



Serving God and Nation.

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CATHOLIC HOLIDAYS

Lithurgical Calendar October 2018

1	Mon Saint Thérèse of the Child Jesus, Virgin and Doctor of the Church <i>Memorial</i> Jb 1:6-22/Lk 9:46-50 (455)	white
2	Tue The Holy Guardian Angels <i>Memorial</i> Jb 3:1-3, 11-17, 20-23 (456)/Mt 18:1-5, 10 (650) Pss Prop	white
3	Wed Weekday Jb 9:1-12, 14-16/Lk 9:57-62 (457)	green
4	Thu Saint Francis of Assisi <i>Memorial</i> Jb 19:21-27/Lk 10:1-12 (458)	white
5	Fri Weekday <i>[USA: Blessed Francis Xavier Seelos, Priest]</i> Jb 38:1, 12-21; 40:3-5/Lk 10:13-16 (459)	green/white
6	Sat Weekday <i>[Saint Bruno, Priest; USA: Blessed Marie Rose Durocher, Virgin; BVM]</i> Jb 42:1-3, 5-6, 12-17/Lk 10:17-24 (460)	green/white/white/white
7	SUN TWENTY-SEVENTH SUNDAY IN ORDINARY TIME Gn 2:18-24/Heb 2:9-11/Mk 10:2-16 or 10:2-12 (140) Pss III	green
8	Mon Weekday Gal 1:6-12/Lk 10:25-37 (461)	green
9	Tue Weekday <i>[Saint Denis, Bishop, and Companions, Martyrs; Saint John Leonardi, Priest]</i> Gal 1:13-24/Lk 10:38-42 (462)	green/red/white
10	Wed Weekday Gal 2:1-2, 7-14/Lk 11:1-4 (463)	green
11	Thu Weekday [Saint John XXIII, Pope] Gal 3:1-5/Lk 11:5-13 (464)	green/white
12	Fri Weekday Gal 3:7-14/Lk 11:15-26 (465)	green
13	Sat Weekday <i>[BVM]</i> Gal 3:22-29/Lk 11:27-28 (466)	green/white
14	SUN TWENTY-EIGHTH SUNDAY IN ORDINARY TIME Wis 7:7-11/Heb 4:12-13/Mk 10:17-30 or 10:17-27 (143) Pss IV	green
15	Mon Saint Teresa of Jesus, Virgin and Doctor of the Church <i>Memorial</i> Gal 4:22-24, 26-27, 31—5:1/Lk 11:29-32 (467)	white
16	Tue Weekday <i>[Saint Hedwig, Religious; Saint Margaret Mary Alacoque, Virgin]</i> Gal 5:1-6/Lk 11:37-41 (468)	green/white/white
17	Wed Saint Ignatius of Antioch, Bishop and Martyr <i>Memorial</i> Gal 5:18-25/Lk 11:42-46 (469)	red
18	Thu Saint Luke, Evangelist Feast 2 Tm 4:10-17b/Lk 10:1-9 (661) Pss Prop	red
19	Fri USA: Saints John de Brébeuf and Isaac Jogues, Priests, and Companions, Martyrs <i>Memorial</i> Eph 1:11-14/Lk 12:1-7 (471)	red
20	Sat Weekday <i>[USA: Saint Paul of the Cross, Priest; BVM]</i> Eph 1:15-23/Lk 12:8-12 (472)	green/white/white
21	SUN TWENTY-NINTH SUNDAY IN ORDINARY TIME Is 53:10-11/Heb 4:14-16/Mk 10:35-45 or 10:42-45 (146) Pss I	green
22	Mon Weekday <i>[Saint John Paul II, Pope]</i> Eph 2:1-10/Lk 12:13-21 (473)	green/white
23	Tue Weekday <i>[Saint John of Capistrano, Priest]</i> Eph 2:12-22/Lk 12:35-38 (474)	green/white
24	Wed Weekday <i>[Saint Anthony Mary Claret, Bishop]</i>	green/white

	Eph 3:2-12/Lk 12:39-48 (475)	
25	Thu Weekday	green
	Eph 3:14-21/Lk 12:49-53 (476)	
26	Fri Weekday	green
	Eph 4:1-6/Lk 12:54-59 (477)	
27	Sat Weekday [BVM]	green/white
	Eph 4:7-16/Lk 13:1-9 (478)	
28	SUN THIRTIETH SUNDAY IN ORDINARY TIME	green
	Jer 31:7-9/Heb 5:1-6/Mk 10:46-52 (149) Pss II	
29	Mon Weekday	green
	Eph 4:32—5:8/Lk 13:10-17 (479)	
30	Tue Weekday	green
	Eph 5:21-33 (480) or 5:2a, 25-32 (122)/Lk 13:18-21 (480)	
31	Wed Weekday	green
	Eph 6:1-9/Lk 13:22-30 (481)	

Source: <http://www.usccb.org/about/divine-worship/liturgical-calendar/upload/2018cal.pdf>

AMERICAN POLONIA CHRONICLE

Ladies and Gentlemen, our hardworking historians constantly enrich knowledge about our history, so let us match them with their diligence as readers and in disseminating this knowledge. Main source for timeline information from: <https://history.state.gov> ; <https://www.loc.gov/>; <https://anydayguide.com/> ; www.dzieje.pl

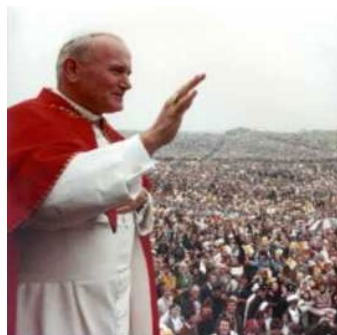
Freedom is not free and we should learn from history, not repeat it. The intent of this chronicle is to share our knowledge of unrecognized, unpublished, significantly revealing history of Poland and its persistent efforts to maintain peace and prosperity since its existence. The sinister motives and actions of Poland’s invaders documented here is something we cannot – we must not allow to repeat – yet - it is happening again in front of our eyes. To enjoy freedom is to understand how precious and vulnerable it is, and how much sacrifice is required to protect it.

Polonia-The Most Serene Republic, which can fairly be characterized as the original United States of Europe, was a monarchy (pre-presidents) where elections were held without prejudice, where Eastern Orthodox, Jewish, Muslim, Protestants and other religions, lived harmoniously with the Catholics in a united, yet diverse and extremely prosperous kingdom. Known as the Respublica Serenissima (“The Most Serene Republic”), this Polish democracy existed for the longest in time in the world AND while maintaining the largest territory of land during its time where its citizens enjoyed the most privileges relative to other monarchies in Europe. The masses were able to vote, own land, veto decisions made by their monarchy, including decisions made by its king. This spirit was resident in any territorial merger by Polonia including Lithuania, under the treaty signed in 1413 stating “we sign this union out of love”, and the 1569 union treaty signing “free with free, equals with equals”. When German Cross Riders (aka Crusaders) accused Polonia for harboring pagans, the Council of Constance in 1414-1418 revealed Polonia’s position that everyone had a right to self-govern and live in peace on property that they owned, and that one’s religious faith or lack of faith should not be an excuse for war, nor can an emperor or Pope violate the rules of natural law, nor can a stronger entity force international policy and relations like a cancer.

Polonia was brought to life by Baptism on Easter Saturday 966 AD by the Catholic church with a call by Christ to the Apostolic Mission in order to exist as a nation. The result was a model Catholic state in accordance with the teaching of Christ that has survived 800 years. It was a country that evangelized many and carried charity, humanitarian and citizen rights long before they became international law. The Polish defended their Catholic model of the state without giving into schisms and foreign ideology. Popes rightly called Polonia a "Relic", our kings “Orthodoxorum” (orthodox) and our national uprisings - "Insurrections of Saints". Fearing the possibility that people in tyrannical countries neighboring Polonia would want the same progressive human and citizens rights, those countries (Prussia (German German Cross Riders (aka Crusaders) State), Moscovia (Russia), Austria) created a criminal union over 200 years of constant war, and eventually succeeded - with the help of England, France, Turkey, Sweden, Habsburg - in conquering and erasing Polonia off the map in 1772, 1793, and finally in 1795 for over 146 years. Polonia was occupied by three tyrannical regimes during which its people were constantly subject to mass genocide. Many Polish citizens fled to save themselves or to prevent themselves from starvation and poverty. However, wherever the Polish migrated, they fought and struggled for freedom for all nations. Polish citizens contributed in freeing many countries including the United States from the sinister plans of British bankers to profit from slavery and the Civil War. Polonia’s “Respublica Serenissima” directly inspired many members of the founding fathers of the United States into condemning the traditions of old tyrannies brought from Great Britain, France, Germany and others. It took almost hundred years for the United States to bring justice for all by to abolishing ancient tyrannical rules that were inherited from the rules of the colonial administration, including slavery mandated by the British in 1650, the persecution the Christian church, the repression and persecution of Catholics, the depravation of Native Americans, and the deletion of many human and civil rights for women. Polonians coined the term “In God We Trust” as a fight against tyrannical structure, along with the phrase “For Our Freedom and for Yours.” in order to protect everyone’s values of “God, Honor and Homeland”.

Studying the history of Poland makes one think how possible it would be to dismantle the United States. Love your country.

14 IV 966 - Apostolic Polonia over 1052 years



*"I am the son of a nation that has survived the most terrible experiences of history, which the neighbors **repeatedly condemned to death** - and he remained alive, and remained himself. He kept his own identity and kept his own sovereignty among the partitions and occupation as a nation - not based on any other means of physical power, but only based on his own culture, which in this case proved to be a power greater than those powers. And that is why what I am saying here about the rights of the nation at the foundation of culture and its future is not an echo of any "nationalism", but it remains a permanent element of human experience and humanistic perspectives of human development. There is a basic sovereignty of society, which is expressed in the culture of the nation. At the same time, this is the sovereignty by which man becomes the most sovereign at the same time "*

- St. Pope John Paul II - Speech at the seat of UNESCO, June 2, 1980

1 X 965 Bishop Narni Jan was elected pope, he took the name of John XIII (965-972).

28 X 1138 Duke Bolesław III Krzywousty died.

18 X 1166 Prince Henryk Sandomierski died in the fight against Prussia.

2 X 1187 Turkish troops under the command of Sultan Saladin entered the conquered Jerusalem.

3 X 1226 Francis died in Assisi - a cleric, mystic, founder of the Franciscan Order, a saint of the Catholic Church, he is associated with a life full of simplicity and poverty.

15 X 1243 Jadwiga Śląska, wife of prince Henry I the Bearded, died in Trzebnica; canonized in 1267.

13 X 1307 The French King Philip the Beautiful arrested all the French Templars

the order was dissolved and its property was confiscated



A member of the Knights Templar displays his iconic uniform with a red cross on white background in this illustration.

The Knights Templar were a religious order of unmarried men, formed around A.D. 1119 to defend the Kingdom of Jerusalem and protect Christian pilgrims during the Crusades. Over the next two centuries, Christians donated their land and their money to the order (as was common with religious societies), making the

knights powerful financiers.

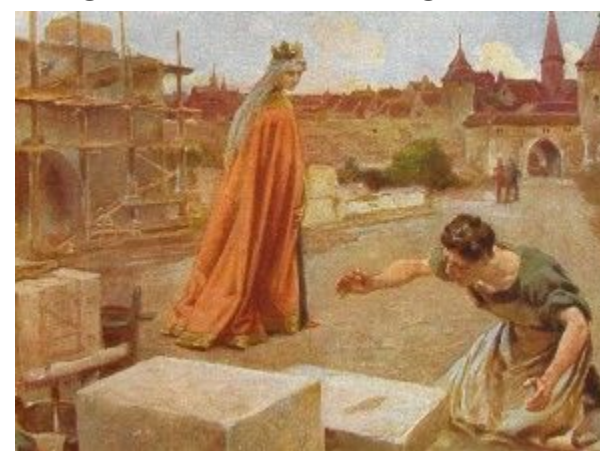
19 X 1335 Elżbieta Ryksa, daughter of the Polish king Przemysł II and Ryki Rózsa died in Brno; Wacław II's wife, the Czech and Polish queen (1303-1305).

5 X 1356 King Casimir the Great issued an edict establishing the Higher Court of German Law and the Court of Six Cities - royal courts of appeal in cases concerning Magdeburg law.

16 X 1384 The crowning of Jadwiga of Andegavenian as the king of Poland

Saint Jadwiga. Lady King of Poland and the patron of families

It was canonized only in 1997, so VI centuries after its death. That is why it is often confused with Saint Hedwig of Silesia, whose memory falls on October 16, on the day of Jadwiga's coronation with the Lady King of Poland.





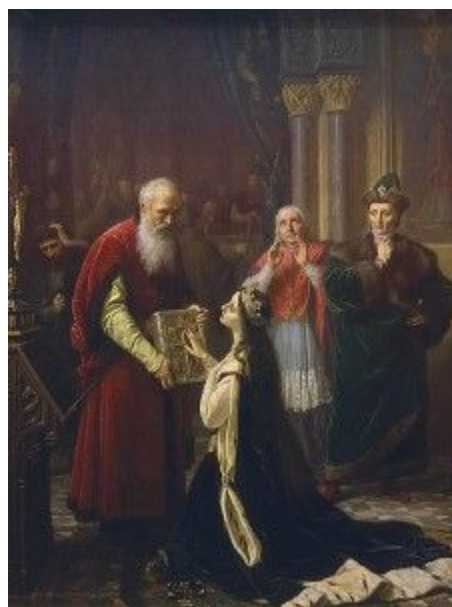
Saint Jadwiga. King of Poland and the patron of families

In the church in Cracow. The Carmelites on the Sand, in the corner of the NMP Sand chapel, there is a stone built. A thick metal grille covers it. Staring at him carefully, you can see a small hollow, which in its shape resembles little today, but a few centuries ago was the exact reflection of a shapely, girly feet.

As the legend says, also passed by Carmelite Fathers, this trail belonged to Jadwiga King, the founder of the church on the Sand. The young Lady

King of Poland would personally supervise the work. One day, strolling around the construction site, she got a lime stained on her feet. When one of the stonemasons was cleaning the Lady King of Poland's slipper, she rested her bare foot on the stone lying nearby and began to comfort the man who seemed to be deeply concerned by the unfortunate situation. During the conversation, however, it turned out that the Lady King of Poland's shoes were not his concern, but his sick wife had no money to pay for the doctor and he was afraid of what would happen next if he was alone with a group of children. Jadwiga, taken over by the fate of the stonemason, gave him her ring to heal her wife. A grateful stone mason fell to his knees, thanking God for the Lady King of Poland's good heart. As he prayed, he noticed on the stone on which Jadwiga supported her footprint, he had the idea of hiding the Lady King of Poland's foot in stone and laying it in the wall of the temple. How much in this legend of truth, it is difficult to judge today, but this story accurately reflects the character of the Polish Lady King of Poland, sensitive to the fate of a man, bringing help to the needy, and above all fuller faith and love.

Ten-year-old Lady King of Poland Jadwiga was born on February 18, 1374, as the third daughter of the king of Hungary and Poland, Ludwik of Anjou. When she was four years old, her parents chose her husband, Wilhelm Habsburg. The children were united by so-called conditional marriage and Jadwiga was sent to Vienna to prepare for the role she was to take in the future. However, the family plans were thwarted in 1382 by the death of King Ludwik. The Hungarians seated the older sister Jadwiga, Maria, on the throne, and invited the young princess to the throne of Poland.



On October 16, 1384, the crowning of Jadwiga of Anjou was honored with the King of Poland. She was ten years old!

She had a lot to bear, and even though she was still a child, she knew that from now on the fate of this country lay in her hands. Therefore, she listened with great attention to the devoted Polish matter, wise and faithful statesmen.

A difficult choice

When it turned out that the only way out of a difficult political situation was the Polish-Lithuanian union, and thus her marriage to the Grand Duke of Lithuania, Władysław Jagiełło, she prayed for a long time at the Wawel cathedral, to make the right decision. Historical sources indicate that Christ appeared to her then, thanks to which she understood that since her personal happiness (a marriage with her beloved Wilhelm, whom she had known for years), **Lithuania's baptism is more important.**

The wedding of Jadwiga of Andegavenian with Władysław Jagiełło, preceded by the prince's baptism, took place in the cathedral on Wawel on



18 February 1386, and on 4 March Jagiełło was crowned King of Poland. Jadwiga was only 12 years old and her husband was 23 years older.

Saint Jadwiga. Lady King of Poland and the patron of families
Jadwiga. Lady King of Poland and the patron of families

Well deserved for the country

Lady King of Poland Jadwiga became the head of the army and contributed to the re-annexation of Rus to Poland. She played a huge role in the conflict with the Teutonic Knights, intervened in the matter of their armed attacks on Lithuania, in the case of appropriation of Opole's goods in Dobrzyń and Kujawy, personally met with Grand Teutonic master Konrad de Jungingen to complete the blood donation.

She led to agreement between Władysław Jagiełło and his eternal rival, Witold. All disputable and difficult issues regarding social and political issues, as well as conflicts between the dynasties, were resolved with the participation of the Lady King of Poland, who, thanks to her gentleness and wisdom, was able to find a way out of every situation.

In addition, Jadwiga took up the renewal of the Krakow Academy, for which she dedicated all her jewels and funded many churches.

Late canonization

After several years of marriage, Jadwiga gave birth to the son she desired. The joy that came into their home from the long-awaited heir did not last long. In 1399, the Lady King of Poland gave birth to her second child, her daughter Elżbieta, who died three weeks after birth.

A few days later, on July 17, the Lady King of Poland, loved by all, also left, plunging the whole country into mourning. She was buried in the Wawel cathedral, and the subjects began to make pilgrimages to the place of her burial, to honor her and plead for intercession, thus proving her holiness.

For historical and family reasons, Jadwiga's beatification process began only in the 20th century, thanks to the efforts of Cardinal Adam Sapieha,

and later Karol Wojtyła. John Paul II personally proclaimed Jadwiga the Holy Lady King of Poland during a solemn mass in the Krakow common grounds on June 8, 1997.

Saint Jadwiga. Lady King of Poland and the patron of families
Prayer

God in the One Trinity,
which you gave generously to Saint Jadwiga with the gifts of your grace,
making her the Lady King of Poland and mother of the Polish nation,
the apostle of the Gospel in Lithuania and Russia,
protector of numerous works of Christian mercy,
patron of marital and family life and a restorer of the Krakow Academy,

serving the development of knowledge and education in our homeland,
We humbly ask you, let us give her an example
and strengthened with your intercession
they faithfully carried out our calling proclaiming Your glory
and contributing to the development of the civilization of love in the
world.
Through Christ, our Lord.
Amen.

Source: <https://stacja7.pl/swieci/swieta-jadwiga-krolowa-polski-i-patronka-rodzin/>

10 X 1410 At Pod Koronowo Polish troops defeated the German Cross Riders (aka Crusaders) army.

2 X 1413 A Polish-Lithuanian Union was established in Horodło

In order to commemorate this exceptional anniversary, an occasional exhibition was organized in the University Library of the Catholic University of Lublin (Chopin Street 27).

The exhibition can be visited for over a week. It will last until April 15 this year.



- On October 2, 1413, the Union act was signed in Horodło by the Polish king Władysław Jagiełło and the Lithuanian prince Vytautas. This unprecedented document in the then Europe is one of the most significant events that took place in the history of both nations: Polish and Lithuanian - explains Anna Zmorzanka from BG KUL. - The recorded act "In nomine Domini", means in the name of God, gave the Lithuanians the same rights as the Polish, establishing the institution of the Grand Duke of Lithuania, introducing joint Seyms and conventions, and in Lithuania the offices of voivodes and castellans. Pursuant to the document, 47 Polish families

were adopted by the adoption of Lithuanian boyars to their coats of arms. That is why the horodel union, which starts one of the most glorious periods in the history of Poland and Lithuania, deserves a special memory - he adds.

Today's historians perceive in this event from hundreds of years the first signs of unification of Europe in the central-eastern part of the continent. And although this former Polish-Lithuanian alliance has gone down in history, the memory of it is still alive. However, it did not exist in the empty historical space. It was preceded by a union in Krewo (1385), which was followed by the Grunwald victoria of 1410. This behavior of our ancestors resulted from the necessity of joint defense of the Kingdom of Poland and the Grand Duchy of Lithuania against the power of the Teutonic Order. Later, in 1569, the two countries were united on the basis of the union signed in Lublin.

- The exhibition included primarily books related to the horodel union, the politics and the system of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth during the reign of the Jagiellonians, publications on Horodło and celebrations of earlier anniversaries. There are also souvenirs provided by private individuals: photos, medals and coins minted by the Polish and Lithuanian mint to commemorate the anniversaries of that period. Noteworthy is the iconographic setting, including portraits of rulers, map of Poland and Lithuania during the reign of the Jagiellons, adoptive arms - adds Anna Zmorzanka.

The exhibition is located on the fourth floor in the library building before entering the Main Reading Room. You can visit it on weekdays in hours. 9.00-19.00 (on Mondays from 11.00), and on Saturdays until 15.00

Source: <http://lublin.naszemiasto.pl/artukul/wystawa-w-bibliotece-uniwersyteckiej-kul-unia-horodelska,2729474,artgal,t,id,tm.html>
Picture: <http://www.krakowniezalezny.pl/tag/idea-jagiellonska/>

19 X 1466 A Polish-German Cross Riders (aka Crusaders) peace concluding the Thirteen Years

War was concluded in Toruń; under it, Gdańsk Pomerania, western Prussia with Malbork and Elbląg, as well as Warmia and the Chełmno land were incorporated directly into Poland as Royal Prussia; the eastern part of Prussia - Prussia - with the capital in Königsberg - became the fief of Poland.

Poland and Lithuania in 1466



The Peace of Toruń of 1466 (German: Zweiter Friede von Thorn; Polish: drugi pokój toruński) was a peace treaty signed in the Hanseatic city of Toruń (Toruń) on 19 October 1466 between the Polish king Casimir IV Jagiellon on one side, and the Teutonic Knights on the other.

The treaty concluded the Thirteen Years' War which had begun in February 1454 with the revolt of the Prussian Confederation, led by the cities of Danzig (Gdańsk), Elbing (Elbląg), Kulm (Chełmno) and Thorn, and the Prussian gentry against the rule of the Teutonic Knights in the Monastic State.

Both sides agreed to seek confirmation from Pope Paul II and Holy Roman Emperor Frederick III, but the Polish side stressed (and the Teutonic side agreed) that this confirmation would not be needed for validation of the treaty. In the treaty, the Teutonic Order ceded the territories of Pomerelia (Eastern Pomerania) with Danzig, Kulmerland with Kulm and Thorn, the mouth of the Vistula with Elbing and Marienburg (Malbork), and the Bishopric of Warmia (Ermland) with Allenstein (Olsztyn). The Order also acknowledged the rights of the Polish Crown for Prussia's western half, subsequently known as Polish or Royal Prussia.[1] Eastern Prussia, later called Duchy of Prussia remained with the Teutonic Order until 1525, as a Polish fief.

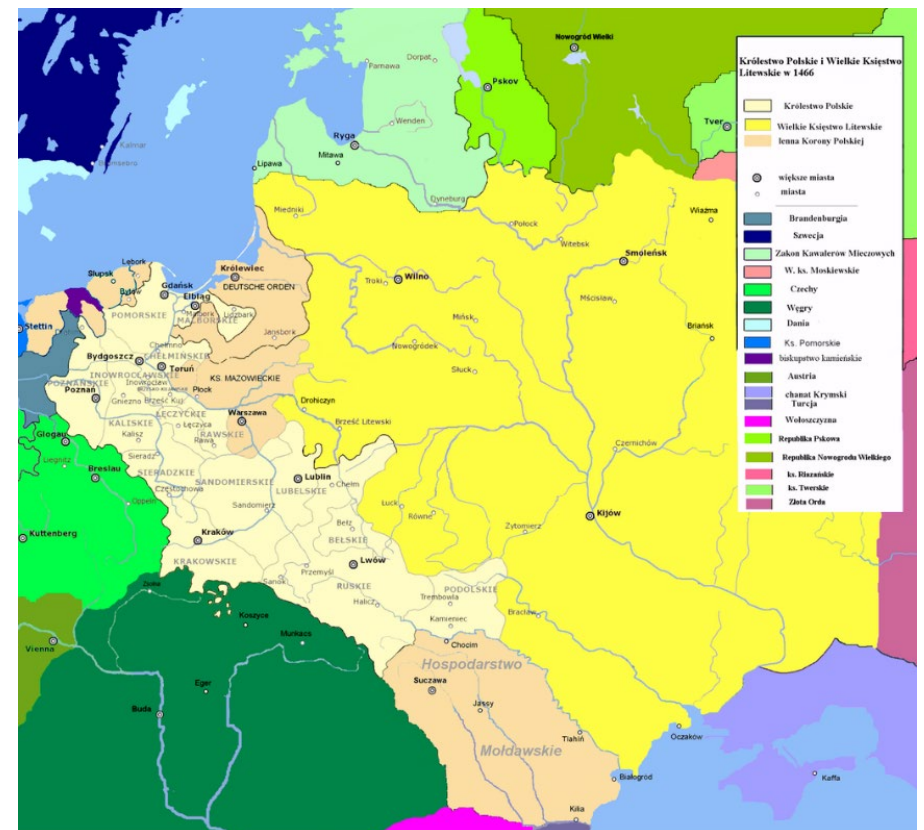
The treaty stated that Royal Prussia became the exclusive property of the Polish king and Polish kingdom. Later some disagreements arose concerning certain prerogatives that Royal Prussia and the cities held, like Danzig's privileges. The region possessed certain privileges such as the minting of its own coins, its own Diet meetings (see the Prussian estates), its own military, and its own administrative usage of the German language. A conflict over the right to name and approve Bishops in Warmia, resulted in the War of the Priests (1467–79). Eventually, Royal Prussia became integrated into the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth, but retained some distinctive features until the partitions of Poland in the late 18th century.

In 1525, the Order was ousted from East Prussian territory by its own Grand Master when Albert, Duke of Prussia adopted Lutheranism and assumed the title of duke as hereditary ruler under the overlordship of

Poland in the Prussian Homage. The area became known as the Duchy of Prussia.

Provisions of the Second Room of Toruń

Lands incorporated (incorporated / attached) into the Kingdom of Poland



The Kingdom of Poland regained Gdańsk Pomerania with Gdańsk (as Royal Prussia), Chełmno land and Michałów's land Poland gained Warmia and Powiśle with Żuławy , and within them Prussian cities, including Malbork and Elbląg

Obligations of the Grand Master of the Teutonic Order

each newly elected champion had to pay homage to the king of Poland for six months the great master became a royal senator , obliged to participate in the royal council on the request of the Polish ruler, including the right to participate in the election of the new ruler

the Grand Master was obliged to provide military assistance to Poland (this obligation was postponed for a period of 20 years) and was limited in matters of foreign policy to the King of Poland

Other

the treaty prohibited the Teutonic Knights from solving the oath of allegiance to the king of Poland and the use of any exemption granted (this applied to higher and bystanders such as the papal factors).

the Order's composition, to the middle of the state, was to be recruited from the subjects of the Kingdom of Poland, the Crown and the royal part of Prussia

the treaty provided an amnesty for the subjects of the Polish king and the Order

the treaty ensured freedom of commercial contacts in the whole of Prussia the secularization of the Chełmno bishopric was made, subjected to the authority of the archbishop of Gniezno, the royal secretary of Wincenty Kielbasa

the pomezanian bishopric did not succumb to secularization, but was also put under the authority - this time only for life - by Wincenty Kielbasa the treaty was to be confirmed by the papacy, which formally maintained supremacy over Prussia

The lands of feudal kingdom was organized in Polish Prussia Religious , with its capital in Königsberg . The treaty, by restoring access to the sea and thereby enabling the export of grain and other goods to the west of

Europe, for some two hundred years defined the direction of political, economic and social development of the Republic of Poland .

8 X 1473 The Archbishop of Gniezno and the Primate of Poland, Jan Gruszczyński, died in Kraków.
4 X 1480 Jakub of Sienna, Archbishop of Gniezno and Primate of Poland from 1474 died in Łowicz.

Source: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Second_Peace_of_Thorn_\(1466\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Second_Peace_of_Thorn_(1466))

12 X 1492 Rodrigo de Triana, a crew member of the Pinta, sights the land of the Americas in the Bahamas. This was the first of four voyages Christopher Columbus would make under the patent of the Spanish and Isabella I of Castile. It began the period of Spanish colonization of the New World. Columbus called the Bahamian site, San Salvador. He would also explore the islands of Cuba and Haiti on this trip, but not the continent of North America itself.

9 Real Stops On Christopher Columbus’s Voyages. In 1492, Columbus sailed the ocean blue ... and totally missed his mark. His journey may not have gone exactly as planned, but there were some interesting detours along the way.

1. THE CANARY ISLANDS

When Columbus set sail from the Spanish port of Palos on August 3, 1492, he already had his first pit stop planned. The Niña, Pinta, and Santa Maria headed to the Canary Islands off the coast of Morocco for last-minute preparations and restocking. It's a good thing, too. By the time they arrived, the Pinta's rudder had disconnected and the ship was taking on water. (Columbus suspected some of the crew had second thoughts about the voyage and sabotaged the vessel.) There was talk of leaving the ship behind—but what were they going to do, order another one online? The men repaired the Pinta during the layover and officially headed west on September 6.

2. SAN SALVADOR ISLAND

We know Columbus—or perhaps a sailor on the Pinta named Rodrigo de Triana—first spotted land on October 12. But what we don't know is where exactly they were. Not that there's anything wrong with that—Columbus thought he was in the East Indies! The island was definitely in **the Bahamas** and already inhabited by the Taino people, who called it Guanahani. Columbus named it San Salvador and recorded that it was "very flat and with very green trees" with a surrounding reef and laguna in the middle. A number of islands fit the description, but many scholars later agreed that it was probably what used to be known as Watling Island. The Bahamian government renamed it San Salvador Island in 1925.

3. CUBA

Columbus didn't stay put for long. After naming the small surrounding islands Santa Maria de la Concepcion, Fernandina, Isabela, and Las Islas de Arena, the fleet took off again. On October 28, Columbus and his men arrived in what they believed to be China—but was, in fact, Cuba—most

likely through the Bay of Bariay. Columbus christened the island Juana after Queen Isabella's son and soon discovered the joys of tobacco. Long before Cuban cigars, the Arawaks smoked with Y-shaped nostril pipes.

4. HISPANIOLA

After China, which was actually Cuba, Columbus set off for Japan. The trip was no pleasure cruise: On Christmas Day, the Santa Maria ran aground after hitting a reef. Columbus ordered his men to dismantle the ship and build a temporary fort called Villa de la Navidad with some "help" from the locals. Columbus headed back to Spain on the Niña a few weeks later, leaving 39 sailors behind on La Isla Española, with his mistress's cousin Diego de Arana acting as governor. When Columbus returned a year later, the fort was destroyed and all of the men were dead. Today, Hispaniola is one of only two shared Caribbean islands, split between Haiti and the Dominican Republic.

5. SANTA MARIA ISLAND

The journey back to Spain was miserable. After a number of storms, the crews of the Niña and Pinta disembarked in the Baía dos Anjos on Portugal's Santa Maria Island around February 15. Columbus set off seeking boat repairs while half his crew went to church (presumably to thank God they were still alive). Alas, the locals were wary of strangers after numerous pirate attacks and quickly arrested the sailors. So first Columbus lost the ship Santa Maria, and then he almost lost half his crew on Santa Maria. Fortunately, he was able to reason with the Portuguese to get the sailors released, plus to get some boat repairs. Then they finally headed home.

6. DOMINICA

Columbus didn't have much to show for his adventures when he returned to Spain, but he quickly secured funding for a second voyage. Returning to the fort on Hispaniola was his first priority, but he got a little distracted. On November 3, 1493, Columbus spotted a heavily forested island and had to take a look-see. The Kalinago natives weren't very welcoming—and the Europeans thought they were cannibals—so Columbus quickly named the island Dominica and headed out to explore the neighboring tiny islands, including modern-day Antigua and Montserrat. Why did he call this new place Dominica? Because it was Sunday (Domingo in Spanish) and, if you haven't noticed by now, Columbus wasn't especially original in the naming department.

7. JAMAICA

Columbus was horrified when he finally returned to Hispaniola and found La Navidad in shambles. He and his men built a new settlement called La Isabela, which was later struck by two of the earliest hurricanes ever observed in North America in 1494 and 1495. But before the natural disasters, Columbus made his own trouble by mistreating the locals and alienating his fellow sailors, who were hungry, sick, and mutinous. When they failed to find gold, Columbus headed back to Cuba and soon found his way to St. Ann's Bay in Jamaica. The Taino natives were hostile, so Columbus continued exploring and landed at Discovery Bay, Montego



Bay, and Portland Bight. He didn't find gold in Jamaica, either, so he went back to Hispaniola before returning to Spain.

Columbus later returned to—well, was shipwrecked in—Jamaica on his fourth voyage in 1503 after losing his four-boat fleet in a series of storms. He and his men were stranded for a year, until captain Diego Mendez rowed a canoe to Hispaniola. By that point, Columbus wasn't even allowed to visit Hispaniola, and it took months of negotiations before Mendez could charter a rescue caravel.

8. TRINIDAD

Back to the chronology! The King and Queen allowed Columbus to go on a third voyage in May 1498 to resupply the colonists on Hispaniola (before he was blacklisted) and find a new trade route. The six-ship fleet split up: three went to Hispaniola and three went to new islands.

Columbus chose the latter, of course. He and his men had almost run out

of drinking water when they spied three peaks in the distance. Columbus named the land Trinidad and quenched his thirst in the Moruga River.

9. VENEZUELA

Contrary to what many people believe, Columbus did not discover America. But he did reach South America on August 1, 1498. As he and his men gathered water in Trinidad, they spotted the coast of South America. They explored the Gulf of Paria for eight days, discovering the "Pearl Islands" of Cubagua and Margarita and reaching the Orinoco River in Venezuela. Ever wrong about geography, Columbus admired this verdant new land and concluded he'd reached the Garden of Eden. Sigh.

Source: <http://mentalfloss.com/article/68890/9-real-stops-christopher-columbuss-voyages>

23 X 1501 Aleksander I Jagiellończyk approved the Mielnik Union

On the 5th of August During the XXVIII Music Dialogues on the Bug in the square at the Center of the History of the Mielnik Land - Museum in Mielnik, a ceremonial unveiling of the monument of King Aleksander Jagiellon was held on the occasion of 100 years of Poland's independence.



Aleksander Jagiellończyk was the son of Kazimierz IV Jagiellończyk and Elżbieta Rakuszanka. While visiting Mielnik Castle in 1501, he learned about his election as king of Poland and on October 23 he signed the act of the Union of Mielnik, connecting the Polish Crown and the Grand

Duchy of Lithuania into one state ruled by a single ruler. For Mielnik, a very important event was also the granting of city rights, which took place on October 27, 1501.

The monument was unveiled by the author and its performer - Witold Illinicz, while the commemorative ribbon was dominated by: Marshal of the Podlasie Voivodship - Jerzy Leszczyński, Mayor of Mielnik - Eugeniusz Wichowski and Chairman of the Mielnik Commune Council - Krzysztof Nikitorowicz.



In the further part of the ceremony, the monument was dedicated to the parish priest of the parish Of the Transfiguration in Mielnik - father Tadeusz Hojka and parish priest of the parish Of the Blessed Virgin Mary in Mielnik, ks. Prot. Mikołaj Mielniczuk.

Photographs: Piotr Cieśla

Source: <http://mielnik.com.pl/home/1482-odsloniecie-pomnika-krola-aleksandra-jagiellonczyka>

2 X 1515 Barbara Zapolya died in Krakow, from 1512, the wife of Zygmunt I the Old, Polish queen and great Lithuanian duchess; mother of Jadwiga Jagiellonian (1513-1573) and Anna Jagiellonka (1515-1520).

31 X 1517 According to tradition, Martin Luther nailed the elector's chapel in Wittenberg 95 against forgery.

13 X 1534 the Cardinal-bishop of Ostia, Alessandro Farnese, was elected pope, taking the name of Paul III (1534-1549); during his pontificate he reorganized the work of the Inquisition, citing in 1542 the Roman central office, called the Holy Office; in 1545, he opened the council of Trent in Trent.

27 X 1548 Jan Dantyszek, a Warmian bishop, diplomat, poet, close adviser to King Sigismund I the Old, died in Lidzbark Warmiński.

27 X 1553 In Calvinist Geneva, Miguel Servet, a Spanish theologian, astronomer and physician was burnt at the stake.

18 X 1558 First Polish postal service connecting Krakow with Venice ordered by King Zygmunt II August



Painting: "An accident on the road" by Alfred Wierusz-Kowalski

THE ROYAL MAIL: In the 16th century, freight and passenger transport came to the original duties of transporting correspondence. The date of the birth of mail in Poland is considered October 18, 1558. It was then that King Sigismund August "established a permanent postal connection between Krakow and Venice via Vienna, by means of post, or horse-spaced horses." The public institution established by the monarch was to serve primarily to maintain permanent diplomatic and economic contacts with other European countries. The king also wanted to protect himself against the control of Imperial mail, which had previously carried Polish letters to Italy. The decision to create a mail accelerated the interests of the king. A year after the death of Bona, Zygmunt August initiated a trial for a fall from his mother. Bona, a native of the Sforza family, decided to leave Poland, taking away the wealth accumulated over 40 years ago.

Recovering property, money from debtors and obtaining confirmation of Zygmunt August's rights to Italian succession, was associated with the activity of Polish diplomacy and many advisers and agents. Maintaining constant communication between them and the Polish king required a regular postal connection.

The first director of the royal post office was a courtier from Zygmunt August, Prosper Prowana from Italy. The privilege granted to him stated

that "the post office is established and is meant to send letters to Italy and to settle other matters there". This meant that she was also supposed to carry luggage and people similar to their foreign counterparts. The king paid for cursors, the costs of horses and postmaster. It was, therefore, an institution strictly royal.

The intrigues caused that in 1562 Zygmunt August entrusted the management of the Polish post to Krzysztof Taksis. His family maintained almost all international connections in Europe. According to the privilege granted to Taksis, postal rates were to ensure communication with the whole West. It was not only the prevailing, but also every private person that could use them. The institution had the official name "Poczta Polska" and was divided into two parts: Italian postal mail and Lithuanian postal service. Its main headquarters was Krakow.

Krzysztof Taksis has promised that all royal shipments will be free of charge. Other citizens had to pay 6 cents for letter items weighing 1 zlotys. Income from the mail flowed into the director's pocket, which also collected a salary of 1500 thalers per year.

The combination of Krakow and Venice functioned badly, and the free transmission of royal letters turned out to be a fiction, so in 1564 Zygmunt August broke the contract with Taksis. Piotr Maffon became the new postmaster, and in 1568 he was replaced by a Cracow burgher, Sebastian Monelupi, in whose post office he remained for almost a century.

King Zygmunt August's royal office has included Poland in the network of regular international connections. Postal routes between the Commonwealth and foreign political and economic centers were established. The royal shipments covered by the principle of inviolability guaranteed an efficient flow of information between the courts. The main stimulus for establishing further postal connections in the vast areas of the Republic of Poland were armed conflicts. The number of diplomatic letters sent in this way increased, as well as foreign private correspondence. The post office was not yet national, its connections were directed only to other countries.

Source: <https://www.poczta-polska.pl/o-firmie/historia/>

7 X 1571 Our Lady of The Holy Rosary & The Battle of Lepanto



Our Lady,
The Holy
Rosary & The
Battle of
Lepanto
Today is
October 7th,
the feast of
Our Lady of
the Rosary.
Today the
Church pays
homage to the

Blessed Mother and the most Holy Rosary, and it also marks the anniversary of the Battle of Lepanto. This marked the first significant victory for the Christian naval force over a Turkish fleet, and a turning point in the history of Christianity. This particular story remains so significant because it illustrates the power of the Rosary, God's infinite grace, and Our Lady's intercession.

The clash of the civilizations are as old as history. So many religious wars, many of them lasting for centuries. This is the story of the Battle of Lepanto. I invite all to partake in this history lesson. It's one worth hearing.

Pope Pius V

When Pope St. Pius V ascended the seat of St. Peter in 1566, Christendom was facing utter chaos all over the place. The Huguenots were waging war

in France since 1562; the Spanish Netherlands erupted in a revolt; England, after going through schism to heresy, was openly supporting every anti-Catholic effort; but most of all the greatest threat derived from the constricting forces of Muslim aggression throughout Europe and the Mediterranean.

The powerful Ottoman fleet would raid Christian territories, massacre and savagely torture the inhabitants, taking some as prisoners and destroy anything Christian-related. Many people were martyred for refusing to renounce their Christian faith, including children and priests; if they called upon the help of Jesus and Mary, their tongues would be cut out and afterwards be executed. Christian youths would be taken from their families as means of taxation, trained as soldiers, and converted to Islam. Often times they'd capture women and children to be sold as slaves as well.



The Torture of Marcantonio Bragadino

The Ottomans attacked Cyprus, the jewel of the Venice, and completely seized its capitol, Nicosia. The city of Famagusta managed to hold out for another year due to the leadership of its governor, Marc Antonio Bragadino. But with no hope in sight, and starvation and disease taking its toll on his people, Bragadino agreed to what seemed to be honorable terms and surrendered. However, in an act of inconceivable treachery, the Turkish general, three days later, killed the Venetian officers and captured Bragadino. The Turks horribly mutilated, and tortured him before flaying him alive.

Pope Pius V understood the immense peril to Christendom this was, and knew that the only way the Ottoman power could be broken was means of a Crusade. Other countries like Spain and Venice recognized the threat Turks posed to their material or financial welfare, but Pope Pius V saw the threat they were to the order that God Himself placed on this earth. And for that, the Pope employed the weapons of spiritual warfare. The Pope called for more prayers from Catholics, especially those with religious vocations. And if he asked for more sacrifices or prayers from others, he doubled his own portion of such as well. One particular devotion he held dear to him was the Rosary, which is why he is called the "Pope of the Rosary."

Pope Pius V worked to rally the nations of Europe to join a Holy League to stop the enemy which threatened the entire continent. At first, he was met with great difficulties do so. Spain, whose King Philip II was also King of Austria, responded favorably. Venice, Genoa, Lucca, and the

dukes of Savory, Parma, Ferrara and Urbino also joined, as well as the Papal fleet, of course.

Don Juan of Austria

Then came to time to choose the supreme commander; an important choice reserved only for the Pope. Among all the courageous and experienced commanders, he chose 24-year-old Don Juan of Austria. A soldier possessing all the remarkable abilities of a leader, including judgement and courage. It is said that behind his lavish chapel dressed with gold cloths and silver was a plain, gloomy oratory where the Pope would go early in the morning to pray privately. Kneeling upon the cold stones before a crucifix, the Pope prayed to God for guidance. Afterwards, he returned to the chapel to celebrate Mass. When he reached the Gospel of St. John, he began to read, "There was a man from God whose name was John!" Turning toward the Virgin, he stopped and realized the commander of the crusade was to be Don Juan.

In September 1571, the Christian fleet set out to fight the Ottoman fleet commanded by Ali Pasha, the Sultan's brother-in-law. Pope Pius V had granted all members of the expedition the indulgences of the crusaders. And not one of the 81,000 soldiers and sailors failed to confess and receive Holy Communion beforehand. The fleet moved eastward across the Ionian Sea, and ten days later anchored off at the Greek island of Corfu. There Don Juan and his fleet learned the Turks had completely plundered and ravaged the place about a month before, leaving behind burned-out churches, broken crucifixes, and the mangled bodies of priests, women, and children.

On top of that, as if they didn't have enough already on their plate, the nascent animosity between the Italians and Spaniards nearly came to head when a few argumentative Spaniards began making a fuss. Luckily things cooled down, but it had Don Juan wondering if the Christians would survive this before even catching sight of the enemy.

They soon got word that the Turks had retreated to Lepanto. A long, thin body of water, known as the Gulf of Corinth, separates central Greece from the Peloponnesus, the southern peninsula. A quarter of the way into the inlet from the west sits Lepanto, the fortified headquarters of the Turkish fleet.

The Christian fleet departed from Corfu, making its way down the northwest coast of Greece. On October 7th, the chaplains on each ship were celebrating Mass when they entered the Gulf of Corinth. Since dawn, the Turks had been moving in their direction from the east, with the advantage of the wind at their backs. While ships of the Holy League maneuvered, Don Juan stood with crucifix in hand, shouting encouragement to his men, and they responded with great applause and enthusiasm. There was no going back now.

The Christian galleys were outnumbered, 278 to 208, but had superior firepower, while the Turks relied mostly on bows and arrows. By nine o'clock they were closing in fast on the Ottoman fleet, and just before the two fleets made contact, the wind that had been favoring the Turks suddenly shifted in the opposite direction. The battle was finally met, and the Christians drew first blood. Cannons erupted, arrows rained down, guns spitting out balls of lead; ships maneuvering here and there, turning the battle into a floating melee. When the ships closed in, grappling hooks threw them together. The Christians hurled nets to repel boarders and followed up with gunfire, but the fighting closed to hand-to-hand combat aboard decks. The commander of the left wing of the Christian fleet, Agostini Barbarigo, was met with fate when an arrow pierced his eye as he was raising his visor to issue orders.

The Ottoman ships attempted to turn the left flank of the Christian line, but failed, thanks to the self-sacrificing action of Barbargio. Instead, the

Christians responded, and pinned the Ottomans against Scropha Point. A blinding hail of cannon blasts, arrows, grenades, and gunfire raged on. Meanwhile in Rome, Pope Pius V, accompanied by many faithful, was praying the Rosary in the Basilica of Santa Maria Maggiore, praying from dawn to dusk.

The Turks were yelled, screamed, and banged on anything that made noise. The Christians remained in ominous silence, weapon in one hand, rosary in the other. The opposing flagships started a hard course for each other. Ali Pasha's ship gained the advantage, ramming into Don Juan's ship. Don Juan grappled the two ships and boarded. All at once, about a dozen Turkish ships approached Ali Pasha's as reinforcements, and surrounded Don Juan's ship. The Christians immediately responded, and the floating battlefield continued on. Many in the Christian fleet fought valiantly. Some who were stricken with disease even jumped out of their sickbeds to fight on deck before paying the ultimate price for their heroism. *seeschlacht von lepanto von pieter bruce* Finally, after hours of carnage, bloodshed, and lives lost, Don Juan charged across Ali Pasha's ship, and defeated him. From then onward, the fighting spirit and capacity of the Turks sharply declined. And every attempt at recapturing their hope and advantage was met with failure and

demise. The Turkish ships were destroyed, and some fled out to the open sea. The Ottoman empire lost about 240 ships, and saw 30,000 killed. 12 of the Holy League's ships were sunk; 7,600 men were killed, and 22,000 wounded (including Miguel de Cervantes, author of Don Quixote). 12,000 Christian slaves who had been captured by the Turks were set free. Up to that time, the Holy League achieved an overwhelming victory in the largest sea battle in history. And the threat of the Ottoman Turks dominating the Mediterranean was finished. *pope_piusv* Meanwhile, at the time the battle was won, Pope Pius V was reading financial sheets with papal treasurer. The Pope rose from his seat, and went to the window, his gaze setting toward the east. When turned from the window his face lit up with radiance and joy, and he exclaimed, "The Christian fleet is victorious!" The Rosary had won a great military victory, and this the Pope was wholeheartedly convinced of. As soon as news came verifying the victory, Pope Pius V declared henceforth on this day, October 7th, be the Feast of the Holy Rosary (and later Our Lady of the Rosary) since the victory was no doubt due to her intercession.

Source: <https://revelationstwelve.wordpress.com/2016/10/07/our-lady-the-holy-rosary-the-battle-of-lepanto/>

4 X 1582 Introduction of the Gregorian calendar

4 X 1582 The Gregorian calendar, valid until today, has been introduced in the Commonwealth. Introduction of the Gregorian calendar - as a result

of the reform, Poland and several other European countries have passed directly from 4 X to 14 X.

9 X 1610 Polish troops entered the Moscow Kremlin

Painting by Wojciech Kossak "Gen. Sanisław Żółkiewski nad his Hussars On October 9, 1610, the Polish captured the Kremlin. On that day, at the request of the Moscow boyars, the Polish banners entered the Russian capital, and the command of them was handed over to Aleksander Gosiewski by the General Żółkiewski.



On July 4, 1610, Polish troops near Kłuszyn, including over 5.5 thousand. hussars, they won the general victory over the combined Russian-Swedish forces. On the news of the defeat of Żółkiewski, other cities and Moscow strongholds surrendered. At the end of the month the boyars, or Russian magnates, dethroned Tsar Vasyl Szujski.

In the first days of August 1610, General Żółkiewski stood near the walls of Moscow and, without consulting Zygmunt III, began negotiations with the boyars. On August 27, a settlement was signed,

as a result of which the son of Zygmunt III Waza, Władysław, was recognized as a tsar. The condition was to return to Moscow all the castles and lands occupied as a result of the war started in 1609 and the transfer of a new Tsar to Orthodoxy.

On 9 October 1610, at the request of the boyars, the Polish banners entered the Kremlin. Jerkiewicz handed over to them one of the commanders, Aleksander Gosiewski. Wasyl along with his brothers Dymitr and Iwan Szujski were arrested. **Soon, the Moscow mint began to mint silver kopecks with the name of the new Czar Władysław.** (...) In Russia, the anniversary of the expulsion of the Polish crew from the Kremlin on November 7, 1612 is celebrated as a national holiday under the name National Independence Day (celebrated on November 4 due to the Orthodox Church of the Holy Mother of Kazan existing in Tsarist Russia, memory of the liberation of Moscow and Russia from Polish in the year 1612).

Source: <http://www.fronda.pl/a/dokladnie-407-lat-temu-polacy-zdobyli-kreml,100704.html>

Here, the great Moscow had to humble themselves before the Polish ruler, when the Wazowie, using the confusion called Big Sorrow, they took Moscow in 1610 and placed Prince Władysław on the throne.

Almost throughout the 17th century, the wars of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth continued with a growing Russia.



In 1609, General Stanisław Żółkiewski stood at the head of the expedition to Moscow. It was during this campaign that the most

spectacular success in Żółkiewski's life took place - just over three thousand soldiers led by him smashed ten times more Muscovite troops

15 X 1611 In Moscow, Jan Piotr Sapieha, General Dymitra II, the Self-Successor, commander of the Polish crew in the Kremlin, died.

28 X 1611 Under the royal privilege of Zygmunt III Waza, the Jesuit College in Poznań was transformed into an academic school, obtaining a university status.

29 X 1611 Moscovian Homage to King of Polonia in the Warsaw Royal Castle

29 X 1611 In Warsaw, the triumphant entry of General Stanisław Żółkiewski, the winner from Kłuszyn, took place. In the procession passing through the city there was m.in. taken captive Tsar Vasyl IV Szujski, who paid homage to King Zygmunt III Waza in the Royal Castle.

Painting by Jan Matejko: Moscovian Homage to King of Polonia in the Warsaw Royal Castle, Czars Shuysky at polish parliament in Warsaw. Exactly 400 years ago on October 29th 1611, in the Royal Castle in Warsaw, Tsar Vasili IV of Russia and his brothers bowed on their knees, begged for mercy, swore loyalty and surrendered the Russian crown to the Polish King Sigismund III Vasa. In 1607, Tsar Vasili made a military alliance with Sweden against Poland. The Polish King Sigismund III responded militarily. On July 4th 1610, 5,000 Polish elite cavalry, the hussars, defeated the numerically superior combined Russian and Swedish army of about 35,000-40,000 soldiers in five hours during the Battle of Klushino (Kłuszyn), under General Stanisław Żółkiewski command. On August 27th, 1610 Moscow surrendered. Russian Boyars signed a treaty and the Polish forces entered Kremlin. Tsar Vasili IV was captured by the General Stanisław Żółkiewski and delivered to the Royal Castle in the victory parade through the streets of Warsaw. Over 60 years ago, Jan Matejko's famous 19th century painting titled "Hold Ruski" portraying victory over Russia, was placed "under arrest" by the communist regime into the underground storage of the Polish National Museum. To this day,

near Kłuszyn. The victory opened the General's way to Moscow, which he took as the first European in history. Thanks to the negotiations of Żółkiewski, the boyars took charge of the Polish prince Władysław IV. Kopiejka with the title of Władysław Zygmunto wicz Waza was beaten in the years 1610-1612 mainly in the mint in Moscow (they were beaten yet in Novgorod), after in August 1610 an agreement was concluded between the Duma and Polish invaders regarding the deposition of fourteen-year-old Władysław son on the tsar's throne Sigismund III Vasa.

Source: <https://www.skarbnicanarodowa.pl/polska-numizmatyka/wladyslaw-iv-kopiejka-lezkowa-4001350537>



despite Poland's regained independence in 1989, the public is not permitted to view

this 19th century famous Jan Matejko's painting.

Source:

<http://www.poland.us/popup.php?cG9wdXBfZlHJ1a3VqX2FydHlrdWwucGhwP2lkPTk3NDc=>

9 X 1621 Under the Chocim, a Polish-Turkish peace was signed

Painting by Franciszek Smuglewicz (1745–1807: Peace Talks at Chocim, 1621' . 1785.)

The Polish-Ottoman War of 1620-21 was the first conflict between Poland-Lithuania and the Ottoman Empire for ninety years. During that period tensions along the border had been raised by Cossack raids into Ottoman territory, but without triggering a war. Tension rose dramatically in 1618-19. In 1618 Osman II assumed power in the Ottoman Empire, aged only 14. He was looking for a chance to win military glory. He was given his chance in 1620, when Gratiani, the ruler of Moldavia, rebelled against Ottoman rule and called for Polish assistance.

Gratiani promised to raise an army 25,000 strong to support the Polish-Lithuanians. In response General Stanisław Żółkiewski led an army of

around 8,000 men south into Moldavia. There he was joined by a tiny Moldavian force, only 600 strong.

The combined army was attacked by a somewhat larger Ottoman army near Cecora (or Tutora). The first attack, on 18 September (sometimes referred to as the battle of Jassy), was beaten off, but a running fight developed as the Polish-Lithuanian army attempted to retreat (from 29 September). On 6 October discipline in the Polish-Lithuanian army collapsed. The army was annihilated. Żółkiewski was killed and his severed head taken to the Sultan.

The Polish restored the situation in 1620. A much larger army was raised and sent south under the command of General Chodkiewicz. This army was perhaps 75,000 strong (including 40,000 Cossacks), but it was still outnumbered by the Ottoman army, now commanded by Osman II in



person. Chodkiewicz fortified his camp, and for five weeks resisted all Ottoman attacks. Finally, he launched a counter-attack using the Polish hussars, winning a minor victory over Osman (battle of Chocim). In the aftermath of Chocim, Osman II negotiated a peace treaty. The Polish agreed to restrain the Cossacks, Osman promised to stop Tartar raids into Poland. The brief war had disastrous results for both combatants. Gustav Adolf of Sweden invaded Estonia, taking advantage of the absence of the Polish-Lithuanian army in the far south, securing control of much of Livonia. In 1622 Osman was deposed by a Janissary revolt and replaced by his uncle Mustafa, who was almost immediately overthrown in his own turn in favour of Murad IV.

Source:

http://www.historyofwar.org/articles/wars_polish_ottoman_1620.html

9 X 1633 A fountain of Neptune was opened in Gdańsk at Długi Targ.

24 X 1648 A peace treaty was signed in Muenster, the so-called the Treaty of Westphalia, ending the Thirty Years' War.

Westphalian Peace and its provisions.

The Westphalia Peace is a multilateral arrangement ending the Thirty Years' War, which took place in 1618-1648. It was concluded on October 24, 1648 between the Austrian Habsburgs headed by Emperor Ferdinand III and France, headed by Louis XIV and Cardinal Jules Mazarin. The room was also received by the allies in Münster and between the Habsburgs and Sweden in Osnabrück. But why exactly remember this treatise? Well, it was one of the most significant international treaties in the history of modern Europe. The meeting mainly discussed issues of territories and borders between states. The Holy Roman Empire and the Habsburgs gave up in favor of France from Upper and Lower Alsace, the Breisach and Phillipsburg and Sundgau fortresses.

The Holy Roman Empire gives France the so-called three bishoprics in Lorraine, also recognizes the independence and full sovereignty of the Swiss Confederation, and with Spain recognize the full sovereignty of the United Provinces of the Netherlands. The Prince-electors of Bavaria draw the Austrian Habsburgs to Upper Austria. The Swedish king receives Pomerania, the island of Rügen, the archbishopric of Bremen and the bishopric of Verden, and the provinces of Thedinghausen and Wildeshausen, thus the Swedish king becomes a member of the German Reich. The Margrave-electors of Brandenburg receive Pomerania and the bishopric of Kamień, as well as the Magdeburg archbishopric, the bishopric of Halberstadt and the bishopric of Minden - as compensation for the loss of the Vorpommern. Both the Swedish king and the Brandenburg elector received the right to use the dukes' princes of Pomerania.

What were the religious issues in the Reich?

After the concluded Westphalian peace, Calvinism was considered the third, alongside Catholicism and Lutheranism, a legal confession in the

German Reich. It was established that in the case of the conversion of the Prince of the Reich, which took place after 1624, the subjects of that ruler keep the old religion. Lutheran and Calvinist administrators of secularized church states received the right to vote in the Sejm of the Empire. The provisions of the religious peace of 1555 were also confirmed, and the restitution edict of Ferdinand II and the peace of Prague from 1635 were annulled.

System changes in the Reich

The act of Ferdinand III from 1644 was confirmed. - the Reich's status is given the right to independently form alliances and declare wars without the consent of the Roman Emperor, but only on condition that their actions are not aimed against the Emperor and the Empire. Upper Palatinate has been preserved by the Duke of Bavaria, Lower Palatinate was given to Karol Ludwik Wittelsbach. The inheritance of the Palatinate of Lower Bavaria by the Bavarian electors in the event of extinction of the Palatine line was forbidden. Free imperial cities (cities of the Reich) obtained equal rights with the princes in the Sejm of the Empire. It was established that all treaties, agreements and agreements forced on the Reich states by force become invalid. The rights and privileges of the emperor, electors, princes and other states of the Reich were confirmed, the exclusive right of the Sejm of the Empire to declare war and to make peace on behalf of the entire Reich was confirmed,

What actions did the Westphalian Treaty affect?

The Treaty of Westphalia also called for the convening of the Sejm of the Empire to establish the rules of election of the Roman Emperor, the rules

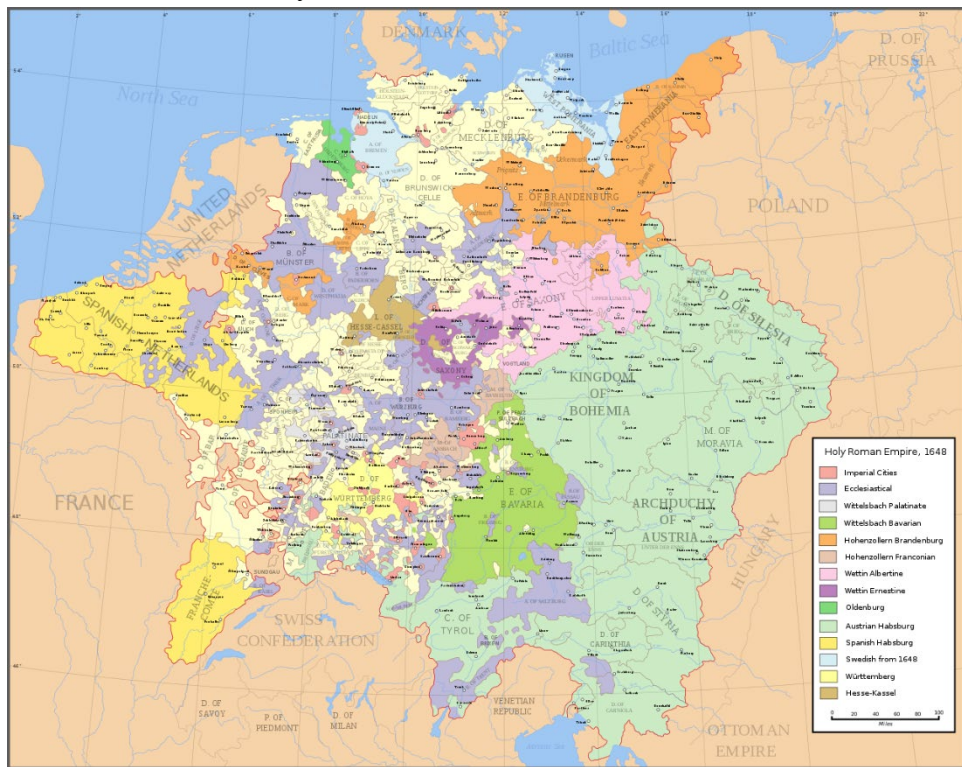


of creating new states of the Reich, setting a permanent electoral capitulation of the emperor and regulating other current disputable political issues.

What were the political issues?

The King of France was given the right to send his representative to the sessions of the Sejm of the Empire, and together with the King of Sweden, they were recognized as guarantors of peace decisions.

The effects of the treaty ...



Westphalian Peace in 1648. it was a great victory for France in its centuries-long competition with the Habsburg dynasty. The French king

became the guarantor of peace, and hence also the state of the system in the German Reich, a guarantor of imperial power weakness. Similarly, in the 18th century, the tsar of Russia would be the guarantor of the weakness of royal power in the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. The Westphalia Peace actually crossed out the possibility of strengthening the Reich and strengthening the central imperial power, which the Austrian Habsburgs aspired to. Peace marked the end of the Habsburgs' fight against German Protestantism. The Spanish Habsburgs eventually had to accept the existence of Protestant, free and independent Northern Netherlands. In the second half of the 17th century, France became the main enemy of the Netherlands, and Spain would even be a Dutch ally. Seeing the demise of its plans towards the German Reich, the Habsburgs of Austria focused their attention on the construction of a centralized absolute state in the three major countries of Austria, the Czech Republic and Hungary. France acquired Alsace and the Germanic-speaking land Alsace and Lorraine were to be the future of the Franco-German conflict until 1945. Soon, the importance of the Saxon and Brandenburg electors grew. Despite the cancellation of the Praga room, the Wettinians preserved Łużyce obtained in 1635, and the Hohenzollerns took over Pomerania. They will now seek to connect it with properties in Prussia. Despite the division of Palatinate, Catholics retained the majority of votes in the Curia of the Elector Reich, which guaranteed the Habsburgs the next election to the German throne.

The Thirty Years War and Westphalian Peace - what is the significance for Europe?

The Thirty Years War and Westphalian Peace brought the victory of absolute monarchies. France turned out to be the biggest winner . The state monarchy fell in the Czech Republic and the process of building absolute monarchies in Germany began.

Conflict and agreement were a living proof of the political background of religious wars , the impermanence of the Augsburg Peace, which introduced mutual tolerance only between Catholics and Lutherans, while ignoring the Calvinists. The great religious conflicts in the Reich ended and the importance of the professional army increased.

Author: Maja

Source: <http://milosierdzie.szczecin.pl/CzytelniaCzytaj.aspx?art=65>

Picture: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Peace_of_Westphalia

Text of Treaty of Westphalia available here:

Source: http://avalon.law.yale.edu/17th_century/westphal.asp

9 X 1651 The English parliament passed the Navigational Act

The Navigation Acts.

Throughout the colonial period, after the middle of the seventeenth century, the one great source of irritation between the mother country and her colonies was found in the Navigation Acts. **The twofold object of these acts was to protect English shipping, and to secure a profit to the**

home country from the colonies. As early as the reign of Richard II steps had been taken for the protection of shipping, but not before 1651 were there any British statutes that seriously hampered colonial trade. The Long Parliament, in 1642, exempted New England exports and imports from all

duties, and a few years later all goods carried to the southern colonies in English vessels were put on the free list.

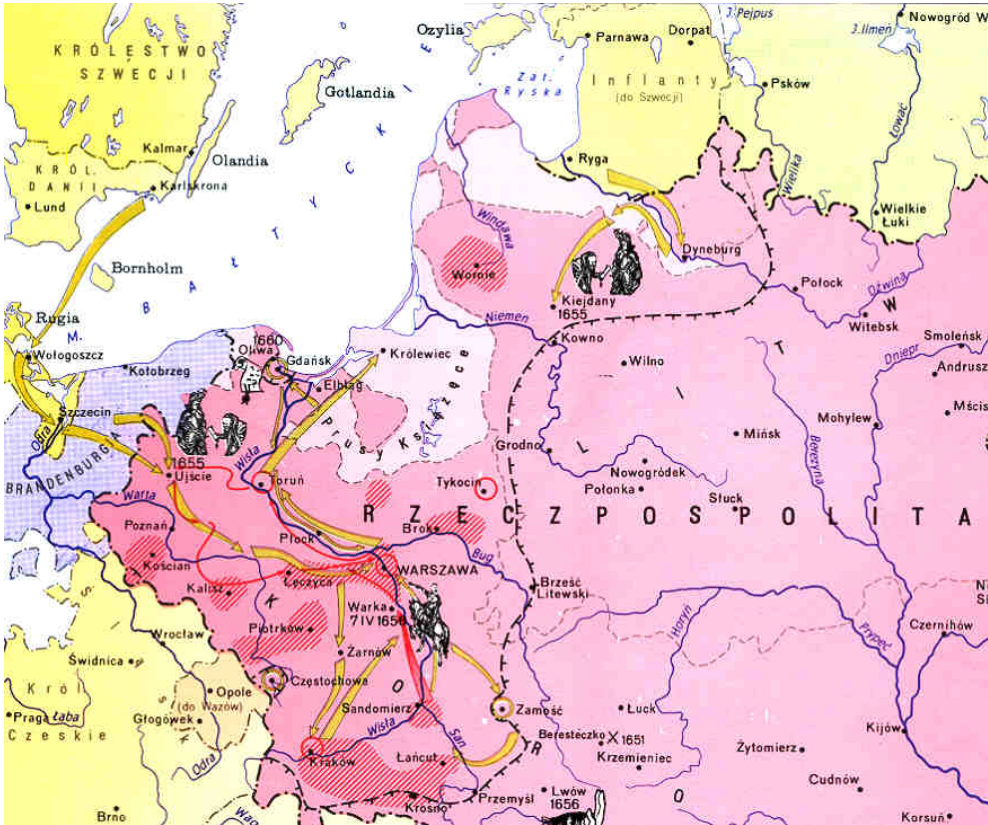
In 1651, however, while Cromwell was master of England, the first of the famous Navigation Acts was passed. The chief provisions were, that no goods grown or manufactured in Asia, Africa, or America should be transported to England except in English vessels, and that the goods of any

European country imported into England must be brought in British vessels, or in vessels of the country producing them. The law was directed against the Dutch maritime trade, which was very great at that time. But it was nowhere strictly enforced, and in New England scarcely at all.¹ (...)

Source: <http://www.usahistory.info/colonial/Navigation-Acts.html>

17 X 1655 Swedish troops entered Krakow

The Swedish
Invasion of Poland in 1655-1667



LEGEND:
yellow arrows - Swedish movements
red arrows - Polish movements
yellow circles - Swedish sieges
red circles - Polish sieges
broken black line - area of farthest Swedish control
red hatched aras - areas of action of Polish guerrillas



The reign of the Vasa dynasty (1587-1668)
the wars with Sweden and the events of the Swedish Deluge
by Peter K. Gessner

Introduction

King Sigismund III Vasa

The 17th century began in armed conflict with Sweden, for which the initial reasons were the dynastic disputes of the Vasas. In 1587, the Polish Commonwealth had elected to its throne Sigismund III Vasa, the Swedish son of the union of Poland's Royal Princess Cathrine Jagiellon with John Vasa, the Swedish King's brother. The latter was inamicable to the union and suspicious of it. As a consequence, he imprisoning the couple in the Gripsholm castle. It was there that Sigismund was born and brought up, primarily by Jesuit priests in Cathrine's entourage, as a fervent Catholic in a Lutheran country.

The supporters of his claim to the Polish throne having won the Royal election in 1587, Sigismund left Sweden to be crowned as Sigismund III, King of Poland. He would have much preferred, however, to be King of Sweden. That opportunity arose upon the death of his father who, following the passing of his royal brother, had been crowned King of Sweden as John II Vasa. In 1592, Sigismund III journeyed to Sweden where, he in turn, was crowned King of Sweden. Before returning to Poland, he appointed his uncle Charles as regent. The Swedes resented, however, his efforts to convert them to Catholicism and in 1599 the Parliament in Stockholm deposed him, crowning his uncle as Charles IX, with the proviso that Sigismund's son Wladyslaw could acceded to the throne if he became Lutheran.

At the time of his election, Sigismund III had agreed in the 'pacta conventa' (the covenant negotiated between the prospective ruler and the ruled) to unite present day Estonia to the Polish Commonwealth - which in those days encompassed present day Latvia - but had failed to do carry out the promise, thinking it could become part of his Swedish kingdom. Now on March 12, 1600, he moved to do so, provoking an armed reaction from Sweden which, following the dethroning, had gained possession of present day Finland. Thus, began the Polish-Swedish wars destined to continue for more that half a century. Sigismund III himself died in 1632 after what historian Adam Zamoyski has termed "the longest and possibly the most incompetent reign in Poland's history." He was succeeded, first by Wladyslaw IV (1632-48), his son by Anne of Habsburg, and then by Jan Kazimerz (1648-68), his son by Constance of Habsburg. The reign of the Vasa dynasty in Poland with the abdication of Jan Kazimierz on September 16, 1668.

The Deluge

A few years before the Polish Rzeczpospolita or Commonwealth became inundated by the Swedish Deluge, the thirty years war came to an end in Europe. The Peace of Westphalia which terminated it in 1648, gave

Poland's northern neighbor territorial new gains on the shores of the Baltic Sea. In Sweden reemerged the idea of making the Baltic Sea a Swedish lake.

Already in 1648, Poland position was a difficult one, with a revolt brewing in the Ukraine and during the course of it an attack by Russian troops. At the peak of the conflict with Russia, on the 25th of July, 1655, breaking the 1635 truce, Swedish troops crossed Poland's borders.

Two columns of Swedish troops made their way across Poland. The first one, under the command of Marshal Wittenberg, marched in the direction of Greater Poland, where on the 25th of July, 1655, the Polish nobles and magnates placed themselves under Swedish protection without a fight. The second column under the command of Pontus de la Gardie, occupied Lithuania, where also without a fight, on the 8th of September, the Lithuanian Prince, Janusz Radziwiłł, Grand General of Lithuania, i.e. the Commander in Chief of the Polish forces in Lithuania, broke the Union with Poland and surrendered the suzerainty of Lithuania to Carl Gustav, the Swedish King. The nobility of sequentially occupied lands also recognized the suzerainty of Carl Gustav, and even the Royal Polish troops of General Koniecpolski followed suit. In September, again without a fight, Warsaw found itself in Swedish hands, and in October Krakow, defended by Czarniecki fell. The will to fight was absent among the nobility and this in great part decided the initial success of Carl Gustav's strategy.

The Polish King, Jan Kazimierz Vasa, escaped from Warsaw and via Krakow and then Czorsztyn made it to Silesia, part of the Czech Kingdom, whence in November 1655 he addressed a writ to the nation in which he called upon "people of every condition and station" to fight for freedom. The majority of the population was quite prepared to accept Carl Gustav as King, but the Swedes quickly proved not nearly as nice as they had promised to be and rapes and robberies of the possessions of the nobility taking place. In Lithuania, Prince Paweł Sapiecha did not surrender. From November 19 till December 25, 1655, the monastery of Pauline Fathers on Jasna Góra resisted a Swedish siege. News of the impudent attack of the Swedes on the monastery had an electrifying effect. The invader respected neither his own promises, nor Polish religious feelings; a national uprising ensued. In Tyszowice a confederation of Polish Generals - Mikołaj Potocki and Stanisław Lanckoroński with the Lithuanians of the Governor of Witebsk, Paweł Sapiecha - came into being. The Uprising enveloped Greater and Lesser Poland as well as Podlasie.

20 X 1655 **Traitors!!!!** Prince Janusz II Radziwiłł and his cousin, the prince Bogusław Radziwiłł, signed with the Swedes an arrangement in which they recognized Karol X Gustav as the king of Poland and agreed to dethronement of John II Casimir.

8 X 1656 Under Prostki, gen. Wincenty Gosiewski defeated **the Brandenburg-Swedish army**, capturing prince Bogusław Radziwiłł.

14 X 1660 Battle of Cudnow started and completed on November 2, 1660

6 X 1667 Battle of Podhajce

The 10,000 Polish army, under the command of General Jan Sobieski, stopped twice more Cossack-Tatar troops.

The Battle of Podhajce (October 6–16, 1667) was fought in the town of Podhajce in the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, and the area surrounding it as part of the Polish-Tartar War and the Great Turkish War.

The army of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth under John III Sobieski, totaling around **9,000 men defeated Tatar and Cossack forces**

16 X 1667 After the battle of Podhajce, where General Jan Sobieski resisted the attacks of the Cossack-Tatar army, a peace was signed between the Tatars and the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth.

6 X 1672 Turkish troops ended the siege of Lwów.

The Siege of the Jasna Góra Monastery

At the beginning of 1656, Jan Kazimierz returned to Poland. In Lwów's cathedral (now Lwów in the Ukraine) he took a vow, which was an announcement of relief in the lot of the peasants who took part in the Uprising. During the same year, Stefan Czarniecki, a master of guerilla warfare, took command of the anti-Swedish forces. Together with the Lithuanians, he encircled Carl Gustav in the fork of the San and Vistula Rivers, though Carl Gustav managed to get away. At the same time the partisans, supported by regular troops, helped liberate Lesser Poland, though without Krakow or Greater Poland. Towards the end of June, the Royal troops regained Warsaw. The Swedish King began to seek allies so as to regain advantage for his side. The Elector of Brandenburg, Frederick Wilhelm I, who initially was content to watch events unfold, joined the Swedish side and in a three day battle for Warsaw (which the Swedes won) supported Carl Gustav. The new occupation of Warsaw lasted, however, only a few weeks and could not any longer influence the fortunes of war. At the same time, in Radnot in Hungary, a partition of the Polish Commonwealth between Sweden, Brandenburg, the Hungarian Principality of Siebmierogrod and the Lithuanian Radziwiłłs was signed.

At the beginning of 1657, the troops of the Principality of Siebmierogrod led by Jerzy Rakoczy entered Poland, burning and destroying. The Royal Army did not, however fall apart and it forced Rakoczy to capitulate in Podole in July 1657. The Swedes had to withdraw from Krakow. On December 23, 1658, after a three month siege, the Polish regained Toruń. By the begging of 1660 only Ełk and Malbork remained in Swedish hands. Thanks to the diplomatic mediation of France, a peace was signed in 1660 in Oliwa on May 3rd, on the basis of which Sweden and Poland returned to their pre-war frontiers. Poland retained Kurlandia and Livonia, while Jan Kazimierz gave up his claims to the Swedish throne.

Nobel prizewinner Henryk Sienkiewicz's epic historical novel *The Deluge* is a romantic characterization of the events. *Potop*, a screen version of it was filmed in 1974

Source: <http://info-poland.icm.edu.pl/classroom/potop/1655.html>

under Petro Doroshenko and Adil Giray, which totaled around 35,000 men.

Source: [http://dbpedia.org/page/Battle_of_Podhajce_\(1667\)](http://dbpedia.org/page/Battle_of_Podhajce_(1667))

7 X 1672 Under the command of General Jan Sobieski, Niemirów clashed in a two-day battle with Tatar czambułami commanded by Dziambet-Gireja-Sołtan.

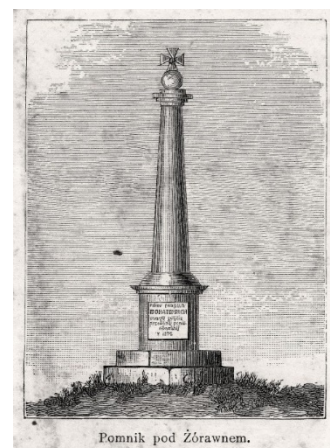
16 X 1672 In Gołęb near Puławy, the supporters of King Michał Korybut Wiśniowiecki formed a confederation in his defense, opposed to the party of profrancinus seeking to dethrone him.

16 X 1672 In the Sultan's camp near Buczacz, a Polish-Turkish treaty was signed, in which the Republic waived in favor of Turkey of Ukraine (Braclaw and Kijow Providences) and Podole along with Kamieniec, and pledged to pay the sultan a **yearly tribute in the amount of 22 thousand in red gold coins.**

17 X 1676 Polonia and Turkey signed peace treaty in Żurawno

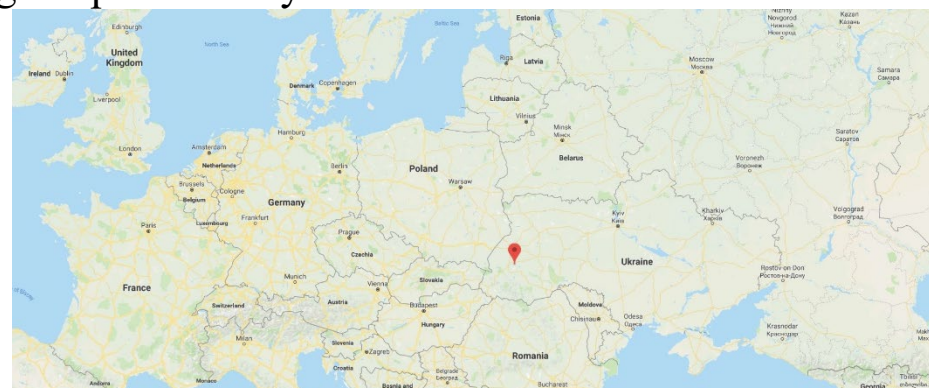
Peace in Żurawno - a peace treaty concluded on October 17, 1676 in Żurawno between Poland and Turkey, thanks to which Poland regained some of the lost land in Podole and Ukraine (without Kamieniec Podolski, roughly one third before the state of 1672).

Provisions of the Treaty
resignation of Turkey from collecting annual tribute in the amount of PLN 22,000, set in the Buczacz Peace Traty in 1672 ;
Podole remained within the borders of the Ottoman Empire;



most of the right-bank territory of Ukraine remained the Cossack territory under the command of Petr Doroszenko .

This system was the result of the victory of the Crown General Jan Sobieski at Chocim and near Żurawno (Polish-Turkish War 1672-1676), which was not fully used.



The Polish Parliament did not ratify the treaty, which was the reason for the outbreak of a new Polish-Turkish war, ended with the Karłowice Peace Treaty (currently Sremski Karlovci)

Source:

https://www.szkolnictwo.pl/szukaj.Pok%C3%B3j_w_%C5%BBurawnie

9 X 1683 Near Parkany the Polish Army, the Polish-Lithuanian and Austrian armies, commanded by King Jan III Sobieski, defeated the Turkish army led by Kara Mustafa



The Battle of Parkanami, taking place less than a month after the siege of Vienna, is a relatively little-known battle among those interested in history. However, few people realize that in some respects it was definitely a bigger victory than it was from September 12, 1683.

What's more, after the first day of this clash, absolutely nothing indicated such a course of events.

(...) Preparing for the final game

Meanwhile, the Turkish army was strengthened by the units of Beirlerbeja Damascus, Abaza Sazy Hussein's Pasha, Bejlerbei Aleppo Kurd Bekir, and Egyptian troops. Historians differ in their views on the number of Muslim troops on October 9. Probably, however, they numbered about 30,000 soldiers. The allies had a Polish army of 16,000 men (6,000 infantry, 2,000 dragoons, and 8,000 cavalry), and imperial army in a similar number (7,000 infantry, 9,000 cavalry). Polish and Austrians also had a much larger number of guns than the Turks.

Battle Near Parkany (Juliusz Kossak, in the collection of the National Museum in Warsaw, public domain).

On October 8, both parties were ready to prepare for the decisive battle. Kara Mehmed was ordered to destroy the Allied army. He decided to arrange his troops between the hills and Parkanami, in the basin, closer to the right bank of the river Hron entering the Danube. Some units were supposed to control the route to the north, from where they expected reinforcements in the form of Hungarians and Tartars.

On the left wing of the Turkish army there was a garrison in Parkanach, staffed with 1,200 Janissaries with cannons at their disposal. The Muslim array stretched over a width of up to 3 kilometers. The right wing in the strength of 3 thousand rides was led by Kara Mehmed himself, the center - 8,000 - bejlerba Sylwia Kara Mustafa, and the left - 3 thousand - Bejlerbi Komarna Mehmed feed. In the first draft, there were 8,000 rides, while the deeply set up divide was divided into three groups.

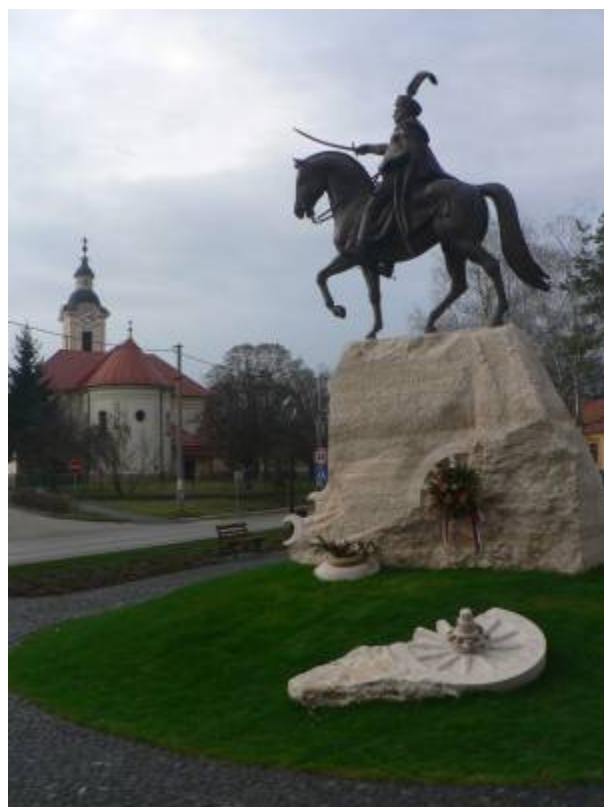
Meanwhile, Sobieski set up his units on the front width of about 5 kilometers and a depth of about 0.5-0.8 kilometers. The left wing of the allies was commanded by Stanisław Jabłonowski, his total number was 7.5 thousand soldiers (mainly driving), strengthened by several departments. A strong center was filled by Imperial troops under the command of Fr. Charles. In its center were infantry regiments with cannons, surrounded on both sides by riding. The right wing was commanded by Hieronim Lubomirski. In the first plan there were here riding banners, and in the second regiments of infantry and dragoons. Behind the array of troops on the hill, it was planned to set up a Polish artillery led by Marcin Kątski. Sweet rematch

On October 9, Sobieski, when asked by the prince about the readiness of the army, replied: "In the name of God, let us march." At the signal of three gunshots, the troops began the march towards the Parkany lasting until noon. The army stopped about a mile from the castle.

When Kara Mehmed noticed that the opponent expected his attack, he did not hesitate and hit the center and the wing of Jabłonowski. The attack in this first place was easily repulsed. The more difficult situation was on the left wing, where a fierce fight fought. The five regiments of the imperial cavalry, however, made an attack on the side of the Turkish cavalry, which led to her escape.

Meanwhile, Sobieski gave the right wing the order to move forward slowly with folded copies, which would prevent the Turks from too early observation of this maneuver, the aim of which was to cut off their way back through the bridge over the river. It was happening at the time when the decision on the left wing was made. Kara Mehmed saw this trick, however, and ordered the reserve to secure the way to the bridge.

During this task, however, the fleeing troops, who had fought on the left wing, got mixed in. There was panic in the Turkish ranks. Kara Mehmed,



having lost his head, escaped first, behind him the whole Muslim army rushed to retreat. Under the customs fire of the Polish department and the pressure of crowded masses of people, the bridge collapsed - only a few hundred soldiers of Kara Mehmed managed to get to the other bank. The Parkan crew, taken out in the forceps, was virtually completely destroyed. Between 15:00 and 17:00 there was a massacre of defeated Muslims who tried to cross the river. The Turkish army

completely ceased to exist.

Consequences of the battle

Monument to Jan III Sobieski in Parkany / Štúrov, unveiled on the 325th anniversary of the battle (photo: Pas-6, published under Creative Commons Nevezd meg! License - Így add tovább! 2.5 Általános).

There is no doubt that in terms of the number of fallen Turks lost more soldiers than at Vienna. The main goal of Jan III, mentioned at the

9 X 1701 An Act for Liberty is Erect and Collegiate School is passed by the Colony of Saybrook (Connecticut). It would become Yale University.

28 X 1704 John Locke, an English philosopher, representative of genetic empiricism, precursor of liberalism and European Enlightenment, died in High Laver, Essex; his most important works are: "Reflections on human reason", "Two treatises on the government" and "Letter on tolerance".

beginning of this article, that is the elimination of the live force of the opponent, has therefore been achieved. The victory also enabled the allied subsequent conquest of Esztergom as well as offensive operations in the following years.

The morale of Sobieski himself has certainly also increased. It goes without saying that a man who managed to get out of a lot of trouble becomes definitely more confident and mentally stronger, and he also believes in his own abilities. It was probably this victory that decided Sobieski's decision to continue the participation of the Republic in the war against Turkey and to enter the "holy league".

However, you can not forget about the defeat of Polish troops on the first day of the battle. There is no doubt that the chief responsibility of the front guard here is Stefan Bidziński, who did not obey the royal order. Jan III himself was also not guilty, because he unnecessarily allowed the army to loosen the ranks. He therefore made the same mistake that Kara Mustafa did at Vienna.

Some historians (for example, Mariusz Markiewicz) believe that the first battle at Parkany was a visible sign of the weakness of the old Polish martial art. This is a topic which could be successfully dedicated to a separate dissertation. The undoubted fact is, however, that for the next major military victory (excluding the fight against the Tatars) the Republic had to wait until 1792.

