



Serving God and Nation.

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AMERICAN POLONIA CHRONICLE:					CONTENTS:	PAGE:	
14	966 IV	Apostolic Polonia over 1052 years	6	1917 XI	The beginning of the Bolshevik coup in Russia.	Catholic Holidays	2
1-26	1335 XI	Congress in Visegrad	11	1918 XI	Polonia Restituta	American Polonia Chronicle	3
8	1412 XI	Spisz as a loan collateral goes to Poland	16	1918 XI	Józef Piłsudski's telegram notifying the world leaders about creation of an independent Polish state	Commemorations of American Polonia Saints, Knights & Shrines	57
5	1414 XI	The Council in Constance (1414-1418)-end of Western schism	23	1918 XI	Independance and Human Rights	St. John Paul II Teachings	93
11	1454 XI	Privilege in Nieszawa	22	1919XI	Virtutti Militari for Lwow and The University of Lwow was named after king Jan Kazimierz.		
28	1561 XI	Secularization of the Order of the Knightly Cavalry, the incorporation of Livonia to Poland	2	1925 XI	The Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Warsaw	God, Honor, Homeland	94
15	1620 XI	Michał Piekarski attacked King Sigismund III Vasa	8	1936 XI	Spanish Katyn	Our Ethos – For Our Freedom and for Yours	94
8	1632 XI	Władysław IV Waza was elected king of Poland.	22	1940 XI	In Auschwitz, the Germans executed first 40 Polish prisoners	Catholic Press in today’s Polonia	95
24	1644 XI	The column of King Sigismund III Vasa in Warsaw	27	1942 XI	Beginning of the German pacification and displacement action in the Zamość region.		
1	1705 XI	King August II established The White Eagle Medal	3	1943 XI	"Erntefest"- "Harvest Festival" Germans murdered about 42,000	Old Bookstore Reprints	96
3	1771 XI	Abduction of King Stanisław August by the Bar Confederates.	20	1943 XI	Jews from the Lublin district	Healthy Lifestyle & Vacation	98
4	1790 XI	Powazki	Order the "Burza" campaign by AK commander Gen. Tadeusz	20	1945 XI	Read from the Image	99
23	1793 XI	The Grodno Sejm concluded the session - the last parliament of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, convened and operating under the terror of the tsarist authorities, approved, among others, II partition of Poland.	18	1965 XI	Boro-Komorowski	Grandparents’ Drawer	104
4	1794 XI	Slaughter of Prague in Warsaw	The Allied Control Council adopted a plan to resettle the German population from Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Austria.	20	1981 XI	Traditional Companions	105
25	1795 XI	Abdication of King Stanisław August Poniatowski	18	1965 XI	Letter of the Polish Episcopate to the Episcopate of Germany	Patrons & Advertisements	108
29 – 30	1830 XI	The November Uprising began in Warsaw	26	1981 XI	Military Field Operational Groups began operations in Poland	Letters to and from Zascianek	112
		In London, in the Guildhall room, the last public concert of Fryderyk Chopin was held, which he played for Polish emigrants.	3	1984 XI	The Funeral of Father Jerzy Popiełuszko	Childhood Friend	112
16	1848 XI	Moscovian authorities carried out the cassation of 109 monasteries in the Kingdom of Poland	9	1989 XI	Fall of The Berlin Wall		
8	1864 XI	Deutscher Ostmarkenverein-Hakata established to germanize Polish Nation and Polish lands	The Parliament in Poland passed a repatriation law concerning	9	2000 XI	Poles in the East	
3	1894 XI	Tsar Nicholas II ordered martial law in the Kingdom of Poland.	1	XI	Each year of All Saints		
10	1905 XI		2	XI	Each year of All Souls' Day		
17-21	1914 XI	Battle at Krzywopłoty	11	XI	Each year Polonia Restituta		
		Tempting the Polish by emperors of Austria and Germany	16	XI	Each year, Mother of Gate of the Dawn in Vilnius		
5	1916 XI	Balfour Declaration: Creating a Jewish national headquarters in Palestine	30	XI	Each year St. Andrew's Day and the Cross of Saint. Andrew		
2	1917 XI						

CATHOLIC HOLIDAYS

Lithurgical Calendar November 2018

1	Thu	ALL SAINTS Solemnity [Holyday of Obligation] Rv 7:2-4, 9-14/1 Jn 3:1-3/Mt 5:1-12a (667) Pss Prop	white
2	Fri	The Commemoration of All the Faithful Departed (All Souls' Day) Wis 3:1-9/Rom 5:5-11 or Rom 6:3-9/Jn 6:37-40 (668) or any readings from no. 668 or from the Lectionary for Mass (vol. IV), the Masses for the Dead, nos. 1011-1016 Pss Prop	white or violet or black
3	Sat	Weekday [Saint Martin de Porres, Religious; BVM] Phil 1:18b-26/Lk 14:1, 7-11 (484)	green/white/white
4	SUN	THIRTY-FIRST SUNDAY IN ORDINARY TIME Dt 6:2-6/Heb 7:23-28/Mk 12:28b-34 (152) Pss III	green
5	Mon	Weekday Phil 2:1-4/Lk 14:12-14 (485)	green
6	Tue	Weekday Phil 2:5-11/Lk 14:15-24 (486)	green
7	Wed	Weekday Phil 2:12-18/Lk 14:25-33 (487)	green
8	Thu	Weekday Phil 3:3-8a/Lk 15:1-10 (488)	green
9	Fri	The Dedication of the Lateran Basilica Feast Ez 47:1-2, 8-9, 12/1 Cor 3:9c-11, 16-17/Jn 2:13-22 (671) Pss Prop	white
10	Sat	Saint Leo the Great, Pope and Doctor of the Church Memorial Phil 4:10-19/Lk 16:9-15 (490)	white
11	SUN	THIRTY-SECOND SUNDAY IN ORDINARY TIME 1 Kgs 17:10-16/Heb 9:24-28/Mk 12:38-44 or 12:41-44 (155) Pss IV	green
12	Mon	Saint Josaphat, Bishop and Martyr Memorial Ti 1:1-9/Lk 17:1-6 (491)	red
13	Tue	USA: Saint Frances Xavier Cabrini, Virgin Memorial Ti 2:1-8, 11-14/Lk 17:7-10 (492)	white
14	Wed	Weekday Ti 3:1-7/Lk 17:11-19 (493)	green
15	Thu	Weekday [Saint Albert the Great, Bishop and Doctor of the Church] Phlm 7-20/Lk 17:20-25 (494)	green/white
16	Fri	Weekday [Saint Margaret of Scotland; Saint Gertrude, Virgin] 2 Jn 4-9/Lk 17:26-37 (495)	green/white/white
17	Sat	Saint Elizabeth of Hungary, Religious Memorial 3 Jn 5-8/Lk 18:1-8 (496)	white
18	SUN	THIRTY-THIRD SUNDAY IN ORDINARY TIME	green

Dn 12:1-3/Heb 10:11-14, 18/Mk 13:24-32 (158) Pss I			
19	Mon	Weekday Rv 1:1-4; 2:1-5/Lk 18:35-43 (497)	green
20	Tue	Weekday Rv 3:1-6, 14-22/Lk 19:1-10 (498)	green
21	Wed	The Presentation of the Blessed Virgin Mary Memorial Rv 4:1-11/Lk 19:11-28 (499)	white
22	Thu	Saint Cecilia, Virgin and Martyr Memorial [USA: Thanksgiving Day] Rv 5:1-10/Lk 19:41-44 (500) or, for Thanksgiving Day, any readings from the Lectionary for Mass (vol. IV), the Mass “In Thanksgiving to God,” nos. 943-947	red/white
23	Fri	Weekday [Saint Clement I, Pope and Martyr; Saint Columban, Abbot; USA: Blessed Miguel Agustín Pro, Priest and Martyr] Rv 10:8-11/Lk 19:45-48 (501)	green/red/white/red
24	Sat	Saint Andrew Dũng-Lạc, Priest, and Companions, Martyrs Memorial Rv 11:4-12/Lk 20:27-40 (502)	red
25	SUN	OUR LORD JESUS CHRIST, KING OF THE UNIVERSE Solemnity Dn 7:13-14/Rv 1:5-8/Jn 18:33b-37 (161) Pss Prop	white
26	Mon	Weekday (Thirty-Fourth or Last Week in Ordinary Time) Rv 14:1-3, 4b-5/Lk 21:1-4 (503) Pss II	green
27	Tue	Weekday Rv 14:14-19/Lk 21:5-11 (504)	green
28	Wed	Weekday Rv 15:1-4/Lk 21:12-19 (505)	green
29	Thu	Weekday Rv 18:1-2, 21-23; 19:1-3, 9a/Lk 21:20-28 (506)	green
30	Fri	Saint Andrew, Apostle Feast Rom 10:9-18/Mt 4:18-22 (684) Pss Prop	red

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 religous 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



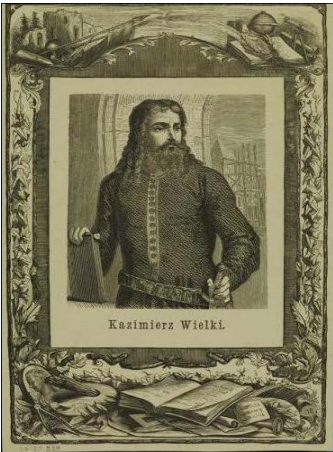
“I am the son of a nation that has survived the most terrible experiences of history, which the neighbors **repeatedly condemned to death** - and he remained alive, and remained himself. He kept his own identity and kept his own sovereignty among the partitions and occupation as a nation - not based 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

- 28 XI 1058 Kazimierz I the Restorer, the ruler of Poland, died in 1034-1058.
- 18 XI 1095 In Clermont, France, a synod of bishops began, during which Pope Urban II called for the organization of a crusade and the liberation of the Holy Sepulcher from the Turks.
- 1 XI 1215 In Rome a general council met: Lateran IV; 400 bishops and about 800 abbots took part in it.
- 29 XI 1223 Bull of Pope Honorius III approving the rule of the Franciscan order.
- 24 XI 1227 During the convention in Gąsawa, the prince Leszek Biały was murdered.
- 8 XI 1253 Pope Innocent IV canonized Bishop and Martyr Stanisław of Szczepanów.
- 15 XI 1280 Albert the Great, philosopher, theologian, top scholastic of the thirteenth century, teacher of Thomas Aquinas died in Cologne; Doctor of the Church, canonized in 1931.

1-26 XI 1335 Congress in Visegrad



Rycina 1. Kazimierz III Wielki²⁰.

In November 1335, there was a congress in Hungary. It was attended by the rulers of Poland, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Silesian princes and members of the Teutonic Knights. It began with the signing of the Polish-Czech peace. John of Luxemburg waived his right to the crown at the price of 20,000 cents in Prague (part of this amount is Casimir the Great he paid at once, the second he had to pay for Easter 1336), and the Polish king he finally recognized Czech supremacy over the Silesian principalities. It is worth noting that the

arrangements in Trencin did not provide any fees for the king of Czechoslovakia - so there were significant changes in the content of the system itself, and before Kazimierz Wielki there was still the possibility of regaining Silesia and Mazovia Płock, because it formally did not waive the right to these lands³⁵ In addition 13 November 1335, the day after the ratification of the Polish-Czech Agreement, another was concluded, which provided for certain guarantees related to the marriage of Elżbieta, the daughter of Casimir the Great, with the grandson of Jan Luksemburczyk, Jan³⁶

Further deliberations in Visegrad focused on the Polish-Teutonic case, in which the verdict was issued by Jan Luxemburg and Karol Węgierski on November 26, 1335. Initially, they intended to restore the Kingdom of

Poland only to Kujawy, but after signing the agreement with the Czech ruler, Casimir the Great gained the opportunity to negotiate their arrangements. Eventually, they did not take into account the Order's demands for some Polish goods, including Steklina pod Słońsk or 500 włók in Sieradz. The Polish king belonged to Kujawy and the Dobrzyń region within their original borders and had them inherited (the territory also included the territory belonging to the prince of Kazimierz-Inowrocław-gniewkowskiego). Dobrzyń was supposed to be the prince Władysław, and all private law assignments in these lands were to keep the Order. Casimir the Great gave in perpetual charity to Pomerania, and he handed it over with all rights that were to be enjoyed by the rulers in Poland. Residents who suffered damage in connection with previous battles - were to be restored to their property or receive financial compensation from the ruler, within the borders of their country³⁷ While entering into peace with the Czech Republic and settling the dispute between the Kingdom of Poland and the Teutonic Knights, Karol Robert talked with Kazimierz the Great about the inheritance of the Polish throne in the case of the death of the ruler, and in the case of the Halych-Volodymyr Rus and its control by Kazimierz. The result of this agreement, after the meeting of the rulers, was a turn in the policy of the Halicz prince Jerzy and striving to improve contacts with the Polish³⁸ The Polish society did not accept the provisions of the Visegrad congress and began the struggle for not returning to the Order of Pomerania. Among the opponents of the verdict of 1335 was the Archbishop of Gniezno, because his authority included also part of Pomerania, which was to become the property of the Teutonic Knights. The clashes took place
Source: <http://www.bibliotekacyfrowa.pl/Content/40634/002.pdf>

22 XI 1348 In Namysłów, Kazimierz III the Great and the German and Czech King Charles IV of Luxemburg signed the peace concluding the war over Silesia.

5 XI 1370 King Kazimierz III the Great, King of Poland from 1333 died in Krakow.

17 XI 1370 In the Wawel Cathedral, the coronation of Ludwik of Hungary was held as the king of Poland.

8 XI 1412 Spisz as a loan collateral goes to Poland

In Zagreb the King of Hungary and Germany, Zygmunt of Luksemburg, received a major loan from the Polish king Władysław II Jagiełło in exchange for pledge of thirteen Spisz cities; these cities remained on Poland until the second half of the 18th century

On November 8, 1412, in Zagreb, an agreement was signed between Zygmunt Luxemburg, the Hungarian and German king, and Władysław Jagiełło, the Polish king, regarding securing the loan granted by Jagiełło. For the amount of 37 000 cents in Prague (then it was over 8 tons of coins containing about 7.5 tons of pure silver), until the loan was returned, 13 plots were to be pledged [names of towns given for K. Przybos]: Belá (Biała Spisska, Spišská Belá, Béla, Waltensdorf), Lewbecz (L'ubica, Leibic, Leibitz), Mathesdorff (Matiaszowice, Matejovce, Mátyásfalu, Matzdorf), Newdorff (Nowa Wieś, Spišská Nová Ves, Igló, Zipser Neudorf), Dewtschendorff (Poprad , Poprád, Deutschendorff), Jurgenberg (Saturday, Spišská Sobota, Szepesszombat or Szombat, Georgenberg), Meynharczdorff (Wierzbów, Vrbov, Ménhárd, Menhardsdorff), Michelsdorf (Straže, Stráže, Strázsa), Rewsdorf (Ruskinowce, Ruskinovce, Rúsžkin, Riessdorf) , Filke (Wielka, Vel'ká, Felka, Oberwarth), Kyrchendorff (Spišské Podhradie [without the Spiš Castle], Spišské Podhradie, Szezesváralja, Kirchdrauf), Wallendorf (Spisska Spišské Vlachs, Olaszi or Szepesolaszi), Durolsdorff (Twa grill, Tvarožná, Duránd, Dursdorf) and the so-called Lubawa dominion, composed of Lubovla (Stara Lubovňa, Ujľubló, Altlublau), Podolinec (Podolíneć, Podolin, Pudlein) and Nests (Hniezdne, Gnězda, Gniesen).

in particular in Greater Poland and Kujawy, where the majority of the Pomeranian knights emigrated³⁹ The Visegrad Congress was a reflection of the policy which he intended to lead new ruler. He focused on putting off battles with the Teutonic Order and the Czechs. In order to weaken the position of his enemies, he began negotiations with Karol Robert regarding the succession of the Angels by the Anjou. In addition, he set himself the priority of regaining Pomerania by submitting this matter to the Silesian lands. Although parts of the ruler's ambitious plan failed to materialize, his actions on the international stage continued to pursue the same goals⁴⁰

Footnotes:

33 Ibidem, str. 53-54; Z. Kaczmarczyk, op. cit., str. 24.

34 J. Dąbrowski, op. cit., str. 26; Z. Kaczmarczyk, op. cit., str. 25.

35 P. Jasienica, op. cit., str. 302; Z. Kaczmarczyk, op. cit., str. 25.

36 J. Wyrozumski, op. cit., str. 61.

37 K. Górski, op. cit., str. 100; Z. Kaczmarczyk, op. cit., str. 26; M. W. Mnischech, Krótki rys dziejów

panowania Kazimierza Wielkiego, Kraków 1863, str. 11; J. Wyrozumski, op. cit., str. 62.

38 J. Dąbrowski, op. cit., str. 27; J. Kurtyka, Odrodzone Królestwo. Monarchia Władysława Łokietka

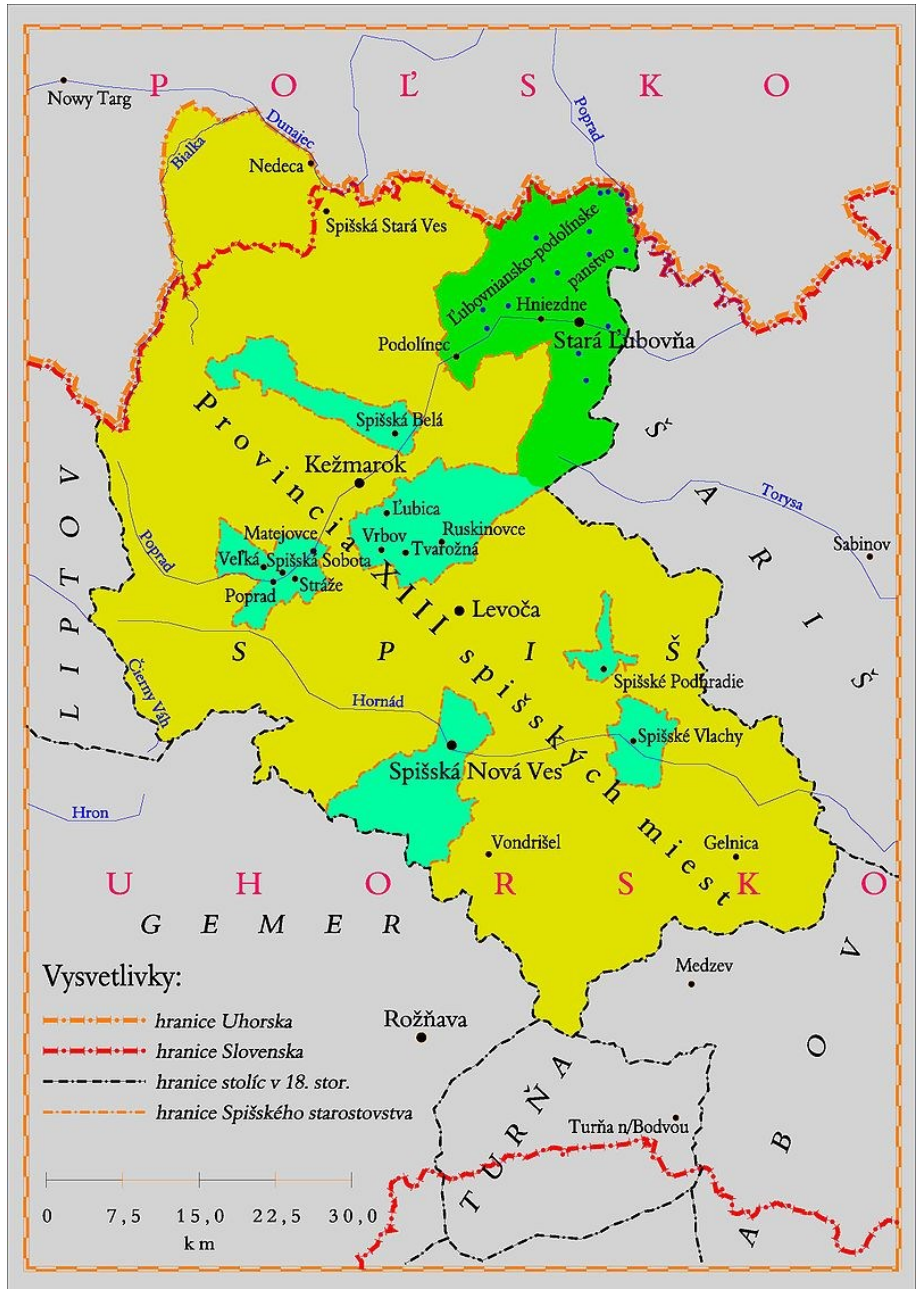
i Kazimierza Wielkiego w świetle najnowszych badań, Kraków 2001, str. 41.

