

POLIN MEETING POINT

August 13–27, 2017



ASSOCIATION OF
THE JEWISH HISTORICAL
INSTITUTE OF POLAND



FUNDACJA WSPÓŁPRACY
POLSKO-NIEMIECKIEJ
STIFTUNG FÜR DEUTSCH-POLNISCHE
ZUSAMMENARBEIT



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POLIN
MUSEUM OF THE HISTORY
OF POLISH JEWS

P POLIN MEETING POINT
SUMMER EDUCATION SCHOOL
THE NISSENBAUM FAMILY FOUNDATION
EDUCATIONAL FUND



PROGRAM



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THE JEWISH HISTORICAL
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POLIN Meeting Point – Summer Education School

13-27 August 2017

Warsaw, Łódź, Zduńska Wola

LOCAL MULTICULTURALISM

Dear Participants,

We are pleased to welcome you to POLIN Meeting Point – Summer Education School, which is an intensive two-week program of POLIN Museum of the History of Polish Jews in Warsaw. It offers young people from Poland, Israel, Germany, and Ukraine the possibility to meet as an international group and take part in a series of lectures, workshops, and discussions.

The program was launched in response to the need for intercultural dialogue among young people from Poland, Israel, and Germany and for discussing their common history based on various perspectives. We have decided to invite academic youth from Ukraine to help develop good practice in intercultural integration. This will allow the 3rd edition of POLIN Meeting Point to open up to the Eastern European experience and perspective.

In this year's edition, we would like you to focus on the topic of local multiculturalism. The example of Zduńska Wola – a town in the Łódź Province, before World War II was a rapidly growing Polish-Jewish-German center – will serve as a point of departure for the discussion.

In the first week of the course – during lectures, discussions and workshops, and within the space of the POLIN Museum's core exhibition – we will discover tools used to study multiculturalism from the historical perspective. We will have a look at local studies and will explore the complexity of pre-war multicultural Poland.

A trip to Łódź and Zduńska Wola will be organized in the second week of the course to help participants discover the multicultural past of both places and the contemporary local residents' approach to diversity. Is the memory of multicultural past being cherished? Does this heritage play a role in building the local identity? The participants will be encouraged to seek answers to these and other questions.

We hope you will get a lot of benefits from participating in our program!

POLIN Museum team

The execution of the program has been made possible thanks to the generous support from the Nissenbaum Family Foundation, Association of the Jewish Historical Institute of Poland and the Foundation for Polish-German Cooperation.

POLIN Meeting Point – Summer Education School
13-27 August 2017
Warsaw, Łódź, Zduńska Wola

LOCAL MULTICULTURALISM

PROGRAM

13 August (Sunday), POLIN Museum

Until 18:00	Arrival of participants and accommodations
18:00	Walk around Warsaw (optional)
20:00 2 Grzybowska St	Dinner

14 August (Monday), POLIN Museum

10:00-11:30	The official opening of the 3rd edition of POLIN Meeting Point – Summer Education School
11:30-12:00	Coffee Break
12:00-13:00	What is POLIN Meeting Point? Introduction and organizational meeting
13:00-14:30	Lunch
14:30-17:30	Integration workshops in groups
17:30-20:00 3/ 6 Jazdów St	Welcome Dinner

15 August (Tuesday), POLIN Museum [public holiday in Poland]

09:30-13:00	Visit to the core exhibition of POLIN Museum
12:30-13:30	Lunch
13:30-14:30	Multicultural threads in the core exhibition of POLIN Museum Workshop in groups at the core exhibition (an introduction to the topic of multiculturalism from a historical perspective)
14:30-16:00	Multicultural threads in the core exhibition of POLIN Museum Summary

16 August (Wednesday), POLIN Museum

10:00-11:45	PMP Lab (POLIN Meeting Point laboratory) Open session for participants to present their own research or institution/departments (see details in the attachment) moderated by Miłosz Lindner and Beata Tomczyk
11:45-12:00	Coffee break
12:00-14:00	Multi-ethnic interwar Poland Lecture and discussion by Dr. Jolanta Żyndul (Emanuel Ringelblum Jewish Historical Institute)
14:00-15:30	Lunch
15:30-17:00	Multicultural threads in the core exhibition of POLIN Museum Panel discussion with the creators of the core exhibition of POLIN Museum
17:00-17:30	Coffee Break
17:30-19:00	Rescue history as a local history Lecture and discussion by Prof. Ewa Domańska

17 August (Thursday), POLIN Museum

<p>10:00-12:00</p>	<p>How to study the history of multicultural towns and regions? Workshops devoted to theoretical and methodological issues related to the study of multiculturalism on a local scale. Our main goal is to present the methodology of research with the subject of multicultural towns and regions. Three different research problems will be addressed in the three workshops led by different scholars. Students will be asked to choose one of the groups (group limit – up to 17 people).</p>	
<p>“Rescue history” concept Prof. Ewa Domańska (Adam Mickiewicz University) See the abstract below</p>	<p>Oral history in practice – together and apart in Galicia Prof. Shimon Redlich (Ben Gurion University) See the abstract below</p>	<p>Religious perspective in local studies – mixed marriages in Łódź at the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries Dr. hab. Jolanta Żyndul (Emanuel Ringelblum Jewish Historical Institute) See the abstract below</p>

