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Henryk Archacki

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he graduated from Arcadia High School in 1972. Acquiring an interest in music while growing up, he played trumpet in the junior high school marching band, then learned to play the guitar and bass. Following graduation from high school, he formed the band Poverty's Children, as well as playing in several other bands. Enrolling in Pasadena City College, he met Alex Van Halen who soon asked him to join his group as bassist. In 1974 he joined Eddie Van Halen, Alex Van Halen, and David Lee Roth to form the hit band Van Halen. After signing a contract with Warner Brothers in 1978, the band released ten albums between 1979 and 1995. During this period Anthony acquired a popular reputation not only for his bass play, but for his concert solos replete with stage theatrics. In 2004 he was replaced as bassist by Wolfgang Van Halen, the son of the band's founder Eddie Van Halen. Anthony also appeared with Sammy Hagar's band The Waboritas and briefly joined the groups Planet Us and The Other Half. In 2007 he formed Mad Anthony Xpress. In addition to his music, Anthony also markets hot sauce, hot mustard and barbecue sauce through his online Mad Anthony Café. —James S. Pula


Anti-Defamation Commission see Polish American Congress Anti-Defamation Commission.

Antolak, Sylvester (b. St. Clairsville, Ohio, September 10, 1916; d. Cisterna di Littoria, Italy, May 24, 1944). Soldier, Medal of Honor recipient. Growing up in St. Clairsville, Ohio, Antolak enlisted in Company B, 15th Infantry Regiment, 3rd Infantry Division where he rose to the rank of sergeant. During the Allied breakout from the Anzio beachhead in Italy, near Cisterna di Littoria on May 24, 1944, Sgt. Antolak led his unit in an assault on German machine gun positions. Although wounded three times, he continued his advance into intense German fire killing two Germans and forcing ten to surrender. Refusing medical attention, he continued to lead the advance on the German positions until killed. For bravery and sacrifice he was awarded the Medal of Honor, the citation of which read in part: "[H]e charged 200 yards over flat, coverless terrain to destroy an enemy machinegun nest during the second day of the offensive which broke through the German cordon of steel around the Anzio beachhead. Fully 30 yards in advance of his squad, he ran into withering enemy machinegun, machinepistol and rifle fire. Three times he was struck by bullets and knocked to the ground, but each time he struggled to his feet to continue his relentless advance. With one shoulder deeply gashed and his right arm shattered, he continued to rush directly into the enemy fire concentration with his submachine gun wedged under his uninjured arm until within 15 yards of the enemy strong point, where he opened fire at deadly close range, killing 2 Germans and forcing the remaining 10 to surrender. He reorganized his men and, refusing to seek medical attention so badly needed, chose to lead the way toward another strong point 100 yards distant. Utterly disregarding the hail of bullets concentrated upon him, he had stormed ahead nearly three-fourths of the space between strong points when he was instantaneously killed by hostile enemy fire. Inspired by his example, his squad went on to overwhelm the enemy troops. By his supreme sacrifice, superb fighting courage, and heroic devotion to the attack, Sgt. Antolak was directly responsible for eliminating 20 Germans, capturing an enemy machinegun, and clearing the path for his company to advance." The USS Sgt. Sylvester Antolak, AP-192, was named in his honor. —James S. Pula


Anuszkiewicz, Richard (b. Erie, Pennsylvania, May 23, 1930; d. ). Artist. Educated at the Cleveland Institute of Art (BFA, 1953), he earned a Pulitzer Traveling Fellowship to study at the National Academy of Design in New York (1953), after which he studied with color theorist Josef Albers at Yale University, receiving a MFA degree in 1955 and a B.S. degree in education from Kent State University (1956). In 1957 he moved to New York where he soon established himself as a leader in the Op Art Movement along with Julian Stanczak, with whom he roomed at Yale. Noted especially for his mathematical precision and his focus on the psychology and physiology of visual perception, his use of color also brought critical acclaim. His teaching career encompassed Artist-in-Residence appointments at Dartmouth College, the University of Wisconsin, Cornell University, Kent State University, and the School of Visual Arts. His solo exhibitions appeared in Colombia, Germany, Italy, Japan, Switzerland, and various locations in the U.S. His work has been recognized with the Charles of the Ritz Painting Award, Philosopher's Stone Prize (1963), Silvermine Guild (1964), Cleveland Arts Prize (1977), Hassam Fund Purchase Prize (1980, 1988), New York State Art Teachers' Association Award (1994), Emil and Dines Carlson Award (1995), New Jersey Pride Award (1996), Richard Florsheim Fund Grant (1997), Lee Krasner Award (2000), and Lorenzo di Medici Medal-Florence Biennale (2005). —Stanley L. Cuba