39 W. Sobieski, Walka o Pomorze, Poznań 1928, str. 61.

40 J. Dąbrowski, op. cit., str. 28.

Author: Początek panowania Kazimierza Wielkiego

Plants also found in the pledge. K. Przyboś speaks of eight, among which are listed: Nowa Lubovla (Nová Lubovňa), Forbasy (Hobart, Ogbart - now Chmel'nica), Družbak Wyžny (Vyžné Ružbachy), Družbak Nižny (Nižne Ružbachy), Jakubiany (Vyžné and Nižne Jakubany) , Kamień (Kamienka), Jarzębina (Jarabiná), Lackowa (Lacková). There are other towns on the Slovak website of Jakubiany: Hraničné, Podsadok, Forbasy (apart from Chmel'nica), Kremná, Litmanova and Mníšek nad Popradem together with settlements²⁷. The number of villages in the plot plots was not constant, hence the differences, but the Slovak researchers, among others Miroslav Števík²⁸, they advocate the initial state of pledge in the form of 13 cities, three more, forming the lubovel dominion (with two castles, Luborza and Podoliniec) and 13 villages, which are: Družhaki Nižne, Družbaki Wyžne, Lackowa, Forbasy, Kamionka, Piotrowa Village (Petrova Ves), Litmanowa, Jarzębina, Hajtovky, Khmelnica, Nowa Lubovla, Nižne Jakubiany and Wyžne Jakubiany. Plots that in the past belonged to Poland, in particular to the land of Nowy Sącz, were part of the pledge. They created a Spiš starosty based in the castle in Lubovla, made up of the Lubovian dominion comprising Podolíneć and Gniazda with the surrounding areas (treated as recovered territories) and other towns mentioned above. The area was not a compact whole, it consisted of 5



territorial centers, from which the Podolín district was in direct contact with the area of Poland. The other enclaves are: Biała Spiska, Poprad, Nowa Wieś Spiska and Podgrodzie Spiskie with Italy. The loan was to be granted against collateral and returned to the then Hungarian castle in Niedzica. The return of Hungarians to pledged cities was to take place after the return of the monetary loan (which, however, never happened for various reasons). A considerable amount, Zygmunt's unrepentant Jagiello, caused many consequences, including that up to the eighteenth century, Polish kings ruled the conspiracy towns, and later appointed by them local officials - starostas - who had full power in their territory, only without the right to grant privileges. (...) The starost's duties included securing the entrusted area, which he was subject to for a lifetime. The staroste also had to take care of handing over the successor's king without any damage, as Stanisław Herakliusz Lubomirski wrote in the first words of his treatise: The duty of each Staroste is, the right of his staroste, not only to keep in full, but for the beneficiary who for life keeps from the Starosty of the Republic that he would leave it to his successor in almost the entirety, and

5 XI 1414 The Council in Constance (1414-1418)-end of Western schism

The new council was to take place in 1412, according to the decision of Pisa. John XXIII gathered in Rome a dozen or so participants, who at the only solemn meeting renewed the condemnation of Wiklev's teachings, and then passed a resolution to convoke the Council at a later time. The

he kept it completely without any harm. This does not mean that the towns of Spisz lasted in Poland pledge without any external objections and historical disturbances. K. Przyboś writes about this in the introduction preceding the texts Lubomirskiego²⁹, talking about attempts to regain the pledge and arguments for maintaining the eldership of the Republic of Poland. On the background of the political situation presented in the introduction, parliamentary speeches by Stanisław Herakliusz appear in the publication of the Academic Bookshop Lubomirski from 1670 and 1673 and an interesting treatise in which the starosta conspiracy and the marshal prepared a defense of Polish rights to Spiš, writing his arguments in order to present to the Polish parliament and the king. The text of Lubomirski's treatise was published with translated Latin passages, a modernized wording of some words and supplemented with punctuation, thanks to which it became more understandable for the contemporary recipient. In this form it is included

This is also the case, but the version copied directly from the photocopies was used and supplemented with photographs of individual cards of the eighteenth-century manuscript of the copyist. It is also worth noting that in the above-mentioned academic publication, after the texts of Stanisław Herakliusz Lubomirski, the contents of the act of pledging XVI Spiš towns in Poland from 1412, in Latin, as Annex I, can be found in this annex to find the following information about this document: "Rkps: orig. the parchment paper was kept in the Crown Archives (recorded in the inventory from 1681/1682, see Inventarium omnium privilegiorum ... In Archivo Regni, published by E. Rykaczewski, Paris 1862, p. 235), currently located in B. Czart. (document number 294); compare. Catalog of parchment documents of the Czartoryski Library in Krakow, part 2: 1148-1506, compiled by W. Szelińska, J. Tomaszewicz, Kraków 1975, pp. 140, No. 326). Print: W. Semkowicz, Act of pledging sixteenth-century towns in Poland in 1412, "Wierchy" 1930, vol. 8, pp. 152-157 (from phot. Orig). Further on is a translation into Polish of the act published by Władysław Semkowicz, preceded by two schematic maps: Plague conspiracies. Lands and plots conspiracies. Villages, cities and castles. At the end, there are two indexes: personal and geographical names. I hope that discussing the publication published in Krakow and adding the treatise of Stanisław Herakliusz Lubomirski in a text form (with footnotes by K. Przyboś) and photo (photocopies at the disposal of the nowosądecki museum) will be useful for all Spisz researchers and lovers of literary works of the Spiš starosta, called the Polish Solomon . Author: Maria Marcinowska-Finding and publishing a copy of the treaty of Stanisław Herakliusz Lubomirski-Zeszyty Sądecko-spiskie, volume 7, 2012-2013 Sources: http://www.hradlubovna.sk/wp-content/uploads/2016/02/zszyty-spiskie-t-7_ok.pdf Photo: Spisz's division in the years 1412-1772: Polish Spisz (the Spiš starostwo) Węgierski Spisz (Szepes District)

Soource:
https://pl.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spisz#/media/File:Map_of_Spis_pawned_to_wns.jpg

Pope was not interested in him because of the threat of the king of Neapolitan Władysław, but he was under pressure from some of the cardinals of his obedience, especially from the pressure of the German king Sigismund of Luxembourg. After a personal meeting with him, he

issued a bull, calling a council in the imperial city of Constance on November 1, 1414. The program of the Council embraced three issues: restoring unity in the Church (*causa unionis*), removing errors in faith (*causa fidei*) and internal renewal of the Church through reform (*causa reformationis*). Sigismund tried to attract a large number of participants, who managed to reach an agreement with England and France. John XXIII reluctantly went to Constance, because he was dealing with the recovery of the territories of the Papal States after the death of Władysław Neapolitański. The solemn opening of the Council was made 5 November, with a small number of participants. It grew considerably only at the beginning of the following year and quickly reached unprecedented heights: 29 cardinals, 3 patriarchs, 33 archbishops and over 300 bishops, many abbots and religious superiors, hundreds of representatives of universities and chapters, kings and princes, states and cities. The Council became a kind of international congress,

where the church and political issues were dealt with, discussions were held, sermons were preached, journalists were edited, propaganda was organized. Due to the large number of participants who wanted to allow active participation in the deliberations, and due to the unequal number of bishops from individual countries, the university's principle of division into Italian, English, French and German was accepted, including the Polish delegation to the latter. From 1416 there was also a Spanish nation. In nations, each issue was discussed and voted one by one, and only nations were collected during solemn sessions. The College of Cardinals was given a separate voice as a nation when the new pope was elected.

Restoration of unity

Contrary to the invitation, Grzegorz XII and Benedykt XIII did not come to Constance. Therefore, John XXIII counted on the Council's recognition, for he convened and presided over it in his deliberations. In the Council's journalism, however, there were voices saying that all three popes should give way, and complaints against Pope John XXIII were disseminated and pamphlets distributed. The Pope, uncertain of his situation, secretly escaped from Constance (20/21 III 1415) under the cover of the Austrian archduke, hoping for a solution to the Council. However, he was arrested and placed in prison at the disposal of the Council, whose presidency was taken by Cardinal Piotr d'Ailly, Bishop of Cambrai, supported by the authority of Zygmunt Luxemburg and the University delegation Paris, with its prominent chancellor Jan Gerson in the lead. In the critical situation after the escape of John XXIII, the legal foundations of the Council's operation were sought. The decree of Sacrosancta Synodus was announced at a solemn session (6 April 1415). On the basis of previous conciliar ideas, it was pronounced that the Council, gathered as a representation of the Universal Church, has power directly from Christ and stands higher than the Pope who, together with all the faithful, should take his decisions on matters of faith, unity and reform of the Church. A trial was brought to John XXIII. The accusation included 70 points. Many witnesses were questioned and the judgment of the conciliar court was found guilty of unworthy life, notorious simony, support of schism and numerous evils in the Church. So (29/05/1415) his deposition was proclaimed as the unworthy pope, not declaring that he was an unlawful Pope. For the security of the Church, he was kept under guard of the Rhineland Palatine until 1419 (died 23.12.1419). Gregory XII, then a 90-year-old old man, did not come to Constance, but after the beginning of the trial against Jan XXIII he sent the deputies. They led to the acceptance of the postulate that the Council would henceforth be considered to be legitimately called by the Roman Pontiff. Grzegorz XII's decree, convening the Council, read (4.07.1415) the cardinal of his obedience, Giovanni Dominici, and when it was

received, another papal MP, Carlo Malatesta, published a document on the Pope's resignation from office. Until the end of his life (died in 1417), Gregory XII preserved the dignity of the Cardinal of the Bishop of Porto and the function of legate in Ancona. Benedict XIII defended the confinement of his alleged right to the papal office, for a long time supporting Spain and southern France. The conciliar Council under the leadership of Zygmunt Luxemburg did not succeed in persuading him to resign, but in the agreement of Narbonne (13/12/1415) the accession of the Avignon-obedience to the Council took time, but it took some time before their representatives came to Constance. Benedict has been sued for a trial that includes

90 prosecution points. A lot of time was devoted to gathering evidence of his guilt, numerous witnesses were interrogated and finally his (26.07.1417) deposition was denounced as a heretic and schismatic. It was not important for the Council that Benedict XIII did not recognize the verdict. He, while considering himself only the rightful pope, stayed in the castle of Peniscola near Tortosa in the Pyrenees and appointed cardinals who after his death (23.05.1423) made a choice of two antipopes, Clement VIII and Benedict XIV (until 1430). The deposition of Benedict XIII allowed the Council to elect a new pope. It was postulated to make the first decisions about the reform, to argue about the form of the election, and finally agreed that it would be made by a cardinal conclave with the participation of representatives of the nations, six participants from each. It was determined that for the validity of the election, a qualified majority (2/3) of votes from the cardinal college and each representation of the nation was needed. After the first vote, a breakup was revealed to the supporters of three candidates, among whom was Cardinal Otton Colonna. The second vote (11/11/1417) gave him the majority of votes, to which they added their other voters through the so-called accession. It was therefore possible to state that a choice had been made unanimously. The new Pope received the name of the patron saint of the day, Saint Martin. As Marcin V, he took up the difficult pontificate (1417-1431). He personally presided over the Council, which formally reestablished the unity of the Church and dealt with Husem. However, the lasting effects of schism and Hussitism have continued. The reform of the Church was also waiting to be dealt with. The Polish delegation The accusations, put forward at the Council by the Teutonic Knights against Jagiełło and Poland, paid particular attention to the many-thousandth congress in Konstanz to the Polish delegation, which was numerous and impressive. It was headed by Mikołaj Trąba, Archbishop of Gniezno (1412-1422), an experienced diplomat, because he was previously a sub-chancellor. He could dazzle the participants of the Council with the splendor of his speeches, but by covering the cost of staying in Constance from his own insufficient income, he incurred debts and pledged the archbishop's estate, which later triggered his conflicts with the cathedral chapter in Gniezno. In addition to the archbishop, they were in the delegation: the Poznań-based electric bishop Andrzej Łaskarz from Gosławice, who distinguished with holiness and eloquence, and the Płock bishop Andrzej of Koszkwil Kurdwanowski, an eminent canonist. The Bishop of Włocławek, Jan Kropidło from the Opole Dukes, stayed briefly at the Council, and the bishops of Wrocław, Wacław Legnicki and Lubusz Jan Borschnitz, did not join the Polish delegation, although they belonged to the metropolis of Gniezno. The cathedral chapters and the abbey also had their representatives, among whom the Miroslaw of Pre-Gniezno and the Abbot of Casimir, Jan Stecher, a relative of the Archbishop, stood out. Representatives of the Krakow Academy were headed by its rector, a world-class canonist, Paweł Włodkowic, assisted in acting at the Council by another eminent canonist, Piotr Wolfram of Lwow. From a fairly large

number of knights in the delegation was particularly active Kaliski Castellan Janusz of Tuliszkowa, who after a six-month stay in Constance came to the king with reports and returned to the Council with new instructions and a delegation from Żmudzinów. A flawless knight, Zawisza Czarny, was in the procession of Sigismund of Luxembourg and held a trip to Catalonia, France and England with him on the name-day of the Council. The Polish delegation actively participated in all important conciliatory works. For the removal of the split in the Church, the obedience was supported by Koncylaryzm, a special supporter of Andrzej Łaskarz. He took part in the trial against Pope John XXIII and publicly read a decree on the superiority of the Council over the Pope. Mikołaj Trąba made a trip with the emperor to France in order to get her to cooperate with the Council. He then negotiated with the masters and doctors of the Sorbonne, winning publicity with a loud reception for them. As a delegate of his nation, he participated in the conclave. According to Jan Długosz, who, however, makes such a mention himself, had a chance to become a pope. In the case of Hus, they supported the Council's position, even though the theologian and lawyer, Łukasz z Koźmina, former Rector of the Krakow Academy, were in his defense, and knights Janusz of Tuliszkowa, Zawisza Czarny and Andrzej, Balicki were against his arrest and visited him in prison. Andrzej Łaskarz, a member of the faith committee, took part in the delegation, which persuaded Hus to cancel the mistakes. The Polish-Teutonic dispute will overtake the battle of Grunwald (1410), hampered the expansion of the Teutonic Knights, but it did not destroy their military strength. The peace of Toruń, which was unfavorable for Poland, enabled the Order to pursue the revindication pursuits which caused the new war in 1414, this time without the success of Polish arms. Jagiełło agreed to the mediation of the papal legate. There was a truce and mutual consent for the submission of a dispute to the trial of the Pope or the Roman King or the Council. The opening of the Council of Constance made him become a tribunal arbitration. The Teutonic Knights immediately presented the Council with a memorandum complaining about Poland that it broke the Toruń peace against all human and divine laws. Paweł Włodkowic opposed the charges of the Teutonic Knights in two treatises: On the Order of the Teutonic Knights and the Poles' War against the Brothers mentioned, and on the power of the Pope and the Emperor towards the Gentiles. The author used and extended the previously developed doctrine of Stanisław of Skarbimierz (Skalbmierz), an outstanding canonist and the first rector of the renovated University of Krakow. He showed in it that the conversion of pagans with the sword and the conquest of their country is an unjust war and violation of the natural right to own state existence. The paganism in Żmudź, dedicated to Jagiełło in life in the peace of Toruń, was one of the main assets in the hands of the Teutonic Knights. In order to demonstrate its groundlessness and obtain conciliatory approval for the Polish mission in this country and for the establishment of the Samogitian bishopric depending on the metropolis of Gniezno, not Riga, as the Teutonic Knights wanted, a delegation from Żmudzin came to Constance, and the Poles presented the Żmudzin proposal, showing in this letter their martyrologium under the Teutonic rule and voluntary conversion from the moment Jagiełło and Witold took power. After the solemn reception of the Samogitian delegation in the cathedral and its presentation in the sermon by Andrzej Łaskarz, the Council examined the matter and appointed to the Christianization of Żmudzinów its legates in the Polish hierarchs: the Archbishop of Lwow Jan Rzeszowski and the Vilnius bishop Piotr Jastrzębca. The Council also agreed to a separate Samogitian bishopric in Miedniki, erected by Marcin V (24.10.1417) as dependent directly on the