12:00-12:15	Coffee Break
12:15-13:30	How to study the history of multicultural towns and regions? Workshops in three groups (continuation)
13:30-14:30	Lunch
14:30-15:30	How to study the history of multicultural towns and regions? Workshops in three groups (summary)
15:30-17:00	Multicultural heritage in POLIN Museum's practice Meeting with the creators of: - "Virtual Shtetl" portal http://www.sztetl.org.pl/en/ ; - "Museum on Wheels" project http://www.polin.pl/en/education-culture-jewish-cultural-heritage-project/museum-on-wheels ; - "Faces of Diversity" project http://www.polin.pl/en/education-culture-jewish-cultural-heritage-project/faces-of-diversity ; - Resource Center http://www.polin.pl/en/resource-center

18 August (Friday), POLIN Museum

09:00-11:00	<p>How history takes place - The city as a palimpsest</p> <p>Lecture and discussion by Prof. Aleida Assmann (University of Konstanz)</p>
11:00-11:30	Coffee Break
11:30-12:30	<p>Łódź and its entrepreneurs in the 19th century until World War I. Cultural values, public commitment, and problems of social integration</p> <p>Introduction to the history of Łódź by Prof. Bianka Pietrow-Ennker (University of Konstanz)</p>
12:30-13:30	Lunch
13:30-15:00	<p>Poles, Germans, and Jews in Łódź until the outbreak of World War II</p> <p>Lecture and discussion by Prof. Krystyna Radziszewska (University of Łódź)</p>
15:00-15:30	Coffee Break

15:30-17:00	German occupation in Poland: the Nazi dystopia a German Wartheland Lecture and discussion by Dr. Gerhard Wolf (University of Sussex)
17:30	Departure for Łódź
20:00	Dinner

19 August (Saturday), Łódź

10:00-13:00	Multicultural Łódź: discovering the multicultural past and present of the city Urban game organized with cooperation of the Marek Edelman Dialogue Center
13:00-14:00	Lunch
at 14:00	Free time

20 August (Sunday), Łódź

10:00-12:00	Łódź during World War II Lecture and discussion by Dr. Michał Trębacz (University of Warsaw)
12:00-13:00	How to teach about multicultural past of the city Introduction by Joanna Podolska and visit to the exhibition Lodzer miszmasz
13:00-14:00	Lunch
14:00-17:00	The history of Jewish Łódź Tour of the city organized with cooperation of the Marek Edelman Dialogue Center

21 August (Monday), Zduńska Wola

Zduńska Wola – the history of forgetting?

Series of workshops developed with our partners from Museum of the History of the City of Zduńska Wola (Muzeum Historii Miasta Zduńska Wola).

9:00	Departure for Zduńska Wola
10:00-13:30	Guided walk around the town
13:30-15:00	Lunch
15:00-16:30	When memory ceases to be omnipresent, it ceases to be present at all Lecture and discussion by Dr. Kamila Klauzińska
17:00-18:30 Jewish cemetery Kacza Street	History of the Jewish cemetery in Zduńska Wola Workshop by Dr. Kamila Klauzińska

22 August (Tuesday), Zduńska Wola

10:00-11:00 Ratusz 26 Plac Wolności	The history of Zduńska Wola, 1916-1946 Lecture by Anna Makowska (University of Łódź)
11:00-12:00	Irena, a Volksdeutsche in Zduńska Wola. A micro historical research project on interethnic relations during the occupation Introduction to micro historical research project by Prof. Bianka Pietrow-Ennker (University of Konstanz)
12:00-13:30	Lunch
13:30-17:30	Zduńska Wola – the history of forgetting? Work on different kinds of historical sources in groups
17:30-18:30	Dinner
18:30-19:30	Before the visit to the memorial site Workshop and discussion

23 August (Wednesday), Zduńska Wola

09:00-12:00 Ratusz 26 Plac Wolności	Stones of memory, stones of oblivion Lecture and visit to the evangelical cemeteries in Zduńska Wola region
13:00-14:00	Lunch
15:00-17:00	Visit to the Museum of the Former Kulmhof Death Camp in Chełmno on Ner (optional)
17:00-18:00	Discussion

24 August (Thursday), Zduńska Wola

10:00-13:00 Muzeum Historii Miasta Zduńska Wola 7 Żłotnickiego St	Zduńska Wola – the history of forgetting? Work in groups
13:00-14:00	Lunch
14:00-15:30	Meeting with Ms. Estelle Roziński - curator and author of the exhibition Missing Mezuzot
15:30-18:00	Participation in the project Muzeum to ja [I'm a museum]
18:00	Return to Warsaw

25 August (Friday), POLIN Museum

Multiculturalism yesterday and today - challenges and opportunities

Summarizing lectures and discussions. These classes are aimed to summarize the last two weeks of intensive work, to show the links between the past and present (the same problems faced by minorities), and to inspire participants to do their own research.

