. I described the émigré milieus in the United States, explained their motivations for initiating cooperation with the Americans as well as circumstances surrounding their negotiations with the hosts. Concurrently, I characterized their responses to the American attempts to steer and control their activities. Before the book came out I had published an article describing the East Central European perspective and the exiles' negotiations preceding their joint cooperation with the Americans. This article (*"Join, or Die"—The Road to Cooperation Among East European Exiled Political Leaders in the United States, 1949-1954*, "Polish American Studies" 2012, vol. 69/2) won the Swastek Prize from the Polish American Historical Association.

Initially, upon their arrival to the US, the political exiles, who considered themselves partners of the United States' government in the Cold War struggle, continued their previous political activities within the imported political or party structures. Some of them established new organizations in exile independently of the Americans. Their hosts in the US attempted to influence the composition of these bodies while pushing for united national representations in exile. In the light of the American guidelines these exile organizations were not supposed to take on the forms of governments in exile. Although the exiled political leaders from East Central Europe shared the common goal of liberating their homelands, and their joint activities strengthened their lobbying power in the West, the need to remain true to the democratic mandates obtained in the last free elections held in their home countries often meant that political compromises within their own community were tough to materialize. The exiles were ridden by deep political cleavages and conflicts. With time they realized it was more feasible for

them to cooperate within a transnational scope (regional representation) than within their own national political representations. Sharing the belief that the US was the most powerful adversary of their common enemy the exiles accepted the American support – both political and financial – as it strengthened their émigré voices and gave them unprecedented ability for carrying political action on the international stage. These opportunities prompted many exiles to accept compromises that they found necessary to initiate, or carry on the cooperation with the mighty ally.

American cooperation with the exiles constituted a part of a broader Cold War effort. The political, structural, legal and material support extended to the East Central European elites in exile resulted from the humanitarian, as well as pragmatic considerations. The American government was interested in the information that these people had, and planned for their intelligence and propaganda uses – both in the US and abroad. These plans also included the programs targeting areas behind the iron curtain. Moreover, the hosts were also interested in keeping the exiles in good intellectual shape and favorably disposed towards the United States in case the communists were removed from the region of East Central Europe.

This pool of talent and knowledge was properly acknowledged. Beginning with information that the exiles were willing to share with the Americans in the hope that this would help to liberate their homelands, these professionals were most useful in preparations of translations, analyses, specialized reports dealing with economy, law or political life under communism. This helped to fill the gap in the American knowledge of the region. The Americans used the exile networks and unofficial contacts as well. This was especially useful for the sake of assisting the displaced persons and refugees in Europe, as well as for fostering federation plans for the post-liberation period. At first, there were also attempts to use these networks for intelligence purposes.

By supporting the East Central European political exiles the Americans contributed to the maintaining and strengthening of the democratic opposition in the West. These dissidents, in turn, inspired resistance behind the Iron Curtain. In this regard, not only the escape from the homeland was considered as an act of dissidence, but also the organized forms of exile political

activities could be considered as a surrogate of the domestic opposition. Faced with brutal persecution and ruthless destruction of all forms of political opposition in communist-dominated countries the sole, sweeping expression of dissent was coming from abroad. This was a way to weaken the enemy provoking problems with control and exploitation of these countries by the USSR.

Contemporaneously, the „partnership” between the Americans and the exiles served yet another purpose. It served as means of legitimization of the US Foreign policy. By their sole presence in the West the East Central European exiles gave proof to the true nature of communism, and denied communists the right to claim that equality, tolerance and democracy prevailed in the countries dominated by the USSR. Furthermore, with their political activities the exiles provided resources and arguments for exploitation by the FEC. Distributed further they served as evidence to the authenticity of the communist threat. Therefore, the exiles became a tool of “public diplomacy” used in contacts with both the American society and peoples of other parts of the so called Free World who were to be convinced of the necessity of the American global leadership in defense of freedom. Undoubtedly, by offering support to the East Central European exiles the Americans carried out plans that suited their own national interest. Moreover, by making the exiles dependent on their support (structural and material), gave the Americans instruments of controlling their actions. On the other hand, they made it much easier for the exiles, most of whom were seasoned politicians or former diplomats, to enter the international arena with their own agenda. Such political actions by the exiled political leaders made it impossible for the Western world to forget or ignore the fate of the “captive nations”. Hence, the activities of the political exiles contributed to the lack of acknowledgment of the *status quo* of the Soviet domination in East Central Europe.

Political exiles... covers the years 1948 to 1954 when the American policy towards the political exiles was formed. It began with a political and humanitarian crisis and ended in the establishment of a cooperation model structured chiefly around the FEC. Models for such cooperation, realized in the United States as well as in Europe, with time were adapted for

anticommunist groups from other regions of the world which were dominated by communist regimes.