We recommend Sebastian Adamkiewicz's e-book "Understanding Nobel Poland"

Author: Sebastian Adamkiewicz

Title: "Understanding Nobel Poland" Publisher: PROMOHISTORIA [Histmag.org]

ISBN: 978-83-934630-4-6

Pages: 82

Formats: PDF, EPUB, MOBI (without DRM and other security features) PLN 5.9 (E-book)

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Source: <https://histmag.org/Od-widma-kleski-do-wielkiego-zwyciestwa-Bitwa-pod-Parkanami-7-9-X-1683-r.-8523/2>

4 X 1705 The royal coronation of Stanisław Leszczyński and his wife Katarzyna of Opaliński in Warsaw



King Stanisław Leszczyński- the patron of the High School in Jasło - he lived for the longest time of all Polish monarchs, and as the only one of the elective kings, he reached twice, though not happily, for the crown of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. He survived nearly 90 years. He was born in Lwów on October 20, 1677, and died in Luneville (France) on February 23, 1766. He was the son of Rafał and

Anna of Jabłonowski. He came from a very well-known and highly influential family, mainly associated with Wielkopolska. For many generations, Leszczynski held the senate and ministerial dignity in the former Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. Economically and frugally, they showed a special interest in the problems of culture and artistic life. The beginnings of Stanisław Leszczyński's turbulent political career fall on a period when the fame and power of Poland, apparently in his childhood, are rapidly collapsing as a result of a multitude of internal causes and unfavorable external conditions. When talking about the life and activities of Stanisław Leszczyński, one must see him against his background. His mentality and vastness of interest can be understood when we take into account that he was an intelligent and educated man, a supporter of reforms and a skillful diplomat, a typical representative of the coming Age of Enlightenment.

Thanks to his marriage to Katarzyna Opalińska (1698), he strengthened his position in Greater Poland and became one of the richest people in the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. After the death of Rafał's father, they will be the head of the Wielkopolska Opposition against King August II Wettin. During the Northern War (1700 - 1721), he supported the king of Sweden, Karl XII, and belonged to the initiators of the Warsaw Confederation, which announced the dethronement of August II (1704). Appeared as a candidate for the Polish throne by Karol XII was elected during the election on July 2, 1704, while he made the coronation act only the following year (October 4, 1705) Stanisław Leszczyński already as the king signed a treaty of cooperation with Sweden, recognizing its partial power over weakened Poland. After renouncing the Polish crown by August II Wettin in 1706, Stanisław Leszczyński obtained the support of the majority of magnate families, but he lacked popularity among the nobility, who made the blame for the new king for the harsh and repressive Swedish rule in Poland. After the defeat of Charles XII at Poltava in the war with Russia (1709) Stanisław Leszczyński, abandoned by the recent supporters and deprived of Swedish support, he initially hid in Szczecin, then in Sweden, from where he went to Turkey with the hope of finding help in remaining on the Polish throne. Karol XII also stayed in Turkey, seeking in this country supporters and support for his plans to further fight with Peter I.

Meanwhile, August II Wettin returned from Saxony to the Polish throne and reigned there with the help of Russia for more than twenty years, until his death in 1733. In this situation, Stanisław Leszczyński, devoid of hope for help in the implementation of his ambitious plans, left Turkey and settled down in western Europe, initially in Zweibrücken (Duchy of the Two Bridges over the Rhine) and then in Wissemburg (Alsace),

13 X 1705 The Archbishop of Gniezno and the Primate of Poland, Michał Radziejowski, died in Gdańsk.

5 X 1710 British Troops begin a nine day siege on the French fort, Port Royal in Nova Scotia, before capturing it for the crown in the Queen-Anne's War 1701-1713.

unsuccessfully making new attempts to regain the Polish crown. The unexpected marriage of the daughter of Stanisław Maria to the French King Louis XV (1725) exerted a significant influence on improving the political situation and raising the degraded splendor of the Leszczynski family.

After the death of August II Wettin, thanks to the support of French diplomacy and growing popularity in the country, first and foremost among the noblemen demanding - as once after Waza - "Piaś" on the throne, Stanisław Leszczyński was re-elected, this time by a huge majority, the king of Poland (12 September 1733). However, Russia's intervention led to a new election on 5 October 1733, during which the second Polish king "August" was elected. In this situation, Stanisław Leszczyński went to Gdańsk, and then, in connection with the siege of the city by the Russian army and the necessity of surrender, after the heroic defense, he took refuge in the territory of Prussia - in Königsberg (disguised as a peasant). Not believing in the success of the struggle with only Polish forces, he resigned from taking over the leadership of the noblemen's confederation established in Dzików near Tarnobrzeg by the starost of Jasło Adam Tarło in 1734, appealing only for help to France, Sweden, Turkey and Prussia. Due to the lack of support for his plans, he agreed to abdicate on January 26, 1736, receiving in return lifetime rule in the Duchy of Lorraine and Bar and the right to use the royal title. he resigned from taking over the leadership of the noble confederation established in Dzików near Tarnobrzeg by the starost of Jasło, Adam Tarło in 1734, appealing only for help to France, Sweden, Turkey and Prussia. Due to the lack of support for his plans, he agreed to abdicate on January 26, 1736, receiving in return lifetime rule in the Duchy of Lorraine and Bar and the right to use the royal title. he resigned from taking over the leadership of the noble confederation established in Dzików near Tarnobrzeg by the starost of Jasło, Adam Tarło in 1734, appealing only for help to France, Sweden, Turkey and Prussia. Due to the lack of support for his plans, he agreed to abdicate on January 26, 1736, receiving in return lifetime rule in the Duchy of Lorraine and Bar and the right to use the royal title.

The final chapter of the turbulent history of Stanisław Leszczyński was relatively calm. He devoted the last thirty years of his life to lively economic, cultural and charitable activities. He became famous as a patron of art and architecture. At his court in Luneville he gathered the most prominent corypheuses of the intellectual life of Europe. He also prided himself on being a "philanthropist." There were many eminent Polish in his neighborhood, with whom he often held disputes around burning national affairs. Despite modest means, he developed lively construction activities, and caring for subjects and organizing charity campaigns won him a sympathy and cordial affection among initially reluctant inhabitants of Lorraine. A large group of later Polish military commanders and political activists emerged from the knight academy established in Luneville. (...)

Source: <http://www.1lojaslo.pl/index.php/article/show/patron>

8 X 1715 The anti-Saxon confederation smashed the royal cuirassiers at the Battle of Radogoszcz

Battle of Radogoszcz was fought on October 8, 1715 during the Tarnograd Confederation.

Confederate troops soon after the start of armed steps against the Saxons attacked the Saxon regiment of cuirassiers of the name of the queen located at Radogoszczą. This regiment, under the command of Baron Owerbeck, was easily abolished by Polish. 230 Saxons were killed and

150 were taken prisoner by the Confederates, the rest of the regiment was looking for help in escaping. In the battle, Sasów Graf Benaff, 3 captains and two lieutenants fell down. It was the first battle of the anti-Saxon uprising.

Source: https://pl.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bitwa_pod_Radogoszcz%C4%85

5 X 1716 The Battle at Kowalew-anti-Saxon Tarnogrodz Confederation

5 X 1716 At Kowalew in Pomerania a battle was fought between the troops of the Tarnograd Confederation and the armies of August II the Strong; this battle is known for the fact that during it one of the last charges of hussars took place.

The battle of Kowalew was fought on October 5, 1716 between the armies of the Tarnograd Confederates and the Saxon army of August II. The battle became famous because of the last hussar charge carried out during the battle. [source needed]

The Saxon body of Bose 6000 people and 30 guns was sent by the king to break up the confederate units of the regenter Chryzostom Gniazdowski numbering 2000, 800 infantry and 11 guns. Gniazdowski left six cannons and 200 infantry in Toruń, and with the rest of his strength he set out for the approaching Saxons. At the news of the Saxon march, two Confederate troops from the Lublin region went to help Gniazdowski. One of them - consisting of Lithuanian confederates under the command of Stanisław Potocki (2,000 cavalry) managed to connect with Gniazdowski before meeting with Bose's army. Confederates in the center placed a few infantry with cannons, the right wing was taken by a crown ride, the left wing was Lithuanian. Several squadrons were sent to the forests adjacent to the Saxon march - they succeeded in smashing one regiment of the Saxon infantry. After leaving the forests, Bose attacked the Polish right wing and broke it mainly due to the strong infantry fire supported by artillery. Further offensive went to the infantry-stricken infantry center. Meanwhile, the Lithuanians on the left wing defeated the opponent remaining in the defensive, but they were forced to retreat from the wing and rear. The Confederates lost about 800 rides, all of the infantry and running, the Saxons about 600 people.

2 X 1729 Benjamin Franklin buys an interest in the Pennsylvania Gazette, one year earlier by Samuel Keimer.

Source: http://encyklopedia.eduteka.pl/wiki/Bitwa_pod_Kowalewem

Picture: Hussars at the castle in Iłża. After the battle of Kliszów in 1702, this formation did not regain its former splendor. • Phot. Marcin Kucewicz



/ Agencja Gazeta

Source: <https://natemat.pl/149243,najlepsza-jazda-na-swiecie-ustepuje-z-pola-walki-po-tej-bitwie-husaria-nigdy-nie-odzyskala-blasku>

5 X 1733 Forced by violence elector of Saxony, Frederic August, the king of Poland

In the village of Kamień near Warsaw, the nobility, in the presence of Russian troops, chose the elector of Saxony, Frederic August, the king of Poland, who took the name Augustus III.



August III Sas was born on October 7, 1696 in Dresden. He did not sit on the Polish throne in full compliance with the law. When August II died in 1733, the Polish nobility chose Stanisław Leszczyński as the new king. Russia, which was growing in strength, at that time sent its

troops to Poland, and thanks to their support some of the nobles announced the new ruler of Augustus. In Leszczyński's defense, a Żuławy confederation was formed, which, however, was unable to defeat Russian troops. Leszczyński had to escape from Poland, and August III Sas sat on

5 X 1763 In August, August III Wettin, Saxon elector and king of Poland died from 1733.

28 X 1763 Heinrich von Bruehl, Minister of Saxony, close adviser to August III, died in Dresden.

the throne. The circumstances of the seizure of power in the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth did not make him popular, so he was treated with ostentatious distrust. Dissatisfied with this turn of events, August began to treat his subjects in a similar way.

August III Sas on the Polish throne was interested in the affairs of the state less and in principle, the government on his behalf held several trusted ministers, including Henryk Brühl and Jerzy Mniszech.

Source: <https://www.polskatradycja.pl/historia-polski/krolowie-elekcijni/245-august-iii-sas.html>

7 X 1765 After the establishment of the Stamp Act by the British Government on March 22, which required revenue stamps, taxes, to pay for British troops, nine American colonies hold a Stamp Act Congress in New York and adopted a Declaration of Rights against taxation without representation.

8 X 1766 Franciszek Bieliński, the great marshal of the Crown, died in Warsaw.

5 X 1767 Forced by violence the Extraordinary Parliament Session began its deliberations

In Warsaw, under the supervision of the Russian ambassador Nikolai Repnin, the Extraordinary Parliament Session began its deliberations. They adopted, among others cardinal laws, including free election, liberum veto, the right to of disobedience to the king.

The term cardinal laws is defined as a set of rules defining virtually the whole system of the nobility of Poland, privileges of the nobility and royal power. Their existence significantly impeded state reforms.

The very concept of "cardinal rights" appeared quite late, only in 1768. At that time, the Russian ambassador and gray eminence at the court of Stanisław August Poniatowski, Ivan Repnin, pushed through the Sejm a whole range of laws that suited the interests of the Russian Empire.

Among them was a group of constitutional laws, called cardinal laws, that is, inviolable and immutable. Their guarantor was Katarzyna II. In other words - thanks to the passing of cardinal laws, the Russian czarist became the guarantor of the preservation of the inefficient state system.

The cardinal laws include the principles of free election and liberum veto, noble privileges regarding the monopoly of power and inviolability, as well as maintaining the then connection with Lithuania.

As you can easily guess, keeping all these laws in force prevented properly wider changes in the state system.

With the help of cardinal laws, Catherine II indirectly consolidated her influence on Polish affairs and the direction in which the rule of Stanisław August Poniatowski went on the state. Since then, every change in cardinal rights has been an excellent pretext for Russia to intervene on behalf of their defense.

Source: <https://eszkola.pl/historia/prawa-kardynalne-1767-1768-5898.html>

14 X 1767 Moscovian ambassador Nikolai Repnin kidnapped Polish Senators during the Parliament Session

During the Parliament Session deliberations in Warsaw, the Russian ambassador Nikolai Repnin kidnapped by tsarist soldiers and deported to Russia the leaders of the Radom Confederation: Bishop of Cracow Kajetan Sołtyk, Bishop of Kiev Józef Andrzej Załuski and Crown General Waław Rzewuski and his son Seweryn.



Sołtyk, bishop of Kraków, who before the beginning of the Sejm, you he said these memories worthy of the word: that the homeland at that time only sposurvives when her sons are not only hers or what they can, but also what they should, - he resisted along with the Krakow Voivode and the commander-in-chief of the Rzewuski field royal office has been appointed the new constitution, arranged under the care of the tsar.

October 12 (1767) at the Sejm session, Załuski, Bishop of Kiev, from He spoke great against the dyssydents; Sołtyk, bishop, he demanded you to vote for the deputation to Repnina, demanding him to explain the reason the imprisonment of Czackiego and Kożuchowski. Then he asks the king for instructions the data of Pisarski sent to Moscow and finally asks whether the Sejm under In case of harmful freedom, being a free Sejm can be called. The bishop declares that he puts opposition against each and every votum it will continue to vote until the Repnina declaration is filed

in the files of the Chamber of Deputies. Sołtyk asks members of the meeting for a sentence; pink it was unanimous in the hall: consent! agreement!; the king taking, as usual he did God, as a witness, that he did everything to make the country happy he could bring her, but seeing the unanimous support of the application, Sołtyk, a because of this obvious deterioration of the Repnin project, postpones the session, supposedly for better consideration up to three days. Before the postponed session took place, on the night of October 13-14, Kajetan Sołtyk, Bishop of Kraków, Józef Załuski, Bishop of Kiev, Waław Rzewuski, voivode of Kraków, Crown General of the Crown and son of his Seweryn the staroste and deputy Doliński, kidnapped by Colonel Igelström to Vilnius, and from there, they were taken to Kaługa. Repnin prints on the second day a declaration that shows how far the power of the envoy of the great Imperium stretches track. When the Diet asks the king for reasons to motivate Repnin kidnapping senators, the king replies: - that the deputy was only a monarch he ought to take his case of the imprisoned, he adds saying that they wanted to throw suspicion on the purest intentions Empress, and they waited her dignity. " Andrzej Zamojski gives a great seal after receiving a remark from Repnin on request about the possibility of moderation in the duties of a Russian envoy: that who against and empress, this enemy of her.

Source: Tygodnik Naukowy, Lwow 12 VIII 1865

13 X 1770 The Bar Confederation dethroned King Stanisław August Poniatowski

The Bar Confederation adopted the act of dethroning King Stanisław August Poniatowski and announced the interregnum.

(...) the Nobility=Citizens, against the actual dependence on Russia, organized on February 29, 1768 a Bar Confederation, which initiated a war against Russia in defense of the independence of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth and the Catholic faith.

On March 24, 1768, on the Senate Council, even against the majority of senators, he was ready to sign a resolution calling for Russian troops to

suppress the Bar Confederation, in order to show his zeal and unshakeable loyalty towards Russia [9]. October 13, 1770 in Prešov The generalities of the Bar Confederation issued an act of dethroning Stanisław August Poniatowski and announced the interregnum.

Source:

<http://dictionnaire.sensagent.leparisien.fr/Stanis%C5%82aw%20August%20Poniatowski/pl-pl/>

“Weapons of weapons of slaughter of citizens, filled with the whole country, and from our estates by fed and paid army, from all neighborly borders of the conflict, the most comprehensive treaties breaking, freedom at the feet of tyranny and self-immolation dying, cardinal rights trodden old, new on insurance by the sudden achievement of freedom and the involution of free Murdered in subordination of Moscow's potency written down, Holy Catholic religion ruled by the despised, pact by himself under arms laid, throne, all tyrants by example, court and foreign guarded guardians, senators and deputy from the chair and place of his sacrilegious hand of tears, the whole people in despair, provinces Rzplitej (witnessed by Kurland and Ukraine) Moscow surrendered, across the country in

breadth and along the busy fire; in a word, crying, misery, poverty, havoc, homicide, rape, slavery,

We call upon you, confreres and good citizens ... put this inadvertently destructive inactivity to yours, inspire hereditary ancestors of your zeal, bravery and resolution, unite the common weapons, raise your arm, in the blood of the declared friend of Moscow, and the land of the enemy and tyrant, Stanisław Poniatowski, wash away the shame and insult of the nation ... “

Source:

https://pl.wikisource.org/wiki/Akt_detronizacji_Stanis%C5%82awa_Augu%20sta_Poniatowskiego

26 X 1774 Minute Men are establishing in America.

11 X 1779 As a result of wounds sustained at the Battle of Savannah, General Kazimierz Pułaski died, one of the commanders of the Bar Confederation, a hero of the struggle for independence of the United States.

27 X 1779 Wacław Rzewuski, the Grand General of the Crown, the voivode of Kraków died; poet, playwright.

7 X 1780 Loyalist troops fighting for Britain are beaten at the Battle of Kings. British Major General Patrick Ferguson. This battle reversed the British fortunes during the Revolutionary War.

19 X 1781 American/French forces win the Battle of Yorktown

In 1781, American and French troops laid siege to Yorktown, Virginia, a stronghold of the British Army. The strength of American and allied artillery, which only increased as the siege wore on, ultimately forced the British to realize that the situation was hopeless. General Charles Lord Cornwallis formally surrendered to George Washington on October 19, 1781. This proved to be the last major action of the Revolutionary War, and though the Treaty of Paris would not be signed until almost two years later, many view Cornwallis' surrender as the unofficial end of the war.

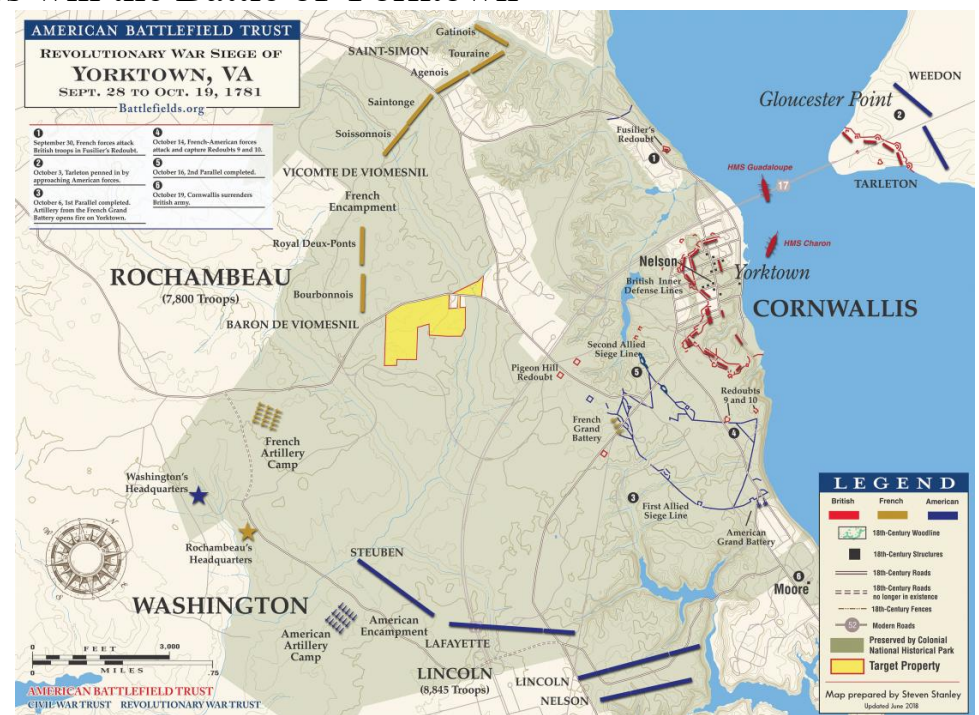
Source: <https://www.battlefields.org/learn/maps/yorktown-october-1781>

With his back to the York River, British General Charles Lord Cornwallis intended to refit and resupply his 9,000-man army in the fall of 1781. Sensing an opportunity, George Washington and his French ally, the Comte de Rochambeau, moved their force of almost 20,000 men south to Virginia.

On September 5, while the Allied army was still en route, the fleet sent to aid and resupply the British army was met by French warships and defeated in the Battle of the Capes, leaving Cornwallis isolated.

After a grueling forced march from New York, the Franco-American army arrived near Yorktown on September 28 and immediately began the hard *The Revolutionary War Trust's (formerly Campaign 1776) map of the Siege of Yorktown*

work of besieging Cornwallis's army. The French secured the left flank of the allied line, while the Americans held the right flank.



Cornwallis threw up a series of redoubts on the outskirts of Yorktown while most his men hunkered down in the town. With the help of French engineers, American and French troops began to dig a series of parallel trenches, allowing the allied force to move closer to the British lines. On the afternoon of October 9, Washington began his bombardment. For nearly a week, allied artillery pounded the British defenders. To prevent Cornwallis from repairing his defenses, the fire was kept up day and night. On October 11, Washington ordered that a new parallel be dug 400 yards closer to the British lines. To allow the parallel to reach the river, however, British redoubts #9 and #10 would need to be taken by force. On the evening of October 14, after a heavy artillery bombardment, the Americans and French forces launched their assaults. The attack on Redoubt #10 was undertaken by a detachment of 400 light infantrymen commanded by Alexander Hamilton. The Americans attacked with fixed

bayonets and unloaded muskets. After vicious hand-to-hand fighting, the British were overwhelmed. It was a stunning victory in which the Americans sustained only 34 casualties. At the same time, the French successfully wrested control of Redoubt #9. Surrounded on three sides by enemy artillery, Cornwallis's position had become untenable. On October 15, he launched a last-ditch counterattack.

It failed miserably. Two days later, Cornwallis began negotiations to surrender his army, and on October 19, 1781, roughly 8,000 British soldiers laid down their arms.

Source: <https://www.battlefields.org/learn/revolutionary-war/battles/yorktown>

27 X 1787 1st of the Federalist Papers published in a New York newspaper, calling for a Bill of Rights (written by Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, and John Jay).

6 X 1788 The Great Sejm session began in Warsaw, which passed the Constitution of May 3rd and went down in history as the Great Sejm.

The main work of the Great Sejm was the adoption on May 3, 1791 of the new Constitution of the political system, called the Constitution of May 3. The Four-Year Sejm, also called the Grand Sejm, convened on October 6, 1788 with the consent of the Empress of Russia, Katarzyna II, in Warsaw.

The Sejm held its meetings until May 29, 1792, that is for four years. The main objective of the meeting, in the intention of its organizers, was to restore full sovereignty and accelerate the economic development of the Republic. The number of deputies to the Sejm, in 1790, was doubled, and 483 deputies sat with the King and senators in the Sejm.

The main work of the Great Sejm was the adoption of a new Constitution on May 3, 1791. It introduced the division of power into legislative, executive and judiciary, increased the rights of the townspeople,

24 X 1788 Sarah Joseph Hale, American author of the nursery rhyme, Mary Had a Little Lamb and her campaign to officially recognize Thanksgiving as a holiday, is born.

5 X 1789 In Paris, the march of women for the royal residence in Versailles forced Louis XVI to recognize the "Declaration of Human and Citizen Rights".

announced the improvement of the peasant strata, eliminated the confederation and the liberum veto in the Sejm, limited the political rights of the nobility. The new constitution changed the system of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth from a parliamentary monarchy to a constitutional monarchy.

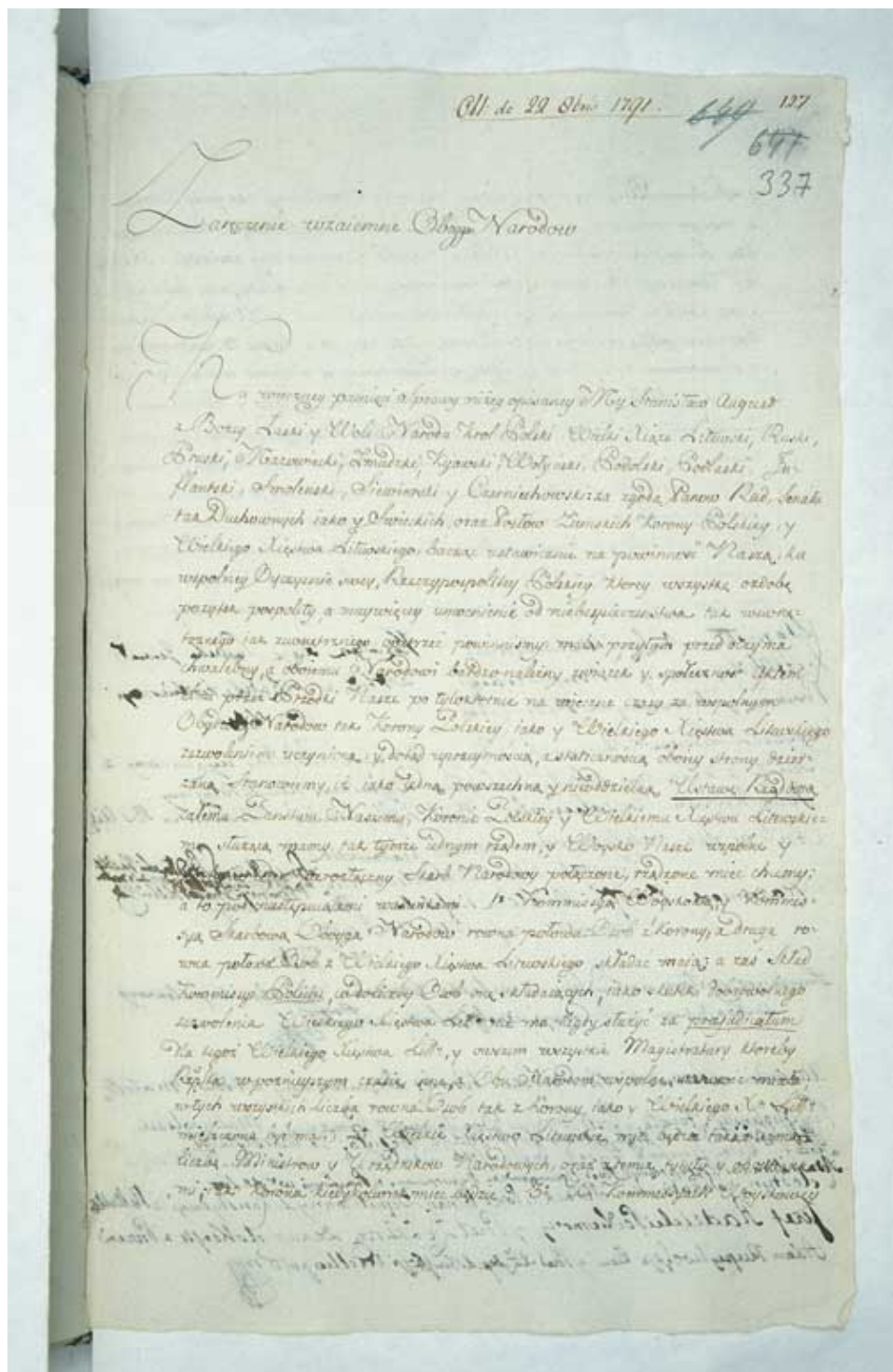
The Constitution of May 3 lasted for 14 months and three weeks. It was overthrown by the Targowica confederation and armed intervention of Russia.

Source: <http://www.powiat-goleniowski.pl/aktualnosci,221-lat-temu-obrady-rozpoczal-Sejm-czteroletni-zwany-wielkim,3589.html>

20 X 1791 The Grand Sejm adopted the act of "Engagement of Mutual Both Nations"

The Reciprocal Guarantee of Two Nations, citing the union of the Union existing between the Polish Crown and the Grand Duchy of Lithuania and the Common Government Act (Constitution of May 3), established joint management over the army and treasure, at the same time provided the Lithuanian Province with an equal share in the central organs of power with maintaining certain institutional differences; October 20, 1791, Warsaw.

Adopted by the four-year Sejm on May 3, 1791, the Government Act (Constitution of May 3) did not address the issue of the union of the Crown and the Grand Duchy of Lithuania. In the older historical and legal



literature (St. Kutrzeba, Father Halecki, B. Leśnodorski) the view prevailed that the legislation of the Four-Year Sejm put an end to the real union that existed since 1569 between the Polish Crown and the Grand Duchy of Lithuania. Professor Leśnodorski wrote: "In the place of the union of two states, which, moreover, once had the popular name of one common Commonwealth, one Polish State was finally established." In more recent historiography, however, it is recognized that the legislation of the Four Year Sejm, leading to the centralization of executive power, has not abolished the union relationship between the Grand Duchy of Lithuania and the Crown, the state continued to maintain its federal character.

Mutual Compatibility consists of a preamble, 5 points with guarantees for Lithuania and termination. In the preamble, referring to the union between the Crown and the Grand Duchy of Lithuania and the uniform Government-wide Act (Constitution of May 3), joint management over the army and treasury was established. This provision was subject to the conditions contained in five points. Firstly, an equal number of representatives of the Military Commission and the Revenue Commission was guaranteed to the Grand Duchy of Lithuania, the Police Committee was left unchanged (2/3 of the commissioners from the Crown, 1/3 of the

Lithuanian commissioners). In all newly appointed municipalities Lithuania was provided with equal representation of representatives. Secondly, the same number of ministers and officials in Lithuania and in the Crown were committed, with the same titles and permissions. Thirdly, the chairmanship of the Revenue Commission and the Military Commission was henceforth to belong to Lithuania and the Crown on a regular basis and on a regular basis. Fourthly, the tax office of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania was to remain in Lithuania. Fifth, the judicial proceedings of the Tax Commission regarding Lithuanian citizens and Lithuanian cases were to be dealt with by a separate tax court appointed for the Grand Duchy of Lithuania. In conclusion, all the aforementioned provisions and guarantees for the Grand Duchy of Lithuania were recognized as "articles of the union act of these nations" (union of Lublin on July 1, 1569). The engagement was to be part of the conventions pacts of the current monarch and his successors. Thirdly, the chairmanship of the Revenue Commission and the Military Commission was henceforth to belong to Lithuania and the Crown on a regular basis and on a regular basis. Fourthly, the tax office of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania was to remain in Lithuania. Fifth, the judicial proceedings of the Tax Commission regarding Lithuanian citizens and Lithuanian cases were to be dealt with by a separate tax court appointed for the Grand Duchy of Lithuania. In conclusion, all the aforementioned provisions and guarantees for the Grand Duchy of Lithuania were recognized as "articles of the union act of these nations" (union of Lublin on July 1, 1569). The engagement was to be part of the conventions pacts of the current monarch and his successors. Thirdly, the chairmanship of the Revenue Commission and the Military Commission was henceforth to belong to Lithuania and the Crown on a regular basis and on a regular basis. Fourthly, the tax office of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania was to remain in Lithuania. Fifth, the judicial proceedings of the Tax Commission regarding Lithuanian citizens and Lithuanian cases were to be dealt with by a separate tax court appointed for the Grand Duchy of Lithuania. In conclusion, all the aforementioned provisions and guarantees for the Grand Duchy of Lithuania were recognized as "articles of the union act of these nations" (union of Lublin on July 1, 1569). The engagement was to be part of the conventions pacts of the current monarch and his successors. Fifth, the judicial proceedings of the Tax Commission regarding Lithuanian citizens and Lithuanian cases were to be dealt with by a separate tax court appointed for the Grand Duchy of Lithuania. In conclusion, all the aforementioned provisions and guarantees for the Grand Duchy of Lithuania were recognized as "articles of the union act of these nations" (union of Lublin on July 1, 1569). The engagement was to be part of the conventions pacts of the current monarch and his successors.

The Mutual Engagement of Both Nations is considered a great achievement of the deputies and senators of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania, who, agreeing to the creation of common central organs, obtained in them a number of representatives equal to the Crown. (Urszula Kacperczyk)

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Volumina Legum, vol. IX, Kraków 1889, pp. 316-317;
 Konstytucja 3 Maja 1791, Wydawnictwo Seymowe, Warsaw 2001, pp. 76-79.
 External description: J. Polish, original, external description: paper bifolium, size 400 x 250 mm, sewn into a book, signatures of the marshals: Stanisław Nałęcz-Małachowski and Kazimierz Sapieha and 14 members of the Constitutional Deputation.
 Location: AGAD, Public Archives of Potocki, No. 100, vol. 2, pp. 337-338.

Source:

http://www.trybunal.gov.pl/wszechnica/wystawa/spec/wystawa2004/galeria/slide.htm_gal_id=99242&category_id=&sh=15

13 X 1792 The cornerstone for the U.S. Executive Mansion (called the White House since 1818) in the new District of Columbia is laid by freemasons and the commissioners of the district during the construction of the home of the president. It would take eight more years before President John Adams would move into the home.

5 X 1793 Revolutionary France introduces a new calendar.

16 X 1793 Marie Antoinette was guillotined in Paris, sentenced to death by the Revolutionary Tribunal.

10 X 1794 The Battle at Maciejowice with the Moscovian armies

10 X 1794 Kościuszko Insurrection: The defeat of the insurgents in the battle with the Russian armies at Maciejowice; around 4,000 died in the fighting. insurgents; wounded Tadeusz Kosciuszko got into Russian captivity.



On October 10, 1794, one of the bloodiest eighteenth-century battles was fought at Maciejowice. The army of the Kościuszko Insurrection lost to the twice-large tsarist army. About 2 thousand died insurgents, and the second so much, together with the whole staff and the wounded Chief, he was taken prisoner.

In the 1970s, by the road from Maciejowice to Podzamcze,

there was a modest but really telling monument designed by Maciej Krysiak. A dozen or so dug-in blackbirds surround a small candle, next to them a stone with the inscription " 1794-1974 in tribute to Tadeusz Kosciuszko, the Head of the nation and its soldiers ".

Good to know : Although before the Second World War the Kosciuszko tradition was extremely strong, it became somewhat "uncomfortable" after it ended. On the one hand, a positive hero, a revolutionary, on the other - he fought against a neighbor from the east. Finally, someone noticed that it was Tsarist Russia. Monuments of Thaddeus Kosciuszko - despite everything - were put up here and there, but the heroic scythemen were probably honored for the first time in this place.

Source: <http://www.polskaniezwykla.pl/web/place/42240,maciejowice-pomnik-bitwy-pod-maciejowicami.html>

4 X 1795 Prussians looted the coronation insignia of the Polish Kings and Crown Treasury

Picture: Replicas of Polish coronation insignia made in 2001-2003 in Nowy Sącz by a team of goldsmiths led by antiquarian Adam Orzechowski



Source: https://pl.wikipedia.org/wiki/Polskie_insygnia_koronacyjne

Only two large European nations were deprived of the most important coronation insignia of their rulers. The French annihilated the revolution, the Polish raided and destroyed the Prussians.

Polish crowns were looted and destroyed. The Prussians infiltrated the infamous theft shortly after the fall of the First Polish Republic in 1795. Several years later, proud representatives of one of the most civilized nations in Europe (at least according to their own opinion) at the command of their ruler melted Polish crowns for coins and sold precious stones. It is worth mentioning that a similar problem with their regalia, and in fact with their lack, have the French. Probably they are tormented because of this powerful moral hangover. The Polish coronation insignia have been taken away from us by deception, and none of the sober minded Polish would have ever thought of destroying them. Meanwhile, the French themselves have destroyed the crown of Charlemagne and other regalia. During the French Revolution, a raging mob attacked the Abbey of Saint

Denis, robbing and destroying the signs of power of the kings of France stored there since the Middle Ages (just like their remains, dug out, taken out of the tombs and thrown into the ditches next to the basilica).

On October 4, 1795, the prelate of the Cracow chapter and the Wawel custodian Sebastian Sierakowski went to the castle and, to his horror, saw that someone had broken into the Crown Treasury. "I open [the chest], none of the royal insignia: no crowns, no scepters, no apples," he told Julian Ursyn Niemcewicz many years later, he recalled that the previous night he heard the clatter of a wagon driving towards the cathedral. he had all the keys to the treasury with him, six keys, as many as iron doors guarding royal jewels, once held by six senators of the Commonwealth - castellans: Cracow, Vilnius, Poznań, Sandomierz, Kalisz and Troki, but the thieves did not interrupt the robbery .

The whole matter came to light at the beginning of 1796, when Krakow was taken over by the Austrians from the hands of Prussia. For many years, what happened on the night of October 3 and 4 was hidden by a mystery. The archaeological material found at the end of the 19th century at the Geheimes Staats Archiv in Berlin was fully explained by the looting of our insignia. A lot of details were also brought by the account of the cathedral cantor at the Wawel, Franciszek Ksawery Kratzer.

Prussians became interested in the Crown Treasury as early as in June 1794, just after entering Krakow. King Frederic William II himself took part in preparing the plunder, and he recommended to his colleagues General von Ruets and the Governor of Kraków, Ludwik van Hoym, that the whole action be carried out in the deepest mystery. Initially, however, the royal szajka had difficulties in determining which part of the Wawel castle is the Crown Treasury. Human vanity and greed came to help them - as is often the case. Apparently, the storage place of the crowns was betrayed by the Prussian castle keeper, a certain Zubrzycki. The role of 30 purse silver pieces was played by 180 thalers, a flat and a commissioner of order in Częstochowa.

When in the autumn of 1795 it became clear that the Prussians would have to hand over the city to the Austrians, preparations for the action, scheduled for October 3, were intensified. For this purpose, a reliable locksmith, Lang, was specially downloaded from Wrocław. His task was above all to overcome the first, most powerful door to the treasury. These, however, faced unexpected resistance. "All the master's attempts were in vain, what impatient Mr. General Ritz had fallen into the concept of putting a cannon on and putting a bullet on the door; but he beat him from the term, Mr. Kowalski, the castle margrave, saying that a cannon shot can shake the vaults and destroy everything in the castle "- we read in Kratzer's memoirs, and finally someone asked to bring the best locksmith from Krakow, Weir's master He said that the castle was unbreakable, and

he told the robbers to take out the stone threshold under the door. "It stopped, the stone threshold was cut, which the Weiss foreman slid in and cut the cross bolts", writes Kratzer. With another door it was easier and after a few hours Governor Hoym and the rest of the thieves entered the main chamber of the treasury, where they saw two dust-covered, large iron boxes, closed to double locks and seven padlocks. In the middle there were 19 smaller boxes, including the most valuable Polish regalia, known as sepet. Sepet was closed additionally with three locks. The Prussians, however, did not have fun in their opening. They sawed the hinges of the largest crates, and removed the rest without opening. The treasure first went to the Governor's house, then to Koźle, and then through Wrocław to Berlin. When a few months later the Austrian Treasury appeared in the Crown Treasury in the presence of the delegates of the city of Kraków, they found only two rusty Grunwald swords, abandoned on the floor of the chamber, and six yellowed inventory lists of the Crown Treasury at the bottom of the chest. After 120 items, which were listed in the last one, there was no trace.

Over the next several years, the Polish regalia lay in the Prussian treasury in Berlin. Unfortunately, Polish efforts to regain the jewels were very sluggish. Nor did they have sufficient support from Napoleon, who beat the Prussians, or the ruler of the Duchy of Warsaw, the King of Saxony, Frederic August. The tsars Alexander I and Nicholas I sought a lot more intensively for Polish crowns, who wanted to use the Crown of Brave during the coronation as king of Poland. Both rulers did not realize that this crown, like the other Polish royal insignia, did not exist anymore. It was destroyed on March 17, 1809, on the orders of Fryderyk Wilhelm III, who had financial problems. "At the beginning of January 1809 the regalia was sent from Königsberg to Berlin. At the Berlin Maritime Institute, jewels for the sum of 525,259 thalers were estimated. All items, according to the royal decision, were melted. The gold obtained was turned over in 1811 for minting coins. Jewels sold "- describes the fate of Polish crown jewels, the expert on the subject of Polish regalia Michał Rożek. The Prussians destroyed 19 most valuable Polish insignia, including the crown of the Chrobry, crown of queens, homage crown - royal insignia to receive tributes, Hungarian crown, made like St. Stefan's crown crowned by Stefan Batory, the Swedish crown - the private crown of the Vasa dynasty, four royal scepters, five royal apples, two swords and two reliquaries, a testimony to the barbaric German mentality, the same that made many years later destroy the most valuable Polish monuments in time World War II.

Source: <https://www.rp.pl/Rzecz-o-historii/310129891-Jak-Prusacy-zniszczyli-polskie-insygnia-koronacyjne.html>

24 X 1795 The Third Extermination Treaty of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth

signed by Moscovia, Prussia and Austria



The last of the exterminations of Poland took place less than a year after the fall of the Kościuszko Insurrection , October 24, 1795. Already during the Kościuszko Insurrection on July 11, 1794, the Prussian delegate in St. Petersburg Leopold Heinrich von Goltz wrote in his report that all Russia was demanding the extermination of Poland and the erasure of the Polish name.

III extermination of Poland map

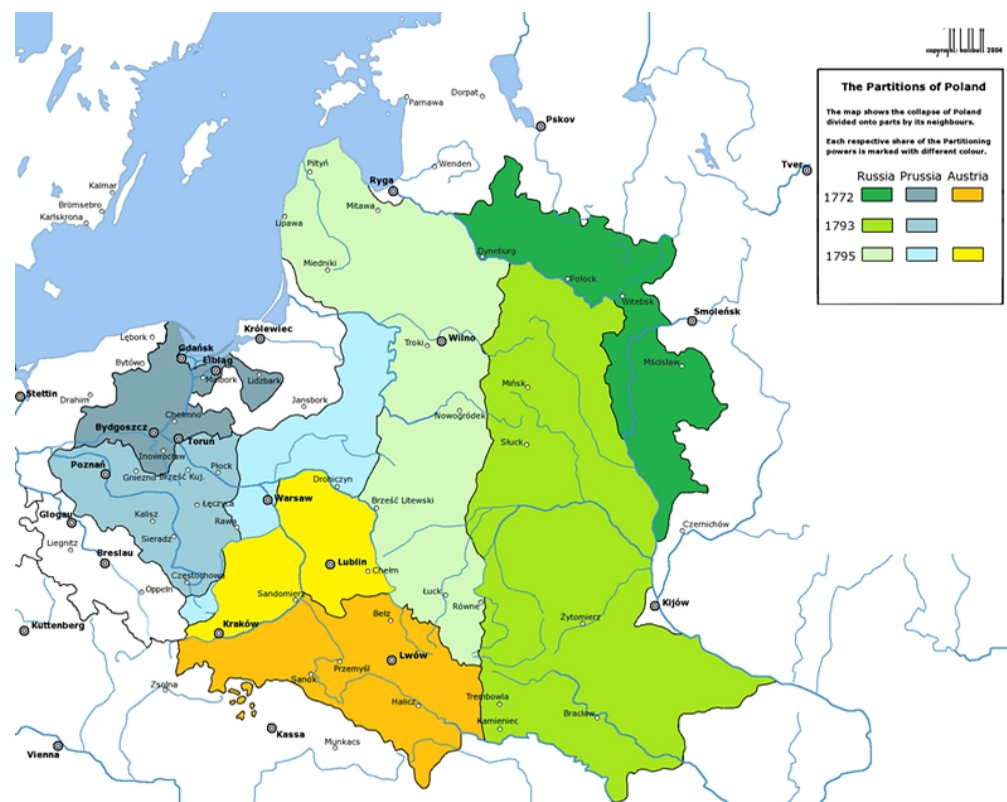
Lands taken by Russia, Prussia and Austria in the Third extermination of Poland .

The monarchs of Russia, Prussia and Austria have mutually agreed a treaty, according to which they carried out the last, full, third extermination of the Republic. Poland has completely lost its statehood. The rulers of the exterminating powers signed a document according to which the name of Poland would no longer appear on any documents, maps, and international discussions.

The largest area of Poland was taken by Russia, which all the lands of the area east of the Nemunas and the Bug fell , altogether 120,000. km². The main initiator of the Third extermination of Poland was Austria, which received (also as compensation for losses in the war against revolutionary France) the Lublin region, the rest of Lesser Poland with Krakow , part of Podlasie and Mazovia. In total, it was 47.1 thousand. km², inhabited by approximately 1.5 million people. They were the most densely populated areas.

The Prussians were allocated a part of Mazovia with Warsaw , Podlasie and Lithuania. In addition, Prussia occupied over 23,000 km² of the Kraków province, hereinafter referred to as Prussia in New Silesia . King Stanisław August Poniatowski left Warsaw and went to Grodno , entrusting himself to the protection and supervision of the Russian governor. On November 25, he abdicated for Russia. On October 4, 1795, the Prussians deported Polish coronation insignia from the treasury at Wawel, including sword of Szczerbiec , 6 crowns, scepters, apple. In 1811, they were melted down in Berlin into Prussian coins.

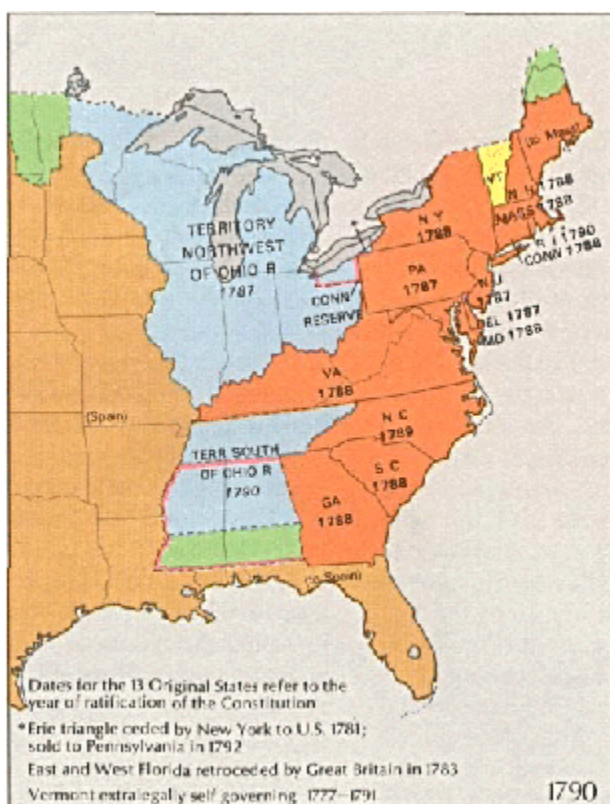
Source: <https://bliskopolski.pl/historia-polski/1795-iii-rozbior-polski/>



27 X 1795 The Treaty of Madrid is signed

Establishing the boundaries between the Spanish Colonies and the United States Pinckney's Treaty, also known as the Treaty of San Lorenzo or the Treaty of Madrid, was signed in San Lorenzo de El Escorial on October 27, 1795 and established intentions of friendship between the United States and Spain. It also defined the boundaries of the United States with the Spanish colonies and guaranteed the United States navigation rights on the Mississippi River.

The treaty's full title is



Treaty of Friendship, Limits, and Navigation Between Spain and the United States. Thomas Pinckney negotiated the treaty for the United States and Don Manuel de Godoy represented Spain.

The treaty was presented to the United States Senate on February 26, 1796 and after several weeks of debate was ratified on March 7, 1796. It was ratified by Spain on April 25, 1796 and ratifications were exchanged on that date. The treaty was proclaimed on August 3, 1796.

By terms of the treaty, Spain and the United States agreed that the southern boundary of the United States with the Spanish Colonies of East and West Florida was a line beginning on the Mississippi River at the 31st degree north latitude drawn due east to the middle of the Chattahoochee

River and from there along the middle of the river to the junction with the Flint River and from there straight to the headwaters of the St. Marys River and from there along the middle of the channel to the Atlantic Ocean. This describes the current boundary between the present state of Florida and Georgia and the line from the northern boundary of the Florida panhandle to the northern boundary of that portion of Louisiana east of the Mississippi. (The line ceases to be a border from the Pearl River to the Pensacola River in order to provide the states of Mississippi and Alabama with seaports.)

This boundary had been in dispute since the British had expanded the territory of the Florida colonies while it was in possession of them. It had moved the boundary from the 31st degree latitude northwards to a line drawn due east from the junction of the Yazoo River and the Mississippi, the present day location of Vicksburg, Mississippi. After the American Revolutionary War, Spain claimed the British border at the day of the Treaty of Paris while the United States insisted on the old boundary.

The treaty directed the United States and Spain to jointly survey the boundary line, and Andrew Ellicott served as the head of the US survey party. The treaty set the western boundary of the United States, separating it from the Spanish Colony of Louisiana as the middle of the Mississippi River from the northern boundary of the United States to the 31st degree north latitude. The agreement therefore put the lands of the Chickasaw Nation of American Indians within the new boundaries of the United States. The United States and Spain agreed not to incite native tribes to warfare. Previously, Spain had been supplying weapons to local tribes for many years. Spain and the United States also agreed to protect the vessels of the other party anywhere within their jurisdictions and to not detain or embargo the other's citizens or vessels. The treaty also guaranteed navigation of the entire length of the river for both the United States and Spain. The territory ceded by Spain in this treaty was organized by the United States into the Mississippi Territory in 1798.

SOURCE: Treaty of Madrid

Source:

https://www.djnmarti.com/travel/iberia2008/online/history/treaty_of_madr_id-1795.html

21 X 1797 The Constitution, a 44 gun frigate, is sent into service from Boston Harbor against Barbary pirates off the coast of Tripoli.

The USS Constitution, a 44-gun U.S. Navy frigate built to fight Barbary pirates off the coast of Tripoli, is launched in Boston Harbor. The vessel performed commendably during the Barbary conflicts, and in 1805 a peace treaty with Tripoli was signed on the Constitution's deck. During the War of 1812, the Constitution won its enduring nickname "Old Ironsides" after defeating the British warship *Guerrière* in a furious engagement off the coast of Nova Scotia. Witnesses claimed that the British shots merely bounced off the Constitution's sides, as if the ship were made of iron rather than wood. The success of the Constitution against the supposedly invincible Royal Navy provided a tremendous morale boost for the young American republic.

In 1855, the Constitution retired from active military service, but the famous vessel continued to serve the United States, first as a training ship and later as a touring national landmark. Since 1934, it has been based at the Charlestown Navy Yard in Boston. Over the years, Old Ironsides has enjoyed a number of restorations, the most recent of which was completed in 1997, allowing it to sail for the first time in 116 years. Today, the Constitution is one of the world's oldest commissioned warship afloat.

Source: <https://www.history.com/this-day-in-history/uss-constitution-launched>

19 X 1798 Bull of Pope Pius VI erecting the Warsaw diocese.

22 X 1798 Gen. Józef Sułkowski died in Cairo, during the Arab uprising against the French, a Polish and French officer, in the Polish-Moscovian war of 1792 and the Kosciuszko Uprising; Adjutant General Napoleon Bonaparte.

2 X 1802 War ends between Tripoli and Sweden, but continues with the United States, despite a negotiated peace, due to compensation disagreements.

1 X 1804 The attack on Sitka, Alaska by Moscovians and their allies in the Aleut community siege a Tlingit Indian fort. One week later, the siege was complete with the driving out of Tlingit forces.

26 X 1804 The Lewis and Clark Expedition arrives at the confluence of the Knife and Missouri Rivers,

in what is now the state of North Dakota, where they camped until the spring of 1805 at the hospitality of the Mandan and Minitari Indian villages.



Foot long keelboat and two pirogues of over 40 feet in length, one painted red, the other white. Clark wrote: "Rained the fore part of the day. I determined to go as far as St. Charles a french Village 7 leagues up the Missourie, and wait at that place untill Capt. Lewis could finish the business in which he was obliged to attend to at St. Louis and join me by Land from that place 24 miles; by this movement I calculated that if any alterations in the loading of the Vestles or other Changes necessary, that they might be made at St. Charles. I set out at 4 oClock P.M., in the presence of many of the neighbouring inhabitants, and proceeded on under a jentle brease up the Missourie to the upper Point of the 1st Island 4

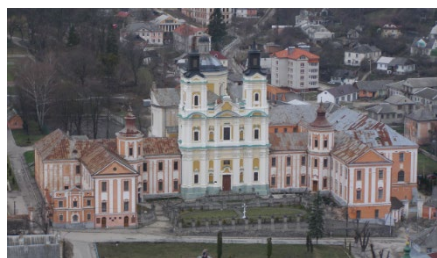
Miles and camped on the Island which is Situated Close on the right (or Starboard) Side, and opposit the mouth of a Small Creek Called Cold water, a heavy rain this after noon." (...)

October 26, 1804 - Mitutanka, the first Mandan earth lodge village, near Stanton, North Dakota - Lewis and Clark finally arrived at the Mandan villages - 1,600 miles by their estimate from Camp River Dubois. There were two Mandan villages and three villages inhabited by the Hidatsa and Arahami tribes. These three groups lived in close proximity and harmoniously, sometimes joining forces against their principal enemy, the Sioux. They traded their agricultural products with other tribes in the region. Lewis and Clark estimated that the population of the five villages, located within an 8 x 2 mile rectangle, totaled 4,400. About 1,400 of these people were adult males, 700 Mandans, 650 Hidatsas, and 50 Amahamis. Clark recorded: "We came too and camped about 1/2 a mile below the 1st Mandan town . . . soon after our arrival many men womin and children flocked down to See us. Capt. Lewis walked to the village with the principal Chiefs and our interpreters, my Rhumatic complaint increasing I could not go." Lewis and Clark had already decided to stay for the winter with the friendly Mandan and Hidatsa Indians, where food would be available. The Indian villages added a measure of protection as well, and the explorers were interested in noting the customs of these fascinating people.

Source:

<http://www.lewisandclarktrail.com/section1/illinoiscities/Woodriver/timeli ne1804.htm>

13 X 1805 Opening famous high school was, called "Volyn Athenians" In Krzemieniec



Krzemieniec - Volyn Athens. In 1805 it was created by Tadeusz Czacki Krzemieniec School. The author of the curriculum was Hugo Kołłątaj. School was located in the building of the former Jesuit monastery (shown in

photo). Here the teacher was father of Juliusz Słowacki. After the collapse of the November Uprising, the authorities of Tsarist Russia closed down the school. Even the trees were taken from the rich botanical garden. After World War II the school and church buildings were further devastation.

Autor: Zygmunt Borowski -Krzemieniec

Source: <https://www.flickr.com/photos/149623494@N02/34102968546>

14 X 1809 Napoleonic Wars: A peace treaty between France and Austria was signed in Schoenbrunn; under it, the lands of the Third Austrian Partition were incorporated into the Duchy of Warsaw as the departments of: Kraków, Radom, Lublin and Siedlce.

12 X 1810 In Munich, the wedding ceremonies of the Bavarian duke Ludwik I and Teresa von Sachsen-Hildburghausen were held; on this occasion, horse races combined with a public event were organized; Since then the Oktoberfest has been organized on the Theresienwiese grounds in the Bavarian capital every year, it was only canceled due to epidemics or wars.

27 X 1810 United States annexes what's now part of Alabama, part of Louisiana, and part of Mississippi

11 X 1811 The first steam-powered ferry service between New York City and Hoboken, New Jersey is started on John Steven's ship, the Juliana.

8 X 1812 General Józef Łazowski, general of the French army, participant of the Napoleonic wars died in Paris.

19 X 1812 The Great Army of Napoleon Bonaparte began a retreat from Moscow.

24 X 1812, a fierce battle took place between the troops of the 4th Corps of Napoleon's Great Army and the main Russian forces of Field Marshal Mikhail Kutuzov.

X 1812 October 30 to December 2, 1812 - President James Madison defeats De Witt Clinton in the U.S. presidential election, securing a second term as the United States engages in the War of 1812 by an Electoral College margin of 128 votes to 89.

5 X 1813 A United States victory at the Battle of Thames, Ontario allows American forces to break the Indian allies of the English and secure the frontier of Detroit. Native Indian leader Tecumseh of the Shawnee tribe is killed during this battle.

16 X 1813 The "Battle of Nations" near Lipsk

16 X 1813 Near Lipsk the so-called "Battle of Nations" in which French troops led by Napoleon Bonaparte, supported by the Polish corps of prince

Józef Poniatowski, suffered defeat in the fight against the coalition forces of Austria, Prussia, Russia and Sweden. The battle ended on 19 X 1813.

19 X 1813 Prince Józef Poniatowski, commander-in-chief of the Duchy of Warsaw, marshal of France died in the battle of Lipsk; for many generations, the symbol of soldier's bravery and honor.

30 X 1813 After the death of Józef Poniatowski, who died in the Battle of Leipzig, General Jan Henryk Dąbrowski became the commander in chief of the Polish Army of the Duchy of Warsaw.

17 X 1815 Napoleon Bonaparte came to the island of Saint. Helena.

1 X 1817 A secret Society of Philomats was established at the University of Vilnius,

whose founders were, among others, Józef Jeżowski, Tomasz Zan, Adam Mickiewicz and Jan Czeczot

The Society of Filomats was founded in Vilnius in 1817. Adam Mickiewicz founded them. It was elitist. Only a dozen members were counted. It was divided into two departments: literature and liberal sciences and mathematical, physical and medical sciences.

The Society was governed by a government consisting of the president, heads of departments and secretary. It had, what needs to be emphasized, a secret character. His goal, as Mickiewicz wrote, was: "to expand (...) enlightenment in the Polish nation", "to strengthen the unwavering nationality", "to broaden the liberal principles", "to awaken the spirit of public action" and finally to raise and establish public opinion ". Initially, the organization was to serve the internal self-education of members, but quickly began to move towards more and more explicit articulation of the ambitions of independence. The philomates became a link in the underground pre-conspiracy network. The desire to influence the wider circles of young people resulted in the so-called A union of friends who transformed into the overt relationship of radial. This, however, was quickly resolved. Its members went on to conspiracy and founded the

Filaretów Association, ie lovers of virtue. Formally, its purpose was also self-help and self-study, but the difference was manifested in an extremely strong emphasis on shaping characters, appealing to the Greek tradition, care for civic education. She was supposed to raise young people for independence work. The real purpose of Filaretów was "the combination of general forces to rebuild Poland in the previous glory." The Filaretów Society had about 150 members. It worked in a similar way to Filomaci, who played the role of "hats" towards him. The Filomat government has developed its statute. It was divided into four faculties: mathematics-physical, literary, medical and legal. Each of them was divided into subsequent particles of the so-called group. They numbered up to 20 members and chose a guide and writer every three months, and a janitor every six months. All the caretakers and the president elected for half a year made the Chamber called the Manager or the Government of the Filarets Society. The grapes assembled every week, and each member was obliged to present scientific work in the field of the group once every three months.

The Society of Filomats ceased to operate formally in 1821. de facto in 1823. Filareci completed their activities in 1822. In the opinion of the tsarist police, all the unions founded by the Philomats were basically one and the same Society, in which there were only different degrees of initiation and secrecy.

For the senator, the Novosile Society of Filomats and Filarets was getting ready for the greatest crime, the conspiracy of the ruler! Arrests were

made among their members. After the investigation in 1824. about 20 of them were sent to Siberia.

Author: Marek A. Koprowski

Source: <https://kresy.pl/kresopedia/filomaci-i-filareci/>

15 X 1817 Tadeusz Kosciuszko, general, participant of the American Revolutionary War and the Polish-Russian war of 1792 died in Solothurn, Switzerland; Head of the National Armed Forces in the uprising of 1794.

23 X 1817 The Institute of the Deaf was opened in Warsaw in the Kazimierzowski Palace.

20 X 1818 The northern boundary of the United States and Canada is established between the U.S.A. and the United Kingdom. Its location from the Lake of the Woods to the Rocky Mountains would be the 49th parallel.

X 1821 A Massachusetts court outlaws the novel, Fanny Hill, by John Cleland, and convicts publisher Peter Holmes for printing a "lewd and obscene" novel. This was the first obscenity case in U.S. history.

25 X 1823 Construction of the Kosciuszko Mound was completed in Krakow.

26 X 1825 Use of the Erie Canal began in Buffalo, New York with the first boat departing for New York City. This opened up the Great Lakes region by cutting the travel time between the two cities one third and shipping costs nine tenths. Cost of the canal was \$7 million. On November 4, 1825, the first boat navigating the Erie Canal arrived in New York City. The opening of the Erie Canal contributed to making the city of New York a chief Atlantic port.

26 X 1826 Kit Carson, mountain man of the western lands, is wanted in Franklin, Missouri, after running away to join a trading party at the age of 16. A reward of one cent is offered for his return to his bondage to learn the saddler's job in Franklin. In 1826, David Edward Jackson, for whom Jackson Hole, Wyoming is named, as well as Jedediah Smith and William Sublette purchase William Ashley's interest in the fur trade, and the company, later to become known as the Rocky Mountain Fur Company when these men sold in 1830, continued to profit from the fur trade across the mountain west.

28 X 1828 Opposing the Tariff of Abominations, the state of South Carolina begins the process of a formal nullification campaign, declaring the right of state nullification of federal laws.

X 1828 October 31 to December 2, 1828 - After a tumultuous four years of national politics, the election for president sees a popular and electoral college vote victory of 178-83 for Andrew Jackson over President John Quincy Adams.

5 X 1830 Józef Oleszkiewicz, a painter, a member of the Academy of Fine Arts in St. Petersburg, died in St. Petersburg, immortalized by Adam Mickiewicz in the "Paragraph" of the third part of "Dziady".

11 X 1830 In Fryderyk Chopin's farewell concert in Warsaw before his departure to Vienna and Paris; it turned out to be Chopin's last concert in Warsaw, to which the composer never returned.

5 X 1831 A 20,000-strong corps commanded by General Maciej Rybiński crossed the Prussian border on the Pissie River and laid down his weapon. The soldiers of the corps and the members of the National Government who accompanied them were interned.

21 X 1831 November Uprising: The fall of the Zamość Fortress and the entire uprising.

X 1832 October 8-10, 1832 - The six year campaign known as the Trail of Tears begins when Washington Irving, Henry Levitt Ellsworth, and Captain Jesse Bean, at the Arkansas River, begin one of the first steps in the U.S. campaign to remove Indians from their homes on the east coast.

15 X 1833 Michał Kleofas Ogiński, a composer and author of "Pożegnania ojczyzny" died in Florence; during the Kościuszko Uprising, a member of the Supreme Council of Lithuania; Russian senator.

14 X 1834 Henry Blair receives the second patent awarded to an African American when he patents a corn planter.

2 X 1835 The Revolution of Texas begins with the Battle of Gonzales when Mexican soldiers try to disarm the people of Gonzales, but are resisted by local militia. By November, Texas proclaimed the right to secede from Mexico with Sam Houston taking command of the Texas army. His Texas army would capture San Antonio on December 9.

10 X 1835 Kazimierz Brodziński died in Dresden, poet, translator, literary critic, professor at the University of Warsaw.

24 X 1836 Patents have been patented in the USA; in the same year, the first factory of phosphorus matches was launched in Massachusetts.

27 X 1838 Missouri governor Lilburn Boggs issues an order for the expulsion of Mormons from the state of Missouri.

25 X 1844 Tsarist police arrested priest Piotr Ściegienny, an independence and peasant activist who prepared the outbreak of the uprising; the priest was sentenced to death, eventually turned into 25 years of hard labor.

21 X 1845 The New York Herald becomes the first newspaper to mention the game of baseball. In this year, Alexander Cartwright and his New York Knickerbockers baseball team codify the rules of baseball for the first time, including nine men per side.

16 X 1846 In Boston, USA, anesthesia with ether was used for the first time; pain relief made surgical operations possible.

7 X 1849 Edgar Allan Poe, prose writer, poet, literary critic, died in Baltimore; creator of detective prose, author of m.in. short story "Zagłada dom Usherów" and "Złoty żuk".

17 X 1849 Fryderyk Chopin, a composer and pianist, died in Paris; Cyprian Norwid wrote about him in the obituary: "Warsaw bacground, the heart of a Polish, and talent - the world Citizen."

30 X 1849 In Paris, after funeral ceremonies in the church of St. Magdalena, funeral of Fryderyk Chopin took place at the cemetery of Pere Lachaise; his heart was placed in the church of St. Cross in Warsaw.

11 X 1851 The first world's fair closes after 141 days of exhibition. 6,039,195 visitors attend the Crystal Palace exhibition, held on twenty-six acres in London's Hyde Park, with exhibits from fifty nations and thirty-nine colonies. The United States had 499 exhibits, of which McCormick's reaper won a gold medal and Charles Goodyear a council medal. To this day, profits from the first world exposition still provide funds for scholarships and cultural endowments throughout England, and this exhibition would spawn over one hundred more, including expos in Shanghai, China in 2010, Yeosu, South Korea in 2012, and Milan, Italy in 2015.

4 X 1853 Turkey declared war on Russia - the beginning of the Crimean war.

17 X 1854 Crimean War: The British-French-Turkish coalition forces began a siege lasting nearly a year Sevastopol, which ended in September 1855 with the Russians giving their fortress.

21 X 1854 Princess Maria Wirtemberska, née Czartoryska, a philanthropist, writer and author of the novel "Malwina" died in Paris.

26 X 1854 C. W. Post, American cereal manufacturer, is born.

31 X 1854 The New York World's Fair, extended for a second season, closes after 393 exhibit days. The second season, under the presidency of P.T. Barnum, raises the total attendance to over 1,150,000.

9 X 1855 The Shuttle Sewing Machine and its machine motor are patented by Isaac M. Singer, improving the development of the sewing machine.

8 X 1856 Chinese authorities detained the British ship "Arrow" on charges of smuggling. This event is considered the cause of the Second Opium War.

16 X 1859 The United States Armory at the confluence of the Shenandoah and Potomac Rivers at Harper's Ferry, Virginia (now West Virginia) is seized by twenty-one men under the leadership of abolitionist John Brown. This act to cause an uprising of slaves in the surrounding territories fails when federal troops on X 18, under the command of Colonel Robert E. Lee, kill several of the raiders and capture John Brown. The town of Harper's Ferry, now a spectacular National Park on the topic, remains one of the under recognized historic treasures in the United States.

20 X 1860 Meeting of 3 tyrants In Warsaw

Tsar Alexander II, Emperor Franz Joseph and Prince Wilhelm Hohenzollern met; the purpose of the meeting was m.in. combating independence movements. In October, a congress of monarchs of three partitioning powers (3 ocupiers) was to take place in Warsaw. Aleksander went to Poland still under impressed by the good reception of 1856. But already in Vilnius he thought about the silent and threatening attitude of the people. It was worse in Warsaw. A triumphal gate, set in honor of the tsar, was burnt; in the theater during the gala show, asafetide was dispersed; the windows in the ambulances, driving over to the court ball, were being smashed, the

visitor dresses were being poured with sulfuric acid. The Austrian emperor greeted the people in front of the train station in honor of Magenta and Solferino, two cities under which the Austrians suffered defeats in the last war with France.

Author: TOMASZ SIEMIRADZKI - POROZBIOROWE DZIEJE POLSKI or How the Polish nation is fighting for the homeland.

14 X 1861 Moscovian authorities imposed martial law on the occupied Kingdom of Poland

The reforms of the Russian administration in the 1850s also covered the War and Police Board in the Kingdom of Poland. In March 1856, the emperor stopped nominations for the posts of war chiefs, announcing the abolition of these offices. On 11 June 1858, the Administrative Council was informed of the appeal of the Minister of War of 19 April 1858, containing an imperial order, which liquidated the offices of the chiefs. The secret affairs were handed over to the head of the 3rd Gendarme Corps District, to the police - civil governors and local gendarmerie committees, "vacant lower degrees" issues, family support and "soldiers' children" - local civil authorities, military recruitments - appointed staff officers, KRSW, provincial governments and city commanders. Since the posts of war chiefs at that time were also the duties of the commanders of the provincial cities, whose offices were abolished in 1842, for this reason

they were restored by command of the imperial offices of commanders in the provincial cities: Lublin, Radom, Płock and Suwałki.

The heads of war chiefs and their helpers in the governorates of: Radom, Warsaw, Lublin, Plock and Augustów and the office of the head of the war in the Kalisz district have been liquidated. They were replaced by commanders and commanding officers in: Lublin, Radom, Płock and Suwałki, while in gub. Warsaw's command duties were placed on the Staff of the Warsaw War General-Governor.

The offices of war chiefs in the Kingdom of Poland were reactivated in 1861 in connection with the national movement developing in the country, with the intention of pacifying this movement. Commander-in-Chief of the First Army, viceroy of Fr. Mikhail Gorchakov, appointed them in April 1861 in territories where political boiling was greatest. At that time, seven separate districts were created with war and police boards; they did not

coincide everywhere with the existing administrative division of the country. These were: Lublin district - covering the gub. Lublin; płocki - including the gub. Płock and poviats: włocławski and gostyniński with gub. Warsaw; radomski - including the gub. Radom with the exception of Kielce and the area Kielce; Kielce - including the city of Kielce and the area Kielce; the district of the Vienna railway with the poviats: Lowicz, Rawa, Piotrków and Częstochowa (the railways were also given special supervision of the gendarmerie); Kalisz - including the town of Kalisz and poviats: Kalisz, Sieradzki, Wieluński, Konin, Łęczyca, Włocławek, and Gostyń. (the last two districts were soon joined to the Płock district, whose head of war was the "acting head" of the war leader of the Płock county and part of the Warsaw ghetto, it was the former Kalisz war district). He entrusted the functions of war chiefs to generals, one of whom was General Leontyn Count. Opperman - he was the governor of Radom. War chiefs were directly subject to the authority of the commander-in-chief of the First Army and governor in one person. In order to bring peace to the country, military units of all formations stationed in subordinate territories, local gendarmerie and police, as well as in political and police civil administration authorities were subordinated to them. War chiefs were entitled to the rights and duties of their predecessors from before 1858, amended in subsequent instructions; they precisely defined the scope of activities of the offices of war chiefs and the methods they should use to suppress the national movement of Polish.

The manifesto-patriotic movement spreading throughout the country caused that the Commander-in-Chief of the First Army, the Minister of War, Mikołaj Suchozanet, with an order of July 9, 1861, appointed war chiefs in all towns and villages where military crews were stationed. He entrusted these functions to the commanders of the local garrisons. The unified war and police board was introduced into the Kingdom of Poland after the announcement of 14 October 1861 in the country of martial law. On the basis of a reminder of Father. Governor hr. Charles Lambert of 13 October 1861, communicated to the Administrative Board two days later, the Kingdom of Poland was divided into seven war districts, each of whom was entrusted to a separate war chief, under the direct orders of Father. Governor and commander-in-chief of the First Army. These were: the Augustów district made up of the districts of Marijampolė, Kalwaria, Sejny, Augustów and Łomża (coincided with the Augustów Uprising); the Płock district, including poviats: ostrołęcki, pułtuski, przasnyski, mławski, płocki, lipnowski (coincided with the gubernia); the Lublin district also within the borders of the Governorate, composed of the following poviats: Siedlce, Biała, Łuków, Radzyń, Lublin, Krasnystaw, Hrubieszów and Zamosc; the Radom district comprising the poviats: Radom, Opoczno, Kielce, Opatów, Sandomierz, Stopnicki, Miechów, Olkusz - and therefore also the whole Gubernatoria; from gub. three districts were established in Warsaw: Kalisz with the poviats: Konin, Kalisz, Włocławek, Gostyń, Łęczyca, and Sieradz; the district of the Warsaw-Viennese iron road, composed of the following poviats: Łowicz, Rawa, Piotrków, and Wieluń; Warsaw district from Warsaw and Stanisławów poviats. The last county was subordinated to the Warsaw general war governor, who additionally served as the head of the war in that district. After the liquidation of this office in July 1862, the command of the troops stationed in Warsaw was entrusted with the duties of the head of the warship of the Warsaw District.

Approved by the governor on October 14, 1861, the provisional headquarters of the heads of the war wards provided for the following composition of each board: the warden of the ward (in the rank of general or colonel), senior adjunct (in the rank of staff officer or oberophicer), his assistant, clerk, translator, two senior officials, two younger, four writers.

In order to improve the pacification operation, the war chiefs divided, according to the above-mentioned commander's order of 14 October 1861, subordinate districts into smaller territorial administrative units, in which the troops were stationed. They usually overlap with poviats. By virtue of that order, war chiefs of district appointed in their areas war-and-martial and martial-court commissions, which included matters of justice for crimes determined by martial law. There were no more than two such commissions in the district (ie two investigators and two court ones), one each in the county city.

The basic duties and rights of war chiefs were laid down in the ordinance of the commander-in-chief of the First Army and governor of martial law of 14 October 1861. The task of war chiefs was to keep the population in complete compliance with the authorities' orders and to suppress the patriotic and national movement at that time. To this end, police authorities in cities and in villages were subordinated to them, as was previously the case, and the supervision over the local civilian administration was entrusted to them. They had the right to introduce restrictive measures, use all police measures, and in the event of resistance from the population - armed forces. Among other things, they were allowed to ban all kinds of gatherings even in private homes, set opening hours of public utilities: shops, cafes, hams, etc., and even shut them down, manage searches and arrests of suspects, and foreigners without passports "without Permanent occupation ", or listed in" unhappy conduct "removed from the country. Extensive power of war chiefs expanded and more precisely defined the instructions of 17 October 1861 and of 15 January 1862. They empowered all war chiefs to qualify "crimes" and direct them to appropriate courts: war or ordinary criminal (in doubtful cases should consult the governor), and the heads of war districts also to arrest administrative and police officials for their sluggishness. In the second half of 1862, as the public order was restored and the country's administration was reorganized as part of the so-called Aleksander Wielopolski's reforms, the heads of war chiefs have been dissolved in some areas, or their scope of activity limited together with the suspension of the martial law regulations.

After the outbreak of the January Uprising, the Viceroy and Commander-in-Chief reinstated martial law from 11 and 12 February 1863 and reactivated the warlord's management. To this end, he divided the Kingdom of Poland into nine war districts, which he entrusted to the command of generals commanding local military units, fighting against insurgents. These were districts: Płock (including, six poviats, ie the entire gubernia), Lublin (also the entire gubernia), Radom (the entire gubernia), Kalisz (poviats: Kalisz, Konin, Łęczyca, Sieradz, from the Warsaw Uprising), Warsaw (m. Warsaw and poviats: Warsaw, Stanisławów), Augustów (the whole gubernery), Roads of the Warsaw-Vienna route) (poviats: Wieluński, Piotrków, Łowicki, Rawa), Droga Żelaznej Warszawsko-Bydgoskiej (poviats: Włocławski, Gostyński), Iron roads Warszawsko-Petersburska (Warsaw-Łapy line).

War chiefs, received appropriate instructions on suppressing the uprising by military, police, administrative and judicial means. They authorized the heads of war districts, among others to appointing war-court commissions (field courts) and creating smaller territorial administrative units called partial or secondary units, and installing warlords subordinate to the district authorities therein. They were created depending on the development of insurgent actions. Then, the war chiefs in the provincial and Kalisz cities received the name of the war chiefs of the main districts (the district was later replaced by the name of the unit). In August 1863, gub. Augustów was excluded in respect of the war-police board from the Kingdom of Poland and the authority of the General-Governor of Vilnius

Gen. Mikhail Mouravev was subjected. In 1864, she returned to the Kingdom, and two war units were created in her area. The war chiefs were equipped with very wide powers of attorney, placing them above the civilian administration (instructions of the governor of October 23, 1863). They conducted the fight with the insurgents on their own grounds. Until the end of December 1863, the supreme governing bodies of war chiefs were the Special Chancellery of the State of War at Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

Author: Prepared by Dorota Lewandowska

Heads of War Chiefs in the Kingdom of Poland 1861-1867 (1884)

Inventory of the PL team, 1 239

Archives: Central Archives of Historical Records in Warsaw PL 00-263
WARSZAWA, ul. Długa 7

Team number: Team No. 239

Actor: Wax offices of Russian commanders

Title: The Heads of War Chiefs in the Kingdom of Poland

Dates: 1861-1867 (1884)

Source: <http://www.agad.gov.pl/pomoce/naczel239.xml>

22 X 1861 Transcontinental telegraph completed.

17 X 1863 Romuald Traugutt took office as a dictator during the January Uprising.

31 X 1864 Nevada is the 36th state admitted to the Union. On X 31, 1864, at the urging of President Abraham Lincoln, Nevada became a state. Only a short four years earlier, it had been a wilderness.

9 X 1867 Ignacy Feliks Dobrzyński, composer, conductor, pianist and teacher died in Warsaw.

4 X 1868 In Lwow, the Sejm National Parliament for Galicia passed one of the first laws on the protection of animal species in the world; the adopted legal act concerned the protection of a marmot and a goat in the Tatras.

21 X 1869 Ludwik Geyer, an industrialist, economic and social activist, died in Lodz.

12 X 1870 Robert Lee, American general, commander of the Southern Confederate Army during the Civil War (1861-1865) died in Lexington, Virginia.

25 X 1870 The Polish National Museum was opened in Rapperswil



The museum was founded in 1870 by the Polish emigrant Władysław hr. Broël-Platera, with the considerable support of Swiss friends gathered around the writer Gotfryd Keller. They helped the

Polish insurgents in January and bravely supported the efforts of Polish emigrants to create a center of Polish culture and history. After the fall of national uprisings, the matter of protecting Polish culture strengthening Polish identity has become the main task of Polish living in exile. The resulting museum in Rapperswil increased to the rank of the Polish National Museum. The Museum's collection, created thanks to donations from around the world, has grown considerably and Rapperswil has become the center of the Polish diaspora, gathering testimonies of Polish culture and coordinating political actions aimed at regaining Poland's independence. In the Portrait Room portraits and busts of people especially meritorious for Polish history - monarchs, national heroes and creators were exposed. The Uniform Room and the Weasel Room featured

8 X 1871 The great fire of Chicago starts, in legend by a kick from Mrs. O'Leary's cow, although in actuality likely started in their cowshed by Daniel Sullivan who first reported the fire. The fire caused \$196 million in damages. It burned 1.2 million acres of land, destroyed 17,450 buildings, killed 250 people, and left 90,000 homeless. Starting on the same day as the Chicago fire and overshadowed by its legend, a fire in Peshtigo, Wisconsin spreads across six counties in one day, and kills 1,200 to 2,500 people, making it the deadliest fire in United States history.

a rich exposition of Polish weapons and uniforms from the Middle Ages to the 19th century. In the room of Kościuszko memorabilia were collected - furniture, personal items and portraits. Adam Mickiewicz's room presented memorabilia of the poet and a collection of his manuscripts. The Copernicus Small Room contained images of an outstanding astronomer and scientific instruments. An important part of the exhibition was the Friends of Poland Room, where remembered those who deserved for our country. The Picture Gallery was the largest part of the museum, there were several hundred paintings, drawings and sculptures of outstanding West European masters, representatives of the Dutch, Flemish, German, Italian and French schools, including works attributed to P.P. Rubens and A. Van Dyck as well as the most respected Polish artists. Specially designed glass cases for the museum. Part of the second floor of the castle was occupied by the library (Polish Hall of the present Museum).

Since then, Rapperswil has appeared in Polish history and literature. After regaining independence, the Rapperswil collection: 3,000 works of art, 2,000 historical memorabilia, a collection of military items, 20,000 engravings, 9,000 medals and coins, 92,000 books and 27,000 archives were transported to Warsaw in 1927 and enriched the Polish national heritage. During World War II, rapperswiliana was destroyed in 95%. A small number of objects have survived; we can still see them today at the National Museum in Warsaw, the Polish Army Museum, the Literature Museum and the Royal Castle in Warsaw.

Source: <http://www.muzeum-polskie.org/mpr/polski/historia.html>

- 27 X 1871 New York Mayor Boss Tweed is arrested. Thomas Nast, German-American caricaturist, who had skewed the Boss Tweed ring in his cartoons, is credited with an important role in his downfall.
- 21 X 1872 Kaiser Wilhelm I of Germany arbitrates the international boundary dispute, the Pig War, between the United States and Great Britain over the ownership of the straits between Washington Territory and Vancouver Island. He rules that San Juan Island is the property of the United States, ending twelve years of occupation by both armies.
- 6 X 1873 Paweł Edmund Strzelecki, geologist, geographer, traveler, discoverer, outstanding researcher of Australia died in London.
- 30 X 1876 Alexander Czekanowski, a geologist, geographer, and researcher of Siberia, who was sent to Saint Petersburg by his exile after the January Uprising; in his honor one of the mountain ranges in Yakutia was called Czekanowski Mountains.
- 15 X 1878 The Edison Electric Company begins operation.
- 7 X 1879 The National Museum was created in Krakow; it was the first national museum institution in the Polish lands of Polish who were deprived of their own country and country, appropriated by three invaders.
- 23 X 1880 Adolph F. Bandelier enters Frijoles Canyon, New Mexico, under the guidance of Cochiti Indians and witnesses the prehistoric villages and cliff dwellings of the national monument that is named after him.
- 26 X 1881 The gunfight at the O.K. Corral in Tombstone, Arizona occurs in a livery stable lot between some of the famous characters of the American west; Sheriff Wyatt Earp, his brother Virgil, and Doc Holliday against Billy Claiborne, Frank and Tom McLaury and the Clanton brothers Billy and Ike. Although only thirty seconds long, the battle would live in western lore for more than one hundred years. The McLaury brothers and Billy Clanton would perish in the fight.
- 4 X 1883 On the first journey, "Orient Express" set off, a luxury train on the Paris-Istanbul route.
- 15 X 1883 The U.S. Supreme Court finds part of the Civil Rights Act of 1875 unconstitutional, allowing individuals and corporations to discriminate based on race.
- 22 X 1883 Metropolitan Opera began operating in New York.
- 26 X 1883 The Polish academic corporation Weleda was founded at the Polytechnic in Riga.
- 6 X 1884 The U.S. Naval War College is founded in Newport, Rhode Island.
- 23 X 1884 The first post season games in baseball were held between the National League champions, the Providence Grays, and the American Association champions, the New York Metropolitans. Providence would win the series, 3 games to 0.
- 28 X 1886 The Statue of Liberty, known during its construction and erection as Bartholdi's Light or Liberty Enlightening the World is dedicated by President Grover Cleveland in New York Harbor. First shown in the United States at the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia ten years earlier, the huge sculpture by French artist Auguste Bartholdi provided the beacon to millions of immigrants and citizens who would pass its position in the decades to come.
- 8 X 1888 Work begins on the first motion picture camera at Thomas A. Edison's laboratory.
- 9 X 1888 The Washington Monument officially opens to the general public. Within a few short years, old maps of Washington will showcase the monument as one of the nation's most iconic symbols.
- 12 X 1892 The first recital of the Pledge of Allegiance in U.S. public schools is done to mark the 400th anniversary of Columbus Day.
- 30 X 1893 The Chicago World's Fair closes after 179 days of public admission and over 25 million in attendance. It cost \$27,291,715 and included a moving sidewalk and the first sighting of picture postcards. Considered by many historians as the greatest national event in American history through the year 1900.
- 4 X 1895 The first United States Golf Open run by the USGA is held in Newport, Rhode Island. A thirty-six hole competition between ten professionals and one amateur, the winner was Englishman Horace Rawlins, who received prize money of \$150.
- 7 X 1897 In Vilnius, the Universal Jewish Workers' Union was founded in Lithuania, Poland and Russia (Bund).
- 10 X 1899 Maria Angela Truszkowska, nun, founder of the Felician Congregation died in Krakow; beatified in 1993.
- 11 X 1899 British Empire: The Second Boer War broke out (1899-1902).
- 25 X 1899 Chabówka-Nowy Targ-Zakopane railway line opened.
- 12 X 1901 In Warsaw, the cornerstone was laid for the construction of the Church of the Holy Savior.

31 X 1901 The premiere of the drama "Dziady" by Adam Mickiewicz

took place at the Municipal Theater in Krakow, directed by Stanisław Wyspiański

At the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries, the theater at Plac Św. The Spirit was experiencing the best period in its history. This was largely due to the first directors - perfectly oriented in European trends and native talents - Tadeusz Pawlikowski, Józef Kotarbiński and Ludwik Solski. One of the distinguishing features of the Krakow scene was the modern repertoire. In addition to the traditional set of titles, the most recent achievements of world drama were played - Ibsen, Maeterlinck, Hauptmann, Strindberg, Wilde and Chekhov were played. The authors of

the Young Poland generation expanded. The artistic environment of the city was centered around the Municipal Theater. Stanisław Wyspiański decided on the unique stage of the Krakow scene. This most outstanding Polish artist at the turn of the century, a poet and painter, a brilliant producer with a visionary imagination, exhibited most of his works at the Municipal Theater. His achievements are in line with the achievements of the greatest creators of the great reform of European theater. They touched contemporary times and history, they struck national flaws, provoked and



paralyzed new aesthetics. The legendary premiere of *Wesele* on March 16, 1901 is one of the most important events in the entire history of Polish culture. As a staging director, Wyspiański combined the two most important currents of the then Krakow theater - a fascination with new art and strong, though not without criticism, interest in romantic literature. In 1901, he was the first to exhibit all parts of *Dziady* A. Mickiewicz's *Forefathers' Eve*. It was one of the historical premieres of the great romantic repertoire at the Municipal Theater. In 1905 Wyspiański applied for the Theater's management. The city authorities, although officially acknowledging the greatness of the artist, did not decide to entrust it with a Krakow scene, which appalled the public opinion of that time. The outstanding actor and director Ludwik Solski won the rivalry with Wyspiański. It did not disrupt their friendship - Solski immediately invited the poet to cooperate and staged many of his dramas.

Source: <http://www.slowacki.krakow.pl/pl/teatr/historia/>

1 X 1903 The first modern World Series of Major League Baseball is held between the American and National Leagues after two years of bitter rivalry. It pitted the pennant winners of that year in a nine game series, with the American League winner, the Boston Americans, coming out on top 5-3 in eight games over the Pittsburgh Pirates.

3 X 1904 The Daytona Educational and Industrial Training School for Negro Girls is opened by Mary McLeod Bethune in Daytona, Florida. Bethune is regarded as a leading contributor to the education of African-American students in the early 20th century.