Holy See, but later incorporated into the metropolis of Gniezno. The Dominican Jan Falkenberg, a German from Western Pomerania, was not the only publicist and spokesman of the Teutonic accusations at the Council, but he became loud due to the lampoon *Satyr na herezję* and other wickedness of Poles and their king Jagiełło. He spent some time in the Dominican monastery in Cracow, he knew the political and ecclesiastical environment of the then capital of Poland, but he did not retreat from brutal and malicious insinuations, calling the Christian world to exterminate the Poles who worshiped Pagan Jagiello. He also called to kill this ruler, the worst of all. When the Polish delegation filed a complaint against Falkenberg with an accusation of heresy, he was imprisoned and the case was examined by the Conciliar Commission. However, they refrained from issuing the ruling, so the Poles categorically demanded it at the last plenary meeting of the Council (22/04/1418), and when they were refused, they announced the priest from the next council. Marcin V saw the recognition of conciliation in this respect, so Paweł Włodkowic was accused of supporting heretical views. In the end, however, the matter of the cardinals commission was entrusted. She considered the *Satyra* to be erroneous and scandalous, ordered her to destroy her, and keep her author in prison until she removed her mistakes. Falkenberg did it only in 1424 at the public consistory and then he was released from prison. The conflict between Poland and the Pope with the appeal to the next Council in this matter also ceased. The Teutonic-Polish dispute was not solved at the Council. In the country, this was a complaint to the Council delegation, especially to Mikołaj Trąba, who had to take the oath in the Jędrina congress (1419). The trumpet of Mikołaj Trąba The Polish monarchy of the second Latin metropolis, strengthened by the removal of Hungary's political claims to Russia and the transfer of the archiepiscopal capital from Halicz to Lwów in 1412, it was the direct reason for the acceptance of the title of the Primate by the Gniezno archbishops. This title gave them in the ecclesiastical field the priority of precedence before the metropolitans of Lwow and the right to preside over the joint synods of bishops from both metropolises. Although Mikołaj Trąba did not use this title yet, in 1414 he held such a common synod in Uniejów and served as chairman. As a primate, he also appeared at the Council of Constance, according to three facts: appointing him a Primate's place after the cardinals and patriarchs and before the metropolitans, even earlier nominated but not primate; information of the chronicler Ulrych of Richental about Mikołaj Trąbie, who is subject to 11 bishops, and so many were counted by both metropolises in the Polish monarchy; letter from the Cistercian general (25/06/1417), in which he lists Gniezno as the primary capital. The acceptance of the Primate's title required the approval of the Holy See. It is necessary to accept, although the evidence is missing, that Mikołaj Trąba obtained such approval in Konstanta already from John XXIII, and later also from Marcin V, because otherwise - due to strict adherence to the principles of precedence during the Councils - he would not be granted a place among the Primate. the less he would be allowed to take them arbitrarily. Jan XXIII's deposition challenged us his legal acts made in the initial period of the Conciliar Council. The archbishop made sure that his primate's title would be recognized by Pope Marcin V, newly elected in November 1417. This can be explained by the fact that the Polish royal chancellery only in the document of March 18, 1418 was used for the first time by Mikołaj Trąba as a primate . On the other hand, there are unknown reasons why he himself named his Primate's title not earlier than on the document from May 20, 1420. Perhaps the influence of the opposition, which had been repelled only at the congress in Jedlna, had an impact on it, that he cared more for the good of the Council than for the

good of Poland. The Royal chancery earlier than himself used the Primate's title, probably due to the desire to give him satisfaction for the fact that in 1417 the second arch of the wife of Jagiełło, Elżbieta Granowska-Pilecka, was made by the Archbishop of Lwow, Jan Rzeszowski. The primacy of the Gniezno archbishops, expressed in the title Primate of the Polish Kingdom, strengthened their former right to coronation of kings and queens and the right to occupy first place in the royal council (senate). Union mission of Grzegorz Camblak. At the end of the council, a delegation of the Orthodox Church in Poland appeared in Constance the leadership of the metropolitan of Kijów, Grzegorz Camblak, and made efforts for the union. The immediate cause was the split in the Russian Orthodox metropolis, whose capital was Kijów. After the death of Metropolitan Cyprian (died in 1406), he was succeeded by a Greek by origin, Phociusz (1408-1431), residing in Moscow. He discredited Prince Vytautas and bishops in Lithuanian Rus, who made efforts at the patriarch in Constantinople for a new metropolitan, and when they met with refusal, they elected their own metropolitan, Grzegorz Camblak, a relative of Cyprian at the synod in Novgorod (1415). Camblak, excommunicated by the Byzantine Patriarch and Photius, wanted to strengthen his position with the union with the Catholic Church, which was supported by Władysław Jagiełło. At the Council he appeared with the representatives of his clergy and was solemnly received (25/02/14) by Pope Marcin V. Because of the ending of the General Assembly, the metropolitan proposed to conclude a union at a specially convened council. Constantinople wanted to do it, threatened by the Turks. So the matter of the union was postponed to the Council, which was planned for five years at the latest. Metropolitan Grzegorz returned to Poland but did not develop any major EU activities. After 1420, there was no news about him, he probably died at that time. Unia was concluded only in 1439. Martin V and concordats Sobór in Konstanz did not have much time to debate about the reform of the Church. In October 1417, several decrees were issued to avoid schism in the future and to regulate the cast of beneficiaries and to limit the excessive centralization of the papal curia. After the election of Marcin V, further decrees on casting church posts were published. Most important, however, was the Decree of Frequens (9.10.1417), which ordered the next Council to be held in five years, the next in seven years, and then systematically every ten years. The Pope wanted to make amends to this decision, though he did not believe in

the need for a new council. He preferred church matters to the power of his papal authority. He also sought to strengthen her after the weakening she suffered through conciliarism. He consolidated his papal authority by concluding concordats with individual nations for five years, that is, until the next council. The first of them, a concordat with France (15/04/1418), was later rebuilt and supplemented by the deal with Genezzano (1426). In the concordats, Marcin V resigned, according to the reforming conciliar clauses, from certain papal rights regarding the appointment of ecclesiastical positions, but he returned to them after the expiration of the validity of the contracts. He considered the Papal State to be the most important basis for strong papal authority. He devoted most of his strength to his recovery and reorganization. Although Rome was occupied by Neapolitan troops, he did not take advantage of the proposal to stay in Constance, or to take a residence in Avignon or one of the imperial cities. He left Konstancja on May 16, 1418, and traveled to Rome via Geneva. The arrangement with Joanna IŁ, which he recognized as the Queen of Naples, made it easier for him to enter the capital in 1420. The destroyed Rome was rebuilt, strengthened by defensive walls and embellished with new buildings. Through his political activities and military expeditions against rebellious cities, he perpetuated the borders of the Papal States and reorganized its structure, for which he became the Third Creativity of the Papal States (after Pope Stephen III and Cardinal Albernoz). In Naples, being the fief of the Holy See, Ludwik III of the Anjou was taken over by the throne, although Joanna II appointed the successor of the Aragonese king, Alfonso V. Marcin V, however, obtained the disapproval of Benedict XIII from Alphonsus V.

It did not matter to the Universal Church that a handful of schism supporters in Perpignan chose further antipopes. The next council called Marcin V to Pavia. Begun after the order of Constance after five years (23/04/14), he gathered only a few bishops, so he was transferred to Siena after two months. The small number of participants there and the uncertain political situation in Italy prompted Marcin V to close the session (March 7, 1404) and announce the new Council after seven years. The Pope, under the pressure of some cardinals and monarchs, convened another council to Basel in 1431. Before it opened, he died on February 20. The fate of the Basel Council depended on the next Pope, Eugene IV. Author: Fr. prof. dr hab. Marian Banaszak-History of the Catholic Church - volume 2



Herbs of the Opole and Racibórz princes in the Chronicle of the Council, manuscript from around 1470, Badische Landesbibliothek Karlsruhe, Cod.



St. Georgen 63 and the corresponding pages in the incunabulum from 1483, a copy from Universitätsbibliothek Heidelberg for <http://digi.ub.uni->

heidelberg.de/diglit/ir00196000/0348; <http://digi.ub.uni-heidelberg.de/diglit/ir00196000/0349> Author: mgr Adam Żurek-Polish Herby in the "Chronicle of the Council of Constance" by Ulrich von

10 XI 1444 Władysław III, the king of Poland and Hungary, killed in the battle with the Turkish army near Varna; at the time of the monarch's death he was 20 years old.

Richental Source: <https://www.ncn.gov.pl/finansowanie-nauki/przyklady-projektow/zurek>

11 XI 1454 Privilege in Nieszawa

Kazimierz IV Jagiellończyk, king of Poland granted privileges to the nobility, constituting, among other things, that the king, without the

consent of the regional assemblies, would not be able to establish new laws, convoke common uprising and impose extraordinary taxes.

22 XI 1497 Portuguese ships under the command of Vasco da Gama reached the Cape of Good Hope.

8 XI 1519 The Spanish commander Hernan Cortes entered Tenochtitlan - the capital of the Aztecs.

17 XI 1539 Precursor to Coronado expedition is sent toward Cibola under Melchior Diaz, searching for the Lost Cities of New Mexico and Arizona.

19 XI 1557 Bona Sforza, queen of Poland, wife of Zygmunt I the Old died in Bari.

28 XI 1561 Secularization of the Order of the Knightly Cavalry, the incorporation of Livonia to Poland

Tribute to the Livonian order before Zygmunt August in 1557, according to M. Gottlieb

Order of sword bachelors, Latin. Fratres militiae Christi de Livonia, German Brüder der Ritterschaft Christi (other names: Livonian Order, knights Christ) - German knights order in Livonia (Latvia and Estonia), founded on the rule of the Templars in Riga by bishop Albert von Buxhöden in 1202 for defending and expanding the diocese. From the very beginning the knights tried to free themselves from episcopal dependence. In 1218 the dispute took on such dimensions that Bishop Albert decided to call for help from the Danes, King Waldemar II, however, stood on the side of the order, taking the opportunity to occupy northern Estonia.



The sword-bearers were known for their numerous offenses. Volquin became the grand master of the order after his predecessor, Winne von Rohrbach, was murdered by one of the brothers. The oppression of the population of Livonia resulted, among others, the uprising in 1222 (which was condemned by Pope Honorius III), after which, as a compensation, they occupied the land of the Danish king in Estonia. It was only the intervention of the papal legate of Wilhelm of Modena that brought them

to order. Another legate, Baldwin from Alna, trying to take away the Danish fortress Rewel, got prisoner. After he left, he brought the trial to court. In an atmosphere of scandal, seeking help, Master Volquin turned to the Teutonic Order asking for the absorption of his Order.

After a heavy defeat suffered with the Bałtami at the Battle of Shavels in 1236, in which he fell, among others Volquin, the cavalry of the sword joined in 1237 with the Teutonic Order, taking over its rule. They survived the Szawel's swordsmen's pogrom, fed by a contingent of Teutonic knights under the command of Herman von Balk, became knights of the Teutonic Order. In fact, there was the incorporation of the Order of Swordsmen into the Teutonic Order, resulting in the emergence of the Livonian branch of the Teutonic Order, which retained some administrative autonomy in Livonia in relation to the Prussian and German branches of the Order. It is a mistake to identify the Livonian branch of the Teutonic Order with the Order of the Knightly Cavalry, which ceased to exist in 1237.

At the peak of its development, the Order counted up to 180 knights brothers. On April 5, 1242, the Novgorod prince Alexander Nevsky dealt a heavy defeat to them in the battle of the frozen lake of Pejpus. The defeat has squandered the attempt to direct the expansion of the order to the Ruthenian lands.

In the years 1288-1290 they managed to conquer the northern Bałtów: Kurów, Zemgalów, Latgałów and Finnish Liwów. In 1346, the Order bought Estonia from the Danish king Waldemar IV Atterdag.

The pursuit of unified orders to permanently connect their lands by conquering Samogitia led to further wars with Lithuania and, consequently, to the Polish-Lithuanian alliance and the placement of the



Jellonians on the Polish throne. In view of the weakening of the Teutonic Knights after the defeats in the wars with Poland and Lithuania, two hundred years after reunification, the two orders were split. On September 1, 1435, Polish-Lithuanian troops under the command of Jakub from Kobylan carried out a pogrom of branches of the Livonian branch of the Teutonic Order in the Battle of Wilkomierz, in which the great master Franke von Kerskorff and elite of the Order were killed.

In 1554, the Livonian branch of the Teutonic Order signed a humiliating peace with the Grand Duchy of Moscow, under which it renounced its ties with Poland and Lithuania, committing itself to pay the Moscow State tribute from the city of Dorpat. Fearing the intervention of Moscow, the bachelors of the sword imprisoned the Archbishop of Riga, William, who advocated the secularization of Livonia and attached them to Prussia as a Polish-Lithuanian state.

The King of Poland, Sigismund II Augustus, acted as a protector of the Archbishopric of Riga and threatened the armed forces with sword-based cavalry. In the camp at Poswol, in September 1557, he gathered 26

thousand soldiers and 56 cannons of the Lithuanian army under the command of Grand Lithuanian Grand Hetman Mikołaj Radziwiłł Ruda and 20,000 Polish troops commanded by Jan Mielecki. The armed demonstration provoked the expected impression of the infinite knights, so that on September 14 the Grand Master Johann Wilhelm von Fürstenberg lodged a homage to Zygmunt August and signed an alliance against Moscow. Tsar Ivan IV the Terrible treated this as *casus belli* and began mobilizing his army.

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

22 XI 1595 Sir Francis Drake, an English privateer, lands in San Juan Bay, Puerto Rico, is loot the city with twenty-seven ships and two thousand and five hundred soldiers. Spanish forts defeat the raid.

7 XI 1602 Bull of Pope Clement VIII approving the canonization of prince Kazimierz Jagiellończyk (1458-1484).

16 XI 1611 In Warsaw in front of the church of St. Anne Margrave of Brandenburg, elector Jan Zygmunt Hohenzollern paid tribute to Zygmunt III Waza; it was one of many Prussian homage to the kings of Poland as Prussian Sovereigns.

7 XI 1612 Capitulation of the Polish crew in the Kremlin.

8 XI 1620 Under the White Mountains, the imperial-Bavarian troops commanded by Marshal Johann von Tilly made an army of Czech Protestants and occupied Praga.

11 XI 1620 The Puritan expedition which left England, the Cape Town, Provincetown, not the original destination of Virginia. They explore the coastline for an appropriate settlement.

15 XI 1620 Michał Piekarski attacked King Sigismund III Vasa



Piekarski on torment. We sometimes say that somebody loves [pies] like Piekarski on torment, without thinking about where the saying came from and from Piekarski himself. And it is worth knowing, because this unfortunate reminds not only of a dramatic episode from the times of the First Polish Republic, but also opens the field for reflection on various issues important to you.

It happened on Sunday, the Lord's year 1620, in the royal city of Warsaw, in front of the collegiate church of St. John. Young nobleman Michał Piekarski of the Topór coat of arms - born in Gdańsk, the owner of Binkowice in Sandomierz (today, the administrative district of Opatów) - he appeared in Warsaw, in front of the collegiate church of St. Jana (today Świętojańska Street, in the Old Town), with bad intentions. He decided to kill the king. When Zygmunt III Waza, surrounded by the nearest entourage, entered the church, Piekarski asked him two blows with an ax, wounding the king in the back and face. The marshal of the Crown Court, Łukasz Opaliński, shielded the king with his own body before the next blow, which could have been fatal. The young prince Władysław, the later

king, Władysław IV Waza, cut Piekarski with his sword at the head, thus ending his assassination.

The case was of state importance, so a short, but very intense investigation was started to detect the accomplices or clients of Piekarski. They did not hesitate to use torture. In the end, it turned out that Piekarski did not have partners, he had problems with sanity. Some time ago, he was deprived of his property management rights and court guardianship was established. It is not known whether it is fair to the end. The unfortunate decided to take revenge on the king. Perhaps also because the king was a zealous Catholic, and Piekarski was Calvinist (heretic - as it was said then).

Michał Piekarski was sentenced to death by a Sejm court, public execution on the Old Town Market Square took place 12 days after the coup. He cut off his first hand, which rose to the king, then torn the body to pieces with the help of horses. The remains were burnt and the dust of them, in a cannon loaded, scattered in the air ... However cruel it would not look, the then state defended its ruler and the Majesty of the Republic in a nutshell against warriors and criminals.

It should be added that although Piekarski was a nobleman, the verdict and execution had full support from the outraged nobility, in whom Zygmunt III Waza had a great mir, and Prince Władysław was at that time the most popular and most beloved public figure by the gentry.

Piekarski's attack caused the introduction of security measures protecting the ruler. A porch connecting the Royal Castle with the presbytery of the church of St. John, where the king participated in the Holy Mass.

For a number of years, Piekarski's case became a pretext for discussion on the subject of regicide. Poles despised royal killers and prided themselves on the fact that in Poland there are disputes on the parliamentary and judicial path, and the ruler is protected because he represents the Majesty of the Republic. The murder carried out by the French revolutionaries as king of Louis XVI in 1793 caused great indignation in Poland. The problem of regicide also appears in Juliusz Słowacki's *Kordian*, despite the fact that there is talk of assassination on the hated Russian czar, who is the king of Poles. In 1918, when the Bolsheviks murdered Tsar Nicholas II and his family, he condemned this entire civilized world. Also in Poland,

despite the unambiguous historical connotations in relation to the tsar and tsar, the Bolshevik murder was not supported. After the successful assassination of Eligiusz Niewiadomski, President Gabriela Narutowicz wrote about the dishonesty of the Polish nation by a crime committed on the head of the country, unprecedented in Polish history.

In this respect, the helm of the state nave reflects the desire for a sense of security and respect for one's own country. That is why the choices of the head of state are so important in our time and the embarrassment of the nation consists not only in the lack of respect for the chosen one, but in the lack of willingness to participate in his election or in the choice of the unworthy supreme office in the state.

18 XI 1621 Pope Gregory XV established the Piarist Order, which made a significant contribution to the development of education in the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth.

12 XI 1623 In Vitebsk, he was murdered by opponents of the Orthodox Church union with the Catholic Church Jan Kuncewicz; the Uniate Archbishop of Polotsk, a Basilian (religious name Jehoshaphat); canonized in 1867

28 XI 1627, at the Oliwa Polish fleet, commanded by Admiral Arendt Dickmann, it won the victory over Swedish ships.

8 XI 1632 Władysław IV Waza was elected king of Poland.

"From the grace of God, the King of Poland, the Grand Duke of Lithuania, Russian, Prussian, Mazovia, Samogitian, Livonian, Smolensk, Siewierz and Cherhoshiv ... Hereditary King of Swedes, Goths and Vandals ... and Russia's ... The last of the powerful rulers of the powerful Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. We do not remember today completely about King Władysław IV - not only victorious, but also loved by the nation, he became the king as the result of the shortest free election in our history - November 8th of the Lord's year 1632.

Son of Zygmunt III Waza, he was born in Krakow from the mother of Anna Habsburżanki. As a sixteen-year-old, he sat at the Sejm meetings so that he could prepare for his life mission. No one doubted that Zygmunt III's eldest son would be elected in the free election of the king - the more that he was not only savvy and educated, but also enjoyed real love among the nobility. The people also loved him. On the streets of Warsaw, he was always greeted with great enthusiasm. Poems were written about him. For the national preacher, Father Piotr Skarga, he was the embodiment of the virtues of a good ruler. The love of King Władysław was then bonded to the Commonwealth.



Before he became king, he became a legend and hope in the country. Hope did not disappoint. He was one of the greatest Polish rulers in the entire history of the Kingdom of Poland and the Commonwealth.

Henryk Sienkiewicz began his Trilogy with the following words, on the first page with Fire and Sword: The year 1647 was a strange year in which various signs in heaven and on earth announced some defeats and extraordinary events ... These defeats are the upcoming death of King Władysław, flood and fire on the boundaries of the Commonwealth. This is a harbinger of the slow decline of a powerful state in the heart of Europe. However, before this happened, we had good governance of Władysław IV.

He was thoroughly educated, he knew fluent Latin, Italian and German. The representative of the king of Spain wrote about Władysława: Equipped with all the gifts of nature, good-looking, with a high forehead,

Persistent and persistent admonition of Poles for commemorate and for explaining all the circumstances of the death of President Lech Kaczyński, even if they do not like "our Russian partners", is an expression of the same Polish tradition of respecting the head of state and state in general. In the illustration: Michał Piekarski's attempt on Zygmunt III Waza in Warsaw, in front of the collegiate church of St. Jana - November 15, 1620 The work of an unknown author, Wikipedia source.

Autor: Piotr Szubarczyk

Źródło : <http://wolnapolska.pl/index.php/frontpage/kalendarz-polski-codzienny.html>

a bright sex, a great, gracious and accessible spirit. He speaks 4 languages perfectly, made significant progress in the humanities, and he assumes the right. A great rider, an avid soldier. He enjoys the love of Poles. He is distinguished by unusual prudence in these years ... [i.e. in this age].

The Russian boyars chose him for the tsar of Russia! If it were not for certain conditions, which Zygmunt III could not meet (the descendants of Prince Władysław as the Tsar of Russia were to convert to Orthodoxy), perhaps Polish-Russian history would have been completely different.

In spite of the defeat at Cecora, he led to a favorable ending of the conflict with Turkey for the Republic of Poland, through a personal participation in the expedition of 1621 near Chocim.

He was a deeply religious, a Catholic man. Pilgrimage to Loreto, thanking Our Lady for healing and victory at Chocim. Pope Urban VIII gave the king a sword in the basilica of Saint. Peter - for the merits of defending the Catholic Saint's faith.

After the death of his father, Zygmunt III Waza, on November 8, 1632, he was elected ruler of the Commonwealth by the free election. Apparently the election lasted only 2 hours ...

The king swore Henryk's articles and pacta conventa. He promised to set up a Polish fleet, castles and fortifications, and modernize and strengthen the armed forces of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. He kept his promises, especially when it comes to the fleet. He is considered to be the father of the Polish Navy and the Polish fleet in general. In his honor, the port on the Hel Peninsula was in 1936 named Władysławowo (later the whole town).