Preliminary conclusions resulting from my work were presented to the scholars at various academic conferences. The first opportunity came in Gdansk where I had the pleasure to co-organize (with A. Ross Johnson, Katalin Kadar-Lynn and Giles Scott-Smith) and coordinate the preparations for a symposium: *From Free Europe to Free Poland. Free Europe Committee in the Cold War* (5-6 IX 2014) in collaboration with the European Solidarity Center and the Institute of National Remembrance. In addition to the leading specialists from Poland and Europe, there were also American experts who had previously examined some aspects of FEC activities in their works. During the said symposium I participated in the panel: *The Role of the Émigrés in Early Cold War American Foreign Policy* chaired by Jakub Tyszkiewicz. The other participants of this panel were: Michael Warner, Hugh Wilford i Scott Lucas. A report on the proceedings is available online at the Wilson Center website, in the Cold War International History Project section.

I have also discussed my findings during international and conferences and symposiums in Poland and abroad; *Truman Administration and the Political Exiles from East Central Europe*, paper delivered at the meeting of the research team members (IPN, *Polish Political Emigration 1939-1990*, Palczew 2016); *East European Political Exiles in American Psychological Warfare during the Truman Administration*, paper delivered at the European Social Science History Conference (Valencia, 2016) and *Political Exiles – Liabilities or Assets. Lessons From the Early Cold War* – guest lecture at the *Migration, Transfers, Kulturkontakt* seminar (Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität, Munich 2016).

My book shows not only the place that the political exiles occupied in the American Cold War strategy and tactics, but it also explains complex conditions in which it was carried. *Political exiles...* introduces new facts and documents released on my request, unknown to the Polish readers, corrects the often repeated faulty generalizations and some mistakes as well as asks new questions. Despite the fact that there are many very good publications related to the émigré activities – individuals and their organizations, my work offers a new angle for it provides



the much needed context in which they operated. I have described the political conditions from the point of view of the host country. I based my arguments mostly on the American sources (governmental archives, private and public organizations' papers, interviews, memoirs and press) confronted and complemented by the primary sources originating with the exiles. Therefore, my analysis offers a fresh perspective in the research on East Central European political migration in the first decade after the Second World War.

For the first time, not only in the Polish historiography, the fate of the political exiles who entered in the partnership-like cooperation with the Americans, were presented in such broad scope. The thematic range of this book encompasses varied research areas: post-war migrations, American policy of the first years of the Cold War and its complex international and domestic determinants, US domestic security issues, American anticommunism, as well as issues pertaining to the molding of public opinion and propaganda development. Multifaceted analysis of US policy towards the post-war refugees from Central and Eastern Europe, which I was able to perform, constitutes a starting point for further studies on anticommunist exiles from other regions of the world.

On the basis of the results of my research on American policy towards the East Central European exiles in the early years of the Cold War new studies may be developed aiming at comparisons with other national and ethnic groups and attempting to evaluate the effectiveness and the degree of independence of the anticommunist political refugees in the US.

d) Description of other scientific and research achievements

1. The history of the Assembly of Captive European Nations (1954-1989)

Study of the history of the ACEN constituted an important part of my academic research since 2006. This organization was established in New York in 1954 under the aegis of the free Europe Committee (FEC). While some other activities of this Committee, like the Radio Free Europe, were already recognized and characterized in the Polish publications, the ACEN remained almost a forgotten organization and very little research was available on it. Thanks to



the Kosciuszko Foundation Research Fellowship I have been able to conduct a detailed examination of the ACEN archival collections deposited at the Immigration History Research Center in Minneapolis. I studied the ACEN-related materials at the Hoover Institution Archives (Stanford), at the National Ossoliński Institute in Wrocław where the papers of the long-time secretary of the ACEN were deposited.

On the basis of my archival research I prepared a number of publications and conference papers, as well as gave public talks aiming at the promotion of this unique case of regional organization which assembled exiled political leaders from nine East Central European countries which were independent in 1939. Among the most comprehensive texts related to the ACEN that I wrote there are: a chapter in a volume edited by Ieva Zake: *Anti-Communist Minorities: The Political Activism of Ethnic Refugees in the United States* (Palgrave Macmillan, New York 2009) and a chapter in the post-conference volume edited by Sławomir Łukasiewicz: *secret Weapons or Victims of the Cold War? Political Émigrés from East and Central Europe* (IPN, Lublin-Warsaw 2010).

Between 2007 and 2010 I conducted additional research in the archives of the Institute of National Remembrance – Commission for the Prosecution of Crimes against the Polish Nation (Warsaw, Gdansk) as well as in the Hungarian archives. The latter was made possible thanks to the Visegrad Fund grant. These queries allowed me to accumulate material related to the communist surveillance of exile activities in the US.