15 X 1905 In Mińsk Litewski, Józef Piłsudski became the head of the Combat Organization of the Polish Socialist Party.

30 X 1905 Tsar Nicholas II issued a manifesto announcing the granting of "unshakable civil liberties" to the population and calling a Duma with legislative powers

October Manifesto, Russian Oktyabrsky Manifest, (Oct. 30 [Oct. 17, Old Style], 1905), in Russian history, document issued by the emperor Nicholas II that in effect marked the end of unlimited autocracy in Russia and ushered in an era of constitutional monarchy. Threatened by the events of the Russian Revolution of 1905, Nicholas faced the choice of establishing a military dictatorship or granting a constitution. Although both the tsar and his advising minister Sergey Yulyevich, Count Witte, had reservations about the latter option, it was determined to be tactically

the better choice. Nicholas thus issued the October Manifesto, which promised to guarantee civil liberties (e.g., freedom of speech, press, and assembly), to establish a broad franchise, and to create a legislative body (the Duma) whose members would be popularly elected and whose approval would be necessary before the enactment of any legislation.

Source: <https://www.britannica.com/event/October-Manifesto>

13 X 1906 Private Trading Courses for Male August Zieliński were founded in Warsaw; later the Warsaw School of Economics.

9 X 1908 In Warsaw, on the slopes of the Citadel, the tsarist authorities executed Józef Mirecki, pseudonym Montwiłł, a member of the PPS Combat Organization.

9 X 1908 The U.S. Bureau of Public Roads completes an initial two mile macadam surface through Cumberland Gap with the Object Lesson Road, one of the first efforts to test a hardened road.

22 X 1908 Premiere of the film "Antoś for the first time in Warsaw" directed by Jerzy Meyer.

22 X 1909 At Jasna Góra, on the night of X 22-23, two gold crowns donated by Pope Clement XI were stolen from the painting of Our Lady of Czestochowa.

29 X 1909 The Tatra Volunteer Ambulance Service was established.

3 X 1910 A secret organization called the Polish Army was established in Lwow, which was established in place of the Polish Military Union; The Polish Army was formed on the initiative of the "Zarzewie" Youth Independence Organization.

8 X 1910 Maria Konopnicka, a poet, novelist, publicist and literary critic, died in Lwów; engaged in underground and overt social campaigns, co-organized an international protest against Prussian repression and persecution of Polish children in Września; promoted the fight for women's rights, organized assistance for political prisoners.

7 X 1912 In Warsaw, at the intersection of Krochmalna and Karolkowa Streets, the Orphans' Association, taking care of Jewish children, opened the Orphanage; Janusz Korczak became its director, Stefania Wilczyńska served as the head teacher.

10 X 1913 The construction of the Panama Canal comes to a close when President Woodrow Wilson begins the explosion of the Gamboa Dike.

9 X 1914 Commander Józef Piłsudski presented the first officer appointments

in Jakubowice near Ożarów

On the hundredth anniversary of the first officer appointments given by Józef Piłsudski to the soldiers of the 1st Infantry Regiment of the Polish Legions, in Ożarów, the Independence Monument will be unveiled on Thursday.



"Officers' Nominations, which were given on 9 October 1914 in nearby Jakubowice, were of great historical significance, can be considered the beginning of the Polish Army, independent of Austrian troops." By revealing the pedestal, we want to forever commemorate this event, important for our local community "- he said. PAP the mayor of Ożarów (Opatówskie county), Marcin Majcher.

The monument is made up of a figure of an eagle cast in bronze, breaking into flight. The sculpture, created by the artist from Kielce

Arkadiusz Latos, was set on a four-meter-high pedestal. The monument, built thanks to the contributions of residents and entrepreneurs, stood on the square of the renovated ożarów market - Plac Wolności.

As the secretary of the city Tomasz Sobieraj explained to the PAP, the monument is to commemorate all those fighting for the freedom of the fire land in various periods of Polish history - it will gather residents during local patriotic celebrations.

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At the end of September 1914, during the Austrian offensive during World War I, Piłsudski's soldiers in the Austro-Hungarian army were moving from the Vistula line towards Warsaw, within the Kingdom of Poland in the Russian Partition. The 1st Infantry Regiment of the Legions was in the second front line at that time, he did not fight directly.

Piłsudski ordered rest in Jakubowice. The regiment was stationed in the village between 8 and 13 October, and the commander's headquarters was a local school (the building does not exist today). (...)

Piłsudski honored 137 meritorious soldiers who had distinguished themselves in the first legionary battles. Another 40 nominations are associated with Jakubowice.

9 X 1914 In Jakubowice near Ożarów, Józef Piłsudski presented the first officer appointments to the shooting commanders, among others Kazimierz Sosnkowski, Edward Śmigół-Rydz, Michał Karaszewicz-Tokarzewski. These appointments became a symbol of independence from the Austrian authorities.

18 X 1914 The Moscovian command agreed to create a volunteer Polish unit alongside Witold Gorczyński, later known as the Puław Legion or Gorczyński Legion.

19 X 1914 The victorious fights of the 2nd Regiment of Polish Legions on the Carpathian front near Zielona and Rafajłowa.

Over 40 of the nominees in Jakubowice were later generals of the Polish Army, over 30 colonels, two marshals of Poland. Officers also received people who later played a leading role in the political life of the Second Polish Republic. Among them were, among others Prime Ministers: Jędrzej Moraczewski, Sławoj Składkowski, Walery Sławek and Tomasz Arciszewski (one of the prime ministers of the Polish government in exile in the years 1944-1947).

During the stop in Jakubowice, the army was reorganized - the regiment was strengthened by complementary units formed earlier in other places. It was from Jakubowice that Piłsudski directed the envoys who had talks with the German army, also in the offensive towards Warsaw. "Piłsudski wanted to free himself from the tutelage of the Austrians and go under the tutelage of the Germans, believing that this is better for the Polish cause. The concept was not implemented because the military situation changed "- explained Lis.



The Polish Legions, through their armed efforts during the First World War, contributed to regaining independence in 1918.

In April 1935 the council of the Ożarów commune gave Marshal Piłsudski - in recognition of his contribution to the liberation of Poland - honorary citizenship. In the city, for several years, marches for youth have been organized along legionnaires' routes. (PAP)

ban / pz /

Source: <http://dzieje.pl/aktualnosci/pomnik-niepodleglosciowy-w-niecice-oficerers-nomominacji-legionowych>



Pictures: In Ożarów on 9 October 2014, the Independence Monument was unveiled on the anniversary of the appointment of officers to the soldiers of the 1st Infantry Regiment of the Polish Legions Józef Piłsudski. They remembered in this small town about the events from a hundred years ago, which took

place in nearby Jakubowice and were especially commemorated. The monument stood on the square of Plac Wolności. It depicts an eagle taking off to a flight on a high pedestal with a metal cross and a commemorative plaque. The Eagle is a symbol of the emerging independence.

Source: <http://www.polskaniezwykla.pl/web/place/41605,ozarow-pomnik-niepodleglosci.html>

22 X 1914 The Polish Military Organization (POW) established by commander Józef Piłsudski in Warsaw

22 X 1914 In Warsaw, on the initiative of Józef Piłsudski, the Polish Military Organization (POW) was established - a secret armed

organization, created from August 1914 on the basis of members of the Active Combat Association and Polish Rifle Teams.

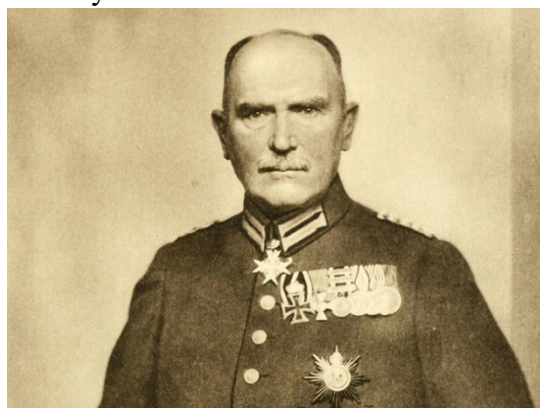
7 X 1916 Polish Legions, after more than a year of fighting on the Volhynia front on Styr and Stochód, were transported to Baranowicz. Then they were deployed in Łomża, Różany, Modlin, Pułtusk and Dęblin.

15 X 1917 The Germanic occupants appointed members of the Regency Council:

the Archbishop of Warsaw Aleksander Kakowski, the President of Warsaw, Prince Zdzisław Lubomirski, and the Honorary President of the Stronnictwo Polityki Realnej count Józef Ostrowski. The seat of the Regency Council became the Royal Castle in Warsaw

On September 12, 1917, on the basis of the patent of the governor-general: German - Hans von Beseler and Austrian - Stanisław Szeptycki, the Regency Council was established. She was to exercise the highest authority in the Kingdom of Poland, in fact she had little competence.

On October 15, 1917, the members of the Regency Council appointed by both emperors were solemnly appointed: the Archbishop of Warsaw Aleksander Kakowski, the President of Warsaw, Prince Zdzisław Lubomirski and the Honorary President of the Stronnictwo Polityki Realnej count Józef Ostrowski. The seat of the Regency Council became the Royal Castle in Warsaw.



On December 7, 1917, the Regency Council, after long negotiations with **General-Governor Hans von Beseler** (on the picture), nominated the Cabinet of Ministers, headed by Jan Kucharzewski. Its composition included Stanisław Bukowiecki (Minister of Justice), prof.

Antoni Ponikowski (Minister of Education), Jan Kanty Steczkowski (Minister of Treasury), Jan Stecki (Minister of the Interior) and prof. Józef Mikułowski-Pomorski (Minister of Agriculture).

At the beginning of January 1918, members of the Regency Council visited Berlin and Vienna, trying unsuccessfully to obtain, among others, own representative office in peace negotiations conducted from December 1917 in Brest-Litovsk between central and Bolshevik Russia.

In view of the signing of a peace treaty between the Central Ukrainian Council and central states on February 9, 1918, including the Chelm land and the south-eastern part of Podlasie to Ukraine, the Regency

Council issued a protest in which it refused to recognize the "new partition".

On February 12, 1918, the government of Jan Kucharzewski gave the protest to resign.

A few days earlier - on February 6, 1918 - the Regency Council issued a decree on establishing the Council of State of the Kingdom of Poland, which was to serve as a temporary parliament. It consisted of 110 members, half of which were elected by city councils and regional assemblies (elections were held on April 9). The remaining part of the Council of State was made up of 43 members appointed by the Regency Council, six Catholic bishops, two superintendents of the Evangelical-Augsburg Confederation and Evangelical Reformed, the oldest rabbi of Warsaw, rectors of the University and Polytechnic and the first president of the Supreme Court.

On April 4, 1918, the Regency Council appointed a new cabinet of ministers whose president was Jan Kanty Steczkowski.

On April 29, Prime Minister Steczkowski sent a note to the governments of the central states containing proposals to "start negotiations now in the matter of a definitive solution of the Polish issue in political, military and economic terms." However, it remained unanswered.

The opening ceremony of the Council of State, in which members of the Regency Council participated, was held on June 21, 1918 at the Royal Castle in Warsaw.

The State Council ultimately did not play a major political role. In total, she held several plenary meetings. However, it did not prepare, as it was assumed, a draft constitution or electoral law.

Author: Mariusz Jarosiński

Source: http://nowahistoria.interia.pl/aktualnosci/news-100-lat-temu-powolano-rade-regencyjna,nId,2439332#utm_source=paste&utm_medium=paste&utm_campaign=chrome

4 X 1918 Gen. Józef Haller was appointed the commander-in-chief of the Polish Army in France

7 X 1918 The Regency Council announced a proclamation "To the Polish Nation", in which Poland proclaimed Poland's independence.

19 X 1918 The Regency Council took over from the German authorities the supremacy of Polish troops stationed in the territories of German occupation.

19 X 1918 In Lwow, the Ukrainian National Council proclaimed the establishment of an independent Ukrainian state.

25 X 1918 Holiday of the General Staff of the Polish Army



On October 25, 1918, the Regency Council of the Kingdom of Poland created the office of the Chief of Staff of the Polish Army. The organization of the army was the need of the moment. To commemorate this event, October 25 is today the Feast of the Staff of the Polish Army

In 1928, the name was changed to the Main Staff of the Polish Army, referring to the tradition of the Duchy of Warsaw. On

September 1, 1939, after the beginning of the war, he was reformed into the Staff of the Supreme Commander. That was also the case in the Polish Armed Forces in the West

In August 1944, the "main staff of the Polish army" - an army controlled by the Soviet, with a Polish recruit - was created in Lublin.

After 1990, the break with the Soviet tradition and the Moscow school of staff officers were deliberately delayed. An important stage was Poland's accession to NATO and the dismantling of the WSI, rooted in Moscow.

In the history of the HR Staff, the names of his distinguished bosses: general Tadeusz Rozwadowski, general Stanisław Haller / d. Charków 1940 /, general Władysław Sikorski, Marshal Józef Piłsudski and general Stanisław Kopański.

In Soviet times, the chiefs were people who did not even give Poland a free corporal: Marian Sychalski, Wojciech Jaruzelski, and Florian Siwicki. There were also disguises of the "acting Polish": Władysław Korczyc, Bronisław Półturzycki / participant of the war with Poland 1920! /, Bolesław Zarako-Zarakowski, Jan Jońkiewicz, Borys Pigarewicz. After the end of the service, they returned to Moscow.

What are the heads of such an army. In 1956 tanks went to the streets of Poznań, in 1970, tanks were shot at people in Gdynia, in the illegal martial law Polish army was a shield of Jaruzelski clique.

From February 27, 2006, Gen. Franciszek Gągor, who was valued by NATO, was the chief of the General Staff of the Polish Army. He died in Smolensk on April 10, 2010.

Author: Piotr Szubarczyk / nd / 25.X.2013/

Source: <http://zawszepolska.eu/piotr-szubarczyk-2/>

27 X 1918 World War I: Proposal of the Austrian Emperor Charles I regarding the ceasefire.

28 X 1918 the Polish Liquidation Commission was established in Kraków, which took over the control of Western Małopolska. Its composition included Ignacy Daszyński, Jędrzej Moraczewski and Wincenty Witos.

31 X 1918 Beginning of Ukrainian-Polish fights in Lwów.

31 X 1918 Tarnów was the first Polish city to regain its independence.

31 X 1918 In Kraków and Lwów, a group of journalists took over branches of the Vienna Correspondence Bureau (Austrian agency), creating the nucleus of the Polish Telegraph Agency (PAT).

9 X 1919 In the first major scandal in Major League Baseball, and to this day, the worst, nine players from the Chicago White Sox throw the World Series to the Cincinnati Reds. It is forever known as the Black Sox Scandal with players, such as immortal Shoeless Joe Jackson, banned from the game and Hall of Fame forever.

7 X 1920 A Polish-Lithuanian system was signed in Suwałki, concerning, inter alia, the demarcation line.

12 X 1920 Gen. Lucjan Żeligowski proclaimed the creation of Central Lithuania, over which he held power as the commander-in-chief



On October 12, 1920, after the occupation of the Vilnius region by the Lithuanian-Belorussian Division of General Lucjan Żeligowski, the territory of the Republic of Central Lithuania dependent on Poland was proclaimed. 16 months



later, on February 20, 1922, the Sejm of Vilnius adopted a resolution on joining Central Lithuania together with Vilnius to the Republic of Poland.

The history of the struggle of the young Polish state for Vilnius region is little known in contemporary

Poland, which is mainly due to the period of the Polish People's Republic, when it was one of the topics banned in official history. Teaching history after 1989 also did not generally cover this issue.

The year 1918 was the creation of both Polish and Lithuanian statehood, and from the very beginning it was known that there would be a conflict between the two states over the disputed territories. It was difficult to find a compromise here - Lithuanian claims included the Vilnius region, inhabited mainly by Polish (according to the German census in 1916, Polish accounted for 50.2% of the population of Vilnius, while Lithuanians - only 2.6%, in rural areas of the Vilnius region, the Polish population accounted for 50-90%, Lithuanians were in few centers), as well as Suwałki Region, while the demands of some Polish political

circles extended to Kowieńszczyzna (where the percentage of Polish in places reached 30%).

The most urgent was the issue of Vilnius, considered by Lithuanians as their historic capital, which, however, was contrary to the ethnic criterion established during the conference of peaceful powers in Versailles. For the first time the city was occupied by the Polish army stemming from the so-called Wilno self-defense on New Year's Eve on December 31, 1918 and January 1919. The opponents were the Germans who left Vilnius without a fight. The resistance was put only by armed communists. On January 5, 1919, after the battles, the Bolsheviks occupied Vilnius. The Polish army of the future Lithuanian-Belarusian Front, under the command of General Stanisław Szeptycki, again took over the city on April 19, 1919.

In July 1919, the Verkhovna Rada of the peace conference in Paris decided to lead the demarcation line along the Grodno-Vilnius-Dyneburg route, leaving Vilnius on the Polish side (the Foch line). As a result of the Bolshevik counter-offensive, the Polish were forced to withdraw from the city.

An interesting fact is that since 1919, the Bolsheviks have successfully played the Polish-Lithuanian conflict, supporting the Lithuanian side against Poland. Most likely, Lenin and the leadership of the JPC (b) decided that the Republic of Lithuania would be a small and weak country anyway, so that his occupation in the future would not be a problem for the Russians (as it turned out to be true in 1940), while it is possible to use Lithuania against Rzeczpospolita.

On July 12, 1920, Soviet Russia concluded an agreement with Lithuania, under which Vilnius was to be handed over to the Lithuanians. However, in August 1920, the Polish Army won the victory over the Bolsheviks near Warsaw and as a result of counteroffensive in autumn, Polish troops again found themselves near Vilnius. Meanwhile, on August 27, the retreating Bolsheviks handed Vilnius over to Lithuanians.

The necessity of appeasing the Polish-Lithuanian conflict (required by the international opinion) prompted the military commanders of both countries to sign the so-called the Suwalki Agreement of October 7, 1920, being a temporary compromise. The demarcation line delimited there ran

from the border of East Prussia to Suwalki and the Druskininkai-Orany-Bastuna line (railway station at Lida). Here the demarcation line ended; Vilnius has not been contracted. Polish wanted to conduct a plebiscite in the Vilnius region, which the Lithuanian party did not agree with. In this situation, Józef Piłsudski chose a different variant of action. Since international opinion was willing to accept Vilnius's affiliation to Lithuania, and the Polish representatives at the Spa conference did not object, he decided to mask the rebellion of some of the units, mainly from the Vilnius region and Grodno. Thus, secession from the Republic of Lithuania would be organized by the hands of the inhabitants of this region. For cooperation, he persuaded his friend, who came from near Vilnius, Gen. Lucjan Żeligowski, who on October 8, 1920, headed the first Lithuanian-Belorussian Division, set off towards Vilnius, to take over the city the following day. The action went down in history as so-called "Żeligowski's Rebellion". Its implementation was quick and essentially bloodless, because the division had a decisive advantage over the Lithuanian troops located in this area. What's more, the operation was enthusiastically supported by the local population. In this situation, the Lithuanian army and institutions, despite protests, were forced to retreat. Na zdobytych terenach gen. Lucjan Żeligowski proklamował Republikę Środkowej Litwy, formalnie niezależny organizm państwowy ze stolicą w Wilnie. Zgodnie z założeniami koncepcji federacyjnej Józefa Piłsudskiego, wraz z Litwą Wschodnią (tereny obecnego państwa Białoruś) i Litwą Zachodnią (dawne tereny guberni kowieńskiej) Wileńszczyzna miała tworzyć pozostające w unii z Polską państwo litewskie, składające się z trzech kantonów narodowościowych.

Autor: Maciej Orzeszko

Zdjęcia:

Republiki Litwy Środkowej w latach 1920-22 (kolor zielony). Flaga Republiki Litwy Środkowej w latach 1920-22. Lucjan Żeligowski (1865-1947), generał broni Wojska Polskiego, znany z tzw. buntu Żeligowskiego, podczas którego zajął Wilno i jego okolice, proklamując powstanie tzw. Litwy Środkowej, kawaler Orderu Virtuti Militari.

12 X 1920 In Riga, Polish and Soviet delegations signed peace preliminary and armistice (seaze fire agreement).

15 X 1920 Polish-Bolshevik war: Polish forces occupied Minsk.

18 X 1920 The cease-fire in the Polish-Bolshevik war: military operations were halted throughout the front; "A country that in two years was able to create such a soldier as you are can calmly look into the future," wrote Józef Piłsudski in an order to Polish soldiers.

27 X 1920, the Council of Ambassadors proclaimed Gdansk a Free City.

3 X 1921 Gen. Józef Leśniewski, commander of the 3rd Polish Rifle Division in Russia (1917-1918) died in Warsaw. In the years 1919-1920, the Minister of Military Affairs and a member of the Council of State Defense.

5 X 1921 In London, the PEN Club was established - an international association of writers and poets, which advocates the free exchange of creativity, against national, class and racial antagonisms, dictatorships and censorship.

20 X 1921 The Council of Ambassadors decision to split Upper Silesia between Poland and Germany

After the end of the Third Uprising, negotiations and tenders in the forum of the Verkhovna Rada took place again. The French proposed relying on the results of the plebiscite and granting Poland an area inhabited by 4/11 of the population of the plebiscite area. The English and Italians, on the other hand, wanted to award 9/11 to the Germans. The proposal for a 4/11 compromise was proposed by the commission of appraisers, appointed by the Verkhovna Rada on 28 July 1921.

The negotiations took place until 6 VIII and they were stuck in a dead end. The discussion was transferred to the session of the Verkhovna Rada and

after five days of debates assigned the decision to the League of Nations Council. England and Italy were in the position of the indivisibility of the industrial area and attributed it to Germany. However, the French managed to partially convince the English.

Much has changed in the meantime: for example, Col. Percival, a British representative at the Inter-Allied Opole Commission and an acclaimed Polish-goer, went home with his specialists in helping German chauvinists. Lloyd George also fell out of tone very much. Between the three interested states of the Coalition, however, there was no unanimity



regarding the division of Silesia, but the United Kingdom and Italy agreed on France's request to refer the case to the League of Nations. wrote Olgierd Terlecki in "Z dziejów II Rzeczypospolitej" p. 156. The decision did not take place until October 12, 1921 at the League of Nations and was finally approved by the Council of Ambassadors on October 20, 1921. Poland acknowledged the decision of 25 X

and Germany on 27 October 1921 by making a strong protest.

The armed effort of the insurgents put an end to the international "trading in chimneys" and documented to the world the entire national well-being of the Silesian people and its connection with the Polish nation. He also convinced the coalition states that the right to self-determination of the oppressed nations, expressed in the Versailles Treaty, must find a much fairer consideration in relation to the people of Upper Silesia than it was proposed in previous agreements.

This is also partly due to the legitimate rights of the Silesians to the native land, the Ambassadors' Conference granted Poland to the territories of the poviats: Katowice, Pszczyna, Rybnik and Racibórz, Zabrze, Gliwice, Bytom, Tarnogór and Lublinin, leaving, however, purely Polish counties on the German side: Koźle, rudnicki, wielkoposteci, opolski, oleski, Kluczborski, mostly parts of the poviats: raciborskiego, gliwickiego, zabrzańskiego and Bytomski and significant parts of lubliniecki and tarnogórski, inhabited by zgrzeą 600 000 Polish

- ??? we read in the Book of the Decade of Poland Reborn 1918-1928 p. 137. It should be mentioned here that cities such as Bytom, Gliwice and Zabrze remained within Germany.

Poland received only 30% of the plebiscite area. Among about 950 thousand population of approximately 250,000 they were Germany. In the area granted to the Germans, the town was inhabited by over 600,000. Polish. Poland had 53 out of 67 coal mines operating in Upper Silesia, 10 out of 15 mines of zinc and lead, 9 out of 14 large steelworks, 22 out of 37 blast furnaces. Thanks to the great determination of the Silesians and the armed forces of the insurgents, Poland received an industry that enabled peace in less than 16 years not only to rebuild the country from the war conflagration but also to economic prosperity. Shipyards, ports, machine industry, aerospace, chemical, food, road and railway infrastructure were built, in a word, everything that the lumpenelites managed to destroy in the Third Republic. (...)

Author: Jadwiga Chmielowska

Jadwiga Chmielowska, activist of the opposition of independence, member of the board of the Śląsko-Dąbrowski "Solidarity" region in 1980-81, one of the leaders of the Solidarity underground, prosecuted from December 13, 1981 to August 1990 with an arrest warrant. By education M.Sc. Eng. electronics, journalist. Former TVP journalist and currently a publicist, Treasurer of the Main Board of the Association of Polish Journalists, vice-chairwoman of the Independent Media Federation and Chairwoman of the National Education Movement. He lives in Silesia.

Source: <https://wpolityce.pl/polityka/134832-dokladnie-90-lat-temu-gorny-slask-wrocil-do-polski-radosc-i-smutek-czyli-slask-podzielony>

4 X 1922 British archaeologist Howard Carter discovered in the Valley of the Kings the tomb of the Egyptian ruler Tutankhamen.

27 X 1922 In Italy, the "march to Rome" began - a fascist coup, as a result of which Benito Mussolini took over.

30 X 1922 King Viktor Emanuel III entrusted the mission of forming a government to Benito Mussolini, the leader of the Italian fascists.

13 X 1923 In the Citadel in Warsaw, there was an explosion of powder magazines, resulting in the death of 28 people and several dozen wounded; two Communist officers, Walery Bagiński and Antoni Wiczorek were charged with the assassination; both were sentenced to death, then converted to life imprisonment.

29 X 1923 Turkey was proclaimed a republic; the post of president included Mustafa Kemal Pasha - Ataturk.

3 X 1924 Władysław Zamoyski, a social activist, died in Kórnik; initiator of the construction of a railway line from Chabówka to Zakopane; he saved from the total destruction of the Tatra forests devastated by previous owners, limiting the felling and leading afforestation in them; involved in border dispute with the Kingdom of Hungary for the Sea Eye; he transferred all his Wielkopolska and Zakopane property for social and national purposes.

22 X 1924 Witold Jodko-Narkiewicz, a socialist activist, co-founder and member of the PPS authorities, died in Warsaw; one of the founders of the Temporary Committee of the Confederated Independence Parties (1912).

25 X 1924, the remains of Henryk Sienkiewicz, one of the greatest Polish writers, were brought to Warsaw from Switzerland by a special train; the event became a great patriotic manifestation.

5 X 1925 An international conference began in Swiss Locarno

with the participation of the heads of diplomacy of France, Great Britain, Italy, Belgium and Germany began in Swiss Locarno, where arrangements were made regarding the western border of Germany

The Treaty of Locarno (Switzerland) - The Treaty (or more precisely the so-called Rhine Pact) guaranteed the inviolability of the western borders of Germany (with France and Belgium). The contracting states including France, England, Italy, Belgium and Germany did not provide similar guarantees for the eastern borders of Germany (with Poland and Czechoslovakia). The treaty meant Germany's return to international

politics as a great power and, de facto, gave the anti-Polish direction to their policy aimed at revising the boundaries imposed on them as a result of a lost war.

Source: <http://www.1wrzesnia39.pl/39p/kalendarium-1/ku-agresji-na-polske-i/8868,KU-AGRESJI-NA-POLSKE-i-WOJNIE-SWIATOWEJ.html>

4 X 1927 Work on the gigantic sculpture at Mount Rushmore begins. Sculptor Gutzon Borglum would complete the task of chiseling the busts of four presidents; George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Abraham Lincoln, and Theodore Roosevelt, fourteen years later.

6 X 1927 The advent of talking pictures emerges. Al Jolson in the Jazz Singer debuts in New York City.

26 X 1927 From Rapperswil, together with the collection of the Polish National Museum, a urn with the heart of Tadeusz Kosciuszko was brought to Poland, as well as priceless Polish works of art, books, manuscripts, which were mostly destroyed during the Warsaw Uprising.

2 X 1928 In Madrid, the Catholic secular institute "Opus Dei" was established, the full name - the Prelature of the Holy Cross and Opus Dei.

18 X 1928 General Tadeusz Rozwadowski, general of the Austrian army, head of the General Staff of the Polish Army died in Warsaw during the Polish-Bolshevik war; in the years 1921-1926 a general cavalry inspector; during the May coup in 1926, commander of government troops.

8 X 1929 Jacek Malczewski, a painter, draftsman, died in Kraków, his paintings initiated the trend of Symbolism in Young Poland's painting.

11 X 1929 JC Penney opens its Store #1252 in Milford, Delaware, the last state in the Union to have one of their stores. The growth of the nationwide chain indicated the prosperity of the decade only two weeks before the stock market crash of 1929 would ensue.

16 X 1929 The first international air record for Poland was established; in the RWD-2 airplane, pilots Franciszek Żwirko and Antoni Kocjan climbed to a height of 4004 meters, which was a record in the class of aircraft weighing up to 280 kg.

24 X 1929 The beginning of the Great Depression

Busting on the New York Stock Exchange



Do 1929 roku Stany Zjednoczone były najbardziej dynamicznie rozwijającą się gospodarką na świecie. Jako światowe mocarstwo USA udzieliły znaczących kredytów państwom europejskim, potem jednak nie mogły odzyskać swoich pieniędzy. Produkty amerykańskie, zwłaszcza ze sfery rolnictwa, zaczęły tracić klientów, co doprowadziło do spowolnienia gospodarczego. Ponadto, zmieniający się styl życia szybko bogacących się Amerykanów zupełnie zrewolucjonizował dotychczasowe warunki funkcjonowania na

wolnym rynku. Spadł popyt na pszenicę, paszę dla koni czy bawełnę. Znacznie rozwinął się system kredytowy, który zapewniał obywatelom możliwość szybkiego zdobywania dóbr, ale nie miał wystarczającego zabezpieczenia. Sytuacja ta doprowadziła do gwałtownego wyprzedawania taniejących akcji, a w końcu – do czarnego czwartku. Kryzys dotknął zatem najpierw Stany Zjednoczone, powodując falę bankructw i rekordowe bezrobocie. Doszło do recesji gospodarczej i

załamania koniunktury. Kryzys szybko rozprzestrzenił się na Europę, nie dotarł jedynie do Związku Radzieckiego. W pierwszej kolejności dotknął Niemcy i Austrię, które miały największe długi wobec USA (ale także Francji) i nagle musiały je spłacać. Również Polska znalazła się w tragicznej sytuacji.

Jedyną metodą walki z kryzysem był w USA keynesizm, czyli ingerencja państwa w wolny rynek i hamowanie importu towarów. Wprowadzono również bardziej rozbudowany system pomocy socjalnej, np.: zasiłki dla bezrobotnych, które ratowały rynek przed totalną recesją, system ubezpieczeń społecznych i roboty publiczne.

Reakcją na kryzys w Niemczech był z kolei etatyzm, a więc wprowadzenie gospodarki planowej, opartej przede wszystkim na rozbudowaniu przemysłu zbrojeniowego.

W Polsce Eugeniusz Kwiatkowski opracował plan czteroletni, który opierał się na rozbudowie Centralnego Okręgu Przemysłowego w dorzeczu Wisły i Sanu.

Zdjęcie: Zamknięcie Wall Street 24 X 1929

Source: <http://eszkola.pl/jezyk-polski/wielki-kryzys-gospodarczy-1929-2053.html>

25 X 1929 The Teapot Dome scandal comes to a close when Albert B. Fall, the former Secretary of the Interior, is convicted of accepting a \$100,000 bribe for leasing the Elk Hills naval oil reserve. He is sentenced to one year in jail and a \$100,000 fine.

29 X 1929 Postwar prosperity ends in the 1929 Stock Market crash. The plummeting stock prices led to losses between 1929 and 1931 of an estimated \$50 billion and started the worst American depression in the nation's history.

29 X 1929 New York Stock Market crashes to an all time low (referred to as Black Tuesday), signaling the start of the Great Depression.

31 X 1930 Premiere of the film "Na Sybir" ("To Siberia") directed by Henryk Szaro.

4 X 1931 Cartoonist Chester Gould creates the debut appearance of the Dick Tracy comic strip.

5 X 1931 The plane "Miss Veedol" (monoplane) flew over the Pacific Ocean without inland; it was the first such flight in history.

12 X 1931 In Rio de Janeiro, the world-famous 38-meter statue of Christ the Redeemer was unveiled; the monument was designed by the French sculptor of Polish descent Paul Landowski.

18 X 1931 Thomas Edison, one of the most famous inventors in history, died in West Orange, New Jersey; about 5,000 of them were created in its laboratories. patents, of which 1093 are issued in his name; he patented, among others an electric bulb; in 1877 he presented the phonograph - the first sound-recording device.

26 X 1931 In Warsaw, the so-called the Brest process; the leader of the parliamentary opposition - Centrolew, who were accused of preparing a coup, sat on the bench of the accused.

6 X 1933 Celebrations of the 250th anniversary of the Battle of Vienna took place in Krakow, in which Marshal Józef Piłsudski took part. In Krakow Błonia, the largest in the history of Poland was the cavalry review, which was to demonstrate the strength and readiness of the Polish Army in the event of a war with Germany.

14 X 1933 Germany stepped out from the League of Nations.

27 X 1933 Premiere of the film "Spy in the Mask" directed by Mieczysław Krawicz.

3 X 1935 Italian troops attacked Ethiopia.

25 X 1935 Premiere of the film "Rhapsody of the Baltic" directed by Leonard Buczkowski.

4 X 1936 Premiere of the film "Faithful River" directed by Leonard Buczkowski.

30 X 1936 In Ferdinand Ruszczyc, painter, graphic designer, stage designer, one of the greatest creators of the Young Poland period, a great promoter of Vilnius in Europe, died in Bohdanów (former Nowogród Province).

31 X 1936 Ignacy Daszyński, socialist activist, prime minister of the Provisional Government in Lublin in November 1918, died in Bystra near Cieszyn; Deputy Speaker and Speaker of the Sejm during the Second Republic of Poland.

26 X 1937 Premiere of the film "Girls from Nowolipki" directed by Józef Lejtes.

26 X 1937 Józef Dowbor-Muśnicki died in Batorów near Poznań; general of the Russian army, after 1918, general of the Polish Army; organizer and commander of the 1st Polish Corps in Russia (1917-1918); during the Greater Poland Uprising commander-in-chief of the Wielkopolska army.

1 X 1938 German troops entered Czechoslovakia, occupying the so-called Sudecki Country.

5 X 1938 Faustyna Kowalska, a nun and a mystic, died in Kraków near Łagiewniki near Cracow; canonized in 2000 by Pope John Paul II.

5 X 1938 An experimental television program was broadcast for the first time in Poland from the Prudential skyscraper in Warsaw.

11 X 1938 Decree of the President of the Republic of Poland Ignacy Mościcki on the unification of Zaolzie with Poland

13 X 1938 Władysław Zygmunt Belina-Prażmowski, one of the founders of the Legionowa cavalry, a hero of the Polish-Bolshevik war, died in Venice; in the Second Polish Republic there was the president of Krakow and the voivode of Lwow.

24 X 1938 German demands for Poland

The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Third Reich, Joachim von Ribbentrop, presented German demands for Poland

German demands on Poland regarding the incorporation of the Free City of Gdańsk into the Reich, extraterritorial motorway and railway lines running through Poland, and Poland's accession to the Anti-Comintern Pact were repeated many times from October 24, 1938 (one month after the Munich conference). Instead, Hitler offered a guarantee of inviolability of Poland's borders and prolongation of the non-aggression pact by 25 years. The Polish ambassador in Berlin, Józef Lipski, rejected them on November 19.

Poland responded by proposing to exercise joint control over Gdańsk, which until now was formally controlled by the League of Nations. Beck

28 X 1938 The authorities of the Third Reich deported about 17 thousand to Poland. Jews who lived in Germany but had Polish citizenship. Most of them - around 9,500 - forced to cross the Polish border near Zbąszyń.

30 X 1938 A nationwide scare develops when Orson Welles broadcasts his War of the Worlds drama radio, which included fake news bulletins stating that Martian invasion had begun on earth.

did not want to agree to join Hitler's pact, because he feared that it would mean breaking the nonaggression pact with the Soviet Union. Subsequent conversations did not bring changes in positions. The breakthrough was not brought by the occupation of the Czech Republic and Moravia by the Third Reich, on March 21, 1939, after which the Germans repeated their demands.

Source: <https://dorzeczy.pl/28677/Jozef-Beck-odrzucil-zadania-Hitlera-Jedno-z-najwazniejszych-przemowien-w-historii-Polski.html>

1 X 1939 Wytyczno



Wytyczno: On the anniversary of the last battle with the soviets
- The Border Guard with its founding in 1991, embracing the service in the protection of the state border, became the heir to the tradition of Polish border formations - says Lieutenant. SG Dariusz

Sienicki, spokesman for the commandant of the Bug River Branch SG. - Among these formations, especially here in the east, the Border Protection Corps established in 1924 as a permanent protection of the eastern border occupies a special place. During his existence, the PEC, both in his daily service and attitude in September 1939, gave evidence of great devotion to the affairs of the Republic of Poland.

Source: <http://www.dziennikwschodni.pl/wlodawa/wytyczno-w-rocznice-ostatniej-bitwy-z-sowietami,n,1000187733.html>

2 X 1939 Capitulation of Fortified Region "Hel" - ending of fighting on the Coast.

5 X 1939 Last Battle of Kock.

1939 Campaign: near Kock, the last battle of the defensive war fought by the Independent Polesie Operational Group under the command of General Franciszek Kleeberg ended. The date is taken as the end of a regular defensive war against the aggression of the Third German Reich and the Soviet Union.

The last battle - Kock (battle of Kock 1939)

The Battle of Kock 1939 In October 2-5, 1939, the Independent Operational Group "Polesie" (commander Brigadier General F. Kleeberg, Chief of Staff Col. M. Łapicki) fought a battle with the German 13th Motorized Division in the Kock region (gen. P. Otto) and from 14 KZmot (gen. G. von Wietersheim).



Created 9 IX GO "Polesie" marched in the third decade of September to help Warsaw. Renamed to independent, she set out on 29 September from the area of Włodawa 50 DP on Parczew, 60 DP on Milanów,

coffee division. gen. Z. Podhorskiego from Wieprza to the region of Czemiernik, and Podlaska BK, to which the coffee division joined. KOP "Niewirków", insured the march of these columns. 30 IX 50 DP has reached the district of Cichostowa, Suchowola, 60 DP - forests of Milanowa, Podlaska BK - forests in the south-west. from Volyn, leading the reconnaissance to Radzyń Podlaski, coffee division. gen. Podhorskiego - forests in the south-west from Czemiernik. Despite the information about the capitulation of Warsaw received on November 3, General Kleeberg decided to continue his operation in the direction of Dęblin to take over the ammunition depots in Stawy and go to the Świętokrzyskie Mountains. 30 IX German 13 DZmot z 14 KZmot moved from Dęblin towards the east and in the evening of 1 X it reached the region of Łysobyka, Przytoczno, Stoczek and Charlejew. On 2 October, her guards were detained at Serokomla and rejected by part of the coffee brigade. Colonel. Plisowskiego, and under Kock by 179 pp 50 DP.

3 X Polish troops went off to attack: 50 DP hit from the starting base of Talczyn (180 and 178 pp) and Kock (179 pp) towards the west. to Stoczek; coffee brigade Colonel. Milewski from the Czarna-Horędy road towards the south to Poznań. As a result of the weak support of their own

artillery, the Polish attack broke down in the strong fire of German artillery. Gen. Kleeberg then ordered that 50 DP be shifted during the night on 4 X to the area of Adamów, Burzec, 60 DP went to the south. part of the forests to the north. from Wola Gułowska, coffee brigade. Colonel. Plisowski occupied the area of Czarna, Wola Gułowska, and the brigade of the cavalry, Colonel. Milewskiego -Turzystwo, Lipiny, Grabów Szlachecki with the task of insuring the group from the pd. and on the main road to Ryki.

Not M. 13 DZmot and 29 Dzmot cooperating with her (Gen. J. Lemelsen) were given the task of destroying Poland. grouping of troops in Wola Gułowska, Adamów and Krzywda. 13 DZMOT already in the afternoon 4 X came up under Adamów and on the left wing she hit some forces for new positions of the coffee brigade. Colonel. Plisowski in Wola Gułowska. In this place, abandoned after a fight by the Polish cavalry, the Germans created a strong resistance point in the area of the cemetery and monastery. Also on October 4, 29, DZmot walking from Nowe Miasto nad Pilicą went through Kozienice, Dęblin in the district of Żelechów and prepared for the 6th attack planned for 6th.

Gen. Kleeberg decided to go through the 5th X to offensive operations, that before the arrival of new German forces, he would break down 13th. Polish units received the task: 50 DP - to maintain Adamów and pd. outlets of forests between Adamów and Krzywda, coffee brigade. Colonel. Plisowskiego - keep the east forest edge Hordzieszek from Konorzatka to Gułowa, and 3 psk - crossroads in the area of Grabowa Szlachecki. 60 DP reinforced with coffee brigade. Colonel. Milewskiego impacted 184 pp on the cemetery and the monastery in Wola Gułowska, and 182 pp from Helenówka - on Helenów. 182 pp scored Helenów, while 184 pp only as a result of the re-strike, with the support of the 179 pp battalion, broke the resistance of the German grouping. Coffee brigade Colonel. Milewskiego with 1 baon 183 pp made a deep rally at the back of the opponent by the towns of Niedźwiedź, Budziska, and Charlejew. In the absence of ammunition and chances to continue the fight SGO laid down a weapon. The battle of Kock, fought by the SGO "Polesie", was completed in the Polish defensive war of 1939. Losses of the group: 250 fallen soldiers (including 66 officers and cadets).

Source: <http://www.1939.pl/bitwy/niemcy/bitwa-pod-kockiem/index.html>

5 X 1939, the Germans shot 38 defenders of Poczta Polska in Gdańsk

Simultaneously with the shelling of the Westerplatte facility from the battleship Schleswig-Holstein at 4.45. The Germans launched an attack on the building of Poczta Polska in Gdańsk at Heweliusz Square. The Polish Post Office No. 1 has been operating in the Free City of Gdańsk since 1922. About 100 people worked in it. On September 1, there were 43 employees from Gdańsk, 10 postal workers from Gdynia and Bydgoszcz, a railwayman and a house carer with his wife and daughter. The mail crew was commanded by lieutenant. rez. inż. Konrad Guderski, his deputy was the sub-minister Alfons Flisykowski, the building was also the director of the Postal and Telegraph District of the Republic of Poland in Gdańsk - Jan Michoń.

Polish assumed that there could be an assault and that is why the facility was equipped with weapons: three light machine guns, pistols and rifles, and hand grenades. It was assumed that the postalists would defend themselves for six hours in anticipation of the Army of Pomerania rescue. The attack was carried out by a special branch of the Gdańsk Order Police (Schutzpolizei) and SS sub units Wachsturmbann "E" and SS-Heimwehr Danzig supported by three armored cars and artillery. The troops commanded the commandant of the Gdansk Order Police Colonel Willi Bethke.

The Germans planned to break into the mail building from the National Labor Office neighboring the wall. The Polish repulsed the first attack carried out from the front, and thwarted the Germans getting through the broken holes in the walls. Despite the use of artillery, the second attack was also repulsed.

Around The 15th German commander interrupted the assault and called for the posters to surrender, giving the defenders two hours to capitulate. At that time, German sappers made a cut and set up an explosive charge against the wall of the building. At. 17, after the ultimatum expired, the load was detonated, German troops used the demolition of the wall and burst in. The defenders sought shelter in the cellars. The Germans downloaded the motor pumps, which gassed the cellars. Five postmen were probably burned in the evoked fire.

Defenders of mail, after 14 hours of fighting, they took at 19 decision on surrender. The director Jan Michoń, who came out of the building with a white flag in his hand, was shot, the same fate befell the head of the mail, Józef Wąsik.

Six defenders of mail fell during the fight, six seriously injured died in captivity. 38 German prisoners taken prisoner under the leadership of General F.G. Eberhardt, the head of the SS Heimwehr, sentenced to death by shooting - the sentence was executed on October 5.



Only four postmen managed to escape from the building and survive the war.

Photos: German SS soldiers from the SS-Heimwehr unit "Danzig" with an armored car Steyr ADGZ during an attack on the building of Poczta Polska in Gdańsk, 01/09/1939

/ East News

Mail defenders after surrender

Author: AS

Source: http://nowahistoria.interia.pl/kartka-z-kalendarza/news-1-wrzesnia-1939-r-obrona-poczty-polskiej-w-wolnym-miescie-gd,nId,1491922#utm_source=paste&utm_medium=paste&utm_campaign=chrome

8 X 1939 German occupation authorities set up the first ghetto in Piotrków Trybunalski.

8 X 1939 ORP "Orzeł", as the last unit of the Polish fleet, left the Baltic Sea, starting a cruise to Great Britain.

8 X 1939 In Berlin, Adolf Hitler signed a decree on the incorporation of Polish western and northern territories into the Third Reich.

9 X 1939 In the Podgórze near Lagów near the Holy Cross Mountains Maj. Henryk Dobrzański decided to stay with his branch in the territory of the country until the Allied spring offensive in the West - the beginning of the existence of the Separated Division of the Major Maj. "Hubal".

12 X 1939 Decree of Adolf Hitler on the establishment of the General Governorship.

13 X 1939 In Warsaw, the National Military Organization was created, a clandestine formation of the National Party.

15 X 1939 In the forest near the village of Bratian, the German branches of Selbstschutz (a German national minority) shot about 150 representatives of the Polish intellectual and political elite from the Lubawska region.

16 X 1939 The Polish Social Party was transformed into a conspiratorial organization "Freedom-Equality-Independence".

20 X 1939 The Nazi commissioner of the Reich in Warsaw, Helmut Otto, signed an announcement on the immediate confiscation of all radio cameras that had to be handed over until November 5.

21 X 1939 Soviets held “the People's Assembly” in the Polish territories seized by the Soviet Union

in the atmosphere of the NKVD terror and under the control.

Zbrodnie radzieckie w Polsce 1939-1945, przygotowanie radzieckiej agresji na Polskę, pakt Ribbentrop-Mołotow z 23 sierpnia 1939 i planowany podział terytorium państwa polskiego stanowiły zbrodnie przeciwko pokojowi.

Armia Czerwona przekroczyła granice Polski bez wypowiedzenia wojny 17 września 1939, mimo zawartego 1932 dwustronnego paktu o nieagresji, przedłużonego 1934 do końca 1945. ZSRR pogwałcił także umowy międzynarodowe: traktat ryski z 1921 o wytyczeniu granicy polsko-radzieckiej, protokół Litwinowa o wyrzeczeniu się wojny jako środka rozwiązywania sporów z 1929 i konwencję londyńską o definicji agresora z 1933. Wydane w dniu agresji orędzie Prezydenta RP I. Mościckiego określało jednoznacznie atak radziecki na Polskę jako pogwałcenie umów wzajemnych, międzynarodowych oraz zasad moralnych obowiązujących w stosunkach między narodami. Rządy Anglii i Francji złożyły w Moskwie noty protestacyjne, nie uznające argumentacji W.M. Mołotowa ani stanu faktycznego powstałego w wyniku agresji.

ZSRR nie poszanował umów międzynarodowych i dobrych obyczajów w stosunku do polskich służb dyplomatycznych zaskoczonych agresją. Aresztowano konsula RP w Kijowie R. Malinowskiego, szykanowano ambasadora W. Grzybowskiego i pracowników polskiej ambasady w Moskwie. Opuścili oni Rosję dopiero po stanowczym proteście członków korpusu dyplomatycznego państw zachodnich, w tym szczególnie ambasadora Niemiec.

W trakcie trwania kampanii Armia Czerwona dopuściła się licznych zabójstw i mordów, zarówno na jeńcach wojennych, jak i na ludności cywilnej. Rozstrzelano m.in. generała J.K. Olszynę-Wilczyńskiego wziętego do niewoli pod Sopoćkiniami w Puszczy Augustowskiej. Za stawianie zbrojnego oporu Armii Czerwonej dokonano zbiorowych egzekucji żołnierzy polskich w okolicach Wilna, w Rohatynie i Wólce Wytyckiej, jeńców wojennych maltretowano w Grodnie, Wołkowysku, Oszmianie, Mołodecznie, Nowogródku, Sarnach, Kosowie Polishkim i Tarnopolu. Dokonywano mordów na ludności cywilnej, nie oszczędzając kobiet i dzieci, np. w Rohatynie. Złamano umowę kapitulacyjną wobec obrońców Lwowa - zamiast przyrzeczonego swobodnego opuszczenia miasta i przemarszu do Rumunii lub na Węgry, żołnierze wraz z dowodzącym generałem W. Langnerem trafili do obozów jenieckich. Ogółem w czasie kampanii przeciwko Polsce Armia Czerwona wzięła do niewoli ok. 230 tys. żołnierzy Wojska Polskiego, funkcjonariuszy państwowych i policjantów. Po przekazaniu ok. 40 tys. jeńców Niemcom, zwolnieniach i ucieczkach, na początku listopada 1939 w radzieckich obozach jenieckich przebywało ok. 170 tys. osób. We wrześniu 1939 ZSRR nie był stroną konwencji genewskiej z 1929 o jeńcach wojennych i nie stosował jej ustaleń.

Wbrew powszechnie przyjętym zasadom żołnierze polscy wzięci do niewoli nie pozostali pod władzą Armii Czerwonej, lecz przekazano ich NKWD. W krótkim czasie stali się więźniami i trafili do obozów pracy rozrzuconych po całym ZSRR. Tylko ok. 20 tys. żołnierzy mogło kontynuować walkę w armii generała W. Andersa, utworzonej na podstawie umowy Sikorski-Majski z 30 lipca 1941. Około 150 tys. osób padło ofiarą eksterminacji w więzieniach śledczych, łagrach i obozach jenieckich. Bezprzykładnego mordu dokonano z polecenia najwyższych

władz radzieckich na jeńcach z Kozielska, Starobielska i Ostaszkowa, zamordowanych w Katyniu, Charkowie i Twerze.

Po podpisaniu 28 września 1939 niemiecko-radzieckiego traktatu pokojowego o granicach i przyjaźni, w obrębie ZSRR znalazł się obszar o powierzchni 200 tys. km², tj. 51,6% przedwojennej Polski, zamieszkanym przez ponad 13 mln obywateli, w tym 5,2 mln Polaków. Po przekazaniu w październiku 1939 okręgu Wilna Litwie przytoczone dane wyniosły odpowiednio: 193 tys. km², 50% terytorium, ok. 12,5 mln obywateli, w tym 4,7 mln Polaków. 22 października 1939 na terenach zagarniętych przez ZSRR przeprowadzono "wolne wybory" do Zgromadzeń Ludowych Zachodniej Ukrainy i Zachodniej Białorusi. Wybory poprzedzone aresztowaniami polskich przywódców politycznych, dokonane w warunkach terroru policyjnego, przy braku alternatywy (jedna lista wyborcza), zakończyły się zwycięstwem komunistów. W kilka dni później obydwie Zgromadzenia podjęły uchwały o przyłączeniu do ZSRR. 1 i 2 listopada 1939 Ukraina Zachodnia została formalnie włączona do Ukraińskiej SRR, a Białoruś Zachodnia do Białoruskiej SRR.

Since the entry of the Red Army into the lands of the Commonwealth, there have been mass arrests of Polish citizens belonging to the classes of police officers, priests, intelligentsia, officers and non-commissioned officers of the Polish Army. By the time of (1940) large deportations of the population, about 200,000 people were sent to Soviet prisons. people, mostly of Polish nationality.

Massive expulsions and displacements of the Polish population on the territories of the Soviet occupation in the years 1939-1945, which covered about 2 million people, were a huge crime. The decree of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR of 29 November 1939, by virtue of which citizens of the occupied areas of the Second Polish Republic were compulsorily granted Soviet citizenship, was violated by May 1940 and so-called passporting (issuing identity cards). Forced imposition of citizenship was aimed at sanctioning the appointment of approx. 210,000 young Polish to the Red Army. By order of the Soviet authorities, the Polish language was removed, the Polish cultural institutions and the Polish press were liquidated. Church property was confiscated, churches were turned into warehouses, cinemas or cultural centers spreading communist propaganda. The acquisition by the Soviet authorities of factories, banks and land estates, the unchanging exchange of the Polish zloty to the Russian ruble at the upper exchange limit of PLN 250 per person, and plunder of state and private property caused that the society living under Soviet occupation was in extreme poverty.

After the attack of A. Hitler on the USSR (22 June 1941), in the absence of evacuation, the NKVD murdered prisoners sentenced to high sentences, sick and unable to march. In the Lwów Brygidy and Zamarstynów, about 8,000 were murdered. prisoners, prison in: Kiev, Smolensk, Kharkov, Rivne, Berdyczów, Berezwech, and Minsk were similarly closed. In total, about 80,000 died from Soviet hands and from German bombings. Polish. (...)

Source:

https://zapytaj.onet.pl/encyklopedia/64591,...,zbrodnie_radzieckie_w_polsce,haslo.html

21 X 1939 Establishment in Warsaw of the Council of the Elder Jewish Community (Judenrat)

under the chairmanship of Ing. Adam Czerniakow

(the author uses the abbreviation "J." later in the article)

Judenrat (German, Jewish Council) - a general name used to describe the administration bodies of the Jewish community established by the Germans in the period before and during the Second World War; As a proper name, it occurs only in Central and Eastern Europe. Other names were used at the same time; for example, the Jewish council in the Lodz ghetto was called the Council of Elders (German: Altestenrat). J. did not have a homogeneous structure, the area of their activity was also different: the city, the larger administrative unit, the whole country (Germany, France, Belgium). After the creation of the ghetto, which concerned almost exclusively the Polish lands (compare the ghettos in the Holocaust period), J. served as separate, essentially formally non-contact city councils. In some towns - in Chełm, Przemyśl, Radomsko and others there were poviat Jewish councils; in Radom, a council was organized, subject to J. of this district; The headquarters of the Jewish Councils of Upper Silesia was active in Silesia. The first J. was established in central and western Poland at the turn of September and October 1939, on the basis of a phone call from the head of RSHA, Reinhard Heydrich, from September 21, 1939, sent to the commanders of the Operational Units of the Security Service and Security Police (Einsatzgruppen des Sicherheitsdienstes und der Sicherheitspolizei) Jewish question in the occupied territories. Heydrich ordered Jewish "elder councils" to be created in the existing religious communities, whose members were to come from influential personalities of local communities. The participation of prominent people in J., on the one hand, was to ensure efficient execution of orders, and on the other - to discredit them in the eyes of Jews. The first task of J. was to conduct a census in the area of operation and co-organize the process of transferring Jews from small towns to larger ones. The Council was held responsible for accurate and timely compliance with all regulations, both those issued and those that were yet to be issued. The system and functions of the councils were established by the order of Hans Frank of 18 November 1939, in power at GG. Under it, in towns with less than 10,000 inhabitants, Jewish communities chose councils of 12, in larger - 24 and more members; the council itself chose the chairman and his deputy; in practice, most often, Germany nominated the chairman who chose councilors himself. The elections had to be approved by the German authorities; their specific interventions in personnel matters were very rare. J. held power in various ways; decisions were taken collectively or individually (Lodz ghetto). German administration authorities ruled over them, and in larger cities - specially created offices (see the Warsaw Ghetto); direct orders also came from the SS and the Gestapo. The first tasks of J. included, among others, appointing people for forced labor, evacuating from flats and handing them over to Germans, paying fines, ransom and contributions, confiscation of valuables and care for resettlers. New J. functions appeared with the creation of closed districts. They consisted of participation in the organization of resettlements to the ghettos, then maintaining public order, population records, organizing production, preventing smuggling, distribution of food, coal and other goods, ensuring sanitary conditions, preventing epidemics, and organizing

social protection (see: Jewish Social Self-Help)), school education, but above all on the implementation of specific German ordinances. In the last period of the existence of the ghettos, J. was required to participate in the actions of transporting the population to extermination centers. To perform the statutory tasks, a clerical apparatus was created, counting - depending on the size of the ghetto - from several dozen to several thousand people, and its own police (the Jewish Post-Government Police); only a part of the employees received salaries, all - increased food allowances. It was widely believed that work for J. guarantees security; this certainly did not concern the councilors - (90% of them - being personally responsible for the behavior of the Jewish population - did not survive the action). The inhabitants of the ghettos referred to J. - in fact only the tools of the occupant policy, however closer and more visible than the German supervision - usually very reluctantly, raising allegations of improper social policy, corruption, rape and ruthless exploitation of the situation. In fact, J., whose existence was a phenomenon forced by the fact of occupation, had very little room for maneuver between the requirements of the occupant and the needs of the population. There were only four variants of action: 1. refusal of any cooperation, for which you could pay with your life; 2. cooperation with consent only for material requirements, without consent for life threatening activities - for which people were generally paid (cf. Janowski's camp in Lwow); 3. cooperation on the terms of reconciliation with the destruction of part of society, at the price of saving the rest (Lodz ghetto); 4. cooperation consisting in the resignation of community interests, only to save one's own life (Lodz ghetto). With time, it turned out that all these roads led to nowhere, all Jews were to be killed; their only sensible alternative solution was contact with underground organizations. Possible relations with the underground were hampered, among others by the fact that the majority of Jews did not like the idea of armed resistance, caused by the principle of collective responsibility used by the Germans and the fear of accelerating or causing the liquidation of the ghetto. Most of the councils opposed any activity against the occupant, which sometimes led to fighting the underground (Krakow, Upper Silesia) or competition for influence (Ponary, Warsaw ghetto, Jewish Combat Organization). In other places, the activity of the underground was tolerated, in some places the idea of resistance was supported, but only at the time of the final liquidation of the ghetto (the uprising in the Białystok ghetto). In Kovno and Minsk, the members of J. supported the underground without reservations, in Łachwa (Belarus) the chairman of the council was one of its leaders, in Diatłowo (Belarus) Jewish councilors formed partisan detachments, played in Tuczyn (Volyn) played a leading role in the local uprising. (See also: Barasz Efraim; "Biuletyn Ghattowe Chronicle"; Czerniaków Adam; Gens Jakub; "Kronika Getta Łódzkiego"; Merin Mojżesz; Parnas Józef; Trunk Izajasz)

Author: Paweł Szapiro

Source: <http://www.jhi.pl/psj/Judenrat>

23 X 1939 Bloody night in Inowroclaw

Sunday, October 22, 1939, was extraordinary for the prisoners of the Inowroclaw prison, due to the fact that no new detainee was brought on that day. Apparently the Germans rested or drank beer in restaurants and bars.

But the night from Sunday to Monday was one of the most tragic in Inowroclaw's history. That night, in the prison in Inowroclaw, two drunken Nazis killed innocently Polish in a savage manner. (...)

Źródło: <http://www.inowroclawfakty.pl/makabryczna-noc-z-22-23-x-1939r-cz%C4%99%C5%9B%C4%87-i/>

27 X 1939 In Warsaw's Gestapo Town Hall, the president of the capital Stefan Starzyński was arrested



Stefan Starzyński, photo: Reprodukja / Marek Skorupski / FORUM Agency
Stefan Starzyński was appointed a presidential mayor of Warsaw in 1934, although he organized the system of the capital, after the election of 1938 he did not obtain the required majority of councilors. He was, however, approved for the post of city president by the minister of internal affairs. During the September campaign, he did not evacuate from Warsaw and acted as a civilian

commissar at the Warsaw Defense Command. He did not agree to the offer to leave the capital by plane sent by Marshal Edward Rydz-Śmigły and organized to defend the city. Stefan Starzyński took part in talks with Germany on the conditions of Warsaw capitulation. He did not want to

escape the city and after the invasion of German troops he found himself on the hostage list. He co-founded the structures of underground administration and cooperated with the commandant of the Polish Victory Service, General Michał Karaszewicz-Tokarzewski.

He was arrested by the Gestapo in his office in the town hall and imprisoned first in the Central Detention Center in Warsaw and then transported to Pawiak. He stayed in prison until December 22 or 23, 1939, when he was deported to an unknown destination. Initially it was assumed that in December 1939 he was placed in Moabicie in Berlin, from where he was sent to the concentration camp in Dachau. He was to be executed in 1944, at the branch of the labor camp in Leipzig.

Source: <https://wycieczkinakresy.wordpress.com/2014/10/27/27-pazdziernika-1939-gestapo-wkroczylo-do-ratusza-i-aresztowalo-prezydenta-starzynskiego/>

30 X 1939 In Konstancin near Warsaw, Waław Gąsiorowski, novelist, social activist, president of the Veterans Association of the Polish Army in France died; author of the novel "Huragan", "1809", "Szwolężerowie gwardii" and "Księżna Łowicka".

30 X 1939 Order of the Reichsfuehrer SS Heinrich Himmler on resettlement to the General Governorship of the Polish and Jewish population from Polish territories incorporated into the Reich.

31 X 1939 Vyacheslav Molotov address: " Poland-bastard of the Treaty of Versailles

Addressing the delegates of the Fifth Extraordinary Session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Vyacheslav Molotov referred to the Polish wording about the "bastard of the Treaty of Versailles, which lived at the expense of non-Polish nationalities."

The Address of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR, Vyacheslav Molotov at the session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR (October 31, 1939, Moscow)

Comrades, Delegates!



Over the past two months, serious changes have occurred in the international context. This applies above all to the situation in Europe, as well as in countries far beyond Europe. Therefore, three main directions of decisive importance should be indicated. First of all, we should point to the changes that took place in relations between the USSR and Germany. Since the conclusion of the Soviet-German agreement on non-aggression on August 23,

1939, the abnormal relations that took place over a number of years between the USSR and Germany were put to an end. In contrast to the hostile previous relationship, which was stirred up by all European countries in all ways, came the approximation and improvement of

friendly relations between the USSR and Germany. Further improvement of these new friendly relations was reflected in the German-Soviet treaty of friendship and cooperation and the border between the USSR and Germany, signed on

September in Moscow. The sharp shift that took place between the USSR and Germany, the two largest countries in Europe, could not fail to affect the entire international situation. The events fully confirmed the assessment of the importance of the Soviet-German rapprochement, which was given at the last session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. Secondly, we should point out the fact of the military routing of Poland and the disintegration of the Polish state. The ruling Polish circles boasted tremendously with the "power" and "bravery" of their army. However, it turned out that a short blow against Poland, initially the German army and then the Soviet army, was enough to ensure that nothing remained of this devious bastard of the Versailles Treaty, which existed at the expense of the oppressed non-Polish nationalities. The "traditional" policy of continuous maneuvering and playing between Germany and the USSR proved to be of little value and completely went bankrupt. (...)

Source: Zmowa . IV rozbiór Polski. Wstęp i oprac. A. L. Szcześniak, Warszawa 1990, s. 181-197. <http://www.dws-xip.pl/Dane/molotow.html>
Zdjęcie: <https://nekropole.info/pl/Wiaczeslaw-Molotow>

2 X 1940, German governor Ludwig Fischer signed the "Order to establish a Jewish quarter in the city of Warsaw".

15 X 1940 Premiere of the film "Dictator" directed by Charlie Chaplin.

16 X 1940 Benjamin Davis becomes the first black General in the US Army.

26 X 1940 Olga Boznańska, one of the most respected Polish painters, an impressionist of Impressionism, an outstanding artist of the Young Poland period, died in Paris.

31 X 1940 Battle for Britain: In the course of three months of air combat over Great Britain and the English Channel, German air forces lost 1,333 aircraft and over 2,500 aircraft. aviators; The RAF lost 1087 aircraft and 544 pilots; 144 Polish pilots fighting in Polish fighter and bomber squadrons as well as in British units took part in the Battle - 29 of them died during fights; Polish airmen shot down 170 enemy aircraft.

1 X 1941, in Vilnius, Germany began an extermination operation lasting until December 1942, during which about 33.5 thousand were murdered. Jews.

6 X 1941 In the Kleck, Germans shot about 4,000. Jews.

10 X 1941 Premiere of the film "Heimkher" directed by Gustav Ucicky. For participating in this propaganda work of the Nazi cinema, the authorities of the Polish Underground State have sentenced several Polish actors to infamy or reprimand.

15 X 1941 The regulation of general governor Hans Frank prohibits Jews under penalty of death from leaving designated housing districts

26 X 1941 Marshal Edward Śmigły-Rydz escorted secretly to occupied Poland from Budapest; he lived in Warsaw. He died of a heart attack on December 2, 1941. He was buried in the Civil Cemetery in Powązki under the name of Adam Zawiszy.

29 X 1941 In Kaunas during the "Great Action" Germans murdered over 9,000. Jews.

1 X 1942 Father Antoni Rewera died in exhaustion from the exhausted Dachau concentration camp; professor of the Seminary in Sandomierz, pastor; beatified in 1999 by Pope John Paul II.

7 X 1942 Diversionary units of the Home Army carried out the "Wieniec" Action, whose aim was to supply the German army fighting on the Eastern Front. As a result of the action, tracks were destroyed on six lines around the Warsaw railway junction.

11 X 1942 From the ghetto in Lubartów, the Germans deported about 3 thousand to the extermination camps in Bełżec, Sobibór and Majdanek. Jews; from 300 to 500 people were shot at the local Jewish cemetery.

12 X 1942, in the German-occupied Warsaw, a dozen or so underground organizations established the Social Self-Defense Organization (SOS), operating in cooperation with the Civil Aviation Management.

13 X 1942 Beginning of deportation to the extermination camp in Treblinka 20 thousand Jews from the ghetto in Piotrków Trybunalski.

14 X 1942 Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN-B) formed;

The Ukrainian Insurgent Army was formed, an armed formation of the Banderan faction of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN-B); during the Second World War she fought against Germany and the USSR; from the spring of 1943, she carried out military operations against the Polish population of Volhynia, Polesie and Eastern Galicia, aiming at its On June 22, 1941, the Germans attacked the USSR. Very quickly, the German army occupied Lwow, which was the center of interest of Ukrainian chauvinists from the OUN Bandera. It seemed to them that they would find among the Germans allies - guardians who would help them in creating their own state - a nationalist, self-serving Ukraine. Thus, on June 30, 1941, they formed a nationalist government in Lwow under the leadership of Jarosław Stećko. That day, the so-called The bloody week of Lwow, when, by July 7, the Banderites murdered 3,000 citizens of the "always faithful" city - Polish and Jews. The armed arm of the Banderites was the Battalion Nachtigall (Nightingale) under the command of Roman Szuchewycz, pseud. "Taras Czuprynka", which also took part in the liquidation of Lwow professors organized by the Germans on 4, 12 and 26 July. At that time, the scholars of this measure died: Kazimierz Bartel, Roman Longchamps De Berier, Władysław Dobrzaniecki, Antoni Łomnicki, and Tadeusz Boy-Żeleński. The Germans decided that this demonstration of power from the chauvinists was inconvenient to them, the government and Bandera himself were arrested, and the Lwow region joined the General Government. From now on, the Banderites, at least formally, act independently from Germany.

In 1942, the decision was made to create their own branches. On October 14, 1942, the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA) was established. The

complete removal from these areas - according to Polish historians, the Ukrainian nationalists murdered around 100,000. Polish citizens of all nationalities: Polish, Ukrainian, Jewish.

commander of the UPA was Roman Szuchewycz "Taras Czuprynka", while the high positions were also performed by Mykola Łebed "Maksym Ruban" and Dmytro Kłaczkiwskij "Kły Sawur". In 1943, in the heads of chauvinists, the decision was made to carry out a physical extermination of Polish in Wołyń and in Eastern Lesser Poland in order to "cleanse" these areas of the Polish. One of the preserved orders issued "Kły Sawur". It was he who in June 1943 signed the secret directive of the territorial UPA- "Piwnicz" command concerning the execution of a great action to liquidate the Polish men's population aged between 16 and 60. This directive was fully implemented by UPA units, killing not only men but also women, children and old people regardless of age. On July 11, 1943, there was a coordinated attack on dozens of Polish towns, throughout July, at least 530 Polish villages and settlements. Under the slogan "Death Lachom", several thousand Polish died then. It is very difficult to determine exactly the number of murdered Polish. This is often the result of the sad fact that some villages were razed to the ground, and their inhabitants were murdered to the last man. Careful estimates supported by evidence, in the form of survivors' accounts, allow to determine Polish losses in Volhynia at around 60,000. murdered. In 1944 the choppers transferred the burden of their activities to the Lwow and Podolia Lands, more than Volhynia inhabited by Polish. Losses in Eastern Małopolska (in

the area of the following provinces: Lwow, Tarnopol and Stanisławów) are difficult to estimate due to the lack of an inventory of these crimes in a similar way as in the case of the crime in Volhynia. There are many indications, however, that these numbers are many times higher, which allows to determine, cautiously, the total number of murdered Polish in Volhynia and in Eastern Małopolska for about 200,000. people. The tragic symbol of the crimes of Ukrainian chauvinists is their unprecedented cruelty. Not only rifles were used, but knives, axes, nails, bodies were massacred, inflicted with the utmost torture, stripped alive from skin, torn bellies for women and children, etc., etc. Killed regardless of gender and age of victims, women and men, newborns and old people. The victims combined one criterion in the eyes of bandits - BYLI POLAKAMA. It was their fault that they were born to Polish. They did not commit any other crimes except for the "crime" of their Polish origin. The Polish defended themselves, but, being a minority, especially in Volhynia, they did not have much chance. There were branches of the Home Army and other underground organizations for defense, but the greatest role was played by Polish ad hoc, self-defense. History has passed self-defense in Przebraż, where 20,000 Polish have taken refuge. In 1944, the famous 27th Volyn Division of the Home Army led the fight against chauvinists. With the advent of the Soviet troops, the Polish began to enter, with the consent of the local AK command, to the so-called Istriebitielnych Battalions, which also largely contributed to saving the lives and property of thousands of Polish. The changes of the borders in 1945 caused that some UPA went to the Bieszczady Mountains, where it began to implement its criminal goals in the style known from Volhynia and Eastern Lesser Poland. The symbol of fighting in the Bieszczady Mountains is the death of General Świerczewski and the Action of Wisła. Operation Wisła was an operation that was to blow a decisive blow to the UPA network on Polish lands and liquidate the facilities for this organization by resettling the Ukrainian population to the western and northern territories of Poland, with

belongings and households and post-German farms of a much higher level than those left in the Bieszczady - both of these goals have been achieved, the beginning of the war has been wiped out. The Operational Group Wisła was commanded by General Stefan Mossor, one of the most talented pre-war officers. It was a justified operation and, for the sake of citizens' safety, it was necessary to carry out the operation. At the turn of the 1940s and 1950s, the UPA was finally liquidated both in Poland and in the USSR. It turns out, however, that the Ukrainian chauvinist epigones feel very good today, considering themselves as fighters for the freedom of Ukraine. This could only happen because the executioners were not punished, that the memory of the murdered was sacrificed on the altar of the fight against communism. This is especially dangerous for our future. Today in Western Ukraine, criminals appear as heroes. The examples shake their absolute pronunciation. Here is the memory of "Kila Savur" today in Ukraine in many environments worshiped. In the places where he was born and died, monuments were made. The Rówieńska Regional Council applied for the title of "Hero of Ukraine". In numerous publications, he is portrayed as a "flawless knight" who, in the struggle for the freedom of his homeland, gave back what he had the most precious - life. It is omitted that he is responsible for mass actions against the Polish civilian population. In Lwow there are at least SIX Stefan Bandera monuments. Roman Szuchewycz also has monuments. The countless streets of the towns of Western Ukraine bear the names of the "heroes" of the OUN - UPA: Bandera, Szuchewycz, Kłaczkiwski, Łebeda, Konowalca, Stachew and many others. There is talk of rehabilitation of UPA and SS Galizien. The political heirs of the OUN find their place in a democratic coalition. It all worries and makes us keep a cautious attitude so that a similar drama never happens again.

Source: <http://www.lwow.home.pl/semper/wolyn.html>

- 15 X 1942 The Piłsudczyńska underground organization of the Convention of Independence Organizations was established
- 19 X 1942 Cyril Ratajski, lawyer, pre-war president of Poznań died in Warsaw, during the German occupation of the Government Delegate for Poland (1940-1942).
- 23 X 1942 German ordinance on changing the borders of the Warsaw ghetto (reduction of the area). Until December 21, 1942, 75,000 Jews had to change their place of residence
- 25 X 1942, 1800 Lublin Jews were deported to the concentration camp at Majdanek.
- 27 X 1942 The beginning of the second deportation action in the Krakow ghetto. To the extermination camps in Belżec and Auschwitz, the Germans deported about 7,000 Jews.
- 29 X 1942 The Warsaw Ghetto: Elias Różański, executing the sentence of the Jewish Combat Organization, killed in an apartment at ul. Gęsiej in Warsaw, Jakub Lejkina, deputy commander of the Jewish Order Service in the ghetto, especially brutal during the deportations.
- 30 X 1942 The Buna sub-camp was built at the IG Farbenindustrie factory of synthetic rubber, renamed to Auschwitz III - Monowitz.
- 1 X 1943 World War II: American troops entered Naples.
- 7 X 1943 Eugeniusz Bodo, actor, singer, director, screenwriter, and film producer, died in the Soviet labor camp in Kotlas, in the Arkhangelsk region, 900 km north-east of Moscow, from hunger and exhaustion.
- 8 X 1943 The destroyer ORP "Orkan" sank in the North Atlantic hit by a German torpedo; 178 Polish seamen (and about 20 British) were killed, among them commander of the ship, cdr. compare Stanisław Hryniewicz.
- 11 X 1943 In Auschwitz, the Germans executed 54 prisoners; in the group of the executed were Polish, prominent military, social and political activists, among them Lt. Col. Juliusz Gilewicz, Major Kazimierz Gilewicz, Major Zygmunt Bończa-Bohdanowski, Lt. Col. Teofil Dziama, Jan Mosdorf, Cpt. Tadeusz Paolone-Lisowski and Lt. Col. Kazimierz Stamirowski.
- 12 X 1943 1st Infantry Division Tadeusz Kosciuszko started the fight for Lenino. Over half a thousand Polish soldiers died in fights, and almost 1,800 suffered wounds, which accounted for approx. 20%. the state of formation.

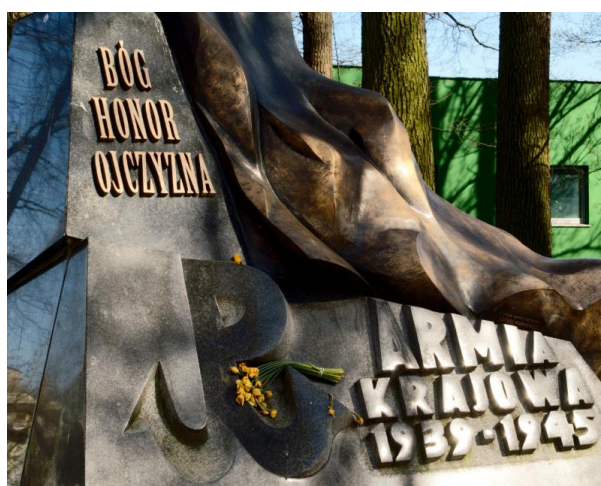
14 X 1943 A rebellion of prisoners broke out in the German extermination camp in Sobibór.

23 X 1943 In the ruins of the Warsaw ghetto, the Germans shot about 300 men brought from the Pawiak prison.

28 X 1943 God Honor Homeland

The motto of Honor and Fatherland was introduced to the banners of the Polish Army on the basis of the Act of the Polish Sejm of August 1, 1919 on the coat of arms and colors of the Republic of Poland. It was confirmed by the President of the Republic of Poland by the decree of December 13, 1927 on state emblems and colors, as well as signs, flags and seals, and the decree of November 24, 1937 with signs of the army and navy. However, in the Polish' minds there was another, more complete motto, known in Polish tradition and literature from the 16th century: God - Honor - Homeland. It was a wartime tragedy to bring her to Polish standards.

It happened in 1943. First, President Władysław Raczkiewicz changed the decree of 1937 on military and navy signs on October 15, 1943, and on October 28, 1943, by order No. 17, the commander-in-chief of arms, General Kazimierz Sosnkowski, introduced a new motto. The general justifies the change beautifully, and on the occasion informed the soldiers that it took place on his initiative.



In Soviet Poland, the change occurred only in 1955, but it was very meaningful. On the basis of the decree of 9 November 1955 on the signs of the Armed Forces, the Polish motto was replaced by a Soviet language monster from Stalin's constitution: For our Homeland, Poland, the People's Republic. A

soldier fighting for the Polish People's Republic, and not for Poland, could shoot Polish youth and Polish workers in 1956 and 1970 ... The more that honor was not required of him ...

The motto of the time of the war was reinstated only in 1993, on the basis of the Act of 19 February 1993 on the signs of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Poland.

Author: Piotr Szubarczyk, source: Free Poland

* * *

Supreme Commander

Order No. 17

At my request, the Government passed, and the President of the Republic of Poland, with his decree, approved the inscription "God, Honor and Fatherland" on the banners of the Armed Forces.

This slogan corresponds to the deepest content of our history and tradition. From the dawn of its history, the Polish Nation was faithful to the deep idea contained in these three eloquent words.

I know how the resounding call "God, Honor and Fatherland" arouses today especially among the ranks of the fighting.

This is evidenced by the banners of underground Poland, such as the one from Vilnius, for seven boundaries to brave pilots in England sent; this is evidenced by the voice of cadets, who in June last year from the so-called "Zegrze Ujazdowskiego" from Uzbekistan has reached us here; the same slogan proclaimed your soldiers' hearts when, on the first anniversary of the war in Scotland, on the new banner at the time, you placed the words "God, Honor and Fatherland" spontaneously.

For the eternal ideals, transmitted to us by history, we will fight until victory.

I believe that thanks to us, who would like to regain the Majesty of Poland, we should honor - God's fathers will bless us.

Supreme Commander

Sosnkowski

general of arms

London, October 28, 1943.

Source: <http://niezłomni.com/bog-honor-ojczyzna-skad-sie-wziela-slynnadewiza/>

2 X 1944 Fall of the Warsaw Uprising; in Ożarów, representatives of the Home Army AK Colonel Kazimierz Iranek-Osmecki "Jarecki" and Lt. Col. Zygmunt Dobrowolski "Zyndram" signed in the headquarters of the SS-Obergruppenfuehrer Erich von dem Bach an agreement to stop the war in Warsaw.

4 X 1944 Gen. Tadeusz Komorowski "Bór", before going to the German captivity, informed by radio the AK circles about the appointment of General Leopold Okulicki as his successor in the position of the Commander-in-Chief of the Home Army.

7 X 1944 The Independence Underground carried out a successful campaign to recapture political prisoners in Zamość and Rzeszów.

7 X 1944, the rebellion of Jews from the Sonderkommando, a branch that forced the Germans to work on removing the bodies of people murdered in gas chambers, broke out in the German Auschwitz camp; about 250 prisoners died in the fight, about 200 were captured and then executed; these events were the largest prisoners' uprisings in the history of the camp.

12 X 1944 The first mass defection in the LWP: the night of X 12 and 13 from the 31st Infantry Regiment of the 7th Infantry Division deserted 636 soldiers.

13 X 1944 Moscow British talks in Moscow

In Moscow, talks were held with the participation of Soviet authorities, British Prime Minister Winston Churchill, Prime Minister Stanisław Mikołajczyk and representatives of the Polish Committee of National Liberation.

Mikołajczyk's decision to return to Poland exacerbated emigration, especially of military milieus, which recognized his actions as a form of betrayal - told PAP prof. Andrzej Paczkowski from the Institute of Political Studies of the Polish Academy of Sciences.

Professor Andrzej Paczkowski: Mikołajczyk was also in conflict with military milieus, mainly generals - Władysław Anders and Kazimierz Sosnkowski, who represented a tough current in their relations with the USSR. Stalin's political line was becoming more and more clear. His goal was to create in Poland a subordinate government and confirm his rights to the Borderlands seized in September 1939. Nevertheless, Mikołajczyk still believed that negotiations were necessary, which was supported by Churchill and Roosevelt, for whom the USSR was the most important ally. And it was on their initiative that at the end of July 1944 Mikołajczyk went to Moscow to talk to Stalin. Both this and the next visit in October, after the fall of the Warsaw Uprising, ended in a fiasco. Mikołajczyk

proposed that the issue of the eastern border of Poland should finally be determined after the war as part of a peace conference and that he was ready to receive into his government a few people (communists) from the Polish National Committee for National Liberation.

Stalin rejected these postulates, demanding the establishment of a border based on the Curzon line. He believed that Mikołajczyk and a few representatives of the Polish government could be joined to the Polish Committee of National Liberation. In this situation Mikołajczyk decided that he had exhausted the possibility of acting as prime minister and resigned. His successor was a veteran of the Polish Socialist Party Tomasz Arciszewski, but SL did not enter the government coalition.

Source: <http://dzieje.pl/aktualnosci/prof-paczkowski-emigracja-traktowala-powrot-mikolajczyka-do-polski-jako-zdrade>

20 X 1944 World War II: American troops landed on the Leyte Island in central Philippines.

20 X 1944 World War II: Soviet troops together with Yugoslavians entered Belgrade.

21 X 1944 World War II: In Eastern Prussia in Nemmersdorf (now Majakowskoye in the Kaliningrad region), the Soviet army massacred civilians.

23 X 1944 In Leyte Bay in the Philippines, a multi-day naval battle began, one of the largest in history in which the American fleet broke Japan's maritime power; in this battle for the first time the US fleet attacked kamikaze - Japanese suicide pilots.

30 X 1944 Decree of the Polish National Liberation Committee "On the protection of the state", providing for high sentences for "enemies of the democratic system".

24 X 1945 The Charter of the United Nations entered into force; the beginning of the official activities of the United Nations.

16 X 1946 Nazi criminals were hanged in Nuremberg, sentenced to death by the International Military Tribunal: Hans Frank - general governor in occupied Poland; Wilhelm Frick - general SS and SA, protector of the Czech Republic and Moravia; Alfred Jodl - Chief of Staff in the Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht; Ernst Kaltenbrunner - head of the Reich Main Security Office; Wilhelm Keitel - Field Marshal of the Reich, head of the Wehrmacht Supreme Command; Joachim von Ribbentrop - Minister of Foreign Affairs; Alfred Rosenberg - NSDAP party ideologue, Reich Minister for Eastern Territories; Fritz Sauckel - general SS and SA, organizer of forced labor; Arthur Seyss-Inquart - Reich Commissioner in the Netherlands; Julius Streicher - publisher of "Der Stuermer", co-organizer of the extermination of Jews.

17 X 1946 Winston Churchill proclaims beginning the Cold War an iron curtain has swept across the continent (Europe)

Churchill delivers Iron Curtain speech

In one of the most famous orations of the Cold War period, former British Prime Minister Winston Churchill condemns the Soviet Union's policies in Europe and declares, "From Stettin in the Baltic to Trieste in the Adriatic, an iron curtain has descended across the continent." Churchill's speech is considered one of the opening volleys announcing the beginning of the Cold War.

Churchill, who had been defeated for re-election as prime minister in 1945, was invited to Westminster College in Fulton, Missouri where he gave this speech. President Harry S. Truman joined Churchill on the platform and listened intently to his speech. Churchill began by praising the United States, which he declared stood "at the pinnacle of world power." It soon became clear that a primary purpose of his talk was to argue for an even closer "special relationship" between the United States and Great Britain—the great powers of the "English-speaking world"—in organizing and policing the postwar world. In particular, he warned against the expansionistic policies of the Soviet Union. In addition to the "iron curtain" that had descended across Eastern Europe, Churchill spoke of "communist fifth columns" that were operating throughout western and

southern Europe. Drawing parallels with the disastrous appeasement of Hitler prior to World War II, Churchill advised that in dealing with the Soviets there was "nothing which they admire so much as strength, and there is nothing for which they have less respect than for military weakness."

Truman and many other U.S. officials warmly received the speech. Already they had decided that the Soviet Union was bent on expansion and only a tough stance would deter the Russians. Churchill's "iron curtain" phrase immediately entered the official vocabulary of the Cold War. U.S. officials were less enthusiastic about Churchill's call for a "special relationship" between the United States and Great Britain. While they viewed the English as valuable allies in the Cold War, they were also well aware that Britain's power was on the wane and had no intention of being used as pawns to help support the crumbling British empire. In the Soviet Union, Russian leader Joseph Stalin denounced the speech as "war mongering," and referred to Churchill's comments about the "English-speaking world" as imperialist "racism." The British, Americans, and Russians-allies against Hitler less than a year before the speech—were drawing the battle lines of the Cold War.

Source: <https://www.history.com/this-day-in-history/churchill-delivers-iron-curtain-speech>

22 X 1946 Stanisław Jasiukowicz, a member of the National League, an activist of the National Democracy, died in the prison in Butyrki, in 1920-1935 a deputy to the Sejm; during World War II, deputy Delegate of the Government for Poland (1943-1945); in March 1945 arrested by the NKVD and tried in Moscow in the trial of the leaders of the Polish Underground State, sentenced to five years in prison.

22 X 1946 Communist colonel Franciszek Niepokólczycki was arrested in Zabrze, since 1945 the president of the Main Board of the Association of Freedom and Independence; during World War II, an officer of the ZWZ-AK; from 1943, he was deputy commander of the AK Diversion Department.

28 X 1946, the court in Warsaw, for executing managerial functions in the NSZ and the Polish Organization, sentenced the death of Mirosław Ostromecki, Władysław Drybs and Maria Kobierzycka. All convicts were turned into sentences for life imprisonment.

10 X 1947 Stanisław Mikołajczyk's Memorandum to Józef Stalin and Ambassadors of the Big Three on the situation prevailing in Poland

Ladies and gentlemen, this is another year like an ordinary citizen can not reach the text of the memorandum.

10 X 1947 Memorandum of Stanisław Mikołajczyk to Józef Stalin and ambassadors of the Big Three on the situation prevailing in Poland

On October 21, 1947, Stanisław Mikołajczyk, in the face of the threat of arrest by the communist authorities, secretly left Poland and escaped to London.

Source: <http://ww.dzieje.pl/node/43941>

22 X 1948 Primate of Poland, Cardinal August Hlond died in Warsaw; from 1926, the Archbishop of Poznań and Gniezno.

1 X 1949 In Beijing, Mao Zedong proclaimed the creation of the People's Republic of China.

7 X 1949 The establishment of the German Democratic Republic (East Germany) was proclaimed.

7 X 1949 Tokyo Rose, the femme fatale of Japanese war broadcasts, is sentenced to ten years in prison. She would be paroled in 1956 and pardoned in 1977.