In 1634, King Władysław won the war with Russia and won the land of Smolensk, Siewierz and the Black Sea for the Commonwealth. He provided peace in the east for many years. He also stopped the Turks, forcing them to a favorable truce for Poland. He also appeased the conflict with Sweden with a truce in 1635. He avoided conflict with the European powers, skilfully maneuvered between France and the Habsburgs. The first wife of Władysław was the Archduchess Cecylia Renata, after her death the Frenchwoman - Ludwik Maria Gonzaga.

The king had far-reaching plans that would heal the Commonwealth and protect against the misfortunes of the Chmielnicki uprising and the Swedish Deluge. He planned an expedition against Turkey, occupying Crimea, Moldavia and Wallachia. The resistance of the Sejm to these plans led to Chmielnicki's unhappy uprising and the Swedish invasion.

Władysław IV aroused respect for his and strangers. He enjoyed authority throughout the contemporary world. His only weakness was excessive efforts for the Swedish crown, which was not in the interest of the Republic of Poland at the time. His great plans to elevate Poland to the position of Europe's greatest power - to which Rzeczpospolita had all its strengths - thwarted the premature death of the king and the unhappiness that fell with her on the country.

King Władysław deserves more memory and gratitude for Poles. It can also be a model for Polish youth - as an educated person, freely moving around Europe then, a friend of artists and people of science.

18 XI 1632 The Gdańsk Bible was published, **the Calvinist translation of the Bible into Polish.**

1 XI 1496 Filip Kallimach (actually Filippo Buonaccorsi), Italian humanist, poet and political writer died in Krakow.

29 XI 1643 Claudio Monteverdi, a composer, died in Venice.

24 XI 1644 The column of King Sigismund III Vasa in Warsaw

King Zygmunt guards Warsaw

The Warsaw Column, or the monument of King Zygmunt III Waza, is one of the symbols of not only Warsaw, but also Poland. Set in the heart of the capital, at Castle Square, it was erected in the years 1643-44 by order of Władysław IV Waza, the son of King Zygmunt. The works were completed exactly on November 24, 1644. On that day, a king's figure was placed on the column.

The authors of the project were Augustyn Locci (Italian architect, engineer, specialist in "machines" and large constructions) and Constantino Tencalli (Italian architect).



In 1944, during the Warsaw Uprising, Hitler's cousins embarked on a memorable work commissioned to them by the devilish führer-madman: the destruction of Warsaw! The victim of this

devil's "mission" was also Zygmunt's Column, which stood here calmly for almost exactly 300 years (without 85 days ...) and did not blame anyone! The Germans smashed it from the cannon on the night of September 1, 1944. It obscured their view ... The destruction was continued after the fall of the Uprising.

In Soviet times, in 1948-49, the column was reconstructed. Of course, for purely propaganda reasons, as part of the program love for the Soviets who "liberated" us from the Germans. Regardless of the propaganda, the Poles were happy, however, that King Zygmunt returned to the capital. It was not until 1965 that the renovated column was entered into the register of monuments! Contemporary "guards of Polish cultural achievements" are more zealous in this respect. Recently, the Stalin Palace in Warsaw has been entered into the register of monuments! If stupidity had wings, the "palace" would rise up and fall on their heads!

Unfortunately, stupidity has no wings, so for the next generations, Poles will admire the Stalinist, gigantic architectural nightmare, a symbol of Poland's enslavement of the Soviet Union after 1944. Recently, the "palace of culture" is backlit with a pinkish-red color, which makes it a gigantic brothel ... he knows, maybe he could gain world-wide publicity in

Władysław IV in Merecz - in May 1648, during a trip from Vilnius to Warsaw. Buried in the Wawel Cathedral. His heart rested in the Vilnius cathedral. The electoral parliament chose his half-brother, Jan II Kazimierz, a good but unlucky ruler in the coming unhappy times in Poland.

In the picture: Władysław IV, still a prince (1624), in the image of the great painter Peter Paul Rubens. "

Autor: Piotr Szubarczyk

Źródło: <http://wolnapolska.pl/index.php/frontpage/kalendarz-polski-codzienny.html>

this role? It could also be the seat of the Palikot party and the European club of German anti-fascists ...

The Sigismund III Column is the oldest monument in Warsaw, standing in the present place for almost 200 years (from 1818), with a post-war break. The statue of a bronze king, originally gilded, is the work of an artist from Bologna, Clemente Molli, bronze cast made by the royal bellwether Daniel Tym.

The column was renewed many times, in 1854 Henryk Marconi designed her bizarre surroundings: a cast-iron balustrade and four tritium-spouting water, cast from zinc.

During a thorough renovation in 1885-87, the core of the column was replaced with granite. The column from the axis of Krakowskie Przedmieście to the west was also moved.

In free Poland (1929-31), the former appearance of the column was restored to the surroundings, removing the pool, the tritons and the balustrade. In this way, the main accent was changed: from the architectural curiosity, the Column of Sigismund III was once again a monument from the past of Poland.

During the construction of the W-Z route, the column was moved 6 m to the north-east and slightly turned. The new shaft was made of Strzegom granite. The ceremonial "unveiling" took place on July 22, 1949 - on the feast of Soviet Poland, established by Stalin.

On the plinth Column of Zygmunt III there are 4 bronze plates, decisive for the fact that it is a monument to the history of Poland, not an "architectural object".

Latin inscription, from the south, means:

Honor and attachment dedicated to this column to Sigismund III Władysław IV of the family, love, talents Syn; from election, order, luck, Successor; from weddings, heart and deed, grateful; To the father of the fatherland, to the best-deserved parent, in the Lord's year 1643, he commanded, to whom, the fame, the posterity, the gratitude, the eternity of the monuments, is elevated or owed.

The inscription from the west means:

Zygmunt III, by virtue of the free election of the King of Poland, in the love of peace and in fame, the first among kings, in war and victories, who did not yield to anyone, took captives of Muscovites, captured the capital and lands, the army defeated, he regained Smolensk, broke the power of Turkey under Khocim, ruled for forty-four years, in the rank of the forty-fourth king, he glorified in everything and took it all.

The array from the west is original, not played.

The inscription from the north:

Zygmunt's fame does not grow thanks to a column or boulders: he himself was a mountain: he does not take shine from gold or power from bronze: his splendor was brighter than gold and stronger than bronze.

The plinth is crowned with four bronze eagles.

The entire Sigismund III Column has a height of 22 m. The figure of the king (in armor, with a saber, with a cross in his hand and a crown) is 2.75 m, which can not be seen from below, from where it seems smaller ...

20 XI 1648 Jan II Kazimierz Waza was elected king of Poland.

20 XI 1651 Nicholas Potocki, the great Grand Hetman, died.

21 XI 1652 Jan Brożek, a mathematician, astronomer, physician, professor and Rector of the Krakow Academy, died in Bronowice.

18 XI 1655 Swedish Deluge: Beginning of the siege of the Pauline monastery in Jasna Góra.

6 XI 1657 In Bydgoszcz, an agreement was concluded on the perpetual covenant between the Brandenburg electrician Frederic Wilhelm and Poland; at the same time, the treaty concluded on September 19, 1657 in Welawa, which abolished the fiefdom dependence of Prussia from Poland, was confirmed.

4 XI 1660 In Cudnow, Ukraine, the crown army of the reigners Stanisław Rewery Potocki and Jerzy Sebastian Lubomirski forced the Moscovian army to surrender.

15 XI 1670 Jan Amos Komensky, Czech teacher, philologist, thinker, clergyman of the Czech brothers died in Amsterdam; because of religious persecution in the Czech Republic from 1627 on emigration; for many years he came to Leszno, teaching in junior high school.

6 XI 1672 Klaipėda (Memel) was beheaded by Christian Ludwig von Kalkstein, a Prussian nobleman, colonel of the Polish royal army, one of the leaders of the anti-electoral opposition in Prince Prussia and advocate of rapprochement with the Polish Lithuanian Commonwealth.

23 XI 1672 Near Szczepieszyn, troops faithful to Hetman Jan Sobieski formed a confederation against the followers of King Michał Korybut Wiśniowiecki, who was part of the Gołab Confederation.

10 XI 1673 King Michael Korybut Wiśniowiecki, ruling from 1669, died in Lwow.

11 XI 1673 Under Khotyn, Polish troops under the command of Grand Crown Hetman Jan Sobieski defeated the Turkish army of Husena Pasha.

28 XI 1680 Giovanni Lorenzo Bernini, sculptor, painter and architect died in Rome; one of the greatest creators of the Baroque.

1 XI 1700 Charles II Habsburg, king of Spain ruling from 1665, died in Madrid.

18 XI 1700 In Olkieniki, the militia of the Lithuanian nobility, commanded by Michał Wiśniowiecki, defeated the Sapieha's army, putting an end to the self-ruling rule of this family in Lithuania.

30 XI 1700 Near Narwa, the Swedish army commanded by King Charles XII defeated four times more numerous Moscovian troops.

15 XI 1702 Leopoldine Academy, the first university in Wrocław and Silesia started its activity.

1 XI 1705 King August II established The White Eagle Medal



The Order of the White Eagle is the oldest and the highest distinction of the Republic of Poland. It did not always reach people who truly deserved the Motherland and the Nation - as the inscription on the obverse of the Star of the Order reads. There was a time when it was taken over by enemies and pilloled. Certain broadcasts from recent years have also raised

doubts. It is bestowed on the most outstanding Poles and the highest representatives of foreign countries for civil and military services for the benefit of the Republic of Poland, both during peace and during the war. Its importance is already emphasized by the fact that it does not have any classes. It is simply the highest award granted on behalf of the Republic. The restoration of the rank of the White Eagle is a restoration of the dignity of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth.

The order is worn on a blue ribbon, slung over the left shoulder to the right side. The Star of the Order, its most important attribute, has its heart. The Order was established on November 1, 1705 by King August II. In those days, he was mainly targeted at the representatives of the great princely families. They received him, among others Karol Stanisław

In the photo: Zygmunt's Original Column on an old post-Warsaw postcard from the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries, Wikipedia source.

Author: Piotr Szubarczyk

Source: <http://wolnapolska.pl/index.php/frontpage/kalendarz-polski-codzienny.html>

Radziwiłł, Hieronim Lubomirski or Michał Kazimierz Ogiński, but also bishop the poet, mentor of the nation in the times of the coming fall - Ignacy Krasicki, called prince of poets.

The first commemoration of the order took place in the time of August III, due to the gray eminence of the court, influential minister Heinrich Brühl, who frowned with the order.

For Stanisław August Poniatowski, the Order's owner gradually became Catherine II, which resulted in the order falling into the unworthy hands of the Russian enemies of the Republic. Renewed in the Napoleonic era, as the highest decoration of the Duchy of Warsaw, he again became the highest decoration of Poles for a short time. After the November Uprising, abolished by the tsar, who established the imperial Order of the White Eagle, awarded among others gravediggers of our national uprisings. It was broadcast by the tsars until the Bolshevik revolution.

The order in the revived Polish Republic became truly Polish. The Sejm of the Republic of Poland by the Act of February 4, 1921 (date not accidental - the 175th birth anniversary of Tadeusz Kościuszko) established him as the highest state decoration. At that time, the slogan 'Za ojczyznę i Naród' was included in Gwiazda. He was taken care of by his rank, until the outbreak of the war he was given only to 24 Polish citizens, including

General Józef Haller, Colonel Józef Beck, Wincent Witos. Also to foreigners favoring the Republic, among the highest ranking (monarchs, presidents, prime ministers, ministers).

After the war, the communists took over Polish decorations and gave them to those who were unworthy. They left the Order of the White Eagle in peace, they invented their Soviet order of the "builders" of the Polish "folk" in exchange. The Order of the White Eagle was granted by the Polish authorities in exile. He received it, among others gen. Michał Tokarzewski - Karaszewicz, the proper creator of the first structures of the Polish Underground State.

In our time, the Order was restituted by the Act of October 16, 1992 on Orders and Medals. Just like before the war, the date was not accidental (the 14th anniversary of the election of Karol Wojtyła to the capital of St. Peter), the first Polish bachelor of the Order became John Paul II.

The Order is now given by the President of the Republic of Poland, who also receives it under the authority of the office. The Chapter is guarded by the Chapter. Its members are appointed by the president for five years from among those who were previously honored. The chapter is the Grand Master of the Order and five of its members. The President is the Grand Master and presides over the Chapter, which elects the Chancellor of the Order and the Secretary of the Chapter. The current Chapter is Bronisław Komorowski, Wiesław Chrzanowski, Bogusław Nizieński, Andrzej Gwiazda and Jan Olszewski.

From the post-1990 broadcasts, the most doubts were those of President Kwasniewski. The Knight of the Order was then a former member of the Central Committee of PZPR, after the war one of the gravediggers of the PPS, later a "sports activist".

The Poles were regrettably relieved of the loss of their membership in the Chapter by Tadeusz Mazowiecki and Bronisław Geremek - due to a deliberate failure to submit a lustration declaration on time, and the resignation of the editor Władysław Bartoszewski. The current composition of the Chapter is due to President Lech Kaczyński. From the broadcasts after 1990, deserved figures in the long-standing struggle for independent existence of Poland: Gen. Władysław Anders (1995), Gen. Tadeusz Bór-Komorowski (1995), Colonel Łukasz Ciepliński (2007), General Emil Fieldorf "Nil" (2006), Andrzej Gwiazda (2006), Zbigniew Herbert (2007), Deputy Prime Minister Jan Stanisław Jankowski (1995), Stefan Korbonski (1995), General Stanisław Maczek (1994), Bishop Kazimierz Majdański (2006), Colonel Franciszek Niepokólczycki (2008)), gen. Leopold Okulicki (1995), Jan Olszewski (2009), rtm. Witold Pilecki (2006), bl. Fr.. Jerzy Popiełuszko (2009 gen. Stefan Rowecki "Grot" (1995), Stefan Starzyński (2010), Bishop Ignacy Tokarczuk (2006), Anna Walentynowicz (2006), Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński (1994).

Obverse of the Star of the Order of the White Eagle, carried on the heart. The star is eight-armed. On it is set in a golden, Maltese cross enamelled in red, with a white enamel rim and golden rays between the arms. On the arms of the cross, the slogan established in 1921: For the Homeland and the Nation. On the central disk, enameled in white, there is a monogram of the Republic of Poland - the Republic of Poland, surrounded by a green enamel wreath.

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26 XI 1715 Confederation was formed in Tarnogród against King August II the Strong and his terror ruling.

19 XI 1716 The first theater in the colonies to open for business in Williamsburg, Virginia, when contract is signed to build theater.

22 XI 1718 The English pirate Blackbeard is killed off the coast of Ocracoke Island in North Carolina by the crew of Lieutenant Robert Maynard of HMS.

30 XI 1718 During the siege of Fredrikshald in Norway, the king of Sweden, Karl XII, died.

5 XI 1734 In Dzików near Tarnobrzeg, supporters of King Stanisław Leszczyński formed a general confederation; its goal was to fight with the supporters of Augustus Wettin, the Moscovian and Saxon intervention forces.

12 XI 1738 The Archbishop of Gniezno and the Primate Teodor Andrzej Potocki died in Warsaw.

1 XI 1755 As a result of the earthquake, Lisbon was almost completely destroyed; tens of thousands of people were killed; according to historians, 85 percent have been destroyed. buildings; the strength of shocks is estimated today at 8.7-9 on the Richter scale.

13 XI 1762 France cedes Louisiana to Spain. This started a contentious period of thirty-eight years of Spanish rule before Spain returned Louisiana back to France.

25 XI 1764 In the collegiate church of St. John in Warsaw Stanisław Poniatowski was crowned King of Poland and Grand Duke of Lithuania Stanisław II August.

19 XI 1765 The National Theater began in Warsaw; On that day in the Opera House, the royal actors staged the premiere of Józef Bielawski's "Intruders".

29 XI 1766 In Warsaw, the session of the Sejm was over, during which the request for dissidents demanding full religious tolerance and equality was rejected. The application of Stanisław August regarding the restriction of the liberum veto was also not accepted.

20 XI 1767 Additional levies are put on goods in American colonies by the British Government when the Townshend Acts are enacted, including levies on glass, painter's lead, paper, and tea. All would be repealed in three years, except for the tax on tea.

3 XI 1771 Abduction of King Stanisław August by the Bar Confederates.

It is worth noting here that according to the cause of the Commonwealth, the General States dethroned King Stanisław Poniatowski, who did not comply with the law and did not yield to the throne voluntarily.

On February 24, 1768, the Republic of Poland, ruled by Stanisław August Poniatowski, signed with Russia the Treaty of perpetual friendship, by which she became a Russian protectorate. Which led, in consequence, to the partitions of Poland. (...)

On February 29, 1768, five days after the signing of this treaty, the Polish Armed Confederation was formed within the walls of the monastery of Carmelites in Bar in Ukraine to defend Independence.

Generalitarianism - the chief organ of the authorities of the Bar Confederation in 1769-1772. Established with the help of the diplomacy of the King of France, which regarded the establishment of the General Council of the Confederate States as a condition for granting financial and military assistance to confederates. Founded on October 31, 1769, in the White City Hall by the Bishop of Kamieniec, Adam Stanisław Krasiński. Its authorities included: Michał Jan Pac as the general marshal of the confederation in Lithuania, Joachim Karol Potocki as a reginal minister, Józef Sapieha as a Lithuanian regimentarian. From December 1769, the Barzan authorities resided in Prešov. In 1771, they were forced to move to Cieszyn.

Generalism maintained its diplomatic representatives through which it tried to influence European diplomacy. In October 1770, she announced the act of dethroning Stanisław August Poniatowski and proclaimed the interregnum.

Act of the dethronement of Stanisław August Poniatowski's authorship of Ignacy Bohusz, October 13, 1770 in Prešov.

"Clash of arms of the slaughter of citizens, filled with the whole country, and of our estates by fed and paid army, from all neighboring borders of the conflict, the most comprehensive treaties breaking, freedom at the feet of tyranny and the dying power, cardinal law crushed, new on insurance by the sudden achievement of doping and pulling in of the free Rzepita in the submission of the Muscovite potency, the holy Catholic religion reigning, scorned, the pact by itself under arms laid, the throne, all tyrants an example, court and foreign weapons guarded, senators and a deputy from the chair and place his sacrilegious hand torn, the whole people in despair, provinces Rzplitej (witnessed by Kurland and Ukraine) Moscow surrendered, across the country in breadth and along the busy fire, word, crying, misery, poverty, havoc, murders, rape, captivity, fetters, chains, rosters, knives, piles, hooks and various types of cruelty instrument and, these are the proper and significant hallmarks of **Stanisław Poniatowski, the intruder and usurper of the Polish throne!**

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 ... "

On November 3, 1771, at the behest of Casimir Pulaski, the confederates of Barycy carried out a kidnapping of King Stanisław August Poniatowski in Warsaw.

The entire action was commanded by Stanisław Strawiński. 29 soldiers were specially sworn in for the assassination. There were three groups. At the head of the first stood the commander - Stanisław Strawiński, at the head of the second - Walenty Łukawski, at the head of the third - Jan

Kuźma (pseudonym confederate - Kosinski), born in Volhynia, perfectly



seasoned in guerrilla warfare.