10:00-11:00	National-cultural autonomy in Central and Eastern Europe in the 20th century Lecture by Dr. Jolanta Żyndul (Emanuel Ringelblum Jewish Historical Institute)
11:00-12:00	Multiculturalism as a reality and as a problem. On the socialization and inter-ethnic contacts of Polish Jewish youth in interwar Poland Lecture by Dr. Kamil Kijek (University of Wrocław)
12:00-12:30	Discussion

12:30-13:30	Lunch
13:30-14:30	<p>Multicultural past of Ukraine from the historical perspective, memory of multicultural past in Ukrainian society today.</p> <p>Lecture by Dr. Anatoly Podolsky (Ukrainian Center for Holocaust Studies)</p>
14:30-15:30	<p>Multicultural Societies: Human principles and the specific Israeli Society.</p> <p>Lecture by Prof. Nissim Calderon (Sapir Academic College)</p>
15:30-16:00	Discussion
16:30-17:00	Coffee Break
17:00- 18:30	<p>Multicultural society in Germany</p> <p>Discussion focused on problems of today's world</p>
20:30	Shabbat dinner with the Donors

26 August (Saturday), Warsaw

Free time

27 August (Sunday), POLIN Museum

14:00-15:30	Evaluation
16:00	Summary of the 3rd edition of POLIN Meeting Point: Multiculturalism as a research topic and the challenge of modernity Panel discussion with invited guests (event open to the public)
18:00	Farewell

27 August / 28 August

Departure of participants

ABSTRACTS

16 August (Wednesday)

Multi-ethnic interwar Poland

Dr. Jolanta Żyndul (Emanuel Ringelblum Jewish Historical Institute)

During the interwar period of 1918 to 1939, Poland was a multi-ethnic state. The minorities constituted over 30% of Polish citizens, the largest amongst them being: Ukrainian, Jews, Belarussians, and Germans. Additionally, ethnic diversity was accompanied by religious and linguistic divides. The lecture aims at describing various minorities, the Polish State policy towards them, their diverse political and cultural aspirations as well as mutual relations between particular minority groups.

Rescue history as a local history

Prof. Ewa Domańska (Adam Mickiewicz University)

The lecture presents “rescue history” as a specific approach to the past and indicates its main goals and functions: rescue history as local history, potential, existential and affirmative history. The project is offered as a response to contemporary problems and challenges (migrations, terrorism, ecological catastrophes, climate changes) and as a voice from “an epistemic periphery” – East Central Europe – that increasingly aspires to the status of an important center of knowledge building. Also, it will point out the ecological aspect of rescue history and its formative function within academic education today. These reflections lead to the conclusion that the main goal of rescue history is to rescue the future.

17 August (Thursday)

“Rescue history” concept

Prof. Ewa Domaska (Adam Mickiewicz University)

The workshop will deepen participants’ knowledge of the “rescue history” concept that will be presented at the lecture. Participants will analyze their own “research material” (documents, letters, documentary photos or photos of objects), which proves the existence of multiculturalism in the region that they originated from. During the discussion, the participants will reflect on and research the categories that are helpful in interpreting this kind of material. Participants will learn how to use the case study method and derive middle range theory based on their research material.

17 August (Thursday)**Oral history in practice – together and apart in Galicia****Prof. Shimon Redlich (Ben Gurion University)**

The workshop will be divided into two parts.

Part one

1. Opening session: “Getting To Know You” – each member of the group will introduce himself/herself and tell the group why he/she joined the program.
2. The Art of Talking to People – screening of the documentary *Shimon’s Returns* and discussion.

Part two

1. “What Is Oral History?” – introduction by Prof. Shimon Redlich.
2. Oral History as a Research Tool – analyzing the fragments of the book by Prof. Redlich *Together and Apart in Brzezany: Poles, Jews and Ukrainians, 1919-1945*. In this book, Prof. Redlich uses historical tools like his own childhood memories and interviews with Poles, Jews, and Ukrainians in Brzezany. These accounts are used to show the changing relationships between the ethnic groups before, during, and post-World War II. Prof. Redlich is able to present his ideas through this book as a historian and as a Holocaust survivor.

Religious perspectives in local studies – mixed marriages in Łódź at the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries**Dr. Jolanta Żyndul (Emanuel Ringelblum Jewish Historical Institute)**

In the 19th and first half of the 20th century, Łódź was home to three large ethnic groups – Poles, Jews, and Germans. Despite the social, cultural, linguistic, and religious differences, representatives of these groups interacted with one another, including mixed marriages, which often involved religious conversions. The workshop has been designed to teach people how to use archival resources (especially records from registry offices) to study mutual relations between national and religious affiliations at a local level.