14 X 1949 Eleven leaders of the United States Communist party are convicted of advocating a violent insurrection and overthrow of the U.S. government. The Supreme Court would uphold the convictions on June 4, 1951.

5 X 1950 Before the District Military Court in Warsaw the trial of the Fourth Board of the Main Association of Freedom and Independence began. Seven death sentences were passed.

9 X 1950 Gen. Stanisław Szeptycki, commander of the Third Brigade of the Polish Legions, then commander of the Legions died in Korczyn. In the Polish Army, among others Chief of General Staff (1918-1919), commander of the Lithuanian-Belarusian Front during the Polish-Bolshevik war, from March 1920, commander of the 4th Army.

28 X 1950 Soviet law on the prohibition of foreign currency, gold, gold and platinum coins, and tougher penalties for certain foreign currency crimes in Soviet occupied Poland.

4 X 1952 The 19th Congress of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) began in Moscow. the name of the party was changed to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU).

15 X 1952, four aviation officers stood in front of the Supreme Military Court in Warsaw, three of whom fought during the Second World War in the Battle of Great Britain. Everyone was accused of conspiracy and espionage and sentenced to death.

26 X 1952 Elections to the Sejm were held, completely faked by the communist authorities,

all seats were won by the National Front, in which the United Polish Workers' Party (Communist group created in Moscow) had the majority of votes. The elections to the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic in 1952 were carried out at the time when the PZPR was an indivisible hegemon in the state, which was formed in accordance with the Stalinist model of power. In such circumstances, the vote could not of course meet any democratic standards. The bizarre principles of electoral law, typical for the Stalinist period of excess of propaganda content, the key role of the expanded machinery of coercion, became the basic components of the election spectacle, which together with the constitution adopted a few months earlier, a kind of culmination of processes that have been going on for several years. The multifaceted and total pressure of the state, however, could not completely eliminate the symptoms of civic rebellion revealed

during the campaign and elections not only in environments normally unwilling to communists, but even in the ranks of the authorities themselves (in the militia or in the army). The vast majority of cases of contestation, however, was not radical, but limited to picking up posters or painting hostile subtitles. Most of the public's actions passively took the next actions of the authorities passively, treating them as a necessary evil that no one has any influence on. The level of fear of repressions that threatened to be even a small sign of opposition or criticism of the state's actions was also significant. In this context, people who, despite the risk, decided to carry out anti-voter flyers, boycott the vote, or "only" use the booths in the polling stations deserve recognition. On the other hand, the

existence of environments receiving positive propaganda propaganda of the authorities (although they even knew that it distorted reality) and accepting the prevailing political order that guaranteed even free education at all levels and promotion opportunities, especially for people associated with the party, should be pointed out. For representatives of this group, the Sejm elections constituted the next stage of strengthening the achievements of socialism and stabilizing their own position. However, the rulers were not going to give up the possibility of preparing results and voter turnout, but it is difficult to say - even the likely scale - of this phenomenon. According to the previous voting in 1947, possible counterfeits were most probably carried out at the lowest level of individual peripheral committees (hence the exact, real election results are uncertain). On the central level, according to the virtually unverifiable accounts of Józef Światły, a special group of MBP was engaged in the elaboration of election data, led by Colonels Anatol Fejgin and Michał Taboryski, which was supposed to counterfeit protocols of district electoral commissions and then handed them over to Bierut's closest associates. The fact remains that the elections of 1952 were the only such elections in the history of post-war Poland between 1947 and 1989, both

12 X 1953 Primate Stefan Wyszyński, imprisoned by the communist authorities, was transported from Rywałd to Stoczek near Lidzbark Warmiński.

30 X 1953 The Cold War continues in earnest when President Dwight D. Eisenhower approves a top secret document stating that the U.S. nuclear arsenal must be expanded to combat the communist threat around the world.

18 X 1954 Gen. Mieczysław Norwid-Neugebauer, co-founder of the Polish Scouts, officer of the Polish Legions, General of the Polish Army, died in Toronto.

23 X 1954 Signed the so-called Paris Agreements; in accordance with their provisions, the occupation status of Germany, which gained sovereignty and was invited to NATO, was abolished; a Western European Union (WEU) was also created - a political and defense organization.

18 X 1956 Soviet leaders, against Władysław Gomułka taking power in Poland, demanded that Edward Ochab postpone the eighth plenum of the Central Committee of PZPR.

18 X 1956 On the night of X 18-19, the Soviet troops from Legnica and Borne-Sulinowo headed towards Warsaw.

19 X 1956 A Soviet delegation headed by Nikita Khrushchev came to Warsaw. The beginning of the session of the 8th Plenum of the Central Committee of the PZPR, which elected Władysław Gomułka for the position of First Secretary of the Central Committee of PZPR.

23 X 1956 The outbreak of the uprising in Budapest. The beginning of Soviet intervention in Hungary

On October 23, 1956, in Budapest, at the rally, as a sign of solidarity with



Poland, there were manifestations that gave rise to the revolution in

in terms of the scale and intensity of propaganda activities as well as various forms of authorities' pressure on the society (especially the actions of the coercive apparatus). Subsequent voting had a different character, which of course did not undermine the assumptions of the prevailing political system based on the hegemony of the PZPR. In January 1957, the Sejm was elected in October's thawed conditions and as if in response to the experience from four years ago; the distinguishing feature of the elections held at the time was primarily the new ordination and elements of a real election campaign, which was not controlled by the authorities. Voting in the following years was already taking place in less turbulent circumstances and under the full control of the rulers, but - in contrast to 1952 - without such aggressive agitation and with less pressure from the state.

Author: Robert Skobelski - Remembrance and Justice 2016; 28 (2): 451-484; Language: PL

Source:

<https://journals.indexcopernicus.com/search/article?articleId=1484210>

Hungary. It was bloodily suppressed by the Soviet army, which entered Budapest on November 4.

Three months after the death of Joseph Stalin, in June 1953, the First Secretary of the Hungarian Workers' Party (WPP) Matyas Rakosi resigned from the post of Hungarian Prime Minister at the request of the new Soviet authorities. The new head of the Hungarian government became the more pragmatic Imre Nagy. The retreat from Stalinist politics announced the reforms he had begun, which led to the democratization of public life. In April 1955, as a result of Rakosi's efforts, Nagy was dismissed and expelled from the WPP leadership. The prime minister was the Stalinist Andras Hegedues.

Some of the reforms introduced by Nagy were halted, but the restoration of Stalinism was no longer possible due to the loosening of control over society and admitting internal criticism in the WPP.

In July 1956, at the behest of Moscow, Rakosi resigned as First Secretary. The management of the shop was taken over by the successor appointed by Anastas Mikojan, Ernoe Geroe.

Meanwhile, in the Hungarian society, the aspirations for freedom have intensified. They were supported by reports from Poland, where after the Poznań events in June people hoped for liberalization of the regime.

On October 6, the ceremonial burial of Laszlo Rajek, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, executed in 1949 after the demonstration process and rehabilitated in 1954, took place. The funeral turned into a political demonstration with the participation of 200,000 people.

On October 16, in the city of Szeged, students reactivated the democratic communist student association banned by the regime, which students from other cities started to join. On October 20, they formulated a list of democratic demands.

On October 22, a large collection of students from various universities took place at the Polytechnic in Budapest. Participants passed 16 demands for the authorities. Demanded, among others the Soviet army immediately left the country, appointed a new government with Nagy as the prime minister, free elections and the introduction of a multi-party system. At the same time, students decided to join the rally of support for the Polish changes that the Hungarian Writers' Union called for the next day at the Józef Bem monument in Budapest.

On October 23, around 20,000 people gathered at the Bema monument. After reading the student's demands, the demonstrators crossed the riverbank to the other side of the Danube. In a short space of time, the crowd grew to over 200,000 people. Among the gathered were not only students, but also workers and representatives of other sections of society. The protest was peaceful. In a radio speech, Geroe condemned the demands of students and writers, describing their appearance as reactionary.

When the protesters marched into the radio building demanding a public announcement of 16 postulates, the officers of the secret political police force, AVH, used weapons against them, causing the first fatalities in their ranks. Demonstrators, who had previously obtained weapons from the barracks and taken soldiers who protected the building of the radio, began the siege of the building. This moment is considered the beginning of the uprising. Demonstrators also overthrew Stalin's monument standing on the Heroes' Square. At the news of these events, Geroe called on the Soviet military command to intervene.

On October 24 in the morning Soviet tanks entered Budapest, taking positions in front of the parliament, at bridges and major intersections. A state of emergency has been announced. Barricades have spontaneously formed in many parts of the city.

Imre Nagy took over the post of Prime Minister after Hegedues. In a radio speech, he called for abstention from violence and promised to resume reforms. In the meantime, armed demonstrators have mastered the building of the radio. On October 25, security forces opened fire to peaceful demonstrators in front of the parliament, killing or injuring 100 people. Geroe and Hegedues fled to the USSR. The first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish Workers' Party was Janos Kadar, who had previously been repressed by Rakosi, who was also the deputy prime minister in the Nagy government.

Armed clashes broke out across the country. Emerging committees were formed, armed militia spontaneously formed. Red stars and other symbols of previous power have disappeared from the streets.

On October 27, in a radio speech, Nagy accepted the revolution as "a broad democratic mass movement." He announced the formation of a national government composed of communists less compromised in Rakosi or persecuted times. The government disbanded AVH and canceled the one-party system.

On October 28, a truce with the Soviet army in Budapest was concluded, and two days later they withdrew to garrisons in the provinces.

In the last days of October the liquidated by the Communists: the Party of Small Farmers and the Social Democratic Party revived.

New political groups were also formed. Political prisoners were released.

On October 30, the WPP leadership approved the legality of the local revolutionary councils operating throughout the country. The management of state-owned enterprises has taken over workers' councils. In many cities - like Debrecen, Győr and Sopron - there were bloody incidents.³¹

October Nagy announced that talks were initiated on the withdrawal of Hungary from the Warsaw Pact. At the news, Soviet troops from Romania and Ukraine moved towards Hungary. Information on the planned intervention in an interview with the Hungarian prime minister, among others, USSR ambassador, Yuri Andropov. On November 3, the Hungarian delegation headed by defense minister Pal Maleter went to the headquarters of the Soviet headquarters near Budapest for negotiations on the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Hungary. The head of the KGB supervising the talks, Iwan Serov, ordered the arrest of Hungarians on November 4. Four Soviet troops have launched an attack on the capital of Hungary. Nagy and his colleagues took refuge in the embassy of Yugoslavia. The Soviet and AVH forces occupied the parliament. In Budapest, the organized defense finally expired at approx. 20. The last resistance center was the industrial district on the island of Csepel, where the clashes lasted until November 10. During the Soviet intervention in the village of Szolnok, a "Hungarian Workers' and Peasants Revolutionary Government" was formed, headed by Janos Kadar. On November 7 he and the government arrived in Budapest and took power. The number of killed in the fighting in Hungary is not exactly known. The secret report of the statistical office from 1957 says at least 2.7 thousand killed on the Hungarian side and ten times more wounded. This data does not include people who have been buried in parks and gardens. Estimates of the number of victims in the countryside are even more uncertain. In the case of losses on the Soviet side, the documents give the number of 669 killed, 51 missing and around 1.5 thousand wounded soldiers. Thousands of participants in the revolution were arrested and deported to the Soviet Union, 26 thousand people were brought to justice in Hungary - half of them were sentenced to imprisonment and 1.2 thousand executed. Over an open border with Austria, about 200,000 emigrated. In January 1957, the communist authorities in Hungary lost the first leaders of the revolution - József Dudas and Janos Szabo. In June of the following year Imre Nagy was also hanged for "counter-revolutionary activity". His rehabilitation and solemn funeral took place 31 years later.

Source: <https://wpolityce.pl/polityka/120697-55-rocznica-wybuchu-rewolucji-wegierskiej-w-budapeszcie-na-wieczu-na-znak-solidarnosci-z-polska>

24 X 1956 A rally with Władysław Gomułka took place in Warsaw on Plac Defilad. About 400,000 participated in it.

24 X 1956, the National Club of Progressive Catholic Intelligence was formed in Warsaw under the leadership of Jerzy Zawieyski.

28 X 1956 The communist authorities released the Primate of Poland, Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński

the interned man from September 1953, the Primate of Poland, Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński, who returned to Warsaw



Primate Wyszyński was a very courageous man, a man of spirit, a guide and a father for Poland immersed in communist captivity. After the leadership of Primate Wyszyński, the Catholic Church in the times of the Polish People's Republic was the only institution that could not be subordinated and did not succumb to the communist authorities. The words of Primate Wyszyński "Non possumus" passed into history, uttered in 1953, when the communist authorities explicitly began to interfere in the internal life of the Church and in the principles of planting church

posts. The regime, unable to silence the Primate of Poland, decided to intern him. Arrested on September 25, 1953, Cardinal Wyszyński was released only on October 28, 1956. In the "prison pen" - as he used to say - in Rywałd, Stoczek Warmiński and Prudnik Śląski and in Komancza he always felt free. From this sense of freedom and responsibility for the fate of the Motherland and Nation, the Great Novena was born before the celebration of the Millennium of the Baptism of Poland and the Jasna Góra Vows of the Polish Nation. After the events of 1956, the authorities, wanting to calm down the troubled Nation, released the Primate from captivity. The Primate of the Millennium had a special love for the Fatherland, which he summarized with the words: "I love the homeland more than my own heart. And whatever I do for the Church, I do for her." He instilled this love for God, the Holy Mother and Poland for his countrymen. He died on May 28, 1981 in Warsaw. His beatification process began on the initiative of the Holy Father John Paul II on May 29, 1989. Today, it seems, he is in the final phase and it is possible that a decree on the heroic virtues of Primate Wyszyński will be issued this year. Author: Mariusz Kamieniecki

Source: <http://www.naszdziennik.pl/wiara-kosciol-w-polsce/158859,kaplan-prymas-ojciec.html>

3 X 1957 Beginning of several-day manifestations in Warsaw caused by the closure of the "Po prostu" weekly by the communist authorities.

4 X 1957 The Soviet Union fired the first artificial satellite of the Earth - "Sputnik 1".

28 X 1958 The Patriarch of Venice Cardinal Angelo Giuseppe Roncalli was elected pope; he took the name of John XXIII.

15 X 1959 In Munich, the KGB agent killed Stepan Bandera, the leader of the Ukrainian nationalist movement; Bandera was the leader of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN), co-responsible, among others for crimes committed by the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA) on the Polish population in Volhynia and Eastern Galicia in 1943-1944.

16 X 1959 George Marshall, general, politician died in Washington; Chief of Staff of American Ground Forces (1939-1945); secretary of state (1947-1949), secretary of defense (1950-1951); in 1947 he presented a plan of economic aid for the destruction of World War II in Europe, whose political goal was to oppose communism; laureate of the Nobel Peace Prize (1953).

21 X 1959 The Guggenheim Museum, designed by Frank Lloyd Wright, was opened in New York.

6 X 1961 In Toruń, due to the closure of the Order of the Minor Seminary by the communist authorities, there were manifestations and clashes with the militia.

18 X 1961 In Turin, the European Social Charter was signed, defining the objectives of social policy and protecting basic social and economic rights.

1 X 1962 Three thousand troops quell riots, allowing James Meredith to enter the University of Mississippi as the first black student under guard by Federal marshals.

11 X 1962 Pope John XXIII opened the deliberations of the Second Vatican Council; within its framework, a great reform of the Catholic Church was made; among others opening it to dialogue with other religions and denominations, also changing the liturgy.

14 X 1962 The Cuban Missile Crises begins. In response to the Soviet Union building offensive missiles in Cuba, President John F. Kennedy orders a naval and air blockade of military equipment to the island. An agreement is eventually reached with Soviet Premier Khrushchev on the removal of the missiles, ending the potential conflict after thirty-eight days, in what many think was the closest the Cold War came to breaking into armed conflict.

27 X 1962 Cuban crisis: During the dramatic secret negotiations between Washington and Moscow, the Soviet rocket battery shot down an American U-2 spy plane in a reconnaissance mission over western Cuba. The pilot died. This day the western media called the "black Saturday". Governments throughout Europe and the world were preparing for the worst.

21 X 1963 In the village of Majdan Kozic Górnych in the Lublin region, Józef Franczak "Lalek", soldier of ZWZ-AK, WiN, the last partisan of the independence underground, was killed by ZOMO bullets.

5 X 1964 The communist authorities arrested Melchior Wańkowicz, signatory of "Letter 34", protesting against the cultural policy of the PRL; accused of transferring "materials that harm Poland" abroad and cooperation with Radio Free Europe, he was sentenced to three years in prison; he spent five weeks in detention, the authorities wanted the writer to ask for a pardon, when it did not happen, the sentence was suspended.

12 X 1964 The first process of the German death camp in Treblinka began in Duesseldorf; on the bench of the accused, he sat among Kurt Hubert Franz - deputy commander of the Franz Stangl camp.

20 X 1964 Herbert Hoover, politician of the Republican Party, secretary of trade (1921-1928) died in New York; US president in 1929-1933; during World War I and after its end he managed American charity for Europe; he organized, among others, transports of food, clothing and medicines to Poland.

4 X 1965, Paul VI was the first pope to give a speech at the New York headquarters of the United Nations.

15 X 1965 The first public burning of a draft card occurs in protest to the Vietnam War. It is coordinated by the anti-war group of students, National Coordinating Committee to End the War in Vietnam.

18 X 1965 Statue of priest Józef Poniatowski was transferred from Warsaw's Łazienek to the Namiestnikowski Palace at Krakowskie Przedmieście.

28 X 1965 Vatican Council II: The Nostra Aetate Declaration on the Relationship of the Catholic Church to Non-Christian Religions was proclaimed.

15 X 1966 The National Historic Preservation Act is made law. It expanded the National Register of Historic Places to include historic sites of regional, state, and local significance.

26 X 1966 The NATO Council decided to transfer the seat of the Alliance from Paris to Brussels; it happened after France left NATO's military structures.

2 X 1967 Thurgood Marshall is sworn into office as the first black Supreme Court Justice.

4 X 1967 Janusz Franciszek Radziwiłł, a landowner, Ordynat Ołycki, owner of Nieborów, died in Warsaw; conservative politician, economic activist; Member of the Sejm (1928-1935), senator (1935-1938); arrested in September 1939 by the Soviet authorities and imprisoned on Lubianka - released in December 1939; during the German occupation he stayed in Warsaw; in 1945 he was arrested again by the NKVD and deported to the Krasnogorsk camp; in 1947 he returned to Poland.

16 X 1967 NATO Headquarters was moved from Paris to Brussels.

11 X 1969 General Kazimierz Sosnkowski, Chief of Staff of the First Brigade of the Polish Legions, Minister of Military Affairs, died in Arudel, Canada; Chief Commandant of the ZWZ (1939-40) and Supreme Commander (1943-44).

12 X 1971 In New York the premiere of the musical "Jesus Christ Superstar" by Andrew Webber and Tim Rice was held.

17 X 1971 In the Vatican, Pope Paul VI beatified Father Maksymilian Kolbe.

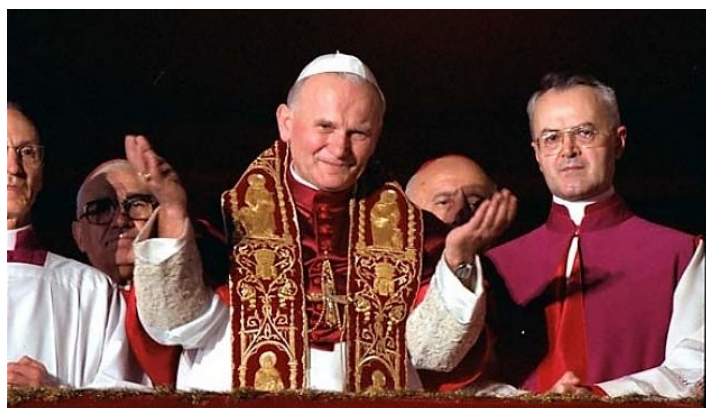
20 X 1972 Magdalena Samozwaniec, a writer and author of popular satirical novels and stories, died in Warsaw.

9 X 1975 An agreement between the Polish People's Republic and the FRG was signed in Warsaw, providing for the permission of the Polish People's Republic to emigrate to Germany of members of the German minority and the payment by Germany of compensation for Polish forced laborers from World War II.

18 X 1976 In Krakow, after the reconstruction, the Grunwald Monument was founded, founded in 1910 by Ignacy Paderewski, destroyed by the Germans during World War II.

16 X 1978 Pope John Paul II, Karol Wojtyła of Poland, is elected Pope at Vatican City.

In Rome, the Cardinal College elected the Metropolitan of Krakow Cardinal Karol Wojtyła as Pope of the Catholic Church. He took the name of John Paul II. He was beatified on May 1, 2011 and canonized on April 27, 2014.



Pope John Paul II was elected Pope by the conclave on October 16, 1978. The Pope sat on the Peter's See for over 26 years. His pontificate had a special impact on the fate of the

Pope, he visited Poland nine times. The last pilgrimage to our country in 2002, John Paul II devoted to God's Mercy, to which he entrusted his homeland.

John Paul II was a tireless defender of life from conception to natural death. In the "Evangelium Vitae" encyclical, the Pope wrote: "A conscious and voluntary decision to deprive an innocent human being of life is always a moral evil and can never be allowed either as a goal or as a means to a good end."

- "Honor father and mother," says the fourth commandment of God. But for children to be able to worship their parents, they must be considered and accepted as God's gift. Yes, every child is a gift of God. A gift is sometimes difficult to accept, but it is always a priceless gift. One must first change the attitude towards the conceived child. Even if it appeared unexpectedly - it is said "unexpectedly" - it is never an intruder or an

Church and the world. (...)

For more than a quarter of a century, John Paul II made 104 foreign trips, visiting 129 countries. In addition, he traveled 144 times around Italy. As

aggressor. He is a human person, therefore, he has the right not to let his parents spare him a gift of themselves, even if it would require a special dedication from them. The world would change into a nightmare if the spouses who were in material difficulties saw in their conceived child only the burden and threat to their stabilization; if, in turn, well-off spouses saw an unnecessary and costly addition to life in the child. It would mean that love no longer counts in human life - said John Paul II in homily during Mass. dismissed at the airport in Masłów in 1991

The Pope has repeatedly reminded us that man is created in the image of God, means he is capable of loving and accepting the gift of love. John

Paul II often appealed to the faithful not to be ashamed of their own faith and to emphasize its importance in the life of modern man.

- When I think about it now, I think that Karol Wojtyła's entire personal and priestly life was like preparation for this one and extremely difficult mission. He lived in difficult times for the Polish nation: first Nazi occupation, then communist regime - said in an anniversary interview for "L'Osservatore Romano" Cardinal Stanisław Dziwisz.

Source: <http://www.pch24.pl/34-lata-temu-karol-wojtyla-zostal-wybrany-na-stolice-piotrowa,6694,i.html#ixzz4vRL7ObDQ>

22 X 1978 Polish Homagium - In the Vatican there was the solemn inauguration of the pontificate of John Paul II.

9 X 1980 In London, General Bronisław Duch died, commander of the 1st Grenadier Division in France (1940) and the 3rd Carpathian Infantry Division (1943-1946)

10 X 1980 President Carter signs legislation establishing Boston African American National Historic Site, which includes the oldest black church in America and other historic sites of the Black Heritage Trail in Boston, Massachusetts.

18 X 1980 In Warsaw, representatives of the NZS Founding Committees passed the statute and elected the nationwide union authorities.

24 X 1980 The Warsaw Regional Court registered the NSZZ "Solidarność",

judge Zdzisław Kościelniak, however, added to the statute of the union a paragraph on the "leadership role of PZPR". Solidarity disagreed, announced a strike readiness on November 12 and appealed to the Supreme Court.



The signed Agreements did not explicitly resolve the principles of creating trade unions. That is why, initially, relationships were created only in a given workplace. On September 10, the industry structure of the science

workers' union emerged under the name - Independent Self-Governing Trade Union of Workers of Science, Technology and Education (NSZZ PNTiO). On September 17, representatives of 30 regions or cities and NSZZ PNTiO met in Gdańsk and accepted the offer of Jan Olszewski to create a single union with a regional structure. The name of the union was adopted from the name of the Solidarity strike bulletin issued for the first time at the Gdańsk Shipyard on August 23. The inscription Solidarność was designed by Jerzy Janiszewski, a graphic designer and poster designer, combining letters with the shape of a chain of people walking and supporting themselves with their arms.

24.X.80 The Provincial Court in Warsaw registered the NSZZ

"Solidarity", changing its statute (points were crossed out about the right to strike, and a point on the leading role of PZPR was added). The union announced a protest.

10.XI.80 The Supreme Court registered the NSZZ "Solidarność", with a regional structure.

Source: <http://snszszs.sggw.pl/historia.php?id=historia3>

On October 24 (1980), manipulators in the magistrate court in Sieraków arbitrarily introduced amendments to the statute, and then announced their readiness to ... register such a "kicked" document. The KKP met almost immediately and, in response to this provocation, it also announced readiness, only ... strike (on November 12). In the position published at the time, we read "NSZZ Solidarność continues its subdued activity in accordance with the unchanged Statute, so the union still does not make any political declarations according to its apolitical character, and any strike actions will be conducted in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Statute (...)"

On 9 November (1980) during the meeting of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, Andrzej Gwiazda managed to persuade most of its members to make a small compromise with the communists and to put a record of the party's leadership role in the annex to the Statute. Over. On November 10, the Supreme Court registered the statutes of NSZZ "Solidarność" and the great history of our organization has officially begun.

Author: Piotr Grażowski

Source: <http://www.solidarnosc.umk.pl/archiwum/kalendarium.php>

8 X 1982 Martial law: The Sejm in Warsaw adopted the law on the liquidation of NSZZ "Solidarność"

The Sejm adopted a law on trade unions and farmers' organizations, the essence of which was the liquidation of all union headquarters operating before December 13, 1981, including NSZZ "Solidarność".

Solidarity in the underground. On the thirteenth of December 1981 at six in the morning, during a radio speech, General Jaruzelski made public information about the introduction of martial law and the seizure of power by the Military Council of National Salvation.

The decree on the imposition of martial law suspended the activities of "Solidarity" and other trade unions operating in the PRL, while sanctioning the deprivation of civil rights. By virtue of the decree, all gatherings, dissemination of publications as well as strikes or protest actions were forbidden. Education in schools and colleges was

discontinued until January 3, 1982. Correspondence was censored, as well as a curfew between 22 and 6 am. Many workplaces were militarized, armed military patrols and armored vehicles circulated in the streets. The surprise and real danger, as well as the internment of "Solidarity" activists, prevented effective resistance throughout the country. In spite of this, strikes began in many workplaces, mines, steel mills, ports and shipyards, brutally pacified by military forces and the Volunteer Reserve of Militia. However, the success of the authorities proved to be a seeming success, because after the banning of Solidarity, conspiracy groups were formed with the intention of continuing union activities. At the same time, attempts were made to create a nationwide structure of the underground Solidarity. On April 22, 1982, as a result of agreements between the representatives of the Gdańsk, Lower Silesia, Mazovia and Lesser Poland regions, the Temporary Coordination Commission of NSZZ "Solidarność" was established. Her task was to coordinate the activities of the Union on a national scale. Informal leader of the TKK was Zbigniew Bujak. "The first program document of the TKK was the declaration on July 28, 1982 entitled Underground society. She emphasized the importance of independent culture, science, education, publishing, and the need for help for the repressed. She recommended a boycott of facade social and political life, she called for manifestations, anniversary celebrations and various protest actions "7.

The Union's underground structures were also created at the regional and factory level. At the same time, hundreds of independent press titles appeared in the country, representing not only Solidarity, but also those operating within the underground, groups or political organizations. On the twelfth of April 1982 in Warsaw for the first time a broadcast of the underground "Radio Solidarity" was broadcast.

Many social overtones manifesting attachment to the idea of "Solidarity" and the simultaneous hatred of martial law were born spontaneously. The ruthlessness of government action (during the celebrations of the anniversary of the August agreements in Lublin, the police shot at the crowd, as a result of which three people were killed and ten shot) paralyzedly acted on trade union leaders who in this situation began to avoid open speeches. When, on October 8, 1982, the puppet law passed a new law on trade unions, the legalizing unions existing before December 13, including NSZZ "Solidarność", demonstrations and protests were only spontaneous and were suppressed by the motorized departments of the Citizens' Militia.

The experiences of the first year of martial law were the basis for the preparation of the next declaration of the TKK, entitled Solidarity today. This document indicated ways of breaking the existing system of communist power. The basic level of resistance was to be a widespread boycott of the model of life imposed by the authorities, as well as the struggle of an economic nature and the development of independent social awareness and the development of a general strike.

Party authorities decided to officially suspend martial law on December 31, 1982. This decision resulted from the hope of stopping the PRL boycott in the international arena. The result of this was the release of the majority of interned activists. Eventually martial law was abolished on July 22, 1983, on the 39th anniversary of the adoption of the PKWN Manifesto. (...)

Author: Prepared by Magdalena Zabłocka

Editorial staff: Monika Śliwińska

Source: <http://teatrnn.pl/leksykon/artykuly/niezalezny-samorzadny-zwiazek-zawodowy-solidarnosc/>

10 X 1982 In Rome, Pope John Paul II canonized Father Maksymilian Kolbe.

11 X 1982 The start of a three-day demonstration of Solidarity. The clashes with ZOMO took place in Gdańsk, Nowa Huta and Wrocław.

23 X 1983 A terrorist truck bomb kills two hundred and forty-one United States peacekeeping troops in Lebanon at Beirut International Airport. A second bomb destroyed a French barracks two miles away, killing forty there.

25 X 1983 The United States invasion of Grenada occurs at the request of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States to depose the Marxist regime.

13 X 1984 The first attempt to murder Fr. Jerzy Popiełuszko, who was returning by car from Gdańsk from the church of St. Brygidy to Warsaw - in the vicinity of Olsztynek, officers of the Ministry of the Interior, future murderers of the priest, planned to cause an accident by throwing a stone in the windshield of a moving car.

19 X 1984 Communist regime in Poland kidnapping and murdered priest Jerzy Popiełuszko, priest of labor, chaplain of Solidarity

In the vicinity of the village of Górsk near Toruń, officers of the Fourth Department of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, dealing with the fight against the Catholic Church, abducted and then murdered priest Jerzy Popiełuszko, priest of labor, chaplain of Solidarity, organizer of the Mass for the homeland celebrated in the church of St. Stanisława Kostka in Żoliborz in Warsaw.



Father Jerzy, Alfons Popiełuszko, born on September 14, 1947 in the village of Okopy - a village located in the Białystok region, near Suchowola. Solidarity chaplain, priest of the health service, a Polish priest associated with the

workers' communities associated with the Solidarity movement, the Servant of God of the Catholic Church. In the homilies he proclaimed the right to live in freedom and justice, he protested against acts of lawlessness and violence. He became the target of harassment and provocation on the part of the Polish People's Republic authorities. According to the official version, October 19, 1984, he was kidnapped by Security Service officers (SB), who transported an immobilized and gagged priest in the trunk of Fiat 125p. A few minutes after midnight, they threw the bound and massacred corpses to the Vistula, on the dam near Włocławek. The funeral of the murdered priest took place on November 3,

1984, and became a nationwide manifestation of solidarity and the fight for freedom.

Source: <http://www.zaufaj.com/jerzy-popieluszko-.html>

24 X 1984 Pope John Paul II's appeal for the release of Father Jerzy Popiełuszko. The communist authorities informed that officers of the Security Service were detained on the kidnapping of the priest.

30 X 1984 Martyrdom of priest Jerzy Popiełuszko

TV announcement: the body of Father Jerzy Popiełuszko found in the Vistula near Włocławek, murdered by the officers of the Fourth Department of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, dealing with the fight against the Catholic Church.

Repeatedly persecuted by the communist "security police". October 19, 1984 kidnapped by Security Service officers during the return from Bydgoszcz, where he stayed at the invitation of the local pastoral work of the working people. The exact course of the kidnapping is not explained in a way that is beyond doubt. Ks. Jerzy was tortured and murdered - probably on the same day. The body was found in the Vistula current only on October 30 (1984). All this time for a happy rescue of Fr. Jerzy prayed all of Poland. The news about the priest's abduction and murder went around the world. His funeral on November 3, 1984 gathered as estimated from 600,000 to 800,000. people from all over the country. The grave of Jerzy Popiełuszko is located in the parish in which he served during his lifetime - at the church of Saint. Stanisława Kostka in Warsaw (it is also the Sanctuary of the Blessed Father Jerzy Popiełuszko). There are also: a bell, monument and museum (opened on October 16, 2004) dedicated to the memory of the blessed.

Beatification



The beatification process of priest George started with the decision of Cardinal Józef Glemp, the Archbishop of Warsaw, in 1996. On March 21, 2001, the files of the information process were handed over to the Congregation for the Causes of Saints. [1]

By the decision of Pope Benedict XVI, Jerzy Popiełuszko was counted among the blessed of the Catholic Church. The beatification took place on June 6, 2010 in Warsaw. The Holy Mass of Beatification was presided over by Archbishop Angelo Amato, prefect of the Congregation for the Causes of Saints, who read the beatification act on behalf of Pope Benedict XVI. Along with him, the beatification mass was concelebrated by about 100 cardinals, archbishops and bishops, and 1.6 thousand. Priests [2] [3].

Source:

http://www.centrumjp2.pl/wikijp2/index.php?title=Jerzy_Popie%C5%82uszko

10 X 1985 In Los Angeles, Orson Welles, American actor and director, creator of the movie "Citizen Kane" and the radio play "War of the Worlds", died according to the novel by Herbert G. Wells, which caused panic among American listeners.

18 X 1986 Gen. Wilhelm Orlik-Rueckemann, an officer of the Polish Legions, a member of the Polish Military Organization died in Ottawa; General WP; in the campaign of 1939, commander of the Border Protection Corps (KOP).

14 X 1987 Elżbieta Barszczewska, an actress, died in Warsaw, during the interwar period she performed, among others, in the films: "Leper", "Znachor", "Professor Wilczur", "Girls from Nowolipki" and "Granica"; after the war, she was associated with the Polish Theater in Warsaw.

11 X 1988 On rallies throughout the country, rallies were organized during which students demanded the registration of the Independent Students' Association (NZS).

31 X 1988, the Economic Committee of the Council of Ministers decided to liquidate the Gdańsk Shipyard.

3 X 1990 German Federation: German Democratic Republic joined the Federal Republic of Germany;

In Berlin, official ceremonies took place in front of the Reichstag building



The process of German reunification

Reunification of Germany has become only a matter of time, and for Germany a serious economic problem. For the

Bonn government, the so-called "wave" that has been growing since the mid-1970s Spautausiedler / people of German descent wanting to accept German citizenship /, created financial problems and a sharp rise in unemployment. Economic and political solutions were necessary.

8.XI.1989r. Kohl presented the provisional government program in the Bundestag: financial assistance to bridge the differences between the two parts of Germany, admission to the political scene alongside the SED / Socialist German Unity Party / other political parties, free elections. SED was a party formed from the Communist Party of Germany and the Social Democratic Party of Germany. This combination took place under the pressure of the Soviet occupational authorities and symbolized the pursuit

of the East German communists to represent the entire German nation.¹³ XII. 1989. The People's Chamber has appointed Hansa Modrowa Prime Minister / the last Communist Prime Minister of the GDR /. Until the free elections, Modrow proposed a common ground for negotiations. Kohl was very careful in formulating the unification program, precluding the automatic absorption of the GDR by Germany. He anticipated a gradual coalescence of the agendas of both countries, eg the network of railways, telephones, creating joint institutions, making changes in the GDR constitution, joint negotiations on partner rights and after free elections, creating federal structures that would connect the two states. November 9, 1989 Demolition of the Berlin Wall began. Thus, the shape of German unification remained open. The opposition adopted this plan with a few reservations. There was no clear position on the western Polish border. He also criticized the unilateral nature of Kohl's proposal, which did not take into account the opinion of the other party. From the GDR, too, there were voices in defense of its sovereignty, and that did not mean support for the SED reforming. As a result of the demonstration, the entire new party leadership with Krenz went down, and Honecker / secretary general of SED since 1971. and Mielki / szefa Stasi / responsible for Stasi's repressions, were excluded from the party. The SED was not trustworthy needed to create a new government.

In the autumn of 1989. in the GDR there was the New Forum, "Democracy now". The groups operating in this forum called for democratic transformations in the GDR and not for its dismantling. The bloc of the conservative parties CDU, CSU and the "Democratic Breakthrough" united in defense of the GDR. On December 7, 1989, at an "round table", an agreement was reached on the introduction of a draft new constitution and holding free elections whose date was set for May 1990. The first free elections were held on March 18, 1990. in which the conservative parties gained advantage. In March 1990. the social norms applicable to the currency and economic union were adopted. They spoke out against the constitution of Germany and for the elaboration of a new fundamental act for the GDR. It was also decided to open new joint negotiations, and Modrow in exchange for the promise of economic aid from Bonn ensured the irreversibility of reforms undertaken in the GDR. The reunification of Germany, however, depended more on international than internal relations. In February 1990. there were German-Soviet talks in Moscow in which Chancellor Kohl and min. make it happen. from Germany, Hans Dietrich Genscher. An initial consent was obtained from Gorbachev for the reunification of Germany and the conditions were agreed upon.

The final decision was taken by the conference of the great powers called "group 4 + 2" / USSR, USA, England, France + two German states / in February 1990. in Ottawa. Gorbachev agreed to the participation of entire Germany in NATO. Germany's partners in NATO and Poland were now awaiting the German guarantee on Oder and Neisse. 21.06.1990r. both parliaments: the Bundestag and the Eastern Volkskammer issued a homonymous statement in this case recognizing the inviolability of the Polish-German border.

August 31, 1990 both German states have signed the initial unification treaty.

September 12, 1990 representatives of the powers signed the treaty on the final settlement of the German question. Thus, all rights and obligations of the Allied powers towards Germany were abolished. It was tantamount to a peace treaty with Germany. After its signing, the united Germany gained

full sovereignty in internal and external matters. 13.09.1990r. in the agreement concluded between the USSR and Germany, it was agreed that the Soviet army would be withdrawn from the GDR until the end of 1994. The Germans were to pay Moscow 15 billion marks for the costs of this operation and build 36 thousand. housing in Russia for returning soldiers. Before Christmas, the Brandenburg Gate was opened on December 21, 1990. It was a symbolic union of two parts of Berlin. However, the festive mood did not last long. On January 15, the population stormed the Stasi headquarters in East Berlin. Stasi files became the bone of social discord. They contained 4 million files.

citizens of the GDR and 2 million from Germany. The currency reform looked like this: the brand was converted into a stack. 1: 1, current income of the population and savings in the amount of 2,000 marks per child, 4,000 per adult person and 6,000 for people of retirement age. Other conversions were to be made according to the 2: 1/2 exchange rate of the Wschodnie brand for one western brand /. The whole economy and social benefits had to be adjusted to the monetary union. The full unification of Germany took place on October 3, 1990, after the entry into force of the decisions taken on September 12. Both parliaments merged on October 4 in such a way that members of the People's Chamber / 144 people / joined the Bundestag as representatives of the five so-called Länder. The first meeting of the enlarged Bundestag took place symbolically in the Berlin Reichstag Building. After the unification of Germany it turned out that there was no one German patriotism. Both countries were after all different areas in economic, social and legal development. A difficult period of privatization and regulation of ownership relations has begun. On both sides of the German-German border, the difference in the living standards of both societies was too much emphasized. Today, a few years after reunification, there is dissatisfaction instead of effort, especially young people whose needs are not able to satisfy even a country like Germany. The euphoria of 1989/90 passed and the gradual satisfaction of the material needs of Eastern Germans does not eliminate their inferiority complex. They had to start learning to live so that they would not hurt in a well-organized western world. Many people from the GDR, only after the liquidation of this country, noticed that instead of the responsible positions they occupied in it, they only had a poor opportunity to earn. The psychological border between the Eastern and Western Länder still exists and maybe even more hermetic than it used to be. The realities of unification, being one of the most memorable facts in the history of 20th century Europe, were not as simple and unambiguous as it was from the words of the president of the united Germany, Weizsäcker: "In the act of free self-determination, we complete the work of unity and freedom." The unification of Germany overtook the union Europe, arousing admiration, but also a number of fears of the economic power of the Germans. This forces us to create a model of pan-European cooperation that will foster the rapprochement of all European countries .

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Picture: <https://warthunder.com/pl/news/566--pl>

- 6 X 1990 Henryk Vogelfänger, actor, lawyer, popular "Tońko" from the duo "Happy Lwów Wave", soldier of Armored Division of General Maczek, died in Warsaw after the war he was in exile.
- 14 X 1990 Leonard Bernstein, composer, pianist and conductor died in New York; author of the musical "West Side Story".
- 17 X 1990 The IMDb movie Internet Movie Database was launched.
- 3 X 1991 The governor of Arkansas, William Jefferson Clinton, announces his intention to seek the 1992 Democratic nomination for the Presidency of the United States.
- 8 X 1991, the Croatian Parliament decided to withdraw from the Yugoslav federation.
- 26 X 1991 An agreement was signed on the withdrawal of Russian troops from Poland until the end of 1993.
- 27 X 1991 The first fully democratic parliamentary elections following the Second World War took place in Poland. 29 groups joined the Sejm, the most seats were: Democratic Union 62, Democratic Left Alliance 60, Catholic Electoral Action 49, Polish People's Party 48, Polish Confederation of Independent States 46, Civic Center 44, Liberal Democratic Congress 37, People's Agreement 28 and NSZZ "Solidarity" 27. In the Senate elections, most places were won by UD-21, then NSZZ "S" 11, WAK 9, POC 9, PSL 7, KLD 6, PL 5, SLD 4 and KPN 4; the remaining 24 places fell to other groups. Attendance 43.2 percent
- 14 X 1992 On the order of the Russian President Boris Yeltsin, documents from the Kremlin archives were published and handed over to the responsibility for the Katyn crime of the USSR leaders: Józef Stalin and his comrades from the Politburo of the Central Committee of the WKP (b) - Lavrenty Beria, Vyacheslav Molotov, Kliment Voroshilov, Anastas Mikoyan, Mikhail Kalinin and Lazar Kaganovich.
- 28 X 1992 The last Polish combat units left the territory of Poland.
- 30 X 1992 Artur Eisenbach, a historian and expert on the history of the Jewish population in Poland, died in Tel Aviv; director of the Jewish Historical Institute in the years 1966-1968.
- 2 X 1993 Armed clashes in Moscow; supporters of the parliament attacked the building of the Ostankino TV station and occupied the Moscow mayor's office; President Boris Yeltsin directed the army against them, the leaders of the demonstrations were arrested.
- 29 X 1993 In Zakopane died Stanisław Maruszka, versatile skier, four-time participant in the Olympic Games, world runner-up in ski jumping in 1938; during the Second World War, the Tatra courier, arrested by the Gestapo in 1940, escaped from the prison at ul. Montelupich in Krakow and got to Hungary.
- 8 X 1994 The President of the United Nations Security Council states that Iraq must withdraw its troops from the Kuwait border and cooperate with weapons inspectors. Iraq had threatened in September to withdraw their cooperation with UNSCOM inspectors, and began a deployment of Iraqi troops near the Kuwaiti border. A United States reaction to this development during the months of September and X included the deployment of its military force to Kuwait. On X 15, Iraq began to withdraw its troops from the Kuwait region.
- 11 X 1996 Prof. Stanisław Tolpa, botanist, specialist in the field of peats.

23 X 1996 Shame Day in the Warsaw Parliament



Martial law was introduced in 1981, contrary to the then-current law - the Constitutional Tribunal and the Regional Court in Warsaw ruled this year. Also this year, General Wojciech Jaruzelski was excluded from the trial of the authors of martial law. This process is coming to an end. The IPN investigative division is currently conducting 74 inquiries regarding crimes committed during martial law by the people of power. A part of them was discontinued after the Supreme Court in 2010 declared communist crimes punishable by up to five years imprisonment. In March, the full-time TK, at the request of former Ombudsman Janusz Kochanowski (died in the Smolensk catastrophe), recognized the decrees of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic of December 12, 1981 on the introduction of martial law as incompatible with the constitution of the Polish People's Republic and the International Pact of Personal Rights and Political.

The Constitutional Tribunal confirmed what has been raised in the legal literature since the 1980s - that the State Council has broken the constitution of the PRL, because it had no right to issue decrees on martial law, because the session of the Sejm was then in place (it could issue decrees only between sessions of the Sejm). For this reason, the Constitutional Tribunal decided that they were issued by an unauthorized

entity. The Constitutional Tribunal added that the law in martial law was retroactive, contrary to the regulations.

Kochanowski's application. Although the decrees formally repealed in 2002, the Constitutional Tribunal decided that they should be examined because of the need to protect the constitutional freedoms and rights of citizens. When in 2008 Kochanowski directed the application to the Constitutional Tribunal, he said that the constitutionality of the decrees was never examined, which means that the aggrieved by the then authorities have difficult and sometimes closed ways of claiming their rights. The judgment of the Constitutional Tribunal meant that every convicted in martial law for a criminal act would be able to apply for the resumption of his case and for possible compensation (which until now was virtually impossible - for 20 years, those who acted for independence were granted compensation for 20 years). The courts will assess the validity of such requests depending on the circumstances of the case.

Compensation would be possible, for example, in a drastic violation of the court procedure or in the issuing of a high sentence that would not have been possible had it not been for the law of war.

SLD and PSL disagree with the Court. According to the President of the Constitutional Tribunal, Andrzej Rzepliński, it would be necessary to intervene by the legislator to compensate for the wrongs of people who, due to martial law, were deprived of the opportunity to earn a living and therefore have lower pensions today. The President of the Constitutional Tribunal also said that the issue of constitutional liability of the creators of martial law can not be resumed. In 1996, the Sejm, by the votes of the then SLD-PSL coalition, did not agree that Wojciech Jaruzelski, Czesław Kiszczak and other members of the Military Council of National Salvation would be answerable to the Tribunal of State.

Source: <https://www.tvn24.pl/wiadomosci-z-kraju,3/niekonstytucyjny-stan,193791.html>

2 X 1997 The European Union was initialed by the Treaty of Amsterdam.

17 X 1997 The new Constitution of the Republic of Poland entered into force.

29 X 1998 John Glenn, thirty-six years after becoming the first American astronaut to orbit the earth, becomes the oldest astronaut in space at seventy-seven years old. His role on the Space Shuttle Discovery flight tests the effect of space travel on aging.

1 X 1999 The Russian army entered Chechnya - the so-called the second Chechen war.

7 X 2001 In response to the tragedy of September 11, the United States military, with participation from its ally the United Kingdom, commence the first attack in the War on Terrorism on the Taliban and Al-Qaeda in Afghanistan. By November 12, the Taliban government leaves the capital, Kabul.

7 X 2001 In X U.S. begins military strikes in Afghanistan

26 X 2001 The US Congress passed the Patriot Act

which allows non-US citizens to be held without trial if they are recognized by the authorities as a threat to national security.

11 X 2002 The U.S. Congress passes the Joint Resolution to Authorize the Use of United States Armed Forces Against Iraq

7 X 2003 Arnold Schwarzenegger becomes Governor of California

16 X 2003 Wooden plaques with 21 demands from the Inter-Enterprise Strike Committee, which has been transformed into NSZZ "Solidarność", have been included in the UNESCO World Heritage List "Memory of the World".

28 X 2003 Mark Zuckerberg launches the first iteration of FaceBook called Facemash

29 X 2004 In Rome, the leaders of the EU countries signed the Constitutional Treaty.

24 X 2005 Civil Rights activist, Rosa Parks, dies.

26 X 2005 The War of Terror continues. With elections in Iraq to confirm a new constitution vying with internal terrorism amid the U.S. military presence on X 15, eleven days later a statement from the Iranian President, Mahmoud Ahmadinejad, calls for the destruction of Israel and condemns the peace process.

9 X 2006, North Korea carried out its first nuclear test; in the opinion of many international organizations, including NATO, North Korea has become a serious security challenge in the world.

9 X 2006 Marek Grechuta, a singer, poet and composer died in Krakow.

17 X 2006 The population of the United States reaches the milestone of three hundred million, taking only about forty years to gain one hundred million people since the two hundredth million person was added in 1967*. At the same time, a vibrant debate on immigration policy, particularly illegal immigration, ensues across the nation. *Some sources list that date at 1964.

3 X 2008 The United States Congress passes legislation, signed by President Bush, for a \$700 billion bailout, the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act, giving the Treasury Department authority to assist distressed Wall Street and banking businesses of the United States due to the housing, banking, and subprime mortgage crises caused by excessive greed and speculation among Wall Street firms. This economic distress, coupled with oil prices above \$140 per barrel during the summer, deepened the world economic crises that had been brewing all year. The bailout was supported by current President George W. Bush and both presidential candidates, Barack Obama and John McCain.

3 X 2008 President George Bush signs into law TARP the (Troubled Asset Relief Program) a \$700 billion bank bailout bill in October

24 X 2008 World markets and U.S. markets slide as economic recession looms on the horizon

11 X 2009 Pope Benedict XVI canonized Zygmunt Szczęsny Feliński, Archbishop of the Metropolitan of Warsaw, who protested against the tsarist repression after the outbreak of the January Uprising; as a result, he was sentenced to a 20-year exile to Jarosław on the Volga River.

31 X 2009 The economic recession continues to deepen as jobless claims climb above 10.0%, reaching 10.2% with October's monthly figures. This occurs despite efforts by the Obama administration to ramp up massive government spending pushed by the \$780 billion economic stimulus package passed earlier in the year.

19 X 2010 In Lodz, Ryszard Cyba burst into the PiS headquarters and shot Marek Rosiak - activist of the party and assistant of MEP Janusz Wojciechowski and injured Paweł Kowalski - assistant to MP Jarosław Jagiełło; for the crime Cyba was sentenced to life imprisonment.

6 X 2011 A hearing on the Katyn complaints was held at the European Court of Human Rights.

The Russian government argued that the Court had no "temporal jurisdiction" to deal with complaints about facts from 70 years ago. The Polish side replied that the Katyn crime as a war crime is not subject to a statute of limitations.

Ladies and gentlemen, we give below a sample of the publication, which is worth reading in its entirety.

(...) A. Judgment of the Chamber

119. The Chamber distinguished between two groups of complainants based on the proximity of family ties connecting them with the victims of the Katyn massacre.

She assumed that there was a "strong family bond" in the case of a widow and nine children born before 1940, so these people can be considered victims of an alleged violation of Art. 3 of the Convention. On the other hand, the suffering of the other five applicants born in 1940 or later, or further relatives of the victims, was not intense enough to fall under Art. 3 of the Convention.



164. Next, the Chamber analyzed the situation of the first group of applicants over various periods of time. During the Second World War they were in a state of uncertainty about the fate of their relatives; after the war, "they could still hope that at least some Polish prisoners survived either in distant Soviet camps or by escaping and hiding." Throughout the period of the socialist Poland controlled by the USSR, the applicants were "not allowed, for political reasons, to learn the truth about what it happened and they were forced to accept the distortion of historical facts by the Soviet and Polish communist authorities." Even after the public

recognition of the Katyn massacre by the Soviet and Russian authorities, the applicants had to "feel frustrated because of the evident lack of progress in the investigation".

165. In the period after the entry into force of the [Convention], the applicants were denied access to the investigation files and participated in the proceedings due to their foreign citizenship. The Chamber was particularly moved by "the apparent reluctance of the Russian authorities to recognize the reality of the Katyn massacre." Despite the admission that the relatives of the applicants were detained as prisoners in the NKVD camps, the Russian military courts systematically avoided any mention of their subsequent execution, citing the lack of evidence in this regard in the Katyn investigation files. The Chamber qualified this approach as "soulless disregard for the applicants' fears and deliberate obfuscation of the circumstances of the Katyn massacre."

Regarding the rehabilitation proceedings, the Chamber recognized that "the denial of mass murders, for which it is even worse, that the Polish prisoners have been sentenced to death as they should, after hearing allegations, he indicates not only a disgraceful but also human-free attitude to the applicants."

166. The Chamber admitted that the amount of time since the applicant had been separated from his relatives was significantly longer in this than in other cases, and that the applicants no longer suffered from a lack of knowledge about whether their family members they were still alive or not. Nevertheless, referring to the case law of the Human Rights Committee of the Nations Concerning Article 7 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights with analogous content, the Chamber recognized that State obligations pursuant to art. 3 may not be limited to recognition of the fact of death, but it also requires an explanation of the circumstances of death and the location of the graves. In the present case, the Russian authorities did not provide the applicants with any official information about the circumstances of the deaths of their relatives, nor did they make any serious attempts to find graves. The Chamber found a violation of art. 3 of the Convention. (...)

Source:

<http://msz.gov.pl/resource/158386e0-7bca-4412-a4ee-d7cad8a94900:JCR>

20 X 2011 Basque terrorist organization ETA, fighting for the independence of Baskonia, announced the end of over 40 years of armed struggle; since 1968, 858 people were killed in the attacks carried out by ETA.

20 X 2011 In the area of Syta, the former Libyan dictator Muammar Gaddafi, ruling the country for 42 years, was killed.

20 X 2012 Przemysław Gintrowski, a singer, composer, co-founder of the "Walls", an informal Solidarity hater, died in Warsaw.

29 X 2012 Hurricane Sandy, taking an unusual track up the East Coast and coming to landfall on the New Jersey coast near Atlantic City and Long Island coasts of New York creates significant damage to coastal towns as well as the boroughs of Manhattan and Staten Island, to the estimated cost of \$65.6 billion. The hurricane, at its peak a Category 2 storm, was the largest storm in recorded history by diameter at 1,100 miles.

1 X 2013 In Baltimore, Tom Clancy died, the author of spy novels and political thrillers; he was famous for his book "Hunting for the Red October".

1 X 2013 The Affordable Care Act, Obamacare, begins registering people for the expanded federal government health insurance program despite a variety of waivers and problems in implementing the cumbersome rules and regulations of the program. Various states have decided to allow the federal government to run the exchanges for them, while some states and the District of Columbia set up their own exchanges to sell the policies.

21 X 2013 The European Court of Human Rights in Strasbourg decided that Russia did not commit inhuman and degrading treatment of relatives of the victims



On October 21, 2013, the European Court of Human Rights in Strasbourg recognized the Katyn massacre and that **Russia did not commit inhuman or degrading treatment of relatives of the victims**

FOR THESE REASONS. THE COURT

1. Unanimously acknowledges that Mr Piotr Malewicz and Mr Kazimierz Raczyński

they may appear in the case, respectively, of the deceased Krzysztof Jan Malewicz and the late Halina Michalska;

2. Holds, by thirteen votes to four, that the Court does not has the authority to hear a complaint lodged on the basis of art.

The European Court of Human Rights in Strasbourg decided that it could not assess the Russian investigation into the Katyn massacre and that Russia did not commit inhuman and degrading treatment of relatives of the victims. The decisive argument for the referees was too distant.

2 Convention;

3. Recognizes, by the ratio of twelve votes to five, that it did not occur violation of art. 3 of the Convention;

4. It acknowledges unanimously that the respondent State did not fulfill its obligations

resulting from art. 38 of the Convention;

5. Waves, by twelve votes to five, the applicants' claim for just satisfaction.

Done in English and French and announced publicly at the Human Rights Building in Strasbourg, on October 2013.

Erik Fribergh Josep Casadevall

Chancellor President

EUROPEAN COURT, HUMAN RIGHTS, GREAT CHAMBER

CASE OF JANOWIEC AND OTHERS p. RUSSIA

(Complaints no. 55508/07 and 29520/09)

JUDGMENT

/ translation1 / STRASBURG

October 21, 2013

This judgment is final but may be subject to editorial revision

Source: <http://msz.gov.pl/resource/158386e0-7bca-4412-a4ee-d7cad8a94900:JCR>

28 X 2014 In Warsaw, the presidents of Poland and Israel opened the main exhibition at the Museum of the History of Polish Jews; the exhibition consists of eight galleries that present 1000 years of the history of Polish Jews.

25 X 2015 The Law and Justice won the parliamentary elections

winning 235 seats of Deputies and 61 Senate, which allowed for independent governments. PKW said that in the Sejm elections PiS received 37.58%, PO - 24.09%, Kukiz'15 - 8.81%, and Modern - 7.60%. and PSL - 5.13 percent. The turnout in the elections to the Sejm was 50.92%; to the Senate - 50.91 per cent

14 X Every year Teacher's Day

October 14 is the National Teacher's Day- a celebration of teachers, educators and educators. It is celebrated on the anniversary of the founding in 1773 of the National Education Commission - the first in Europe of the Ministry of Education - which dealt with reforming education in Poland. (...) The reform covered curricula to which elements of the natural sciences, history and geography of Poland were introduced, mother tongue tuition, civic education. (...)

The commission established the Society for Elementary Books, which dealt with the preparation of textbooks. They were ordered by eminent Polish scholars and the best foreign studies were translated. The Commission also regulated the legal bases of the teaching profession and created the first schools educating pedagogues.

The academies: Krakow and Vilnius were also reorganized. The Jagiellonian University in Krakow, renamed the Crown School (!), Has become a modern university. University of Vilnius won high rank. Changed to the Main School of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania, it became an important center of natural sciences and astronomy. The Commission also intended to establish the Royal University in Warsaw - its nucleus

was the School of Anatomy and Surgery established in 1789. The end of the National Education Commission's activities resulted in the loss of Poland's independence, but many of the solutions introduced by her continued.

The National Teacher's Day was introduced in 1982, in place of the Teacher's Day which had been celebrated earlier.

Article 74 of the Teachers Charter Act states: "On the anniversary of the



establishment of the National Education Commission, the National Teacher's Day will be celebrated on October 14.

Every day this is considered a feast for all education workers and is free of class."

Source:

<https://gosc.pl/doc/4246510.Dzisiaj-Dzien-Edukacji-Narodowej>

25 X Every year Day of the General Staff

On October 25, 1918 in Warsaw, the Regency Council of the Kingdom of Poland established the office of the Chief of Staff of the Polish Army, which on October 28 took General Lieutenant Tadeusz Rozwadowski. To commemorate this act of the Regency Council, October 25 is celebrated as the celebration of the General Staff of the Polish Army.



Anniversary of the revival of the General Staff of the Polish Army
download pdf print reduce the font primary size enlarge the font - Here is the source of thoughts and will to shape the army. The essence of the General Staff of the Polish Army is to anticipate, analyze and shape the strategic thought, including the recognition of the security environment of Poland - said Antoni Macierewicz, the Minister of National Defense, during the anniversary of the renaissance of the General Staff of the Polish Army. Anniversary of the revival of the General Staff of the Polish Army - photoFig. mjr R.Siemaszko / COMON

An anniversary ceremony, attended by Antoni Macierewicz, the Minister of National Defense, took place on Wednesday in the courtyard of the General Staff of the Polish Army. Also attended were parliamentarians, representatives of the military diplomatic corps, commanders of the Polish Army, pastors, veterans and veterans.

- With this celebration, we are essentially starting the Polish army to commemorate the century of Poland regaining its independence. It's good

that it happened. It is good that we are aware that at the source of Polish independence there was an armed act, that without an armed action, a Polish buffer state could be established (...) but that independent Poland would not exist. This great generation (...), the greatest generation. A generation that was able to rebuild an independent state. We know the history of Poland We know that the General Staff appointed by the Regency Council had a symbolic value. We know how much Haller's army has made a huge contribution to the formation of (...) independence (...). The Polish Army at the time made up officers coming from different directions and from different circumstances. What transformed officers and soldiers (...) into a uniform army of heroism, - the head of the Defense Ministry Antoni Macierewicz said at the 99th anniversary of the establishment of the General Staff of the Polish Army.

The Minister noted that an army is currently being created that will be able to provide security for Polish. The head of the Defense Ministry stressed that the role of the General Staff in the near future will be even more important.

- I am convinced that today's composition of the General Staff of the Polish Army is people who are able to meet the highest challenges. We are rebuilding the Polish army, but above all, we are starting with the reconstruction of the General Staff of the Polish Army. Here is the source of thoughts and will to shape the army. The essence of the General Staff of the Polish Army is to anticipate, analyze and shape strategic thought, including the recognition of the security environment of Poland - said the head of the Defense Ministry. - I hope that we will soon finish the process of shaping the new command and control system. He is indispensable if the army is to be effectively commanded. He is indispensable if this effort

of privates, non-commissioned officers, officers and all who make up the Polish army is to be effectively implemented - he stressed.

During the occasional speech, the chief of the General Staff of the Polish Army, Lieutenant General Leszek Surawski, stressed that in his nearly 100-year history - the General Staff of the Polish Army has always remained a state-owned entity. The significance and importance of the challenges or issues being considered concerned defense and the Polish *raison d'état* (...).

- We symbolically begin - as the first institution in the Commonwealth - the hundredth year of reborn, Polish statehood. It is worth reminding that from October 25, 1918, the General Staff organized the Polish Army, still on the eve of proclaiming the independence of our Homeland - emphasized the head of the Polish Army.

Addressing the staff and employees of General Bronisław Surawski, he stressed that for the first time as the head of the General Staff of the Polish

Army, he had the opportunity to thank the Jubilee for their difficult, demanding but important service and work.

After the speech of the head of the SGWP, Minister Antoni Macierewicz, assisted by General Leszek Surawski, handed ministerial medals to the distinguished soldiers and employees.

A special distinction - the Pro Patria medal - for merits in cultivating the memory of the fight for independence of the Republic of Poland, from the hands of the head of the Office for Veterans and Victims of Jan J. Kasprzyk, the head of the General Staff of the Polish Army, General Leszek Surawski.

The ceremony ended with the singing of the "Polish National Song of Representation" and the parade of subunits.

Source: <http://www.mon.gov.pl/aktualnosci/arttykul/najnowsze/rocznica-odrodzenia-sztabu-generalnego-wp-92017-10-25/>

COMMEMORATIONS OF AMERICAN POLONIA SAINTS, KNIGHTS & SHRINES

Main source of information for this section comes from: <https://brewiarz.pl> and <https://catholicsaints.info>

1 X St. Teresa of the Child Jesus, virgin and doctor of the Church

Saint Teresa of the Infant Jesus, also known as Little Tereska (to distinguish it from Saint Teresa of Avila, known as Great) or Teresa of Lisieux, was born in Alençon (Normandy) on the night of January 2-3, 1873 as the ninth child of Ludwik and Sophia. When she was 4, her mother died. Father was raising the girls. Teresa, after the death of her mother, took the Virgin Mary as her mother. In the same year (1877) my father moved with his five daughters to Lisieux. In the years 1881-1886, Teresa visited the Benedictine Sisters in Lisieux, which also had a boarding school for girls in their abbey.

On March 25, 1883, ten-year-old Teresa suffered from a serious illness that lasted until May 13. As she confessed, she miraculously healed her Mother of God. In 1884, Teresa accepted the first Holy Communion. From that time on, every Holy Communion, she repeated with joy: "I do not live anymore, but Jesus lives in me." In the same year she received the confirmation sacrament.



She was severely scrupulous for over a year. As she confessed, she owed her cure for this spiritual illness to her three sisters and brother who died in the infancy years. In her diary she wrote that during Christmas Eve she had experienced "total conversion" on Christmas night. She decided to completely forget about herself and give herself to Jesus and the cause of the salvation of souls. She began to feel bitterness and disgust for pleasure and earthly pleasures. She was overcome by longing for prayer, conversation with God. From that time on, her great path to holiness began. She was only 13 years

old.

A year later, a loud bandit was sentenced to death, which was the terror of the whole area, Pranzini. Teresa found out from the newspapers that a criminal or thought should be reconciled with God. She decided to get his soul for Jesus. She began to pray for his conversion. She also offered

special penances and mortifications. She cried, "I am sure God, that you will forgive this poor man (...) Here is my first sinner, and for my child, let him show some sign of repentance." The time for the execution has come, but the thug even rejected the priest. And yet to everyone's surprise, when he had to put his head under the guillotine, he suddenly turned to the priest, asked for a cross and began kissing him. At the news Teresa cried out happily: "This is my first son!"

When Teresa was 15 years old, she knocked at the Carmel gate, asking for admission. However, the supervisor, seeing a frail and very young girl, did not accept Teresa, fearing that she would not survive such difficult and harsh living conditions. Teresa, however, did not give up; she went to the local bishop for help. This, however, was covered by church law, which does not allow the convent to enter such a young age. In this situation, the girl persuaded her father to go to Rome with her. Leo XIII celebrated the golden jubilee of his priesthood (1887). Teresa dropped to her knees and cried out, "Holy Father, let me join Carmel at the age of fifteen to celebrate Your jubilee." However, the Pope did not want to make an exception. Teresa wanted to explain, but the papal guard removed her by force,

Teresa's dream came true only after a year. She was accepted first as a postulant, then a novice. Immediately at the entrance to the monastery, she made the decision: "I want to be a saint." In January 1889, her cells took off and she received the name: Teresa of Baby Jesus and the Holy Face. Her second decision was: "I came here to save souls and, above all, to pray for priests." In 1890 she made a solemn profession. Two years later, his father visited Teresa for the last time. He had already suffered a mental disorder, but he recognized his daughter and said good-bye to her in heaven. The superior learned about the extraordinary virtues of the younger sister, since only three years after her marriage she appointed her as a novice champion. This obligation was fulfilled by Teresa to death, In spiritual life, her spiritual maturity surprised her. She tried to perfectly fulfill all, even the smallest duties. She called this path to perfection "the small path of God's childhood." Seeing that God's love is forgotten, she gave herself to God as a sacrifice for the salvation of the world. She described her experiences and sufferings in the book *The History of the Soul*.

Saint Teresa of Lisieux Before she died of a deadly disease, Teresa was treated harshly by her superior, who thought that the girl had recklessly and frivolously entered Carmel. Her constant smile was a light treatment of her profession. Also, the nun, whom she took care of because of her age and disability, could not say thank you, but she often broke it and multiplied her demands. Teresa was happy with these crosses, because she saw in them a beautiful gift that she can give to God.

A year before her death, the first symptoms of far-advanced tuberculosis appeared in Teresa: high fever, weakness, loss of appetite, and even hemorrhage. The first hemorrhage alerted the monastery on the night of Holy Thursday to Good Friday. Nevertheless, Sister Teresa continued to fulfill all her duties: master, sacristan and nephew of one of the older sisters. Winter in 1896/1897 was extremely severe, and the monastery was unheated. Teresa was in real torture. It was bothersome coughing and shortness of breath. The superior disregarded her condition. She was not given to the infirmary or a doctor called. It was done only when the state was hopeless. Even then, draconian measures such as putting bubbles were applied to the patient. She had to go to normal activities and religious penance with her back and breasts, even for washing. She was not sent to the infirmary in July 1897, where, after several weeks of extraordinary torment, she died on September 30, 1897, saying: "I want to do good on earth when I am in Heaven, I will rain rain on it after death."

Saint Teresa of Lisieux Pius XI beatified her in 1923, and two years later he canonized. In 1927, he announced it, next to Saint. Franciszek Ksawery, the main patron of Catholic missions. In 1890 - and so during Teresa's lifetime - the monastery in Saigon intended to open a second Carmelite convent in Hanoi in Vietnam. In this case, the mother's monastery in Lisieux was asked for help. The sisters were going to send help to the staff as well. Among the first volunteers was also sister Teresa of Baby Jesus. However, the arrangements lasted too long; Teresa fell ill and died.

In 1944, Pius XII established Saint. Teresa, second, next to Saint. Joan of Arc, patron of France. In 1997, on the 100th anniversary of the death of Saint. Teresa, Pope Saint. John Paul II proclaimed her the Doctor of the Church - together with Teresa of Avila and Katarzyna of Siena. St. Teresa of Lisieux is the patron of religious orders: Carmelite nuns, Terex, Terezians; Archdiocese of Lodz.

In the iconography of Saint. Teresa is portrayed on the basis of authentic photographs. Its attributes are: Baby Jesus, book, a bunch of roses, a writing pen.

Source: <https://brewiarz.pl/czytelnia/swieci/10-01a.php3>

2 X St. Guardian Angels

Angel of God, my guardian,
You must always stand by me.
Morning, in the evening, day and night.
Be always to help me.
Guard my soul and my body
and lead me to eternal life.
Amen.



Guardian angel

Although this prayer may be associated with childhood and children, the belief in the existence and presence of Angels, including Guardian Angels, is one of the important elements of our faith. Angels are spirits created by God for His glory and for helping people. Those to whom God entrusts the protection of people are called Guardian Angels. This protection lasts throughout our earthly life. Each of us has his own "separate" Guardian Angel.

The Scriptures leave no doubt

about the existence of angels, messengers of God who participate in the history of human salvation. These purely spiritual beings mediate between God and people. Learning about them is based primarily on two passages of the Bible. In Psalm 91, we read:

Misery will not come to you, and the blow will not meet your tent, because your angelshe gave the command of you, that they may keep you in all your ways. They will carry you on your hands so that you do not offend your feet with a stone.

St. Matthew tells us in his Gospel, among others such words of Jesus: beware that you do not despise any of these little ones; For I say to you, their angels in heaven always look upon the face of my Father who is in heaven.

These are not the only texts of the Scriptures that indicate that God uses angels for the good of humankind or individual people. It is enough to recall the protection of the angel over Hagar and her son, Ishmael (Gen 16, 7-12); an angel prevents Abraham from doing the killing of his firstborn son, Isaac (Gen. 22, 11), the angel rescues Lot and his family (Gen 19), the angel saves three young men from dying in a fiery furnace (Dn 3, 49-50) and Daniel in the lion's den (Dn 6-22), the living prophet Elijah and rescues him from starvation (1 Kings 19, 5-8), he leads the apostles out of prison (Acts 5: 19-20) and saves Saint. Peter from the hands of Herod (Acts 12: 7-23).

Guardian angel Angels have been present in the teaching of the Church from the first centuries, in the works of prominent Christian thinkers. In the writings of the Fathers of the Church, we learn the teaching of Guardian Angels in the original documents of Christianity. St. Cyprian (+ 258) calls angels to our friends. St. Bazyli (+ 379) sees our pedagogues in them. St. Ambrose (+ 397) considers them our helpers. St. Hieronim (+ about 420) claims: "The dignity of the soul is so great that everyone has to defend the Guardian Angel." St. Basil goes further when he writes: "Some among angels are superiors over nations, others are added to each of the faithful." Similarly, St. Augustine (+ 430): "Great is God's help for people, he showed us great love by establishing angels to guard us."



Among saints, who were distinguished by a special devotion to Guardian Angels, one should mention: Saint. Cecilia (+ in III), Saint. Franciszka Rzymianka (+ 1440) and Bl. Dalmacjusza, a Dominican from Gerona (+ 1341), who were lucky enough to keep with their Guardian Angel, how their lives are proclaimed; St. Stanisław Kostka, our compatriot, patron of Poland, who at the hands of the angel was to receive wonderfully Holy Communion when he was on his way to Dyllingen; St. Franciszek Salezego, who used to greet the Guardian Angel in every town he came to; and Saint Jan Bosko, whose Guardian Angel has saved several times from certain death during his attacks, when he sent him a mysterious dog for defense.

Guardian angel The angels were worshiped in the early Christian liturgy. Admittedly, primitive Christianity fighting against all manifestations of paganism did not develop the cult of angels, just as it refrained from public worship of the Mother of God and saints, but the first mention of the cult of angels can be found in St. Justyna (+ about 165) in his first Apology. From the fourth century, the cult of St. Michael the Archangel.

Angels are often mentioned in various liturgies as giving glory to God. In iconography, we meet angels in the catacombs (v. III).

A separate holiday appeared only in the 15th century on the Iberian Peninsula, especially in Spain and France. In 1608, Paul V allowed to celebrate this feast on the first day after Saint Michael. The Klemens X introduced them permanently to the liturgical calendar for the whole church in 1670. Living faith in the Guardian Angels stood out, among others Bl. John XXIII, who as an apostolic nuncio before each important meeting, asked his Guardian Angel for a successful conversation and its good fruit.

Let today's memory remind us that Guardian Angels really exist, they look after us, protect us from evil and lead us to good, and faith in them is not reserved only for children. Let us not forget about frequent prayers to our spiritual guardians.

Source: <https://brewiarz.pl/czytelnia/swieci/10-02.php3>

4 X St. Francis of Assisi

St. Francis - Jan Bernardone - was born in 1182 in Assisi in central Italy. He was born into a wealthy merchant family. His parents wanted him to be noble, so they did not bother him in the dreams of chivalry. They did not spare money for the sumptuous and expensive feasts organized by him for his companions and peers. As a young man, Franciszek was characterized by sensitivity, he liked poetry and music. He dressed quite extravagantly. He was hailed as the king of the Assisi youth. In 1202 he took part in the war between Assisi and Perugia. This adventure ended in failure and slavery for him. During one year in prison, Franciszek weakened and fell into a long illness.



Saint Francis of Assisi In 1205 he obtained knights' spurs (he was knighted) and went to war, led between Fryderyk II and the Pope. At that time, God began to work more clearly in the life of Francis. At Spoleto he had a dream in which he heard the call of God. He returned to Assisi. He decided to change his rich clothing with a beggar and begged for alms. This experience did not allow him to

stay in the hustle and bustle of the city anymore. He gave himself up to prayer and penance. His subsequent experiences confirmed him that he had chosen the right path. One day in the church of St. Damian heard the voice: "Francis, repair my church." He understood the call literally, so he set about rebuilding the ruined temple. To get the funds he needed, he got a piece of cloth out of the house. My father reacted to this disinheritance of his son. Desiring to give it an official character, he did this to the bishop. On the public square, amid a crowd of passers-by and onlookers, a dramatic scene took place between father and son. After his father's decision on disinheritance, Franciszek took off his clothes which he had received from him, and put them at his feet naked, saying: "When my earthly father has renounced me, I have the right to divide you, God, exclusively from the Father." After this event, Francis took to renewing the destroyed churches. He wanted to live the Gospel and preach conversion and penance. With time, his previous playmates followed him.

and naked, he laid it at his feet, saying, "When my earthly father has renounced me, I have the right to divine you, God, from that time only to be called the Father." After this event, Francis took to renewing the destroyed churches. He wanted to live the Gospel and preach conversion and penance. With time, his previous playmates followed him.

On February 24, 1208, when he was reading the Gospel of sending out his disciples, he was struck by the words: "Do not take a bag or two dresses or sandals or a cane" (Mt 10:10). He found his way of life. He understood that it was more difficult to build - the renewal of a church torn by internal unrest and heresy. Not wanting to be recognized as the creator of another group of heretics, Franciszek wrote down his proposals for poor life according to the councils of the Gospel, and in 1209 together with his brothers he went to Rome. Pope Innocent III approved his rule. From that time Francis and his brothers were called lesser brothers. They returned to Assisi and settled at the church of Our Lady of the Angels, which became the cradle of the Order. Women also took the Franciscan ideal of life. Two years later, thanks to Saint. Clara, who was a faithful spiritual companion of Saint. Francis,

Saint Francis of Assisi Franciszek traveled from town to city and preached penance. Many people wanted to imitate his way of life. They gave rise to a great crowd of brothers and sisters of the Secular Franciscan Order (tertiary), created in 1211. In that year, Franciszek went to Syria, but he did not make it there and returned to Italy. In 1217 he intended to go to France, but was forced to stay in Italy. He participated in the Lateran Council IV. With a view to evangelizing the Gentiles, he went to the East. In 1219, together with the crusaders, he reached Egypt and there he met with Sultan Melek-el-Kamel, to whom he testified about Christ. The Sultan allowed him to safely leave the Muslim camp and gave him permission to visit places sanctified by the life of Christ in Palestine, which was then under the rule of Muslim Arabs.

Saint Francis of Assisi In 1220, Franciszek returned to Italy. At Christmas, in 1223, during one of his missionary journeys, he staged a religious mimodram in Greccio. In the manger with which the ox and donkey stood,

he placed a small child in the hay, then read the Gospel passage about the birth of Jesus and gave a homily. The staging of this "living image" gave birth to "cribs", "jasełkom", and modern theater in Europe. September 14, 1224 in Alvernia, during a forty-day fast before the feast of Saint. Michael the Archangel, Christ revealed himself to Francis and gave him the grace of Stigmata - traces of the Passion of the Lord. In this way, Francis, two years before his death, became the first stigmatic in the history of the Church.

Francis approved the world and creation, he was endowed with an incredible personal grace. Thanks to him, the world saw people from the pages of the Gospel: simple, courageous and cheerful. He had a huge impact on the spiritual and artistic life of the Middle Ages. The difficulties of apostolate, severe penance, long nights of vigil in prayer exhausted the strength of Francis. He fell ill and the treatment attempts did not work. He died on October 3, 1226, at sunset in the Church of Our Lady of the Angels in Assisi. When he died, he asked the brothers to put off his

clothing and put him on the ground. He spread his hands crossed with stigmata. He left the psalm 141 on his lips, having listened to the Passion of the Lord according to Saint. John. He was 45 years old at the time of his death. Two years later he was ceremonially canonized by Gregory IX. The most popular text of Saint. Franciszka is A song of sunshine. He left a magazine: Napomnienia, letters, poetic and prayer texts. St. Franciszek is the patron of many religious orders, among others: Albertines, Franciscans, Capuchins, Conventual Franciscans, Bernardines, Capuchins, Poor Clares, and Szetecki; Tertiaries; Italy, Assisi, Basel; Catholic Action; actors, environmentalists, the blind, peace, workers, upholsterers, the poor, prisoners.

In the iconography of Saint. Francis is shown in a Franciscan habit, sometimes with stigmata. It is sometimes presented surrounded by birds. His attributes are: lamb, crucifix, book, fish in hand.

Source: <https://brewiarz.pl/czytelnia/swieci/10-04.php3>

5 X St. Faustyna Kowalska, virgin

Helena Kowalska was born on August 25, 1905 in an agricultural family from Głogowiec near Łódź as the third of ten children. Two days later she was baptized in the parish church dedicated to Saint. Kazimierz in Świnice Warckie (diocese of Włocławek). She was then given the name Helena. When she was seven years old, for the first time she heard a voice in her soul calling for a more perfect life. In 1914, she accepted the First Holy Communion, and only three years later she began attending elementary school. Despite good results, she only learned three years, then she had to give up to help her mother at home.

At the age of sixteen, she left her family home to help her wealthy families in Aleksandrów, Łódź and Ostrówko to earn their own living and help their parents. She longed for religious life all the time, but told her parents about her intentions only in 1922. My father, however, did not agree, motivating the refusal with the lack of money for the expedition required in the monasteries.

In July 1924, when Helena and her friends participated in playing in a park near the Łódź Cathedral, the Lord Jesus spoke to her and ordered her to go to Warsaw and join the convent. Helena decided not to go home and put her parents before a fait accompli. She only told about this plan to the sister with whom she was and she came to Warsaw on the first train. Here, the next day, she entered the Congregation of the Sisters of Our Lady of Mercy at ul. Rye. However, she still had to work a year in Warsaw to save money for a modest trip. On August 1, 1925, she was admitted to the Congregation. The postulate was held in Warsaw, and the novitiate in Krakow, where during the religious classes together with the habit she received the name Maria Faustyna. From March 1926, God experienced great inner difficulties for Sister Faustina; she suffered a lot until the end of the novitiate. On Good Friday in 1927, the blazing soul of the novice was filled with the heat of God's Love. She forgot her own suffering, knowing how much Jesus suffered for her. On April 30, 1928, she made her first religious vows, then with humility and joy she worked in various religious houses, including in Krakow, Płock and Vilnius, performing various duties. She always remained in full union with God. Her rich internal life was supported by visions and revelations. fulfilling various duties. She always remained in full union with God. Her rich internal life was supported by visions and revelations. fulfilling various duties. She always remained in full union with God. Her rich internal life was supported by visions and revelations.



Saint Faustyna Kowalska She lived in the convent for 13 years. On February 22, 1931, she saw the Merciful Jesus for the first time. She then received the order to paint such a picture as the figure of the Savior depicted and to publicly display it in the church. Despite a significant deterioration in her health, she was allowed to make her perpetual profession on April 30, 1933. She was later sent to a religious house in Vilnius. At the beginning of 1934, she asked the artist-painter Eugeniusz Kazimierski to make an image of the Divine Mercy according to her instructions. When she saw the finished picture in June, she cried that Christ was not as beautiful as she saw him.

Thanks to the efforts of priest Michał Sopoćko, spiritual director of his sister Faustina, the painting was first staged during the triduum preceding the celebration of the ending of the Jubilee of World Redemption on April 26-28, 1935. It was placed high in the window of the Gate of Dawn and it was visible from a distance. The ceremony coincided with the first Sunday after Easter, the so-called the guiding Sunday, which - as Sister Faustina claimed - was to be lived at Christ's command as the Feast of Divine Mercy. Father Michał Sopoćko delivered a sermon about God's Mercy at the time.

In 1936, Sister Faustyna's health deteriorated considerably, she was diagnosed with advanced tuberculosis. From March of this year to December 1937, she was hospitalized at the Prądnik Biały Kraków hospital. Many prayed at that time, visited the sick, and the dying people surrounded with special prayer help. After returning from the hospital, she acted as a porter for some time. She tried very hard that no poor would leave without even the slightest support from the monastery door. She exerted a very positive influence on the children of the Congregation, giving them an example of piety and zeal, and at the same time great love. Christ made Sister Faustina responsible for spreading the cult of his mercy. He recommended writing Diary devoted to this matter, saying novena, lace and other prayers to the Divine Mercy. Every day at 3:00 PM Faustina worshiped His death on the cross. She also predicted that her form of the Divine Mercy worship would be forbidden by church authorities. Thanks to Sr. Faustina, the cult of Divine Mercy was renewed and deepened. It is from her that five forms of his honor come from: the image of Merciful Jesus ("Jesus, I trust in You"), the chaplet to Divine Mercy, the Hour of Mercy (15 o'clock in which Jesus died on the cross), litany and the Feast of Divine Mercy on II Easter Sunday.

In April 1938, Sister Faustina's health deteriorated dramatically. Father Michał Sopoćko gave her a sacrament of sick in the hospital, he saw her

there in ecstasy. After long suffering, which she suffered very patiently, she died at the age of 33 - October 5, 1938. Her body was buried at the religious cemetery in Krakow-Łagiewniki. In 1966, during the information process regarding the beatification of Sister Faustina, her mortal remains were transferred to the chapel of the Sisters of Our Lady of Mercy in Kraków-Łagiewniki.

Sr. Faustina was beatified on April 18, 1993, and proclaimed a saint on April 30, 2000. The solemnity of canonization took place on the Second Easter Sunday, which Saint. John Paul II then established the feast of the Divine Mercy. Relics of St. Sisters Faustina are in Kraków-Łagiewniki, where the sanctuary of Divine Mercy is located, visited by hundreds of thousands of faithful from the country and around the world. He was also visited twice by Saint. John Paul II, for the first time in 1997, and for the second time - August 17, 2002, to perform the solemn consecration of the newly built temple in Kraków-Łagiewniki and to entrust the whole world to God's mercy.

In the iconography of Saint. Faustina is portrayed in a black habit, dressed as her congregation.

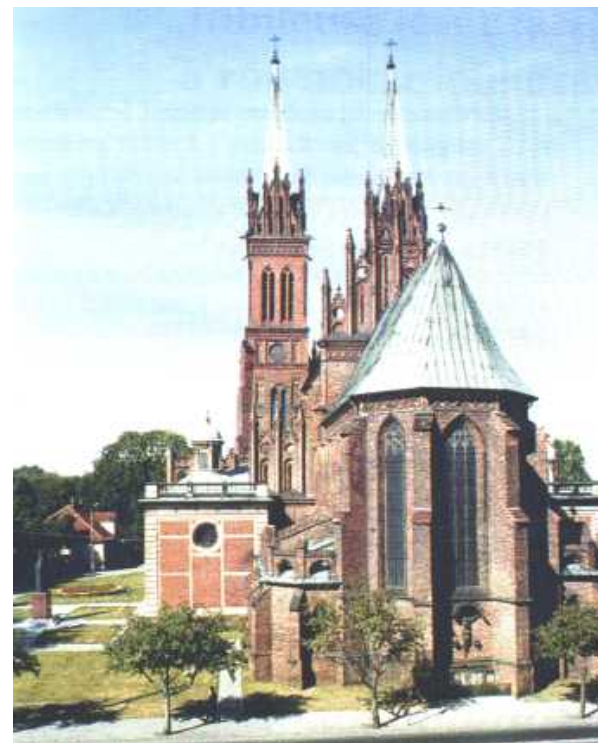
<https://brewiarz.pl/czytelnia/swieci/10-05a.php3>

5 X The Cathedral Basilica in Włocławek

Since the beginning of its existence, the Włocławek diocese has been associated with the metropolis of Gniezno as its suffragan diocese. It was only during the partitions that it was included in the Warsaw metropolis. After Poland regained its independence, from 1925, it was again subordinated to the metropolitan of Gniezno. Also today, as the only one, she remained in her native church province.

At the beginning of the twelfth century, the episcopal capital was transferred from Kruszwica to Włocławek. The rise of the cathedral was connected with this. We know little about the oldest cathedral. It was most likely wooden. The first stone cathedral, built in the Romanesque style, was erected at the beginning of the thirteenth century (1212) by Bishop Michał of the Godziemb family. Until our time, no clear trace remained of this priceless monument. Its location is not even known, because during the Teutonic Wars the cathedral was burnt in the great conflagration of the city (1329). A year after the fire, a small church dedicated to Saint. Witalisa, which served as the cathedral church, and 10 years later (1340) began the construction of the Gothic cathedral. Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary. Over the decades, the destroyed cathedral was repeatedly rebuilt and rebuilt.