Suddenly, a swarm of 29 sworn confederate "commandos" jumped. The unarmed footmen immediately scattered, only two of the haiders: Butzau and Mikulski tried to resist. One was killed, the other was wounded - and here the king in his hands ... well, no one knows: killers, kidnappers, or ... provocateurs? After a short struggle, the monarch who was removed from the cart was planted on a horse. "Commandos" then divided into groups, having agreed a meeting point near Warsaw. The main initiator of the attack - the Lithuanian confederate Stanisław Strawiński, the captain of the Starodubowski powiat - left Warsaw without any problem. The second chief of the expedition, Captain Walenty Łukawski, encountered a section of boots, was wounded and captured. The third commander, Jan Kuzma-Kosinski, led the king and luckily avoided the royal guards and Muscovites. However, instead of the appointed place, he brought the prisoner to the mill at Marymont.

The attack was not carried out properly. Confederate Jan Kuźma pseud. Kosiński, Kuźmiński let himself be bribed to King Poniatowski and let him escape from captivity.

Kuźma also issued the organizers of the coup in court.

The verdict was announced on August 28, 1773.

Casimir Pulaski, Stanisław Stawiński, and Walenty Łukowski "were found guilty of the" murder of royal majesty ". They were deprived of "forever honors, honor, all privileges due to knights and honors, their bodies, as an instrument

and cruel crimes, they must be subjected to cruel punishments. " Pulaski, Stravinsky and Lukowski were doomed to beheaded, dismembered, burned and scattered ashes. Their hands were to be hung on stilts lined up by public roads. Cybulski was sentenced "only" to beheading and infamy. Wives and children of convicts were deprived of names, nobility and property. Jan Kuzma - defined as a "monster of nature" was sentenced to eternal exile from the Kingdom of Poland, as "unworthy of life on this earth and breathing Polish air". Peszynski and Frankenberger were sentenced to life imprisonment - "six fathoms in the dark, without air". Łukowska was considered innocent, but she was sentenced to 3 years of "home improvement" and she was forbidden to use her husband's name. Zembrzuski - he received the year of the "tower". The assets of the above he took over the Royal Treasury, and the witnesses in the case (delinquents) were to receive part of them. The date of execution of the judgment was established on September 10, 1773. Łukawski was already asking God and the Fatherland for forgiveness before the executioner.

Sam laid his head under the ax, which he cut with one blow. Then he cut off his hands and put them aside (the following day they were hanging on stilts during the Zakroczym route). Then he cut up the body, put it together with his head on the stake and set it on fire. Łukawski's wife died of a heart attack. After cutting Cybulski, his body was put in a coffin - in which it was brought - to be buried in the cemetery. Of course, the other convicts watched the execution, after which "the Warsaw master spoke to the assembled audience, admonishing his parents to bring up their children well and protect them from a similar, sad end." Casimir Pułaski had to leave Poland not to carry out the death sentence issued by Poniatowski on him. . He went to France. Pułaski was one of the leading military commanders of the Bar Confederation and fought against Russian domination in the Commonwealth and a puppet in the hands of the Russians who was put on the Polish throne by them in the presence of Russian troops Stanisław August Poniatowski. He entered the pantheon of national heroes.



Bielsko-Biala, Poland - Monument to the Confederation of Bar. 'An expression' of Tsarist Catherine II from 29.V. 1768 condemns the prisoners taken prisoners to exile in Siberia, embracing about 15,000 people.

Source: <http://jhdwodz.blogspot.com/2012/11/konfederacja-Braska-and-francja.html>

25 XI 1771 The colony of New York gains another member of the press corps when the Albany Gazette becomes that city's first newspaper into publication. It would publish until 1845.

2 XI 1772 Samuel Adams organizes the Committee of Correspondence, a forerunner of the union of American colonies, that begins the American Revolution. The meeting was held in Faneuil Hall, Boston, and later repeated throughout the American colonies.

20 XI 1772 Samuel Adams writes his Rights of the Colonists document, The Report of the Committee of Correspondence to the Boston Town Meeting.

XI 1772 Governor Livingston, first governor of the State of New Jersey, builds Liberty Hall in Union.

29 XI 1773 The first organized meeting of colonists in Faneuil Hall to decide what to do about the tea problem occurs after the first ship, Dartmouth, arrives at the Griffin wharf in Boston with the cargo.

28 XI 1775 Continental Navy established by the Continental Congress.

15 XI 1777 The Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union are adopted by the Continental Congress in Independence Hall. It serves as the first constitution of the United States.

26 XI 1778 New Jersey ratify the Articles of Confederation.

17 XI 1780 Bernardo Bellotto died in Warsaw, also known as Canaletto, an Italian painter; in the years 1767-1780 he worked for King Stanisław August in Warsaw.

5 XI 1781 John Hanson elected the 1st President of the US by the Continental Congress.

7 XI 1782 British Parliament agrees to the recognition of U.S. independence. A preliminary peace treaty, later formalized as the Treaty of Paris is signed between American and British officials in Paris on XI 30.

3 XI 1783 The Continental Army is ordered disbanded by General George Washington. After the British leave New York City on XI 25, Washington bids goodbye to his officers at Fraunces Tavern in New York City on December 4.

24 XI 1784 Zachary Taylor, who would become the 12th president of the United States, is born.

21 XI 1789 North Carolina is the 12th state admitted to the Union. North Carolina, one of the thirteen colonies, became the 12th state on 21 XI 1789. North Carolina troops suffered the greatest losses of all the states during the Civil War while fighting for the Confederacy, re-entered the Union after the fighting ceased.

4 XI 1790 Powązki

The homeland is the land and graves ... Such words - attributed to the French writer and politician Maurice Barrés, sometimes to Marshal Ferdynand Foch - are visible before entering the old cemetery in Zakopane. You could write them at the gate of every old cemetery. In the octave of All Saints and such a special day for Poles, as Zaduszki, it is worth recalling that 220 years ago one of the oldest and most famous Polish necropolies - the Warsaw Powązki Cemetery - was established. Located in Wola, at Powązkowska 1, the cemetery has an area equal to the area of the Vatican State - over 40 ha! It is subordinate to the Warsaw

Metropolitan Curia. For Poles, it is commonly associated with the Social Committee for the Care of Monuments of the Old Powązki, which has been active for years, because the entire cemetery is covered by strict conservator protection due to the real treasures of art, such as numerous sculptures and small cemetery architecture. For Powązki and for other old Polish necropolises, he taught us how to care for late. count Jerzy Waldorff-Preyss, an eminent publicist and music critic who founded the Care Committee and conducted cemetery issues for the renovation of monuments in Powązki. Polish well-known actors are still here, and Count



Deotyma, Maria Dąbrowska, Kazimierz Wierzyński, Artur Oppmann Or-Ot, Stefan Jaracz, Kazimierz Opaliński, Stanisław Moniuszko, Hanka Ordonówna, Aleksandra Piłsudska. There are also symbolic graves of

Waldorff is also here. The big piggy bank on his Powązki grave is filled every year with victims for cemetery renovations.

It is impossible to name all the famous and meritorious people of Poland buried in Powązki. One can only name a dozen names, for example: Prime Minister Władysław Grabski, engineer Stanisław Kierbedź, primadonna Lucyna Messal, prof. Władysław Tatarkiewicz, Franciszek Bohomolec, Zbigniew Herbert, Kazimiera Iłakiewiczówna, Paweł Jasienica, Jadwiga Łuszczewska

compatriots, whose ashes can hardly be sought in the vast Soviets or in secret areas of the NKVD-UB, for example the symbolic grave of General Leopold Okulicki "Niedźwiadka", the last commander of the Home Army, murdered in Moscow.

Poles outside of Warsaw often confuse the old Powązki Cemetery with the Powązki Military Cemetery, almost a century old (1912), adjacent to the old Powązki cemetery. There, let us look to honor the heroes, but also to reflect on the avenue of "meritorious" - in many cases Soviet collaborators, Bierut and "generals" of non-existent Soviet armies (GL, AL), red bourgeoisie, which funded stately posthumous "properties". We will also find here the symbolic grave of Major Zygmunt Szendzielarz "Łupaszka" and many real heroes of Poland, waging an uneven fight with companions from the "meritorious" avenue and the sovietization of the country. This is how our story goes ...

The grave of Count Jerzy Waldorff at the Powązki Cemetery.

Author: Piotr Szubarczyk

Source: <http://wolnapolska.pl/index.php/frontpage/kalendarz-polski-codzienny.html>

23 XI 1793 the Grodno Sejm concluded the session - the last parliament of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, convened and operating under the terror of the tsarist authorities, approved, among others, II partition of Poland.

The Polish-Russian war of 1792 ended with the capitulation of Stanisław August Poniatowski towards Russia. Governments were taken over by the participants of the Targowica Confederation. Taking advantage of this situation, on October 25, 1792, the Prussian King Frederick William II demanded the incorporation of Greater Poland into the Kingdom of



Prussia. It was to be the equivalent of the failure of the Prussian army in the war against revolutionary France, which was conducted in a coalition of absolutist European monarchies. This demand was conditioned by the threat of withdrawal of Prussia from the anti-French coalition. The request was transformed

into a proposal for the II partition of part of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth between Russia and Prussia. On January 23, 1793, the division treaty between Katarzyna II and Fryderyk Wilhelm II was signed. After its signing, the Prussian Army entered Wielkopolska, and Russia entered eastern Poland. The Polish army mostly withdrew from the land they gave away. One of the few clashes was to defend the town hall in Kargowa.

On March 25, Frederick II issued an incorporation patent, in which he called for punishment of all residents of the lands he occupied to pay homage. From June 17 to November 23, 1793, the Grodno Sejm, the last of the Sejms of the First Polish Republic, was held. During the meeting, Russian MP Jakob Sievers exerted constant pressure on the Seymers,

striving to sign the treaty of the territory of the Republic as soon as possible. Among others he took the income of the king of Poland. Under this pressure, King Stanisław August Poniatowski appointed 31 members of the delegation, appointed to negotiate with the Russian envoy.

The Grodno Sejm, sitting practically under the barrels of Russian cannons, authorized the delegation appointed by the king to sign the treaty, which was signed on July 22, 1793. On the night of 23/24 September 1793, the Sejm, sitting in the presence of Russian general Johann von Rautenfeld, silently carried out the assignment of the territory of the Polish Commonwealth to the Kingdom of Prussia.

Lands taken by Prussia and Russia in the Second Partition of Poland. In favor of Russia, Poland renounced the provinces of: Minsk, Kijów, Braclaw and Podol, as well as parts of Vilnius, Nowogródek, Brest-Litlan and Volhynia. In total, it was an area of 250,000 km².

The Kingdom of Prussia was given 57 thousand. km², in which there were: Gdańsk and Toruń as well as Gniezno, Poznań, Sieradz (with Wieluń), Kalisz, Płock, Breskawujawy, Inowrocławskie, Dobrzyn, and parts of Krakow, Rawa and Mazovia.

In the then-abolished Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, the system of noble democracy existing so far, very convenient for Russia and Prussia, was maintained with the weak central royal power. In the Second Partition of Poland, Austria did not take part, which was involved in the war with France. It was not until January 3, 1795, Austria that Prussia entered into a secret convention with Russia for the Third Partition of Poland, under which Emperor Francis II Habsburg joined the Treaty of the Second Partition, but only within the borders of the Russian partition.

Źródło: <http://www.bliskopolski.pl/historia-polski/1793-ii-rozbior-polski/>

4 XI 1794 Slaughter of Prague in Warsaw

"Defense and slaughter of Prague on November 4, 1794.

The dramatic events of the last years of the eighteenth century were a bloody and traumatic period for Prague.



Started in 1794, the Kosciuszko Uprising, though it was condemned to failure from the beginning, woke up the feeling of national unity in the Poles and encouraged armed struggle with the Russian invader. The initial

successes that Polish troops have had, and which include a successful uprising in Vilnius, for example, eventually turned into strands of failures due to unequal forces and a decidedly superior number of enemies. In the last days of October and the beginning of November it became clear that the uprising was coming to an end. The Polish troops have remained brave to defend the capital against the aggressor.

At that time Warsaw Praga was the strategic defensive point of the city. That is why it was decided to organize the main defense lines in that place. The dramatic situation of Polish troops and their moods was not improved by the fact that a few days earlier, in the battle of Maciejowice, Tadeusz Kosciuszko, the head of the uprising, was taken prisoner.

During many meetings of Polish commanders, what was happening to the advancing Russian army under the command of General Aleksander Suvorov were various ideas, which included also the total surrender of the city and withdrawal behind the Bzura. Ultimately, however, the decision was made to defend Prague and the capital. Józef Zajączek took over the general command of the defense organization.

Despite many efforts and sacrifices, Polish troops were not prepared well enough to fight the enemy. The deficiencies were visible primarily in the training, which together with a small number of soldiers did not give virtually no chance of success. In addition, the case deteriorated the bad layout of the fortifications and also the ground with a pen base, which prevented the effective construction of the embankments.

On November 2, Russian troops arrived near Warsaw, faking the preparation of the siege. A day later, the capital was shot at by the battery of Russian guns, which caused huge losses. Suvorov was well aware of the situation of Polish troops. He did not want to wait and waste time to siege the city. So he decided to storm Prague and capture Warsaw as soon as possible.

Suvorov's instruction to storm Prague, read in the morning on November 3 in the evening, read:

"[...] 2. The regiments must be made with company columns. Volunteers, along with their commanders, will be at the head of the columns, followed by workers. They will carry braided lines to cover the wolf pits against enemy fortifications, the fascias to cast ditches and a ladder to enter them on the embankment. People with this sapper equipment will be under the orders of a special officer and will stand on the right side of the column. For workers, a rifle hanging on a thong on the back. With them, the Belarusian and the infamous, they are on their right.

3. Going quietly, do not say a word, do not shoot.

4. After approaching strengthening, quickly jump forward and shout at ura!

5. Columns to the ditch; do not hesitate, do not hesitate to throw the fascists to him, go to him, add to the ladder shaft, volunteers shoot at the enemy's heads. Quickly, in a flash, one by one behind you. A ladder too short? Bayonet in the shaft, get on it, second and third. A colleague, a friend of weapons! Stand on the shaft, overthrow your opponent with a bayonet and immediately get ready for the shaft.

6. Do not deal with the shooting, do not shoot, beat and drive your opponent with a bayonet, act in a quick, valiant, Russian way! Hold on to your own, do not get away from the commanders.

7. Do not run into houses, the enemy asking for the grace, save, do not kill the unarmed, do not fight with the babes, do not move the minors.

8. Who among you will kill - the kingdom of Heaven, those who survive fame! fame! fame!

In the evening of the same day, another instruction was made easier to understand.

"Walk through the entanglements, throw the braids into the wolf pits, run quickly, jump over the palisades, throw the fascists, enter the ditch, place ladders, shooters clean the area of columns, shoot in the head, column through the obstacle on the shaft, climb, on the shaft, stretch out in a line, worthy at the entrances to the powder depot, open passages for the ride, the enemy escapes into the city, his guns turn on him, shoot strongly into the street space [...], order to enter the city - slash the enemy on the streets! riding the hives, do not enter the house, hit the open place, storm, where the enemy closed, occupy the open space, set guard, immediately set up posts at the gates, basements and warehouses, the enemy gave up - save, the wall taken - spoil "

Defense of Prague

November 4, 1794 at 5 in the morning the Russian rockets went up, the assault became a fact. The Russian assault columns approached the Polish dams without losses and began to overcome them. Gen. Zajączek clearly states "[...] at 6 in the morning [...]" shots from the handgun on the left wing from Jasinski, the commanded ones were heard. The bunny ran immediately and saw the fire started on the whole chain of sandy hillocks in front of the trench, prisoners mounted. Approaching himself more and more to the trench of the left wing, he met several platoons of Polish soldiers who had already flocked from the square, returned them and continued to run with them when he saw another; in the conviction that it was bleeding soldiers, he jumped towards them in order to return them to the trench, but at that moment a shot aimed at him made him realize that they were Muscovites. "Clearly the course of defense of Prague, how much we can reproduce it, clearly indicates that it was taken for political reasons, not for military reasons. From the latter point of view, it was impossible to implement. That is why Tomasz Wawrzecki insistently insisted on taking an offensive action against the Prussians. And as for Prague, on November 4 at 2 made the decision to evacuate her. A few hours later, a Russian attack began ... Well-organized Russian troops carried out a massive attack mainly on the northern part of the fortification, which defended itself under the command of General Jakub Jasiński. The dramatic struggle of Polish soldiers, heroism and sacrifice was not enough to stop the enemy, who directed his actions towards the bridge, enabling the invasion of the city. The heroic defense of Polish troops, including the Zwierzyniec redoubt, is one of the most dramatic events in the history of the eighteenth-century Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. Russian troops lost up to 500 killed and 2 thousand during the assault. wounded. It is a lot. Losses show that the Russian attack throw has encountered strong resistance. There was defense and it was stubborn in places. The Polish losses in killed in the fight probably also amounted to about 500 soldiers and up to 2 thousand. wounded. Suvorov described the Polish losses in Rumianekwa report from 7/18 November: "only 800 survived from this huge one, because the bodies were counted 13340, 12,860 were taken into captivity, of which up to 10,000. they were released home, and over 3 thousand. died of wounds or drowned. Among the defenders there were about 4,000 Warsaw townspeople, only 80 of them survived. [...]" "We will not consider the

structure of losses here, we will only say that Poles were killed in the fight to 500 soldiers, the wounded as seen" dead ", remains over 12.5 thousand. murdered after the fight - it is primarily civilians. It was a revenge for the "revolt" of Poles, for the "offense" of the splendid monarch. Prague. After a total break through the resistance, the Russian army carried out a massacre on the civilian population of Prague. Today, these events are known as the "slaughter of Prague. This fact, as well as the dramatic situation of other defenders caused that the capital capitulated, and on November 5 Russian troops captured all of Warsaw. Before the battle of October 30, 1794, Suvorov wrote to General Hr. Schwerin: "crush them completely [Poles], and for the horrifying view of the inalterable capital, there are the banners of the most powerful monarch - there is a great goal." In a later report he wrote: "A bloody spill was all over, every span of land on the streets was covered by bodies All the squares were covered with bodies, the last and most terrible destruction took place on the bank of the Vistula, in the eyes of the inhabitants of Warsaw, which caused their tremors to tremble, and our artillery that came to the shore [Vistula] worked so effectively that she knocked down many houses, and one bullet fell during the meeting of the so-called their highest council [ie RNN], from which they fled. [...] So, by a lightning strike the meeting of this unlawful assembly was broken [...] In Prague, streets and squares were covered with bodies of dead, blood flowed by streams. Bloody Vistula with its fast current she carried the bodies of those who, seeking a refuge in her, sank. Seeing this horrible sight, the unbelievable capital shook. "In the report to the superiors, what is nice to them is written, but also somewhat between the lines, because Catherine II is an" enlightened "monarch, so openly does not talk about the slaughter. That is why we will give the floor to two Russian officers. Gen. Lew Nikolayevich Engelhard - in Prague a colonel, commander of the Siberian grenadier regiment and a direct witness of accidents - described this incident as follows: "In order to create a real and terrible picture of the assault after it had ceased, one had to be his eyewitness. To the Vistula itself, at each step, they were given dead and dying people of various states; on the bank of the river piles of soldiers, civilians, Jews, priests, monks, women and children piled up. At the sight of all this, the heart was dying in a man, and the disgust of the picture was outraged. During the battle, a man not only does not feel any mercy in himself, but he is still angry, but the murders after the battle are a disgrace. "Another officer, Johan Seume, presented a slaughter based on the message of Colonel Christof Andrejevich Liwen, commander of the

Tula musketeer regiment. Lieven, who During the storming he commanded the regiment, and later for a time he was the commander of the Prague square, he told me that at the end of the clash he encountered a grenadier who in his left had a rifle and every Pole with no hope for a bayonet, did not let even a seriously wounded and with the ax he had in his right hand, he smashed his head with a blow of grace. Colonel [Lieven] condemned his inhumanity and told him that he could kill armed, but not wounded and poor defenseless. E ladies, "he replied furiously," they are all dogs, they fought against us and they must die. The Russian commissar of food wrote: "The sight of Prague was horrible, people of both sexes, the elderly and infants of the mothers' breasts were lying on the heap; with the blood of the soldiers' bodies lying and exposed, broken carts, slaughtered horses, dogs, cats, even pigs. Here and there the members of the dying were still twitching. The whole city of Prague was in flames and in smoke, and the roofs collapsed with a crash that matched the terrifying howling of the boots, the curse of the furious wretches. The bullies of the winners were bleeding with blood (...) No one dared to show up in Prague; although some of the greedy profit of the Jews came, the Cossacks soon caught their feet, smashed their heads against the wall, until the brain gushed, and then they found the money they had found among themselves. For 35 gold and silver watches I paid 35 rubles. I got a full hat of broken silver for 2 rubles. "Gen. Kinsky has given this comment to the contemporaries, but also to us:" [...] people should be distracted from their own self-willfulness, transforming into cruelty, with all this the soldier must be filled with the fiercest bravery of the defender and an armed enemy, persuading him, and that a wrong circumstance with the subjects is a sign of last wickedness, that such a cruel and not shy soldier is not worthy of well-thought society, worthy of shame and punishment, a small art of slaughtering a defenseless coward is only the work of assuming his knights in Possibility of boasting: I also killed a man. " This referred to the opponent's soldiers. And when it comes to the population? "In the enemy country," Kinsky "- all their faults, that they must suffer; tenderness and tenderness of the commander is in this respect the rightness of the rule. "In Suvorov's order to storm Praga, there was an instruction for soldiers, but these were words. In practice, however, a mass murder took place."