Anuszkiewicz, Richard

to Chicago in 1908, Archacki graduated from Carl Schurz High School and in 1928 began writing for the youth and sports pages of Chicago’s *Dziennik Zwiastowny* (Alliance Daily News). He was then hired as a graphic artist by Republic Engraving and Design Company, which then sent him to run its Brooklyn, New York, studio in November 1930. When Republic went out of business, Archacki formed his own graphic design firm, Pioneer Rubber and Engraving Company, creating everything from rubber stamps to advertising. He also began to draw cartoons about Polish oddities and historical figures, which he called “Do you know that,” which he based on Ripley’s popular *Believe it or Not!* His cartoons appeared in many Polish publications over the years, including the *American Polonia Reporter* and the *Polish American Journal*. During his career he drew about 3,000 cartoons, earning him the title of “the Polish Ripley.” In 1931 he also became sports editor for *Poland* magazine and *Casas*, the organ of the Polish National Alliance of Brooklyn. In 1967, he began writing an English-language page for *Strasz*, the official publication of the Polish National Union, by invitation of Bishop Leon Grochowski, Primate of the Polish National Catholic Church. In 1937, Archacki was initiated into the Kosciuszko Lodge, Free Order of Masons, in the Bronx, New York, becoming its Worshipful Master in 1943. His article, “A Brief History of Polish Freemasonry,” appeared in the lodge’s fifteenth anniversary historical brochure, published in 1943. In 1978 he was made Right Worshipful and appointed by New York’s Grand Master to be the Representative to the Grand Lodge of Montana. He continued to be active in Masonic affairs into the 1990s.

Archacki was one of the founders of the Commission for Research on Polish Immigration within the Polish Institute of Arts and Sciences in America in 1942, which later became the *Polish American Historical Association*. Aside from preserving the memory of various Poles by illustrating and writing about them, he was also involved in honoring and preserving the mortal remains of some of them. Under his leadership, the Kosciuszko Lodge was instrumental in having the graves of Union Civil War General Władysław Krzyżanowski and his wife moved from Greenwood Cemetery in Brooklyn to Arlington National Cemetery in 1937. In 1961, he helped form the American Polish Civil War Centennial Committee, whose purpose was to commemorate and investigate the contributions of Polish Americans in the Civil War. He was appointed the New York State Chairman of the Kosciuszko Garden Fund at West Point Military Academy in 1967. A great admirer of pianist and statesman Ignacy Jan Paderewski, Archacki wore a goatee in honor of his idol, and was present in 1958 when his brother-in-law, Conrad Wycki, accidentally discovered the resting place of Paderewski’s heart in a mausoleum in Cypress Hills Cemetery in Brooklyn. Paderewski’s wish was that his body would be returned to a free Poland after his death, but that his heart would remain in the United States. Archacki formed the Paderewski Heart Memorial Committee and arranged to have the heart moved to the Shrine of Our Lady of Częstochowa in Doylestown, Pennsylvania, where it was interred in 1986 in a commemorative urn with a bronze bas-relief designed by sculptor Andrzej Pityński. After this was accomplished, the Committee dropped the word “heart” from its name, and the goal of the Paderewski Memorial Committee became returning Paderewski’s body to a free Poland, and also trying to decide when Poland was “free enough” to do so. The body was moved from Arlington National Cemetery in June 1992 and interred at St. John’s Cathedral in Warsaw.

Among Archacki’s honors were a medal from the Polish government-in-exile (1965); the Centennial Award from *Zgoda*, the official publication of the Polish National Alliance (1981); and the Distinguished Service Award from the Polish American Historical Association (1988). The cremated remains of Archacki and his wife are interred at the Shrine of Our Lady of Częstochowa in Doylestown, Pennsylvania, with a bas-relief of their likenesses designed by Andrzej Pityński. — John Drobnicki


**Archives, Polish American.** "Polish American Archives" in this entry refers to archives either founded by American Polonia or preserving the archival materials that were produced by Polish Americans that can be found in the United States and Poland.

The *Polish Museum of America*, located in Chicago, Illinois, is a Polish American institution founded in 1935 by the *Polish Roman Catholic Union*. Mieczysław Haiman was its first director. The archival holdings form an important part of the entire collection and include the institutional files of Rada Polonii Amerykańskiej (Polish War Relief, American Relief for Poland; 1938–70), Pol-

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Henry Archacki, artist, journalist, and Polonia activist (PMA).