Bishop Wiesław Mering, ordinary of Włocławek On March 25, 1992, Pope Saint. Pope John Paul II through the bull Totus Tuus Poloniae Populus reorganized the dioceses and church provinces in Poland. As a result, the Włocławek diocese remained in the metropolis of Gniezno. Her current ordinary is Bishop Wiesław Mering. He is assisted by Bishop Stanisław Gębicki and bishop senior Bronisław Dembowski. Patrons of the diocese are Saint. Józef and bl. Bogumil. On its premises, he was born, among others St. Maksymilian Maria Kolbe and remembered today in the liturgy of Saint. Faustyna Kowalska. The diocese has an area of less than



9,000. km sq. and is inhabited by 750 thousand. people. In 232 parishes, divided into 32 deaneries, there are over 530 diocesan priests and about 120 monks.

Włocławek hosted Saint. John Paul II during the fourth pilgrimage to his homeland in 1991. On June 6, the Pope met in the cathedral in Włocławek with catechists, teachers and students, to whom he said, among others: Catechization is one of the fundamental forms of

proclaiming the word of God, which is why all Christians are burdened, to varying degrees, with the burden of responsibility for her. And the duty is to the right to teach and form children and young people according to the principles of their own religion. It results from the human right to truth, to religious freedom, and from the right of parents to religiously raise their children.

The next day, in the celebration of the Heart of Jesus, the Pope celebrated Holy Mass. at the aeroclub airport. In the sermon of Saint. John Paul II reminded the figure of Fr. Jerzy Popiełuszko (now blessed), whose body, after a martyr's death, was fished out of the Vistula at Włocławek dam: Dear friends, give these words hot, maybe because the day is a bit cool, but there is also a genius loci, it's a place, it's a weird place. Maybe not so

well known in the world, in Europe, not so well known - Włocławek - which carries this wonderful record in our century, which is as if the response to that entire civilization of hatred, death, the entire civilization of death. A record of the civilization of life, of life through death, just like Christ, like the heart of God. His last as a witness, a witness to this record is Father Jerzy. He must not be treated - God forbid, I do not think that whoever sees or tries to do it - can not be treated only as much as he served a certain matter in the political order, although it was a deeply ethical matter. You must see him and read in the whole truth of his life. It

must be read from the inner man, as requested by the Apostle in the Letter to the Ephesians.

Along with all I repeat the last passus, together with all those who have passed through this Vistula land together with Father Jerzy, I bend my knees before the Father: I am asking for "strengthening the strength of the inner man", I am begging for "strengthening the strength of the inner man" for all sons and daughters of this land, my homeland, now, at the dawn of the times that have come and which are coming!

Source: <https://brewiarz.pl/czytelnia/swieci/10-05f.php3>

5 X The Cathedral Basilica in Toruń

The Toruń cathedral was built in the second half of the thirteenth century. Probably at the end of the 13th century, the construction of a three-nave church corps began. Initially, the church was lower and narrower than the present one. The 14th and 15th centuries were the period of further expansion of the church, shortly interrupted by a fire that destroyed part of the temple in 1351. In 1406, the church tower burst; the construction of a new one was immediately begun, and the work on construction was carried out by master Jan Gotland until 1433. The 15th century was finally shaped by the church, which impresses with its size and richness of decorations. During the nearly 800 year history of the church, its fate was changing. In the years 1530-1583 the parish church served Protestants, for the next 13 years it was used jointly by both Catholics and Protestants. The Toruń diocese was founded on March 25, 1992 as a result of the reorganization of the diocese and church provinces in Poland by Pope Saint. Pope John Paul II with the bull *Totus Tuus Poloniae Populus*. The new diocese with its territorial scope referred to the original borders of the Chełmno diocese, established on July 29, 1243, and encompassed the areas of Chełmno, Lubawa and Michałów. Under the new division, the diocese became part of the Gdańsk metropolis.

The patron of the diocese is St. Mary of Perpetual Help. In the diocese (with an area of approximately 5,500 square kilometers and inhabited by

approx. 615 thousand people) in nearly 200 parishes divided into 24 deaneries, there are over 410 diocesan and 90 monastic priests.

On June 7, 1999, the diocese of Toruń was visited by Saint. Pope John Paul II. During the June service he made the beatification of Fr. Wincenty Frelichowski. He said at the time:

St. John Paul II in Toruń, June 7, 1999. Without inner renewal and without overcoming evil and sin in the heart, and especially without love, man will not

achieve inner peace. Peace can only survive if it is rooted in higher values, based on moral standards and open to God. However, it can not stand if it was erected on the boggy ground of religious indifference and shallow pragmatism. It is born in the human heart and in the life of society from the moral order, ethical order, behavior of God's commandments.

History and modern times show that the world can not give peace. The world is helpless. That is why it is necessary to show him Jesus Christ who, through death on the cross, left his peace to people, assuring us his presence for all ages (see Jn 14: 27-31). How much innocent blood was shed in the twentieth century in Europe and throughout the world, because different political and social systems have departed from the principles of Christ guaranteeing just peace. How much innocent blood is poured over our eyes. Recent months have shown this in a dramatic way. We are witnessing how much people are demanding and wanting peace. I say these words in this land that has experienced the tragic consequences of a lack of peace in its history, becoming a victim of cruel and destructive wars. The memory of the Second World War is still alive, wounds of this historical cataclysm will not be completely healed for a long time. May the cry for peace from this place reach everyone in the world.

Source: <https://brewiarz.pl/czytelnia/swieci/10-05g.php3>



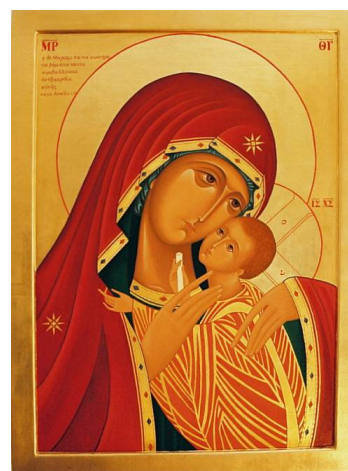
7 X Blessed Virgin Mary of the Rosary



Today's memory was established in memory of the victory of the Christian fleet over the Turkish army, carried out under Lepanto (on the Corinthian Gulf) on October 7, 1571. The Turkish Sultan Selim II wanted to conquer all of Europe and bring about Muslim faith in it. The then Pope - Saint. Pius V, a Dominican, a devoted worshiper of the Mother of God - having heard about the approaching war, with tears in his eyes began to bring fervent prayers to Mary, entrusting her with her concern while praying the rosary. Suddenly he had a vision: he thought he was at the battlefield of Lepanto. He saw huge fleets preparing for the clash. He saw Mary above them, who looked at

him with calm eyes. An unexpected change in the wind prevented Muslim maneuvers and favored the Christian fleet. We managed to stop the Turks invading Europe.

Our Lady of the Rosary from the church of the Dominican nuns in Radonia near Warsaw The victory was huge. After only four hours of



introduced to the Litany of Loreta the call "Queen of the Holy Rosary - pray for us", and two years later he recommended that the rosary be prayed in churches throughout October.

Source: <https://brewiarz.pl/czytelnia/swieci/10-07a.php3>

9 X Bl. Wincenty Kadłubek, bishop

Wincenty was born in Karwów near Opatów between 1155 and 1160. Historians are not in agreement about his origin. Some think that he came from the Poraj family of the Róża coat of arms (Różyców). Others, however, say that Wincenty's mother came from this family, and that her father is naming the name Bogusław. In still other sources there is information that Wincenty belonged to the Lisów family, and his father was the wealthy palatine Stefan, the brother of the voivode of Kraków, Mikołaja (Mikory). The name Kadłubek appears for the first time only in the documents from the fifteenth century. It is assumed, however, that it comes from earlier manuscripts.

He took his first studies in nearby Stopnica, then he went to Kraków, where he attended the cathedral school, where bishop Mateusz Cholewa lectured. He enjoyed the friendship of Prince Kazimierz the Just, who perhaps helped him materially and enabled him to study abroad. We do not know at which university Vincent then studied. However, there were not many universities at that time. It is assumed that his place of study was Paris or Bologna - or both. Wincenty belonged to the elite of scholars in Poland.

For the first time Vincent is called the master (master) in the diploma of Casimir the Just of April 12, 1189. Probably immediately after returning from his studies he was ordained a priest. Master Wincenty returned to the country between 1183 and 1189, because in 1189 he was certainly at the court of the prince Kazimierz the Just, probably as a notary, and later the chancellor of his court. Probably immediately after returning from his studies, he was ordained a priest. So he could also be a prince's chaplain. At this time, he probably began writing his Polish Chronicle (Chronica Polonorum) - the greatest work of his life and literature of those times. Returning from abroad, he probably brought with him the relics of Saint. Florian the martyr. This could be indicated by the fact that Vincent devoted a special service to St. Florian, who until now was completely unknown in Poland.

After the death of Prince Vincent, he became the provost of the collegiate of Sandomierz (1194). Taking advantage of his free time, he continued to write the

Chronicle(1194-1207). In 1207, the Cracow bishop, Pelka, died. Wincenty was

elected for his successor. Pope

Innocent III with a bull from March

18, 1208, he approved this

choice. The consecration was

made by the Archbishop of Gniezno, Kietlicz. Vincent as a

bishop signed the "unworthy servant of the Church". This shows how he understood the

task of his office. He belonged to the most ardent supporters of the

reforms that Archbishop Henryk Kietlicz conducted at the time in

Poland (introduction of celibacy, independence of the Church

from secular power). To support the reforms inspired by the Holy

See, Vincent took part in the

synods, specially convened for this purpose in Borzykowo

(1210), in Matyczów (1212), in

Wolborz (1214), in which the princes - Leszek the White, and

Konrad Mazowiecki also took



part. Henry the Bearded and Władysław Odonicz. These reforms were also carried out at the exits in Gniezno (1213) and in Sieradz (1213). When Mieszko Raciborski, an opponent of reforms, invaded Kraków, because of his attitude, Wincenty had to leave the city temporarily (1210). In 1212, at the congress in Mąków, the matter of Prussia and the conversion of the Prussians was discussed. This year, Wincenty took part in the consecration of the Poznań Bishop in Mstów.

Wincenty, as a Cracow bishop, supported especially religious orders (he tithed from the village of Świniarowo Kanonikom Boże Grave in Miechów) and Cistercians (he gave two villages to the monastery in Sulejów, donated the village to Pokrzywnica, and gave the privilege of collecting tithes from three villages in Jędrzejów). His achievements include the reform of the provincial chapters, the liquidation of a collegiate church in Kiev (1213), the donation of the church and the village of Podłęże to the reformed collegiate church in Kielce (1214), the consecration of the basilica in Krakow dedicated to Saint. Florian (1216) and finally a personal participation in the solemn coronation of Kolomana Hungary as King of Halych Rus and in the Lateran Council IV (1215), which was of an extremely reformist nature. About the Council, Vincent informed his clergy and the faithful at the synod in Sieradz, where proposals for the Council were prepared (1213). It was on this council that the duty of confession and Easter Communion was enforced, the marriage regulations were made more restrictive, the law of ecclesiastical discipline, especially the celibacy of the clergy, and the new crusade for 1217 were made more restrictive.

After returning to the country, Wincenty vigorously introduced in his diocese the laws passed at the Council. It is possible that, under the order of Prince Leszek Biały, he also mediated in sending Hungarian princesses, Bl. Salome. Wincenty also has merit in raising the level of the cathedral school, which he once led himself. He was worshiping Saint. Florian and Saint. Stanisława, bishop. Hey to the Blessed Sacrament was to be emphasized by introducing the so-called an eternal lamp in front of the tabernacle.

Blessed Vincent Kadłubek After ten years of shepherding the diocese of Cracow, with the permission of Pope Honorius III, in 1218 Vincent surrendered his office. He felt that he fulfilled the task of his life and decided to join the monastery. He chose the Cistercian abbey in Jędrzejów, near the church which he himself consecrated. According to the ascetic principle, "God left everything to himself", left his family property, wealth and splendor of the episcopal office, fame which he enjoyed at the court of the Cracow prince and - according to tradition - barefoot and on foot as a penitent went to the monastery. He received the abbot Theodoric (1206-1247), the third in turn the superior of the monastery. The Abbot and the monks came out to meet him; local people still show the Mound of Meeting built here. At that time, the bishop threw himself before the abbot and the entire convent and asked for admission. Vincent survived the last 5 years of his life there. Although at that time he was about 70 years old, as an ordinary monk he fulfilled all the duties of the strict rule: he stood at midnight for two-hour prayers, participated seven times each day in common prayers, kept fasting. The rule of the Cistercian penitents was scant food, coarse dress and a short sleep.

In his spare time he finished writing the Polish Chronicle. As the Cracow bishop, he wrote the first three books. Now he intended to finish the work. Unfortunately, he wrote only part four - death took him too soon and interrupted Kronika in the most interesting place, when he began to write the story, which he himself witnessed. He managed to manage his chronicle only until 1202, that is, until the end of the fourth book. Wincenty Kadłubek is the first Polish historian. His story takes the form of a dialogue. It is written in beautiful Latin. Wincenty's merit is that he collected all the applications and myths about the beginnings of Poland. There is a lot of poetic fantasy in it, but there are also important seeds of tradition.

Vincent died in Jędrzejów on March 8, 1223, and was buried in the presbytery of the monastery church, which may indicate that he died in the opinion of sanctity. The public cult of the bishop-monk did not develop immediately. The Cistercian monasteries were then closed tightly, even their magnificent temples served only for monastic purposes. They visited the tomb of Wincenty Konrad Mazowiecki, King Casimir the Great, King Kazimierz Jagiellończyk and his mother, Queen Zofia and Jan Długosz, who in his Dzieje gave him the most beautiful testimony. From 1583-1640, Szymon Starowolski quotes over 150 magnificent events attributed to Wincenty on the basis of the monastery books. Among them are even resurrections of the dead.

On April 26, 1633, the grave of Wincenty was opened. The body was found almost intact, which contributed to the awakening of his worship. On August 19 of that year, the body was placed in a mausoleum, built especially for this purpose. From then on, Vincent's cult became very lively. Pilgrims began to flow in, with the consent of the Cracow bishop, they celebrated votive masses in honor of Kadłubek in front of the altar, candles were lit in front of the mausoleum. In 1683, Pope Blessed Innocent XI recognized the altar of Vincent as privileged, that is, the privilege of indulgence. On November 13, 1634, the national synod, under the leadership of the Primate Jan Wężyk, brought an official request to the Holy See for the canonization of Wincenty Kadłubek (and Stanisław Kostka, Kinga, Władysław from Gielniowa, Josaphat Kuncewicz and Jan Kante). In 1764, the Congregation of Rites approved worship, and Pope Clement XIII signed the right bull, which equaled formal beatification. Wincenty is the patron of the Archdiocese of Warmia and the dioceses of Kielce and Sandomierz.

In the iconography of Bl. Wincenty is presented in a bishop's outfit. His attributes are the pastorals and the miter at his feet.

Source: <https://brewiarz.pl/czytelnia/swieci/10-09a.php3>



12 X The Metropolitan Basilica in Poznan

The Archdiocese of Poznań was the first church structure established on Polish territories. The bishopric in Poznan was established two years after the baptism of Poland - in 968 Mieszko I built the first cathedral

there. The newly created diocese was not subject to any metropolis, depended directly on the Holy See. The first Polish bishop was Jordan, appointed by Pope John XIII. The Diocese of Poznań in 1000 did not undergo the newly created, first in Poland metropolis of Gniezno, it entered its borders only around 1075.

Bulla De salute animarum Pope Pius VII of 1821, giving a new organization to the Catholic Church in the Prussian state, joined the diocese of Poznań with the Archdiocese of Gniezno as a personal union on the principle of parity. The Poznań diocese was raised to the rank of archdiocese. Poznań became the seat of the metropolis. Metropolitan laws

of Poznań were confirmed by the Holy See on November 28, 1972. On March 25, 1992, Saint. John Paul II issued the bull *Totus Tuus Poloniae Populus*, by virtue of which nine southern deaneries of the Archdiocese of Poznań were incorporated into the diocese of Kalisz, created in this day,



constituting the suffragan diocese of the Poznań metropolis. However, on the strength of the Holy See bull from March 25, 2004, twenty-six parishes of the Archdiocese of Poznań were incorporated into the Archdiocese of Gniezno. Currently, the archdiocese of Poznań, within its current borders, creates 412 parishes in 42 deaneries. The Archdiocese has an area of about 10,000. km sq. and is inhabited by approx. 1.5 million people. 790 diocesan and 320 monastic priests work in it.

March 28, 2002, Saint. John Paul II appointed Stanisław Gądecki, Archbishop of Poznań, previously an auxiliary bishop of the Archdiocese of Gniezno. He is assisted by Bishop Damian Bryl and Bishop Grzegorz Balcerek and bishop senior Zdzisław Fortuniak. Archbishop Juliusz Paetz

also lives in the Archdiocese. Patrons of the Archdiocese are Saint. Stanisław, bishop and martyr, blessed Bogumił, bishop, and Saint. Urszula Ledóchowska.

The Poznań church twice visited the Pope Saint. John Paul II: in 1983 and in 1997. In 1983, during the Holy Mass, during which he beatified Mother Urszula Ledóchowska, the Pope said:

St. John Paul II in Poznań It is my great joy that I can come to the city of Przemysław today, making a pilgrimage to Poland for the Mother Józefowska's anniversary. It is my great joy that I can come here, together with you, dear brothers and sisters, heirs of the millennium of the nation and the Church, repeat Peter's confession. (...) I am glad that I can stand in this place, in the midst of the oldest Piast lands, where, for a thousand years, the history of the nation, state and church began. (...) Poznań! Contemporary Poznań - a city of great tradition. A city that sets a special style of building a common good in the life of a nation. The city of large industrial plants. A city of contemporary university culture. A city in which Catholic social thought and the nationwide structure of Catholic organizations grew up so especially. The city of many publications and publications. I would like to visit Poznań on the route of this year's pilgrimage, to see it again in the dimensions of the millennium, but also in the dimensions of the Jasna Góra jubilee. And that is why I am approaching this place with all my heart, where Duchess Dobrawa, wife of Mieszko and the godmother of the Polish nation, erected a chapel at Ostrów Tumski, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary.

The first trace of this great heritage that we are taking at this year's jubilee. This heritage that we want to move in the next century.

Source: <https://brewiarz.pl/czytelnia/swieci/10-12d.php3>

13 X Bl. Honorat Kozminski, presbyter

Wacław Koźmiński was born on October 16, 1829 in Biała Podlaska, in an intelligentsia family, as the second son of Stefan and Aleksandra of the Kahls. He also had two younger sisters. He was very talented, after graduating from high school in Płock, he studied at the building department of the Warsaw School of Fine Arts. While in junior high school, he gave up religious practice and lost his faith during his studies. On April 23, 1846, he was arrested by the tsarist police on charges of involvement in the conspiracy and placed in the X pavilion of the Warsaw Citadel. Then he became seriously ill; recuperating, he thoroughly reconsidered his life and converted. Released from prison after nearly a year, he continued his studies, and at the same time led a very strict lifestyle.



After graduating, on December 8, 1848, he joined the Capuchin monastery. On December 21 he accepted the religious habit and received the name Honorat. He made his first profession exactly one year later. Although he wanted to be a brother, the superiors instructed him to prepare for the priesthood. After completing his theological studies, he was ordained a priest on November 27, 1852. Soon he was appointed professor of rhetoric and secretary of the provincial, a theology teacher and confessor of the converts. He became famous in Warsaw as an excellent retreat and folk missionary. Working in the

Third Order of Saint. Franciszka, he worked diligently in the churches of Warsaw. He has won many people for Christ with his deep religiousness and concern for humanity.

In 1861, after the suppression of religious orders by the tsarist authorities, Fr. Honorat was transported to Zakroczym near Warsaw. In spite of the difficult conditions, he continued to create groups of tertiary soldiers. Around 1889, he asked the Holy See to approve non-gigabit gatherings. In the same year, he received the approval. As a result, 26 tertiary associations were established, from which numerous religious congregations were formed over the years. Father Honorat has become a restorer of the religious life and the creator of his new form similar to today's secular institutes. Through his spiritual daughters and sons, he tried to reach all communities and revive the spirit of the zeal of the first Christians in society. He directed these communities through the confessional and correspondence, because the tsarist government would not allow the formation of new orders, and in 1864 he deleted the Capuchin order, leaving only the monastery in Zakroczym. To date, there are three habitual honorary assemblies: Felicjanki - established in cooperation with Bl. Mary Angela Zofia Truszkowska, seraphim and capuchin priests, and fourteen non-gigantic, hidden from the tsarist partitioner.

The Congregations of Father Honorata undertook charitable and apostolic works, including among school and craft youth, in factories, among the rural people, in shelters for old and handicapped people. Established in

1893 in the Kingdom of the Mariavite movement harmed the opinion of Father Honorat. When in 1908 the bishops reorganized his congregations, and their resolution approved the Vatican, recommending to Honorat refraining from continuing to lead them, he accepted it with humility and obedience.

Blessed Honorat Kozminski Eventually he settled in Nowe Miasto over Pilica. In 1895 he became the general commissar of the Polish Capuchin Province and contributed to the significant development of the Order. At the same time, he conducted intensive writing work, spoke on current issues, dealt with social issues. He was a man of great zeal when it comes to the salvation of souls. He spent many hours in the confessional. He practiced severe mortifications and spent a lot of time in prayer. Deprived of hearing and physical suffering, he spent the rest of the year in prayer and contemplation. Exhausted by his apostolic work, he died in the opinion of holiness on December 16, 1916. On October 16, 1988, on the tenth anniversary of his pontificate, he was beatified by Saint. Pope John Paul II. Bl. Honorat is the main patron of the Łowicz diocese. In iconography Bl. Honorat is presented in the Capuchin habit.

Source: <https://brewiarz.pl/czytelnia/swieci/10-13a.php3>

14 X The Cathedral Basilica in Łowicz

For ages Łowicz has been the episcopal city - the residence of the Gniezno



archbishops, the Primate of Poland. The castle, and later the archbishop's court, was the pastoral and administrative center of the oldest Polish metropolis. The city was developing wonderfully. Around 1443, a branch of the Krakow Academy was established here, and from 1700 a clerical seminary was established. However, Łowicz himself until the twentieth century was not the capital of the diocese.

Bishop Andrzej Dziuba, Ordinary of Łowicz The Diocese of Łowicz was

created by virtue of the St. John Paul II Totus Tuus Poloniae Populus of March 25, 1992. Her patrons are Saint. Wiktoria and Bl. Honorat Kozminski. It covers an area of almost 6,000. km sq. It is inhabited by over 600,000 people. From the east, the Łowicz diocese borders with the Warsaw archdiocese, from the north - with the Włocławek diocese, and from the south - with the dioceses of Łódź and Radom. It is divided into 21 deaneries (over 160 parishes). About 350 diocesan priests and about 60 monastic priests work in it.

Bishop Andrzej Dziuba is now an ordinary bishop of the diocese. He is assisted in the diocese by Bishop Wojciech Osial and senior bishops: Alojzy Orszulik SAC and Józef Zawitkowski. The most important event in the life of the diocese was the visit of the Holy Father and his remembrance of June 14, 1999. Holy Mass in Łowicz. On that day, the Pope raised the Łowicz cathedral to the dignity of the basilica. St. John Paul II reminded:

St. John Paul II in Łowicz, June 14, 1999. The family is called to bring up their children. The first place where the educational process of a young man begins is the family home. Each child has a natural and inalienable right to own a family: parents and siblings, among whom he recognizes



that he is a person in need of a love affection and that he can bestow on other people himself. Always be the example of the Holy Family of Nazareth, in which Christ grew up with the Mother of Mary and with the protector Józef. Because parents give life to their children, they have the right to be recognized as the first and main educators. They also have an obligation to create such a family atmosphere, imbued with love and respect for God and people who would foster the personal and social upbringing of children. What a great role a mother has to fulfill here. Thanks to the particularly deep relationship that connects her and her

child, she can effectively bring her closer to Christ and the Church. However, she always looks forward to helping her husband - the father of the family.

Cathedral in Łowicz The Łowicz Cathedral, a former collegiate church, is the most valuable and the most beautiful object of the city. It is sometimes called the "Wawel of Mazovia". Its beginnings date back to the turn of the 11th and 12th centuries. The first church was built here around 1100, from the foundation of the prince residing in Mazovia. Archbishop of Gniezno Wojciech Jastrzębiec on April 25, 1433, the church dedicated to the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary gave the title of collegiate church and established a chapter. In the mid-seventeenth century, on the instructions and funds of the Primate Maciej Łubieński, designed by Tomasz and Andrzej Poncino, the church was baroque, which on October 14, 1668 was consecrated by Archbishop Mikołaj Prazmowski. Unchanged, the collegiate survived until the Second World War. After the

destruction of war, it was quickly rebuilt. From 1625 it is a place of worship of Saint. Victoria

Source: <https://brewiarz.pl/czytelnia/swieci/10-14e.php3>

15 X St. Teresa of Jesus, a virgin and a doctor of the Church

Teresa de Cepeda y Ahumada was born on March 28, 1515 in Spain. She came from a noble and wealthy family living in Avila. She had two sisters and nine brothers. Reading the lives of saints so awakened her imagination that she decided to flee to Africa to be martyred from the Moors. She was only 7 years old. She managed to persuade her brother, Rodriga, who was younger than himself. Fortunately, his uncle discovered their plans and turned them back home in time. When the adventure failed, Teresa set out to the hermitage a corner in the garden to imitate the old penitents and hermits. At the age of 12, she survived her mother's death. She wrote about it in her biography: "When my mother died ... understanding the size of the loss, I went in a pain before the image of the Mother of God and weeping, pleading with her, that she would be my mother.

As a young lady, Teresa was sent to the boarding school of Augustinians in Avila (1530). However, a severe illness forced her to return home. When she felt better, at the age of 20 she joined the Carmelite convent in the same city. To her dissatisfaction, she found great relaxation there. The sisters lived a life like the great ladies. They took numerous visits and their conversations were far from the spirit of the Gospel. At that time, Teresa thought about reform. She made religious vows in 1537, but the relapse of a serious illness forced her to leave the monastery temporarily. She returned after a year. Soon the weakness reached her for the third time, so that Teresa was already close to death. As she confessed in her writings, she was miraculously healed. He writes that he owes it to Saint. Joseph. From now on, it will stand out with a devotion to this saint. The disease deepened Teresa's internal life. She learned the scarcity of the world and learned to understand the suffering of others. During long hours of loneliness and suffering, her mystical life and union with God began. Talented and sensitive, she discovered that prayer is a mysterious gate through which one enters the "inner fortress". A mystic and a visionary, and at the same time a person of greatly practical and practical mentality. One day, in 1557, looking at the image of Christ scourged, Teresa suffered an internal change. She decided that the past over 20 years spent in Carmel was not a full monastic life. She also understood that the will of God is not only her own sanctification, but also the sanctification of her sisters; that a monastery should be a place of prayer and penance, not a refuge for comfortable ladies. At that time, Teresa experienced the peak of mystical experiences which she conveyed in her writings. In 1560 she survived the vision of hell. She shook her deeply, filled her with God's fear and concern for the salvation of sinners and the apostolic spirit of saving immortal souls. She was lucky for exceptional spiritual managers: Saint. Franciszek Borgiasza (1557) and Saint. Peter of Alcantara (1560-1562), who was just reforming the Franciscan Order.

Teresa set about reforming the Carmelite house in Avila. But when she saw that it was impossible, on the advice of the Provincial of the Carmelites and her confessor, she decided to set up a new home where it would be possible to restore the original monastic observance. The news about her was in her monastery. It was forced in the provinces to cancel the permit. Teresa was penalized in Toledo. The reformer, however, did not intend to give way. Thanks to the help of Saint. Peter of Alcantara received from Pius IV breve, permitting the establishment of a primary home of observer. In 1562 she bought a modest estate in Avila, where she

moved with four volunteers. In 1567 Avila, the Superior General of the Carmelites, John the Baptist de Rossi visited Avila. He was moved to hear Teresa's confession and gave her oral approval and encouragement to take on the reform of the male order. As more and more candidates arrived, Teresa founded a new monastery in Medina del Campo (1567).

There she met a neo-presbord-Carmelite, 25-year-old Fr. Jan of Saint. Maciej (this is Saint John of the Cross, reformer of the male branch of Carmel). He also ached over the fall of observance in his order. They decided to help themselves in the reform. God blessed the reform, because despite the very strict rule, more and more candidates were reported. In 1568, the Carmelite Reformed monasteries in Malagon and Valladolid, in 1569 in Toledo and in Pastrans, in 1570 in Salamanca, and in 1571 in Alba de Tormes. On the recommendation of the Apostolic Visitor, Teresa was appointed superior of the Carmelite nuns in Avila, in the convent where she took the novitiate and made her vows. The nuns were there about 130. They accepted her reluctantly and with fear. By her goodness and tenderness Teresa, however, led to the fact that this monastery also accepted the reform. Helped her in this Saint. John of the Cross, who was appointed confessor in this monastery.

Saint Teresa of Jesus Not all monasteries wanted to accept reform. The sisters mobilized many influential people to "defend". It occurred that Teresa was forbidden to create new monasteries (1575). Even "house arrest" and the ban on leaving the monastery in Avila were imposed on it. An inquisition was sent to her, who scrutinized her writings to see if there was any heresy. No suspect was found, but the ban on leaving the monastery was maintained. At the same time, persecution and misunderstanding also affected St. John of the Cross, who was imprisoned and tortured.

The monastery in Avila was ordered to choose a new priest. When the sisters resisted, 50 of them were clothed with a church curse. Teresa,



however, did not break down. She constantly wrote letters to the clerical and secular authorities of all instances, persuading, straightening the charges and pleading. The work of the reform was finally saved. Thanks to powerful defenders, they managed to convince the king and his advice. The king called the papal nuncio and instructed him to cancel all drastic decrees issued to the reformers (1579). Teresa and Jan of the Cross have regained their freedom. They

could continue the great work without any fear. The reformed Carmelites and Carmelites received a separate provincial superior. The number of all

houses, personally founded by Teresa, reached the 15th St. Jan from Krzyż reformed 22 male monasteries.

God has experienced Teresa with many other sufferings. She was constantly troubled by body ailments, like sickness, weakness and fever. Spiritual suffering, such as dryness, scruples, loneliness were equally difficult. She endured all this with a heroic surrender to the will of God. She died on October 4, 1582 at the age of 67 in a Carmelite monastery in Alba de Tormes near Salamanca. There, in the church of the Annunciation of the Virgin Mary, there is her grave. She was beatified in 1614 by Paweł V, and canonized it in 1622 by Gregory XV.

St. Teresa the Great has not only a great card as a reformer of Carmel, but also as the author of many works. When, on September 27, 1970, Paul VI proclaimed her the Doctor of the Church, he gave her the title of "Doctor of Mystery." She deserved this title in its fullness. She left works that can be called in the field of classical mysticism. In contrast to the writings of Saint. Jana z Krzyża, her style is simple and accessible. Her works have

been translated into almost all languages of the world. Her most important works include: Life (1565), Spiritual Reports (1560-1581), Way of Excellence (1565-1568), Inner Keep (1577), Excitement of God's Love (1571-1575), Call of the Soul to God (1569), Book of foundations (1573-1582) and other minor ones. St. Teresa Wielka also left poems and letters. There were many last ones. 440 of her letters have survived to our times. St. Teresa of Avila is the patron of Spain, the cities of Avila and Alba de Tormes; Discalced Carmelites, Carmelites, sick people - especially those who complain of headaches and heart, souls in purgatory suffering. In the iconography of Saint. Teresa is portrayed in the Carmelite habit. Her attributes are: an angel piercing her heart with an arrow of love, a dove, a cross, a pen and a book, an inscription: Misericordias Domini in aeternum cantabo, an arrow.

Source: <https://brewiarz.pl/czytelnia/swieci/10-15a.php3>

15 X The Metropolitan Basilica in Łódź



The construction of the church. St. Stanisława Kostka in Łódź began at the beginning of the 20th century. The foundation stone for the new temple was laid by the Archbishop of Warsaw Wincenty Chościak-Popiel June 16, 1901. The solemn consecration

of the temple, raised in 1920 to the rank of the cathedral, was made on October 15, 1922 by the bishop of Łódź, Wincenty Tymieniecki. In 1924, in the Cathedral of Lodz, Jesus appeared to Saint. Faustyna Kowalska, ordering her to go to Warsaw, where she will enter the convent. During World War II, the cathedral was closed, robbed and turned into a military depot. They robbed, among others the biggest bell, "Zygmunt". After the liberation from the German occupation, the cathedral was restored for sacred use and its renovation began. In May 1971, a fire broke out in the cathedral, which completely destroyed the roof and violated the vaults. The walls and tower of the temple survived. Thanks to the rapid reconstruction, it was put into use by the faithful already in December 1972. In 1989, Saint. John Paul II gave the cathedral of Lodz the title of a smaller basilica.

The Łódź diocese was established in 1920 on the strength of Benedict XV bull Christi Domini. At that time, it counted only 5 deaneries. Wincenty

Tymieniecki became its first bishop. In 1925, Pius XI with the bull Vixdum Poloniae unitas enlarged the area of the diocese. In 1992, Saint. John Paul II with the bull Totus Tuus Poloniae Populus established the diocese of the Łódź Archdiocese, which was directly subordinate to the Holy See. In 2004, the Lodz metropolis was established, to which the Łowicz diocese was also included.

The patron of the Archdiocese is Saint. Józef, the bridegroom of the BVM. In 219 parishes divided into 35 deaneries, there are nearly 570 diocesan priests and almost 180 monks. Area over 5,000 square kilometers are inhabited by over 1.4 million people.

In 1987, during the fourth pilgrimage to Poland, Saint. John Paul II visited Lodz. In the Łódź Cathedral he met with representatives of the world of science. During the Mass. at the Łódź-Lublinek airport, combined with the granting of the First Holy Communion, the Pope greeted, among others, Lodz families:

My most specific greeting goes to Lodz families from this city and the entire diocese. Our today's meeting, related to the first Holy Communion of your children, is a great celebration of Christian families. This has always been the case in our Polish tradition, which has for a thousand years been shaped on this earth as a Christian tradition. The family has always been - and still remains - the human environment, the first and the basic, to which God comes through the great sacraments of our faith, beginning with the baptism of the saint. Spouses who give human life to their children here on earth invite to their hearts, to all of their community, the Giver of eternal life.

Source: <https://brewiarz.pl/czytelnia/swieci/10-15b.php3>

16 X St. Jadwiga Śląska

Jadwiga was born between 1174 and 1180 at the castle on Lake Amer in Bavaria as the daughter of count Bertold VI and Agnieszka Wettyńska, Count Andechs, who also named themselves the princes of Meran (in northern Dalmatia) and the margraves of Istria. She had four brothers and three sisters. One was given for Philip, the king of France, the other for Andrzej, the king of Hungary (she was the mother of St. Elizabeth), the

third one joined the monastery. Jadwiga received a thorough education first at the family castle, then at the Benedictine monastery in Kitzingen on the Main (diocese of Würzburg), a well-known cultural center. The program of the then monastic schools included the teaching of Latin, the Holy Bible, the works of the Church Fathers and the lives of the saints, as well as embroidery and painting, music and nursing the sick.



In 1190 Jadwiga was sent to Wrocław to the court of Prince Bolesław Wysokie, because she was married to his son Henryk. She probably was only 12 years old. The wedding date is not known. The time between 1186 and 1190 is acceptable. As a wedding place, Andechs castle is accepted, although it is also possible that it was in Wrocław or Legnica. Henry the Bearded On November 8, 1202 he became the lord of the whole duchy. He also managed to quickly join the Silesian district with the district of the seniorate, or Krakow, as well as a significant part of Wielkopolska.

That is why he is listed in the list of Polish rulers.

Henryk and Jadwiga were an exemplary marriage. They had seven children: Bolesław (born about 1194), Konrad (1195), Henryka (1197), Agnieszka (about 1196), Gertrud (about 1200), Zofia (before 1208) and the youngest, unknown by name, a child, baptized during Christmas at the castle in Głogów in 1208, which probably soon died (according to some sources, it was the son Władysław). Jadwiga's few children lived shortly: Bolesław died between 1206 and 1208, and Konrad in 1213. Similarly, two daughters: Agnieszka and Zofia were buried before 1214. Thus, only Henry and Gertrude entered the period of full maturity.

In the last 28 years of marriage, the spouses survived abstinence, bound by the vow of chastity concluded solemnly in 1209 before the bishop of Wawrzyniec in Wrocław. Jadwiga had about 33 years at the time of this wedding, and Henry Bearded about 43 (in memory of this event, Henryk began to wear a tonsure monk and grow a beard, which he did not shave until his death).

Common customs and Polish language were commonplace at the court of Wrocław. Jadwiga knew how to adapt to them, she learned the language and used it. Her court was famous for her discipline and good manners, because the duchess took care of the choice of people. She cared for the court's service with her maternal concern. She equipped many churches with liturgical vests embroidered with her hand and her mansions. The ducal court also included a small group of clerical and secular men. The Duchess was very concerned that the officials in her goods would not oppress the peasants who had been subjected. She lowered their rents, presided over the courts, punished criminal fines and, in the event of disasters, distribute grains, meat, salt, etc. despite the protests of administrators. She also organized a court hospital where 13 patients and cripples were kept daily (this number was to symbolize Jesus surrounded by 12 apostles)).

Jadwiga also supported the cathedral school in Wrocław and supported poor talented boys who wanted to learn. She also tried to soften the prisoners' bed by sending them food, candles and clothing. There were times when she exchanged the death penalty or a long prison for work on the construction of churches or monasteries. Her husband liked it. But she was so gentle with Henryk that he always left the final decision to him.

That is why his signature is included in the numerous decrees of the foundation.

Saint Jadwiga of Silesia In her life Jadwiga quite experienced the mystery of the Cross. She survived the death of her husband and almost all children. Her beloved son, Henryk Pobożny, died as the leader of the Christian army in the fight against the Tartars at Legnica in 1241. The fiancé of her daughter Gertrude Otto von Wittelsbach became the murderer of the German king Philip, after which the Andechs family castle was razed to the ground, and Otto they were drowned in the Danube. After these terrible events, Gertrude did not want to marry anyone else. After reaching the appropriate age, she entered the Trzebnica monastery, founded ten years earlier by her parents, in 1212.

Jadwiga's sister, also Gertrude, the Hungarian queen, was murderously murdered; the other sister, the French queen, Agnieszka, brought the family a disgrace of marriage, which the Pope did not acknowledge (because the previous relationship of Philip II August was not annulled), she was the mother of illegitimate children. Jadwiga's husband, Prince Henry, was taken prisoner by Konrad Mazowiecki in 1229; Jadwiga on foot and barefoot went from Wrocław to Czersk and threw herself at Konrad's feet - only then she brushed freeing her husband, provided, however, that he would give up his grudge against Kraków. In the end, Henryk was relegated to the curse for appropriating church property and the prince died of a curse. But Jadwiga, without murmuring, endured all these God's deeds.

After the death of her husband, Henryk (19 March 1238), Jadwiga ruled the wife of Henry the Pious, Anna, and closed herself in the convent of the Cistercian Sisters in Trzebnica, which she had funded herself. When she learned about the unusually harsh life of her niece, Saint. Elzbieta from Thuringia (+ 1231), she decided to imitate her. She began to add penance, fasting, flagellation, hair and night vigil to personal suffering. For 40 years of life, she only consumed food twice a day, without meat and dairy products. In 1238, in the hands of his daughter Gertruda, the priests in Trzebnica, she made religious vows and became obedient to her. She became famous for piety and deeds of mercy.

Exhausted by the raw life of the nuns, she died on October 14, 1243, over 60 years old. Immediately after her death, numerous pilgrimages began to flow to her grave in Trzebnica: from Silesia, Wielkopolska, Łużyce and Meissen. Gertruda supported her mother's cult with all her zeal. The last stage of the canonical process of Saint. Stanisław Biskup provided the cistercians in Trzebnica with an incentive to strive for the exaltation of Jadwiga's altars. Favors began to be written, and the grave was met with great care. Already in 1251, a memorial to Jadwiga's death was celebrated in the monastery every year. When the papal legate Anselm visited Trzebnica in 1260, the sisters made a request for canonization. This initiative was supported by the Polish Episcopate and Piastowicze. At the Pope's command in the years 1262-1264, canonical research was carried out in Trzebnica and Wrocław. Their files were sent to Rome. The Pope Urban IV also sought the canonization of Jadwiga. As Pope's legate in 1248-1249, he visited Wrocław three times and knew Jadwiga well. However, his death prevented canonization. He was only succeeded by his successor, Clement IV, in the Dominican church in Viterbo on March 26, 1267. At the request of Jan III Sobieski, Pope Bl. Innocent XI extended the cult of Saint. Jadwiga on the whole church (1680).

In honor of Saint. Jadwiga was founded in Silesia (in 1848 in Wrocław), a religious family - sisters' nuns. St. Jadwiga Śląska is venerated as the patron of Poland, Silesia, the Archdiocese of Wrocław and the Diocese of Gorlitz; cities: Andechs, Berlin, Kraków, Trzebnica and Wrocław; Europe; refugees and reconciliation and peace.

In the iconography of Saint. Jadwiga is portrayed as a young married woman in a long dress or in a princely cloak with a diadem on her head,

sometimes in a Cistercian habit. Its attributes are: shoe in hand, cross, book, figurine of the Mother of God, model of the church in hands, rosary.

Source: <https://brewiarz.pl/czytelnia/swieci/10-16a.php3>

16 X Bl. Józef Jankowski, priest and martyr



Józef was born on November 17, 1910 in the Pomeranian village of Czyczkowy near Brus. He was the second son of eight children of farmers Robert and Michalina. Even as a child he liked to pray, his faith was deepening rapidly. He was also sensitive to the needs of other people. He recognized the priestly vocation very early.

In the years 1924-1925, he began to study at the Pallottine Gymnasium in Suchary near Bydgoszcz, founded just three years earlier. Later he continued it in the Pallottine "Collegium Marianum" founded in 1909 in Wadowice, on Kopiec. He was active in the mission and junior high school orchestra, and in the summer he spent his vacation at home, where he would gladly come back to help his

parents in field work.

In 1929 he began his novitiate at Pallottines in Ołtarzew. To graduate from gymnasium, he returned to Wadowice and in 1931 he made his first profession. Then, at the Major Seminary in Ołtarzew, he graduated in philosophy and theology. In 1934 he received the tonsure and the lower ordination at the hands of Fr. Cardinal. August Hlond, then Primate of Poland. A year later he became a subdeacon and deacon. The priest in Antoni Laubitz was ordained by him in Sucharach on August 2, 1936. In his work, Fr. Jozef was always guided by the order: "I want to strive for great holiness and love God above all else, but at the same time I want to be forgotten." That is why he entrusted the functions entrusted to him, forgetting about himself. He was the prefect of the schools in Ołtarzew and the surrounding area as well as the protector of the Eucharistic Crusade and postulants.

His inner life was influenced by reading the Acts of the Holy Spirit . Teresa of the Child Jesus. With great zeal, he encouraged children and adolescents to enter the path of spiritual childhood proposed by Teresa. He also became a valued confessor. Remembering his numerous and poor family, he tried to be a spiritual guide for her.

From 1939, after the outbreak of World War II, he was the secretary of the Children's Aid Committee - an organization that was very much needed, because the fathers of the families were often on the front. He also worked as a minister of soldiers and civilians. During the September campaign, fighting under the so-called the battle of the Bzura took place near Ołtarzew. Ks. Józef went to confess to the wounded and prepare the dying for death.

When the German occupation began, the clerics were evacuated to the east. Józef remained with several brothers in Ołtarzew, helping the local population and the hiding soldiers of the September campaign. He became an economist at the seminary house, which then had about a hundred

people. When the Germans turned the house into a military hospital for some time, Józef was responsible for his supply.

He willingly undertook more and more duties, because, as he wrote, "not dignity, not power gives happiness, but approaching God - love."

In 1941 he became the master of the novitiate. Then he wrote: "For the happiest time in my life I consider moments that I spent in hearty prayer, in direct contact with God."

Blessed Józef Jankowski On May 16, 1941, he was arrested by the Gestapo, transported to the Pawiak prison in Warsaw, and after two weeks of cruel torture, taken by the same transport as Father Maksymilian Kolbe, to the death camp in Oświęcim. He got the number 16895. For five months he worked over the forces of hunger and constant humiliation. Eye witnesses remembered how dignity and peace he endured persecution, humiliation and anguish, hated for faith and priesthood. Until the end he was faithful to the words he had once written: "I want to love God over life, I give them willingly at all times, but without God's hot and great love I would not like to go to the other world."

Even the perpetrators marveled at his humble attitude. To break him, on October 16, 1941, he was handed over to the "bloodthirster" - the criminal Heinrich Krott, famous for his cruelty of the Babice sub-kapo. He was the same sadist who harassed Father Maksymilian. It was he who gave Joseph such cruel torture that on the same day the tortured Pallottine went to the Lord. His body was burnt in the camp crematorium. He was only 31 years old, of whom he lived 5 years in the priesthood.



Following the example of Saint. Wincenty Pallotti, for all his life, Fr. Józef consistently pursued sanctity and placed the highest demands on himself. He confirmed his love for God with an unwavering attitude and a sacrifice of his own life. He was an example - in word and deed - of a special love for Eucharistic Jesus and sincere trust in God's Mother, the Queen of Apostles. In 1999 he was beatified by Saint. John Paul II in the group of 108 Polish martyrs of World War II. The Pope said

then:

In the act of beatification, the faith in our life revives in some way, that regardless of the circumstances, we can achieve a full victory in everything thanks to Him who loved us. Blessed martyrs call to our hearts: Believe that God is love! Believe for good and for evil! Awaken hope! May this hope give you fruit of fidelity to God in all trials! Rejoice, Poland, from the new blessed [...] It pleased God to show the overwhelming wealth of His grace on the example of the goodness of your sons and daughters in Christ Jesus. Here is the wealth of His grace, this is the foundation of our unshakeable trust in the saving presence of God on the paths of man in the third millennium! To him be glory for ever and ever.

With the consent of the Holy See, Bl. Józef Jankowski was declared the patron of the city and the municipality of Brusy.

Source: <https://brewiarz.pl/czytelnia/swieci/10-16d.php3>

17 X St. Ignacy Antiocheński, bishop and martyr



Legend has it that Ignatius was the happy child who Christ once put before his disciples and said: "Verily I say unto you, If you do not change and become like children, you will not enter the kingdom of heaven. Who will humble yourself like this child? he is the greatest in the kingdom of heaven, and he who receives one such child in my name accepts me" (Mt 18: 1-5). We know nothing about the children's and youthful years of Ignacy. We meet him only as the third bishop of Antioch (after Saint Peter the Apostle and Saint

Eva). During the persecution of the Emperor Trajan, Ignatius was imprisoned and sentenced to death. He was sent under the escort of soldiers to Rome to throw animals to be devoured during the organized games.

During this journey, Ignacy stopped in Smyrna, where he waited for the ship. Taking advantage of the temporary break, he wrote 4 letters to Christian communities: in Ephesus, Magnesia, Trall and Rome. He came to meet him, Saint. Polycarp with a large delegation to celebrate this hero. Polikarp provided Ignacy with material for writing and undertook to send his letters to the recipients. In these letters, Ignatius showed Christ as a true God and a man who combines the nature of God and man; He described the Church as a Catholic to denote all God's people united with Christ into one body. The hierarchy of the Church is made up of bishops, presbyters and deacons. The bishops represent the authority of God the Father, the presbyters are apostolic, and the deacons fulfill the task of Christ the servant. According to Saint. Ignatius, one who has faith, hope and love, he is united with Christ, Lord. The Bishop of Antioch also paid a lot of respect to the Church, which is in the capital of the Roman Empire.

In his letters, Ignatius expressed the zeal of faith and a deep peace of heart in the face of martyrdom awaiting him. These letters are an important document of the faith of the early Church. In the Hour of Reading in the memory of Saint. Ignacy, we read his significant words to the Romans, whom he asked not to try to free him from the martyr's death, which he longed for: "Let me become food for the wild animals that make me reach God, I am God's wheat. of wild beings, to become the pure bread of Christ, pray for Christ, that I may become a sacrifice victim to God through these animals. "

In Troadzie Ignacy had to change again to another ship. He took the opportunity to write letters to Philadelphia, Smyrna and Saint. Polycarp. From Troady, he arrived in Naples, a city in Macedonia (today it is called Cavalla), and then he had to follow foot to escort to Philippi, Salonika and Dyrrachium. There, everyone got on the ship and sailed to the Italian port, Brindisi. From here, they walked again on foot overland to Rome. For an eighty-year-old man, the whole trip was a real slave.

St. Ignacy, "Teoforos" (meaning "carrying God") - as it appears in the writings - he died a martyr's death in the arena in Rome, probably in the Coliseum. The history of his heroic death was described, among others, by St. Irenaeus, Origen, Eusebius of Caesarea, Saint. Polycarp, Saint. Jan Chryzostom and Saint. Jerome. It is assumed that his death took place around the year 107. Christians gathered with reverence the remaining bones of the Martyr in the arena, and then transported them to Antioch. We know this from the speech of Saint. Jan Chryzostom, dedicated to Ignacy. Emperor Theodosius II (+ 450) ordered to put relics of Saint. Ignacy in the temple of Fortuna, turned into a Christian one. The third transfer of the relics took place in 540, when Chozroes, the Persian king, invaded Palestine and Syria. Finally, the relics returned to Rome when in the seventh century Saraceni occupied Syria. The name of Saint. Ignacy is mentioned in the Roman Canon.

In the iconography of Saint. Ignatius is shown in the episcopal robes of the Eastern rite or as a young bishop with a wound on his chest. His attributes are the lion at the feet, the symbol of IHS on the breast of the Saint.

Source: <https://brewiarz.pl/czytelnia/swieci/10-17.php3>

18 X St. Luke, Evangelist

Eusebius of Caesarea and Tertullian write that the hometown of Saint. Luke was Antioch of Syria. In this the whole tradition is consistent. He was a pagan, not a Jew. This seems to be indirectly confirmed by Saint. Paweł Apostoł, when in the Letter to the Colossians he first mentions his friends and helpers from the Jewish people and then from paganism. Łukasz places in the second group (Colossians 4, 10-14). He accepted the teachings of Christ before joining Saint. Paul. He did not belong to the 72 disciples of Jesus, as Saint Paul writes about it. Epiphanius, nor should he be identified with the disciple who came to Jesus on the day of his resurrection on the way to Emmaus, as Saint Paul claims. Grzegorz Wielki and Teofilakt.

By profession, Łukasz was a doctor, as St. Paweł Apostoł (Col 4, 14). He belonged to educated people and perfectly familiar with contemporary literature. This is evidenced by his beautiful Greek language, the chronicle's accuracy of information and the ability to acquire sources. His



knowledge of Judaism is superficial, and the Latin name indicates its origin. Around 40, after the birth of Christ and about seven years after his death, he probably became a follower of Christ in Antioch itself. Around 50, for the first time, he meets Saint on his way Paweł, joins him as a student, traveling companion and doctor. We do not know why it was only in Troas, St. Paul took him with him on a long apostolic journey (Acts 16, 10-17). Saint Philippi in Filippa Paweł leaves him, again we do not know

why. Only during the third journey, which began in 58, Luke joins the Apostle again in order not to leave him again. He accompanies him to Jerusalem and then to Rome. He moved his faithfulness to such an extent that he was the only one who remained at Saint. Paweł in the prison in Rome (2 Tm 4, 11). During the arrest and two years in prison, Saint. Paul in Caesarea, Palestine, Luke had enough time to ask eyewitnesses about the details he gave in his Gospel.

We do not know what happened to Łukasz after the martyrdom of Saint. Paweł (+ 67). The Fathers of the Church and many legends mention many different places (Achaia, Gaul, Macedonia, etc.) in which he was to teach. It seems unreliable. It seems more probable that the author of a certain prologue to the Gospel (from the second century) insists that Łukasz died in Beotia after 84 years. Such a long-time mention, dating back to the almost apostolic times, deserves to be faith. The author does not mention the martyr's death, he only writes that Luke died "full of the Holy Spirit". That is why later testimonies of his martyrdom are rather a legend. Saint Luke Łukasz left behind two priceless memorabilia that won him gratitude for all Christianity. They are the Gospel and the Acts of the Apostles. Although he probably did not know Jesus himself, he did investigate the witnesses and drew all news from them as the first source. The form and layout of his Gospel was similar to the text of his predecessors, namely to Mateusz and Marek. However, it enriched it with many valuable details, which were omitted in their relations. As the only one he gave the scene of the preaching and the birth of John the Baptist and Jesus, the visitation of Saint. Elizabeth, worship the shepherds, offer Jesus and find him in the temple - he is the author of the so-called Gospel of the Childhood of Jesus. We owe him more than one detail from the life of the Mother of God. He also gave the first appearance of Jesus in Nazareth and an attempt to assassinate His life, the resurrection of the young man of Nain, the story of the harlot in the house of Simon the Pharisee, about the service of pious women, he wrote the woman's cry: "Blessed womb that bore you", the wrath of the Apostles against the city of Samaria, the dispatch of 72 disciples and parables: of the Good Samaritan, of the infertile a tree, of those invited for wedding mates, of a lost sheep and drachma, of a prodigal son, of a perverse ruler, of a rich man and of Lazarus. He gave us the scene of healing the ten lepers and the

conversion of Zacchaeus. for those invited to wedding festivities, for a lost sheep and drachma, for a prodigal son, for a perverse ruler, for a rich man and for Lazarus. He gave us the scene of healing the ten lepers and the conversion of Zacchaeus. for those invited to wedding festivities, for a lost sheep and drachma, for a prodigal son, for a perverse ruler, for a rich man and for Lazarus. He gave us the scene of healing the ten lepers and the conversion of Zacchaeus.

A very valuable document is also the Acts of the Apostles. This is the only document about the origins of the Church, about what happened after the ascension of Jesus. Because in many cases, Łukasz himself was a participant in the events described, connected with the apostolic travels of Saint. Paweł, that's why he passed their course with extraordinary conscientiousness.

Dante described Luke as "a historian of the gentleness of Christ." We do not know where is the tomb of Saint. Luke. They admit to having his relics of Ephesus, Beotia, Venice and Padua. For centuries the relics of Saint. Luke in Constantinople. There they were to be transferred for the Emperor Justinian (around 527). Then the relics were transported to Venice, and thus during the invasion of the Hungarians they were to be placed for security in Padua (899). To this day, they show them there in the chapel of the Basilica of St. Justyna.

St. Łukasz is the patron of Spain and the city of Achaia; bookbinders, doctors, painters and sculptors, notaries, butchers, goldsmiths. According to legend, he painted portraits of Jesus, the apostles, and especially Mary, Mother of God. One of them, as described by Teodor Lektor from the 6th century, Empress Eudoxja, the wife of Theodosius II the Great, took from Jerusalem and sent St. Pulcherii, the Emperor's sister. According to another story, a copy of one of the paintings of St. Łukasz is the icon of Jasna Góra.

In the iconography of Saint. Łukasz is presented as a young man with dark, short, curly hair, in a tunic. Western art shows it with tonsure or baldness, sometimes without facial hair. It is often depicted when painting a picture. Its attributes are: book, paint palette, medical instruments, scalpel, image or figure of the Mother of God, ox, scroll.

Source: <https://brewiarz.pl/czytelnia/swieci/10-18.php3>

19 X Bl. Jerzy Popiełuszko, presbyter and martyr

Jerzy Popiełuszko was born on September 14, 1947 in Podlasie, in the village of Okopy, in the parish of Suchowola, from the parents of Władysław and Marianna née Gniedziejko. Two days after his birth, on September 16, he was baptized in the parish church of Saint Apostles Peter and Paul in Suchowola and received the name of his uncle, Alfonso (he changed it to Jerzy Aleksander only during the seminary, in 1971). In the same church on June 17, 1956, he received confirmation from the bishop Władysław Suszyński. Then he chose the name of the patron saint of the Vilnius archdiocese - Kazimierz.



In the years 1954-1965 Alek Popiełuszko attended Primary and Secondary School in Suchowola. In the parish church, a few kilometers away from home, from the age of 11 he was an altar boy and served for Mass. every day before school classes. Having obtained the matriculation certificate, he volunteered on June 24, 1965 to the Metropolitan Major Seminary of Saint. John the Baptist in Warsaw, where for seven years he was preparing himself

intellectually and spiritually to receive priestly ordination. During these studies he had to undergo a two-year military service in a special unit for clerics in Bartoszyce. From this period, the brave attitude of alumna Popiełuszko, who did not allow himself to take his medallion and the rosary, was known for being harassed by the military authorities there.

After returning to the seminary he had to undergo thyroid surgery, he was also treated for heart disease. At one point he was in such a bad condition that his classmates prayed all night for him (April 18, 1970). Experiences in the army, sickness and hospital stay brought him closer to his colleagues and made him especially sensitive to the needs, sufferings and hurts of his fellow men. He became caring and concerned, especially for the sick.

On December 12, 1971, he was ordained subdeacon, and on March 12, 1972, he was ordained a deacon. He was ordained to the priesthood by Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński on May 28, 1972 in the Archcathedral Basilica of St. John the Baptist in Warsaw. As a neo-priest he was directed to pastoral and catechetical work first in the parish of the Holy Trinity in Żabki near Warsaw, where he worked for three years (1972-1975), and then to the parish of Our Lady Queen of Poland in Warsaw-Anin. After the next three years, on May 20, 1978, he was transferred to the vicariate to the parish of Baby Jesus in Warsaw in Żoliborz, from where on May 25, 1979, the Archdiocese authorities directed him to pastoral work at the St. Anna in Warsaw. He conducted seminars for medical students there, *Res Sacra Miser*. He was a member of the National Consulate of the Pastoral Care of the Health Service, and in the Archdiocese of Warsaw - the diocesan priest of medical circles. On October 6, 1981, he also undertook pastoral care for the sick at Dom Zasłużony Pracodawcy Zdrowia in Warsaw at ul. Elekcyjnej 37, arranging a chapel there and becoming a chaplain nominee.

The last place of residence and work of priest Jerzy Popiełuszko from May 20, 1980 was the parish of Saint. Stanisław Kostka in Warsaw in Żoliborz, where as a resident he helped in parish work and specialized in specialized pastoral care. Among other things, he managed the formation meetings of a group of students of the Medical Academy, he was the pastor of middle medical staff (nurses) and every month he organized prayer meetings for doctors.

It is worth emphasizing the participation of priest Jerzy Popiełuszko in the preparation of two papal visits in his homeland (in 1979 and 1983). In both cases, contrary to the objections of the communist authorities and the Security Service, he was the actual chairman of the Sanitary Section of the John Paul II Party Committee in Warsaw and offered health care to the participants of the pilgrimages with his several hundred-strong medical group.

A separate life card of priest Jerzy, who led him to the palm of martyrdom, was his uncompromising commitment to the pastoral work of the world of work, both during the creation of Solidarity, and later, when martial law was in force in Poland and after its abolition. In spite of harassment by state and esbian agents, as well as slander and slander in mass media, he was the advocate and protector of human dignity, human rights to freedom, justice, love and truth, as well as Paweł's herald and papal teaching that evil must be won with good. He preached these truths with his parish priest - priest. Prelate Teofil Bogucki - above all during the services for the Homeland, organized in the church of St. Stanisława Kostka in Żoliborz since the declaration of martial law on all last Sundays of the month. The first such Holy Mass it was celebrated on February 28, 1982.

The cordial bonds of Fr. Popiełuszko's work with the world of work, especially with the employees of the Warsaw Steelworks, was almost accidental, but providential and irreversible. When a strike in Huta Warszawa struck in August 1980, five representatives of the Ironworks came to the residence of the Warsaw archbishops, asking Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński to come to them or to appoint a priest to them to celebrate the Holy Mass. They claimed that almost all strikers inside Huta were

Catholics and wanted to participate in the Sunday Mass liturgy, but because of the situation - they can not leave the workplace. It was the first Sunday, about eight o'clock, when Gdańsk, Szczecin and Silesian mines were already on strike. The Primate of Poland, unable because of other planned activities to personally celebrate this Mass, he ordered his chaplain - priest. Monsignor Bronisław Piasecki: "Search for a priest." Ks. the chaplain went immediately to nearby Żoliborz, to the church of St. Stanisław Kostka, and an offer to go to Huta presented to the first priest encountered - Fr. Jerzy Popiełuszko. Ks. Jerzy gladly accepted the offer and, after consulting the parish priest, he went to Huta. It was the beginning of another form of his pastoral work - pastoral care which ended with his martyr's death. he went to Huta. It was the beginning of another form of his pastoral work - pastoral care which ended with his martyr's death. he went to Huta. It was the beginning of another form of his pastoral work - pastoral care which ended with his martyr's death. When universities in 1981 struck, Father Jerzy Popiełuszko spread pastoral care over the students of the Warsaw Medical Academy and at the same time over the listeners of the Higher Officers School of Fire, where the protest had a dramatic course. When, on December 2, 1981, the authorities pacified WOSP in Warsaw using helicopters and combat equipment (which was a kind of prelude to introducing martial law in a few days), Father Jerzy was in the university building.

The communist authorities intensified the persecution of the priest. He was interrogated repeatedly in the prosecutor's office, detained and arrested. He was even presented with an indictment, in which he was accused of acting to the detriment of the interests of the PRL, because by abusing the priest's function he made a place of anti-state propaganda from the churches (the court discontinued the proceedings in August 1984). The regime press intensified the attacks by printing numerous slanderous articles to compromise the Solidarity chaplain (alleged financial frauds and moral scandals were described).

Father Jerzy did not stop his activity. In addition to the Holy Mass for his homeland, he initiated in 1982 a pilgrimage of the workers of Huta Warszawa to Jasna Góra, which soon turned into a National Pilgrimage of Workers' People. In the end, the authorities decided to take harsher action. On October 13, 1984, the police attempted to lead to a traffic accident in which Fr. Jerzy was to die; this action failed. Another attempt was made a few days later.

Blessed Jerzy Popiełuszko When late in the evening of October 19, 1984, Fr. Jerzy was returning from a pastoral service in Bydgoszcz, he was detained by three officers of the Ministry of the Interior (Department for the Fight against the Church) and was abducted. It happened on the road in Górsko near Toruń. The driver - Waldemar Chrostowski, the only witness to the bandit kidnapping who, although handcuffed, jumped out of the speeding car and immediately informed the church authorities and society about the lawlessness committed by the communist authorities, almost miraculously survived. Then ten days of prayer awaited the return of the priest in many temples of the country, especially in the church of St. Stanisława Kostka in Warsaw. Unfortunately, on October 30, 1984. from an artificial water reservoir near the dam on the Vistula near Włocławek, the militia caught the body of Fr. Jerzy Popiełuszko. The section of the massacred body was carried out in Białystok, but the funeral, in accordance with the will of the Catholic society, took place in Warsaw on November 3, 1984. Fr. Jerzy Popiełuszko was buried in the grave next to the church of Saint. Stanisława Kostka. The funeral ceremonies were presided over and a special sermon delivered by Cardinal Józef Glemp, Primate of Poland. Many bishops, several hundred priests and almost a million believers participated in the funeral, including hundreds of

"Solidarity" flagship posters from all over the country. Jerzy Popiełuszko was buried in the grave next to the church of Saint. Stanisława Kostka. The funeral ceremonies were presided over and a special sermon delivered by Cardinal Józef Glemp, Primate of Poland. Many bishops, several hundred priests and almost a million believers participated in the funeral, including hundreds of "Solidarity" flagship posters from all over the country. Jerzy Popiełuszko was buried in the grave next to the church of Saint. Stanisława Kostka. The funeral ceremonies were presided over and a special sermon delivered by Cardinal Józef Glemp, Primate of Poland. Many bishops, several hundred priests and almost a million believers participated in the funeral, including hundreds of "Solidarity" flagship posters from all over the country. Conviction of the clergy and the faithful about the martyrdom of Fr. Jerzy Popiełuszko, for his faith, caused Cardinal Józef Glemp, Metropolitan

Archbishop of Gniezno and Warsaw and the Primate of Poland, to obtain the necessary permission from the Holy See and to appoint an archdiocesan tribunal to deal with the beatification process of Fr. George. This process at the diocesan level lasted from February 8, 1997 to February 8, 2001. Next, the files of the trial were transported to the Holy See and subjected to further research in the Congregation for the Causes of Saints. On June 6, 2010, the beatification of Fr. Jerzy Popiełuszko. His liturgical memory was marked on October 19 - the day of his birth for heaven.

Prepared on the basis of the text of Fr. Grzegorz Kalwarczyk

Source: <https://brewiarz.pl/czytelnia/swieci/10-19c.php3>

20 X St. Jan Kanty, presbyter



Jan was born on June 24, 1390 in Kęty (about 30 km from Oświęcim). About 60 documents with his autograph survived to our times, hence we know that he signed mostly Latin as Jan from Kęty (Johannes de Kanti, Johannes de Kanty, Johannes Kanti and Joannes Canthy). After graduating from high school in Kęty, he enrolled in the Jagiellonian University in 1413 (he was already 23 years old). The studies were successful, as evidenced by the dates of academic degrees achieved. First, he studied the liberated sciences at the department of artium, where the main lecture was the philosophy of Aristotle. In 1415, he obtained a bachelor's degree, and three years later in January 1418 he became a master of philosophy. He then became a lecturer. This position was free at the time.

In 1421, at the request of the synagogues from Miechów, the Krakow Academy sent Jan Kanty as a manager to the monastic school there. He spent eight years there (1421-1429). The task of the school was first of all educating religious clerics. Jan spent his free time rewriting manuscripts that he needed for lectures. Among the surviving copies are writings of the Fathers of the Church, Saint. Augustine, Saint. Tomasz and Aristotle. In Miechów, Jan Kanty also performed the preacher's duties at the monastery church. He must also have been interested in music to a certain extent, because small fragments of the records of two-part songs deleted by his hand were found.

In 1429 a place was vacated in one of the colleges of the Krakow Academy. Friends immediately informed Jan about this and brought him to Krakow. The College gave a certain stabilization - it provided for maintenance and housing. The professors in the colleges lived together and led the life on the religious model. At the beginning of the University of these colleges there were few and were very small. That is why it was not easy to find a place in them.

As soon as Jan returned to Krakow, he took lectures at the Faculty of Philosophy. At the same time, however, he began to study theology (he was then about 40 years old). At the same time, as a professor, he taught the treatises which fell on him - at that time - by drawing. We know from few records that he commented on Aristotle's logic, then physics and economics. In this department he also held the office of dean in the winter

half-years: 1432/1433, 1437/1438 and in the summer half-year 1438.

From 1434 he also held the office of the rector of the College of Greater. In 1439 he won the title of bachelor of theology. Under the direction of his master, he studied the Holy Scriptures, then the four books of Piotr Lombard, and finally strict theology. From time to time, you had to take exams, take part in disputes, speak sermons and do exercises. Since Jan was at the same time a professor of philosophy, dean and rector of the College of Greater, it is no wonder that his theological studies have been extended to 13 years. It was not until 1443 that he obtained the master's degree in theology, which at the time was synonymous with a doctorate. In 1439 he became a canon and cantor of the chapter of Saint. Florian in Krakow and parish priest in Olkusz. However, he was unable to reconcile pastoral and university duties. After a few months, he resigned from the presbytery in Olkusz. Hagiographers unanimously emphasize that it was regrettable that it would give up considerable income. The fact that he was elected a cantor indicates that he must have known the music. This office imposed an obligation to take care of music and liturgical singing.

After obtaining his master's degree in theology in 1443, Jan Kanty devoted himself to lectures in this field for the rest of his life. In the midst of these many activities, John still found time to rewrite manuscripts. His manuscripts count in total over 18,000 pages. The Jagiellonian Library stores them in 15 thick volumes. Some of them are in the Vatican Library. He himself rewrote 26 codes. He probably sold them not so much for his own maintenance, because he had enough of them, but rather for works of mercy and for pilgrimages. It is certain that in 1450 he went to Rome to participate in the holy year and obtain a jubilee indulgence. He probably made pilgrimages to Rome more times to show his attachment to the Church and obtain indulgences. However, the pilgrimage to the Holy Land is controversial, about which some biographers write. It is possible that Jan Kanty made a pilgrimage not to the grave of the saint, but to his copy in the bell-tower of the church of God.

He was a man of living faith and deep piety. He was famous for his great mercy. Unable to remedy the misery, he even got rid of his own clothing and footwear. Repeatedly shared a meal with the poor. The legend says that the victuals given to the needy neighbor were miraculously renewed on John's plate. Being the rector of the Academy, he started the tradition of putting down some of the food from the professors' table every day for one poor. He also took care of the poor students whom he supported from his own modest resources. He did not give up his pastoral activity throughout his life. We know that he promoted the Eucharistic cult and

encouraged the frequent reception of Holy Communion, and devoted much time to work in the confessional.

In spite of the very hardworking and penitential life that Jan led, he lived to be 83 years old. He died in Krakow on December 24, 1473. There was such a widespread conviction about his sanctity that he was buried at the church of St. Anne under the pulpit. In 1621, the Synod of Bishops in Piotrków filed a request to the Holy See to begin the canonical process. Preparatory work began in 1628. In 1625, the life story of Jan was written. For the canonization one more life was prepared, according to the pattern of the questionnaire sent. The beatification took place on September 27, 1680. Pope Bl. Innocent XI. Canonization - including Saint. Józef Kalasantym - made by Clement XIII on July 16, 1767.



Jakub Strepa of the Strzebież coat of arms was born in 1340. He came from the Cracow diocese, but his family settled in Włodzimierz in Rus. His family and youth lack information; some hagiographers think that he was educated in Rome, although there is no evidence. The only certain thing is that he joined the Franciscan Order and was a member of the Association of Pilgrims for Christ in Lwow. The Holy See provided this missionary institution, formed in the Order of Dominicans and Franciscans for activities in Russia and Moldova, with extensive pastoral privileges.

In the years 1385-1388, Jakub was the guardian of the Franciscan monastery of the Holy Cross in Lwow. From the files at the time it appears that he was not only a zealous superior of the convent, but he was also concerned about the good of the Church in Russia. He mediated in a dispute that arose between Archbishop Halicz, Bernard, and the magistrate of the city of Lwow. It occurred that the vicious hierarchy intended to lay the city with church punishments and thus deprive him of normal spiritual protection. Jakub disproved the dispute. Nevertheless, he vigorously defended religious orders (mainly Dominicans and Franciscans) against some clerics who forbade their preachers to preach the Word of God and to exercise their spiritual ministry, even though they had permission from the Holy See. Proof of the great trust that Jacob enjoyed in Rome, On June 27, 1391, Pope Boniface, IX, named Jakub the second (after Bernard) Archbishop of Halicz. He accepted the episcopal consecration of Jakub in Tarnów in 1392. He knew his metropolis very well then, which he had traveled many times on foot as a missionary. Because it was a new metropolis, it was founded in 1367, it has not yet had a cathedral or a chapter. There were very few churches and priests; even the borders of the diocese were not precisely established. In the villages lived mainly Orthodox (Ruthenian) population. The Archbishop was to organize the metropolis properly from scratch.

As a starting point, he chose to visit his vast diocese. He settled in a wooden house near the monastery in Lwow. From there he went to cities and settlements. Everywhere, where there were Polish gentlemen, he encouraged them to found new churches, which he made parish centers. He zealously supported the orders of the Franciscans and Dominicans in their missionary work. The number of Orthodox Jews began to melt very quickly, and the number of Catholics was increasing. Having no chapters

Cult of Saint Jan Kantego is alive to this day. He is worshiped above all as a patron of learning and studying youth. He devoted almost all his life to 55 years of professorship. He is also the patron of Poland, the Archdiocese of Cracow and Krakow; professors, Catholic schools and "Caritas". In the iconography of Saint. Jan is presented in a professor's gown. Often he has a cross in his hand. It is often displayed surrounded by students or the poor. His attributes are: integrated jug, footwear that gives the poor, money given to robbers, rosary.

Source: <https://brewiarz.pl/czytelnia/swieci/10-20.php3>

21 X Bl. Jakub Strzebież, bishop

yet, Archbishop Jakub ruled the diocese himself with his official and notary, who ran his office. In more difficult and important matters, the parish priests and superiors of the monasteries were consulted. In the last years of his rule, he has chosen Bishop Zbigniew of Łapanow as his suffragan to help him.

In 1406 he organized the first provincial synod in Lwow to resolve certain contentious matters. He deserved so much for Catholic Rus that he was called "father and guardian of the fatherland, a wise senator." Jadwiga and Władysław Jagiełło gave him special trust. James gave them mutual reverence and love. He belonged to Jagiełło's trusted advisors. The faithful loved him too. At the message that he intends to move the capital of the metropolis to Lwow, the city's residents were very generously and generously set about building the cathedral. Jakub made his dedication in 1404.

He died in Lwow on October 20, 1409. According to his will, he was buried in the choir of the Franciscan church in Lwow. He had been so poor throughout his life that he had nothing in the will except liturgical vestments to give away. He left over 20 documents. Neighboring sources also talk about it. In his devotion he had a special honor for the Blessed Sacrament. He ordered that the eternal lamp burn in front of the tabernacle, which was not yet the custom in the Church. He gave indulgences to the Dominican church of Corpus Christi in Lwow, to encourage the people to participate in adoration and the monstrance, which then became customary.

Immediately after his death, he was worshiped. The chronicler wrote of such praise: "He was a man of great virtue, a famous piety, and a simple life that could be a model and example for others." In later years, however, his honor completely disappeared - so much so that he did not even know where his grave was. It was found only by accident on November 29, 1619. Under the influence of the ever-increasing service and many favors that followed its cause, in 1777 a canonical trial began. On September 11, 1790, Pope Pius VI approved his worship and allowed him to celebrate his feast. At the request of the metropolitan, Pope Saint. Pius X announced Bl. Jakuba, along with Our Lady Queen of Poland, co-patron of the Archdiocese of Lwow. He was also chosen as the patron of the Polish Franciscan province. Relics of Bl. James, resting in the chapel of Christ crucified in the cathedral of Lwow, after the last war, they were moved to the Tarnów cathedral, and in 1966 they were transported to Lubaczów. On December 5, 2009, after nearly 65 years, the relics of the patron saint of the Archdiocese of Lwow, Bl. Jakub Strzebież, returned to the Roman Catholic cathedral of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary in Lwow. The Metropolitan of Lwow, Archbishop Mieczysław Mokrzycki,

presided over the celebrations of transferring and introducing the relics to the cathedral.

In the iconography of Bl. Jakub is presented in the costume of the bishop. His attribute is the coat of arms with the image of the Mother of God.

22 X St. John Paul II, Pope

Karol Józef Wojtyła was born on May 18, 1920 in Wadowice, a small town not far from Kraków, as the second son of Emilia and Karol Wojtyła. He was baptized in the parish church on June 20, 1920 by Fr. Franciszek Zak, a military chaplain. His parents named Karol in honor of the last Emperor of Austria, Karol Habsburg.

Wojtyła's family lived modestly. The only source of income was the father's salary - a military official in the Poviát Command Office in the rank of lieutenant. Edmund, Karol's brother, studied medicine in Krakow and became a doctor. Wojtyłów had one more child - Olga, who died shortly after birth.

In Karol's childhood, the name was most often diminished - Lolek. He was considered a talented and athletic boy.

On April 13, 1929, Karol's mother died, and three years later, in 1932, at the age of 26, Brother Edmund died of scarlet fever. He got sick from his patient in a hospital in Bielsko.

From September 1930, Karol began his education at the eight-year-old State Junior High School of Marcin Jadowity in Wadowice. He had no problems with studying; already in this age, according to his catechists, he was also distinguished by a great faith. On May 14, 1938, Karol graduated from high school, received a high school diploma with a grading score, then chose Polish Studies at the Faculty of Philosophy of the Jagiellonian University. He settled with his father in Krakow.

Karol Wojtyła after graduation In February 1940 he met a person important for his spiritual development. It was Jan Tyranowski, who led male students around religious knowledge. The Wojtyła who participated in it at that time read and for the first time read the writings of Saint. John of the Cross.

On February 18, 1941, after a long illness, Karol's father died. It was a serious blow to a young boy who, at the age of 21, remained completely without a family. After the death of his father, Karol Wojtyła was left without a livelihood. In normal times he could count on a student scholarship, but during the war the universities did not work. Karol used this time for intense self-study. The academic milieu maintained ties and acted in the underground.

In 1942 and 1943, as a representative of the Krakow academic community, he went to Częstochowa to renew the Jasna Góra weddings (the tradition of academic pilgrimages in May begun in 1936 continues to this day).

For one of the most important initiatives of the occupation period, Karol considered acting in the underground Rhapsodic Theater under the direction of Mieczysław Kotlarczyk (the theater operated under the auspices of the underground national-Catholic organization Unia). At that time, many poetic works by Wojtyła were created, later published under the pseudonym Andrzej Jawień (other literary pseudonyms are AJ, Piotr Jasień, and from 1961 - Stanisław Andrzej Gruda). He continued his literary work in later years.

Karol took a job as a manual worker in the Solvay chemical plant, initially in the quarry in Zakrzówek, and then in the soda plant in Borek Fałęcki (now in Krakow). Collaborators later recalled that he spent every break in

Source: <https://brewiarz.pl/czytelnia/swieci/10-21a.php3>

work sunk in reading. On his way to work, he joined the chapel of the Sisters of Our Lady of Mercy in Łagiewniki, next to the cemetery, where in 1938 the future saint - Sister Faustina Kowalska was buried.

In 1942, he joined the secret Metropolitan Seminary in Krakow, without interrupting his work in Solvay. At the same time, he began studying in the underground the Faculty of Theology of the Jagiellonian University. On February 29, 1944, he was hit by a German military truck and had to spend two weeks in the hospital. Asked years later if he was in some way linking this accident with an attempt on his life in 1981, he admitted: "Yes, in both cases Providence was watching over me."

When the Warsaw Uprising broke out in Krakow, Nazi terror intensified (on the so-called "black Sunday" on August 6, 1944. Germans arrested over 7,000 men). Then Cardinal Sapieha, wanting to save future priests, decided that the alumni would live in an archbishop's palace. There Karol remained until the end of the war, until the Krakow seminary on Podwale was rebuilt.

Father Karol Wojtyła On October 13, 1946, the alumnus of the Metropolitan Seminary in Krakow, Karol Wojtyła, became a subdeacon, and a week later a deacon. On November 1, 1946, Cardinal Adam Stefan Sapieha ordained Karol to be a priest. On November 2, Karol Wojtyła celebrated the Holy Mass as a neo-presbyter. first in the crypt of Saint. Leonardo in the Wawel Cathedral.

On November 15, 1946, together with the cleric Stanisław Starowiejski, through Paris, he left for Rome to continue his studies at the Pontifical International Athenaeum of Angelicum (currently the Pontifical University of Saint Thomas Aquinas). During his studies, he lived in the Belgian College, where he met many priests from the Francophone countries and the United States. In 1948 he graduated with a degree of summa cum laude.

In July 1948 for a period of 7 months, priest Karol was sent to work in the parish of Niegowić, where he fulfilled the tasks of a vicar and a catechist. In March 1949, he was transferred to the parish of Saint. Florian in Krakow. There, he founded the Gregorian choir, with whom he soon prepared and sang the mass of De Angelis("About Angels"). He infected his choristers with passion and love for the mountains - together they traveled to Gorce, Bieszczady and Beskid. They also organized kayaking trips in Masuria. In Kraków he also received the title of doctor of theology (which he did not get in Rome due to the lack of funds for publishing a doctoral dissertation). Obtained after the death of Cardinal Sapiehy leave for academic work, in 1951-1953 he began to write a postdoctoral thesis, which, although adopted in 1953 by the Council of the Cracow Theological Faculty, was rejected by the Ministry of Education and the title of associate professor Karol Wojtyła (until 1957). In 1956, he took over the chair of ethics at the Catholic University of Lublin.

Bishop Karol Wojtyła In 1958, Karol Wojtyła was appointed an auxiliary bishop of Cracow and titular bishop of Umbria. He accepted then, according to the custom, as the motto of his ministry of the word Totus tuus (Latin: "Your whole"); he directed them to the Mother of Christ. Episcopal Consecration of Fr. On 28 September 1958, on the 28th of

September 1958, Karol Wojtyła was the Metropolitan of Kraków and Lwów, Archbishop Eugeniusz Baziak in the Wawel Cathedral. Co-Consecrators were Bishop Franciszek Jop and Bishop Bolesław Kominek. During this period, the most famous works of Bishop Wojtyła were created, which brought him fame among theologians: "Love and responsibility" (1960) and "Person and action" (1969). In 1962 he became the national chaplain of creative circles and intelligentsia. For the period of the bishopric of Charles, there were also the deliberations of the Second Vatican Council,

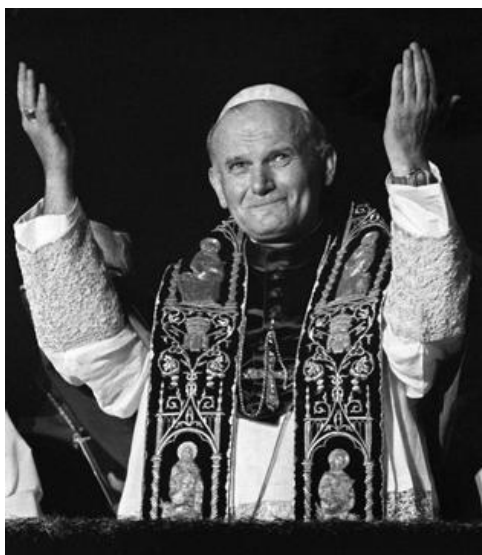
On December 30, 1963, Karol Wojtyła was appointed Archbishop Metropolitan of Kraków. During the consistory on June 26, 1967, he was nominated a cardinal. On June 29, 1967, he received a red cap in the Sistine chapel from Pope Paul VI, and his titular church became the church of Saint. Cezary Martyr on the Palatine.

As a shepherd of the diocese, he tried to embrace all those in need with his ministry. He visited parishes and visited monasteries. In 1965, he opened the beatification process of sister Faustyna Kowalska. He maintained good and close contact with the Kraków intelligentsia, especially with the scientific and artistic milieu. He gained maturity as a thinker, reaching not only for the extensive philosophical tradition, but also for the Bible and mysticism (he was always close to Saint John of the Cross) and building a harmonious concept from the borderline of philosophy and theology: man as an integral person. He became a well-known authority outside Poland. He was, along with the Primate of Poland, Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński the most important figure of the Polish Episcopate. He worked closely with the Primate of the Millennium, showing respect for his experience and wisdom.

Saint John Paul II immediately after his election as Pope

On the night of 28/29 September 1978, after only 33 days of papacy, Pope John Paul I died. On October 14, the second conclave of this year began - the meeting of cardinals to emerge a new Pope. On October 16, 1978, around 17.15 in the seventh vote of the Metropolitan of Kraków, Cardinal Karol Wojtyła was elected pope. He took the name of John Paul II. At 18.45 cardinal Pericle Felici announced the election of a new pope - HABEMUS PAPAM!

John Paul II gave the first blessing of "Urbi et Orbi" - "Miastu i Światu". On October 22, in the St. Peter's Square, the inauguration of the pontificate took place, and the next day the first audience for 4,000 Polish gathered in the Paul VI hall. Holy Mass the inauguration of the pontificate was broadcast by radio and television on all continents. For Polish, in a country ruled by communists, it was the first transmission of the Mass. from before the war. On November 12, John Paul II solemnly took the chair of Rome - the Basilica of Saint. John of Lateran, thus becoming the Bishop of Rome.



John Paul II was the first Pope from Poland, as well as the first bishop of Rome, after 455 years, who was not an Italian. The election of a person from a socialist country to the head of the Church had a significant impact on events in Eastern Europe and Asia in the 1980s and 1990s. The pontificate of John Paul II lasted for over 26 years and was the second longest in the history of the Church. The longest - 32 years - he

held his office Pius IX (not counting Peter's pontificate - the first successor of Jesus).

During all pilgrimages, John Paul II traveled over 1.6 million kilometers, which corresponds to a 40-fold lap around the equator and a fourfold distance between Earth and the Moon. John Paul II made 102 pilgrimages abroad, during which he visited 135 countries, and 142 journeys in Italy, during which he gave 898 speeches. From the 334 existing Roman parishes, he visited 301. His goal was to reach all parishes, he did not have much.

Saint John Paul II, Pope-Apostle John Paul II appointed 232 cardinals (including 9 Polish), proclaimed 1318 blessed (including 154 Polish) and 478 saints. He wrote 14 encyclicals, 14 exhortations, 11 constitutions and 43 apostolic letters. However, the above statistical data do not even reflect a huge heritage of teaching and the pontificate of the first pope in the history of the Polish-Polish Church.

Although from the beginning of Pope John XXIII, the papacy began to give up some of the elements of the ceremonial, but it was only John Paul II who eliminated most of the barriers, adopting the attitude of the pope close to all people, the pope-apostle. He eagerly met with young people and devoted a lot of attention to them. For a meeting in Rome in 1985, which the United Nations declared the International Youth Year, he wrote an apostolic letter on the role of youth as a period of special shaping of the way of life, and on December 20 he initiated the tradition of World Youth Day. From that time on, every year he prepared a message addressed to young people, which became the subject of an international meeting organized in various places around the world (eg in 1991 in Częstochowa, and in 2016 - in Kraków).

Although Cardinal Wojtyła, when he started his ministry, was - as for a pope - very young (aged 58), enjoyed good health and was athletic, almost his entire pontificate was marked by suffering. Diseases of John Paul II began with a memorable attack on the life of the Pope. May 13, 1981, during the General Audience at Plac św. Peter in Rome at 17.19, the Pope was shot by the Turkish assassin Mehmet Ali Ağca in the stomach and hand. Salvation, as he emphasized many times, owed to the Mother of God of Fatima, whose anniversary of the apparitions that day was celebrated. He said later: "One hand was shooting and the other was pointing the ball." The whole world froze in anticipation of the outcome of the six-hour operation at the Gemelli Polyclinic. The Pope then spent 22 days on rehabilitation in the hospital.