Source: <http://www.twoja-praga.pl/praga/historia/1090.html>

4 XI 1794 Gen. Jakub Jasiński died in the fight against Moscovian troops in Warsaw's Praga district; leader of the insurrection in Vilnius in 1794; poet, satirist, fabulist, author of revolutionary political works.

16 XI 1794 The end of the Kościuszko Insurrection; near Radoszyce the insurgent units were dissolved and capitulation before the Moscovian army; after the fall of the uprising, Russia, Germany and Austria made the third partition of Poland.

19 XI 1794 Jay's Treaty is signed between the United States of America and the Kingdom of Great Britain. This treaty tried to settle some of the lingering troubles stemming from the American Revolution.

25 XI 1795 Abdication of King Stanisław August Poniatowski

In October 1795, the Third Partition of Poland took place, in which all partitioners took part (in the previous one only Russia and Prussia). However, for the formal and at the same time symbolic end of the state, which we call today the First Republic, it should be recognized on November 25, 1795, the day that our last king, Stanisław August Poniatowski, abdicated for Russia, which under the enforced abdication became the successor of the Polish crown .

The Kościuszko Insurrection of 1794 was the last, desperate attempt to save the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. Unfortunately, a failed attempt, although the legend of the Uprising and its Chieftain will be repeatedly invoked by the Poles during the times of slavery, will contribute to maintaining the Polish spirit.



After losing the war with Russia and Prussia, one year after the fall of the Kosciuszko Uprising, on October 24, 1795, the three partitioning powers signed a treaty that erased the Polish state from the map of Europe. Russia was the strongest of them, as evidenced by a well-known dispatch of the Prussian deputy in St. Petersburg, Heinrich von Goltz, who informed his king that Russia was demanding the partition of Poland and the erasure of the Polish name. The durability of certain geopolitical "solutions" used by big states over the centuries is extraordinary. Prussians and Austrians were inclined to create a remnant of the First Polish Republic on a small territory, some condominium. A similar solution was proposed by Hitler's Soviets in 1939. Stalin remained faithful to the tsarist tradition and tsarist political thought. Just like his predecessors in the eighteenth century, he did not want any form of Polish statehood!

Russia was the main shareholder of the crime on Poland. We do not always know how much. When in 1833, after the liquidation of the Duchy of Warsaw and corrections after the November Uprising, the final boundary between the partitioning nations on Polish soil was established, it turned out that Russia has as much as 88% of the plundered territory of the First Polish Republic! This explains why the national uprisings broke out under Russian rule and why it was primarily Russia that was the hated enemy of Polish freedom for Polish heroes of independence and romantic poets. This explains why the military victory over Bolshevik Russia in 1920 near Warsaw was considered a miracle on the Vistula, because it was the first great Polish victory over Russia since the times of Władysław IV. Victory not in battle, but in a great campaign that determines the future of Polish women and Poles. Anyone who understands this victory is a historical ignorant.

The partitions of Poland resulted not so much from the internal crisis of the state, which is excessively exposed, in accordance with the historical

policy of Soviet Poland, for all our misfortunes "Polish nobility" (according to the canon of Bolshevik propaganda, "revolutionary"), but above all the result of the unmet appetites of the great powers neighboring countries and the total indifference of England and France, although it was in the interest of these states to preserve the Commonwealth as a country toning Russian and Prussian possessiveness. The misfortune of Poland also consisted in the fact that at the end of the eighteenth century Russia and Prussia were ruled by despotic, expansive rulers, guided by a similar philosophy of power - Frederick II called by Prussians and Great Germans and by Poles Falszerzem, his equally despotic successor Frederick William II and Tsarina of Russia, Katarzyna II, actually Sophie Frederike Auguste Anhalt - Zerst. Unfortunately, she also went down in history as the Great ... The "Great" Fryderyk and Katarzyna were characterized by exceptional cynicism and cruelty towards enemies - both in politics and in personal matters. Katarzyna could also manipulate people and buy them. That's how she bought a certain François Marie Arouet, better known as Voltaire. This cynical scoundrel, today enjoying the glory of the "great philosopher", conducted before the first partition of Poland propaganda action in the West, justifying the partition of the Republic with the lack of tolerance for the dissenters on its territory! He was also, speaking in modern language, the "piarist" of his mistress, he called Tsaritsa the light master, the Semiramis of the North, etc. She did not want to annex, but she had to help the oppressed in Poland! There is no doubt that Władysław Mołotow read Voltaire in his free time ... During the discussion on the possible "constitution" of the European Union, the opportunity to introduce this "constitution" of God was rejected in the West, although this is due to the history and tradition of our Christian civilization that shaped Europe and made us (for now ...) the most important and strongest continent in the world. Instead of God, it was proposed to include "French philosophers" in the preamble, as a common "heritage of Europe"! In reflection on the partitions of Poland, it is worth noting that Poland regained part of the Russian partition only during the period of the Second Polish Republic. Current Poland lies in the areas of part of the former partition of Austria

Iraqi, the former Prussian partition and Prussia, which did not belong to the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. Stanisław August Poniatowski died in St. Petersburg, two years after his abdication. He went to the history of Poland as a shaky, undecided ruler (he supported the Constitution of May 3 and then Targowica) and inept politics. In the times of the Polish People's Republic, his contribution to Polish culture was exposed and he was called "King Stas". This is one more explanation of our state tragedy at the end of the 18th century. To confront the "great" despots on the thrones of our neighbors, he became politically and militarily inept "King Stas" ... In the picture: Map of the partitions of Poland. Source: Wikipedia.

Author: Piotr Szubarczyk Source:

<http://wolnapolska.pl/index.php/frontpage/kalendarz-polski-codzienny.html>

28 XI 1795 The United States purchases peace with Tunis and Algiers by supplying a frigate and over \$800,000.

3 XI 1796 John Adams was elected to be the second US President.

17 XI 1796 St. Petersburg Empress Catherine II died in St. Petersburg.

4 XI to 7 XII 1796 - The U.S. Electoral College meets to elect Federalist John Adams as president. John Adams defeated Thomas Jefferson, of the Democrat Republican party, whose platform included the notion of a weak central government.

16 XI 1797 Frederic Wilhelm II Hohenzollern, the Prussian king ruling from 1786, died in Potsdam.

16 XI 1798 The Kentucky Resolve, opposing the expansion of government power in the Alien and Sedition Act and deeming them unconstitutional passes. On December 24, 1798 the Virginia legislature passed a similar Resolve. Three of the bills were eventually repealed, with the fourth, the Alien Enemies Act, with revisions, is still in effect.

9 XI 1799 Napoleon Bonaparte made a coup d'etat, refuting the Directorate and dismantling the Council of Elders and the Council of the Five Hundred; he became the first consul in France.

1 XI 1800 U.S. President John Adams is the first President to live in the White House, then known as the Executive Mansion and sixteen days later, the United States Congress holds its first session in Washington, D.C. He would be defeated for the presidency by December 6 by Thomas Jefferson.

14 XI 1801 Grzegorz Piramowicz, a Jesuit, educator, secretary of the National Education Commission and Society for the Elementary Books, a member of the Society of Friends of Sciences, author of many publications on education, died in Międzyrzecz Podlaski.

16 XI 1801 The first edition of the New York Post is published.

4 XI 1804 to 5 XII 1804 - Thomas Jefferson wins reelection over Charles Pinckney with 162 to 14 Electoral College votes.

18 XI 1805 Lewis and Clark reach the Pacific Ocean.

27 XI 1806 Napoleon and Bonaparte came to Poznań; the French army occupied Warsaw, abandoned by the Prussians.

30 XI 1808 The Polish third squadron of the 1st Cavalry Regiment of the Imperial Guard on the Somosierra Pass opened Napoleon to Madrid.

4 XI to 7 XII 1808 - James Madison is elected as the 4th President of the United States, defeating Charles C. Pinckney.

7 XI 1811 At the battle of Tippecanoe, Indian warriors under the command of Tecumseh and his brother Tenskwatawa, known as the Prophet, are defeated by William Henry Harrison, the governor of Indiana.

3 XI 1812 Near Więźma, there was a battle between the troops of Napoleon's Great Army retreating from Moscow in the direction of Smolensk and Moscovian troops.

26 XI 1812 A dramatic crossing of the Berezina of the Great Army of Napoleon retreating from Moscow began.

10 XI 1814 Eusebius Slowacki, a literary historian, playwright and professor at Vilnius University, died in Vilnius.

20 XI 1815 The Second Treaty of Paris was signed, ending the Napoleonic era; in accordance with its provisions, the French border was restored from 1790, and France was imposed a contribution of 700 million francs.

20 XI 1815 In Paris, European powers announced the Act of recognition and perpetual guarantee of Swiss neutrality.

21 XI 1815 Karol de Perthees, a cartographer from Dresden, a geographer of King Stanisław August Poniatowski, a colonel of the Crown troops, died in Vilnius.

27 XI 1815 Tsar Alexander I of Romanov gave constitution to the Kingdom of Poland; according to its content, it was to be permanently connected with Russia by a personal union.

19 XI 1816 Tsar Alexander I signed a foundation diploma of the Main School, bearing the name of the Royal University of Warsaw from 1817; the initiators of the establishment of a university in the capital of the Kingdom of Poland were Stanisław Kostka Potocki and Stanisław Staszic.

1 XI 1816 to 4 XI 1816 - James Monroe defeats Rufus King in the United States presidential election, garnering 183 Electoral College votes to 34 for the Federalist King.

13 XI 1817 The National Institute named after them was established in Lwow Ossolińskich "Ossolineum" - one of the most important centers of research on Polish culture.

1 XI 1820 to 6 XII 1820 - The election of James Monroe to a second term in office comes with a landslide victory in the Electoral College with Monroe defeating John Quincy Adams by a tally of 231 to 1.

16 XI 1821 The first legal international trade on the Santa Fe Trail began after William Becknell, a Missouri trader, met with Governor Melgares one day earlier. The huge profit earned convinced Becknell that he should return over the trail route the following year.

26 XI 1825 The first college social fraternity, Kappa Alpha, is formed at Union College, Schenectady, New York. The first experimental steam locomotive is built and operated by John Stevens, of Hoboken, New Jersey.

5 XI 1830 Fryderyk Chopin left Kalisz to Dresden, then he went to Munich and Paris - he never returned to Poland.

9 XI 1830 Jan Śniadecki, astronomer, mathematician and philosopher, died in Jaszuny near Vilnius. rector of the University of Vilnius in the years 1807-1815.

29 – 30 XI 1830 The November Uprising began in Warsaw

Picture: The most beautiful symbol of the November Uprising-flag with the inscription **“In the name of God. For our freedom and for yours”**.

For our freedom and for yours.

Before the war, November 29 on the streets of Polish cities were full of white and red flags. The Poles did not know what Hitler and Stalin were

capable of, they did not hear about concentration camps, they had no idea that in a few years Stalin was able to transport more Poles to Siberia than Russian tsars did in almost two centuries. That Hitler is capable of killing



over 5 million Polish citizens within a few years. For our grandparents from the Second Polish Republic, the traumatic events in the history of the nation, often mentioned, were the failed national uprisings, especially the November Uprising, shrouded in literary legend, created mainly by Mickiewicz and Słowacki. The aim of the uprising was to regain independence and liberate

Poland, at least in the area of the Kingdom of Poland, from the domination of Russia.

On November 29, 1830, young Poles from the Warsaw cadet school, commanded by lieutenant Piotr Wysocki, attacked the Belweder in the evening, the seat of the hated Prince Konstanty, the tsar's brother, and then they occupied the Arsenal. The population of Warsaw and a part of the army joined the insurgents. The command of the insurgent army was taken by General Józef Chłopicki - as the dictator of the uprising. In January 1831, the National Sejm dethroned Tsar Nicholas I as the king of Poland. For the first time, the Warsaw composer of the French author Kazimierz Delavigne was publicly sung in the Polish translation of Karol Sienkiewicz (Here is the day of blood and glory ...). The National Government was formed with prince Adam Jerzy Czartoryski at the head - the same one who later managed the Paris-based independence of Hôtel Lambert in Paris and was called the "non-crowned king of Poland." A thousand-strong Russian army entered Poland, and a war began that lasted until autumn. Polish and Russian forces fought many battles. At Olszynka Grochowska, in February 1831 about 9,500 Russian soldiers were killed. The Poles also won at Stoczek, Wawer and Iganiów. In May, however, they suffered a decisive defeat at Ostrołęka. In September, the Russians were already in Warsaw. The last ones were capitulated in October by the strongholds in Modlin and in Zamość.

After the fall of the uprising, severe Russian repressions began. Czar Nicholas I limited the autonomy of the Kingdom of Poland. The insurgents and their families were repressed, plundering their fortunes. In the following years, the Russians abolished the constitution of the Kingdom of Poland, the Polish army, administrative power, the judiciary and higher education. The Russian language was introduced to secondary schools.

The great Polish emigration began, which had its capital in Paris. Over 10,000 Poles left the country. In exile, a great legend of the November Uprising was recorded: literary (eg Reduta Ordon, Dziady cz. III Adam Mickiewicz, Kordian, General Sowiński on Wola Juliusz Słowacki), painting and music (eg, Fryderyk Chopin's revolutionary etude). Seweryn Goszczyński on the way to exile wrote the famous poem At the planting of roses, announcing the insurrection action as allegorical roses for future generations, who will fight for independence and end it successfully: Let's plant roses, my friend! Long, long time, for the world snow storms will be heard, let's save them to future years!

We exiled family parties,
maybe he can not see the flower anymore,

so let's save them to others,
Let's plant roses to the happier world!

How fate our beautiful, sublime!
Where are we going - hawks themselves;
where we went - the roses increased,
so let's not get out of our way!

Let's go, let's graft! When it's tired,
world of eternal rest
will give us a nicer flower from the rose:
tears of gratitude and memories.

The November Uprising rebounded throughout Europe. In Germany, especially in Saxony, the insurgents set off on emigration wandering, like the heroes of all Europe, the "knights of freedom." The German poet Julius Mosen wrote the famous poem Die letzten Zehn vom Vierten Regiment (Last Ten of the 4th Regiment) - praise of the Polish heroes of the 4th Infantry Regiment from Ostrołęka. In the Polish version, the song has become one of our more well-known national songs: Thousand of valors leave Warsaw ...

A banner with the inscription In the Name of God for our and your freedom passed into the legend of the uprising. The slogan was created by Joachim Lelewel, aimed mainly at Russian soldiers, it was an attempt to make them aware that tsarism and its political system is an enemy of both the Polish and Russian nations. The original banner is now in the Museum of the Polish Army in Warsaw.

Exceptionally perfidious password has been reinterpreted in soviet Poland. The textbooks censored in the name of God, leaving only the second part of the slogan, after an additional "rework": for your and our freedom. The authorities of the Polish People's Republic set up a medal for your freedom and ours (1956), which was awarded to the slaves and other participants of the Soviet Haul of the 1930s in Spain, commanded by the NKVD officer Karol Swierczewski, who tried unsuccessfully to transfer the Bolshevik order to the Pyrenean Peninsula. Today, these creatures up Socialists in Spain are attacking and attacking Poland's de-Baiting projects and demeaning Poland as an anti-Semitic country ... Warszawianka (La Varsoviennne) Hymn of the November Uprising. Word Francois Kazimierz Delavigne (1831) Translation Karol Sienkiewicz Muzyka Karol Kurpiński The French author assumed the additional name of Kazimierz, to manifest solidarity with By the day of blood and glory, May the day of resurrection be! In the rainbow of the Franks, Orzeł Biały. Looking, he took his flight into the sky. In the morning of July, he exclaimed, Call us from the upper sides: Rise up, Poland, break the chains, Today your triumph or death! Hey, The Poles, the bayonets, live freely, Poland live! With this slogan of cnej, excite our enemy against our enemies, breathe over our enemies, thunders, thunder the drums, roar the guns, Come on, children, in thick array. Will be free, glory, Triumph flashes in the edge of the peak .Lica, our eagles, in the upper rush, Sława, Poland, world service! Who will survive, will be free, Who can Hey, who's Pole, bayonet ... Song has many stanzas and different variants, we give the most-known and most often sung verses.

Author: Piotr Szubarczyk

Source: <http://wolnapolska.pl/index.php/frontpage/kalendarz-polski-codzienny.html>

24 XI 1832 South Carolina convention passed the Ordinance of Nullification, which was against the institution of permanent tariffs. The state also, on this issue, threatened to withdraw from the union of the United States of America.

7 XI 1837 Elijah P. Lovejoy, an abolitionist printer, is killed by a mob of slavery supporters, when he was trying to protect his shop from its third destruction.

11 XI 1839 In Lexington, Virginia, the Virginia Military Institute is founded.

26 XI 1842 The University of Notre Dame is founded by Father Edward Sorin of the Congregation of the Holy Cross. The University would be granted a charter by the state of Indiana two years later.

28 XI 1843 The Kingdom of Hawaii is officially recognized by European nations as an independent nation. This date signifies Hawaiian Independence Day.

6 XI 1846 In Dąbrówka Ludomska near Oborniki, Karol Marcinkowski, a social activist from Wielkopolska, a participant in the XI Uprising, organizer of the Society for Scientific Aid and initiator of the construction of the Bazaar in Poznań, died.

16 XI 1846, the Free City of Krakow was annexed by Austria.

1 XI 1848 Spring of Nations: In Lwow there was a fight between the Polish National Guard and the Austrian army; on the order of General Wilhelm Hammerstein, the city was fired by artillery, about 100 of its inhabitants were killed; consequently, Lwow capitulated.

3 XI 1848 The first issue of the conservative daily "Czas" appeared in Krakow.

7 XI 1848 Zachary Taylor, hero of the Mexican War, defeats Lewis Cass in the presidential election of 1848. Whig Taylor garners 163 Electoral College votes to 127 for the Democratic candidate. This was the first U.S. election held on the same date in every state.