18 August (Friday)**How history takes place - the city as a palimpsest****Prof. Aleida Assmann (University of Konstanz)**

The architecture of most European cities is saturated with history. History literally takes place in the city layer by layer. It is condensed in a limited space, heterogeneous and mixed through the manifestations of different epochs, phases of settlement and regimes of power. Many Eastern European cities have seen rapid and violent changes of political systems. Wars and violence have left deep scars, but new generations restructure the city and appropriate it. Like medieval palimpsests, in which the precious parchment has been overwritten but left some traces to decipher, these cities have been continuously overwritten. The fact that a city has different historical layers does not mean, however, that all these layers are perceived and accepted in the present.

Łódź and its entrepreneurs in the 19th century until World War I. Cultural values, public commitment, and problems of social integration**Prof. Bianka Pietrow-Ennker (University of Konstanz)**

The paper relates to the development of Łódź and its surrounding area in the 19th century. Łódź turned from a small agrarian town into the “Manchester of the East” – temporarily into the most important textile zone. This was not only in the Kingdom of Poland, but in the Russian Empire, which the Kingdom belonged to as the Russian Partition. Since the first part of the 19th century, the Polish government initiated a rapid economic development that brought immigrants together in a multicultural way. This brought immigrants, especially from the German territories to the region of Łódź. As industrialization started, the influx of Jews, Germans, and Poles grew exponentially. The paper shows to what extent the different ethnic groups formed together to civilize the booming town, to establish a public sphere, and to initiate civil society. As the Kingdom of Poland (founded in 1815) lost its relative sovereignty after the Polish national uprising in 1830 and was turned into underprivileged Russian provinces after the following Polish uprising in 1863, public life had to be developed against the existing political regime.

Nevertheless, the entrepreneurs of Łódź were dependent on the Russian market and Tsarist bureaucracy. The paper elaborates which ethnic groups cooperated in which spheres to cope with the tremendous conflicts evoked by industrialization. It focuses on the multicultural group of entrepreneurs being in the financial position to enforce a civilizing development.

Poles, Germans, and Jews in Łódź until the outbreak of World War II

Prof. Krystyna Radziszewska (University of Łódź)

The subject of the lecture will be multinational Łódź before the outbreak of World War II. I am going to present the demographics of the city, the participation of different nationalities – mainly Poles, Germans, and Jews – in the development of industry and urban infrastructure, in their political engagement and contribution to the development of culture, including literature. The fields of cooperation will be outlined, but so will the areas of conflict, which intensified with the outbreak of World War II and led to ethnic segregation between national groups.

German occupation in Poland: the Nazi dystopia a German Wartheland

Dr. Gerhard Wolf (University of Sussex)

The invasion of Poland in September 1939 marked not only the start of the Second World War, but also the beginning of what Hitler called on 6 October 1939 the drive towards establishing a “new order of the ethnographic conditions” in Europe. Poland, and more specifically: the western part of the country that was annexed and incorporated into the German Reich, was the first territory subjected to this policy of mass violence that over the following five years was to displace or decimate the Polish population specifically targeting the groups like the Polish intelligentsia and exterminating Jewish Poles.

To understand why the extremely brutal German conduct of war was followed not by a decline in violence but in contrast by a radicalization of violence which was systematically sustained over the course of the entire occupation one needs to return to Hitler’s announcement of October 1939: Unlike a conventional war aiming at enforcing a political settlement disadvantaging the enemy, Germany rejected any settlement but wanted to wipe Poland off the map. In fact, not just Poland but the Polish population, too, was to make way for a dystopian vision of expanding the German Volksgemeinschaft across the borders of the German Reich and establishing new German Lebensraum in Eastern Europe.

My lecture will focus on German occupation policies in the Wartheland, one of the three provinces established in annexed Western Poland. Destined to become a “Model Gau” by the head of the civilian administration and Nazi party there, Reichsstatthalter and Gauleiter Arthur Greiser, the Wartheland soon emerged as a center of Nazi population policies during the war aiming at replacing the native population with Germans. In order to do this, Greiser set up the Deutsche Volksliste to screen

the population and identify the members of the ethnic German community. The others were to be removed. Either, like many Christian Poles, in deportation campaigns starting already at the end of 1939, or, like the Jewish Poles, confined to ghettos waiting for their removal at a later date. When this policy proved unworkable for reasons that I will touch on during my lecture, anti-Jewish policies were radicalized with the Wartheland again at the forefront. It was here, where the feared overcrowding of the Lodz ghetto made German officials call for mass murder pressing for the first extermination camp to be built at Kulmhof, not far from Lodz. The houses and the land vacated by those deported or killed was handed over to ethnic Germans brought in from further East like the Baltics or the Bukowina. These so-called re-settlers were to complement the ethnic Germans in the Wartheland turning this province – this at least the Nazi – into German living space, secured and populated by Germans only.