In the years 2006-2012 I delivered many papers at the domestic and foreign conferences on various aspects related to the history of the ACEN. This allowed me to confront my preliminary findings with scholars specializing in the study of Cold War, American relations with East Central European countries, as well as in migration. Among the international conferences at which I discussed ACEN there were: Polish American Historical Association/American Historical Association (New Orleans, 2013 and Washington, 2014); European Social Science History Conference (Vienna, 2014), Association for the Advancement of East European and Eurasian Studies, ASEES (Boston, 2013); Society for Historians of American Foreign Relations (Washington, 2013), as well as the Polish Institute of Arts and Sciences (Arlington, 2013).

Scholarly focus on the ACEN contributed to the expansion of my academic network. In particular, I got to know researchers working on political exiles from East Central Europe. This resulted in many joint undertakings. I think that the most important one, to date, was a book project that resulted from a session at the ASEES conference in New Orleans: *Cold War Activism: Organizations Sponsored and Founded by the National Committee for a Free Europe* (2012). The edited volume initiated by Katalin Kadar Lynn was published a year later. It included two chapters that I authored. (Katalin Kadar Lynn: *The Inauguration of "Organized Political Warfare" - The Cold War Organizations Sponsored by the National Committee for a Free Europe / Free Europe Committee*, Helena History Press, Saint Helena, 2013). I translated (and updated) one of them related to the relationship between the FEC and the ACEN in 1950-1960 and thus it was also made available to the readers in Poland („Pamięć i Sprawiedliwość”, 2013, vol. 1 (21).

Moreover, in 2013 I published a chapter in a volume that I edited (*East Central Europe in Exile. Transatlantic Identities*, Scholars Publishing, Newcastle upon Tyne 2013). In this text I discussed ACEN's attempts to lobby the United Nations. I pursued this theme in the subsequent years examining this peculiar ethnic lobby. It resulted in one other publication, this time in Polish. In it I tried to answer the question whether the ACEN was an American propaganda project, or a genuine ethnic lobby („Studia Historica Gedanensia” 2014, vol. 5). In 2014 I was invited to the *Foreign and Security Policy Conference* organized by the Antall József Knowledge Centre in Budapest where I gave a paper on: *The East European Lobby in the US during the Cold War*. The conference proceedings are available in an electronic form at the center's website. In 2015 I spoke on ACEN's lobbying activities at the Council of Europe during the conference devoted to the legacy of the Polish émigrés in France (1940-1989). The event was organized at the Pedagogical University of Cracow.

2. Emigration from East Central Europe during the Cold War

The research on the ACEN prompted me to look into the migration processes in East Central Europe after the Second World War. The incentive to expand my interests into this field came from the IPN where a research project on Polish postwar political emigration was inaugurated in



2013. I was invited to head one of the modules within the established framework: *Political Emigration from East Central Europe during the Cold War*

Since 2013 I took an active part in symposiums and conferences organized by the Institute. In two years I gathered a group of foreign scholars who agreed to work on this project. Thanks to the support of the Institute, in March 2015 I organized a work meeting of the said group. Researchers from eight countries came to Warsaw to discuss a future project of the Cold War emigration synthesis. Furthermore, within the framework of this cooperation I prepared a report on the state of research related to the political emigration from East Central Europe during the Cold War. It was published in a volume edited by Sławomir Łukasiewicz (*Polish Political Emigration 1939-1990: state of research*, IPN, Lublin 2015). I also prepared an abbreviated version of the report in English which was published in the „Polish American Studies” (vol. LXXII, 2015). Scholarly collaboration initiated by these efforts allowed me to organize two sessions that were accepted by the organizers of the program European Social Science History Conference in Vienna (2014).

3. Research on Polish Americans

A vital part of my professional career is consumed by the activities related to the study of Polish Americans. Since 2010 I have been a member of the Interdepartmental Commission on Polish Diaspora Studies, Polish Academy of Sciences. In 2005 I joined the Polish American Historical Association (PAHA) the board of which decided I should become its Second Vice President in 2013. In January 2017 I have assumed the duties of the President of PAHA - an American interdisciplinary academic association devoted to the study and promotion of the Polish American history and culture. I am particularly honored to be entrusted with this position since thus far there had been no PAHA Presidents permanently residing in Poland. Since its origins in 1948, PAHA's Presidents lived and worked in the United States.

In 2011 I took on the duties of a book review editor for the PAHA's academic journal: „Polish American Studies” published by the Illinois University Press. My duties encompass searching for

new Polish books related to the history of Polish Americans, finding reviewers and often translating their texts into English for publication.