16 XI 1848 In London, in the Guildhall room, the last public concert of Fryderyk Chopin was held, which he played for Polish emigrants.



(...) After leaving Nohant, he did not compose any significant work, only a few miniatures. The last woman with whom Chopin was associated was his student - Scotus Jane Stirling, called "the widow of Chopin", with whom he left after the outbreak of the revolution in Paris in 1848 to England and Scotland. There he gave concerts and visited various towns and castles of the Scottish aristocracy. Exceptionally intense lifestyle, excessive use of force through constant wandering and numerous performances, and at the same time unfavorable climate for the lungs - greatly deteriorated his health.

On November 16, 1848, despite his weakness and fever, he gave his last concert in life, playing for Polish emigrants in the Guildhall hall in London. A few days later he returned to Paris. (...)

A portrait of Chopin by his friend, the famous French painter Eugene Delacroix, 1838

Source:

http://www.zsg.bialystok.pl/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=698:-fryderyk-chopin-1810-1849-&catid=35:znani-i-nieznani&Itemid=21

14 XI 1851 The American publishing industry manufactures Herman Melville's Moby Dick. The industry also publishes Nathaniel Hawthorne's House of Seven Gables, in 1851, and the painting of Washington Crossing the Delaware is completed by German-American artist Emmanuel Leutze.

2 XI 1852 Franklin Pierce, a Democrat, wins a convincing victory for President, defeating Whig Winfield Scott by a tally of 254 to 42 electoral votes. He also garners the majority in the popular vote. His four years as President, which began March 4, 1853, would cause dismay among Democrats, who would fail to nominate him for office again in 1856.

5 XI 1854 Crimean War: Defeat of the Moscovian army in the Battle of Inkerman; losses of Anglo-French forces: over 3 thousand victims; Moscovian losses: over 10,000 victims.

21 XI 1855 The Congregation of the Sisters of St. Felix.

26 XI 1855 Adam Mickiewicz, one of the greatest Polish poets, a publicist and political activist, died in Istanbul; his body was transported to Paris and buried in the cemetery in Montmorency; in 1890, the remains of the poet were brought to Poland and placed in a crypt in Wawel.

4 XI 1856 John C. Fremont, the first candidate for president under the banner of the Republican Party, loses his bid for the presidency to James C. Buchanan, despite support for Fremont from Abraham Lincoln. Buchanan, the only bachelor to become president as well as the sole Pennsylvanian garnered 174 Electoral College votes to 114 for Fremont. Millard Fillmore, running on the American Know-Nothing and Whig tickets was also defeated.

17 XI 1856 Fort Buchanan is established by the U.S. Army on the Sonoita River in current southern Arizona to administrate the new land bought in the Gadsden Purchase.

23 XI 1857 General Józef Dwernicki, participant of the Napoleonic campaign and commander of the cavalry in the XI Uprising died in Galicia.

24 XI 1857 Publishing house Gebethner and Wolff was founded in Warsaw.

24 XI 1858 Wincenty Krasiński, general, participant of the Napoleonic wars, commander of the regiment of the Regiment of the Imperial Guards, died in Warsaw; in the Kingdom of Poland, senator-voivode, commander of the guard division; opponent of the XI Uprising; general of the Moscovian army, senator, member of the Council of State; in the years 1855-1856 p.o. the governor of the Kingdom of Poland; father of Zygmunt Krasiński, poet, playwright, prose writer and philosopher.

1 XI 1859 The Cape Lookout, North Carolina lighthouse, with a Fresnel lens seen nineteen miles away, is lit for the first time.

24 XI 1859 In the United Kingdom the work of Charles Darwin "On the Origin of Species" was published.

6 XI 1860 Republican candidate Abraham Lincoln, running on an anti-slavery platform, defeats three opponents in the campaign for the presidency; Democrats Stephen A. Douglas and John C. Breckinridge, and John Bell, Constitutional Union Party, leading to ardent cries of potential rebellion in southern slave states. Although Lincoln won the Electoral College by a large majority, 180 to 123 for all other candidates, the popular vote showed just how split the nation was. Lincoln garnered 1.9 million votes to the 2.8 million spread amongst his opponents.

29 XI 1860 In Warsaw, on the 30th anniversary of the outbreak of The November Uprising, numerous patriotic demonstrations took place.

4 XI 1861 A railway line was opened on the Vienna - Lwow route.

25 XI 1862 In Warsaw, the tsarist authorities, under the name of the Main School, reactivated the university.

6 XI 1863 Dionizy Czachowski, a landowner, died in Jaworowa Solecki; in the January Uprising, the chief of staff of the General Marian Langiewicz group, the commander of an independent unit operating in the Kielce region and the Lublin region, then the head of the Sandomierz Province; he fought in the battles of Małogoszcz, Pieskowa Skała and Grochowiska.

19 XI 1863 Four score and seven years ago, began what many perceive as the best speech in American history, delivered by President Abraham Lincoln in the town cemetery overlooking the fields of Gettysburg. The Gettysburg Address, only 272 words long and taking about two minutes to speak, captured the essence of the Civil War as both sacrifice and inspiration.

24 XI 1863 Union General George Thomas scaled the heights of Chattanooga during one of the most arduous military charges in history. This charge caused Confederate forces to abandon the area, leaving Chattanooga and the majority of Tennessee under Union control.

25 XI 1863 Union forces win the Battle of Chattanooga.

8 XI 1864 Moscovian authorities carried out the cassation of 109 monasteries in the Kingdom of Poland



“Sacrilege”-drawing by Artur Grottger

Repressive policy of the Russian state towards the Kingdom of Poland after the suppression of the January Uprising in 1864, she took over involved

in this event the clergy of the Roman Catholic and Greek Catholic Church. In addition to, among others deportation into the empire of clergy, including monks, one of the forms of repression of the Russian administrative authorities has become the dissolution of religious orders.

At the turn of 1863/1864, on the orders of Tsar Alexander II, Mikołaj Milutin (1818-1872) came to Warsaw. A Russian official has developed a special memorial. In this document he outlined a plan for the liquidation of monasteries, whose monks were involved in the January Uprising. In addition, the cassation demand affected monastic houses with a small number of monks (not exceeding 8 people). The action was supposed to be in accordance with the law, and the document assumed the establishment of a special commission for the liquidation of monasteries. On June 18, 1864, the tsar approved the operation. At the head of the Committee for Religious Affairs, appointed on 10 July 1864 by the Governor of the Kingdom of Poland, Count Teodor Berg (1794-1874), Fr. Włodzimierz Czerkasski (1824-1878) chairman of the Department of Religions of the Ministry of the Interior. Committee members prepared a draft of the film and executive instructions for the Russian administrative and military authorities. Both documents were signed by the tsar on November 8, 1864.¹¹ On these grounds, on the night of 27-28 November 1864, 109 religious centers were withdrawn from operating in the Kingdom of Poland. Six more were closed by the end of the year. In total, in the years 1864-1866, the Russian administration deleted 125 Roman Catholic monasteries in the Kingdom of Poland. The authorities treated the issue of Uniate monasteries separately. The Committee for Religious Affairs was dissolved on April 14, 1869. As a result of the action of the dissolution of Roman Catholic religious centers in the Kingdom of Poland, there were 25 permanent men's monasteries and 10 full-time female monasteries. (...)

Source: <https://journals.umcs.pl/rh/article/download/2227/1577>

8 XI 1864 President Lincoln defeats former Union General George B. McClellan to remain president of the United States, a repudiation of the tactics of delay favored by his former commander, and a signal of support for the President as he continued to prosecute the rebellion by the southern Confederate states. Lincoln receives 2.2 million votes and 212 in the electoral college compared to 1.8 million votes and 21 in the electoral college for McClellan.

22 XI 1864 The Alexandrian Bridge (Kierbedzia) was officially opened in Warsaw; designed by engineer Stanisław Kierbedź, the bridge was one of the most modern in Europe at that time.

29 XI 1864 While awaiting terms of surrender, Cheyenne and Arapaho Indians are raided by 900 cavalymen at Sand Creek. Between 150-500 men, women, and children from the tribes died.

16 XI 1864 Union forces begin the march to the sea, from Atlanta to Savannah.

6 XI 1866 The final Congressional elections of the year and election of additional Republicans lead to southern reconstruction being taken over by the federal government and freedman's rights backed.

27 XI 1866 In Irkutsk, the tsarist Russia authorities executed death sentences on the leaders of the Zabajkal uprising, which broke out on June 24, 1866; they were Polish exiles who were sent to Siberia after the January Uprising (1863).

3 XI 1868 Republican Ulysses S. Grant, with Shuyler Colfax as his running mate, proves victorious in his quest to become the 18th President of the United States after defeating Horatio Seymour, 214 to 80 in the Electoral College. Grant would be sworn in on March 4, 1869.

27 XI 1868 The Battle of the Washita River ends with Lt. Colonel George Custor's defeat of Black Kettle's Cheyenne. This ended the organized campaign of Indian forces against white settlers.

30 XI 1868 Hipolit Cegielski, an industrialist, founder of a factory of agricultural tools and machines in Poznań died in Poznań; Member of the Prussian Parliament (1849); the publisher of "Gazeta Polska" and "Dziennik Poznański"; co-founder of the Poznań Society of Friends of Sciences; from 1865, the president of the Central Economic Society.

17 XI 1869 Suez Canal opens for business, in Egypt, linking the Mediterranean and Red seas.

1 XI 1870 The National Weather Service, known as the Weather Bureau, makes its first official meteorological forecast. High winds at Chicago and Milwaukee... and along the Lakes.

17 XI 1871 The National Rifle Association is granted a charter by the State of New York.

5 XI 1872 Susan B. Anthony, women's suffragette, illegally casts a ballot at Rochester, New York in the presidential election to publicize the cause of a woman's right to vote. The reelection of Republican President Ulysses S. Grant is granted by a landslide Electoral College victory, with 286 cast for Grant. His opponent, Horace Greeley, had died prior to the Electoral College vote, on XI 29. His votes were split among four individuals.

7 XI 1874 The debut of the symbol of the Republican Party, the elephant, occurs when Thomas Nast prints a cartoon utilizing the symbol in Harper's Weekly.

25 XI 1874 The U.S. Greenback Party is organized as a political organization by farmers who had been hurt financially in the Panic of 1873.

9 XI 1875 Reporting on the Indian Wars, inspector E.C. Watkins pronounces that hundreds of Sioux and Cheyenne under Indian leaders Sitting Bull and Crazy Horse are openly hostile against the United States government, forming U.S. policy over the next year that would lead to battles such as Little Big Horn.

7 XI 1876 Samuel J. Tilden, Democrat, outpolls Rutherford B. Hayes, Republican in the popular vote, but reverses the outcome in the Electoral College by one vote. The presidential election, however, would not be decided until March 2, 1877, when disputed votes in four states (Florida, Louisiana, Oregon, and South Carolina) force Congress to declare Hayes the victor, in large part after Republicans agree to end reconstruction in the South.

10 XI 1876 The Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition closes its exposition period after 159 days, not including Sundays, with a paid and free attendance of 8,095,349. Over 9.9 million people, including staff, saw the first large scale world's fair in the United States jump the United States into the upper echelon of nations with its exhibits and inventions. This exhibition was also credited with healing many of the wounds still left by the Civil War, binding the nation together with the effort.

8 XI 1877 Karol Beyer, the first professional Warsaw photographer, died in Warsaw; creator of Polish professional photography; numismatist

27 XI 1877 Lucjan Siemieński, participant in The November Uprising, writer and translator, died in Cracow.

29 XI 1877 American inventor Thomas Alva Edison presented the phonograph - the first device for recording and reproducing sound.

22 XI 1878 Ludwik Mierosławski died in Paris; participant of the XI Uprising; emigre activist; commander-in-chief of the insurgent units in Greater Poland in 1848; commander of revolutionary troops in Sicily (1849); dictator of the January Uprising (1863); military historian, writer.

2 XI 1880 James A. Garfield, Republican is elected president over Winfield S. Hancock, the Democratic candidate. Garfield receives 214 Electoral College votes to 155 for Hancock, but barely wins the popular vote with a majority of only 7,023 voters.

- 18 XI 1883 Five standard time zones are established by the United States and Canadian railroad companies to end the confusion over thousands of local time zones.
- 4 XI 1884 Grover Cleveland claims victory for the Democratic Party, gaining 277 Electoral College votes to the 182 Electoral College votes for the Republic candidate James G. Blaine.
- 20 XI 1884 Archbishop Tadeusz Chościak Popiel made a solemn dedication to the Bródnowski Cemetery; currently the largest necropolis of right-bank Warsaw, and in terms of the number of buried one of the largest cemeteries in Europe.
- 8 XI 1887 Naturalized as a citizen in 1881, Emile Berliner is granted a patent for the gramophone. Berliner, born in Hanover, Germany, had previously worked with Bell Telephone after selling his version of the microphone to the company.
- 6 XI 1888 Benjamin Harrison halts the goal of Grover Cleveland to be a two term president, for the time being. Harrison loses the popular vote to Cleveland, but wins the plurality of Electoral College electors, 233 to 168.
- 2 XI 1889 North Dakota is the 39th state admitted to the Union. Both North and South Dakota became states on XI 2, 1889.
- 2 XI 1889 South Dakota is the 40th state admitted to the Union. Both North and South Dakota became states on XI 2, 1889.
- 4 XI 1889 Tytus Chałubiński, physician, naturalist, social worker, one of the pioneers of mountaineering, a co-founder of the Tatra Society and the Tatra Museum died in Zakopane.
- 8 XI 1889 Montana is the 41st state admitted to the Union.
- 17 XI 1889 In Królewska Huta, now Chorzów, Juliusz Ligoń died, a folk poet, social and educational activist; harassed by the Prussian authorities for strengthening Polish national consciousness in Upper Silesia.
- 11 XI 1889 Washington is the 42nd state admitted to the Union.
- 6 XI 1890 Piotr Ściegienny, a peasant and independence activist, died in Lublin.
- 8 XI 1892 Grover Cleveland returns to the presidency with his victory in the presidential election over incumbent President Benjamin Harrison and People's Party candidate James Weaver. Weaver, who would receive over 1 million votes and 22 Electoral College votes, helped defeat Harrison, who garnered only 145 Electoral College votes to Cleveland's 277.
- 17 XI 1892 In Paris, the Polish social congress, which established the Polish Socialist Party, began.
- 1 XI 1893 Jan Matejko, the most eminent representative of Polish historical painting in the 19th century, died in Kraków; author of the paintings: "Battle of Grunwald", "Kazanie Skargi", "Russian homage", "Sobieski near Vienna", "Reytan at the 1791 Warsaw Sejm", "Unia Lubelska", "Stańczyk", "Batory pod Pskowem", "Constitution 3 Maja, Kosciuszko at Racławice, as well as the series of Polish Kings and Princes.
- 7 XI 1893 Women in Colorado are granted the right to vote.
- 1 XI 1894 Tsar Alexander III Romanov died in Livadia, Crimea; his son Nicholas II took over power in Russia.

3 XI 1894 Deutscher Ostmarkenverein-Hakata established to germanize Polish Nation and Polish lands



Hakata - the colloquial name of the German nationalist organization Deutscher Ostmarkenverein (German Union of Eastern Marches), founded in Poznan, November 3, 1894. The name came from the first letters of the names of the founders: Ferdynand von Hanseemann (1861-1900), Hermann Kennemann (1815-1910), Henryk von Tiedemann (1840-1922), often in Polish literature written as HKT,

- strengthening the German middle class in the cities of Wielkopolska;
- organizing patriotic meetings and gatherings;
- supporting a German school.

Hakata's leaders came from the environment of Prussian junkers and landowners. Apart from them, the capitalists, officials, teachers, Evangelical clerics, as well as (to a lesser extent) merchants, craftsmen and other so-called petty bourgeois. Very rarely, however, German peasants came to Hakata. Hakata focused the percentage [1] in its ranks: 26.6% of the civilian population, including members of the German administration

- 17.6% of craftsmen
- 15.7% of entrepreneurs
- 14.0% teachers
- 10.7% of landowners
- 4.2% of clergy
- 2.7% army officers
- 0.7% of tenants
- 6.5% other professions
- 1.3% people without a profession

HKT or simply Hakata. In 1896, Hakata moved her headquarters to Berlin.

The goals of the relationship

The basic and never-articulated goal of Hakata was the final Germanization of Polish territories in the Prussian Partition. In practice, Hakata's activity focused on six basic tasks:

- watching the Polish press;
- encouraging Germans to buy real estate from Poles;
- bringing Germans to Wielkopolska to all areas of the economy, services and free professions;

Source: <https://pl.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hakata>

5 XI 1895 The first United States patent for the automobile, #549160, is granted to George B. Selden for his two stroke automobile engine.

25 XI 1895 Oscar Hammerstein opens the first theatre, Olympia, in the Times Square section of New York City.

3 XI 1896 Republican William McKinley claims victory in the presidential election with a majority of Electoral College voters, 271 selected him over Democratic and People's Party candidate William J. Bryan with 176.

21 XI 1896 Society of History and Monuments Lovers of Krakow was established.

28 XI 1897 Emperor Franz Joseph I dismissed count Kazimierz Badeni from the position of the Austrian prime minister; He held the office of the Chairman of the Council of Ministers in Vienna from September 1895.

5 XI 1899 Franciszek Smolka, a lawyer, a member of secret independence organizations, arrested by the Austrian authorities in 1841, sentenced to death, then pardoned, died in Lwow; in 1848, the leader of the Polish national movement in Galicia and the president of the Austrian State Council; Member of the Galician National Parliament; in the years 1881-1893 he was the head of the Austrian Chamber of Deputies.

6 XI 1900 President William McKinley wins his second term as president, this time with Theodore Roosevelt in the second spot on the ticket, again defeating William J. Bryan by an Electoral Margin of 292 to 155.

20 XI 1900 The wedding of the poet Lucjan Rydel and Jadwiga Mikołajczykówna took place at the St. Mary's Church in Krakow; wedding ceremonies were organized in Bronowice Małe, witness of a young couple was Stanisław Wyspiański, who recorded this event in the drama "Wedding".

18 XI 1901 the United States and Great Britain signed an agreement on the construction of the Panama Canal connecting the Atlantic Ocean with the Pacific.

15 XI 1902 Railway Warszawsko-Kaliska was opened; the line was wide-gauge (1535 mm) and its length was 252 km.

21 XI 1902 Franciszka Siedliska, a nun, founder of the Nazareth Assembly died in Rome; beatified in 1989

3 XI 1903 With United States support after the Hay-Herran Treaty rejection by Columbia earlier in the year, Panama declares its independence from Columbia. The Panama government is recognized by President Theodore Roosevelt three days later and a canal treaty is signed on XI 18, allowing the U.S. led construction of the canal.

8 XI 1904 Theodore Roosevelt wins his first election for President after serving three years in the office due to the death of William McKinley. He defeats Democratic candidate Alton B. Parker, 336 to 140 in the Electoral College vote.

13 XI 1904 on Pl. Grzybowski in Warsaw, there was an armed demonstration of the PPS, many killed and wounded.

23 XI 1904 The Third Summer Olympic Games ended in Saint Louis.

24 XI 1904 The first successful field tractor is invented by American Benjamin Holt, using a caterpillar track to spread the weight in heavy agricultural machinery.

10 XI 1905 Tsar Nicholas II ordered martial law in the Kingdom of Poland.

Martial law of Jaruzelski and his comrades in 1981 was not the original Moscow invention of that time. Much earlier the Russians - only that without Polish helpers - did the same to prevent the escalation of strikes. Exactly under the same pretext as in 1981 ...