19 August (Saturday)**Łódź during WWII****Dr. Michał Trębacz (University of Warsaw)**

The lecture will be devoted to the presentation of the Łódź ghetto, from 1940 to 1944, against the background of the history of the city and of the Holocaust in general. The history of the ghetto will be the pretext to show the complex processes that took place within the Jewish societies during the war – the decomposition of the pre-war socio-political order, the birth of new elites, etc. The everyday life of the Łódź Jews will be the starting point for showing their adaptive tactics stretching on the palette between collaboration and active struggle with the occupiers. I would like to address the following issues: the mutual relations of various groups of the ghetto society, the attitude of prisoners of the ghetto to the representatives of the Jewish and German authorities, and the Polish-Jewish relations. The Łódź Ghetto, as a case study, will serve to consider whether and if so, to what extent regional history can respond to more general problems. Does the local point of view not distort the image of the past?

21 August (Monday)**When memory ceases to be omnipresent, it ceases to be present at all”*****Dr. Kamila Klauzińska**

The proposed name for the Zduńska Wola workshops, *Zduńska Wola – the history of forgetting*, was intended to draw attention to the phenomenon that has been observed by the presenter in the town since the 1990s. However, this does not mean that the situation has radically changed between the end of World War II and the aforementioned period. Throughout this period, we can say that there was a tendency to forget the town’s multiethnic origins on a personal and local level, including the Jews from the Zduńska Wola. Until now, the town never developed nor implemented a program to preserve the memory of its multiethnic roots.

The counterweight to “forgetting” by the town is the “memory” cherished and passed down from generation to generation among the Jewish community in Zduńska Wola. Therefore, the topic of the presentation fits into the issues raised during the workshop. The “memory” of the Jews is made up of different faces, from the former residents of Zduńska Wola and their descendants. This has continued uninterruptedly since the end of the war until now. These faces are closely related to the “medium” that is used to keep up its light. The media encompasses things such as educational activities, celebrations, activities related to Jewish genealogy, and art. The process of their production is a part of the discourse on the subject of memory and attitude that this group has and continues to maintain. This refers to their own past, family or local, that is the town of Zduńska Wola, which is the place of origin of their grandparents and of their national past.

Does such “memory” have the chance to survive? Can it simultaneously contribute to strengthening the institutions of *landsmanshaft* on the one hand while strengthening the identity of the town residents on the other hand?

During the presentation, the author will use materials taken from participant observations, interviews and meetings with the local residents and Jewish community of Zduńska Wola. Additionally, she will use the results from her own research that was conducted from 2006 to 2012, which was among the Jews from the JewishGen and JRI-Polish communities.

* Title taken from P. Ricoeur, *Memory, History, Forgetting*, Chicago/London 2004, p. 404.

22 August (Tuesday)**The history of Zduńska Wola, 1916-1946****Anna Makowska (University of Łódź)**

This lecture aims to introduce the history of Zduńska Wola between 1916 to 1946. I plan to analyze how multiculturalism impacted the industrial development of the city. Next, we will examine Zduńska Wola during World War I. Afterwards, we will focus on social and political relations and the Jewish community throughout the interwar years. Additionally, I would like to discuss Zduńska Wola during World War II and specifically concentrate on the coexistence between the three cultures and the Jewish ghetto. Lastly, my presentation will refer to the city after World War II. The purpose of the lecture is to show the history of Zduńska Wola from a multicultural perspective.

Irena, a *Volksdeutsche* in Zduńska Wola. A micro historical research project on interethnic relations during the occupation**Prof. Bianka Pietrow-Ennker (University of Konstanz)**

The paper uses a biography that shows the multicultural life in Zduńska Wola, and the impact of the Nazi and Soviet occupational regimes in World War II. By taking “Irena” as one example, we go beyond ethnic and national stereotypes. We turn to an assimilated young woman of German origin whose family lived in a specific milieu. It was Polish and liberal in political terms, protestant in religious terms, and multicultural in social terms. All of these factors combined allowed for the integration of German, Polish, and Jewish inhabitants of the town into its lifeworld.

The German invasion of Poland and the following establishment of the Reichsgau Wartheland changed the lives of people dependent on their racial affiliation fixed by the Nazi regime. Nevertheless, the given family tried to preserve its lifeworld. The strategy they chose was to adapt to the existing political conditions, but hold on to their traditions and values. Despite the terrorist regime established by the German Gauleiter Arthur Greiser, a close follower of Hitler, Irena and her family succeeded in preserving fundamental social relations – often in a clandestine way – to persons of different ethnic origins. These kinds of networks – though partly shattered during wartime – saved the lives of the family despite the terror committed by Nazis and Communists.