Unfortunately, he never returned to full health. The consequences of the shot caused numerous health complications, the necessity of further operations, and hospital stays. Immediately after the coup in the broadcast broadcast by the Vatican Radio, the Pope said: "I am praying for my brother who struck me and I sincerely forgive him." He later visited the assassin in prison.

The Pope has never concealed his health. He suffered in front of the crowds, which in this way gave him extraordinary catechesis. He also repeatedly emphasized the value of the illness and turned to the sick and elderly people for the prayerful support of his pontificate.

On the first anniversary of the attack on St. Peter's Square, on May 13, 1982, the Pope went with a thanksgiving pilgrimage to Fatima. There, during the service, an unbalanced man Juan Fernández y Krohn lightly stabbed the pope with a knife. Security quickly overpowered the attacker, and the pope finished the service despite the bleeding. Fortunately, this second attack had no serious consequences.

Saint John Paul II in the last period of his life John Paul II from the beginning of the 90s suffered from progressive Parkinson's disease. In spite of numerous speculations and suggestions to resign from the

functions that intensified in the media, especially during the Pope's subsequent stay in the hospital, he served until he died. Sudden deterioration of the Pope's health began on February 1, 2005. During the last two months of his life, John Paul II spent many days in the hospital and did not appear in public. He underwent flu and tracheotomy treatment, performed due to respiratory failure. On Thursday, March 31, there was strong chills in the Holy Father with an increase in body temperature to 39.6 degrees C. This was the beginning of a septic shock combined with a cardiovascular collapse.

When medicine could no longer help, the will of the pope who wanted to stay at home was respected. During Mass. celebrated at his bed, which John Paul II concelebrated with his eyes closed, Cardinal Marian Jaworski granted him the sacrament of anointing. April 2, 2005 at 7.30, the Pope began to lose consciousness. At that time, the closest ones were watching in the dying room, and in front of the windows, in St. Piotr was praying for a crowd of many thousands. Worldwide, all media gave coverage to the whole world. In the evening, at the patient's bed, the Holy Mass was celebrated. Christmas Eve of the Divine Mercy. Approx. h. 19.00 John Paul II entered into a state of coma. The monitor showed a progressive disappearance of vital functions. At. The 21.37 personal papal physician Renato Buzzonetti claimed the death of John Paul II. John Paul II went to his father's house after the Jasna Góra Appeal,

The coffin with the body of Saint. John Paul II The funeral of John Paul II took place on Friday, 8 April 2005. He participated in it at St. Piotr and around 300,000 in Rome believers and 200 presidents and prime ministers, as well as representatives of all faiths in the world, including Islamic and Jewish clergy. After the end of the funeral service, assisted only by the clergy from the closest neighborhood, the Pope was buried in the basement of the Basilica of St. Peter, in the crypt of Blessed Pope John XXIII, beatified in 2000.

On May 13, 2005, Pope Benedict XVI allowed the immediate beginning of the beatification process of John Paul II, granting a dispensation from the necessity to keep the five-year period from the death of the candidate, as required by canon law. The formal trial began on June 28, 2005, when the members of the beatification tribunal were sworn in. The postulator was Father Sławomir Oder. On March 23, 2007, the diocesan tribunal examining the mystery of healing one of the French nuns - Marie Simon-Pierre - confirmed the miracle through the intercession of the Polish Pope. After unexpected cure, for which, in prayer, through the intercession of the deceased pope, she was a member of her congregation, Sr. Marie returned

to work in a children's hospital. On the occasion of giving this message, Fr. Oder reported

On April 2, 2007, the official closure of the diocesan phase of the beatification process in the Basilica of St. John in Lateran in the presence of the vicar general of Rome, Cardinal Camillo Ruini.

On November 16, 2009 in the Vatican Congregation for the Causes of Saints, a meeting of the cardinals' commission regarding the beatification of John Paul II took place. The committee's deliberations ended with a vote in which a decision was made to ask Pope Benedict XVI to elevate the Polish Pope to the altars.

On December 19, 2009, Pope Benedict XVI signed a decree on recognizing the heroic virtues of John Paul II, who closed the essential part of his beatification process. At the same time, an investigation began regarding the miracle of healing attributed to the intercession of the Polish Pope.

On January 12, 2011, the commission of the Congregation for the Causes of Saints approved the miracle through the intercession of John Paul II in the healing of a French nun. According to the apostolic constitution of John Paul II, *Divinus perfectionis Magister* from 1983, establishing new principles of canonization, the ruling of the Congregation was presented to the Pope, who alone has the right to decide on the Church's public worship of the Servants of God.

Saint John Paul II On January 14, 2011, Pope Benedict XVI signed a decree on the miracle and appointed on 1 May 2011 the beatification of Pope John Paul II. He made it personally during the solemn Holy Mass at St. Peter in Rome, which was concelebrated by several thousand cardinals, archbishops and bishops from around the world. The number of faithful participating in the service is estimated at 1.5 million people, including three hundred thousand Polish. It is worth mentioning that Benedict XVI made an exception, personally presiding over the beatification of his predecessor - as an ordinary practice, Benedict XVI assumed that the beatification was presided over by his delegate, and he himself only canonizes.

On the date of the liturgical memorial of Bl. Pope John Paul II was elected on October 22, falling on the anniversary of the solemn inauguration of the pontificate of the Polish Pope.

Pope Francis has made canonization of the Pope-Pole on Sunday of the Divine Mercy, on April 27, 2014, in Rome. To the glory of saints, John Paul II was raised together with one of his predecessors, John XXIII.

Source: <https://brewiarz.pl/czytelnia/swieci/10-22a.php3>

22 X The The Cathedral Basilica in Sandomierz

The first Romanesque Marian temple in Sandomierz was founded around 1120 on the initiative and foundation of Bolesław Krzywousty. In the 13th century, foreign troops attacked Sandomierz twice - in 1241, Mongolian, and in 1259-1260 - Tatar and Ruthenian. It was then that the martyrs Sandomierscy died - the Dominicans from the church of St. Jacob. In the years 1270-1360 a new church in the early Gothic style was built. Traces of its existence have survived to this day. In 1360 a gothic collegiate church was established. The existing temple has become a new presbytery. Her consecration was accomplished in 1382 by the Cracow bishop Jan Radlica. Over the next decades, the church was expanded and lavishly equipped. In 1656, the Swedish army retreating after the defeat at Sandomierz, blown up the royal castle; the fire also affected the collegiate church: the roof and much of the presbytery was burnt. In 1717, the parish

was moved to the collegiate church with the consent of the relevant church authorities. In 1818, under the Pius VII Bull, the temple was raised to the rank of the cathedral. John XXIII gave it in 1960 the title of a smaller basilica.

In 1818, the Diocese of Sandomierz created Pius VII with the bull *Ex imposita nobis*. At that time, it counted about 370,000 population. A seminary was built very quickly. In almost unchanged form, the diocese survived until 1981, when it was renamed to Sandomierz and Radom. In 1992, Pope John Paul II proclaimed the new administrative division of the Church in Poland with the bull *Totus Tuus Poloniae Populus*. The diocese was renamed Sandomierz. It included Sandomierz, Stalowa Wola, Tarnobrzeg, Janów Lubelski. A lot of saints and blessed came from here



or there, among others St. Andrzej Bobola, patron of Poland, blessed Wincenty Kadłubek, bl. Czesław, bl. Sadok and Companions and others.

In the diocese (less than 8,000 square kilometers), approximately 680,000 live. people. There are about 620 diocesan priests and about 70 monks in 242 parishes divided into 24 deaneries. Patrons of the diocese are Saint.

Stanisław from Szczepanów and Bl. Wincenty Kadłubek.

On June 12, 1999, Pope John Paul II visited

Sandomierz. He celebrated the Mass during which he spoke, among others:

John Paul II in the Sandomierz Cathedral, June 12, 1999I honor Sandomierz with reverence - ancient Sandomierz. I embrace other cities and industrial centers (...) How many times have I visited the land of Sandomierz, how often I have been able to meet the history of your city and learn here the history of national culture. For in this city there is a

strange force, whose source lies in the Christian tradition. Sandomierz is the great book of faith of our ancestors. They wrote many pages of Saints and blessed in it. I remember first of all the patron of this city - Bl. Wincentego Kadłubek, master Wincentego, who was the provost of the cathedral of Sandomierz and the bishop of Krakow, and later the monk of the Cistercian Order in Jędrzejów. (...) This earth was fertilized in the thirteenth century by the blood of blessed Sandomierz martyrs, clergy and laity, who died for the faith at the hands of the Tartars, and with them blessed Sadok and 48 Dominicans from the monastery at the Romanesque church of St. Jacob. In the temples of Sandomierz they preached the Gospel: Saint. Jacek, bl. Czesław, Saint. Andrzej Bobola. The Dominicans were zealously spreading the cult of the Mother of God; Jesuits in his collegeGostomianum educated and educated youth; the ghosts at the church of the Holy Spirit ran a hospital for the sick, a shelter for the poor and children's nurseries. The city remembers Jan Długosz and Saint. Queen Jadwiga, whose six hundredth year of death we celebrate this year. Today in Sandomierz, together with all those gathered here, I adore God for this great spiritual heritage, which during the partitions, during the German occupation and in the times of totalitarian slavery by the communist system allowed the people of this land to maintain national and Christian identity. We need to listen with great sensitivity to this voice of the past, to bring faith and love to the Church and the Fatherland, through the threshold of the year 2000 and pass it on to future generations. Here, we can easily realize how much the time of man, the time of communities and nations is saturated with the presence of God and his saving action.

<https://brewiarz.pl/czytelnia/swieci/10-22e.php3>

22 X The Cathedral Basilica in Tarnów

The founding of the parish in Tarnów falls on the first half of the 14th century. The first parish church was already called the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary. From the very beginning, it was very important - in 1392, the consecration of Jakub Strepa (Jakub Strzebię) to the bishop of Halicz took place there. In 1400, the Cracow bishop raised the parish church in Tarnów to the rank of collegiate church. In 1786, in connection with the establishment of the diocese of Tarnów by Pope Pius VI, the temple dedicated to the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary in Tarnów received the title of the cathedral. Pope Paul VI, by the apostolic letter Cum beatissima of April 14, 1972, gave the Tarnów cathedral the title of a minor basilica because of its unique significance for the worship of God and Christian culture.



The diocese of Tarnów was established during the partitions - it was created by the Emperor Joseph II in 1783. Canonically confirmed this fact Pius VI by bull In suprema beati Petri cathedra from March 1786. As a result of political and territorial changes, the diocese changed its area. Pope Leo XII after 1821 moved the capital of the diocese from Bochnia to Tarnów and gave it the name "Tarnów". After several changes of diocese

boundaries at the turn of the century, its area remained unchanged until 1992, when John Paul II by the bull Totus Tuus Poloniae Populus reformed the borders of dioceses and church provinces in Poland. Currently, the diocese of Tarnów borders with the Archdiocese of Cracow and the dioceses of Kielce, Sandomierz and Rzeszów. The southern border of the diocese coincides with the southern border of Poland.

In the area of this diocese, which has approx. 1.1 million inhabitants in the area of over 7.5 thousand. km sq., they were born and operated, among others St. Stanisław from Szczepanów, saints Andrzej Świerad and Benedykt, blessed Teresa and Saint Urszula Ledóchowskie, Blessed Karolina Kózkówna and Saint. King. The Diocese of Tarnów has in recent years the greatest number of priestly and religious vocations in Poland. That is why most Polish missionaries come from. In 452 parishes divided into 43 deaneries, there are over 1,550 diocesan priests and almost 150 monks. Patrons of the diocese are the Blessed Virgin Mary, Saint. Stanisław from Szczepanów, saints Andrzej Świerad and Benedykt and Saint. King.

On 9-10 June 1987, John Paul II paid a visit for the first time in Tarnów. At that time he beatified Karolina Kózkówna in the presence of nearly 1.5 million people. Again, the Pope visited the diocese on June 16, 1999. At that time, he was canonizing in Białystok, Kinga.

Source: <https://brewiarz.pl/czytelnia/swieci/10-22f.php3>

23 X St. Józef Bilczewski, bishop

At the end of the XI Ordinary Assembly of Bishops, sitting in the Vatican by the will of Saint. John Paul II on October 2-23, 2005, ending the Year of the Eucharist, Pope Benedict XVI made the first canonization during his pontificate. Five blessed were counted among the saints, including two Polish: Archbishop Józef Bilczewski, Ordinary of Lwow, and Fr. Zygmunt Gorazdowski, founder of Józefów. Apart from them, the Saints from Chilean priest Albert Hurtado, who lived in the first half of the 19th century, were proclaimed saints. Twentieth century, and two Italians: Capuchin living in the eighteenth century, brother Felix of Nicosia, and priest Kajetan Catanoso, died in 1963.



Saint Józef Bilczewski was born on April 26, 1860 in Wilamowice near Kęty. After finishing elementary school in Wilamowice and later in Kęty, he attended the gymnasium in Wadowice, where he passed his secondary school-leaving examination in June 1880, and entered the seminary in Krakow. On July 6, 1884, he was ordained a priest. In 1886-1888 he studied theology in Vienna (where he obtained a doctorate in theology) in Rome and Paris. After returning to Poland, he was a vicar in Kęty and Kraków. In 1890 he obtained a

postdoctoral degree at the Jagiellonian University. A year later he became a professor of dogmatic theology at the Jan Kazimierz University in Lwow, where he served as the dean of the theological faculty and rector for a certain period. As a university professor he was highly appreciated by students, he enjoyed the respect and friendship of other academic staff. On December 17, 1900, Leon XIII appointed 40-year-old priest the prosecutor Józef Bilczewski was the archbishop of Lwow of the Latin rite. The episcopal consecration took place on January 20, 1901 in the cathedral in Lwow. The new bishop was distinguished by his great kindness of heart, understanding, humbleness, piety, diligence and pastoral

zeal which flowed from great love to God and neighbor. He was a man of prayer who inspired all his activities. He founded churches and chapels, schools and orphanages, and promoted education. He supported spiritually and materially all the more important works created in the Archdiocese of Lwow. He believed that his duty was to defend and save the Latin rite, for which he responded to God and the Church, his conscience and the nation. Life of Archbishop Józef Bilczewski, filled with prayer, work and works of mercy, made

In the spirit of teaching, Pius X brought the faithful closer to the Eucharist, frequent Holy Communion, pious participation in the Mass. During World War I he developed the cult of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, showing people the infinite love of God, able to forgive and forgive all sins. He adored the Holy Mother with the reverence and love of his best son, calling her "Mother". He wished for the same devotion to her faithful in the Archdiocese, imitating her virtues, especially total trust in God.

He died of working on March 20, 1923. His embalmed heart was placed in the blessed chapel. Jakuba in the cathedral basilica in Lwow, and the body was placed in a grave in the Janów cemetery, where the poor were buried, for whom he was always a father and guardian.

Thanks to the efforts of the Archdiocese of Lwow, the beatification process of Józef Bilczewski was conducted, the first phase of which was completed on December 18, 1997 by the proclamation of Saint. John Paul II of the decree on the heroism of his virtues. In June 2001, the Congregation for the Causes of Saints found a miraculous, permanent and inexplicable way of healing the nine-year-old boy Marcin Gawlik from very severe burns made by God through the intercession of Józef Bilczewski - which opened the way for the beatification of the Archbishop of Lwow. He made it to Saint. John Paul II on June 26, 2001 in Lwow during his apostolic trip to Ukraine. In 2005, he was proclaimed a saint by Pope Benedict XVI.

Source: <https://brewiarz.pl/czytelnia/swieci/10-23b.php3>

24 X Bl. Jan Wojciech Balicki, presbyter



Jan Wojciech Balicki was born on January 25, 1869 in Staromieście near Rzeszów. He came from a poor, very religious railway track family. He was the son of a Greek Catholic Nicole Balicki and his Roman Catholic wife Catherine. According to the will of his father, he was baptized in the Greek Catholic Church; also the church law of that time required the raising of boys in the father's rite. Because he learned about this provision only during his theological studies, he asked the Holy See for permission to ordain in the Latin rite. After completing the seminary in Przemyśl, in 1892 he was ordained a priest. He was directed to work in parishes as a curate. He quickly

became known as a great preacher and patient confessor.

Shortly thereafter, he undertook theological studies in Rome, completed with a doctorate. After returning to Poland, he worked at the Przemyśl seminary, where he lectured in dogmatic theology. His professorial ministry was shrouded in a spirit of deep faith and love of truth. In prayer,

he most often sought the wisdom of the Holy Spirit. In the years 1928-1934 he held the office of the rector.

After retiring, he devoted much time to the ministry of confession. While still a young priest, he founded a nursing home for prostitutes - for this reason, slanders were repeatedly slandered on him. After entering the Przemyśl Soviets during World War II, this house was liquidated. Jan Balicki died in Przemyśl in the opinion of sanctity on March 15, 1948. After seven years, on October 31, 1955 - according to popular wishes - the body of Fr. Jana was moved to a separate tomb. In 1959, the Przemyśl seminary asked Bishop Franciszek Barda to begin the beatification process. In 1963, all files were sent to Rome, where, after examining witnesses' testimonies and analyzing the writings of Fr. John was proclaimed a decree on the heroism of his virtues (December 1994). The person of priest Balicki was modeled on priests by Cardinal Karol Wojtyła, who in 1975 wrote about him: "At a time when the Church is looking for new patterns of spirituality for diocesan priests, when there are contestants, infidelities and tendencies to search for material things among the priests themselves more than spiritual, the servant of God can be depicted as a model of priestly life."

As a pope, he made the beatification of Fr. Balicki in August 2002 during the Holy Mass in Kraków's Błonia. He said, among others: The service of mercy was the life of Blessed Jan Balicki. As a priest, he always had an open heart for all those in need. His service of mercy was manifested in helping the sick and the poor, but it was particularly expressed through the ministry in the confessional. Always with patience and humbleness, he tried to bring the sinful man to the throne of God's grace.

Remembering this, I appeal to priests and seminarians: please, brothers, do not forget that you, the stewards of God's mercy, have a great

responsibility, but also remember that Christ himself strengthens you with the promise he made through Saint. Faustina: "Tell my priests that hardened sinners will crumble under their words as they speak of my unfathomable mercy, of the pity I have for them in my heart" (Diary, 1521).

Source: <https://brewiarz.pl/czytelnia/swieci/10-24b.php3>

25 X The Cathedral Church in Koszalin

The cathedral church in Koszalin is the oldest monument in the city. It was erected in the years 1300-1333. Cysts patronized him. Each parish priest also performed the function of a convent chaplain. After the outbreak of the Reformation (1517), in 1534 the church became a Protestant temple. The first Lutheran sermon on July 16, 1531 was preached by preacher Mikołaj Klein from Lübeck.

A thorough temple restaurant took place in 1842-1845. On April 16, 1845, a great celebration of putting the church into use was held, in which Frederic William IV participated. Another church was renovated in 1914-



1915. Significant changes took place after the Second World War. After four centuries of Evangelical history, on June 17, 1945, the first Catholic Mass was celebrated by the Franciscans who had been taking care of the parish for almost thirty years. The destruction and fires of 1945

spared the church. On June 28, 1972, along with the appointment by Paul VI of the new diocese of Koszalin-Kołobrzeg, the parish church of the Virgin Mary was established by the cathedral. Two years later, on June 17, 1974, The Franciscans delegated their pastoral duties to the diocesan clergy.

From March 25, 1992, when Saint. Pope John Paul II proclaimed Bull Totus Tuus Poloniae Populus reorganizing the structure of the Church in Poland, the borders of the diocese have changed. Currently, the Ordinary

of this diocese is Bishop Edward Dajczak. He is assisted by bishops Krzysztof Włodarczyk and Krzysztof Zadarko and bishops seniors: Tadeusz Werno and Paweł Cieślík. Over 910,000 live in the diocese (over 14.5 thousand square kilometers). people. In 221 parishes divided into 24 deaneries, there are around 460 diocesan priests and about 130 monks. Patrons of the diocese are saint martyrs: Wojciech and Maksymilian Maria Kolbe.

The diocese was visited by the Pope Saint. John Paul II during his fourth pilgrimage to his homeland on June 1 and 2, 1991. Ziemia Koszalińsko-kołobrzaska was the first on the route, from which the Pope's journey began. At the end of the last meeting with the Polish Army, he said:

I would like to express my heartfelt thanks to the Old Polish "God Bless You" for this first meeting with the Homeland, in which we can sing with all inner conviction: "Let my Fatherland bless you, Lord."

I would like to express my joy in meeting this seaside, Baltic country, which also houses the main military training grounds, with the Koszalin-Kołobrzeg diocese and with all of Pomerania, which I visited in Szczecin and Gdansk already at the previous visit. I would like to thank you for this wind from the sea, which had great strength and austerity, like in the north, and even more I would like to thank you for the fresh green of these forests, wonderful, fresh greenery. These forests remind me so much from my young years. For all this sincere "God bless you!" Because I'm heading south to the Podkarpacie region, I'm saying goodbye to Bałtyk, I'm saying goodbye to Pomerania, I'm saying goodbye to all my fellow countrymen here, I'm saying goodbye in a special way to the Polish Army.

Source: <https://brewiarz.pl/czytelnia/swieci/10-25c.php3>

26 X Bl. Celina Borzęcka, zakonnica

Celina Rozalia Leonarda was born on October 29, 1833 in a wealthy landowning family Chludzińskich, in the borderlands of the former Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth in Antowil, near Orsza - now it is Belarus. Parents made sure that she received a thorough education and upbringing. Already as a young girl she wanted to join the convent of Vilnius visits, but obedient to the will of her parents and the confessor's council in 1853, she married Józef Borzęcki, the owner of the Obrembszczyzna estate near Grodno. It was a happy marriage, and Celina was a good wife and mother. She gave birth to four children, two of whom - Marynia and Kazimierz - died as babies. Celina was involved in charity work among the rural population, and in 1863 she supported the insurgents, for which she found herself with a few-week-old Jadwiga in the Russian prison in Grodno. In 1869, Józef Borzęcki was attacked by paralysis and lost power in his legs. Celina and her daughters Celina and Jadwiga went to Vienna with him for treatment, which, however, did not bring the expected results. For five years she carefully nurtured her husband. A few weeks before his

death, Borzęcki dictated to his older daughter Celin a testament in which he testified about the love, heroism, courage and prudence of his wife. After his death, in 1875 Celina Borzecka left with her daughters to Rome. There she again desired a religious life. She met the general of the Resurrection, Fr. Piotr Semenenko, who became her confessor and spiritual guide. Under his influence, she decided, together with her daughter Jadwiga (now the Servant of God), to establish the female branch of the congregation to which she belonged. After overcoming many adversities and humiliations, the Resurrection was approved as a contemplative and active congregation whose task was teaching and Christian upbringing of girls. On January 6, 1891, Celina and Jadwiga made their perpetual vows. This day is considered the beginning of the Congregation of the Sisters of the Resurrection of Our Lord Jesus Christ in the Church.



Despite numerous religious duties, Celina was with her older daughter (also Celina), when her children were born. She also tried to be a good grandmother for her five grandchildren. The new congregation established by it developed dynamically. In the autumn of 1891, Celina opened in Kęty, the city of Saint. Jan Kantego, the first house in Poland. In a modest old cottage, a girls' school and a novitiate were initially established. It was difficult, because the sisters and their pupils suffered from poverty, but after four years a monastery stood there. Celina's mother designed the chapel herself, in

which the altar was the Mother of God of Ostrobramska, and in the stained glass windows you can see the patrons of Poland, Lithuania and Russia. The building of the monastery is surrounded by a beautiful park where trees still planted by the founder still grow today. Evidence of her resourcefulness and sense of taste are preserved unique liturgical vestments: alby, sewn from her lace wedding dress and old ball dress. In Kęty, the resurrectiones built a school and a children's nursery. From here, they set off for further establishments - in Częstochowa and Warsaw. In 1896, he began his apostolic work in Bulgaria, and in 1900 - in the United States.

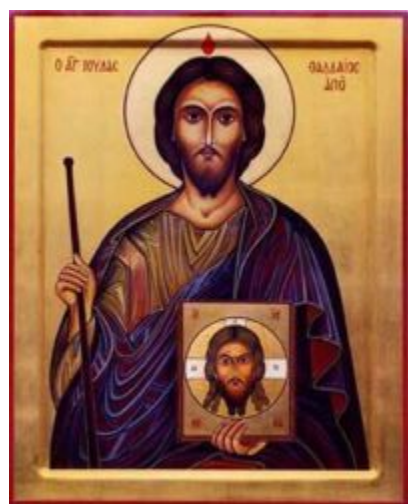
In 1906, Celina survived the blow - her daughter Jadwiga, who was the co-founder of the congregation and the closest collaborator who was to

lead the farther work, died unexpectedly. In spite of her advanced age, Mother Celina continued to be the Superior General. She died in Krakow on October 26, 1913, she was buried next to her daughter in Kęty. In 1937, the temporal remains of Celina and Jadwiga were moved to the crypt under the chapel of the monastery in Kęty, and in 2001 - to the sarcophagus in the church of St. Małgorzata and Katarzyna in Kęty. During the life of Celina's mother, 18 houses were created, in which 214 sisters of the resurrection were working, and 16 of the lay apostles of the resurrection connected with their spirituality. In the year of her beatification, 512 sisters and 322 apostles worked in 54 houses in Poland, England, Argentina, Australia, Canada, Tanzania, the United States, Italy and Belarus. The sisters perform many services, including they work as teachers, tutors, catechists, sacristans, organists, oasis animators and nurses.

The process of the beatification of Mother Celina began on the initiative of Pope Pius XII in Rome in 1944. The decree on heroic virtues was signed by Saint. John Paul II in 1982. In 2002, a trial was conducted in Kraków concerning the alleged healing after a serious accident by Andrzej Mecherzyński-Wiktor, the great-grandson of Mother Celina in the fifth generation. On December 16, 2006, Benedict XVI signed a decree approving the healing made because of it. October 27, 2007 in the Roman basilica of Saint. Jana Laterna, mother Celina Borzęcka was proclaimed blessed.

Source: <https://brewiarz.pl/czytelnia/swieci/10-26a.php3>

28 X St. Apostles Szymon and Juda Tadeusz



The Gospels mention Saint. Szymon in a close circle of Jesus' disciples. He is probably the least known of them. The Gospels mention him only three times. Mateusz and Marek give him the nickname Kananejczyk (Mt 10, 4, Mk 3, 18). Therefore, some of the Church Fathers supposed that he came from Cana of Galilee and was the groom, at whose wedding the Lord Jesus made the first miracle. Modern exegesis, however, sees the word "zealous" in the word Kananejczyk because it can also be

explained in this way. Łukasz directly gives Szymon the nickname Zelotes, or zealous (Lk 6:15). The special emphasis in the group of the Apostles that Simon was zealous, can mean that he really stood out among them the righteousness and severity in preserving the Mosaic law and the customs of the nation.

Szymon Kananejczyk is mentioned in all four catalogs of the Apostles always next to Saint. James and Saint. Judy Tadeusz, "brothers" (cousins or cousins) of Christ, that is, his cousins (Mt 10, 4, Mk 3:18, Lk 6:15, Acts 1, 13). Was it also Szymon? According to the Gospel of Saint. Matthew seems to be sure (Mt 13:55). Also in the Christian tradition, we have little news about Szymon. He was to be the brother of the Apostles: Jakub Młodszy and Judy Tadeusz. Being a relative of the Lord Jesus, according to others, he was to sit on the Jerusalem capital after Jakub the Elder and

Jakub Młodszy as the third bishop and there to be killed by Emperor Trajan when he was over a hundred years old.

There are, however, writers who claim that Simon the Apostle was not a relative of Jesus and is a completely different person from Simon, the bishop of Jerusalem, who suffered a martyr's death during the reign of Emperor Trajan. They cite that tradition connects him with Saint. Judah Tadeusz, just because he was to preach with him the Gospel on the Red Sea and in Babylonia, and even in Egypt - and outside of Palestine he was to suffer with him. According to this tradition, their holiday is celebrated on the same day. Christian iconography also quite often presents the two Apostles together.

The crossing of Szymon with a saw in half, as the legend says (and even - with a wooden saw), we learn from his medieval lives. The body of Saint Simon, according to the testimony of the monk Epiphanius (v. IX), was to be located in Nicopolis (northern Bulgaria), in a church exhibited in honor of the Apostle. In the chapel of Saints Simon and Juda in the basilica of Saint. Peter, which is now also the chapel of the Blessed Sacrament, are to be found relics of both Apostles. Part of the relics is to have a cathedral in Toulouse. St. Szymon is the patron of Siedlce diocese as well as dyers, potters, gravediggers and welders.

In iconography St. Szymon in eastern art is presented with short hair or bald, in western art has longer hair and curly beard. Its attributes are: book, anchor, palm and saw (wooden), which was to be cut, ax, spear. Saint Juda Tadeusz, Apostle About the life of Saint. We do not know almost anything, Judy. He was nicknamed Tadeusz, or "Brave" (Mt 10: 3, Mk 3, 18). We do not know why the Evangelists call him that. He was the brother of Saint. James the Younger, the Apostle (Mt 13, 55), which is

why he is also called Jacob's Judgment (Luke 6: 16, Acts 1, 13). We do not know why Origen, and after him other church writers, call Judah Tadeusz a nickname of Lebbeusz. It could have something to do with the heart (the Hebrew word leb means the heart) or derive from a hill in Galilee called Lebba. He was one of Jesus' relatives. Probably his mother was Maria Kleofasowa, about whom the Gospels are mentioned. The name of Judah placed further in the catalog of the Apostles suggests his later entry into the group of disciples. It was he who at the Last Supper asked Jesus: "Lord, what has happened to us that we must reveal ourselves, and not to the world?" It is therefore reasonable to suppose that Saint. Judah, joining the group of apostles, was at first guided by the prospect of making a career with Christ. Juda is the author of one of the letters of the New Testament. He himself calls himself Jacob's brother (Jud 1). The letter shows that he was probably an educated man. He wrote this letter before 67, because he borrows some fragments and words from him, even Saint. Peter. After the Pentecost, Judah preached the Gospel in Palestine, Syria, Egypt and Mesopotamia; some of the missionary trips he did together with Saint. Simon. Some of the traditions show that they have suffered a martyr's death together. Others say that Szymon was killed in Jerusalem, and Juda Tadeusz was probably killed in Lebanon or Persia.

Hegezyp, who lived in the second century, wrote that Judah was married when he joined the circle of Apostles. Therefore, the suspicious at the point of power, Emperor Domitian ordered to call to Rome the grandchildren of St. Judy, for fear that they - as "relatives" of Jesus - would not at any time resort to his imperial authority. But when he saw them and found them simple, he sent them home. Cult of Saint Judah Tadeusz is especially alive from the 18th century in Austria and Poland. The devotion to Saint is very popular in these countries. Judy as the patron of hopeless matters. For this reason, in many churches special services are held in his honor, combined with the reading of requests and thanks. His paintings are also honored. He is the patron of the Diocese of Siedlce and Magdeburg. He is also the patron of hospitals and medical staff. In the iconography of Saint. Juda Tadeusz is depicted in a long red robe or in a brown-and-black coat. He holds a mandelion with the image of Jesus - according to the application, as a relative of Jesus, he would be very similar to him. His attributes are: fishing barge, stones, cross, book, staff, club, sword, clubs he was killed with, ax.

Source: <https://brewiarz.pl/czytelnia/swieci/10-28.php3>

29 X The Metropolitan Basilica in Częstochowa



The Częstochowa diocese was erected by Pope Pius XI with the bull *Vixtum Poloniae unitas* in 1925. It was created from the part of the diocese of Kielce and the southern part of the diocese of Włocławek. Its territory lay on the border of the former Great Poland and Lesser Poland. The foundation of the diocese of Częstochowa was based on the fact that in Częstochowa, Jasna Góra, the most famous Marian sanctuary in Poland. The new diocese was to contribute to an even greater development of Marian devotion. The episcopal cathedral became the church dedicated to the Holy Family in

Częstochowa. The Częstochowa Diocese belonged to the metropolis of Krakow. The patron of the diocese was the Blessed Virgin Mary Queen of Poland. The first Bishop of Częstochowa was Fr. Teodor Kubina. Metropolitan Basilica in Częstochowa The church, functioning since 1925 as the Częstochowa cathedral, was built in 1902-1927. He was blessed on December 7, 1907 by the General of Paulines, Father Eusebius Rejmen. The first Mass was celebrated one year later. After giving the church the title of the cathedral, thanks to the efforts of Bishop Kubina, further work

was undertaken on the construction and furnishing of the temple. The interior was plastered, a music choir was built, and the floor was laid. A great bell was also founded in honor of the BVM Queen of Poland. The sacred dedication of the cathedral of Bishop Teodor Kubina was made on October 29, 1950. In June 1962, at the request of the then ordinary of Częstochowa, Bishop Zdzisław Goliński, John XXIII gave the cathedral of Częstochowa the title of the minor basilica. Częstochowa and Jasna Góra visited St. John Paul II in 1979, 1983, 1991 (then at Jasna Góra - with the participation of the Pope - the 6th World Youth Day was held), 1997 and 1999. In 1979, Saint. John Paul II met the clergy in the cathedral of Częstochowa, and four years later - with the sick.

Archbishop Wacław Depo, Metropolitan Archbishop of Czestochowa By virtue of the bull of Saint Pope Pope John Paul II, *Totus Tuus Poloniae Populus*, on March 25, 1992, the Częstochowa metropolis was established (the Częstochowa archdiocese, the dioceses of Radom and Sosnowiec). The Archdiocese currently has 35 deaneries (311 parishes) in the area of almost 7,000. km sq. and approx. 810 thousand faithful. Her ordinary is Archbishop Metropolitan of Częstochowa Wacław Depo. He is assisted by Bishop Andrzej Przybylski and seniors: Archbishop Stanisław Nowak and Bishop Antoni Długosz. Over 700 diocesan priests and nearly 200 monks work in the archdiocese.

There are two of the 108 martyrs of World War II who were beatified in 1999 (Father Ludwik Roch Gietyngier and priest Maksymilian Binkiewicz) and Blessed Fr. Maria Kanuta from the Lord Jesus in Gethsemane, a Nazareth woman from Nowogróde

Source: <https://brewiarz.pl/czytelnia/swieci/10-29c.php3>

30 X The Metropolitan Church in Katowice

The construction of the cathedral church in Katowice began two years after the erection of the Katowice diocese. On June 5, 1927, on the solemnity of the Holy Trinity, the then Silesian bishop, Arkadiusz

Lisiecki, symbolically stabbed the first shovel. The cornerstone was laid down five years later. The presbytery, which was completed in 1938, has long served as a temporary church. During the Second World War

construction was not continued. It was resumed in May 1946. Thanks to the enormous work and effort of the whole diocese, the consecration of the cathedral, made on October 30, 1955 by Bishop of Częstochowa, Zdzisław Goliński, was made. Two years later, the parish was erected at the new temple. Up to this day, work is underway to equip and decorate the interior, which has been adapted to the requirements of the post-conciliar



liturgy.

The patron of the temple is Christ, the King of the Universe. The Katowice cathedral is probably the second largest church in Poland. In its interior can accommodate up to 12 thousand people at

the same time. On June 20, 1983, Saint Paul prayed in him. Pope John Paul II. Here he told the assembled invalids of work and deaf people: Suffering for this is given to man, that God may especially win in human life. He himself. The God who became a man and died on the cross and won the cross. He also wins through every human cross. I wish you that Christ, the crucified God, will win in each of you's life. And I wish you also, that at the price of your victory, your suffering - God overcomes in others ... Because we are all connected by the mystery of the saints of communion.

The Diocese of Katowice was established by Pope Pius XI Vixtum Poloniae unitsas on October 28, 1925, and was incorporated into the

Krakow metropolis. It was created on the territory of the then Silesian Province from two geographically and historically different parts that until now were subject to the bishop of Wrocław: from the Cieszyn vicariate, formerly under Austrian rule, and from Upper Silesia, which previously belonged to the Prussian partition. The newly created diocese had a population of 915 thousand. faithful.

In the years 1938-1940, the so-called Zaolzie. The diocese was bilingual - a significant part of the population was of German nationality. Most of the Germans left this area after the Second World War.

In the diocese after the war, the industry developed, which caused a rapid influx of people. In 1988, the diocese had 2.5 million faithful.

In 1992, when Saint. Pope John Paul II with the bull Totus Tuus Poloniae Populus reformed the borders of the diocese and church provinces in Poland, the territory of the Katowice diocese has been depleted. Currently, the archdiocese of Katowice (about 2.4 thousand square kilometers) is inhabited by about 1.5 million inhabitants. The patrons of the Archdiocese of Katowice are the Mother of God Piekarska, Mother of Justice and Social Love, and Saint. Barbara and Saint. Florian. Patron of the metropolis of Katowice is also St. Jacek Odrowąż, and the patron of Silesia is Saint. Jadwiga Śląska. In 322 parishes divided into 33 deaneries, there are over 1060 diocesan priests and about 110 monks.

Currently, the Katowice cathedral is the center of the Katowice metropolis, which includes the Diocese of Gliwice and Opole, next to the Archdiocese of Katowice.

Source: <https://brewiarz.pl/czytelnia/swieci/10-30c.php3>

28 X 1138 Duke Bolesław III Krzywousty died



Bolesław III, byname Bolesław the Wry-Mouthed, Polish Bolesław Krzywousty, (born Aug. 20, 1085—died Oct. 28, 1138), prince of Poland who introduced into his country the seniorate system, by which the eldest son received the major part of the royal inheritance. He converted the people of Pomerania to Christianity.

Son of Władysław I Herman, ruler of Poland, and Judith of Bohemia (...)

For the next 22 years (1113–35) Bolesław sought control of Poland's former province of Pomerania; he conquered Eastern Pomerania in 1122 but did not secure Western Pomerania until he had sworn fealty to the Holy Roman emperor Lothar II in 1135. Bolesław sent missionaries into Pomerania, converted the pagan tribes there to Christianity, and integrated the people into the Polish state. (...)

Source: <https://www.britannica.com/biography/Boleslaw-III>

18 X 1166 Killed in combat, Prince Henry Sandomierski



Dynasty: Piast, Born: in 1130 died: October 18, 1166 Parents: Bolesław III Krzywousty and Salomea 1138

In 1138, after his father's death and in accordance with his will, Henry Sandomierski received the Sandomierz Land, but because of his young age he did not rule it.

In 1146, Henry Sandomierski took part in the war of the sons of Salomea with their eldest half-brother Władysław II. The conflict ended in a victorious battle near Poznań.

Military success allowed Bolesław IV to become the princeps' dignity, and Henryk Sandomierski become an independent host of his district in Sandomierz. Its territory included: in the south, the Wiślicka Land, in the

west, the Chęciny castles, in the north of Kochów, and the eastern border of its duchy was the border of the country.

August 1146

In August 1146, Henryk Sandomierski, together with his brothers, resisted Konrad III's (king of Franks) invasion of Poland.

1147 It is not confirmed in the sources, although it is very likely that in 1147 Henryk Sandomierski took part in the great expedition of Bolesław IV Kędzierzawy to Prussia.

In 1149, along with Brother Bolesław IV, Henryk Sandomierski took part in an armed expedition to Rus.

In 1154, Henry Sandomierski set out with a retinue of knights on a pilgrimage to Jerusalem. He got there happily. He celebrated the tomb of the Lord and for a year he was in charge of the king of Baldwin III in Jerusalem, fighting the Saracens. When a large part of his knighthood died as a result of fighting or unfavorable climate, he returned to the country.

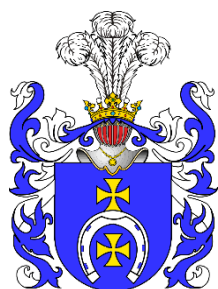
Henryk Sandomierski is credited with promoting chess in contemporary Poland, which was then an elitist entertainment, one of seven chivalry skills, aimed at perfecting the intellect and raising the level of social experience. Skills and enthusiasm for spending time at the chessboard were probably brought by the Prince from Jerusalem to pilgrimage. On May 21, 1161, Henryk Sandomierski took part in a gathering organized in Łęczycza, during which, inter alia, the consecration of the collegiate church of the Blessed Virgin Mary in Tuma was performed.

Between 1165 and 1166, at the initiative and foundation of Henryk Sandomierski, the monastery of Zagroda settled in the Order of the Knights.

In 1166, Henry Sandomierski took part in a great military expedition against Prussia (authentic Prussia), during which he fell on the battlefield. Henryk Sandomierski was not married and did not leave offspring.

Source: <http://www.zamki.name/kraje/polska/henryksan.php>

19 IX 1620 Killed in combat gen. Stanisław Żółkiewski



Stanisław Żółkiewski (Polish pronunciation: [staˈniswaf zuwˈkʲɛfski]; 1547 – 7 October 1620) was a Polish nobleman of **the Lubicz coat of arms**, magnate and military commander of the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth, who took part in many campaigns of the Commonwealth and on its southern and eastern borders. He occupied a number of high-ranking posts in the administration of the Commonwealth, including castellan of Lwów (from 1590), voivod of the Kiev Voivodeship and Great Chancellor of the Crown (from 1618). From 1588 he was also a Field Crown General, and in 1613 was promoted to Grand General of the Crown. During his military career he won major battles against Sweden, Muscovy, the Ottoman Empire and the Tatars.



Żółkiewski's best-known victory was against combined Moscovian and Swedish forces at the battle of Klushino in 1610, in the aftermath of which the Polish seized and occupied Moscow. He died in the 1620 battle of Cecora against the Ottomans, after allegedly refusing to retreat. Already renowned as a military leader, Żółkiewski's heroic death further boosted his fame. He is seen as one of the most accomplished military commanders in the history of the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth. Stanisław Żółkiewski and Baltazar Batory at Pskov, detail from a painting by Jan Matejko

Stanisław Żółkiewski was born in the village of Turyńka in 1547 to

Stanisław Żółkiewski of the Lubicz coat of arms, voivode of Ruthenia, and Zofia Lipska.[1][2] The exact date of his birth is unknown, and even the year is disputed: most sources agree on 1547, although a few suggest 1550.[3]

Żółkiewski attended a cathedral school in Lwów (now L'viv, Ukraine).[1] Unlike many of his peers he had no higher education and did not travel abroad. However, he pursued studies on his own and was particularly interested in history and historical literature.[1] In 1566 he joined the court of King Sigismund II Augustus, as an aid to the king's secretary Jan Zamoyski.[1] There he became familiar with the executionist movement, which advocated numerous reforms including military ones.[1] In 1573 he took part in the diplomatic mission to France, sent to meet a newly elected king Henry III of France, and on his way back he was sent to Vienna to appease the Habsburgs.[1]

Early career

Żółkiewski gained his first military experience under King Stefan Batory during the Danzig rebellion in which he commanded a rota of Polish hussars.[1] He subsequently participated in Batory's Livonian campaign, fighting at Polotsk, Rossony (Sokół), Velizh and at the Siege of Pskov.[1] Żółkiewski maintained his political alliance with the Zamoyski family after those campaigns ended, particularly in their conflict with the Zborowscy.[1] On the night of 11 to 12 May 1584 he captured Samuel Zborowski, whose subsequent execution caused much controversy.[1][4] Żółkiewski became notorious for his role in the incident, and was the subject of heated debates during the Sejm of 1585.[1][4]

In 1588, during the War of the Polish Succession between factions of Sigismund III Vasa and Maximilian III, Żółkiewski supported Sigismund. Żółkiewski commanded the right flank of Commonwealth forces in the battle of Byczyna, during which he received a knee wound that lamed him for the remainder of his life.[4][5] For his part in the battle he was appointed a Field Crown General, and became the starost of Hrubieszów.[4]

As Field Crown General

Soon after becoming a General, Żółkiewski was sent to Ukraine to repel a Tatar invasion. In 1590 he became the castellan of Lwów, but his requests for military reinforcements against the Tatars went unheeded.[4]

In 1595 Żółkiewski participated in the Moldavian campaign and the battle of Cecora near the Prut river. The following year he defeated the Cossack uprising of Severyn Nalivaiko.[4] Żółkiewski was a known supporter of Cossack grievances, and generally favored peaceful negotiations with them. When the Cossacks surrendered Nalivaiko and other leaders of the uprising to him he guaranteed their fair treatment. But Nalivaiko was subsequently executed in Warsaw,[4][6] and a mob of Polish soldiers massacred the other prisoners, which led to a deterioration in Polish–Cossack relations. In 1600 Żółkiewski returned to Moldova, where he took part in the victorious battle of Bukowo.[6]

In 1601 Żółkiewski operated in the north, in Livonia (Inflanty), during the Polish–Swedish War.[6][7] He also took part in the successful siege of Wolmar, and in 1602 the taking of Fellin. That same year he led Polish forces at the battle of Reval, which led to a Swedish capitulation at the siege of Biały Kamień. Żółkiewski became ill near the end of the campaign and had to relinquish command of his forces to General Jan Karol Chodkiewicz.[7]

In 1606 Żółkiewski returned to Ukraine, where he defeated the Tatars at the battle of Udycz. Later that year he decided to support the king during the Zebrzydowski rebellion. His decision was not an obvious one, as his mentor Zamoyski opposed the king. Additionally, Żółkiewski was related to the Zebrzydowski family and was sympathetic to some of the rebels' arguments. In the battle of Guzów he commanded the left flank of the royal forces,[8] but his troops took relatively little part in the battle. Unimpressed with Żółkiewski's performance, the king did not give him

not the Grand Crown Generalship that he coveted, although he was appointed to the office of the voivode of Kiev.[8][9]



In the second half of 1609 Żółkiewski took part in the Polish–Muscovite War (also known as the Dymitriads).[9] He supported the election of Władysław IV Vasa for the tsar of Russia and the idea of a personal union between the Commonwealth and the Tsardom of Russia (the Polish–Muscovite Union).[9] During the De la Gardie Campaign in 1610 he achieved another significant victory against combined Moscovian and Swedish forces at the battle of Klushino.[9][10] As a result of his successful campaign

Żółkiewski seized Moscow and captured the tsar Vasiliy Shuisky and his brothers, Ivan Shuisky and Dmitri Shuisky. Zygmunt rejected Żółkiewski's political plan however, which would have required Władysław to convert to Orthodoxy.[10]

Żółkiewski began to write his memoirs after his return from Muscovy. The *Początek i progres wojny moskiewskiej* (The beginning and Progress of the Muscovy War), published in 1612, is a critique of Zygmunt's policies. In 1612 he became a teacher and tutor of Stanisław Koniecpolski, future General and military commander. Also that year he returned to Ukraine to defend against continuing Tatar and Moldovan incursions, as well as Cossack unrest. In 1616 during a Sejm he presented a project *O chowaniu żołnierza kwarcianego* (On the raising of the kwarciane soldiers), in which he argued for the need to raise a larger army to deal with the Tatars and the Cossacks. The project was however not approved by the parliament.[11]

Final years

Żółkiewski's popularity waned in the latter years of his career.[11] He was accused of not supporting Samuel Korecki during the battle of Sasowy Róg in 1616, of signing the Treaty of Jaruga (Busza) in 1617 which relinquished influence in some borderlands to Moldova and the Ottoman Empire; and of failing to stop the Tatars at the battle of Orynin in 1618.[11][12] But in 1618 he finally received his coveted *buława* of the Grand Crown General, and shortly afterwards the office of Grand Crown Chancellor.[12] He was thus for a brief period the most powerful individual in the Commonwealth after the king, a position he reached not through wealth or family but by military achievement and reputation.[12] Despite being more than 70 years old, Żółkiewski continued in active service as a military commander until the very end. He died on 7 October 1620, during the Commonwealth's retreat after the battle of Cecora against the Turks, during the Polish–Ottoman War (1620–1621) which marked the end of the Moldavian campaigns.[12][13] The battle comprised several engagements, in which Polish forces were routed. During the last rout

Żółkiewski was killed; according to an anecdote he refused to retreat, preferring to stay with the rear guard till the very end.[12][13][14] Before his death he received the blessing of his confessor, Father Szymon Wybierski (Wybierek, Wyberok) of the Society of Jesus, who stood fearlessly at his side (7 October).[15] {see painting "Battle of Cecora (1620)" by Walery Eljasz Radzikowski}[16]

After the battle Żółkiewski's corpse was desecrated by the removal of its head and sent to Constantinople as a trophy of war. His widow bought his body from the Turks and ransomed their son, who had been captured during the battle.[13] Żółkiewski was buried in St Lawrence Church in Żółkiew (now Zhovkva, Ukraine), the town he enlarged and where he built the Żółkiew Castle.[13][14]

Remembrance

Żółkiewski's heroic death – portrayed in several works of art by contemporaries such as Teofil Szeberg and Stanisław Witkowski – boosted his reputation and guaranteed him a place among the pantheon of the most famous of Polish military commanders.[13] In the years following his death he was mentioned in the works of writers such as Stefan Żeromski, Józef Szujski, Julian Ursyn Niemcewicz and Maria Konopnicka.[14] Up to the present day, the story of his death is the best remembered aspect of his life, with a number of sources discussing the "legend of Żółkiewski".[17][18]

A monument was built at the site of Żółkiewski's death (now in Berezovca in Ocnîța District, Moldova) by his son Jan, in 1621.[19] It is inscribed with a motto from Horace: "Quam dulce et decorum est pro patria mori" (How sweet and fitting it is to die for one's country).[19] The monument was destroyed in 1868, rebuilt in 1912, and renovated in 2003.[19] It is a venue for events organized by the Polish minority in Moldova.[19]

In 1903 a statue of Żółkiewski was built in Żółkiew, but it was demolished in 1939 by Soviet troops in the aftermath of the Soviet invasion of Poland.[14] In modern Poland Żółkiewski is celebrated as a military hero, but modern Russia's Unity Day instead celebrates the anniversary of the surrender of the Polish forces he installed in the Moscow garrison.[14] As of 2011, the St. Lawrence's Church and castle in Żółkwia were being renovated by a team of Polish and Ukrainians conservators.[14]

Family and assets

Monument to Żółkiewski, near the site of his death in modern Moldova

Żółkiewski was married to Regina Herbutówna; they had a son, Jan, and two daughters, Katarzyna and Zofia.[13] Over the course of his career Żółkiewski amassed a large fortune,[13] and acquired lands near Boryspil, Brody, Vinnytsia and Żółkiew.[13] His annual income of more than 100,000 *złotys* made him one of the wealthiest magnates in the Commonwealth.[13] Żółkiewski's assets were eventually inherited by Jakub Sobieski, whose son Jan became a Polish king and another renowned Polish commander.

Source:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stanis%C5%82aw_%C5%BB%C3%B3%C5%82kiewski

11 X 1779 Killed in combat gen. Kazimierz Pułaski

General Casimir Pulaski (1745-1779). Pulaski ImageCasimir Pulaski, son of Count Joseph Pulaski, was born in Warsaw, Poland, on March 6, 1745. At the age of fifteen, he joined his father and other members of the Polish

nobility in opposing the Russian and Prussian interference in Polish affairs. Outlawed by Russia for his actions on behalf of Polish liberty, he traveled to Paris where he met Benjamin Franklin, who induced him to

support the colonies against England in the American Revolution. Pulaski, impressed with the ideals of a new nation struggling to be free, volunteered his services. Franklin wrote to George Washington describing the young Pole as "an officer renowned throughout Europe for the courage and bravery he displayed in defense of his country's freedom."



In 1777, Pulaski arrived in Philadelphia where he met General Washington, Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army. Later, at Brandywine, he came to the aid of Washington's forces and distinguished himself as a brilliant military tactician. For his efforts, Congress appointed him Brigadier-General in charge of Four Horse Brigades. Then again, at the Battle of Germantown, Pulaski's

knowledge of warfare assisted General Washington and his men in securing victory for American forces.

Later in 1778, through Washington's intervention, Congress approved the establishment of the Cavalry and put Pulaski at its head. Pulaski, who

became known as the "Father of the American Cavalry," demanded much of his men and trained them in tried and tested cavalry tactics, many of which he used in his fight for freedom in Poland. Pulaski often used his own personal finances, when allocations from Congress were scarce, in order to assure his forces of the finest equipment and personal safety.

Pulaski on Battlefield

Pulaski and his Legion were then ordered to defend Little Egg Harbor in New Jersey and Minisink on the Delaware; they then proceeded south to Charleston, South Carolina. It was on October 9, 1779, during the Battle of Savannah, that General Pulaski, charging into battle on horseback, fell to the ground mortally wounded by the blast of a cannon. Pulaski's enemies were so impressed with his courage, that they spared him the musket and permitted him to be carried from the battlefield. Pulaski died several days later on October 15, 1779, at age 34. The Pulaski Monument, erected in his honor, is located in Monterey Square, Savannah, Georgia.

Source: <http://www.polishamericancenter.org/Pulaski.htm>

19 X 1813 Killed in combat, prince Józef Poniatowski



Josef Anton Poniatowski was a Polish patriot and the only marshal created by Napoleon that was not French. With a personal motto of "God, Honor, Fatherland", he was a dashing figure (...) The French for their part recognized his abilities and honor and nicknamed him the Polish Bayard.

The son of a Polish noble in the service of Austria, Poniatowski initially followed his father's footsteps by entering the Austrian army as a

lieutenant in 1778. By 1787 he was a lieutenant colonel of dragoons, and the next year he was made an aide-de-camp to the Austrian Emperor Joseph II. He volunteered to lead an infantry column in an assault on the fortress of Sabatz and was badly wounded by a shell burst that hit his thigh, and this was his last major participation with the Austrian army. In 1789 Poniatowski resigned from Austrian service but first made sure that he was formally released from his oath not to bear arms against Austria. Returning to Poland, he joined the army as a major general due to his uncle being the king of Poland, Stanislaus II. When the Russians invaded in 1792, Poniatowski took command of the Polish Army of the Ukraine and one of his lieutenants was the notable Thaddeus Kosciuszko. Although badly outnumbered, he defeated the Russians at Zielenka and Dubienka but was ultimately fighting a lost cause. When the king bowed to Russian interests, Poniatowski was so disgusted that he resigned. Believing the king could have inspired a national uprising against Russia, he wrote a pamphlet promising revenge against Russia and was promptly banished from Poland.

After traveling to Vienna and then Brussels, Poniatowski returned to Poland when Kosciuszko began his uprising in 1794. Initially he refused a command and fought as a common soldier, but Kosciuszko eventually

persuaded him to take command of a division. Unfortunately, he was surprised and badly beaten in battle, and from shame he turned his division over to Dombrowski's command. With the defeat of the uprising, he refused an offer to serve in Russia's army and then retired to Vienna until 1798, when he returned to Warsaw.

Poniatowski took no active part in events again until 1806 when the French, fresh from their victories over the Prussian army, arrived in Warsaw. Though he quickly became friends with Marshal Murat, Marshal Davout and Napoleon were suspicious of his intentions for a time. Nevertheless, and despite Dombrowski's and Zayonchek's experience fighting alongside the French, Poniatowski was selected as the Minister of War for the provisional government in Warsaw and then the Grand Duchy of Warsaw when it was created.

In 1809 during the Austrian campaigns, Poniatowski successfully led a fight against the Archduke Ferdinand in Galicia. After suffering setbacks and abandoning Warsaw, he retook the offensive and in a series of daring maneuvers successfully forced back the Austrians and seized Lublin, Sandomir, Zamosc, and Brody. Napoleon was so impressed with his accomplishments that he sent Poniatowski a saber of honor, and later Poniatowski received the awards of a Grand Eagle of the Legion of Honor and a Grand Cord of the Military Order of the Grand Duchy of Warsaw. Next Poniatowski founded an artillery and engineering school and then a hospital in Warsaw.

The year 1812 finally brought Poniatowski his chance for revenge against the Russians. Taking command of V Corps of the Grande Armée, he led them into action at Smolensk and Borodino, where he commanded the right. During the retreat, he fought at Tscherikow, Winkowo, Maloyaroslavetz, and the Berezina where he was wounded. Seeing the plight of the soldiers at the Berezina, he wept.

nce back in Poland, Poniatowski set about reorganizing what was left of the Polish army. As the allies began to circle for the blood of the French Empire, he sent a personal challenge to the Austrian Field Marshal

Schwarzenberg who had wronged him, but Schwarzenberg did not accept. In the spring of 1813 he led the loyal Polish to Germany to continue to fight for the French. Throughout the months of fighting, Poniatowski was in the thick of it, and he was wounded by a lance blow on October 12th. At the Battle of Leipzig Poniatowski took command of the right wing, and Napoleon rewarded his service and abilities by making him a marshal of France. Tragically, Poniatowski did not have long to enjoy this honor. During the fighting at Leipzig, he was shot twice, once in the arm and

once in the side. The French were forced to withdraw, and when the bridge was prematurely destroyed, Poniatowski and his men were trapped in the city. Despite his wounds, he rode his horse into the Elster River, trying to escape capture. The current proved too strong, and he was swept under and drowned, having only been a marshal for three days.

Source: <https://www.frenchempire.net/biographies/poniatowski/>

15 X 1817 Gen. Tadeusz Kościuszko died



During the Revolutionary War, military engineers were scarce, and the Continental Congress eagerly granted Tadeusz Kościuszko the rank of colonel. The Polish nobleman was charged with defending the port of Philadelphia against British attack, which he did by

fortifying the Delaware River at two crucial points, erecting Fort Mercer and placing palisades in the river to force the British ships into virtual canals so that they could be bombarded.

Tadeusz Andrzej Bonawentura Kosciuszko had entered military service as a time-honored tradition of escaping genteel poverty in his native country. He discovered a genius for strategy and love of liberty that guided him for the rest of his life. Like many educated Europeans, Kosciuszko was captivated by the American colonies' struggle for independence. Unlike many educated Westerners of his time, Kosciuszko believed independence was for all. He famously left a considerable sum of money to be used towards the education of former slaves in the colonies, and in 1794, he encouraged Jews in Krakow to rise up against Russian oppression.

Once Philadelphia had been saved, Kosciuszko was sent north to help with the defense of Fort Ticonderoga in New York. Although much of his advice was ignored, he taught retreating troops to fell trees and flood fields to slow their attackers' pursuit, providing enough time so that the rebels could prepare for the first major American victory of the war. At Saratoga, Kosciuszko fortified Bemis Heights over the Hudson, and this plan contributed to the surrender of 6,000 troops under Gen. John Burgoyne.

Kosciuszko's next challenge was to protect the Hudson River and its strategic garrison at West Point. His brilliant defenses like the redoubts at Fort Putnam provided a sweeping view of the river and allowed for a hail of artillery fire. However, his most memorable invention may be the 60-pound "Great Chain" of iron that could be submerged and then pulled taut to trap invading vessels. By war's end, he had been promoted to brigadier general and earned the respect of his American colleagues, including Thomas Jefferson, who called him "the purest son of liberty . . . that I have ever known, the kind of liberty which extends to all, not only to the rich."

Source: <https://www.military.com/history/brig-gen-tadeusz-kosciuszko.html>

17 1849 Fryderyk Chopin died, composer, virtuoso and pianist



Polish composer and pianist Fryderyk Franciszek Chopin (1810–49) created one of the most important bodies of music in the piano repertory. His music combines a gift for melody and an innovative approach to structure with a brilliant piano technique. His works have frequently inspired choreographers, including Jerome Robbins,

Mikhail Fokine, Frederick Ashton and Kenneth MacMillan.

Chopin was born in Żelazowa Wola near Warsaw and grew up in the Warsaw Lyceum, where his father was a tutor. He was a gifted prodigy and a published composer by the age of eight. He studied piano, organ and composition at the Warsaw High School of Music 1826–9, and in this time developed his idiosyncratic piano technique. He moved to Vienna in 1830 and to Paris in 1831, where by the end of 1832 he was established as a

leading teacher and private performer. In the following years in Paris he further developed his remarkably individualistic style, with his music redefining genres such as the polonaise, the mazurka, the nocturne and the ballade. He fell in love with the writer George Sand in 1838 and spent the next nine years with her, spending summers composing in her country house Nohant and winters teaching in Paris. After the February 1848 revolution Chopin moved to London, from where he visited Scotland, before returning to Paris a few months before his death in autumn 1849. Chopin was recognized in his time as one of the most radical musical minds since Beethoven, a legacy confirmed by his works.

Source: <http://www.roh.org.uk/people/fryderyk-chopin>

8 X 1910 Maria Konopnicka, a poet, novelist, publicist died

Maria Konopnicka was the greatest Polish female poet from the times of realism, author of short stories and books for children, literary critic and translator. She was born on May 23rd 1842 in Suwałki and died on October 8th 1910 in Lwow.

Her texts were controversial. They sparked debates and were often harshly criticised, but at the same time she was very popular and read by almost everyone. She didn't only write poems, but also short stories, sketches,

reportages and journalistic texts. She was a literary critic and a translator. In her works one can find risky subjects, subtle psychological analysis, and a wealth of original narrative forms, innovation and literary skill. The poems she wrote during her stays in Italy and France are undoubtedly among her greatest achievements. She was not only a writer, but also a social activist. Coping with many sacrifices, she raised six children by herself. For many years she wandered throughout Europe, though not

breaking contact with her country – she was one of the main organisers of the international protest against the cruelty of Prussia towards striking children in Września.

Childhood

She was the daughter of a lawyer, Józef Wasiłowski, and Scholastyka Turska, who died when Maria was only 12. Her father raised the children on his own, providing them with home-schooling. Their home was almost like a convent: they didn't allow guests, didn't speak merrily, and every walk with their father led to the cemetery. This atmosphere of seriousness, patriotism and strict, moral rules had a deep impact on Maria. Wasiłowski read Słowacki, Krasiński, and Mickiewicz to the children, but also his translations of the Psalms or excerpts from Pascal's works. He acquainted them with Greek and Latin authors with Cicero and Sallustius. Between 1855 and 1856 Konopnicka studied with her sisters at a school for girls, at the convent of the sisters of the order of Saint Benedict in Warsaw, where she met Eliza Pawłowska (later: Orzeszkowa). Their friendship, grounded on common literary interests, lasted until Maria's death.

Literary beginnings

In 1862 Maria married Jarosław Konopnicki, bearer of the Jastrzębiec coat of arms, an impoverished land owner 12 years her senior. Old Polish aristocratic customs reigned in her house – it was a life full of meetings, hunts, and noisy feasts. Konopnicka could not bear the limits imposed upon her by her husband. She didn't want to be a dependant housewife.



Jarosław, on the other hand, didn't appreciate his wife's literary interests when she made her debut while the marriage still lasted. After selling their ruined mansion in 1872, they moved into a leased manor in Gusin (Łódzkie voivodeship). It's here that the poem *O górach* (On the Mountains) was created. It was published in *Gazeta Polska*. A positive review by Henryk Sienkiewicz made the poet believe in her talent and she decided to take care of her children and of herself on her own. In 1876 she left her husband. A year later she

moved to Warsaw. Knowing many languages – German, French, Russian, later on she learned Czech, English, and Italian – she started translating, including works by Heinrich Heine, Paul Heyse, and Edmond De Amicis. In 1882 she travelled to Austria and Italy, and in 1884 in Prague she met Czech poet Jaroslav Vrchlicky, who translated Mickiewicz's *Dziady*. They started writing letters and became friends.

Love life

Ludwik Krzywicki called Konopnicka “a firmly amorous lady”. Her name was connected to many men, among others to the journalist Jan Gdamski, 17 years her junior. One of her admirers, talented philosopher and historian Maksymilian Gumpłowicz, fell in love with the writer when he was 33 and she was 55. He took the rejection very seriously, and, in 1897, he shot himself outside of the hotel in Graz where Konopnicka was staying.

On the 25th anniversary of her literary work (1903) Konopnicka received a manor in Żarnowiec (near Krosno, on the foothills of Carpathian

Mountains) as a “gift from the nation”. She moved into the house with painter Maria Dulębianka, who organised her atelier in the rooms. The women were great friends, travelling together to Austria, France, Germany, Italy, and Switzerland. Gender and queer researchers claim that for twenty years the women were life partners. The painter, in fact, had a particular impact on strangers.

She is remembered in Żarnowiec as the writer's friend who wore manly clothes and had really short hair.

Konopnicka called her “Piotrek” or “Pietrek with threadbare elbows”.

Later in life, Dulębianka became a feminist campaigner. Konopnicka supported her efforts, but more as a friend than as an engaged social activist.

Rozkładówka książki “Wesołe chwile” Marii Konopnickiej z obrazkami H. Benneta, 1889, fot. Polona / www.polona.pl

Wesołe chwile (Happy Moments) by Maria Konopnicka, illustrated by H. Bennet, 1889, photo: Polona / www.polona.pl

Literary life

Maria Konopnicka made her debut (under the name of “Marko”) in 1870, in the *Kaliszanin* paper with a poem entitled *Zimowy poranek* (A Winter Morning). A series of lyrical poems (*In the Mountains*) was published in 1876 in *Tygodnik Ilustrowany*. Very soon her poetry, filled with patriotism and sincere lyricism, was widely acclaimed. Her first volume, *Poezje* (Poems) was published in 1881, and more followed in 1883, 1886, and 1896.

Z przeszłości. Fragmenty dramatyczne (From the Past: Dramatic Fragments), published in 1881 and portraying great scientists persecuted by the church, met with a sharp reaction from the conservative press and Catholic milieu. Her thoughts were considered “godless and profane”. The attacks on Konopnicka and Orzeszkowa – who dared to publish her friend's works – were to last for the next 25 years.

Between 1884 and 1887 she was an editor of the democratic women's magazine *Świt* (“Dawn”). Her attempts at radicalising its programme sparked opposition in the conservative public opinion and from the censors. She also collaborated with suffragette's weekly *Bluszcz* (“Ivy”). *Scena z bajki “O krasnoludkach i sierotce Marysi”*, Teatr Nowej Warszawy, 1950, fot. Edward Hartwig / Narodowe Archiwum Cyfrowe / www.audiovis.nac.gov.pl)

A scene from the tale *On Dwarfs and Little Orphan Mary*, Teatr Nowej Warszawy / Nowa Warszawa Theatre, 1950, photo: Edward Hartwig / Narodowe Archiwum Cyfrowe / www.audiovis.nac.gov.pl)

She wrote novellas from the 1890s until her death. At first she drew from the experiences of Prus and Orzeszkowa, and later on she developed her own ideas. In 1890, when a wave of anti-semitism was spreading in Poland, Eliza Orzeszkowa asked her to take a position publicly.

Konopnicka responded with *Mendel Gdański* (Mendel from Gdańsk), published in the same year in *Przegląd Literacki*. The main protagonist is an old Jew working as a bookbinder. He's lived in Poland all his life and feels Polish. He is surprised by the anti-semitic movement and rumours that the Jews “are to be beaten up”. He doesn't understand why someone would want to take his right to be a full-fledged citizen. His Polish friends save him from the pogrom, but his love for Poland is gone.

From 1881 Konopnicka also worked as a literary critic. After 1890 new subjects appeared in her poetry, especially references to European literature, Bible and romanticism, and also to contemporary poetics of symbolism. Konopnicka's poems for children, first published in 1884, were free from obtrusive didacticism and awakened aesthetic sensitivity in young readers, which was a novelty in this literary field.

In 1901/1902, during one last trip abroad, Maria Konopnicka started coordinating one of the major protests against violent anti-Polish actions in the Prussian Partition. In 1901 Prussian authorities sent a directive that religion should be taught in German. In Września, in Wielkopolska region, parents refused to buy new schoolbooks and told their children not to answer in German. On May 20th 1901 the teachers punished the children, whipping them. When parents tried to intervene, repressions started. During the trial, on November 19th 1901, 24 people were sentenced to many months in prison. Children reacted with a school strike, brutally ended by the Prussian government in 1902. Konopnicka's works were a protest against every "fact of life that hurts": against social injustice and unfair regimes. They are deeply patriotic and rich in symbols, skilfully dodging the bullets of drastic censorship.

In her literary works, Konopnicka allowed the poor and the uneducated to speak, which was an original literary move. Before, mostly others spoke for them, from the point of view of the intelligentsia.

Maria Konopnicka died of pneumonia on October 8th 1910 in Lwow.

Selected works:

Poezje / Poems, four volumes, (1881, 1883, 1886, 1896)

Na drodze / On the Road (1893) – a collection of short stories, including: Dym / Smoke, Mendel Gdański / A Mendel from Gdańsk, Nasza szkapa / Our Hack

O krasnoludkach i sierotce Marysi / On Dwarfs and little orphan Mary (1896)

Na jagody / Berry foraging (1903)

Rota (1908)

Author: Janusz R. Kowalczyk, November 2014, translated by N. Mętrak-Ruda, October 2015.

Source: <https://culture.pl/en/artist/maria-konopnicka>

3 X 1924 Prince Władysław Zamoyski, a philanthropist and social activist died



Władysław, the first son of General and Jadwiga, had three siblings, but only the youngest sister Maria, born on May 14, 1860, reached a mature age. Her namesake, who was born on October 22, 1857, died a year later. On October 6, 1955, Count's younger brother, Witold, was born. The brothers were very much attached to each other, during their childhood and youth they spent a lot of time together, but Witold died as a result of illness, being on the verge of adulthood: he was less

than nineteen. Naturally, Władysław Zamoyski was also associated family and social with representatives of many other aristocratic families, including Potocki, Sapieha, Tarnowski, Platerów.

Education and education

Among the educational goals that the count's parents took, one was of primary importance. It was to give their children love for God and the Fatherland, which was to be the foundation for faithful service and devotion to the values associated with them. The person directly looking after the upbringing and education of the descendants was their mother Jadwiga, but one can not ignore the influence that General Zamoyski exerted on his daily involvement in diplomatic and political activities, which personally indicated that an important element of the educational process is military service: no for a career in the French army, but for the preparation for public activity for his own country or - if it will be children's will - to live in a spiritual state.

Both parents were deeply religious Catholics and personal models for children, while also using the methods and recommendations of Oratorian priests. Jadwiga Zamoyska devoted a lot of time to educating and bringing up her children, who were learning various subjects (including mathematics, Polish language, Greek, history and geography of the home country) and listened to fragments of the Holy Bible. The Zamoyski family also recognized the importance of physical education, which was an important element in shaping their children. Jadwiga constantly tried to see the defects, weaknesses of her children's character and eliminate them through conversations and instructions. She kept instilling in them respect for people with different views and religious beliefs.

Zamoyski's children had the opportunity to participate in many events organized by Polish emigrants in Paris. During them and during their parents' personal meetings with politicians, artists and social activists, Władysław and his siblings learned about outstanding representatives of the Polish community in France. An important element of upbringing and education was also participation in the travels of parents, related to the diplomatic activity of the father, who, carrying out the tasks entrusted to him, stayed, inter alia, in England, Turkey, in German territories and in Italy. It was also not forgotten that children had constant contact with their homeland, which is why they often went to Wielkopolska and Galicja, where the closest relatives of their parents lived.

Władysław Zamoyski started his school education from the course of elementary sciences. At the age of ten, he started attending Lycée Impérial Charlemagne. As a student, he did not stand out for anything special, but he finished the school successfully. In 1868, General Zamoyski died. A few years later, according to his will, after finishing middle-level education, Władysław tried to get to the École Polytechnique in Paris. Despite a total of four attempts, including successful passing of the exams last time, he was not admitted to the university due to lack of places. In the meantime, at the beginning of 1875, he volunteered for the French army, where he served as a second lieutenant.

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Jan Działyński in 1864 (portrait by Leon Kapliński). The failures associated with education were very heavy for young Zamoyski. Support and understanding from the mother and uncle Jan Działyński, with whom he maintained regular contact through personal visits in Greater Poland and through correspondence, were very helpful, however, when there was an unexpected opportunity to break free from Paris, Władysław immediately took advantage of it.

The young count was invited to the group of members of the French Commission for the Universal Exhibition in Sydney. After receiving the necessary permits and exemption from military service, he sailed in May 1879 along with the other participants of the expedition to Australia. This trip became for him a journey of life for many reasons. The opportunity to work on the creation of the French pavilion and the duties associated with learning about local experiences in the fields of agriculture, trade and industry have influenced widening the horizons and learning many practical solutions in these areas.

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The stay in Australia was also associated with the opportunity to admire and explore the nature that the count loved throughout his life, as well as the culture of the native population of the continent. These interests resulted in the creation of a collection of ethnographic and natural exhibits, currently included in the permanent exhibition at the castle in Kórnik.

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The takeover of the Kórnik estate by Władysław Zamoyski was connected with the settlement of tax obligations towards the authorities and amounts due to the deceased's mother, Celestyna Działyńska, and his wife, Izabela Czartoryska Działyńska. A great help in these matters was offered to the new owner by his uncle's plenipotent, Dr. Zygmunt Celichowski, who remained on the service of the new owner almost until his death.

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important than individual needs. It quickly became clear that the patterns transmitted by the parents were fully absorbed by Władysław.

While in Greater Poland, the count began to make contact with the landed gentry and representatives of the Poznań intelligentsia. He became involved in socio-economic activities, and one of its most important manifestations was buying out Polish assets threatened by the Germans taking over. At the same time, he supported his beloved mother in creating her work of life, or the Women's Home Work School, also known as the Kórnik Institute. The development of further activities of the Zamoyski family in Wielkopolska was interrupted by the so-called Prussian ruga, meaning forcing foreigners to leave Prussia. Since the Count and his mother and sister were French citizens, the decisions of the authorities also included them; in October 1885, they left Kórnik. The ban on returning to Wielkopolska property was in force in Władysław until the end of the First World War,

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At that time, the Tatras and Zakopane were the subject of great concern for people from different social backgrounds in all partitions. Their importance, as time went by, continued to grow, which was certainly contributed by the growing number of artists, landowners, scientists, industrialists and social activists. The mountains were perceived as one of the most beautiful parts of Poland, interest was growing, sometimes even fascination with the native population, and Zakopane became a health resort. An important role in promoting the Tatra Mountains and their protection was played by the Tatra Society.

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A view of Morskie Oko and Czarny Staw near Rysy from the peak Rys (photo: Indrik myneur , licensed under Creative Commons Attribution 2.0 Generic)

Railway to the Tatras

Parallel to the case related to the Sea Eye, Władysław Zamoyski ran or supported many other ventures. Among them, the initiative to bring a railway line from Chabówka to Zakopane deserves special attention. In the initial plans of the count it was supposed to be a cheaper narrow-gauge line. The battle for the necessary consents, support of the Galician authorities, overcoming the social resistance and finally the completion of the construction lasted a total of ten years. The Ministry of War influenced the adoption of the standard-gauge solution, which at first objected to the creation of the line. Zamoyski received significant help in this work from the director of the Railway Office, Eng. Kazimierz Zaleski and Andrzej Chramec, a local doctor of highlander, councilor and then the mayor of the commune of Zakopane.

The Count was keen to work on the construction of the line, so he refused to accept the participation of Germans and Jews and refused to sign a contract with a pre-selected company without Polish capital. He put national reasons above the economic calculation and did not hide his reluctance towards other nationalities, especially in cases where, due to their involvement, the wider socio-economic interest of their compatriots would suffer. The first locomotive entered the station in Zakopane in September 1899, and a month later the passenger trains began to run regularly on the line. For the Podtatrze resort and nearby towns, the opening of the new route was of considerable importance. It not only shortened, but also significantly facilitated people reaching the area, As the owner of the Zakopane commodities, Władysław Zamoyski had in mind the numerous needs and problems faced by the commune and the local society. He actively supported many investments, including he was involved in the construction of a power plant, extension of the water supply system, construction of the Tatra Museum in Tytus Chałubiński. Many institutions bought on very favorable conditions or received land for construction of their seats for free, and they often received construction

materials, especially wood. Bearing in mind the educational aspect, the count usually cared for the recipients to pay a small part of the costs. Zamoyski quite often supported various social initiatives in Zakopane during his life, mainly in Galicia. He often did it honorably, but he happened to be involved personally, including from the financial side. In 1907, he became the president of the Institution of Worship and Bread helping materially participants of uprisings and emigrants in Paris. This activity was the subject of his great care. In connection with quite frequent contacts with France, he supported efforts related to informing the western public about the situation of Polish under partition, especially in the territory of the Grand Duchy of Poznań. He also supported this type of activity during his stay in Paris during the First World War, because as a French citizen he could not stay in Zakopane.

At the headquarters of the Zakopane estate in Kuźnice, the count's mother and sister ran the School for Women's Home Work. This educational enterprise was surrounded by the count with constant care. Especially during the First World War, when the Zamoyskis remained cut off from the country, he constantly asked the director of his estate Wincenty Szymborski, the father of the future Wisława Nobel Prize winner, to help the school overcome problems with obtaining food and feed. In Zakopane, very difficult supply conditions prevailed at that time.

Entrepreneur

An important form of Zamoyski's activity was to conduct a rational economy on the territories of its estates in the Tatras. After years of sacrifice, he managed to get a permanent, though small, profit from them, mainly thanks to the sale of wood. At the same time, he protected nature and contributed significantly to the reforestation of the devastated tracts of mountains. He actively protected the forests from the bark of the woodworm, and when it did occur, it led to its quick eradication. In this activity he could count on the support of his administrator Wincenty Szymborski, foresters and forest guards. He also conducted a policy of buying servants in the halls to reduce the number of sheep grazed by highlanders, who in too large numbers were not able to feed themselves properly. The count also made available areas for tourist purposes, and in Kalatówki he allocated a part of his own land to brother Albert Chmielowski and his order. This shows that he allowed human interference in these areas, but all actions taken by him were of a balanced nature, and the good of nature took precedence over other needs.

Monument to Władysław Zamoyski at Krupówki in Zakopane (photo: Maciej Szczepańczyk , licensed under Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 3.0) In addition to forest management, the counties owned by it were an important source of income for the count. In Zakopane itself, it was primarily a sawmill and paper mill. He also managed his interests in other towns, he owned a brewery in Staryczyn near Krakow, while in Płaza, in the vicinity of Chrzanów, he was the owner of a lime kiln, he also had shares in the local railway Piła - Jaworzno. In Zakopane, he founded a Trade Company, whose main facility became the Polish Bazaar opened at Krupówki in 1911. A space for displaying works of art has been set on its floor. The functions originally assigned to this object have survived to this day.

An important source of Zamoyski's income was also the profits derived from the lease of propination rights in Zakopane and its vicinity, that is the right to manufacture and sell alcohol products in a given area. The majority of the count's business ventures were successful, with the reservation that in certain periods general economic trends and random situations contributed to the fact that some of them brought losses. The profits derived from these initiatives gave Zamoyski the opportunity to

actively engage in the Polish cause and activities of a social nature. For his own needs, he did not dedicate anything from these incomes.

Again Paris

Zamoyski received information about the outbreak of World War I during his stay in the capital of France. Because the country they were citizens of was on the opposite side of the conflict than Austria-Hungary, they were forced to stay in place. It was a difficult situation for them, also for financial reasons, because they were cut off from their income.

Mieczysław Geniusz, the director of the Kompania of the Society for the Construction of the Suez Canal, with whom the count collaborated at that time came to their aid. Relatively little is known about Zamoyski's activity during this period. Certainly he carried out activities aimed at drawing public attention, including influential people, to the Polish cause, some of them probably required a lot of discretion. This was not always done without disagreements. The Count became involved in supporting the second edition in French and English of the brochure "The Polish Nation" by the philosopher Wincenty Lutosławski. Between Zamoyski and the author there was a dispute over the final shape of this work, but the matter was managed to lead to a happy ending at the end of 1917.

From the letters written by the Count and received by him from Poland, it appears that he was very concerned about people who cooperated with him or were employees in his goods. He tried to find out about their fate and asked their managers to give them their remembrance. He was very interested in the political situation in the country, he was also closely watching the development of events in Paris, especially at the end of the war and during the peace conference. In his opinion, the starting point for any talks about the final border of a resurgent Polish state should be the state of having the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth before the partitions. Critically, like a significant part of Polish emigration, he referred to the idea of establishing a Polish army subordinate to the French command, strongly supported by the leaders of the later Polish National Committee. While in Paris, the count kept close contacts with Bronisław Piłsudski, the brother of the Commander. They met before the outbreak of the war, the Zamoyski hosted this exile, and later ethnographer and traveler, in his property in Zakopane. Their place in Paris, located in the building of the Polish Library, was then always open to him. A few days before his suicide in May 1918, he sent a large letter to the Zamoyski family, a type of spiritual testament in which he expressed his social and political views. The count was one of the witnesses who identified his corpse after being fished out of the Seine.

In free Poland

After the end of World War I, Władysław Zamoyski spent two more years in France, settling numerous matters on the spot. He returned to his homeland in May 1920, straight to Kórnik. He immediately began intensive work aimed at ordering property matters and emerging from the crisis situation in which his property was located due to several years of war and then rising inflation.

The stay in Kórnik, apart from intensive work, was also associated with numerous social and representative duties. Not only family members, various trips, but also the most important people in the country, with Józef Piłsudski, often came to the property in Wielkopolska. They also came here, among others President Stanisław Wojciechowski, Primate Edmund Dalbor, General Józef Haller, General Tadeusz Rozwadowski, and Władysław Mickiewicz. An extremely moving event for the Zamoyski was the reception of General Kazimierz Raszewski from the 7th Poznań Corps District, who came to the castle together with a group of officers and a military orchestra to celebrate the 90th birthday of General Zamoyska in July 1921.

For Władysław Zamoyski, however, the most important thing was to realize his old dream, which was to hand over all his assets to the Polish nation. He had this thought in himself from the very beginning when he became the heir of Kórnik. Formal shapes began to take place even before the First World War, including therefore, he participated in the founding of the Zamoyski Union, an association gathering family members, relatives and people who want to pursue and practice the goals and values that underlie the establishment of this organization. Work on the final statute of the foundation lasted from the moment of count's return to Poland almost until his death.

On November 4, 1923, my beloved mother Władysław Zamoyski died, who was very much alive. Feeling that he is losing health himself, he tried to speed up the work. In February of the following year, together with his sister Maria, he participated in an audience with the President of Poland, Stanisław Wojciechowski, during which they signed the donation act and asked the parliament, the senate and the government to look after the foundation. After this fact he was to say that it was the happiest day in his life, he had nothing more from that moment. In June, in a court in Śrem, he filed a bill on the Kórnik Plant and signed a deed of relinquishment of assets for the founding foundation. His health deteriorated significantly in September 1924, he decided to make a will, in which he obliged the Zamoyski Association to bring the foundation to the final conclusion, entrusting it in the first instance to Jan Zamoyski and Witold Czartoryski. On October 1, the Council of Ministers decided that the bill would be submitted to the parliament. Two days later, Władysław Zamoyski died at the castle in Kórnik. On October 6, funeral ceremonies took place at the church in Kórnik. A few months later, the Diet passed the Act of 30 July 1925 on Zakłady Kórnicki.

The body of count Władysław Zamoyski during the funeral (photo from the collection of the National Digital Archives, syng. 1-P-2213, public domain)

The legal act regarding the Kórnik plant included a record that Jadwiga Zamoyska and Władysław Zamoyski, as owners of goods, handed all their immovable property to the Polish Nation. The patrons of the foundation were to be held by the President of the Republic and the Primate, Archbishop of Gniezno and Poznań. Among the most important tasks to be carried out by the foundation were the maintenance and development of the Women's Home Work School in Kuźnice, scholarship for gifted children and youth, maintenance of the Kórnik castle with the library, establishment of a plant to study trees in lowland and mountain conditions, education of the indigenous population property in the field of good management and promotion of patriotism and the Catholic faith. The foundation established by the Zamoyski family was a work crowning the count's life.

"The strange count"

Władysław Zamoyski had a very complex personality. His radicalism and stubbornness in acting for the matters he gave himself and the ascetic lifestyle inspired his admiration and recognition as well as astonishment and mockery, and sometimes they were the reason of sharp attacks and criticism. He was strict in his judgments, especially those who, because of their position, their function, could do much good for the Polish cause, the nation or the local community, but they deliberately gave up or lacked perseverance and consistency. He was a person who was able to say what he thought about a given person or situation, and his comments were not always polite. The explosive character was combined with a great sense of humor and distance to oneself.

A lot of understanding could be found in his weaker, less educated, lower-class social backgrounds. At the same time, he did not have sympathy for

social groups or nationalities, which in his opinion were contrary to the Polish nation. He showed great reluctance to the Germans and Jews, but it must be borne in mind that even by openly rivaling them on socio-economic grounds, he did everything within the legal framework and in accordance with the universally accepted rules of competition and competition. The Polish case, in any context, would not be discussed, from the dispute over Morskie Oko to a private scholarship for a gifted young person, she always moved him and eagerly engaged her.

He carried the pride of a great family, the tradition of the pre-partition Republic, the experience of grandparents and parents from the period of the November uprising and subsequent emigration. Raised in a patriotic atmosphere, he remained faithful to his homeland. He was a deeply religious person, fascinated by Franciscan spirituality. In the end, he did not become a soldier or a monk, but after his everyday attitude, it is easy to know that these patterns were particularly close to him. He dressed modestly, ate a little, with time he renounced practically all pleasures, he was extremely economical. This last feature exposed him to accusations of far-fetched stinginess, which would have been true if he spent the money on his own needs, which he did not do. Social life was rich, which resulted, for example, from his social position, however, he avoided playing games, he did not organize such games, just like his relatives. For those who did not fully understand his goals, the life philosophy and principles he was guiding, he could indeed be considered a freak, as he was sometimes called. Undoubtedly, he aroused emotions, and his activity was noticed by the then press, on which he was given various assessments. The count's love for his homeland and countrymen was not a blind love, he saw numerous national faults and they irritated him very much. But perhaps it is precisely the possession of this awareness that indicates that this feeling was really deep and that one should look for the sources of his serving attitude. This sense of duty that he had in himself also had an impact on the decision not to have a family, despite numerous opportunities. He immensely loved his mother, whom he always showed great respect and attachment, he also consulted all his plans with her. After his death Stefan Żeromski wrote that after Władysław Zamoyski there were no writings, plans, talkings and declarations left, but only a bare deed, which is why he should be read in schools as well as masterpieces of national bards.

Count Władysław Zamoyski, born and in his youth brought up most of the time in exile, after unexpected inheritance of Kórnik property very quickly proved that Jan Działyński was not mistaken in his last will. His heir became the heir of not only goods, but above all the idea of acting for the public good, for the enslaved fatherland, which was so close to Działyński. The second part of the article will be devoted to the social and economic activities of the count in the Zakopane period and its further fate during World War I and in the already free homeland.