In May 2012 I organized PAHA mid-year board meeting in conjunction with an academic conference: *East Central Europe in Exile: Patterns of Transatlantic Migrations*. It was attended by scholars from Poland, United States, but also from the countries of East Central Europe (Czech Republic, Hungary, Slovakia, and Slovenia). This event was made possible by the grant of the Visegrad Fund, as well as by the support of the Emigration Museum in Gdynia and the University of Gdańsk. It resulted in a two-volume publication printed in Great Britain under my editorship (*East Central Europe in Exile*, vol. 1: *Transatlantic Migrations*, vol. 2: *Transatlantic Identities*, Cambridge Scholars Publishing, Newcastle upon Tyne 2013).

In May 2013 I organized another PAHA mid-year meeting this time at the State University of New York at Buffalo where I worked at the time as the Kosciuszko Foundation Visiting Professor. Thanks to the favorable reaction from the SUNY staff I was able to organize an academic session: *Ethnic and Not Quite White: Poles and Others in Urban America*. In conjunction with this scholarly exchange I have also organized a roundtable on then current state of research on Polonia. It was attended by both the professional academics and members of the local Polish American community. The series of events prepared for the mid-year meeting in Buffalo also included an exhibition of works on Poland and Polish Americans at the SUNY library.

PAHA is an affiliate of the American Historical Association (AHA). Therefore, its annual conferences are held in January together with the all-American historical association. In 2016 I was responsible for the PAHA conference program in Atlanta and the organization of extracurricular events in connection with it. For the recent conference in Denver (2017) I organized a session: *East Central Europe – What's in the Name? The View from Exile*, to which I invited scholars working on Cold War refugees from Czechoslovakia and Germany. My paper dealt with the Polish political exiles.

In 2008-2012 I published articles and delivered conference papers on post-war Polish political diaspora, for example on: Stefan Korboński, Feliks Gadomski and other representatives

of the Polish political milieu in the US. I also prepared entries for the *Polish American Encyclopedia* edited by James Pula (McFarland 2011) and taught courses on Polish Americans at the universities in the US and Poland.

4. Coerced Migrations in Historical Perspective

Within the last decade I developed scholarly interest in migration studies. In 2014 I edited the fifth volume of „*Studia Historica Gedanensia*” – an academic journal published by the Faculty of History at the University of Gdańsk. The publication of the volume entitled: *From exsilium to exile. Coerced Migrations in Historical Perspective* was supported by the Emigration Museum in Gdynia.

My cooperation with the Museum began in 2011. At the planning stages I prepared a preliminary proposal for the exhibition content as well as a brief historical outline of Polish migrations since the mid-18th c. In the exhibition catalogue published in 2016 I was listed as a consultant and an author of the studies and queries. My cooperation with the Museum encompasses seating on the scientific committees for the conferences this institution organizes as well as organization of joint events at the University of Gdańsk.

My interest in migration history prompted me to take an active part in the seminars organized by the sociologists of Gdansk (for example: *Migration: sites, rhythms and scales of experience*, 2015) as well as in the fifth conference of the committee for Migration Studies of the Polish Academy of Sciences (Poznań 2016). I have published articles related to this field in journals such as: „*Studia Migracyjne – Przegląd Polonijny*” (2015) as well as reviews of books by Brian McCook (in „*Urban History*” published by the Cambridge University Press, 2012) and Donna Gabaccia (in „*Studia Historica Gedanensia*”, 2014). I also included migration topics in the academic courses I teach.

5. United States History – diplomacy, media, social history

Invariably, since my undergraduate studies, I have been interested in the history of the United States. Thus far my academic research focused on the American relations with Poland

and the countries of East Central Europe during the Cold War. In 2007-2009 I prepared for publication two books based on my doctoral dissertation (Warsaw 2007, Gdańsk 2009). Since the opening of the American Studies program at the Faculty of Philology (University of Gdańsk) I have been teaching United States History and US Social History courses in English. Moreover, I prepared a series of lectures for the students at the Faculty of History on the American-German relations (2016/2017). I also wrote reviews of works related to the American history.

Over the course of the last ten years I have prepared a number of internal reviews for both Polish and foreign scholarly journals and publishing houses (listed in section P, see the attachment). I am a member of editorial committees of journals and publishing houses in Poland and in the US (see section G), which together with my active participation in professional associations (see section H) may be a proof of my active participation in the academic life in both Poland and abroad encompassing the following fields: contemporary history, migration history, political and social history of the US. My publications have thus far been reviewed by: „Polish American Studies” (t.67/1, 2010; t. 72/2, 2015), „Studia Migracyjne - Przegląd Polonijny” (3/2011), „Hungarian Historical Review” (3/4, 2014).

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Anna Mazurkiewicz', with a stylized flourish at the end.