25 August (Friday)**National-cultural autonomy in Central and Eastern Europe in the 20th century****Dr. Jolanta Żyndul (Emanuel Ringelblum Jewish Historical Institute)**

The idea of national-cultural autonomy was established at the end of the 19th century within the milieu of Austrian socialists. It was meant to guarantee national development of minority groups living in multinational states. The idea, which gained support mainly amongst the Jewish and German minorities living in Poland and other Central and East European countries, was an attempt to protect minorities from the pressure of cultural dominance by the majority and to give them the right to manage their own cultural institutions. Towards the end of the 20th century, a number of multiculturalism theorists referred to the concept of national-cultural autonomy.

Multiculturalism as a reality and as a problem. On the socialization and inter-ethnic contacts of Polish Jewish Youth in interwar Poland**Dr. Kamil Kijek (University of Wrocław)**

In my lecture, I will focus on the experience of multiculturalism in interwar Poland from the perspective of Jewish youth. It was the only generation that grew up in a modern Polish state at a time when Poland was one of the centers of the Jewish world. This important social fact shaped unique social spaces (such as school, university, political activity, working space in small towns and large cities, leisure and entertainment), where Jewish youth came into contact with Christian peers, and the nature of those contacts. Concentrating mainly on the grassroots perspective, I will use various aspects of daily experience of multiculturalism in small towns of the Second Republic of Poland. At the same time, I will outline the broader context of political culture of interwar Poland. Here, I will describe its characteristic, very limited tolerance, or an absolute lack thereof, towards the political and cultural cohesion of national minorities, including the Jewish minority. I will propose my explanation of how this fact influenced the character of interethnic contacts and the Jewish experience of multiculturalism in the Second Republic of Poland. An important aspect of the Jewish experience of multiculturalism that will be presented during the lecture is the simultaneous phenomenon of growing Polish acculturation, growing Jewish nationalism, and anti-Semitism in interwar Poland. The clash of all these phenomena resulted in the simultaneous progressive cultural integration of Polish Jews and their ever greater social separation. On the basis of the Jewish experience of the Polish interwar period, I would like to show the paradox of discrepancies between multiculturalism as a social fact and the lack of multiculturalism

as an accepted, positive value within political culture of the Second Polish Republic, as represented by Polish as well as minority organizations and political circles. I will end my presentation with a reflection on what kind of multicultural education, and for what reasons, has survived in today's Polish socio-historical memory, and what and why was partially or completely obliterated. Here, I will briefly present my view on the significance of this memory and its lack, for today's Polish-Jewish relations, and for the general attitude of Polish society to multiculturalism.

25 August (Friday)**Multicultural past of Ukraine from the historical perspective, memory of multicultural past in Ukrainian society today****Dr. Anatolii Podolskyi (Ukrainian Center for Holocaust Studies, Kyiv)**

The matter of this lecture will focus on the multicultural past of Ukraine between the 19 and 20th centuries. We will open the subject of mutual influence of cultures, questions of xenophobia, and anti-Semitism on the territory of Ukraine from a historical perspective. The greater part of the lecture will be dedicated to the topic of memory of national-socialism's victims during World War II and victims of the Holocaust in modern Ukrainian society. Present-day Ukrainians have to face challenges regarding the remembrance of previous century's genocides. The lecture will also focus on the search of consensus between three models of memory about the history of the World War II, which exists today in Ukrainian intellectual, humanitarian space: post-soviet, nationalistic, and liberal (European) models.

Multicultural Societies: Human principles and the specific Israeli society**Prof. Nissim Calderon (Sapir Academic College)**

This lecture will focus on human principles like the politics of recognition, but not the politics of isolation. Also, how to respect the past sources of many cultures, but not without the criticism of past intolerance in these cultures. Lastly, the right to preserve cultures, but also the right to combine cultures. Moreover, I will look at the specific Israeli society in regards to Jews and Arabs. Additionally, we will compare religious and secular Jews, along with Western and Eastern Jews. We will examine Israeli society as a changing society, which is controlled by the past, present, and future identities that it contains.

LECTURERS' SHORT BIOGRAPHIES (IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER)

Prof. Aleida Assmann is a professor of English and Literary studies in the Department of Literary Studies, University of Konstanz. She has been a recurrent visiting professor at Yale University, Princeton University, and the University of Chicago and has received numerous prizes. Her teaching and research interests have focused on memory theory, cultural anthropology and cultural and communicative memory. She has published hundreds of essays and books; some of her publications include: *Formen des Vergessens* (2016); *Shadows of Trauma: Memory and the Politics of Postwar Identity* (2015); *Das neue Unbehagen an der Erinnerungskultur: Eine Intervention* (2013); *Cultural Memory and Western Civilization: Functions, Media, Archives* (2011).