Read the second part of the article .

See also:

The dispute over Morskie Oko, or a long fight for the Polish border: part 1 , part 2 .

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Source: <https://histmag.org/Maz-o-niezachwianej-woli.-Wladyslaw-Zamoyski-1853-1924-cz.-1-8723>

A view of Morskie Oko and Czarny Staw near Rysy from the peak Rys (photo: Indrik myneur , licensed under Creative Commons Attribution 2.0 Generic)

Railway to the Tatras

Parallel to the case related to the Sea Eye, Władysław Zamoyski ran or supported many other ventures. Among them, the initiative to bring a railway line from Chabówka to Zakopane deserves special attention. In the initial plans of the count it was supposed to be a cheaper narrow-gauge line. The battle for the necessary consents, support of the Galician

authorities, overcoming the social resistance and finally the completion of the construction lasted a total of ten years. The Ministry of War influenced the adoption of the standard-gauge solution, which at first objected to the creation of the line. Zamoyski received significant help in this work from the director of the Railway Office, Eng. Kazimierz Zaleski and Andrzej Chramec, a local doctor of highlander, councilor and then the mayor of the commune of Zakopane.

The Count was keen to work on the construction of the line, so he refused to accept the participation of Germans and Jews and refused to sign a contract with a pre-selected company without Polish capital. He put national reasons above the economic calculation and did not hide his reluctance towards other nationalities, especially in cases where, due to their involvement, the wider socio-economic interest of their compatriots would suffer. The first locomotive entered the station in Zakopane in September 1899, and a month later the passenger trains began to run regularly on the line. For the Podtatrze resort and nearby towns, the opening of the new route was of considerable importance. It not only shortened, but also significantly facilitated people reaching the area,

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Read the second part of the article .

See also:

The dispute over Morskie Oko, or a long fight for the Polish border: part 1 , part 2 .

5 X 1927 Sam Warner died, movie producer



Sam Warner could rightly be called "The Father of Talking Pictures". Of the four Warner brothers, Sam was the most in favor of using synchronized sound with movies. He was the driving force behind the studio's partnership with Western Electric to create Vitaphone. At first, he only wanted to use Vitaphone to provide music and sound effects. (This was intended as a cost-saving

device, allowing local theaters to dismiss their house musicians.) When Don Juan (1926) -- the first Vitaphone feature -- debuted, it was not nearly as well received as two of the Vitaphone shorts that immediately preceded it. One was of MPPDA president Will Hays giving a short introductory speech, the other was of an opera tenor singing a selection from "Il Pagliacci." Realizing that people wanted to hear movie actors' voices, Sam pushed his brothers to the next level: talkies. The result was The Jazz Singer (1927). Originally, Al Jolson was only supposed to sing. There was to be no dialogue. Jolson insisted on ad-libbing between songs. Sam convinced his brothers to include the ad-libbed scenes and, in fact, it is those few talking scenes that made the movie the sensation it was.

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unfortunate encounter with a crooked business partner. While living in poverty in Canada two more children were born; Jack L. in 1892 and David the following year. The brood returned to Baltimore in far worse financial straits than when they'd left, Benjamin returning to the shoe repair trade, resurrecting instant service. Still harboring a burning desire for success, their father moved the family to Youngstown, Ohio in 1896 and expanded his business into a grocery store/shoe repair shop. Competition was tough in the working-class Polish neighborhood and Benjamin dropped shoe repair and added a butcher shop. Two more children, Sadye and Milton completed the now enormous family - totaling 9 children, and as always, each was expected to contribute financially as soon as they were able.

Son Jack demonstrated a degree of singing talent at a young age, and was in high demand for performances at clubs, lodges and church benefits. Son Albert became a soap salesman. Son Harry became a traveling salesman, hawking everything from soap, meat to bicycle parts; his business acumen was unmistakable and he eventually ended up returning to work for his father. Sam was perhaps the most restless; he developed a reputation as a showman that grew out from one of his earliest jobs as a carnival barker... and it was Sam who first encountered a device that changed his family's fortunes forever. A friend had shown Sam an Edison Kinetoscope and, fascinated, taught him how to operate the primitive projector. After some weeks of demonstrating the new-fangled device to audiences at Chicago's White City Park, Sam was convinced that there was a real future in movies, and people would pay to see them. He returned to Youngstown and convinced his father to pawn a watch and his horse for a new projector and a copy of Edwin S. Porter's *The Great Train Robbery* (1903). He then rented out an empty storefront in nearby Niles, Ohio and enlisted his family in the new business venture.

Although he only had one 800-foot movie to show (the experience was padded by singing performances by Jack with their Mom on the piano), Sam was able to consistently sell out each showing. His little theater raked in \$300 the first week. Brother Harry, even more entrepreneurial than Sam, literally ran with the idea: he convinced Sam and Albert to hit the road with the projector when the lease expired on their makeshift theater. Their little movie projection circuit ran across Pennsylvania and Ohio - unusually high receipts in the city of Newcastle, convinced them to drop anchor and open up a theater there in 1903. Christened the Cascade, this was the beginning of an entertainment empire now extending into its second century. By 1907 the brothers realized that fortunes were to be had quicker in film distribution and they decided to tackle the film exchange business in Pittsburgh. By 1908, they were servicing theaters throughout most of Western Pennsylvania and set their sights on creating exchanges up and down the eastern seaboard. The popularity of movies was raging across the country and nearly every town seemed to sprout a motion picture hall.

By 1909, The Wizard of Menlo Park, Thomas A. Edison, grew tired of seeing what he saw as his invention (in truth, he was one of many inventors) usurped by others without remuneration - he convinced 8 other companies (including Essanay, Vitagraph, Selig, Pathe and Biograph) to band together to fight the unlicensed film production and the logical way to attack this was through their distribution network. Edison's group became known as The Motion Picture Patents Company, or simply The Trust. And The Trust could be ruthless. The Warner Brothers, who were in no position to fight Edison's gang of hired thugs, sold their film exchanges and returned to Ohio. A few months passed and Sam returned from a trip to New York with a print of Dante's *Inferno* (1911) and proposed a return

to the exhibition circuit. It was during this tour that Harry suggested they begin making their own films. They made two dismal short films starring themselves, then moved to California where Carl Laemmle was battling The Trust from a far safer geographical distance. There in 1912 they began 2 new film exchanges, Sam focusing on Los Angeles and Jack working San Francisco. They made and lost small fortunes buying the rights to a few films when Harry green-lighted another home-grown production, *Inherited Passions* (1916) [produced in 1913 as *Passions Inherited* and released several times under alternate titles], which was so fraught with problems that it barely recouped its cost.

While success as film producers proved elusive, the brothers were nothing if not persistent. In 1918 they finally hit gold with their first attempt at a real feature, *My Four Years in Germany* (1918). Made for \$50,000, it grossed \$1.5 million and netted the boys \$130,000. Warner Brothers remained a relatively small studio throughout most of the 1920s, relying heavily on the crowd pleasing Rin-Tin-Tin stories and their costly #1 human star, John Barrymore, who was reserved for their relatively few "prestige" productions. As the 20's progressed, the brothers became increasingly dependent upon Darryl F. Zanuck who rose rapidly through the managerial ranks of the studio. Sam, easily the most visionary of his brothers, literally dragged his brothers into the age of sound with his faith in the Vitaphone - which he saw as both a way to put Warner Brothers firmly on the map and (oddly) as a economizing move. He envisioned it allowing even the smallest theaters to project music without the cost of orchestras. Strangely, Sam never envisioned sound pictures to actually talk. The Vitaphone itself was a cumbersome device, recording an audio track onto a record for playback using an electro-mechanical device timed to the projector's motor. Although fraught with problems (high conversion costs, fragile records and film that was nearly impossible to edit), the Vitaphone proved to be ironically both a triumph and technological failure (quickly surpassed by the vastly superior Fox Movietone sound-on-film system) but Sam never lived to see it. Sadly, he died of a cerebral hemorrhage the night before the triumphant premiere of *The Jazz Singer* (1927), a \$500,000 production that went on to gross \$3,000,000. Although the system was ultimately (and quietly) abandoned completely by 1931, Sam's faith in the Vitaphone allowed Warner Brothers to thrive, allowing it to purchase Fox's valuable First National theatrical and production network and helped to insulate it against huge losses the studio would incur from 1931-35.

- IMDb Mini Biography By: Jack Backstreet

Spouse (1) Lina Basquette, (4 July 1925 - 5 October 1927) (his death) (1 child)

Co-founder of Warner Brothers Pictures, Inc., along with older brother Harry M. Warner (president of the company) and younger brothers Albert Warner (treasurer) and Jack L. Warner (executive in charge of production). Sam was the studio's chief executive officer until his death. Uncle of Jack Warner Jr.

Sam's death resulted in the surviving three Warner brothers missing the premiere of *The Jazz Singer* (1927) (they were on a train headed to Los Angeles for the funeral), which would have been the greatest night of their professional lives.

Of all the Warners, Sam was the studio's driving force behind technological innovation, literally dragging his reluctant brothers into the future of film. Somewhat ironically, however, he never envisioned the Vitaphone process being used for dialog. By all accounts he saw it as a cost-saving device to theaters that would enable them to eliminate live orchestras (or, in rural theaters, a piano player) that typically accompanied

silent movies. He saw the Vitaphone as a means to distinguish Warners from the more prominent studios in Hollywood. Al Jolson's brief synchronized talking bits in *The Jazz Singer* (1927) as much as his singing proved sensational to audiences, Sadly, Sam would not live to see the full promise of talkies realized, and his fragile Vitaphone disc process would be quickly surpassed by the vastly superior Fox Movietone sound-on-film system.

Co-founded (with brother Harry M. Warner) distribution company Warners Features Inc. in 1910, which was reorganized as United Film Service in 1915.

Father: Benjamin Warner (née Wonsal); Mother: Pearl Leah Eichelbaum.

Source: <https://www.imdb.com/name/nm0912580/bio>

Picture: Samuel Louis "Sam" Warner (born Szmuel Wonsal, August 10, 1887 – October 5, 1927) https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sam_Warner

8 X 1929 Jacek Malczewski, a painter and draftsman died

Only one Polish painter, in the history of Polish painting, has had a single artistic work sold for over \$1 million, and that was Jacek Malczewski. Considering that during his lifetime he painted over 2,000 amazing works, including probably over 800 not catalogued, it is worth searching the market for his works which are going up in value.

He was born on July 15, 1854 in Radom, at that time a part of the partitioned Poland under Russian occupation. His father Julian Malczewski was a secretary of a local Credit Society of Landlords. His mother was a daughter of a Napoleon Bonaparte officer who for true love married his family's maid Broncia.

His early years Jacek spent with his parents, and then in 1867 he was sent to his uncle's property, Wielgie, where he continued his home school education under the supervision of a famous tutor and writer Adolf Dygasiński.

The patriotic atmosphere at his father, and his uncle's homes strongly influenced young Jacek. At the age of 17, he was sent to Cracow to attend high school. At the same time he studied, as a freelance student, at the Cracow School of Fine Arts.



After a year, Jan Matejko, who recognized the artistic talents of Malczewski, encouraged Jacek to drop out of high school, and join his school. During his years of studies at the Cracow School of Fine Arts, Malczewski also traveled extensively abroad to master his painting technique.

In 1875, he went to Paris where for a year he studied at École des Beaux-Arts and also attended the Académie of Suisse. After returning to Cracow in 1877 he continued his studies under the mentorship of Matejko, and completed studies at the SFA in 1879.

In 1880, Malczewski traveled through Italy, and then visited the old Eastern Polish land of Podole. He became a friend of a count, Karol Lanckoroński, with whom he participated in an archeological expedition to the Middle East.

In his early paintings Malczewski explored realistic and emotional portraits: "Matka Boska", Portret Heleny Marcell", "Portret narzeczonej", "Umywanie nóg", as well as serene views from his childhood:

"Wspomnienie młodości", "Indukcja", "Słoneczniki", or themes of Polish patriots sent to exile to Siberia: "Na etapie", "Śmierć na etapie", "Wigilia na Syberii".

Soon, he added to his realistic paintings the heroes from the ancient mythology or the ones from Polish folklore. This fantastic mixture of the real world and fantasy developed into a very original symbolic style.

Malczewski's pictures expressed a new cosmology, where historic time merged with the contemporary portrait, adding to his pictures multiple meanings.

After the death of his father in 1884, a motif of death became frequent in Malczewski's artistic works, expressed in the cycle of paintings with Thanatos (depicted as a half-naked woman with a scythe), or in the cycle with Ellenai inspired by lectures of Juliusz Słowacki's masterpiece "Anieli". But death by Malczewski always has elements of sexuality provoking discussions of the philosophical dichotomy of human life defined by Eros (love) and Thanatos (death).

In 1887, Malczewski married Maria Gralewska, a daughter of a wealthy Cracowian pharmacist. The most famous pictures by Malczewski: "Błędne koło" (The Mad Circle), "Melancholia", "Natchnienie malarza" (Painter's Muse) were created in the 1890s. There is a rumor that his young model, a beautiful baroness Maria Bal (née Burnicka), posed for numerous nude pictures: "Bacchanty", "At the source", "Sleeping Harpy", "Finish Poloniae", and many more... became his passionate mistress. In 1897-1900 and 1912-1921 Malczewski was a professor at the Academy of Fine Arts in Cracow, and also served as a rector of that artistic college in 1912. Artistic works of Malczewski were presented in exhibitions in Vienna, Munich, Berlin, Petersburg, Chicago, Paris, London, Venice, and Brussels bringing him numerous awards and international recognition as the major painter of European Symbolism. A very interesting part of his paintings were portraits including over 100 self portraits of the artist.

The drama of WWI found artistic expression in Malczewski's paintings exploring religious motifs, like in "Przepowiednia Ezechiela", or a contestation of an artist's life "Moje życie". In his artistic journey, Malczewski played not only with motifs and fantastic forms of depicted themes, but he also experimented with a wide palette of colors. Some of his works are close to the brightness of impressionistic views: "Portret syna Rafała", "Portret kobiety", "Ślepy faun", or enriched by bright spots of light: "Moje modele", "Pastuszek i Chimera", in others the domination of one color defines the atmosphere of a picture, like in "Portret siostry artysty", "Autoportret w białym stroju", or serve almost as the prediction

and the prelude to monochrome periods in the artistic works of Pablo Picasso.

Wild fantasy of Malczewski is often compared to those surrealistic visions of Salvador Dali. Some of his paintings are certainly an example of expressionism, like "Święta Agnieszka". In Malczewski's paintings background is often in strong contradiction to the main subject, and creates an unusual expression... explanation... to the picture. A very specific example of it is the "Portrait of Mother-in-law".

30 X 1936 Ferdynand Ruszczyc died, painter, graphic designer and set designer

Painted in 1898, the painting was more or less the debut canvas of the 28 year old painter. The composition is based mostly on the masterly usage of space and modes of expression. The large format of the painting clearly stands in contrast to the motif and the means of its representation. The painting features nothing but a dark sky covered with clouds, a field and merely roughly marked figures of oxen and a ploughman.

The work proved to be a unique visiting card for Ferdynand Ruszczyc as immediately following its presentation, the painter swiftly came to rank among the top young artists of St. Petersburg (he participated in an exhibition entitled "Miru Iskustva" in January 1899 and next in the Spring Exhibition of the Petersburg Academy) and Warsaw (a solo exhibition in the Zachęta Gallery in December of that year). At that time, Ruszczyc was not an anonymous painter in both capitals of the Empire: two years earlier his "Spring" had been purchased by Pavel Tretyakov from the graduation exhibition of the Petersburg Academy. But it was "The Land" that secured his position as an artist for good. It was probably the strongest position among all Warsaw-based painters of the Young Poland movement, who received their education in Russia and were inclined towards its symbolism (such as Kazimierz Stabrowski, Edward Okuń or Konrad Krzyżanowski). The painting also won him acclaim from the Warsaw art critics and, above all, the literary circles.



As much as the latter one comes as a surprise, one should bear in mind that writers showed a vivid interest in the painting of Young Poland, which was frequently considered as 'literary' as it often used symbols and anecdotes. It was one of the most imitated and well-received in diverse circles.

Stefan Popowski and Zenon Przesmycki read the work as an allegory for human existence; Cezary Jellenta as a representation of unchangeable laws of nature; the circles of Naturalists and followers of Positivism considered it to be a praise for the farmer's toil; Antoni

Chołoniewski perceived it as an illustration of the Mickiewicz's vision of a man between the earth and heaven; Leopold Staff (in his poem entitled "Orka" / "Ploughing") interpreted the painting through the prism of Nietzsche's "triumph of the will"; Henryk Piątkowski in the pre-existentialist spirit while Napoleon Rouba in the Christian one. In the interwar period, Mieczysław Limanowski (by the way, the painter's friend) went as far as claiming that "The Land" was a religious painting corresponding both with Christ's Resurrection and Eleusinian Mysteries. The most widely discussed question was, and still is, that of the painting's form, which does not follow any then present trend. Ruszczyc himself (as

Malczewski became blind at the end of his life. He died on Oct. 8, 1929 in Cracow. There is a museum named after Jacek Malczewski in Radom. His artistic legacy is still alive, and his works are selling at high prices and gaining in value.

Source: <http://ampoleagle.com/jacek-malczewski-the-most-valuable-polish-painter-p9236-215.htm>

well as some of the work's interpreters) explained that the painting's form corresponded with that of his masters, the brilliant landscape painters: Ivan Shyshkin and Arkhip Kuindzhi. Their art, however, was of a more peaceful and contemplative nature; it was closer to the naturalistic representation of reality. Although inspired by a plein-air workshop held near the artist's family estate in Bohdanów, Lithuania, Ruszczyc's painting is by definition an expression, in which the manner of nature representation is not derived from nature itself but carefully shaped by the painter. Thanks to the employed framing technique, a small hill seems much higher. While in order to enhance the dramatic effect, the painter placed only the treeless farming part of the hill within the frame, which in reality takes only a small fragment of it.

Some critics would trace the roots of Ruszczyc's painting back to the German Romantic "religion of nature" or, with regard to his Danish mother, to the Scandinavian Realism. It seems, however, that these were merely desperate attempts at finding a formula for defining the austere monumentalism of the work. "The Land" has been commonly considered as a painting-manifesto, but it has been more difficult to determine what precisely it manifests. Perhaps, Agnieszka Morawińska has the point in linking Ruszczyc's painting with his return to his hometown of Bohdanów. For a young man brought up in a cosmopolitan family who would move from town to town first with his family, and then alone as a student, it was a big decision to search for his roots and define himself as a Lithuanian in terms of a regional identity, and as a Pole in terms of a national identity. The work would then express the artist's attachment to the land, a sort of declaration of 'locality'.

There is a striking correspondence between the fate of two "child prodigies" of the Young Poland movement, that is the two most outstanding talents of Warsaw and Kraków of that time: Ferdynand Ruszczyc and Wojciech Weiss. Both artists achieved immediate success (making their debut in 1897); reached their artistic maturity dazzlingly fast at a very young age (Ruszczyc at the age of 28 while Weiss at merely 23); and eventually both of them took shocking decisions at the peak of their careers that broke their lives into halves. Circa 1906 Weiss totally withdrew from the Modernist poetics and consciously returned to the style of salon painting that he followed throughout subsequent years. While in 1908 Ruszczyc abandoned painting.

After 1908, Ruszczyc enjoyed success working as a stage and applied arts designer, but mostly as a teacher and Professor of the Vilnius University. In the interwar period, he was one of the most respected citizens of the town. Thus, his interest shifted from shaping a painting form into shaping reality achieving equally remarkable effects in the second stage of his life. Still, in both cases of Weiss and Ruszczyc, the exceptionally original chapter in the history of the Polish painting was closed too early and irrevocably.

Author: Konrad Niciński, March 2011. Translated by Katarzyna Różańska, December 2011.

Source: <https://culture.pl/en/work/the-land-ferdynand-ruszczyk>

Picture: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ferdynand_Ruszczyk

31 X 1936 Ignacy Daszyński, an activist and politician died



Ignacy Daszyński (1866-1936) He was born on November 26, 1866 in Zbaraz, an official family associated with the traditions of national-liberation struggles. In 1878, he began his education at the gymnasium in Stanisławów. Two years later, he was prosecuted for spreading appeals against the Habsburgs. In 1882, he was expelled from school for participating in a student conspiracy. From that time on, he gained knowledge through self-education, extramural matriculation exam in 1888 in Kraków. He joined the university, but he was forced to interrupt his studies because of the threat of punishment for smuggling leaflets to the Russian partition. He went to the Kingdom of Poland where he worked as a tutor, but soon he was arrested, imprisoned and then sent to Galicia. After some time, he moved to Lwow, where he was a co-organizer of the socialist party and the May Day celebrations of 1891.

He participated in the Second Congress of Austrian Social Democracy in Vienna and the Congress of the International in Brussels. Later, in Berlin, he became the editor of the first Polish Social-Democratic "Gazeta Robotnicza." As a well-known party leader in 1893, he settled in Krakow,

first publishing the biweekly and then the weekly "Naprzód", for several decades. In 1902, he was elected to the City Council in Krakow. He helped the PPS activists in Galicia to create publishing bases, saw the main road to social reconstruction in the ballot paper, remained in friendly relations with Józef Piłsudski and other activists of this party.

In 1910 he participated in the Grunwald celebrations in Krakow. In 1919, he was elected a member of the Legislative Sejm, where he chaired the socialist deputies. During the Polish-Bolshevik war in 1920, he assumed the post of deputy prime minister in the government of national defense. In 1922, he again entered the parliament. In 1925 he became the deputy speaker of the Sejm, and in 1928 became the Speaker of the Sejm. He died in a sanatorium in Bystra, Silesia, October 31, 1936.

Daszyński's main works are: "On Forms of Government" (1902),

"Memoirs" (1925-26), "Sejm, Government, King, Dictator" (1926).

The City Council, in recognition of this great politician, called one of Strzyżów's streets by his name (main street from the market square to the north).

Source: <https://www.strzyzow.pl/pol/pages/ignacy-daszynski>

Picture: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ignacy_Daszy%C5%84ski

26 X 1937 Gen. Józef Dowbor-Muśnicki died



DOWBOR-MUŚNICKI Józef (1867-1937), general of arms, commander-in-chief of the Greater Poland Uprising of 1918-1919. He was born on October 25, 1867 in Garbów (the then Sandomierz area), in the family of Roman and Antonina from Wierzbicki, derived from the old Lithuanian family Dowborów (Dauborów), the coat of arms of 'Przyjaciół' (two hearts pierced with one arrow), seated from the 15th in. in Kiernów and Muśniki (hence the second part of the surname), and from the 17th century near Staszów (in Sandomierz). He spent his childhood and early youth in the atmosphere of an old Polish court, nurturing the family traditions. Until the age of 10 he learned at home under the guidance of a governess. He attended Russian gymnasium in Radom. After finishing 4 classes he joined the Cadet

Corps them. Nicholas I in St. Petersburg, who graduated in 1886, obtaining the rank of non-commissioned officer. He continued his studies at the Konstantynowska Szkoła Wojskowa, also in St. Petersburg. After graduating (1888), he received the rank of second lieutenant in the officer's school. and allocation to the 140th Zaraski Infantry Regiment in Kastrom (n. Volga). On August 7, 1891, he was appointed Lieutenant. After a six-year service in Siberia, he received a new assignment to the 11th Grenadier Regiment in Jarosław, where he served for the next three years. The exceptional ability and the desire to comprehensively master the close military knowledge meant that he decided to join the General Staff Academy in St. Petersburg. In view of the difficulties faced by Polish Catholics, he changed his confession (Calvin) and after taking the exams he was admitted (9 October 1899). On September 12, 1900, he was

promoted to the rank of the Polish Army, and on 6 May 1901 - Capt. At the end of the Academy (on 28 May 1902), he received distinctions. Practice in line branches, necessary to be included among the officers of the General Staff, he served in the headquarters of the Moscow Military District and in the XVII Corps, and then in the 2nd Grenadier Regiment (1902 / 1903-1904). The Russian-Japanese campaign of 1904 held the position of an officer for orders at the First Siberian Corps. After the peace agreement with Japan in 1905, he was directed to Charbin with the appointment of the Chief of Staff of the Frontier Corps (Zaamurski Military District) with the task of developing the protection of the railway route in Manchuria. On July 23, 1906, he was transferred to the organizing Irkutsk Military District, and on March 2, 1908, to the staff of the X Corps in Kharkiv, as an officer for special orders, he was promoted on December 6 to the rank of Lt. 9, 1910. He was appointed as chief of staff 11 he took part in the headquarters of the Moscow Military District and in the XVII Corps, and then in the 2nd Grenadier Regiment (1902 / 1903-1904). The Russian-Japanese campaign of 1904 held the position of an officer for orders at the First Siberian Corps. After the peace agreement with Japan in 1905, he was directed to Charbin with the appointment of the Chief of Staff of the Frontier Corps (Zaamurski Military District) with the task of developing the protection of the railway route in Manchuria. On July 23, 1906, he was transferred to the organizing Irkutsk Military District, and on March 2, 1908, to the staff of the X Corps in Kharkiv, as an officer for special orders, he was promoted on December 6 to the rank of Lt. 9, 1910. He was appointed as chief of staff 11 he took part in the headquarters of the Moscow Military District and in the XVII Corps, and then in the 2nd Grenadier Regiment (1902 / 1903-1904). The Russian-Japanese campaign of 1904 held the position of an officer for orders at the First Siberian Corps. After the peace agreement with Japan in 1905, he was directed to

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by circles associated with the National Democracy. The collapse of Tsarism and the favorable attitude of the Provisional Government made it possible to implement this plan and at the Congress of Military Polish (June 1917) the Supreme Polish Military Committee (Naczpol) was established and a resolution was made to form one Polish corps at the beginning. Naczpol proposed to Dowbor-Muśnicki (July 13, 1917) the assumption of command over the Polish Corps. He took this position on August 6, 1917, joining vigorously to form a three-faced corps in Belarus on the basis of the completed Polish Rifle Division and the revolutionized reserve regiment of this division in Belgorod. The First Polish Corps was slowly growing, and in the peak period it amounted to about 30,000 soldiers (it consisted of three infantry divisions, three uhlans, three artillery brigades, a heavy artillery division, a mortar division, an engineering regiment, rear units and air unit). After the outbreak of the October Revolution, Dowbor-Muśnicki fell into conflict with the Soviet authorities and was ordered to demobilize the corps, which he did not submit. At that time, a number of armed clashes with revolutionary units took place (occupation of the fortress in Bobrujsk, skirmishes at the Jasień railway station, near Osipowicz and Słobin, Kalenkowicze, in the Rohaczewo area and near Połobów). In the face of the failure of peace negotiations in Brest, German troops resumed the offensive and on February 18, 1918, they moved deep into Belarus. The situation of the 1st Polish Corps became extremely difficult, as from the west. the German army was approaching, to fight against which the corps was called, and from the east revolutionary troops followed, with whom the corps was in armed conflict. In this situation, Dowbor-Muśnicki made contact with the Regency Council in Warsaw and he subordinated to her. In the situation of the expected occupation of the Minsk region, there was contact with the German command and signing of the agreement on February 26, by which the boundaries of the Polish occupation covering the area in the west were defined. from the Dniester with the fortress of Bobrujsk. The Polish First Corps was recognized as a neutral unit, subject to the Regency Council. The agreement also regulated matters of possible cooperation between Polish and German divisions. At the same time, a decision was made in Warsaw that the Regency Council would take over the political power over the Corps, which triggered protests by some politicians and opposition from the German command. Dowbor-Muśnicki then decided to capitulate and return the soldiers to the country. After unsuccessful plots in the Corps ranks and an attempt on the part of Piłsudski's in June-July 1918, almost all of it was transported to the country (about 23,500 people) and deployed. Even before the evacuation, Dowbor-Muśnicki ordered to organize himself under the command of officers and wait for further orders. In the face of Pitsudski's cold reception and inability to reach agreement, a conflict began to build between the two individuals. Meanwhile, on November 27, 1918, an uprising broke out in Poznań, which was taken over by Capt. S. Taczak, organizing the foundations of the future Wielkopolska Army and Main Headquarters. Regarding the nomination of S. Taczak as a temporary one, J. Piłsudski proposed the NRL Commissariat in Poznań to the post of commander in chief Dowbor-Muśnicki or general E. Henning-Michaelis. 6 11 919 Dowbor-Muśnicki received a written letter from Poznań to take command. He arrived on January 8, concluded a written agreement (11 I) to take over the military command (the NRL Commission has reserved the right to accept the oath swearing, the appointment of military officers and officers and the appointment of a military and public security decider). He took over the post of commander in chief on 16 January. His intention was to form a 50-, 60-thousand army, based on insurgent troops and conscription to the

army. For this purpose, he issued the decree by the Commissariat of the NRL for military service of 11 conscripts (1891-1901) and officers and doctors until 1879. However, this met with great difficulties, even with open protests. Accustomed to certain democratic liberties, troops could not initially reconcile with strict military discipline. The obstacle in forming a regular army was the lack of officers, especially the higher ones. The younger officers of Dowbor-Muśnicki won, promoting the deputy officers from the former German army and the most talented non-commissioned officers. However, he brought higher officers from Warsaw, who were detached from the former Polish Corps (181 people), former Austrian army or former legionnaires. He also made efforts to recruit officers of local origin and, as a result, the vast majority of officers (mainly younger) were Wielkopole; already in August 1919, on 1,150 officers of all levels (ranks), 939 came from Poznański. He quickly divided the Wielkopolska front into four sections: north, west, south-west. and south. The commanders of the sections in tactical terms were subordinate to the Main Command and administratively to the commanders of the Military Districts in their area of operation. Existing volunteer troops were gradually transformed into dense companies and battalions, creating the seeds of future regiments. Then he started to create a division. In this way, in front of the truce, a regular army was organized until the truce was concluded. After the truce in Trier (16 February), he reorganized the front, dividing it into three sections: north, west. and the south and the three Military Districts assigned to them, while the commanders of the various fronts were at once the district commanders. Three stage commands in Poznań, Gniezno and Jarocin were also created to improve the troops. In order to ensure further influx of professional officers and non-commissioned officers, a number of different types of military schools have been created. The effect of Dowbor-Muśnicki and his staff was impressive. In the first decade of June 1919, the Wielkopolska Army consisted of three infantry divisions, infantry regiments of Toruń and Bytom, three cavalry regiments, three heavy artillery regiments, a horse artillery squadron, air formation, two sapper battalions, two communication battalions, a rail battalion, and troops. gendarmerie, garrison branches and others There was an organized sanitary and medical service, which included - apart from sanitary departments - 6 field hospitals, a sanitary depot and a medicine and dressing plant. At that time, the army had a total of 10,000 officers, 92,000 non-commissioned officers and riflemen. It also included the Formations of the People's Guard (later OK), with over 100,000 soldiers. As a commander in chief of the Wielkopolska Army, Dowbor-Muśnicki demonstrated exceptional organizational skills and, contrary to Piłsudski's predictions, he found deep recognition and respect. With a large amount of military knowledge and rich experience, he was well aware of the different socio-political conditions prevailing in the area of the former Prussian partition and skilfully used it. Respected as an outstanding commander, he was not liked by everyone for making necessary but not always popular decisions. At the same time, he supported the initiative of expanding the uprising in Pomerania and mastering Gdańsk. He made a great contribution to the formation of Pomeranian units (4th Pomeranian Rifles Division) and Upper Silesian (Pułk Strzelców Bytomskich). In recognition of his merit, on March 19, 1919, he was promoted to general gun. On May 3, he had a great day - at Poznań's Ławica airport, a ceremonial parade of the Wielkopolska Army took place, with the participation of NRL politicians, allied military missions and numerous journalists. In view of the approaching date of signing the peace treaty, the German militarist circles began offensive preparations to regain the former province of Poznań at

all costs. The resulting threat required immediate agreement, at least in the military field, with the Warsaw government. On May 7, W. Korfanty submitted a proposal to the Sejm regarding the "uniformity of the national army", thus giving rise to the integration of the Wielkopolska Army with the Polish Army. The NRL's proposal to subordinate the Wielkopolska Army in operational terms to the Supreme Command of the Polish Army was the next step to unite the armed forces. It was not an easy step for both the NRL Commissariat and Dowbor-Muśnicki; it meant renouncing many ambitions and plans. On May 27, he met with Piłsudski to discuss the principles of cooperation related to the defense of the country against the German threat. This was the last occurrence of Dowbor-Muśnicki as an independent commander of the Wielkopolska Army. The Sejm of the Republic issued a statute (1 VIII) on the temporary organization of the former Prussian District, pursuant to which the NRL (decree of 15 VIII) subordinated the Greater Poland Military Command to the Greater Poland Military Formation. By the end of 1919, Wielkopolska had provided over 1,600 officers and 92,000 non-commissioned officers and riflemen under the orders of the Supreme Command, which constituted almost a quarter of the then-then-about half-million Polish army. June 1, 1919 Dowbor-Muśnicki was nominated as commander of the Greater Poland front (order from 20 VIII), however, he lost its importance, and the Greater Poland army, which was opposed, was systematically directed to the eastern front. In the end, the Wielkopolska front was liquidated in March 1920, and Dowbor-Muśnicki was practically gen. No assignment. In the face of defeats incurred by the Polish army in the east, he asked for assignment to the Volunteer Army he created, but to no avail. He did not accept the position of minister of military affairs or command of the northern front offered to him. At the time of the Bolshevik offensive, in July 1920, he stayed in the Lusowo estate (later renamed to him in Batorowo) near Poznań. He spent the last seventeen years of his life in farming, ordering the files of the 1st Polish Corps and the Wielkopolska Army, and running diaries, which he graduated in 1932. He participated twice in the elections to the regional assemblies and several times to the municipal ones, he was a patron of the Dowborczyk Association. During Piłsudski's attack (V 1926) he came to Poznań, where he received a proposal to defend the government with Gen. Haller at the head of the Volunteer Army. However, it ended with intentions. He died after a long illness on October 26, 1937, in his estate in Batorów. He was buried at the parish cemetery in Lusów. He was awarded with the following medals and medals: Russian - the Order of War of Saint. Jerzy (4th class), Golden Eagle of Saint. George (the so-called "Golden Saber"), the Order of Saint. Stanisława (3rd class), Order of Saint. Włodzimierz (3rd and 4th degree), Order of Saint. Anna (4th class); Chinese - Order of the Double Dragon (3 grades, 3rd class); Italian - the Cross of the Order of the Crown of Italy (3rd class); British - the Cross of the Companion of the Order of Łażnia and the Latvian - Cross of the 2nd degree. He did not have Polish decorations. He had four children from a marriage with Agnieszka from Korsno: Gedymin (1906), Janina (1908-1941), Olgierda (1914-1938) and Agnieszka (1919-1940). He left many professional works in the field of military (in Russian) and in book form: A short sketch to the history of the Polish First Corps, part 1 I-III, Warsaw 1919; On the margins of a book about Colonel Lisie-Kula, Fr. Demela and W. Lipinski, Batorowo 1933 (on the rights of the manuscript); My memories, Warsaw 1935. In the pages of the Rzeczpospolita magazine, he published a series of articles Myśli Wojsowe (1920), also small articles in "Placówka" and others. magazines.

Source: http://www.poznan.pl/powstanie/hi_dowodcy/musnicki.html

5 X 1938 Faustyna Kowalska, nun, mystic died

Please see the biography above.

10 X 1941 Bishop Leon Wetmanski murdered



He was born on April 10, 1887 in Żuromin, in the then parish of Lubowidz, as the son of Adam and Kordula from Chądryńscy. After graduating from the gymnasium in Żary, he started studying at the Teachers' Seminary in Wymyślin (Skępe). Because of his participation in a school strike, in 1905 he was expelled from school from the last, third year of schooling. A year later he joined the Seminary in Płock. During his studies he was distinguished by diligence, caution and helpfulness. He was ordained a priest

by the bishop AJ Nowowiejski on June 23, 1921. Directed by the bishop to St. Petersburg, he graduated from the Academy of Spiritual Studies there and remained until 1918, working at the local seminary, helping as a pastor to refugees from the country, also acting for orphans, poor and needy people.

After returning to Poland, he was appointed lecturer of ascetic and mysticism and spiritual father in the Płock seminary. The students of the Lower Seminary and seminarians of the Higher Seminary gave him universal respect and respect, as a good confessor and master, zealous preacher and devoted professor. He was an inspirator of many valuable initiatives, he founded min. mission and abstraction wheel.

In 1928, Pope Pius X appointed him an auxiliary bishop in Płock. In his ministry, Bishop Leon assisted the archbishop of Nowowiejski, visiting parishes, giving the sacrament of Confirmation, consecrating new temples. A special passion for the service of Bishop Leon was charitable - pastoral activity for the poor and the needy and retreat work among priests, religious sisters and lay faithful. He opened the Caritas office in Płock, resumed the activity of the canteen and the kitchen for the poor, and led to the establishment of the Charity Society in the city. He was the real father of the poor. " He even preached a retreat for prisoners detained in a prison in Płock. In 1936, the Polish Episcopate, in recognition of the merits of Bishop Wetmański, elected him the National Director of the Apostolic Union of Priests in Poland.

On February 28, 1940, together with the venerable Archbishop AJ Nowowiejski, he was interned in Szupno. Here, in the local church, he celebrated Masses, preached and even secretly gave priests to sixteen alumnas as substitute for an ordinary bishop. In March 1941 he was arrested again and together with the Archbishop and other priests he was taken to the concentration camp in Działdów. Living conditions in the Nazi death camp, persecution and humiliation did not stop his pastoral zeal and concern for others. In moments of trial and suffering, he supported the prayer of other priest inmates. The circumstances of his death are unknown. He was probably murdered on October 10, 1941. On June 12, 1999, John Paul II counted him among the blessed in Warsaw.

Source: <https://www.swietymarcin.org.pl/index.php/bl-bp-leon-wetmanski>

1 X 1942 Priest Professor Antoni Rewera murdered



Anthony (Antoni) Rewera (1869-1941) was born in Samborzec in the Sandomierz district. He was professor of the Seminary in Sandomierz and founder of the Congregation of Sisters Daughters of St Francis Seraph. According to witnesses (Fr W. Granat) his most distinctive features were humility, sincerity and exceptional goodness that he possessed in a heroic degree, making him a candidate for beatification.

Arrested in March 1942, he was put in the concentration camp in Dachau,

where he passed away due to maltreatment and inhuman conditions a few months later, on 1 October 1942. In these extreme and difficult conditions he was able to agree with God's will, paying attention to the redemptive value of sufferings.

Source: <https://polishbreviary.wordpress.com/2016/04/17/june-12-bls-anthony-antoni-rewera-and-companions/>

Picture: <https://catholicsaints.info/blessed-antoni-rewera/>

7 X 1943 Eugeniusz Bodo, actor, singer, director, screenwriter, film producer murdered



One chap you're unlikely to have heard of is Eugeniusz Bodo, the veteran of thirty films, and director of two. Born in 1899 his place of birth is hotly disputed, with Geneva, Warsaw and Łódź all being possibilities. In 1910 his father opened the Urania cinema in Łódź, sparking Bodo's early interest in showbiz. By the time the war finished he had become a familiar name on the stage with regular appearances in the dance halls and cabarets of Warsaw. His big break came in 1925 when he was

cast as the genius in the smash hit Rywale, and from there everything he touched turned to gold. Accolades and awards followed; in 1932 he was named 'King of Polish Actors', and four years later he was granted the title of 'King of Fashion'. His dashing looks and flirty manner made him a nationwide heartthrob, and his army of admirers weren't disappointed when his marriage to the eccentric Tahitian actress, Anna Chevalier, crumbled due to her roaring drink problem; his own vices were a little less murky, the 'Polish Clarke Gable' preferring to spend his spare time engrossed in needlework.

Not that he left much time for himself – aside from starring in films Bodo launched two production companies, wrote seven screenplays and penned five soundtracks. In 1939 he opened Café Bodo, a trendy Warsaw drinkery

that became an important source of income for actors who found themselves out of work following anti-arts Nazi decrees. The café was eventually requisitioned by the fascists to serve as a German-only establishment, prompting Bodo to head east to Soviet controlled Lvov. It was here he joined the Tea Jazz band led by Henryk Wars (who would later go on to write the music to Flipper), though he soon found himself on the wrong side of the law. Arrested by the NKVD for alleged espionage

Poland's biggest star of the inter-war period found himself packed off to the Gulag. The end of his life is as foggy as the start, with several contradictory accounts of his death. Depending on who you believe he either starved to death, was executed or died from exhaustion, either way most sources agree he passed away on October 7, 1943.

Source: https://www.inyourpocket.com/warsaw/Eugeniusz-Bodo_70381f

2 X 1946 Ignacy Mościcki, President of the Republic of Poland, died



Ignacy Mościcki - the chemist who became a president
He has more than 60 articles and 40 patents in his name. The development of a method for obtaining nitric acid from the air by means of electricity is considered his most important discovery. However, the eminent chemist and inventor swapped an intensive scientific career for a political one. Ignacy Mościcki was a professor at Warsaw University of Technology - he worked in the Faculty of Technical Electrochemistry and used numerous foreign experiments (both academic and industrial). Then came

the turning point in Polish history, the year 1926. Following the May coup, Józef Piłsudski proposed for Mościcki to be the president of the country. He was reportedly convinced by the then Prime Minister - Kazimierz Bartel. On 1 June 1926, the General Assembly of the Republic of Poland elected Mościcki to the country's most important office. The chemist replaced his laboratory for a political office and only occasionally dealt with scientific and economic-industrial problems.

His earlier achievements mean, however, that he's still being called the builder of the Polish chemical industry.

Explosive beginnings

In 1891 he graduated in chemistry at the Riga Technical University. He then moved to London, where he studied at the Technical College in Finsbury and the Patent Library. This was a forced emigration - Mościcki had been previously working on the bomb, which was to be used for the assassination of the governor general of Warsaw - Josif Hurko. The conspiracy was discovered and the participants carefully observed. Despite this Mościcki managed to escape and reach London.

In 1897, the future president of the Republic of Poland became an assistant to professor Józef Wierusz-Kowalski at the University of Freiburg. There he broadened his knowledge of physics and mathematics, as well as of scientific and technological methodology. The stay in Switzerland made Mościcki into a model electrochemist-technologist. In 1901 he took the position of technical manager at Société de l'Acide Nitrique. He worked intensely on obtaining nitric oxide from the air, with the company funding his research.

According to the state of knowledge at the time, obtaining nitrogen oxide from the air was only possible with a high temperature of electric discharges and direct binding of oxygen and nitrogen. Nitric oxide was necessary for the formation of nitric acid. The demand for this acid was huge at the time - all because of the dwindling deposits of Chilean nitrate, which was used in its production.

King of nitrogen

After many experiments Mościcki developed an original method for obtaining nitrogen oxide from the air. "Przegląd Chemiczny" (Chemical Review) published in 1958 described the discovery as follows: "professor Mościcki observed that an alternating current arc in a magnetic field is subject to the same laws as any metallic conductor. That arc, placed in a field generated by direct current, must all the time rotate and change direction as many times as the direction of the alternating current changes. He therefore constructs and patents several types of electric furnaces with a rotating arc."

The solution was unusual at that time, as it meant that nitrogen compounds could be produced cheaper and faster than before. The discovery garnered the interest of the scientific world and industry. Shortly afterwards, however, news came that a method less expensive than Mościcki's had been developed in Norway. The chemist decided that work on the construction of a nitrogen factory that was to be based on his patent, should be halted.

However, he continued his research. Albert Einstein himself praised his efforts. And soon the idea of building a factory returned. It was opened in 1910 in Chippis. Acid production on a massive scale and its sales began. During WWI this proved to be a godsend for countries that had no access to ammonium nitrate and needed explosives.

Inventions and patents

However, research on nitrogen, does not exhaust Mościcki's achievements. His major inventions include high-voltage capacitors (first built on the Eiffel Tower) and devices to protect electrical networks against atmospheric electrical discharges.

It also turned out that electric furnaces patented by Mościcki when he was working on nitric acid, could be used in other gas reactions. He therefore used the ovens to, among others, produce hydrogen cyanide from hydrocarbons and nitrogen. For many years this process was used in the "Azot" plant in Jaworzno.

In 1912 Mościcki again went to work at a university, to the Faculty of Physical Chemistry and Electrochemistry of the Lwow Polytechnic National University, and three years later became the dean of the Department of Chemistry there.

He also continued intensive work in the laboratory. He conducted research on oil. He patented several methods of distillation and use of oil emulsion (harmful to the environment and considered useless).

Mościcki's heritage

Once Poland regained its independence, Mościcki got involved in the organisation of the Polish chemical industry. He believed that the economy should rely on its own raw materials and chemical plants should be public.

He began working at the Warsaw University of Technology in 1925. A year earlier, he received a doctor honoris causa title of our University. Before he became part of the Warsaw University of Technology faculty, he managed to gain experience in the following institutions. In 1916

(together with dr. Kazimierz Kling) he established the Instytut Badań Naukowych i Technicznych – „Metan” (Institute of Scientific and Technical Research - "Methane") [together with it a scholarship fund for young engineers was established and a monthly scientific journal "Metan" published, whose name was later changed to "Przemysł Chemiczny" (Chemical Industry)]. He also managed the Chemiczny Instytut Badawczy (Chemical Research Institute) set up in 1922 and was the Director General of Państwowa Fabryka Związków Azotowych (State Nitrogen Compounds Factory) in Chorzów.

On 2 October we celebrated the 70th anniversary of Ignacy Mościcki's death.

Author: Agnieszka Kapela
Office of Promotion and Information

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Source: <https://www.pw.edu.pl/engpw/Research/Business-Innovations-Technology-BIT-of-WUT/Ignacy-Moscicki-the-chemist-who-became-a-president>

Picture: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ignacy_Mo%C5%9Bcicki

21 X 1948 Polish Primate Cardinal August Hlond died



August Hlond was born on July 5, 1881 in Brzęczkowice (today a district of Mysłowice). He studied at the Salesian school, from where he was sent to Italy to study at the age of 12. On October 13, 1886, he joined the congregation of Salesian priests, and on October 3, 1887, he made his religious vows. On September 23, 1905, he was ordained a priest in Kraków. For the next four years he worked in Salesian houses in Oświęcim, Kraków, Przemyśl and Lwów.

In 1919, he headed the Salesian Province of

Germany - Austria - Hungary based in Vienna. On July 7, 1922, Pope Pius XI appointed him as the apostolic administrator of Upper Silesia. On December 14, 1925, he became the first bishop of the new diocese of Katowice. Only half a year later (on June 24, 1926) he was appointed Archbishop of Gniezno-Poznań, which involved taking on the dignity of the Primate of Poland. On June 20, 1927, he received a cardinal's hat. As a pastor and administrator, he was actively involved in the establishment of the Catholic Action and the Society of Christ for Polish Diaspora. He maintained an apolitical attitude, however, he opposed the introduction of civil marriages and divorces in Poland. As a result, they were introduced only after the Second World War.

In the face of the Nazi invasion, he left the territory of the Republic together with the government. His candidacy for taking over the highest

state functions was considered then, but the primate refused. He went to the Vatican and then to France. On February 3, 1944, he was arrested by the Gestapo. He was interned in Paris, and later in monasteries in Bar-le-Duc and Wiedenbrück. After the liberation by the Americans, he left for Rome, from where he returned to Poznań on July 20, 1945. On March 4, 1946, at his request, Pope Pius XII dissolved the personal union of the Poznań-Gniezno metropolis and created a new Warsaw-Poznań district, handing it over to the primate. The Cardinal became involved in the reconstruction of the Warsaw churches from the rubble. On September 8, 1948, in Częstochowa, he carried out the act of symbolically entrusting the nation to the protection of the Immaculate Heart of Mary.

The Primate of Poland August Cardinal Hlond died on October 22, 1948 at the Hospital of the Elizabeth Sisters in Warsaw. He was buried in the basement of St. John in Warsaw, from where they were later transferred to the chapel of St. John the Baptist in the same temple.

In 1936, Fr. the primate was awarded the Order of the White Eagle.

Since 1992, the beatification process has been underway. Hlonda. On May 21, 2018, Pope Francis signed a decree on the heroic virtues - from now on cardinal Hlond owes the title of Venerable Servant of God

Author: Liliana Kycia

Source: http://www.kul.pl/zyciorys-augusta-kardynala-hlonda,art_11955.html

Picture: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/August_Hlond

28 X 1948 Murdered cardinal Stanisław Kostka Łukomski

Bishop Stanisław Kostka Łukomski was undoubtedly an extraordinary figure, for one extremely colorful and expressive, for others controversial. Certainly, however, he was not a person whose activity can be ignored or ignored. The best proof of this is the propaganda campaign directed against it first by the sanation authorities and after the Second World War

by the communists. And although he often provided arguments to his opponents, it is time to introduce some amendments to this not-always-historical picture. My goal is not to reproduce all the events from the biography of the bishop, but to indicate those which until now were not known to the public.



Stanisław Łukomski was born on October 21, 1874 in Borek, to the family of Józef and Teofila from Mordaszewscy. He was baptized in the parish church in Sadki. He graduated from the gymnasium in Krotoszyn, and then joined the seminary in Poznań. [1] After priestly ordination (1898) he was a curate in Kościelec, and then a chaplain of Archbishop Florian Stablewski. During this period, falling in the fight against the

Prussian government for education and freedom of religious education, he became not only his right hand but a devoted friend. [2] On November 11, 1902, he was honored by the Holy See by granting him the dignity of the Papal Chamberlain, and four years later he became a parish priest in Koźmin. During the life of the Archbishop, he was relieved of the obligation to reside in the parish. From 1906, when he actually took over the rectory, he began active pastoral and social work. He co-organized, among other things, the "loan office", the "Farmer" Cooperative, the church choir and the circles of youth theaters. It was during his rule that the Catholic House was built, in which a non-alcoholic cafe, a meeting room, a reading room, a library and a parish museum were arranged. In 1916, a number of new duties and promotions fell on him, he became in this period a parish priest of the Poznań cathedral, a canon of the Poznań chapter and the director of the diocesan archives.

After regaining independence, an active social activist and co-organizer of the Poznań University, he organized the first school authorities in this district. [3] On March 9, 1920 he was appointed titular bishop of Sicca Veneria and a suffragan of Poznań, he became a bishop on May 23, 1920, and six years later he administered the Archdiocese as the vicar of the Capitular Order. On June 24, 1926, he was appointed a Bishop of Łomża, which he learned during his stay at the Eucharistic Congress in Chicago. On October 5 this year, his ceremonial ingres to the Łomża Cathedral took place. In the territory of the diocese entrusted to him, he was the patron of the Catholic Action, he supported the creation of Catholic Youth Societies, and initiated the expansion of the cathedral. [4] On his initiative, theatrical circles exhibiting art of patriotic and religious content were organized. In the interwar period, he also founded the Library of Good Books printed by priests in Łomża and began publishing the newspaper "Sprawa Katolicka". On October 19, 1926, the Senate of the Poznań University awarded him the title of doctor of honoris causa philosophy.

During the elections in 1928, the bishop published a pastoral letter in which he threatened church sanctions to all who would cast their votes on the candidates of left-wing parties. [5] This action led to PPS MPs filing an interpellation in the Sejm. On the other hand, the district authorities of the People's National Union in Łomża thanked the bishop for their support and decided to send a message of thanks to him. As emphasized by security officers in the materials created after 1945, the Curia of Łomża under his rule in the period up to 1939 ran a pro-Ukrainian activity.

[6] Many priests from the Łomża diocese belonged to the National Party, while he himself was accused of having links with Roman Dmowski and participation in meetings and celebrations organized by the National Party. Moreover, the communists accused him of allegedly initiating anti-Jewish incidents in 1937, preceded by the congress of a national organization during which Bishop Łukomski spoke from the balcony of the Catholic House. [7] Bringing his right hand to the blessing a few years later was interpreted by UB officers as a fascist greeting.

In connection with the outbreak of World War II, on September 9, 1939, the bishop left Łomża at risk of bombing and went to the parish Kulesze,

and from there he left for Vilnius. [8] After the city was captured by the Soviets, he left for Białystok to finally find himself in Tykocin, where he remained until November 27, 1939. During the Soviet occupation, Archbishop Łukomski, in unexplained circumstances, was to forbid priests from contacting independence work. [9] The repression affected by the inhabitants of the Łomża diocese could have had an impact on such a decision.

Later, Bishop Łukomski moved back to Kulesz, from where he returned to Łomża only on July 9, 1941. [10] In the territories under German occupation, he initially left for private parishes and later, probably due to the German authorities, he gave up. Bp. Łukomski did not remain indifferent to the crimes committed by the Germans, intervened, inter alia, in the case of the Gestapo being executed by the population at the church cemetery. [11] In the preaching he preached, he disciplined the faithful and urged them to respect moral principles. [12] He criticized such Polish vices as vanity, unloving and recklessness.

One of the Bishop's achievements was not allowing the Łomża Department to be planted by German units preparing to withdraw. [13] In connection with the liberation and adherence of Łomża in September 1944 in the front zone, the bishop first moved to Zambrów, and then to the end of February 1945 he stayed in the village of Rosochate from where he returned to Łomża. In one of the first sermons, delivered on July 15, 1945, during the ordination of the cemetery, on which the Polish murdered in Jeziorek rested, he mentioned the informer that took place during the Bolshevik and German occupation and the arrests resulting from it. After the end of hostilities, the communist authorities carried out a propaganda campaign against him, putting forward a number of false allegations concerning his activities in the interwar period and during the Second World War. Bishop Łukomski was also one of the first clerics subjected to the strict supervision of the security apparatus. [14] It probably resulted from the fact that in the beginning of the new political system, according to the reports of the agency, in his sermons he called on the population to resist the communist authorities. After the end of World War II, he also maintained contacts with the independence underground. For example, in April 1945, at the request of the then commander, Łaba / Łomżyńskiego / Bolesław Kozłowski ps. "Grot" was present at the review of branches of the National Military Union in the forest near Mały Płock (district of Łomża). [15] As reported by the agent "Łomżyński", during a meeting in May this year in the village of Koziki gm. Stawiski "Grot" was to tell him that Bishop Łukomski promised total support for the NZW and ordered tax to the parish coffers in order to finance the underground. There was also information here that the bishop owned a "Marianówka" brickyard, two palaces, a Catholic House in Łomża. Sam and his sister lived in the palace at ul. Field, where only priests stayed. Łukomski's closest collaborators include Kulbat. Up to this point, the agents surrounded by the Ordinary were not obtained.

In the next meeting with members of the NZW, taking place on March 20, 1946 in the fire station in Szczepankowo, besides the bishop, priests from Miastkowo, Śniadów and Nowogród also took part, who took the floor and criticized the communist government. [16] In his course, Bishop Łukomski also spoke, who spoke about the upcoming elections, the need to support Stanisław Mikołajczyk and the post-war reconstruction of Poland. The meeting ended with shouts in honor of the London government. In connection with this information, the head of Section V of the WUBP in Białystok left for Łomża. [17] He was to stop the links of Archbishop Łukomski and determine the persons participating in the meeting in Szczepanek. Józef and Franciszek Chojnowski, Czesław Opoński from Janów and Czesław Andrzejkiewicz from Grzymał were

detained for further investigation after the arrest. In April 1946, they were transported to WUBP in Białystok, where they were confronted with Czesław Wondolowski. Because of the lack of evidence, Józef and Franciszek Chojnowscy were dismissed. The other two also did not plead guilty.

Bishop Łukomski, however, noticed "the other side of the coin", means crimes committed by some pseudo guerilla groups. In his letter to priest Franciszek Staniewicz regretted the transformation of parts of the underground into mere bands and over the repressions that the communist authorities used against the population of the diocese. [18] He mentioned the arrests of innocent people. Finally, he appealed for the priests to condemn them everywhere from the pulpit and confessionals, regardless of who committed them.

Throughout 1946, the Ordinary of Łomża remained under the strict supervision of the UB, which followed his every step. Among other things, for the PUBP in Łomża, there was an informer "Podbielski" from May 17, 1946, holding a high position among the clergy and feeling a great reluctance towards Bishop Łukomski due to the fact that he was omitted during the promotion. [19] He received an order from the PUBP to renew contacts and collect materials for Bishop Łukomski. Moreover, according to the information provided by the agent in August, Archbishop Łukomski visited the parishes in Augustów and Suwałki, where he was greeted by the army and all Christian associations. [20] He also gave confirmations, all sermons were controlled by a network of informers and operational staff. In both cases, anti-government instances were not found. On the other hand, the bishop was disadvantaged on August 15, 1946 in Łomża, during which he said that despite the end of the war, "In our beloved Poland, there are still fights. In various magazines he read about the attacks on the Church, on God, on the Pope. " [21] In conclusion, he added that it can not be this way. The refusal of Fr. Olendzki from Lomza to take part in the funeral of the PUBP clerk killed by the underground. [22] The priest justifying his refusal was to add that such a decision was made by the bishop himself and that bishops in Częstochowa were forbidden to attend priests of the MO and UB.

Information on the bishop's activities also came from other poviats. Among other things, during a conversation with the head of the PUBP in Wysokie Mazowieckie, see: Barycki, Fr. Kazimierz Grunwald regarding the upcoming elections stated that Bp Łomomski is preparing a special pastoral letter in this matter. [23] Asked about his attitude to the election, he stated that every Catholic is obliged to vote for a candidate who will defend religion and its principles. Regarding the PPR and PPS, he stated that the Church's position towards them is clear. On the basis of the answers he gave, it was inferred that he already had a bishop's letter and, like him, he was pursuing anti-state policy.

The falsification of the referendum in June 1946 and the elections to the parliament in January 1947 led to the strengthening of the communist authorities. A large part of the society, however, was well aware of the fraud. Among them was Bishop Lukomski, who at the request of the President of the Poviats National Council to the election of the President of the Polish Republic (February 5, 1947), bells in the diocesan churches said that the Catholic Church can not approve the acts of injustice expressed in the elections of 19 January. [24]

One of the most serious conflicts took place on August 10, 1947 on the occasion of the funeral of the Lomza staroste Tadeusz Żeglicki, the president of the PRN in Łomża, Stanisław Toński and their chauffeur who were killed three days earlier by members of an underground organization. In the manifestation of the market, the clergy did not participate at all,

only agreed to perform a religious rite at the cemetery. Because Tienski was a follower of the National Church, the priests protested against bringing his corpses to the Catholic cemetery together with others. As a result, the funeral took place when, despite protests, the Tońno coffin was brought to the cemetery, the seven priests shed their liturgical vestments. All three of them were buried in a common grave, over which speeches were given and the PPS anthem "Czerwony Sztandar" was sung. [25] The authorities were probably afraid of the reaction of the population in connection with this incident, however, as emphasized by one of the speakers at the meeting of the KW PPR in Białystok, it was not as threatening as expected.

In connection with these events, the Bishop of Lomza lodged a complaint with the Białystok governor for punishing those guilty of profanation of the cemetery and issued a pastoral letter to the population, explaining the recent events. He stated in it that the secular authorities initially resigned from participating in the funeral of the Catholic clergy, and only at the last moment an agreement was made about the principles of his participation. Unfortunately, it was not kept, because a branch with rifles and secular banners were introduced to the religious march. In addition, contrary to ecclesiastical law and its reservations, the bodies of the dissenters were introduced into a dedicated Catholic cemetery and they were buried together. [26] For this reason, the clergy gave up further religious activities. At the end he stated that "We did not suppose that in free and Catholic Poland we would have to complain about such harms to the Church of Christ caused by people with political blindness. For this kind of people, the political party of the blinded ones is no longer a saint, nor are the joint prayers of the faithful, the church rite, the graves of death and funerals, or the place of God's service devoted [...] ". Of course, the authorities have broadly described the whole event in the press.

On 8 February 1948, the pastoral letter of Archbishop Łukomski was read in all the churches of the Lomza diocese, in which he appealed to Catholics to celebrate Christmas in faith. [27] The whole letter (six pages of machine print) was kept in a church spirit. There have not been any clear occurrences against the authorities. In the church of the Capuchins in Łomża, it was announced that on March 24, 1948, the 50th anniversary of the priesthood of Archbishop Łukomski falls. On this day a festival in the diocese of Lomza was announced, probably Cardinal Hlond will come to the ceremony. The Łomża Curia obtained the consent of the Office of the Voivodship Control of the Press to publish the monthly "Urzędów Urzędowe Łomżyńskiej Diocesan Curia" in a circulation of 500 copies. It was to be initially printed in Sandomierz.

In the first half of 1948, Bishop Łukomski initiated efforts to legalize the Charity Society operating in Łomża during the occupation. [28] During this period, also due to his efforts, the Curia Lomza received the consent of the Voivodship Office to publish the monthly "Urzędowe Urzędowe Łomżyńskiej Diocesan Curia" in a circulation of 500 copies. The Security Office also collected information on all his trips to the diocese, for example on 5-8 June 1948 to Wysokie Mazowieckie. He was greeted there by three thousand people, a line formed by the Servants of Poland and scouts. [29] Bishop Łukomski came with 93 riders dressed in white uniforms and hats. The president of GRN Julian Włoskowski, the pharmacist Dardziński, Eugeniusz Czerniawski, and the deputy mayor of the commune were also active participants in the bishop's greetings. Wysokie Mazowieckie. On June 5 he gave a lecture, which was noted by the UB, and he also preached an eminently anti-government sermon, in which he called for defense against the "Bolshevik invasion" coming from

the east. He mentioned that certain "factors" in Poland are trying to distract youth from religion, leading it on some walks or trips. Finally, he added that the same is happening as in Bolshevik Russia, "where they fight religion and close churches".

In October 1948, Bishop Łukomski presided over the funeral primate of August Hlond, and he was also foretold for his successor by many. [30] In the light of all these events, it can be concluded that the death of the Ordinary of Łomża was most probably relieved at the WUBP in Białystok. He died on October 28, 1948, after the car accident that had not been explained to this day, which took place on the Ostrów Mazowiecka - Łomża route. [31] In the report prepared by the UB, it was scrupulously recorded that the arrival of the corpses and the funeral took place without any disturbances. On November 3, the bishop's corpse was moved to the cathedral with the help of the posters of flagship craft guilds, scouts, Sodalicja Mariańska and representatives of "Caritas". The last road was accompanied by about 100 priests, 11 bishops headed by Archbishop Romuald Jałbrzykowski, religious Sisters of Charity and Capuchin. There were also 3,000 inhabitants of Łomża. The First Secretary of the Polish Workers' Party in Łomża boasted that he was not allowed to participate in the funeral of the Fire Brigade and schools. The following day, after the solemn service, the corpse was placed in the cathedral's tomb. According to one of the last information posted about his person in UB materials,

According to the data of the Polishki source, the place of the late Archbishop Łukomski was to be consecrated by prof. Seminary in Białystok, priest Antoni Cichoński. [32] This time, however, the predictions of the UB informer did not work.

I realize that this is not a complete picture of the person of Bishop Stanisław Kostka Łukomski and his activities, which was not the purpose of this article. In this case, I wanted to show at least some of the achievements of the Ordinary of Łomża and the changing socio-political situation in which he was supposed to act. Mention should be made here of the struggle that he carried out with the sanation camp (used by the communists during the communist period to slander him, although they themselves criticized the then authorities of the Second Polish Republic) or controversial methods of supporting Polish trade in Łomża. One can not ignore the last years of his life, when he became the object of attacks and other activities carried out by the communist authorities and which is part of the Security Office. I think,

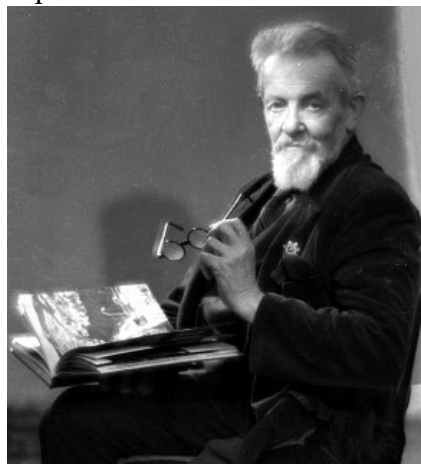
Author: Krzysztof Sychowicz

Source: <http://www.lomza.pl/index.php?wiad=4676>

Picture: <http://historialomzy.pl/tag/biskup-stanislaw-kostka-lukomski/>

4 X 1959 Mieczysław Orłowicz, a touring officer died

Orłowicz Mieczysław (17 XII 1881 Komarno near Lwów - 4 October 1959 Warsaw). In 1906 -59 one of the leading activists of the turns. and touring. in Poland, and until 1939 also in the field of sports organization. He was a lawyer by education (dr 1905 at the University of Lwów), he also studied art history. In 1919-32 he was the head of the Tourism Department in Min. Robót Publ., In 1932-39 and 1945-52 in the Department of Tourism of the Ministry of Transport.



From 1897 until 1959, he practiced tourism and wandered all districts of Polish lands. and all pol. mountains, most often as the manager of a cruise group. He also met in eur countries. and others mountains, among others Alps. He often visited the Tatra and the Podtatrze, and in 1904 and 1905 he collaborated with Tadeusz Korniłowicz. mountain excursions for students of Higher Summer Courses in Zakopane. He was the founder and president

(1906-11) Akad. Club Tur. in Lwów, and from 1911 his hon. president. He was active in various youth organizations, sport. and tourist. He was a long-term member of the management boards of PTT, PTK and PTTK, as well as PROP.

In 1910-56 he published a number of articles, notes, reviews and reports in the field of tourism, sightseeing and others, also from the Tatra and Podtatrze areas, among others in "Ziemia", "Wierchach" and zakopty magazines, eg Klimek Bachleda ("On Our Earth", add. "Kur. Lwów." 1910, no. 18), regarding group trips ("Zakopane" 1912, No. 22), Our skiing ("Nasze Zdroje" 1913, n. 10-13), Importance of Spisz and Orawa

for national health ("Pam. TT" 37, 1920), Jaworzyna Spiska ("Earth" 1922, No. 1), Facilitating tourists in the Tatras ("Słowo Pol." 1924, No. 291 and 292), Death of the conqueror of the Polish mountains ("Prz. Sport." 1929, no. 42, about Mieczysław Świerż), Polish Tatra Society ("Geogr. W Szk." 1948, No. 4), Tourist hostels in the Tatras ("Tourism" 1951, No. 2), How I became tourist ("Tourist" 1954, No. 11).

A separate section is his publications such as Zakopane Development Plan (Lwów 1913), Zakopane Development Plan and other Polish Tatra Mountains (Wa. 1920), Tatras, development of Podhale and Zakopane (Wa. 1930, collaborating with Stanisław Lenartowicz). . he is also the author of about one hundred guides and turn-ups. various types, issued in 1906-54; they mainly concern the Polish lands, but also others. The Tatras and Subtatra are included to a greater or lesser extent in many of his publications of this type, including: Illustrierter Führer durch Galizien (Wien 1914, in collaboration with Roman Kordysem), Illustrated guide to Galicyja, Bukowina, Spisz, Orawa and Cieszyn Silesia (Lwów 1914 and Lw. 1919), Illustrated guide to Spiš, Orava, Liptov and Czadecki (Lw 1921), Zakopane (Za. 1939?).

Post-mortem published his extensive My tourist memories (Wr. 1970), supplemented with a passage from 1908-09 titled Diaries ("Studia Hist." 1979, No. 1 and 2).

O. was a member of hon. PTT (1929), PTK and PTTK (1950). His name was given to streets, turnpikes, and turn-over. and a tourist club. He is one of the most prominent figures in the history of Polish tourism and touring.

Lit. - Maria Dulębina: On tourist paths. Wa. 1975. - "PSB" 24, 1979 (Wiesław Bienkowski).

Source: https://z-ne.pl/t.haslo,3518,orlowicz_mieczyslaw.html

Picture: Mieczysław Orłowicz. Fot. Narodowe Archiwum Cyfrowe

21 X 1963 Killed in combat Józef Franczak "Lalek", soldier of the independence underground



For 24 years Józef Franczak p. "Lalek", a sergeant of the Polish Army, a soldier of the ZWZ-AK, was operating in a conspiracy. He died from ZOMO bullets on October 21, 1963, 18 years after the end of World War II. He was the last "Cursed Soldier" whose feast is celebrated on March 1.

The anti-communist underground did not give up fighting for an independent state even after the advent of the so-called thaw of Gomułka. Despite the amnesty announced by the communists, many partisans have maintained an unwavering attitude. Among them was Józef Franczak, a sergeant of the Polish Army, who went down in history as the last "Cursed Soldier" who died with a gun in his hand. "He believed that he would see Poland free. There were a dozen or so of those who were in hiding. It took the Communists a few more years to capture them," writes Joanna Wieliczka-Szarkowa about Franczak in the book "Twisted Soldiers." In the Polish Army, Franczak became a sergeant. After the attack of the USSR on Poland on September 17, 1939, he did not lay down his arms and fought against the invaders from the East. He got into Soviet captivity, from which he managed to escape after a few days. From that moment, until his death in 1963, he conducted underground activity for free Poland. Called "Lalus" or "Lalus", due to his impeccable appearance, Franczak was born on March 17, 1918 in Kozice Górne in the Lublin region. Before the war, he graduated from the Non-commissioned Police Service of the Gendarmerie in Grudziądz, after which he went to serve in the Gendarmerie Pluto in Równe in Wołyń.

In the Polish Army, Franczak became a sergeant. After the attack of the USSR on Poland on September 17, 1939, he did not lay down his arms and fought against the invaders from the East. He got into Soviet captivity, from which he managed to escape after a few days. From that moment, until his death in 1963, he conducted underground activity for free Poland. As a soldier of the Polish independence underground he was active in the ZWZ Lublin region. For the first time he was a victim of denunciation in 1941, when the Gestapo was reported to him by one of the inhabitants of Piaski near Lublin.

In August 1944 the Lublin region was occupied by the Red Army, and Franczak was incorporated into the 2nd Army of the Polish Army, stationed in the area of Kąkolewnica near Radzyń Podlaski. There he witnessed murders of underground soldiers carried out by the communists in the "Baran" ceremonial, sometimes called the Little Katyn. Fearing his fate, Franczak deserted from the folk army. He hid in Lodz and Sopot, then returned to his homeland. He devoted himself to partisan activity. He took part in assaults on UB officers, executed death sentences on informers.

In June 1946, "Lalek" and his companions were arrested by the secret police. However, they managed to escape from the transport to prison and return to the forests of Lubusz.

In 1947, Franczak became the head of a small patrol in the WiN unit commanded by Cpt. Zdzisław Bronski "Uskok". The following year, the "Lalka" patrol fell into the UB ambush - only Franczak survived. In the same year, he got into a shootout with militiamen, as a result of which he was wounded in the stomach.

Communist combat operations of the post-war guerilla in the Lublin region clearly weakened after the death of Franczak's superior - "Uskoka,"

who died in the UB roundup on May 21, 1949 in the village of Nowogród near Łęczna. Four years later, Stanisław Kuchciewicz, "Wiktor", the last of the closest collaborators of Bronski, fell victim to the regime in Piaski. The year 1953 was an important turning point in Franczak's activity - as one of the last partisans, he limited his armed participation in combating the new power and began a lonely struggle for survival. He was hiding in the provinces thanks to the help of ordinary people, although he was punished with high penalties. According to SB sources, about 200 people cooperated with "Lalka".

Franek was in charge of Franczak's direct trail in 1963. It was possible thanks to the cooperation between the SB and Stanisław Mazur (operating pseudonym "Michał"), a resident of the village of Wygnanowice, who admitted to contacts with "Lalek". For the release of the partisan, he was to receive 5,000. Golden.

In September 1961, as part of the investigation of the partisan covered by the code name "Fire", the communist authorities sent a warrant after Franczak (it was published together with the photo "Lalka" in "Lublin Courier" of September 8, 1961), in which he was recognized for "a bandit who is a terror for the inhabitants of the villages of the region." According to security reports, Franczak participated in the attacks on the lives of members of the Communist Party, UB and MO officers, and conducted terrorist and robbery activities. The communists claimed that 5 persons were murdered personally. A high prize money was awarded for his capture.

"Height about 175 cm, dark blonde, gray hair, slightly bald. Upside down, blue eyes, high forehead, medium nose, slightly bent forward, oval face, bony, swarthy. Big ears protruding, big convex lips. It has 5 artificial teeth, three silver teeth in the upper jaw, and two gold teeth in the lower jaw. Thicker, typically male head. It is well-built, broad-shouldered, breast extended forward, heavy gait, foot legs are large, slightly limping on the right leg after a shot. On the right hand between the fingers: thumb and pointing, has a scar from the shooting. In the case of personal contact, exercise caution, because the wanted individual wears a short weapon, two guns and three grenades, "- given in the description of the sought-after. Franek was in charge of Franczak's direct trail in 1963. It was possible thanks to the cooperation between the SB and Stanisław Mazur (operating pseudonym "Michał"), a resident of the village of Wygnanowice, who admitted to contacts with "Lalek". For the release of the partisan, he was to receive 5,000. Golden. SB knew that Franczak had trusted Mazur, for he was the nephew of his father's fiancé "Lalka" - Danuta Mazur. Franczak had an illegitimate son, Marek, who came into the world in January 1958.

Comrade "Michał" quickly made contact with Franczak, who had no suspicion of betrayal. Information sent to the security guard by the informer allowed to reach the place of hiding "Doll" - it was found on the basis of the motorcycle registration number, which Franczak came to meet with Mazur. The trail led to the farm of Waclaw Bacia from Majdan Kozic Górne.

Report after a raid on Franczak: "The liquidation group of ZOMO proceeded to liquidation." Franczak, despite calling him to defend himself, took up the defense and using the weaknesses of the bodyguards, he retreated around 300 m from the den, where he was mortally wounded during the exchange of shots and after a few minutes he died. "

On October 21, 1963, the farm was surrounded by SB and ZOMO officers, a total of 37 people. Seeing the threat, "Lalek" gave several shots towards the communists. "In this situation, the liquidation group ZOMO

proceeded to liquidation. Franczak, despite summoning him to the sentence, took up the defense and using the weaknesses of the bodyguards under the shelter of the buildings he withdrew about 300 m from the den, where he was mortally wounded during the exchange of shots and died after a few minutes "- it was written in the report after the raid.

Franczak's autopsy showed that his death occurred as a result of the gunshot of the heart. At the time of his death, the last Polish partisan was 45 years old.

The communists buried him with no respect - the headless body of Franczak in secret from his family was laid in an anonymous grave on one of the Lublin cemeteries. It was only after 20 years that the remains of "Lalka", thanks to his sister Czesława Kasprzak, were transferred to the parish cemetery in Piaski. "He sacrificed his life for the freedom of his homeland, which he did not live to see," reads the inscription on the

partisan's grave. In 2007, a monument dedicated to him was erected in Piaski.

In 2008, in recognition of Franczak's merits in the fight for independent Poland, President Lech Kaczyński awarded him posthumously with the Commander's Cross with the Star of the Order of Polonia Restituta. The man who issued the last Polish "Soldier of the Cursed" to his death in 1996 led a peaceful life (Becia was considered a traitor, though in 1964 the Provincial Court in Lublin sentenced him to 5 years in prison). The cooperation between Mazur and SB emerged only in 2005, thanks to the research of Stanisław Polishzak, a historian from the Lublin branch of the Institute of National Remembrance.

Author: Waldemar Kowalski

Source: <https://dzieje.pl/aktualnosci/jozef-franczak-lalek-ostatni-partyzant-rzeczypospolitej>

4 X 1967 Prince and a politician Janusz Franciszek Radziwiłł died



On October 4, 1967, he died in Warsaw, at the age of 87 (born on September 3, 1880), Janusz Franciszek Ksawery Labre Bronisław Maria, Prince Radziwiłł. Trąby, 13th Ordinary in Ołów, Baliw Wielki Cross of Honor and Devotion of the Knights of Malta, conservative politician; in the 15th generation, a descendant of Syrpucia, the alleged founder of the Radziwiłł family, a descendant (through kinship with, among others, the Czartoryski and Wiśniowiecki families) of the Grand Duke of Lithuania Gediminas, and also (through grandfather, Bogusław

Fryderyk) Hohenzollerns; son of Ferdynand (1834-1926) - long-time president of the Polish Circle in the Reichstag and the speaker of the Polish senior of the Legislative Sejm - and Pelagia from Sapieha; the owner of numerous estates, including the Ołyce ordinance and the palace in Nieborów, his land estate in 1922 amounted to 16,120 ha; he was born in Berlin, he graduated from the Carolinum in Osnabrück, he studied law at the University of Berlin, and natural and economic sciences at the University of Eberswalde; de facto foreign affairs, and built the seeds of the Polish diplomatic corps; in May this year, he negotiated (unsuccessfully) with Germany regarding the unsettlement of the Polish First Corps under the command of General Józef Dowbor-Muśnicki (1867-1937), and in the summer he held talks on the candidacy of the Polish throne with the emperors: German (Wilhelm II) and Austrian (Karol I); from 1920, he served in the Polish Army, in the 8th Brigade of Driving, in the rank of second lieutenant; in 1922 he headed the Polish delegation to a disarmament conference in Moscow; he was the vice president (and the actual leader, the passivity of the president - Zdzisław Count Tarnowski) of the conservative National Right Party, in addition, in 1923-26 he was the leader of the Social and Political Club, intended to create an alternative on the right for the National Democrats; after the May coup, enjoying the trust and sympathy of Marshal Józef Piłsudski, he was one of the main constructors of the conservative alliance with the ruling camp: he participated in the congress in Nesvizh, was considered as a candidate for the minister of foreign affairs, he was deputy to the Sejm on behalf of

BBWR (1928-35) and senator in 1935-38; he strived for correctness of relations between the power camp and the Church, he criticized the Brest-Litovsk process, the creation of the camp in Bereza Kartuska and the statist policy of Deputy Prime Minister Eugeniusz Kwiatkowski (1888-1974); in 1937 he supported the establishment of the National Unity Camp, and at the same time he became a co-founder of the Conservative Party, but he lost his election in the elections, probably because of too close ties with sanation; On September 20, 1939, together with his son Edmund (1906-71), he was arrested in Ołyce by the NKVD and imprisoned in Lubianka in Moscow, where he was interrogated, courteously, by Ł. Beria himself; after three months, for the intervention of the Sabaud family, he was released; he lived in Warsaw, and in early 1940 he left (with the consent of the Polish authorities) to Berlin, where he intervened, including H. Göring, regarding the abandonment of German repressions in Poland, but to no avail; after returning to Poland, he was active in the Social Welfare Committee of Warsaw and cooperated with the Main Welfare Council and the Government Delegation to Poland; after the outbreak of the Warsaw Uprising he was arrested by the Germans and imprisoned, together with his wife (Anna of the Lubomirski family) in Berlin Moabita, but in October he was released and settled in Nieborów; after the entry of the Red Army on 21 January 1945 he was arrested again (together with his wife and son Edmund) by the NKVD and deported to Krasnogorsk, where his wife died in 1947; in the same year he was released and returned to Warsaw, but for three weeks he was held by the Security Service; after being released, deprived of all goods, he lived in a modest apartment in Sępia Kępa, and later in Mokotów; he did not conduct any public activity, but maintained regular contact with Primate Stefan Wyszyński and was an arbiter of political elegance for aristocratic and landowners; a kind of political sensation was the publication in 1963 of a series of interviews with him in deprived of all goods, he lived in a modest apartment in the Saxon Kępa, and later in Mokotów; he did not conduct any public activity, but maintained regular contact with Primate Stefan Wyszyński and was an arbiter of political elegance for aristocratic and landowners; a kind of political sensation was the publication in 1963 of a series of interviews with him in Cultural Review , conducted by

Krzysztof Teodor Toeplitz, as well as the fact that he was sent an official state funeral; he defined his conservatism in (article Timefrom 1933) as follows: "The conservative is the enemy of radicalism, both right-wing and leftist. The conservative is a patriot, but he is not a nationalist. The conservative is a supporter of authority and respect for power, but he is the enemy of despotism, all the same whether this despot is an absolute satrapa or omnipotent and unbridled demos. The conservative values freedom but hates anarchy. The conservative wants progress, he hates

experimenting. The conservative is religious, but avoids fanaticism. The conservative is attached to peace, but he is not a pacifist. The conservative understands the importance of economic issues, but does not fall into materialism. "

Author: Professor Jacek Bartyzel

Source: <http://myslkonserwatywna.pl/janusz-franciszek-ksiaze-radziwill/>

11 X 1969 Gen. Kazimierz Sosnkowski died



Kazimierz Sosnkowski-an outstanding commander, politician, an intellectual and an artist; Sosnkowski was a very special man in Poland's twentieth century history. A lover of art, literature and philosophy, a linguist who knew Latin, Greek, English, French, German, Italian and Russian, Sosnkowski was truly a renaissance man.

He was born in Warsaw on November 19, 1885. In February 1908, at a meeting of the Polish Socialist Party in Lwow he met Jozef Pilsudski. From that day they became

collaborators and friends. In June of that year he was appointed commander of the military arm of the Polish Socialist Party for the Warsaw region, which he led against the Russians in the famous "Bloody Wednesday" action on September 15, 1906. In the summer of 1908, he founded the Armed Struggle Command. Pilsudski was the originator of the idea but it was Sosnkowski who founded and commanded it. In the Riflemen's Association founded in 1910, Sosnkowski became Pilsudski's closest collaborator, his deputy and chief of staff.

On August 2, 1914, he dispatched a cavalry patrol and four days later, he and Pilsudski led the First Cadre Company into the Kingdom of Poland, a province of Russia. He took part in all the battles of the First Polish Legion, sometimes deputizing for Pilsudski, as in the Lowczowek Battle in December 1914. Arrested with Jozef Pilsudski by the Germans on the 22 of July 1917, he shared the same cell with him in Magdeburg from September 1918, until they returned to Warsaw on November 10, 1918. On November 16, 1918, Sosnkowski became the commander of the Warsaw Military District, and in March of the following year the Deputy Minister of Defense. When the northern front was threatened by the first Tuchaczewski offensive in May of 1920, Sosnkowski took the command of the Reserve Army and defeated and pushed back the Soviet Army. In

August of that year, at a critical time of the struggle, he became the Minister of Defense. His contribution to the creation of Poland's armed forces and the victory in 1920 cannot be overestimated. In the interwar period he served as Minister of Defense, the Commander of the Poznan Military District, and as Inspector General of the "Polesie" Army. In the 1930s, he acted as deputy Inspector General of the Armed Forces when Pilsudski was away from Poland. After the outbreak of World War II, when Germany attacked Poland on September 1, 1939, Sosnkowski waited for a posting to a fighting command. It came on September 10, when he became commander of the yet-to-be-formed Southern Front. He did win a major battle near Lwow but was unable to break into the besieged city to defend it.

Sosnkowski escaped to the West where he held various posts in the Polish Government in Exile in England; including the minister in charge of liaison with the occupied homeland. After the death of General Sikorski, Sosnkowski became Commander in Chief of Polish Armed Forces in the West. Their active engagements in 1944 included the Italian campaign (capture of Monte Cassino), the invasion of France (victory at Falaise), and the parachute landing at Arnhem. Because of his criticism of the Allies for failure to adequately support the Warsaw Uprising in the summer and fall of 1944, and for their growing abandonment of Poland to the Soviets, Sosnkowski was dismissed from his command. He left for Canada where he lived until October 11, 1969. He was the spiritual leader of the Polish World War II émigré community in postwar North America. A great friend of the Pilsudski Institute in New York and, after Aleksandra Pilsudski, its first honorary Member, he left a major archive to the Institute.

Author: Jerzy Kirszak

Source: <http://www.pilsudski.org/en/about-us/history/biographies/56-kazimierz-sosnkowski>

9 X 1980 Gen. Bronisław Duch died



Born at Borszczowie, which is now in the Ukraine and known as Borshchiv, but which was then part of the Russian Empire. During the First World War, he served in the Polish Legions, who fought as part of the Austro-Hungarian Army; then, when Poland regained its independence after the Armistice, he joined the Polish Army. When the Second World War broke out and Poland was partitioned between the Nazis and the Soviets, he escaped to France, where he commanded the Polish 1st. Grenadier Division; and, after the fall of

France, to Scotland, where, from 1942 to 1943, he commanded the 1st.



Rifle Brigade. In 1943, he took command of the 3rd. Carpathian Infantry Division of the 2nd. Polish Corps, who fought at Monte Cassino, Ancona and Bologna. After the War, he chose not to return to Communist Poland and, instead, moved to London, where he served as the Chairman of the Council of the World Polish Veterans' Association. In February 1980, he was appointed

as General Inspector of the Armed Forces, and was the last person to hold that post because, after his death in October that year, the position was abolished and replaced by a Military Council. A biography of Duch, by Stanisław Kaminski, was published in 2010. N.B. The rank of General Dywizji is equivalent to Major-General.



18 X 1986 Gen. Wilhelm Orlik-Rueckemann died

Born on 1 August 1894 in Lwów; died on 18 October 1986 in Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, and was buried at Notre-Dame Cemetery in Ottawa. Studied highway engineering at the University of Technology in Lwów. He was an officer in the Polish Legions (Polskie Legiony), and a member of the Polish Military Organization (Polska Organizacja Wojskowa (POW)) in Ukraine. Combatant in the World War I, the Polish Russian war 1919 – 1920, and the September campaign of the World War II. He fled to Lithuania, and from there to Sweden and to Great Britain, where he settled. He grew up in an educated family with Jewish roots; he was raised in spirit of love for the fatherland, and fellow human beings.

Education

He attended schools in Lwów. As a member of Zarzewie at the I Gimnazjum Realne organized a group of scouts during the period from 1910 to 1911. studies at the Department 1912, he began Highway Engineering studies at the University of Technology in Lwów which were interrupted by the World War I outbreak.

He served in the Polish Legions in August 1914 where he moved through the ranks as commander of platoon, company, and battalion of the 1st and 6th Regiments. After the Oath Crisis, he had to enlist into the Austrian army. He fled and was transferred to work in the Polish Military Organization in Ukraine.