Prof. Nissim Calderon is a professor of Hebrew literature in the Department of Culture, Sapir Academic College. He specialized in contemporary Hebrew literature, Israeli multiculturalism, and the connection between Hebrew poetry and popular music. Prof. Calderon has held teaching positions at Sapir Academic College, Ben-Gurion University, and Tel Aviv University. He has authored multiple book including: *Meir Ariel – A Biography* (2017); *The Second Day, on Poetry and Rock in Israel after Yona Wallach* (2009); *In Times of War* (2002), *Multiculturalism versus Pluralism in Israel* (2000).

Prof. Ewa Domańska is a professor of human sciences in the Department of History, Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań, and a recurrent visiting professor at the Department of Anthropology, Stanford University. Her teaching and research interests include comparative theory of human and social sciences, history and theory of historiography, genocide and ecocide studies. She is the author and editor of 18 books; her more recent publications include: *Existential History* (in Polish, 2012); *History and the Contemporary Humanities: Studies in Theory of Historical Knowledge* (in Ukrainian, 2012); *History-Today* (ed. with R. Stobiecki and T. Wislicz, in Polish, 2014); *Necros: An Introduction to an Ontology of Dead Body* (in Polish, 2017).

Dr. Kamil Kijek is an assistant professor in the Jewish Studies Department, University of Wrocław in Poland. His research interests focus on the history of Jews in Central and Eastern Europe during the second half of the 19th and 20th century and the relationship between social theory, history, political, and social and cultural history of Zionism. His publications include: *Dzieci modernizmu: Świadomość i socjalizacja polityczna młodzieży żydowskiej w Polsce międzywojennej* [Children of modernism: The socialization and political consciousness of the Jewish youth of inter-war Poland] (2017) and *Was It Possible to Avoid "Hebrew Assimilation"? Hebraism, Polonization, and the Zionist "Tarbut" School System in the Last Decade of Interwar Poland* (2016). His current research project is entitled *A Polish Shtetl after the Holocaust? Jews in Dzierżoniów, 1945–50*.

Dr. Kamila Klauzińska has a PhD from the Department of Jewish Studies, the Jagiellonian University in Kraków, where her PhD dissertation focused on modern Jewish genealogy. Previously, she earned a MA degree in ethnology from the University of Łódź and her MA thesis focused on the Jewish cemetery in Zduńska Wola. She is a visiting scholar to institutions like the Russian, East European, and Eurasian Center at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. She has been awarded a number of scholarships, among them a Jagiellonian University scholarship, a Rothschild Foundation grant, and a grant from the International Institute for Jewish Genealogy in Jerusalem. She has cooperated with POLIN Museum on the “Virtual Shtetl” project and has authored: *The Jews of Zduńska Wola. History and Memory* exhibition; and *Special Features: none* exhibition in cooperation with the state archives in Łódź and the Museum of the History of Zduńska Wola.

Mrs. Anna Makowska is a PhD candidate in the Department of German Studies at University of Łódź. She has obtained all of her degrees from the University of Łódź. In 2013, she received her BA degree in German studies with a speciality in literary studies. Afterwards, she obtained an MA degree in German studies with a speciality in culture. Between the years 2013 to 2015, she completed a translation course and began her doctoral studies in 2016. Additionally, her current research interests include history of Jewish community in Zduńska Wola, foreign languages and culture, translations and literature.

Prof. Bianka Pietrow-Ennker is a professor of emeritus at the University of Konstanz, specializing in the history of Central and Eastern Europe, especially Soviet and Russian foreign policy, German-Soviet/Russian political relations, history of Polish foreign affairs, history of comparative women's studies, and social history of Eastern Europe. One of the first professors of Eastern European history in the Federal Republic of Germany. She has held honorable positions at the University of Konstanz and abroad, e.g. she's a chairman of the women's council, representative of the partnership between the Russian State University of Humanities and Konstanz University, coordinator of the university partnership between the Universities of Konstanz and Warsaw in the field of Eastern European History and Slavic Studies, a chairman of the council of the German Historical Institute in Warsaw and also the German coordinator of POLIN Meeting Point. She is an author of numerous books and articles, including: *Russlands imperiale Macht* (ed. 2012); *Präventivkrieg? Der deutsche Angriff auf die Sowjetunion* (ed. 2000/2011); *„Novye ljudi“ Rossii. Razvitie ženskogo dviženija ot istokov do Oktjabr'skoj revoljucii* (2005); *The European Women's Emancipation Movements (19th c.). A Comparative Perspective* (with S. Paetschek, 2004); *Rußlands “neue Menschen”. Die Entwicklung der Frauenbewegung von den Anfängen bis zur Oktoberrevolution* (1999); *Women in Polish Society* (with R. Jaworski 1992); *Stalinismus-Sicherheit-Offensive. Das Dritte Reich in der Konzeption der sowjetischen Außenpolitik 1933 bis 1941* (1983).

Dr. Anatoly Podolsky is a PhD historian and the director of the Ukrainian Center for Holocaust Studies. His special subjects include history of the Ukrainian Jewish community in the XX century, history of the Holocaust, and world history. Dr. Podolsky has published over 70 articles about the history of Jews in Ukraine, history of the Holocaust in Ukraine and Eastern Europe, teaching of the Holocaust in scholar journals of Ukraine, Germany, USA, Russia, and Israel. Some of his publications include: *Collaboration in Ukraine during the Holocaust: Aspects of historiography and research* (2013), *Lessons of the Past. History of the Holocaust in Ukraine* (2012); *Collaboration with Nazis. Public Discourse after the Holocaust* (ed. with Roni Stauber, 2011); *The Tragic Fate of Ukrainian Jewish Women under Nazi occupation, 1941-1944* (2010); *A Reluctant Look Back: Jewry and the Holocaust in Ukraine* (2008).

Prof. Krystyna Radziszewska is a professor at the Department of Austrian, German and Swiss Literature and Culture, University of Łódź. She has written a number of articles on the social and cultural life of the Jews and Germans in Łódź, and on literature and culture in the Łódź ghetto. Prof. Radziszewska has published a large number of historical texts from the Łódź ghetto, including the five-volume *Kronika łódzkiego getta* [*A Chronicle of the Łódź Ghetto*]. In 2014, Prof. Radziszewska and her research team edited and published *Encyklopedia getta łódzkiego. Niedokończony projekt archiwistów z getta 1944* [*The Encyclopaedia of the Łódź Ghetto. An Unfinished Project of 1944 Ghetto Archivists*]. This is the first volume in the *Łódzkie Judaica* [Łódź Judaica] series carried out as part of a NPRH project, which is managed by Prof. Radziszewska. Her most recent monograph, *Flaschenpost aus der Hölle. Texte aus dem Lodzer Getto* (2011), is devoted to artistic creativity in the Łódź Ghetto.

Prof. Shimon Redlich is now a retired professor emeritus of modern Jewish history, Ben-Gurion University. He has lectured at Whitman College, Hunter College, Bar-Ilan University, Hebrew University, and the University of Pittsburgh. He survived the Holocaust in the Brzezany Ghetto and in the village of Raj. After the Holocaust, Redlich and his family settled in Łódź, but immigrated to Israel. He has published books and articles on the history of the Jews in Russia, Poland, and the Soviet Union. Among his books: *War, Holocaust and Stalinism: A Documented History of the Jewish Anti-Fascist Committee in the USSR* (1955); *Together and Apart in Brzezany: Poles, Jews and Ukrainians, 1919-1945* (published in Polish, Ukrainian, and Hebrew, 2002); and *Life in Transit: Jews in Postwar Lodz, 1945-1950* (2010). He is currently writing his third autobiographical book: *A New Life in Israel: 1950-1954*.

Dr. Michał Trębacz he is an assistant professor at the University of Warsaw, where he is preparing a biography for Shmuel (Artur) Zygielboym. Dr. Trębacz is a graduate of history from the University of Łódź. Since 2009, Dr. Trębacz has been working as a researcher for the Department of Public Education at the Institute of National Remembrance and the Center for Jewish Research at the University of Łódź. His research includes the history of the Jews of central Poland, history of the Bund in Russia and Poland, history of national minorities in the region, and the Łódź ghetto. His publications include: *Izrael Lichtenstein. Biografia żydowskiego socjalisty* (2016); *Zagłada Żydów na polskiej prowincji* (ed. with A. Sitarek, E. Wiatr 2012).

Dr. Gerhard Wolf is senior lecturer in history at Sussex University. He received his PhD at Humboldt University Berlin with the study on Germanisation policy in Annexed Poland *Ideologie und Herrschaftsrationalität: Nationalsozialistische Germanisierungspolitik in Polen* (2012). He has published on Nazi population and occupation policies and more recently co-edited the special issue *Populating the Greater Germanic Empire: Volksgemeinschaft and Lebensraum*, Journal of Genocide Research 19/2 (2017).

Dr. hab. Jolanta Żyndul is academic employee at Emanuel Ringelblum Jewish Historical Institute that specializes in the modern history of Polish Jews and in Polish-Jewish relations in the 19th and 20th centuries. She is an associate at POLIN Museum. Additionally, she was a lecturer at the University of Notre Dame and at the University of Potsdam. Her publications include: *Zajścia antyżydowskie w Polsce w latach 1935-1937* [Anti-Jewish Incidents in Poland from 1935-1937] (1994); *Państwo w państwie? Autonomia narodowo-kulturalna w Europie Środkowowschodniej w XX wieku* [A State Within A State? National-Cultural Autonomy in Central and Eastern Europe in the Twentieth Century] (2000); and *Kłamstwo krwi. Legenda mordy rytualnego na ziemiach polskich w XIX i XX wieku* [Blood lie. The Legend of Ritual Murder in the Polish Territories in the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries] (2011).

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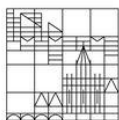
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