War for the Polish Borders 1918-1921

From 1918 to 1921, he was actively involved in the efforts aiming to revive the Polish Armed Forces, but eventually was captured by the Ukrainians. During the Polish-Russian war, he commanded the 6th Regiment of the Polish Legions in the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel Between the Wars

From 1921 to 1922, he was a tank inspector in the Department of Infantry at the Ministry of the Military Affairs. From 1924, he was moved to command the 1st armored regiment. During the period from 1924 to 1925, he was a commanding officer of the Border Protection Corp (Korpus Ochrony Pogranicza (KOP)); from 1928 to 1932, commanded the infantry regiment of the 23rd Infantry Division (23 Dywizja Piechoty (DP)); and from 1932 – 1938, he commanded the 9th Infantry Division. In 1933, he was Major General of the Border Protection Corp.

WWII

During the September Campaign, he was the last commanding officer of the Border Protection Corps (Korpus Ochrony Pogranicza (KOP)). He fought against both aggressors. His stout resistance against the Red Army during the Soviet invasion in September 1939 earned him fame and

Bio by: Iain MacFarlane

Source:

https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/125440205/boleslaw_bronislaw-duch

Picture:

https://pl.wikipedia.org/wiki/Boles%C5%82aw_Bronis%C5%82aw_Duch

recognition. Under his command, KOP protected 450 kilometers of the eastern border. The heaviest battles with much the prevailing force of the Bolsheviks, took place first around the city of Szack on the 28th of September, and the next one was near a small town Wytyczno.

After the War

After the war, Gen. Orlik-Rueckemann was moved to the General Staff of the Polish Resettlement Corps (Sztabu Genralnego Polskiego Korpusu Przysposobienia i Rozmieszczenia (PKPR)) in Great Britain. The Polish soldiers were now separated and relocated to various camps in Great Britain. Although unwelcomed by the British, they adjusted to life in a new society. Only some of them decided to return to their families in Poland despite the uncertainties caused by the new Bolshevik occupation of their country. Most of the officers, including Gen. Orlik-Rueckeman, decided not to go back. After the demobilization, he settled in London for over twenty years, where he was with his family who joined him from Sweden.

Canada

In 1972, Gen. Orlik-Rueckemann moved in with the family of his son Kazimierz, who is a known aviation specialist working at the National Research Council in Ottawa. In Canada, he was an active member of the 8th Chapter of the Polish Combatants' Association in Canada.

Family

Gen. Orlik-Rueckemann was married to Róża Fajans. Her father was the owner of Żegluga Wiślana.

Medals

Silver Cross – Class V – of the Order Virtuti Militari

Commander's Cross III Class of the Order of Polonia Restituta

Cross of Independence

Officer's Cross (II Class) of the Order of Polonia Restituta

Cross of Valour (four times; the first and second in 1921)

Gold Cross of Merit with Swords (during the WWII)

Gold Cross of Merit

Medal of Tenth Anniversary of Independence

Commemorative Badge Znak Pancerny No. 243

Decoration of Honour for Officers and Other Ranks for Wounds and Injuries

Chevalier of the Legion of Honour – V class

National Order of the Legion of Honour (French: Ordre national de la Légion d'honneur) (France, 1921)

Source: <http://halecki.org/en/prominent-Polish-in-canada/major-general-orlik-rueckemann/>

29 X 1993 Stanisław Maruszak died, patriot, versatile skier

Stanisław Maruszak – The Spy on Skis

If you are interested in sports, then around this season you may have seen ski jumping competitions: slim young men with huge skis sliding down a sheer slope and then flying through the air, while the audience cheers – or

not. You may have also noticed the audience usually comprises a strong Polish group.

This is mostly due to the fact that Adam Małysz has been ski jumping like he had wings and leaving competition behind like his life depended on it,



but in fact, Poland has quite a history of successful ski jumpers, mostly recruited from among the mountain population, who seem to have winter sports in their blood. Before Adam Małysz, there was Stanisław Marusarz, and he was one badass sportsman. In his time, there was no modern equipment, and the jumping technique would have been hilarious to a modern audience, since the competitors flapped their hands in the air, which was believed to boost their performance. Marusarz beat the world record in 1935, which got him some

well deserved international attention, and was famously not awarded the gold in 1938 championships in Lahti, even though he made the longest jumps, leaving his rivals behind by a good few metres. Since Marusarz got lower style scores, the winner was Asbjørn Ruud, a Norwegian. Ruud. Had considered passing his medal onto Marusarz.

However, healthy competition in the name of sport had to take a back seat – as you can probably tell by the date. 1939 saw Marusarz join the AK resistance movement, performing the vital task of transporting information, critical parcels and important people through the mountain

border. Finally caught by the border patrol, Marusarz was imprisoned, but managed to escape by jumping from the second storey window – this time without skis. Captured again after some time, he was offered a full pardon if he agreed to train Germany's ski jumping competitors. When he refused, he was sentenced to death, but managed to escape.



Estranged from his wife, whom he didn't want to endanger, Marusarz continued his work for the resistance, cheating death numerous times, until the war finally ended. He returned to Poland to train young sportsmen, and – a sign of a happier times – performed the inauguration jump at the Four Hills Tournament in 1966 wearing a suit and tie, aged 53. He lived to a ripe eighty, a sure sign that winter sports and patriotism are good for you.

Source: <https://realpoland.eu/stanislaw-marusarz-the-spy-skis/>

Picture: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stanis%C5%82aw_Marusarz

17 X 2002 Alina Pienkowska, a nurse and opposition activist died



Alina Pienkowska (from 1985 Pienkowska-Borusewicz), born on 12 I 1952 in Gdańsk, d. 17 X 2002 *ibid*. She graduated from the Post-Medical Medical College (1973).

From 1974, she was employed at Przemysłowa ZOZ at the Gdańsk Shipyard. Lenin. 1978-1980 member of WZZ Wybrzeża, 1979-1980 in the editorial office of the independent journal WZZ "Robotnik Wybrzeża" (her address was in the editorial footer), a distributor of leaflets and an independent press, co-organizer of self-education activities. At the end of 1978, in connection with

the WZZ activity, she was transferred to the outpatient clinic at the Elmor Electrical Equipment and Automation Department, and in May 1979, by the Labor Court judgment, she was returned to the GP surgery.

On August 14, 1980, she sent to Radio Free Europe the postulates of striking shipyard workers and an appeal for food aid, chairwoman of KS in the shipyard clinic, member of the Presidium of the Warsaw Border Guard, 16 August 1980 after Lech Wałęsa signed the agreement with the shipyard management and announced the end of the strike at gate number 3 (with Anna Walentynowicz) workers leaving the Shipyard to continue the solidarity strike with other Tri-City plants, as a result of which part of the SG crew remained at the Shipyard. 16/17 VIII 1980 co-edited 21 postulates, author of the postulate for health care 16, signatory of the August Agreements; from September 1980 in "S"; chairwoman of KZ at the shipyard clinic, member of the Presidium of the MKZ Gdańsk; in November 1980 she was the head of the KS Health Service during a strike at the Provincial Office in Gdańsk, and from the autumn she was the

chairwoman of the National Health Service Section "S". In July 1981 a delegate to the WZD of the Gdańsk Region, a member of the Presidium of the Polish United Workers' Union. On November 29, 1981, in a protest against the methods of managing the Association by L. Walesa, she left ZR.

On December 13, 1981, she was interned in Ośr. Seclusion in Strzebielinek, then in Gdańsk, Bydgoszcz-Fordon and Gołdap, released in VII 1982. From the VIII collaborator of the RKK Gdańsk, she organized housing for underground activists (with Halina Szumiało and Romana Zawitkowska). In 1986, she was a co-organizer of the Social Foundation "S". From December 1986 in the Commission of Intervention and Rule of Law "S" (headed by Zofia and Zbigniew Romaszewski). In 1988, she supported the strike at the Border Guard, in August 1988 she participated in a strike at the Border Guard, member of the Presidium of the MKS. In 1989 she refused to participate in the Round Table discussions. 1989-1990 member of TZR "S" Gdańsk, 1990-1992 delegate to the WZD of the Gdańsk Region, member of the Provincial Committee, until 1991 in the ZR Presidium, delegate to KZD, a member of the Central Committee. 1991-1993 senator of the Republic of Poland from the "S" list. From 1993 at UD, UW. 1998-2002 a councilor of the City of Gdańsk from the list of the University of Warsaw.

Honorary Citizen of the City of Gdańsk (2000), decorated posthumously with the Great Cross of the Order of Polonia Restituta (2006).

August 18, 1978 - August 5, 1982, worked out by the Faculty IIIA KW MO in Gdańsk as part of the SOR crypts. Nurse.

Author: Mirosława Łatkowska, Adam Borowski

Source: http://www.encycol.pl/wiki/Alina_Pienkowska

9 X 2006 Marek Grechuta, a singer, poet and composer died

Marek Grechuta (December 10, 1945 Zamość, Poland - October 9, 2006 Kraków, Poland) was a Polish singer, songwriter, composer, and lyricist, famous and beloved in Poland throughout his professional musical career.

Born in Zamość, he studied architecture at the Polytechnic University in Kraków. Here he met the composer Jan Kanty Pawluśkiewicz, with whom he founded the student cabaret Anawa in 1967. In that same year he was



awarded second place in the VI National Contest of Student Musicians (VI Ogólnopolski Konkurs Piosenkarzy Studenckich) and also received an award for Tango Anawa, with lyrics written by him and music by Jan Kanty Pawluśkiewicz. Beginning in 1968 he would win several awards at the Festival of Polish Music in Opole. In 1969 he played a minor role in Andrzej Wajda's film *Polowanie na muchy* (Hunting Flies). In 1971 he left Anawa and founded the band WIEM (W Innej Epoce Muzycznej).

Grechuta scored a large number of popular hits, with his songs often characterized by his use of poetic and literary elements. He co-authored (along with P. Birula and K. Sz wajgier) the music for Exodus (written by L. A. Moczulski) at the STU Theater in Kraków (1974), and cowrote the musical adaptation of Stanisław Witkiewicz's *Szalona Lokomotywa* (The Crazy Locomotive) with K. Jasiński and Jan Kanty Pawluśkiewicz in 1977. In 2003 he collaborated with the group Myslovitz and re-recorded their older song Kraków. His song *Dni których nie znamy* is the fight song of the football club Korona Kielce.

Marek Grechuta was married with his wife Danuta since 1967 and has one son, Łukasz. He is buried on the Rakowicki Cemetery in Kraków.

Source: <https://www.discogs.com/artist/347196-Marek-Grechuta>

8 X 2007 Fr. Zdzisław Peszkowski, chaplain of the Katyn Families and the Murdered in the East, one of the survivors of the NKVD camp for Polish officers in Kozelsk.



God bless you, always watchful! He tried to fulfil his mission till the end of his life. He did not think about himself. First of all he thought about his Homeland and the Association of Relatives of the Victims of Katyn (Rodzina Katynska) whom he served as a

chaplain. Rev. Monsignor Zdzisław Peszkowski died on 8 October 2007 at the age of 89.

He was always full of energy. Even towards the end of his life he was very active. He took part in many ceremonies, conferences; he met many people. He knew how to tell stories; he was the soul of the party. He travelled a lot. 'I often learnt about the place of his stay from the media', says Fr Andrzej Tulej, the neighbour of Fr Peszkowski. The chaplain for the Association of Relatives of the Victims of Katyn did not avoid journalists. He was eager to make appointments with them and give interviews. 'God bless you, always watchful!', he greeted us in his characteristic way in his flat in the Old Town in Warsaw.

His strength was our strength

The Relatives of the Victims of Katyn treated Fr Peszkowski as their elder brother or father. He was someone very important, someone to whom you could go with a request or a problem. 'We felt his strength that gave us strength. The gap that is now will be difficult to bridge', says Andrzej Skapski, the chairman of the Board of the Association, for KAI. 'For us, for Relatives of the Victims of Katyn, he was the witness of the crimes, those horrible days; someone who was with our fathers to the very end in the camp in Kozelsk. And it was extremely important to us that we have the man who was present when they went to meet their deaths,' adds Skapski. At the same time he reminds us that Fr Peszkowski spoke about the massacre of Katyn in Great Britain and the United States in those days when one was not allowed to speak about that in Poland. When we could found the Association of Relatives of the Victims of Katyn after 1989, he came to us as a man whose authority was known and he supported us using his authority,' emphasizes Skapski. The news of the death of Fr Peszkowski moved Poland's highest authorities, the government and the hierarchs of the Church. 'He was an outstanding personality and I am very sorry that this man characterised by extraordinary dynamics of Polishness passed away', said the Primate of Poland Cardinal Józef Glemp. In turn,

Kazimierz Michał Ujazdowski, Minister of Culture and National Heritage, stressed that Fr Peszkowski's life showed how important the role of the Church in the Polish history was. 'The merits of Monsignor Peszkowski as a wonderful chaplain for the Polish pro-independence immigrants, completely dedicated to the Relatives of the Victims of Katyn, cannot be overestimated. He had a big priestly heart and was known for his goodness. He fought for the truth and memory of his brothers in arms, killed and murdered on 'the inhuman land'. We are very much obliged to him for that,' said Ujazdowski after having heard of Fr Peszkowski's death.

He miraculously escaped death

Fr Zdzisław Peszkowski was born in Sanok in 1918. He loved scouting and he entered the School of Cavalry Cadets in Grudziądz. During the war he enlisted in the 20th Cavalry Regiment named after King John III Sobieski in Rzeszów. He became war prisoner in Russia and was in the camp of Kozelsk. 'I miraculously escaped death in Katyn', he recollected after years. After the war he entered the Major Seminary at Orchard Lake in the U.S.A. He was ordained to the priesthood in 1954. He studied at the Universities of Wisconsin, Detroit and London. He received Master of Theology degree and Doctor of Philosophy. He lectured pastoral theology and Polish literature. He was the chief chaplain for the Polish Scouting Association outside Poland and moderator of the Ministry to the Sick of Polonia. He returned to Poland in 1994. He was the chaplain for the Association of Relatives of the Victims of Katyn and the Murdered in the East. He did his best to keep the memory of the Murdered in the East. 'When I became priest I celebrated my first Mass for my colleagues who were murdered in the East. When I returned to Poland I cared for the relatives of those who had been murdered in the East. My aim was that the relatives of the victims stopped being afraid. I gathered the relatives of the victims of Katyn from all Polish towns. I challenged them: build monuments to the victims of Katyn in every town. And they slowly mended their ways. They began speaking about Katyn', recollected Fr Peszkowski. On another occasion he summarised his life, 'My life was just one astonishment at the greatness and mercy of God.'

The article was based on my own information and the KAI news.

Author: Piotr Chmielinski

Source: http://sunday.niedziela.pl/arttykul.php?dz=sylwetki&id_art=00012

Picture: <https://alchetron.com/Zdzis%C5%82aw-Peszkowski>

20 X 2012 Przemysław Gintrowski, a singer and composer died



Przemysław Gintrowski (21 December 1951 – 20 October 2012) was a Polish composer and musician.

Gintrowski debuted in 1976 on a review of the Warsaw Riviera with the song “Epitaph for Sergei Yesenin”. Shortly afterwards, in 1979, he formed a trio with Jacek Kaczmarski and Zbigniew Łapiński, and initiated a poetic programme “Mury” (“Walls”). The title

song of the programme, “Mury”, based on the song written by Catalan bard Lluís Llach L'Estaca - has become an informal anthem of "Solidarity" and the symbol of the fight against the regime. Another program they've created is “Raj” and “Museum”.

With the declaration of martial law in December 1981 Trio broke up - Jacek Kaczmarski remained in exile in France, and Gintrowski started his

own artistic activity. He made his debut as a composer of film music – during the next ten years he created music for over twenty fictional films and serials.

Gintrowski's songs based on texts by Jacek Kaczmarski, Zbigniew Herbert, Tomasz Jastrun, Krzysztof Maria Sieniawski, Jerzy Czech, Tadeusz Nowak and Marek Tercz. For several years he did not record their own songs, although he still composes for other artists and prepares music for films. Gintrowski announced he will record another album entitled “Kanapka z człowiekiem” (“Sandwich with a man”) that would contain older material in new developments as well as some brand new songs. On August 31, 2006 he was awarded by President Lech Kaczyński with The Order of Polonia Restituta.

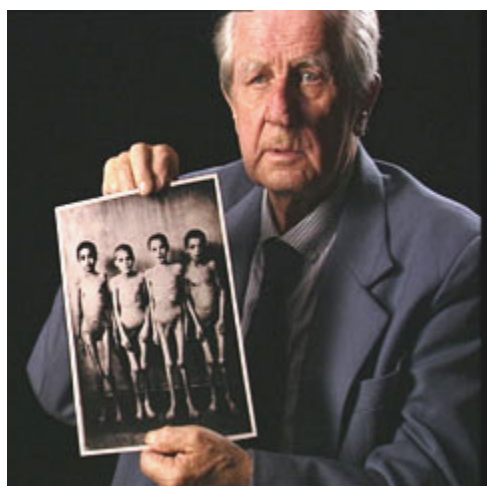
Source:

http://www.antiwarsongs.org/do_search.php?idartista=12052&stesso=1&lang=en

Ppicture: <https://dzieje.pl/postacie/przemyslaw-gintrowski-1951-2012>

23 X 2012 Wilhelm Brasse, a former prisoner of Auschwitz and a photographer, died

Photographs taken in the camp and kept in the Archives of the Auschwitz Birkenau State Museum show both male and female prisoners of Auschwitz-Birkenau, the former concentration camp. They were taken in a



laboratory of Erkennungsdienst, which was subordinate to Politische Abteilung – the camp Gestapo. Photographs were taken by prisoners engaged to work in a photo laboratory in Block 26 Auschwitz I, among others, by: Wilhelm Brasse (No. 3444), Alfred Woycicki (no. 39247), Tadeusz Myszkowski (no. 593), Józef Pysz (no. 1420) Józef Świątłoch (no. 3529), Eugeniusz Dembek (no. 63764), Bronisław Jureczek (no.

26672), Tadeusz Krzysica (no. 120557), Stanisław Trałka (no. 660), and Zdzisław Pazio (no. 3078). The Kapo of the kommando was Franz Maltz (his number has not been identified), and his successor was Tadeusz Bródka (No. 254). The head of the kommando was Bernhard Walter, SS-Hauptscharführer, and his deputy was Hans Hoffman, SS-Oberscharführer. The prisoners were summoned to the photo laboratory by Häftlingsschreibstube. Those who were summoned to be photographed had to have their faces shaven and their prison shirts legibly embroidered with their respective numbers and triangles in a specific colour. In addition, headwear was required. At a set time, they queued in front of block 26, in order from the lowest numbers upwards. This was to make the photographers' work easier; they fixed on a special plate single digits making the relevant camp number of the prisoner being photographed, his/her nationality and the reason for which s/he was in the camp.

The collection of prison photographs consists of 38,916 photos, including 31,969 photos of men and 6,947 photos of women. The photos were taken in three body positions: profile, en face and en face in a cap (men) or en face in a shawl (women). The prisoners in the photographs wear striped

uniforms. Some of them wear civilian clothes. In the bottom left corner of the photographs there are respective camp numbers, nationality, the reason for which a given prisoner was in the camp and the “KL Auschwitz” reference.

Creation

The photographs were taken from the first quarter of 1941. The very first prisoners were photographed first, the others deported to KL Auschwitz were photographed next.

Preservation

Wilhelm Brasse and Bronisław Jureczek, the prisoners from the photo laboratory, helped to save the photographs. In January 1945, during the evacuation of the camp, they were ordered to burn the entire photo-documentation. Their work was supervised by Bernhard Walter, the head of Erkennungsdienst. While destroying the documents, they put wet photo paper in the furnace first and a great number of photos and negatives. Such a vast amount of material prevented the smoke from escaping and the fire went out quickly. When Walter left the laboratory, Brasse and Jureczek retrieved the undestroyed photographs from the furnace. They scattered some of them in the rooms of the laboratory. Before the evacuation, they boarded up the door to the laboratory to prevent unauthorised access. 38,916 photographs were saved.

After the liberation of the camp, the photographs and negatives were placed in bags and according to Józef Dziura, a former prisoner (no. 1148), they were handed over to a photographer in Chorzów (Semrau or Nowar). Subsequently, they were taken to an office of the Polish Red Cross in Cracow at Św. Anna street. In 1947, the photographs were placed in the archives of the newly-established State Museum in Oświęcim. The person who was in charge of the process of describing and cataloguing such precious material was Karol Rydecki, a former prisoner (no. 3011), and an employee of the Mechanical Documentation Department of the museum. While looking through the photographs, he made some annotations on the back of them with pencil or ink. Rydecki's annotations concern names, dates and places of birth, dates of transportation to the camp and dates of death as well.

Database: "Camp Photographs"

The camp photographs kept in the Archives were used to create database "CP" which contains 38,916 records. The work was started in 1991 as part of a project entitled "Protection of the Documentation of KL Auschwitz" implemented by the then Computer Section. Each record contains the following data: prisoner number, sex, prison category, notes, dates of

notes and picture size. Later on, the camp photographs were scanned and attached to the relevant records.

Source: <http://auschwitz.org/en/museum/about-the-available-data/prisoners-photos>

Picture: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wilhelm_Brasse

1 X 2013 Israel Gutman, a member of the Jewish Combat Organization died



Israel Gutman and Zechariah Finkelstein in Linz, Austria, 1946
Professor Israel Gutman, Academic Advisor to Yad Vashem and former Deputy Chairman of the International Auschwitz Council, was previously Yad Vashem's Chief Historian and Head of the

International Institute for Holocaust Research.

Israel Gutman was born in Warsaw in 1923. His parents and older sister perished in the ghetto, and his younger sister was a member of Janusz Korczak's orphanage. As a member of the Jewish Underground in the Warsaw ghetto, Israel Gutman was wounded in the uprising. From Warsaw he was taken to Majdanek, and from there to Auschwitz. In May 1945 he was sent on the death march to Mauthausen. Gutman spent two years in the camps. After the war, he was hospitalized in Austria. He escaped and joined the Jewish Brigade in Italy. He helped in the rehabilitation of survivors, was active in the Bericha movement, and immigrated to Eretz Israel in 1946. He joined Kibbutz Lehavot Habashan where he raised a family and was a member of the kibbutz for 25 years. In 1961 he gave testimony during the Eichmann trial.

In 1975 Israel received his Ph.D. from the Hebrew University for his thesis *The Resistance Movement and the Armed Uprising of the Jews of Warsaw In the Context of Life in the Ghetto, 1939-1943*. Beginning his academic career at the Hebrew University, he later headed Hebrew University's Department for the Study of Contemporary Jewry. One of his main projects was the comprehensive *Encyclopedia of the Holocaust*. Israel was a founder of *Moreshet*, A Testimonial Center in memory of Mordecai Anielewicz, and served as its director and the editor of its journal *Yalkut Moreshet*.

Prof. Gutman was an advisor to the Polish government on Jewish Affairs, Judaism and Holocaust Commemoration. From 1993-1996 he headed the International Institute for Holocaust Research at Yad Vashem. Between 1996-2000 he served as Yad Vashem's Chief Historian. Since 2000 Prof. Gutman has been the Academic Advisor to Yad Vashem. He was a member of the Yad Vashem Council, the International Institute for Holocaust Research's administration, Yad Vashem's Scientific Board, and a member of the editorial staff of *Yad Vashem Studies*. Some of the numerous awards his work has received are the Salonika Prize for Literature, the Yitzchak Sadeh prize for Military Studies, and the Polish Unification Prize.

Prof. Israel Gutman passed away in Jerusalem, Israel on October 1, 2013.

Source: <https://www.yadvashem.org/remembrance/survivors/gutman.html>

ST. JOHN PAUL II TEACHINGS

HOMILY OF HIS HOLINESS JOHN PAUL II FOR THE INAUGURATION OF HIS PONTIFICATE



St. Peter's Square
Sunday, 22 October 1978

1. "You are the Christ, the Son of the living God" (Mt 16:16). These words were spoken by Simon, son of Jonah, in the district of Caesarea Philippi. Yes, he spoke them with his own tongue, with a deeply lived and experienced conviction—but it is not in him that they

find their source, their origin: "...because it was not flesh and blood that revealed this to you but my Father in heaven" (Mt 16:17). They were the words of Faith.

These words mark the beginning of Peter's mission in the history of salvation, in the history of the People of God. From that moment, from that confession of Faith, the sacred history of salvation and of the People of God was bound to take on a new dimension: to express itself in the historical dimension of the Church.

This ecclesial dimension of the history of the People of God takes its origin, in fact is born, from these words of faith, and is linked to the man

who uttered them: "You are Peter—the rock—and on you, as on a rock, I will build my Church."

2. On this day and in this place these same words must again be uttered and listened to:

"You are the Christ, the Son of the living God."

Yes, Brothers and sons and daughters, these words first of all. Their content reveals to our eyes the mystery of the living God, the mystery to which the Son has brought us close. Nobody, in fact, has brought the living God as close to men and revealed him as he alone did. In our knowledge of God, in our journey towards God, we are totally linked to the power of these words: "He who sees me sees the Father." He who is infinite, inscrutable, ineffable, has come close to us in Jesus Christ, the only-begotten Son of God, born of the Virgin Mary in the stable at Bethlehem.

All of you who are still seeking God, all of you who already have the inestimable good fortune to believe, and also you who are tormented by doubt: please listen once again, today in this sacred place, to the words uttered by Simon Peter. In those words is the faith of the Church. In those same words is the new truth, indeed, the ultimate and definitive truth about

man: the son of the living God—"You are the Christ, the Son of the living God."

3. Today the new Bishop of Rome solemnly begins his ministry and the mission of Peter. In this city, in fact, Peter completed and fulfilled the mission entrusted to him by the Lord.

The Lord addressed him with these words: "...when you were young you put on your own belt and walked where you liked; but when you grow old you will stretch out your hands and somebody else will put a belt round you and take you where you would rather not go" (Jn 21:18).

Peter came to Rome!

What else but obedience to the inspiration received from the Lord guided him and brought him to this city, the heart of the Empire? Perhaps the fisherman of Galilee did not want to come here. Perhaps he would have preferred to stay there, on the shores of the Lake of Genesareth, with his boat and his nets. But guided by the Lord, obedient to his inspiration, he came here!

According to an ancient tradition (given magnificent literary expression in a novel by Henryk Sienkiewicz), Peter wanted to leave Rome during Nero's persecution. But the Lord intervened: he went to meet him. Peter spoke to him and asked. "Quo vadis, Domine?"—"Where are you going, Lord?" And the Lord answered him at once: "I am going to Rome to be crucified again." Peter went back to Rome and stayed here until his crucifixion.

Yes, Brothers and sons and daughters, Rome is the See of Peter. Down the centuries new Bishops continually succeeded him in this See. Today a new, Bishop comes to the Chair of Peter in Rome, a Bishop full of trepidation, conscious of his unworthiness. And how could one not tremble before the greatness of this call and before the universal mission of this See of Rome!

To the See of Peter in Rome there succeeds today a Bishop who is not a Roman. A Bishop who is a son of Poland. But from this moment he too becomes a Roman. Yes—a Roman. He is a Roman also because he is the son of a nation whose history, from its first dawning, and whose thousand-year-old traditions are marked by a living, strong, unbroken and deeply felt link with the See of Peter, a nation which has ever remained faithful to this See of Rome. Inscrutable is the design of Divine Providence!

4. In past centuries, when the Successor of Peter took possession of his See, the triregnum or tiara was placed on his head. The last Pope to be crowned was Paul VI in 1963, but after the solemn coronation ceremony he never used the tiara again and left his Successors free to decide in this regard.

Pope John Paul I, whose memory is so vivid in our hearts, did not wish to have the tiara; nor does his Successor wish it today. This is not the time to return to a ceremony and an object considered, wrongly, to be a symbol of the temporal power of the Popes.

Our time calls us, urges us, obliges us to gaze on the Lord and immerse ourselves in humble and devout meditation on the mystery of the supreme power of Christ himself.

He who was born of the Virgin Mary, the carpenter's Son (as he was thought to be), the Son of the living God (confessed by Peter), came to make us all "a kingdom of priests".

The Second Vatican Council has reminded us of the mystery of this power and of the fact that Christ's mission as Priest, Prophet-Teacher and King continues in the Church. Everyone, the whole People of God, shares in this threefold mission. Perhaps in the past, the tiara, this triple crown, was placed on the Pope's head in order to express by that symbol the Lord's plan for his Church, namely that all the hierarchical order of Christ's

Church, all "sacred power" exercised in the Church, is nothing other than service, service with a single purpose: to ensure that the whole People of God shares in this threefold mission of Christ and always remains under the power of the Lord; a power that has its source not in the powers of this world but in the mystery of the Cross and Resurrection.

The absolute and yet sweet and gentle power of the Lord responds to the whole depths of the human person, to his loftiest aspirations of intellect, will and heart. It does not speak the language of force but expresses itself in charity and truth.

The new Successor of Peter in the See of Rome, today makes a fervent, humble and trusting prayer: Christ, make me become and remain the servant of your unique power, the servant of your sweet power, the servant of your power that knows no eventide. Make me be a servant. Indeed, the servant of your servants.

5. Brothers and sisters, do not be afraid to welcome Christ and accept his power. Help the Pope and all those who wish to serve Christ and with Christ's power to serve the human person and the whole of mankind. Do not be afraid. Open wide the doors for Christ. To his saving power open the boundaries of States, economic and political systems, the vast fields of culture, civilization and development. Do not be afraid. Christ knows "what is in man". He alone knows it.

So often today man does not know what is within him, in the depths of his mind and heart. So often he is uncertain about the meaning of his life on this earth. He is assailed by doubt, a doubt which turns into despair. We ask you therefore, we beg you with humility and trust, let Christ speak to man. He alone has words of life, yes, of eternal life.

Precisely today the whole Church is celebrating "World Mission Day"; that is, she is praying, meditating and acting in order that Christ's words of life may reach all people and be received by them as a message of hope, salvation, and total liberation.

6. I thank all of you here present who have wished to participate in this solemn inauguration of the ministry of the new Successor of Peter.

I heartily thank the Heads of State, the Representatives of the Authorities, and the Government Delegations for so honouring me with their presence. Thank you, Eminent Cardinals of the Holy Roman Church.

I thank you, my beloved Brothers in the Episcopate.

Thank you, Priests.

To you, Sisters and Brothers, Religious of the Orders and Congregations, I give my thanks.

Thank you, people of Rome.

Thanks to the pilgrims who have come here from all over the world.

Thanks to all of you who are linked with this Sacred Ceremony by radio and television.

7. I speak to you, my dear fellow-countrymen, pilgrims from Poland, Brother Bishops with your magnificent Primate at your head, Priests, Sisters and Brothers of the Polish Religious Congregations—to you representatives of Poland from all over the world.

What shall I say to you who have come from my Krakow, from the See of Saint Stanislaus of whom I was the unworthy successor for fourteen years? What shall I say? Everything that I could say would fade into insignificance compared with what my heart feels, and your hearts feel, at this moment.

So let us leave aside words. Let there remain just great silence before God, the silence that becomes prayer. I ask you: be with me! At Jasna Gora and everywhere. Do not cease to be with the Pope who today prays with the words of the poet: "Mother of God, you who defend Bright Czestochowa

and shine at Ostrabrama". And these same words I address to you at this particular moment.

8. That was an appeal and a call to prayer for the new Pope, an appeal expressed in the Polish language. I make the same appeal to all the sons and daughters of the Catholic Church. Remember me today and always in your prayers!

To the Catholics of French-speaking lands, I express my complete affection and devotedness. I presume to count upon your unreserved filial assistance. May you advance in the faith! To those who do not share this faith, I also address my respectful and cordial greetings. I trust that their sentiments of goodwill may facilitate the spiritual mission that lies upon me, and which does not lack repercussions for the happiness and peace of the world.

To all of you who speak English I offer in the name of Christ a cordial greeting. I count on the support of your prayers and your goodwill in carrying out my mission of service to the Church and mankind. May

Christ give you his grace and his peace, overturning the barriers of division and making all things one in him.

[The Holy Father spoke in similar terms in German, Spanish, Portuguese, Czechoslovakian, Russian, Ukrainian and Lithuanian].

I open my heart to all my Brothers of the Christian Churches and Communities, and I greet in particular you who are here present, in anticipation of our coming personal meeting; but for the moment I express to you my sincere appreciation for your having wished to attend this solemn ceremony.

And I also appeal to all men—to every man (and with what veneration the apostle of Christ must utter this word: "man"!)

— pray for me!

— help me to be able to serve you! Amen.

Source: http://w2.vatican.va/content/john-paul-ii/en/homilies/1978/documents/hf_jp-ii_hom_19781022_inizio-pontificato.html

GOD, HONOR, HOMELAND

Love of the Homeland of the Millennium Primate - Iwona Czercińska

-from the Primate's Institute of Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński in Warsaw talks to Małgorzata Godzisz

The Zamość-Lubaczów edition 8/2012

MAŁGORZATA GODZISZ: - Primate taught how to love his homeland and God in this homeland. The schools of the Zamość-Lubaczów Diocese benefit from this teaching. You are a witness to this.

IWONA CZERCİŃSKA:- Indeed, I had this great grace to know personally Fr. Primate. This makes me happily meeting schools that chose him as their patron. At the same time, I work at the publishing house of our institute. We publish texts of Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński. Every day with these texts I know. What in the teaching of Fr. The Primate is characteristic, it is a great respect for every human being. And also the topic of the love of the homeland. Card. Wyszyński experienced captivity, because he came into the world at a time when Poland was under partition. The first school he went to was Russian, and there he studied in Russian. Such experiences are very much recorded in a man; they show the value of the homeland, mother tongue and culture. This topic is relevant in schools named after him. It is known that today is not easy, especially in public schools, speak directly about faith, commitment to God's matters. On the other hand, the topic of the fatherland is very important for conscious Polish. There is a great mine of this content in the teaching of Card. Wyszyński. Once I tried to find out what love of the homeland was for him. Above all, it is a knowledge of our history. Today with young people it is becoming increasingly difficult, which is not only their fault, but also teaching programs, where history is minimized. For priest Primate's love of the homeland is also a love of customs, traditions and faithfulness to what has been building it for centuries. Also language. Ks. The Primate learned Polish often in secret, in the evenings, when his father pulled out a Polish book and hid it from children. He spoke a beautiful language, really literary. I experience this today by editing his texts and preparing for the release. I often tell young people that maybe they will not remember all the dates from the life story of Fr. Primate, its function and involvement. One thing is enough - not to hurt the Polish language, do not use words that litter this language - it will be a big deal and a topic related to the patron. The concern of Fr. Primate of having the Polish land respected, not lying fallow, not in a foreign hand. The most important thing to me is what



Cardinal Wyszyński always remembered and often reminded that the beginning of our statehood is the baptism of Poland. There would be no Poland if there was no faith or church. The Catholic tradition in our homeland is an element of

our national identity. Ks. Primate often used the wording - the Polish nation. And the nation was a "family of families" for him. This family was important to him. Hence, he demanded rights for her; for the working mother, for the father, so that he can secure his being to his family. Care for the upbringing of young people, for the right to live for unborn children. The Primate's great concern for his family was also an element of his love for his homeland. He often said that many things that he does and for which he admonishes the Church is that it is important for his homeland. Words that in many schools are the motto: "I love the homeland more than my own heart and all that I do for the Church, I do for her", which he spoke before the prison - he lived with them. It is beautiful that the youth from his schools name these topics and take care of them. that many things that he does and for which he admonishes the Church is that it is important for his homeland. Words that in many schools are the motto: "I love the homeland more than my own heart and all that I do for the Church, I do for her", which he spoke before the prison - he lived with them. It is beautiful that the youth from his schools name these topics and take care of them. that many things that he does and for which he admonishes the Church is that it is important for his homeland. Words that in many schools are the motto: "I love the homeland more than my own heart and all that I do for the Church, I do for her", which he spoke before the prison - he lived with them. It is beautiful that the youth from his schools name these topics and take care of them.

- How can the community of Primate's schools in our diocese guard the richness of this love taught by Primate Wyszyński?

- I am delighted that in the diocese of Zamość and Lubaczów these schools are in such a close relationship. They form a group of friendly people. They exchange their goods and experiences. This is the fruit of

this patron. In today's busy world, teenagers on the Internet can easily cope by searching for information and dates from the life of the Primate. However, it is necessary to look more broadly; to see his love for every human being. Sometimes he used the phrase "his royal majesty, man." My first meeting with cardinal Wyszyński was still in primary school, when the Primate, whom I heard at home, that he was the "prince of the Church", kneeled before a man and on Holy Thursday he kissed the feet of twelve grandparents. For me it will always be a characteristic picture; its huge respect for everyone, regardless of age, education, or views. It is also necessary to emphasize his love for the Church. He was a man who lived his affairs. I am very impressed because we are just preparing the 10th volume of "Collected Works" by Cardinal Wyszyński. These are

his speeches from 1963. The Primate was a modest and discreet man, but in a word from that period he said: "John XXIII, cardinal Montini, later Paul VI and myself, these are the three people who were most drawn into the problems of the Church at that time. " What confidence the next popes had for him. What kind of love he gave them. With John XXIII, it was one of the greatest friendship, but also with John Paul II. He was a man of great love for the Church, and today, in times when this church, unfortunately, is publicly ridiculed or spattered, it is worth drawing from this patron and this pattern of love for the Church.

Source: <http://niedziela.pl/artykul/61655/nd/Milosc-Ojczyzny-Prymasa-Tysiaclecia>

OUR ETHOS - FOR OUR FREEDOM AND FOR YOURS

Gen. Tadeusz Kosciuszko Quotes



One of the most famous quotes by Kosciuszko read,

“There is a time when you have to sacrifice everything to have everything saved”.

This specific quote can be interpreted in various ways but I will explain what I believe Kosciuszko meant by the quote then I will explain how it relates to my life. Tadeusz Kosciuszko was a Polish military engineer and leader who became a well-known, national hero in Poland, Belarus, Lithuania, and the United

States. He was declared a war hero because of his services from 1765-94 in Poland's commonwealth struggles. Kosciuszko was a very impressive military figure – he fought in the American Revolutionary War and after serving in the Continental Army he received various awards including the Order of the White Eagle and the Virtuti Militari. The Order of the White Eagle is Poland's highest decoration that is awarded to military participants for their merits. Similarly, the Virtuti Militari is Poland's highest military decoration for heroism and courage in the face of enemy at war. As an active member of the Polish Army, Kosciuszko had many war accomplishments that aided to victories in war. He was the mastermind behind key events such as the British defeat at Saratoga and he led an uprising against the partition threatened by Russia. Kosciuszko faced a great sacrifice when he was wounded and imprisoned by Russia during the war. This restricted him from aiding in the conclusion of the uprising and without his leadership, Poland fell as a nation. After Kosciuszko was released from prison, he was welcomed as a war hero in the United States by Thomas Jefferson and later returned to Europe. Catherine the Great's son Paul I exiled Kosciuszko from Poland and he spent the last years of his life in Switzerland where he died in 1817. Since Kosciuszko spent his

whole career as a military official, the only way to interpret his quote is through his challenges faced during the war. In the short summary above, we can see how influential and self-less Kosciuszko was. He had to give up the comfort of his home life by leaving his parents, Tekla and Ludwik, and his brother Józef to help save his country and all who reside there. He had very little time to care for himself but he was willing to sacrifice his needs for the needs of others. Kosciuszko really had to ‘sacrifice everything to have everything saved’ which he did in the most literal sense because he was exiled from his home country towards the end of his life. Kosciuszko's quote is relatable to not only his war life but to my personal life as well.

“Being an American Polish Christian, I have very strong morals and dedication to my Catholic faith. Luke 9:24 says, “For whoever wishes to save his life will lose it, but whoever loses his life for My sake, he is the one who will save it”. In a simpler meaning, Jesus wants us all to limit our wants in life and spend more time focusing on the needs of others. This is very tough to do because we all have a tendency to focus on ourselves and what will makes us happy rather than what we can do to help the less fortunate. I often try to take a step back and recognize all of my blessings and thank God for everything I have – this helps me to become more self-less and grow stronger in my faith. If we stay on the right path throughout our lifetime and maintain a close relationship with God, he will come to ‘save us’ with eternal salvation.”

Kosciuszko's quote can be interpreted into more than just life on earth but life in heaven.

Source: http://www.polishcultureacpc.org/literary/Essay_TK.pdf

CATHOLIC PRESS IN POLONIA

Central and Eastern Europe needs to implement the Jagiellonian Idea-Agnieszka Piwar

The need to implement the Jagiellonian Idea in Central and Eastern Europe drew the attention of priest prof. Stanisław Koczwar, during the ceremonial opening of the exhibition "Unia Horodelska 1413-2013" at the University Library of Lublin in Lublin. This one of the world's greatest theologians of history, a Christian archeologist by education, noted that it is the Church - the educator of nations - who should realize this idea,

because politicians are not able to do it because they did not grow up on classic values.

Father Stanisław Koczwar, associated with the Theological Institute in Vilnius, is the founder of the plaque commemorating the historic alliance of Poland and Lithuania. Her solemn unveiling and dedication took place on October 6, 2013 in the church of Of the Assumption of the Blessed

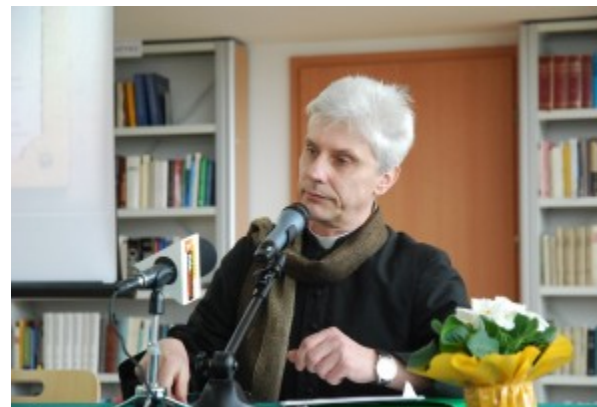
Virgin Mary in Vilnius. The plaque is located at the Holy Altar of St. Jadwiga of Anjou. There is a motto on it which is a fragment from the act of the Union of Horodelska, which reads: "I will not experience the grace of salvation, who will not resist Love . " It is in Horodło that both countries have committed themselves to creating a community built on love - notes Fr. Koczwara. The covenant that was made for six centuries gave the foundation of the Jagiellonian Idea.

Father Stanisław Koczwara during the lecture in Lublin, the historian reminded that the Jagiellonian Idea gave our part of Europe peace. He stressed that this was a reflection of the social Christ in public and private life of people living here. "This is an immortal idea. If not the Jagiellonian Idea, what is it here in Central and Eastern Europe?" Asked Fr. Koczwara. And he reminded that this idea with its impact was based on three Seas: Baltic, Black and Adriatic. It was a real power!

The Union of Horodelska was concluded on October 2, 1413. It confirmed the common policy of both countries, introduced the institution of a separate Grand Duke in Lithuania elected by the King of the Polish Kingdom with the advice and knowledge of Lithuanian boyars and Polish lords, joint Seyms and Polish-Lithuanian conventions, voivodeship and castellan offices on Lithuania, and the Lithuanian Catholic nobility, equated with Polish families.

During the lecture from the KUL Library "Unia Horodelska: Polish-Lithuanian Song of Songs" by Fr. prof. Stanisław Koczwara referred to the main thought of the union in a few sentences. He recalled that the work of unification of two nations based on Christian faith was barely conceived. Both countries needed to be connected by an inseparable knot, on which coals of common life had to be laid. And this knot was Catholic faith - explained the speaker. "To this end, she brought Poland Lithuania to her rights and freedoms, to cordial brotherhood - giving her hand by raising the Lithuanian nation to the position of the higher. And political reason itself called for the adoption of what is better and higher. This was indeed done on the basis of nobles. And when it comes to her, even though from the year of 1387 the baptized Lithuanians were equated with the rights of Polish, however, due to the dominant power of the great prince of boyars, the Lithuanians were only nobles - they were rabbis of the Grand Duke. And to change this, the Polish coats of arms for the Lithuanian boyars were deliberately invented to make them equal to the Polish nobility, and in this way to transform the state of the nation slowly. And for this purpose, among others the congress in Horodło nad Bugiem was marked down. "

Father prof. Koczwara further explained that what was done there was - especially from the Polish side - a big step and the first in herdicion adoption allowing two separate nations with different cultures, with a different degree of development to connect with the brotherhood of rights and freedoms. "And without preserving anything of their dear privileges, the Polish nobles poured over new brothers. History does not know the milder and faster completed work of the unification of the two nations, not only the political nodes, but a spiritual brotherhood, the unity of customs,



thoughts, the whole life together, "stressed the theologian of history. Why has it so easily come to fruition? The answer is very simple - explained Fr. Koczwara. "Poland was then on the road of progress. No one in the world can resist this pathway "(Loam.

Poland and Lithuania during the reign of Władysław Jagiełło, for: Wikipedia).

Father Stanisław also talked about plans related to the implementation of the Jagiellonian Idea, some of which are already being implemented by people of the Church in Vilnius and dreams. One of them is that the King of Poland, Jadwiga of Anjou, becomes the Patron of Europe. Another one is the great unification of the Slavs. "I survived the celebrations in Rome, in the Basilica of St. Klemens, where Europe's Patron Saints Saint Cyril and Methodius are buried. The Slavic world gathers there. You can see what power it is; (...) all Slavs. Only to develop these Slavs. My God, she can go ... I think that she [the Jagiellonian Idea] has a future, only the people of the Church and then the state, that it should be implemented in practice. It's a dream, but it starts with dreams ... ".

The exhibition "Unia Horodelska 1413-2013" was opened on February 6 this year. at the University of Lublin's University Library in Lublin. The exhibition can be visited until April 15. Ks. prof. Stanisław Koczwara stressed that the exhibition was implemented thanks to bottom-up funds. "(...) He does not have a penny for it. If it were about the Jerusalem gentry, I suspect that all the ministries of European Union's dead will give you worse - but that it is about the Polish and Lithuanian nobility, why? "- noted the historian. Then he turned to the donors: "Perhaps it will sound pathetically, but tell yourself in your heart that you are homeland! And the homeland is not being issued. God, who sees it in secret, will give it to you a hundred times "(photo: Lwy on the horodel market, for: Wikipedia).

The lectures accompanying the opening of the exhibition also had: Henryk Krukowski parish priest from Horodło, who reported the celebration of the 600th anniversary of the Union of Horodel in his city; Dariusz Tuz from Towarzystwo Miłośników Ziemi Horodelskiej, who talked about the



preparations for these celebrations and Dariusz Nadzieja with a lecture entitled: " The Church of the Franciscan Fathers in Vilnius as a sanctuary of Saint. Queen Jadwiga '.

* The author belongs to the Catholic Association of Journalists.

Source: <http://www.krakowniezalezny.pl/tag/idea-jagiellonska/>

OLD BOOKSTORE REPRINTS

To The People of France-Thomas Paine

TO

THE PEOPLE OF FRANCE.

PARIS, SEPT. 25, 1793.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

I RECEIVE with affectionate gratitude, the honor which the late national assembly has conferred upon me, by adopting me a citizen of France; and the additional honor of being elected by my fellow citizens a member of the national convention. Happily impressed, as I am, by those testimonies of respect shown towards me as an individual, I feel my felicity increased by seeing the barrier broken down that divided patriotism by spots of earth, and limited citizenship to the soil, like vegetation.

Had those honors been conferred in an hour of national tranquillity, they would have afforded no other means of showing my affection, than to have accepted and enjoyed them; but they come accompanied with circumstances that give me the honorable opportunity of commencing my citizenship in the stormy hour of difficulties. I come not to enjoy repose. Convinced that the cause of France is the cause of all mankind, and that liberty cannot be purchased by a wish, I gladly share with you the dangers and honors necessary to success.

I am well aware that the moment of any great change, such as that accomplished on the 10th of August, is unavoidably the moment of terror and confusion. The mind highly agitated by hope, suspicion, and apprehension, continues without rest till the change be accomplished. But

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TO THE PEOPLE OF FRANCE:

let us now look calmly and confidently forward, and success is certain. It is no longer the paltry cause of kings, or of this or that individual, that calls France and her armies into action. It is the great cause of ALL. It is the establishment of a new era, that shall blot despotism from the earth, and fix, on the lasting principles of peace and citizenship, the great republic of man.

It has been my fate to have borne a share in the commencement and complete establishment of one revolution, (I mean the revolution of America.) The success and events of that revolution are encouraging to us. The prosperity and happiness that have since flowed to that country, have amply rewarded her for all the hardships she endured, and for all the dangers she encountered.

The principles on which that revolution began, have extended themselves to Europe; and an over-ruling Providence is regenerating the old world by the principles of the new. The distance of America from all the other parts of the globe, did not admit of her carrying those principles beyond her own boundaries. It is to the peculiar honor of France, that she now raises the standard of liberty for all nations; and in fighting her own battles, contends for the rights of all mankind.

The same spirit of fortitude that insured success to America; will insure it to France; for it is impossible to conquer a nation determined to be free! The military circumstances that now unite themselves to France, are such as the despots of the earth know nothing of, and can form no calculation upon. They know not what it is to fight against a nation. They have only been accustomed to make war upon each other, and they know from system and practice, how to calculate the probable success of despot against despot; and here their knowledge and their experience end.

But in a contest like the present, a new and boundless variety of circumstances arises, that deranges all such customary calculations. When a whole nation acts as an army, the despot knows not the extent of the power against which he contends. New armies rise against him with the necessity of the moment. It is then that the difficulties of an invading enemy multiply, as in the former case they diminished; and he finds them at their height when he expected them to end.

The only war that has any similarity of circumstances with the present, is the late revolutionary war in America. On her part, as it now is in France, it was a war of the whole nation. There it was that the enemy, by beginning to conquer, put himself in a condition of being conquered. His first victories prepared him for defeat. He advanced till he could not retreat, and found himself among a nation of armies.

Were it now to be proposed to the Austrians and Prussians, to escort them into the middle of France, and there leave them to make the most of such a situation, they would see too much into the dangers of it to accept the offer, and the same dangers would attend them could they arrive there by any other means. Where then is the military policy of their attempting to obtain by force, that which they would refuse by choice. But to reason with despots is throwing reason away. The best of arguments is a vigorous preparation.

Man is ever a stranger to the ways by which Providence regulates the order of things. The interference of foreign despots may serve to introduce into their own enslaved countries the principles that they come to oppose. Liberty and equality are blessings too great to be the inheritance of France alone. It is an honor to her to be their first champion; and she may now say to her enemies, with a mighty voice, "O! Ye Austrians, ye Prussians! Ye who now turn your bayonets against us, it is for all Europe; it is for all mankind, and not for France alone, that she raises the standard of liberty and equality!"

The public cause has hitherto suffered from the contradictions contained in the constitution of the former constituent assembly. Those contradictions have served to divide the opinions of individuals at home, and to obscure the great principles of the revolution in other countries. But when those contradictions shall be removed, and the constitution made conformable to the declaration of rights; when the bagatelles of monarchy, royalty, regency; and hereditary succession, shall be exposed, with all their absurdities, a new ray of light will be thrown over the world, and the revolution will derive new strength by being universally understood.

The scene that now opens itself to France extends far beyond the boundaries of his own dominions. Every nation is becoming her colleague, and every court is become

her enemy. It is now the cause of all nations against the cause of all courts. The terror that despotism felt, clandestinely begot a confederation of despots; and their attack upon France was produced by their fears at home.

In entering on this great scene, greater than any nation has been called to act in, let us say to the agitated mind, be calm. Let us punish by instructing, rather than by revenge. Let us begin the new era by a greatness of friendship, and hail the approach of union and success.

Your fellow citizen,

THOMAS PAINE.

HEALTHY LIFESTYLE & VACATION



"Human protection must start from the moment when it is still in the embryonic state in the womb until its birth. This period of human life is probably the most important, because it determines the state of health of the body for the entire subsequent life. "

"Marital love is the most effective psychotherapy for today's man tormented by the pace of life. (...) Marriage is emotionally harmonized not only as a cure for the body and psyche, but also as a school of character education and the entire personality of the spouses. "

Source: <http://www.franciszkane.gdansk.pl/2010/08/06/o-andrzej-klimuszko/>

Father Klimuski's advice

The most tasty are vegetable salads with carrot salad. The mushrooms are underestimated. Eat at any time and in any form. Perfect for

gastrointestinal patients. They are natural antibiotics and "repairers" of the nervous system. They have a beneficial effect on growth

The most tasty are vegetable salads with carrot salad.

The mushrooms are underestimated. Eat at any time and in any form. Perfect for gastrointestinal patients. They are natural antibiotics and "repairers" of the nervous system. They have a beneficial effect on the eyesight. Hierarchy of the value of our forest mushrooms: the first place is definitely boletus, and further are: rydz, żułek, peczarka, smardz, kania, opieńki.

However, the most regenerating organism is a pomegranate. Next go: grapefruit, almonds, blueberry and blackcurrant.

Six grains of almonds a day protects against gastric and duodenal ulcers, protects the digestive tract against falling ill with cancer.

Black berries improve metabolism, regulate the digestive process, purify the blood and, ladies attention, rejuvenate. They remove intestinal deposits. In the season, we should eat two glasses of blueberries without any additives. Blackcurrant has similar properties, it is also a treasure trove of vitamin C.

One apple eaten before bedtime (absolutely with the skin) prevents the infarction and regulates metabolism.

However, in autumn and winter, he especially recommends parsley and horseradish.

"But parsley, with this is worse: pale skinny, can not sleep" - wrote Jan Brzechwa. Meanwhile, parsley is doing the best and along with horseradish, according to father Klimuszko hold ex aequo first place among vegetables. Parsley - has the power of vitamin C (more than lemon

and blackcurrant) and not fully tested substances protecting against viruses, especially influenza. A vegetable that prolongs life. Horseradish is a strong antibiotic, a medium rich in mineral salts and vitamins. Needless to say, the best is to take off personally, without cream (if someone has to - add it a bit) and lemon juice instead of vinegar if someone needs to acidify it. That's how it turns in the nose. And that's it. From there, he also expels the bacteria. You eat horseradish - you will never have a cold. And it sneezes better than snuff. And the eyes are getting more beautiful, General rules for eating

Do not overeat, walk with a feeling of lack. It's good to fast one day a week, drinking only pure water or fruit juice. You can also make weak tea without sugar. Such a day of fasting is a rational renewal of the system.

The regularity of food and the principle are important: eat breakfast alone, share dinner with a friend, and give your supper to the supper.

Eat in peace, without hurry, nerves and stress. No reading, no television. It is allowed to reduce nervous tension and stimulate digestive juices by drinking a glass of aperitif from Digestosan herbal tincture, prepared with alcohol diluted with water before eating. One (!) Glass.

JF

Source: <http://www.naturaity.pl/arttykul/541,rady-ojca-klimuszki.html#ad-image-0>

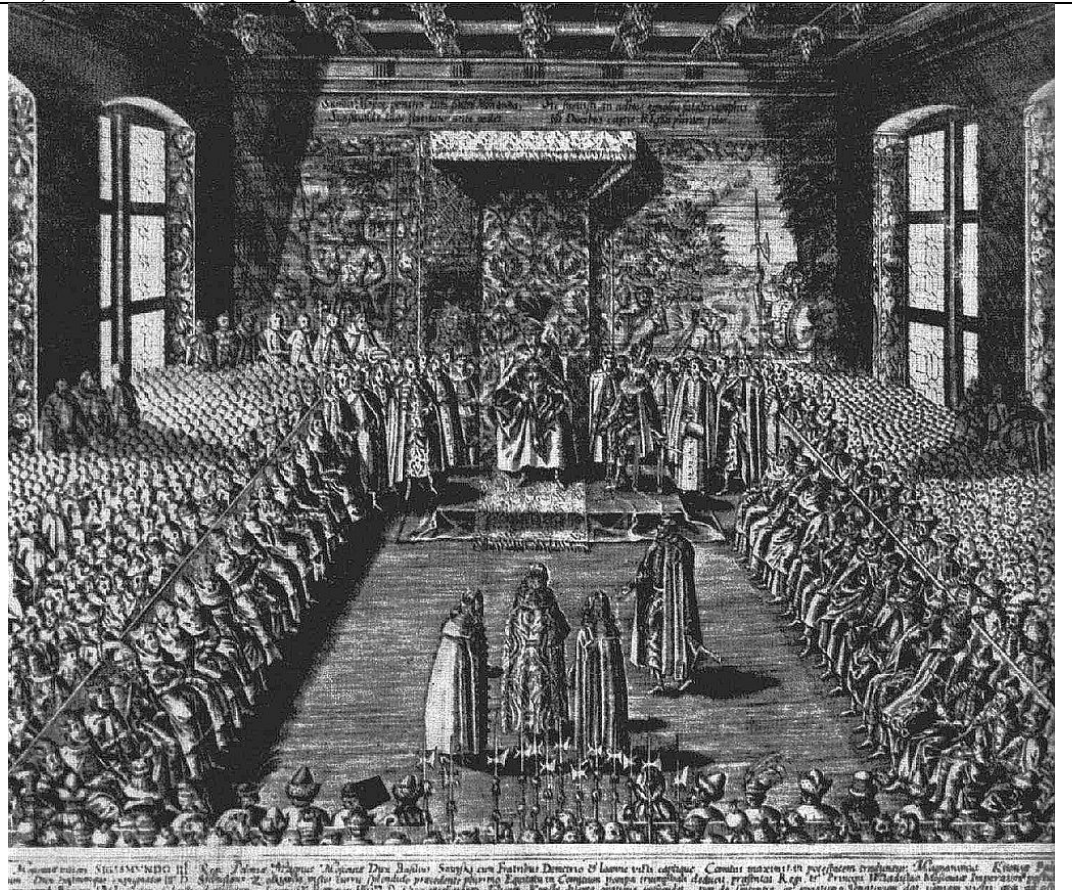
READ FROM THE IMAGE



Painting by Jozef Brandt - "Bogurodzica" - Mother of God



Painting by Tomasz Dolabella (c. 1625–1630) - The Battle of Lepanto , Wawel Castle, Cracow



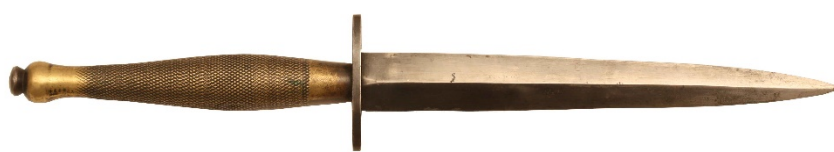
Painting by Tomasz Dolabella: Stanisław Żółkiewski introduces King Zygmunt III and Prince Władysław to the Sejm in 1611 of the captured Czarist Szujski , Tomasz Makowski by Tomasz Dolabella from the Royal Castle in Warsaw



Gen. Tadeusz Kościuszko falling wounded in the battle of Maciejowice, 1794 by Artist Jan Bogumi Płersz (1732-1817)

GRANDPARENTS' DRAWER

Dagger - mizerykordia



The commando dagger F-S model 2. British command dagger F-S model 2 (British Raiders Knife), used by Captain Janusz Zawodny from the 12th Regiment of Upland Podole with 3 DSK PPS in the West. Forehead debt. 167 mm, width at the base of 22 mm, thickness 5 mm, straight, double-edged, tapering towards the end, center-shaped, with bilateral bone, in a robotic cross-section. An oval shaped shield (50 x 16 mm), straight. On the outside of the handrail, the inscriptions: on one arm "ENGLAND"; on the second "B2" and so-called broad arrow - wide arrow [accepting brand of the War Department]. Handle of brass handle, spindle shape, cut in a tiny, diagonal grille, only at the handrail and head smooth. Round head, flat, on the top of the handle shaft screwed steel cap.

After the defeat of France in 1940, the British Prime Minister, Winston Churchill, ordered the creation of subversive units, later known as commandos, whose task was to harass German troops preparing for landing in England. Due to the nature of the activities of such units, it was necessary to develop a suitable knife, which would be suitable for preparing food but, above all, for killing the enemy. Such a knife was designed by two police captains W.E. Fairbairn and W.A. Sykes, who until 1939 served in Shanghai. Serving in the Far East, they mastered the eastern techniques of fighting with the use of a knife. The first copies of the knife designed by them were delivered to the commando units at the beginning of 1941. During the war, several modifications were made to the appearance of the knife, which simplified its production.

Author: Piotr Dąbrowski

Source: <http://www.muzeumwp.pl/emwpaedia/sztylet-komandosow-f-s-model-2.php>



Bronze dagger. The presented monument was found during research works conducted in Wieliczka. Findings of objects made of bronze are a very rare

thing. The object was found in an object that can be associated with the Lusatian culture from the Bronze Age (around 1300 years ago), but the monument itself can be even older and reach the time of the Prussian ages.

Because of their high value, items of this type were still circulated for many generations from father to son.

It is worth noting the constellation of the main one. In the central part there is a rib that strengthens the blade and protects it against deformation. The handle (visible on the reconstruction shown next) was fastened with rivets, after which clear holes were preserved. This demonstrates the long-term saving of metal, which was both difficult to process and hard to access.

Source: <http://muzeum.wieliczka.pl/sztylet-brazowy/> Źródło: <http://muzeum.wieliczka.pl/sztylet-brazowy/>

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Chores: Laundry, shopping, cleaning, ironing,

cooking, housekeeping

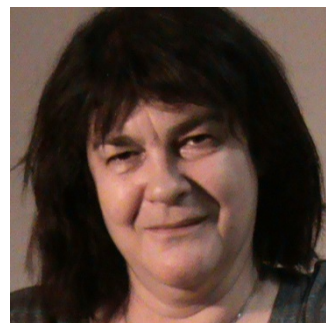
Assistance: Keeping Company, Going for walk, dressing, personal hygiene, eating, cane, walker, bed bound, wheelchair, hygiene

Experience working with clients suffering from: Anxiety, phobias, dimensia, depression, Alzheimers, coma, communication impedements, incontinence

Experience with illnesses such as: Parksinsons, cancer, diabetes, congestive heart failure, kidney failure, emphysema, respiratory condition, high blood pressure, arthritis, aneurysm, stroke

Working Knowledge of: Oxygen tank, oxygen concentrator, cast, hoyer lift, sliding board, hospital bed, shower chair, feeding tube, commode, urinal, catheter, bed pan, diaper, sugar level monitoring device, insulin injection device

Can prepare: Regular, thickened liquids, blended, diabetic, low protein, low salt, low carbohydrates, lactose intolerance, raw foods, microbotic, vegetarian, allergic.



Candidate ID 5063

Job Experience: Over 14 years experience working with elderly people.

English Fluency: 100%

Licenses: Driver's License

Availability: Available live-out 5 days, any hours, and weekend live-in replacements

Chores: Laundry, shopping, cleaning, ironing, cooking, housekeeping

Assistance: Keeping Company, Going for walk, dressing, personal hygiene, eating, cane, walker, wheelchair

Experience working with clients suffering from: Dimensia, depression, confusion, coma, hard of hearing, incontinence

Experience with illnesses such as: Respiratory condition, arthritis, stroke

Working Knowledge of: Sliding board, hospital bed, shower chair, feeding tube, commode, bed pan, diaper

Can prepare: Regular, thickened liquids, low salt



Candidate ID 5173

Job Experience: 4 years experience taking care of his mother.

English Fluency: 100%

Licenses: Driver's License

Availability: Available live-in 5

Chores: Laundry, shopping, cleaning, ironing, cooking, housekeeping, other

Assistance: Keeping Company, Going for walk, dressing, personal hygiene, eating, walker, cane, bed bound, wheelchair, paralyzed, hygiene

Experience working with clients suffering from: Anxiety, depression, Alzheimers, confusion, phobias, dementia, coma, communication impediments, incontinence

Working Knowledge of: hospital bed, shower chair, urinal, diaper

Can prepare: Regular meals.



Candidate ID 3057

Job Experience: Assisted 2 clients since 2005.

English Fluency: 90%

Licenses: None

Availability: Available live-in, 5 days/week.

Chores: Laundry, shopping, cleaning, ironing, cooking, housekeeping

Assistance: Keeping Company, Going for walk, dressing, personal hygiene, eating, cane, walker,

wheelchair, hygiene



Experience working with clients suffering from: Dimensia, depression, confusion, Alzheimers, communication impedements, incontinence

Experience with illnesses such as: Parksinsons, cancer, diabetes, congestive heart failure, kidney failure, respiratory condition, high blood pressure, arthritis, aneurysm, stroke

Working Knowledge of: Recliner chair, oxygen tank, oxygen concentrator, hospital bed, shower chair, commode, urinal, catheter, bed pan, diaper, sugar level monitoring device

Can prepare: Regular, thickened liquids, blended, diabetic, low protein, low salt, low carbohydrates, lactose intolerance, raw foods, microbotic, vegetarian, kosher, allergic




<div></div> <div>Candidate ID 5167 Job Experience: 5 years experience English Fluency: 100% Availability: Available live-out 5 days / week, 7am - 3pm Chores: Laundry, shopping, cleaning, housekeeping Assistance: Keeping Company, Going for walk, dressing, personal hygiene, eating, cane, walker, bed bound, wheelchair, hygiene Experience working with clients suffering from Anxiety, dementia, depression, Alzheimers, coma, communication impediments, incontinence Experience with illnesses such as cancer, diabetes, kidney failure, emphysema, high blood pressure, arthritis Working Knowledge of Recliner chair, hospital bed, shower chair, commode, urinal, bedpan, diaper, sugar level monitoring device Can prepare: Regular, blended, diabetic, low protein, low salt, low carbohydrates, lactose intolerance</div>	<div></div> <div>Candidate ID 4731 Job Experience: Over 15 years of experience English Fluency: 100% Licenses: Driver's License Availability: Available live-in 7 days Chores: Laundry, shopping, cleaning, ironing, cooking, housekeeping Assistance: Keeping Company, Going for walk, dressing, personal hygiene, eating, cane, walker, wheelchair, hygiene Experience working with clients suffering from: Anxiety, phobias, dimensia, depression, confusion, Alzheimers, coma, communication impediments, incontinence Experience with illnesses such as: Parksinsons, cancer, diabetes, congestive heart failure, kidney failure, emphysema, respiratory condition, high blood pressure, arthritis, stroke Working Knowledge of: Recliner chair, oxygen tank, oxygen concentrator, cast, hoyer lift, sliding board, hospital bed, shower chair, feeding tube, commode, urinal, catheter, bed pan, diaper, sugar level monitoring device, insulin injection device Can prepare: Regular, thickened liquids, blended, diabetic, low protein, low salt, low carbohydrates, lactose intolerance, raw foods, microbiotic, vegetarian, kosher, allergic</div>
<div></div> <div>Candidate 5168 Job Experience: Took care of 4 long term clients since 1980. English Fluency: 100% Licenses: none Availability: Available live-in or live-out 6 days/week. Chores: Laundry, shopping, cleaning, ironing, cooking, housekeeping Assistance: Keeping Company, Going for walk, dressing, personal hygiene, eating, cane, walker, bed bound, wheelchair, hygiene Experience working with clients suffering from Phobias, dementia, confusion, Alzheimers, communication impediments Experience with illnesses such as: Parksinsons, cancer, congestive heart failure, emphysema, high blood pressure, arthritis Working Knowledge of: Recliner chair, shower chair, commode, urinal, catheter, bed pan Can prepare: Regular, blended, diabetic, low salt</div>	<div></div> <div>Candidate 2146 Job Experience: Took care of over 13 clients since 1999. English Fluency: 100% Licenses: Driver's License, NY Home health aide license (inactive) Availability: Available live-in 7 days Chores: Laundry, shopping, cleaning, ironing, cooking, housekeeping Assistance: Keeping Company, Going for walk, dressing, personal hygiene, eating, cane, walker, bed bound, wheelchair, hygiene, night time help Experience working with clients suffering from: Anxiety, dementia, depression, confusion, Alzheimers, communication impediments, incontinence Experience with illnesses such as: Cancer, diabetes, respiratory condition, high blood pressure, arthritis, stroke Working Knowledge of: Recliner chair, oxygen tank, oxygen concentrator, Hoyer lift, hospital bed, shower chair, feeding tube, commode, urinal, bed pan, diaper, sugar level monitoring device Can prepare: Regular, thickened liquids, blended, diabetic</div>
<div></div> <div>Candidate 5142 Job Experience: Took care of 4 clients since 1990. English Fluency: 100% Licenses: Driver's License Availability: Available as a live-in, 7 days/week. Chores: Laundry, shopping, cleaning, ironing, cooking, housekeeping Assistance: Keeping Company, Going for walk, dressing, personal hygiene, eating, cane, walker, bed bound, wheelchair, hygiene Experience working with clients suffering from: Anxiety, phobias, dimensia, depression, confusion, Alzheimers, communication impediments, incontinence Experience with illnesses such as: Congestive heart failure, respiratory condition, high blood pressure, arthritis, stroke Working Knowledge of: Hoyer lift, hospital bed, catheter, diaper, sugar level monitoring device, insulin injection device Can prepare: Regularlow salt, kosher</div>	<div></div> <div>Candidate 4914 Job Experience: 10 years experience working with elderly people. English Fluency: 80% Licenses: Driver's License Availability: Available live-out 7 days 8am - 8pm. Chores: Laundry, shopping, cleaning, ironing, cooking, housekeeping Assistance: Keeping Company, Going for walk, dressing, personal hygiene, eating, cane, walker, bed bound, wheelchair, hygiene Experience working with clients suffering from: Incontinence Experience with illnesses such as: Arthritis Working Knowledge of: Hospital bed, shower chair, feeding tube, bed pan, diaper</div>

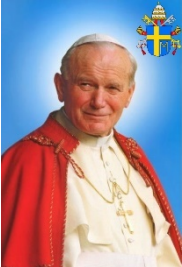






 <p>Candidate 3898 Job Experience: She has 9 years experience working with elderly people. Worked as a caregiver and Home Health Aide Care partner since 2007. English Fluency: 100% Licenses: None Availability: Available live-in 7 days Chores: Laundry, shopping, cleaning, ironing, cooking, housekeeping Assistance: Keeping Company, Going for walk, personal hygiene, eating, walker, cane, bed bound, hygiene, working with paralyzed people Experience working with clients suffering from: Anxiety, phobias, dimensia, depression, confused, Alzheimers, coma, communication impedements, incontinence Experience with illnesses such as: Parkinsons, cancer, diabetic, congestive heart failure, kidney failure, emphysema, respiratory condition, high blood pressure, arthritis, aneurysm, stroke Working Knowledge of: Feeding tube, commode, urinal, diaper Can prepare: Regular diets</p>	 <p>Candidate 5160 Job Experience: Took care of over 3 clients since 2015 English Fluency: 80% Licenses: Driver's License Availability: Available live-in. Chores: Laundry, shopping, cleaning, ironing, cooking, housekeeping Assistance: Keeping Company, Going for walk, dressing, personal hygiene, eating, cane, walker, bed bound, wheelchair, hygiene Experience working with clients suffering from dementia, Alzheimers, communication impedements, incontinence Experience with illnesses such as: Diabetes, stroke, cancer Working Knowledge of: Recliner chair, cast, hospital bed, shower chair, feeding tube, commode, urinal, diaper, sugar level monitoring device Can prepare: Regular, thickened liquids, blended, diabetic, low protein, low salt, low carbohydrates, lactose intolerance, raw foods, vegetarian, kosher, allergic</p>
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For complete list of candidates please visit: www.iconnel.com

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	<p>St. John Paul Catholic Club in Manhattan</p> <p>invites you to meetings on the 2nd Sunday of each month at 11.30am in Polish, 12.00 Holy Mass in Polish, 13.00 Lecture followed by coffee hour.</p> <p>On the 4th Sunday of each month, confession is at 3.30 pm, Holy Mass is at 16.00, meeting at 17.00</p> <p>We embrace with the prayer of our guests, hosts and those who graced our meeting with gifts.</p> <p>Church of Saint. Stanislaw B. and M. - 101 E 7 Street, Manhattan between 1 Av and Av A.</p> <p>Subways: "6" to Astor Pl, "F" to 2 Ave or "L" to 1 Ave.</p>
	<p>Placówka SWAP Nr 21/201, New York, NY Zaprasza w swoje szeregi!</p> <p>Commandor's cell phone: (347) 772-0757</p> <p>Veterans Association of the Polish Army in America (SWAP) - the world's oldest independent, self-help organization of former Polish soldiers operating continuously since 1921. The headquarters is located in New York in Manhattan in the 2nd SWAP District of "Polish Veteran's House" at 119 East 15th Street. There is also an organizational archive and the Museum of the Polish Arms Tradition established in 1996.</p>
	<p>The PNA is the Polish National Alliance</p> <p>Throughout its history, the Polish National Alliance has been a staunch promoter of Polonia's independence, lost from 1795 to 1918. In World War I (1914-1918), the PNA worked closely with many other organizations to achieve this goal, which was realized at the very end of that conflict. In World War II (1939-1945), the PNA again worked actively for Polonia's independence. When this goal was not fully realized, due to the country's occupation by the Soviet Union against its people's will, the PNA and its members worked hard to persuade the leaders of the United States government of the justice of Polonia's restoration to freedom.</p> <p>Since 1880, when the PNA began providing insurance protection for Americans of Polish origins and ancestry, their families, friends and neighbors, nearly two million men, women and children across our land have benefited from belonging to our great PNA family -- both by owning quality life insurance and by taking advantage of our many excellent fraternal programs. The Polish National Alliance of the United States of North America, popularly known today as the PNA or the Alliance, is the largest of all ethnically-based fraternal insurance benefit societies in this country. On December 31, 1996 the PNA counted 230,359 life insurance and 6,873 annuity holders in its ranks. Its members held a total of \$721,660,990 of insurance with the PNA. The PNA is licensed to do business in 37 states and the District of Columbia. The total assets of the Polish National Alliance are \$304,805,343.</p> <p>What is more, today the PNA is a fraternal insurance benefit society that is not just for Americans of Polish heritage. It is open to everyone.</p> <p>Join Polish National Alliance Lodge #30 in Manhattan, NYC Tel: 646-791-4743 lub E-Mail: pna30nyc@gmail.com</p>
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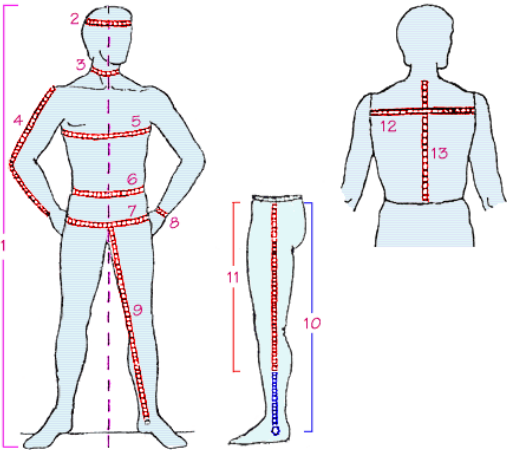
Kontusz-Providence Uniforms.

At the Congress in 1776, **Kontusz-Providence Uniforms** were enacted for deputies, the color of their outfits, which was left to the discretion and choice of the provinces. At the parliament in 1778, the deputies arrived in the colors of provinces, which were as follows: For the above nobility uniforms as belonging to the knighthood, she gave herself one or two gold or silver. However, the parliamentary resolution of 1780 found this to be inaccurate, to the signs of military rankings, and to abolish the use of voivodeship uniforms.

Source: http://pl.wikisource.org/wiki/Dyskusja_indeksu:S%C5%82ownik_rzeczy_staro%C5%BCytnych



When ordering, please specify: colors of a stole according to taste or according to the province of origin, cut of the front: with or without a collar, with or without pockets and dimensions of the customer as shown in the picture.



Województwo (Prowidence)	Kontusz (Jacket)	Wyłogi (Lining)	Żupan (Robe)
Poznańskie i Kaliskie	light sapphire	crimson	white
Gnieźnieńskie, Sieradzkie i Łęczyckie	crimson	navy blue	white
Brzesko-kujawskie	crimson	dark blue	dark blue
Ziemia Dobrzyńska	crimson	blue	white
Płockie	light-sapphire	scarlet	straw
Mazowieckie	dark-sapphire i buttons with letters X.M.	straw	straw
Rawskie	scarlet i buttons z lit. R.	black	white
Krakowskie	Kontusz-dark blue, collar crimson	none	crimson
Sandomierskie	light-blue	scarlet	white
Kijowskie	turquoise	black	dark blue
Ziemia Chełmska	green	black	straw
Wołyńskie	green with scarlet collar	cuffs scarlet	white
Podolskie	may green (pol. papuzi)	black	white
Lubelskie	scarlet	green	white
Podlaskie	sapphire	crimson	white
Braclawskie	light sapphire	scarlet	white
Czernichowskie	crimson	black	white
Wileńskie	dark blue	crimson	
Powiat Oszmiański	green	green	green
Powiat Wilkomierski	sapphire		sapphire
Trockie	scarlet	green	white
Powiat Upicki	crimson	dark blue	straw
Księstwo Żmudzkie	scarlet	bluee	white
Smoleńskie	crimson	dark blue	dark blue
Powiat Starodubowski	sapphire	straw	straw
Połockie	light-sapphire	scarlet	straw
Nowogródzkie	scarlet	black	black
Powiat Słonimski	crimson	sapphire	sapphire
Wołkowyski	crimson	dark blue	granatowy
Orszański z woj. Witebskiego	green	white	white



Brzesko-litewskie	sapphire	crimson	white
Mścislawskie	granatowy	blue	straw
Mińskie	crimson	dark blue	dark blue
Rzeczycki	crimson	white	white
Księstwo Inflanckie	blue	black velvet	white



Pictures: National Museum in Krakow.

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LETTERS TO AND FROM ZASCIANEK

Please contact us if you wish to participate in creating this magazine or subscribing to it. Thank you for all your input.

CHILDHOOD FRIEND



To commemorate the magazine: "Children's Friend: a weekly with drawings, devoted to learning and playing children by F. Ksawery Beldowski."

God to be First Served-Robert Herrick

Honour thy parents; but good manners call -Thee to adore thy God, the first of all.

Gentle Jesus, Meek and Mild-Charles Wesley

Gentle Jesus, meek and mild,
Look upon a little child;
Pity my simplicity,
Suffer me to come to Thee.

Fain I would to Thee be brought,
Dearest God, forbid it not;
Give me, dearest God, a place
In the Kingdom of Thy grace.

Put Thy hands upon my head,
Let me in Thine arms be stayed,
Let me lean upon Thy breast,
Lull me, lull me, Lord to rest.

Hold me fast in Thine embrace,
Let me see Thy smiling face,

Give me, Lord, Thy blessings give,
Pray for me, and I shall live.

Lamb of God, I look to Thee,
Thou shalt my example be;
Thou art gentle, meek, and mild,
Thou wast once a little child.

Fain I would be as Thou art,
Give me Thy obedient heart;
Thou art pitiful and kind,
Let me have Thy loving mind.

Let me, above all, fulfil
God my heavenly Father's will,
Never His good Spirit grieve;
Only to His glory live.

Thou didst live to God alone,
Thou didst never seek Thine own,
Thou Thyself didst never please:
God was all Thy happiness.

Loving Jesus, gentle Lamb,
In Thy gracious hands I am;
Make me, Saviour, what Thou art,
Live Thyself within my heart.

I shall then show forth Thy praise,
Serve Thee all my happy days;
Then the world shall always see
Christ, the Holy Child, in me.

Humpty Dumpty's Song-Lewis Carroll

In winter, when the fields are white,
I sing this song for your delight.

In Spring, when woods are getting green,
I'll try and tell you what I mean.

In Summer, when the days are long,
Perhaps you'll understand the song.

In Autumn, when the leaves are brown,
Take pen and ink, and write it down.

I sent a message to the fish:
I told them "This is what I wish."

The little fishes of the sea,
They sent an answer back to me.

The little fishes' answer was
"We cannot do it, Sir, because-"

I sent to them again to say
"It will be better to obey."

The fishes answered, with a grin,
"Why, what a temper you are in!"

I told them once, I told them twice:

They would not listen to advice.

I took a kettle large and new,
Fit for the deed I had to do.

My heart went hop, my heart went thump:
I filled the kettle at the pump.

Then someone came to me and said
"The little fishes are in bed."

I said to him, I said it plain,
"Then you must wake them up again."

I said it very loud and clear:
I went and shouted in his ear.

But he was very stiff and proud:
He said "You needn't shout so loud!"

Little drops of water,
Little drains of sand,
Make the mighty ocean
And the beauteous land.

And the little moments,
Humble though they be,

Mary had a little lamb,
Its fleece was white as snow,
And everywhere that Mary went
The lamb was sure to go;
He followed her to school one day-
That was against the rule,
It made the children laugh and play
To see a lamb at school.

Now another day is breaking,
Sleep was sweet and so is waking.
Dear Lord, I promised you last night

Who fed me from her gentle breast,
And hushed me in her arms to rest,
And on my cheek sweet kisses prest?
My Mother.

When sleep forsook my open eye,
Who was it sung sweet hushaby,
And rocked me that I should not cry?
My Mother.

Who sat and watched my infant head,
When sleeping on my cradle bed,
And tears of sweet affection shed?
My Mother.

When pain and sickness made me cry,
Who gazed upon my heavy eye,
And wept for fear that I should die?
My Mother.

And he was very proud and stiff:
He said "I'd go and wake them, if-"

I took a corkscrew from the shelf:
I went to wake them up myself.

Little Things-Julia A. Carney
Make the mighty ages
Of eternity.

So our little errors
Lead the soul away,
From the paths of virtue
Into sin to stray.

Mary's Lamb-Sarah Josepha Hale
And so the teacher turned him out,
But still he lingered near,
And waited patiently about,
Till Mary did appear.
And then he ran to her and laid
His head upon her arm,
As if he said, "I'm not afraid-
You'll shield me from all harm."

Morning Prayer-Ogden Nash
Never again to sulk or fight.
Such vows are easier to keep
When a child is sound asleep.

My Mother-Ann Taylor
Who dressed my doll in clothes so gay,
And fondly taught me how to play,
And minded all I had to say?
My Mother.

Who ran to help me when I fell,
And would some pretty story tell,
Or kiss the place to make it well?
My Mother.

Who taught my infant lips to pray,
And love God's holy book and day,
And walk in wisdom's pleasant way?
My Mother.

And can I ever cease to be
Affectionate and kind to thee,
Who was so very kind to me,
My Mother.

And when I found the door was locked,
I pulled and pushed and kicked and knocked.

And when I found the door was shut,
I tried to turn the handle, but-

Little deeds of kindness,
Little words of love,
Make our earth an Eden,
Like the heaven above.

"What makes the lamb love Mary so?"
The little children cry;
"Oh, Mary loves the lamb, you know,"
The teacher did reply,
"And, you, each gentle animal
In confidence may bind,
And make it follow at your call,
If you are always kind."

Today, O Lord, for your dear sake,
I'll try to keep them when awake.

Ah no! the thought I cannot bear,
And if God please my life to spare,
I hope I shall reward thy care,
My Mother.

When thou art feeble, old, and grey,
My healthy arm shall be thy stay,
And I will soothe thy pains away,
My Mother.

And when I see thee hang thy head,
'Twill be my turn to watch thy bed,
And tears of sweet affection shed,
My Mother.

For could our Father in the skies
Look down with pleased or loving eyes,
If ever I could dare despise
My Mother?

Source: <http://storyit.com/Classics/JustPoems/>

„ZAŚCIANEK” POLISH MANOR HOUSE MAGAZINE

Note from the Editor:
PRAISED BE JESUS CHRIST!

Ladies and Gentlemen, welcome to Zaścianek Polish Manor House. I'd like to refer to my notes as I try to convey this solemn editorial so that I do not miss anything.



"Polonia has not died yet, when we live, what foreign power extorted from us, we will reclaim with the sword..." Doesn't this earlier version of the lyric of the Polish National Anthem that I quoted represent a more dramatic and truthfully accurate depiction of what happened to us? This is yet another example of how words have been mysteriously replaced. It is time for we, the Polish people to start writing our own history and not allow aggressors to spread their propaganda in place of our history. It is time for us to start naming and interpreting historical events and, for example, let us instead say "partitions", say: "treaties of the extermination of

Polonia" or "treaties of the holocaust of Polonia", and after thereafter, the "triple occupation". Ladies and gentlemen, our hard-working historians and history enthusiasts constantly enrich our knowledge about our paSt. As readers, let's try to be just as hard working by publicizing this information. We must particularly appreciate all generations of historians and history enthusiasts who, despite partisan conditions of their time, have continued to share their knowledge about our homeland. This partisan teaching of Polish Culture and history has continued for over 300 years from the moment being Polish became illegal, and through the time when being Polish was a crime. The monthly "ZASCIANEK" magazine is an ANTHOLOGY of timeless and true quotes from manuscripts and other works lost during the eradication and

extermination of Polonia describing church and national holidays, the most important anniversaries, saints and heroes for a given month. Ready and timeless materials for teaching Polish literature and history will make it easier for many future generations of parents and teachers of Polish Culture to do their job. It is no wonder that many museums in the world exhibit goods stolen from Polish homes and Zaścianek Manor homes. It is necessary for us to defend public false flag propaganda by understanding the truth of our cultural empire as the "Brightest" Republic or in Latin, -Respublica Serenissima, meaning "The Most Serene Republic" - the home of all Polish of all nationalities and religions. Such a great culture whom our ancestors created. Despite the 300 years of the planned extermination of anything resembling Polish, our culture still endures and produces wonderful fruits and ennobles other nations too! Just as we have recovered the memory of the "Forsaken Soldiers" through the joint efforts of Polish people, it is time we also reverse the slandering of "Zaścianek" - the nest for Polish knights, culture, and patriotism.

"Zaścianek" is a place just behind the city defensive wall inhabited by knights and their adjutants - the first defenders of the castle - front guard (Avant guard). Our newspaper Zaścianek is rich in content but modest in form to optimize distribution in order to reach the largest group of compatriots. We invite you to participate in the recovery of our Polish identity. Please send all kinds of utterances, family reminiscences and especially stories (never told or published before) that have been left unsaid by other sources. Thank you all for your support and we thank for your interest in our culture.

God Bless You!
Zaścianek.

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