The revolution of 1905 enveloped all of Russia, not only Polish lands. It had a social character, although it also initiated political changes in the tsarist empire. Their half-nature - in connection with the collapse of the country's economic situation as a result of World War I - paved the way for the Bolsheviks, unfortunately.

The 1905 revolution was also another national revival of the Poles. Historians do not always appreciate that. The Russians themselves understood it best. When the wave of strikes spread dangerously throughout the territory of the so-called Congressional Congress, ie the Kingdom of Poland, covering part of the land of the Polish Russian partition, Tsar Nicholas II introduced martial law throughout the territory of Congress. It happened on November 10. The most interesting for Poles was justifying this decision. The Russian General Governor in Warsaw, Georgy Skalon, announced:

By rejecting the idea of working together with the Russian people in the work of the State Duma, Poles - in a whole range of resolutions adopted at public meetings - demand complete Polish autonomy, with a separate Sejm, seeing only a certain transitional stage for the resumption of the Polish state. Two opposing Polish parties: social and national are coming

together in this aspiration. Some Polish writers, publicists, orators also work in this direction, bringing the population with them ...

So that's what it was! Not for strikes, not for supporting the Russian Revolution! The Tsar and his governor in Warsaw were afraid of the aspirations of Polish independence! Was not Jaruzelski afraid of the appeal that Solidarity sent to the workers from Eastern Europe in the summer of 1981? The martial law of 1981 was essentially a great historical déjà vu! In Skalon's announcement, the Russians are concerned about Polish solidarity. The revival of the Polish state is not only desired by national environments but also by socialists! Polish writers, publicists, speakers. The Russians are afraid of their influence on the entire Polish population.

They knew exactly what to fear. Exactly 13 years later, on November 10, 1918, the most famous Polish socialist, Józef Piłsudski, returned to Warsaw from the German fortress, whom the Poles would bestow on the title of the head of state, equating it in trust with Tadeusz Kosciuszko. Piłsudski did not think about socialism at that time. He thought, like



millions of countrymen, about what Poles really connect: about the Holy Deal, about independence.

And the Governor of Skąłon? He almost paid the tsarist 'martial law'. On August 18, 1906, the PPS Fight Organization of Józef Piłsudski carried out a bomb attack on him. Unfortunately, unsuccessful. Two bombs for the Governor's carriage were cast by Wanda Krahelska? Familiar last name? Yes, it was the uncle of Kryś Krahelska who in the 1930s posed for the sculpture of the Warsaw Mermaid, and her life ended on August 2, 1944, in the age of 31, as a nurse in the Warsaw Uprising. Before that, she wrote the famous aka song. Hey, boys, a gun bayonet ...

Real Polish socialists were never socialist ideologues. They were interested in the lives of the poorest people in need of help. They were disgusted with the later "socialism" of the Bolsheviks and Nazis. That is why they died at the hands of one and the other. It is worth remembering

this when today everyone is one of the "leftists" ... With the historical Polish left - with Piłsudski, Żeromski, Krahelska, Pużak and a legion of other Polish socialists - these people have little in common.

In the picture: Warsaw's old Powązki. Tomb of the Polish socialist and Polish patriot, who did not want to take a red Soviet tram to the PZPR ... Kazimierz Pużak (* 1883) was a prisoner of Szlisselburg during the tsarist period, fighting for the rights of workers in the interwar period. In 1945, he was tried by the NKVD in the trial of the leaders of the Polish Underground State in Moscow. He died in the prison in. In Rawicz († 1950).

Author: Piotr Szubarczyk

Source: <http://wolnapolska.pl/index.php/frontpage/kalendarz-polski-codzienny.html>

3 XI 1906 In Tübingen, Germany, Alois Alzheimer presented the case of "specific cortical disease", later called Alzheimer's disease.

5 XI 1906 In Paris at the Sorbonne, Maria Skłodowska-Curie gave the first lecture in physics; she was the first female professor at this prestigious university.

9 XI 1906 The first official trip abroad by a United States president occurs when Theodore Roosevelt leaves for a trip to inspect the progress in the construction of the Panama Canal.

19 XI 1906 In Vienna, the 9th PPS Congress began, during which there was a split into the PPS-Left and the PPS-Revolutionary Faction.

24 XI 1906 Florian Stablewski, Archbishop of Poznań and Gniezno, Primate of Poland in 1891-1906 died in Poznań.

15 On XI 1907 Rafał Kalinowski, a priest, participant in the January Uprising, sent to Siberia, died on his return from exile, he joined the barefoot Carmelite Order; canonized in 1991

16 XI 1907 The Oklahoma Territory and the Indian Territory are combined to form Oklahoma and are admitted into the Union as the 46th state.

28 XI 1907 Stanisław Wyspiański, playwright, poet, painter, reformer of theater, died in Kraków; author of "Wesele", "XI Night", "Wyzwolenia" and "Warszawianka".

3 XI 1908 William Howard Taft is elected President, 321 to 162 Electoral Votes, over Democratic candidate William Jennings Bryan, who had twice before been defeated for the office by William McKinley in 1896 and 1900.

28 XI 1908 The premiere of Stanisław Wyspiański's "XI Night" took place at the Municipal Theater in Krakow.

25 XI 1909 Cyprian Godebski, sculptor, author of the Adam Mickiewicz monument in Warsaw, died in Paris.

9 XI 1910 Father Piotr Wawrzyniak, a social and economic activist, died in Poznań.

7 XI 1911 Maria Skłodowska-Curie was awarded the Nobel Prize in chemistry.

5 XI 1912 In the first election of a Democratic candidate since 1892, Woodrow Wilson overcame a three way race for the presidency when former President Teddy Roosevelt donned the nomination of the Progressive Party to tackle the election against Wilson and incumbent President and Republican William Howard Taft. This split caused the election of Wilson, who garnered 435 Electoral College votes to 88 for Roosevelt and only 8 for Taft.

10 XI 1912 In Vienna, the Provisional Commission of the Confederated Independence Parties was created, an agreement between the independence parties from the Kingdom and Galicia.

11 XI 1912 Józef Wieniawski, a pianist and composer, died in Brussels.

2 XI 1914 World War I: Russia and Serbia declare war on Turkey.

2 XI 1914 World War I: Great Britain announced the German sea blockade.

3 XI 1914 New York socialite Mary Phelps Jacob patents the Brassiere in the United States, which she had invented one year earlier.

5 XI 1914 World War I: France and the United Kingdom declared war on Turkey.

5 XI 1914 World War I: Moscovian troops began the second siege of the Przemyśl Fortress.

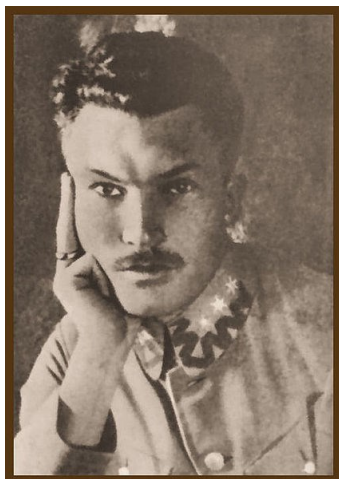
9 XI 1914 The "Ułina Mała" operation began, as a result of which three battalions of the 1st Polish Legions Regiment commanded by Józef Piłsudski escaped between the Austrian and Moscovian armies to Krakow.

11 XI 1914 World War I: Beginning of the Battle of Łódź.

17-21 XI 1914 Battle at Krzywopłoty

On one of the plaques of the pre-war Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Warsaw, the battle of Krzywopłoty was commemorated. Today, this name does not say anything to the Poles, because after the war, plaques

commemorating the Polish soldier's fight during the First World War with the Russians and the struggle for independence during the war with the Bolsheviks in 1919-1920 were removed and condemned to eternal



oblivion by the communists. After 1990, they were restored, not caring for education, which would enliven the content of these tablets in the hearts and imagination of Polish youth. A bizarre cacaphony that was created at the present Tomb of the Unknown Soldier has all come to this. Instead of restoring its original meaning from the rebirth of the Commonwealth, by recreating the original tables from 1925, the Tomb was made a caricature of the national pantheon, where there is "soap and plumage" - from Grunwald to Soviet, subversive, legal

organizations fighting against legal authorities of the Republic of Poland and GL!

The battle of Krzywopłoty, in today's Olkusz powiat, took place at the beginning of the great war - November 17 and 18, 1914.

Commandant of the First Legion Regiment, Commandant Józef Piłsudski decided to fight with his soldiers in the Beskids to wait out the failure of the Austrian army in the fight against the Russians. Polish forces split up, in Krzywopłoty there were two battalions of the 1st Regiment - under the command of Mieczysław Ryś-Trojanowski. Poles dug in on the Hill of the Holy Cross in Bydlin, near Krzywopłotów, and near Załęże. Soon Russian troops arrived.

November 17, 1914 began a bloody battle, in which many Russians were killed, also Polish legionnaires suffered losses, wounded was the commander of the Polish forces Ryś-Trojanowski. The next day the command was taken over by major Wincenty Brzoza-Brzezina - the same one, whom Jan Lechoń later immortalized in his famous poem *Polonez artyleryjski*: It is Maj. Brzoza with kartaczami in Moscow regiments pound ...

Major deserved this poem, because thanks to his bravery and military competence, the legionnaires were saved from great oppression. They were almost surrounded by the enemy, as a result of the Austrians' resistance and their withdrawal from the battlefield. Birý Artilleryman so skillfully set the battery that the Russians began to flee from the trenches in the area of Domaniowice and Załęże in panic. The threat of lap and surrender was averted. It was not until November 19 that a strong Austrian rescue came and the Russian offensive was stopped.

About 1,300 Polish, Austrian and Russian soldiers took part in the battle of Krzywopłoty. Every third was a Polish legionnaire. 46 Poles were

killed, 131 were injured. The fallen were buried in nearby Bydlin, in a common soldier's grave. Sleep a soldier, let Poland dream about you in this grave ... - our soldiers sang afterwards ...

Poles have gained the reputation of soldiers near Krzywopłoty, who do not give in to the enemy and are able to counterattack even in a seemingly hopeless situation. It was one of those battles that built the morale of the reviving Polish Army - for now at the side of the two emperors, soon in the free Commonwealth.

The battle of Krzywopłoty was often remembered in the interwar period, in such and similar examples, a young generation of Poles was patriotically raised. The stories of this battle were heard for hours by Janek Bytnar "Rudy" - one of the characters published underground, under the occupation of the book by Aleksander Kamiński *Stones for the rampart*. Janek Bytnar is a legendary figure of the war generation of Polish scouts. Janek's father, Stanisław Bytnar, was one of the heroes of the battle at Krzywopłoty, he was abolished from a seriously wounded field. In the interwar period he was a teacher. During the war, he was arrested by the Gestapo together with his son (23 March 1943), survived his death. He died during the evacuation of the death camp in Auschwitz by the Germans. He has his birch cross on the military Powązki Cemetery in Warsaw - the same as the one that commemorates his beloved son. Also in 1944, Mieczysław Ryś-Trojanowski died in the German concentration camp Mauthausen, who in the Polish army until the outbreak of the war became the brigadier general. This case, not the only one, shows that the "chivalry" of Germans against prisoners of war was a myth, although it is true that they dealt with them better than the Soviets. At Krzywopłoty he fell among other Lt. Eng. Stanisław Paderewski, brother of the great composer, soon to be the Prime Minister of the Republic of Poland.

The circle of history crushed Polish families, at the same time hardening the nation, aware of its value, written in blood. Today, there is no shortage of those who would like to throw all this tradition into the European trash. Will it be possible to preserve the memory of blood shed in the Battle of Krzywopłoty?

In the picture: One of the heroes of the battle of Krzywopłoty, commander of the 6th battalion Maj. Albin Fleszar (* 1888 † 1916)

Author: Piotr Szubarczyk

Source: <http://wolnapolska.pl/index.php/frontpage/kalendarz-polski-codzienny.html>

22 XI 1914 World War I: The first battle of Ypres is over; allied losses: 126 thousand victims; German losses: 134 thousand victims.

23 XI 1914 on the Chyszówka Pass in the Beskid Wyspowy, major Edward Śmigły-Rydz carried out a successful attack on Moscovian positions, capturing over 80 prisoners and horses.

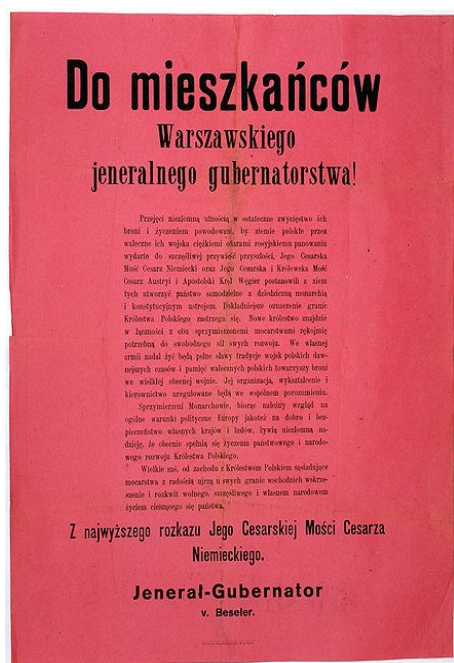
25 XI 1914 The Polish National Committee was established in Warsaw. Its members included representatives of the National Democracy, the Party of Real Politics and non-aligned.

5 XI 1915 In Sewerynówce, due to wounds sustained in the battle of Kamieniucha, Lt. Tadeusz Żuliński, a doctor, a member of the Active Combat Association and the Riflemen's Association died; officer of the Polish Legions; First Commandant of the Polish Military Organization (POW).

15 XI 1915 With the consent of the German occupation authorities, the University of Warsaw and the Warsaw University of Technology were reopened.

25 XI 1915 In Berlin, during a lecture at the Prussian Academy of Sciences, Albert Einstein presented the general theory of relativity.

5 XI 1916 Tempting the Polish by emperors of Austria and Germany



Over 95 years ago, the German and Austrian authorities issued a document called the Act of November 5, guaranteeing the Poles an independent Kingdom of Poland. The limits of the future monarchy have not been specified (The more precise designation of borders is reserved ...), because it was not the most important. The influx of German-Austrian "love" to Poles and the unexpected recognition of their right to their own statehood (but on more unspecified terms and area ...) resulted primarily from the fear of these powers over the fate of war (justified, as shown in 1918) and

from conviction (rightful) that the Polish recruit, motivated by the vision of the Polish state, can decide about the fate of the great war - at least on the Russian front.

This is why the act contained wording about the creation of the Polish army and great praise for the Polish military tradition (the full-blown traditions of the Polish army of earlier times will continue to live). Both emperors poured crocodile tears over the Polish nation, which was oppressed by Russia, forgetting that their countries were complicit in shameful partitions of the great state and the misfortunes of Poles and other nations who inhabited it.

The Poles accepted the German-Austrian proposals without enthusiasm and waited for proposals ... Russian. Growing up as the leader of the reviving Polish state with every month of war, Józef Piłsudski put in the first phase of the war on the Germans and Austrians, recognizing Russia as the forerunner enemy of Polish independence. He was not wrong, it was a good strategy that brought good results to the end. It was only after the Bolshevik revolt and the weakening of Russia that one could turn away from the German-Austrian grace.

On the basis of the act of two emperors, on December 6, 1916, the Provisional Council of State with Wacław Niemojewski was formed. The head of the Military Committee was Józef Piłsudski, who subordinated the Polish Military Organization (POW) to the Council. The Council received only consultancy rights.

The Provisional Council of State resigned after the oath crisis of 1917, when Józef Piłsudski and the Polish legionnaires refused to swear allegiance to the emperors and continue to fight alongside them. The Transitional Council of the Provisional Council of State was established, then the Regency Council and a substitute of the Polish government, Jan Kucharzewski, appointed by her.

After unsuccessful attempts to recruit a Polish recruit, Austrians and Germans co-opted Ukrainians and Lithuanians in a similar way, effectively awakening their nationalism.

The act of November 5 was important because it caused a reaction in the Entente states. In December 1916, the Italian parliament voted in favor of the independence of Poland. Shortly before the February Revolution of 1917 Tsar Nicholas II announced the creation of a united Poland in a personal union with Russia. In January 1917, before the accession of the United States to the war, President Woodrow Wilson spoke out for Poland's independence, which was particularly important because the US president recognized free Poland with access to the sea as one of the conditions of world political order and peace.

Although the act of November 5 did not give us a concrete vision of an independent Poland, it caused a wide response in the world and placed the Polish issue on the forum of world politics. Therefore, it was of great importance in our efforts to restitution of the Republic of Poland.

To the inhabitants of Warsaw's general governorship!

Overwhelmed with unwavering confidence in the final victory of their arms and the wish of the Polish lands, through their valiant armies, heavy victims of Russian domination exhausted, to a happy future, His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Germany and His Imperial Majesty the Emperor Austria and the Apostolic King of Hungary decided These lands create an independent state with an inherited monarchy and constitutional system. A more precise designation of the boundaries of the Kingdom of Poland is reserved.

The new kingdom will find in communication with both Allied powers a guarantee needed for the free strength of its development. In their own army, the glorious traditions of Polish armies of earlier times will continue to live and the memory of brave Polish comrades defends themselves in the great present war. Its organization, education and management will be regulated in a joint agreement.

The Allied Monarchs, taking due consideration of the general political conditions of Europe as well as for the good and security of their own countries and peoples, have the unwavering hope that the wishes of the state and national development of the Kingdom of Poland will now be fulfilled.

And the neighboring superpowers, from the west with the Kingdom of Poland, will joyfully see at their eastern borders the resurrection and flowering of the free, happy and own national life of the enjoying state. From the highest order of His Majesty the German Emperor

The General-Governor
v. Beseler

In the photo: Announcement of the act of two emperors from November 5, 1916 by the German governor in Warsaw. Archive of New Files in Warsaw, Wikipedia source.

Author: Piotr Szubarczyk

Source: <http://wolnapolska.pl/index.php/frontpage/kalendarz-polski-codzienny.html>

7 XI 1916 Woodrow Wilson won a second term as President with his election in the Electoral College, 277 to 254 over Republican candidate Charles E. Hughes.

XI 15, 1916 Henryk Sienkiewicz, a writer and laureate of the Nobel Prize in literature in 1905, died in Vevey, Switzerland; "Trilogy", "Quo vadis" and "In the desert and the wilderness".

18 XI 1916 World War I: the battle of Somme that lasted since July ended; British losses - over 420,000 victims; French - over 200,000 victims; German - at least 465 thousand victims.

18 XI 1916 Allied forces win the 1st Battle of Somme.

21 XI 1916 Francis Joseph I, Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary, ruling from 1848 died in Vienna.

22 XI 1916 In California died Jack London, writer, journalist, author of such books as "White Tusk", "Martin Eden", "Little Lady of the Big House".

2 XI 1917 Balfour Declaration: Creating a Jewish national headquarters in Palestine



Foreign Office,
November 2nd, 1917.

Dear Lord Rothschild,

I have much pleasure in conveying to you, on behalf of His Majesty's Government, the following declaration of sympathy with Jewish Zionist aspirations which has been submitted to, and approved by, the Cabinet.

"His Majesty's Government view with favour the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, and will use their best endeavours to facilitate the achievement of this object, it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine, or the rights and political status enjoyed by Jews in any other country."

I should be grateful if you would bring this declaration to the knowledge of the Zionist Federation.

Arthur Balfour

On November 2, 1917, the British Government announced support for the idea of creating a Jewish national headquarters in Palestine, Balfour Declaration - a letter sent on 2 November 1917 by

British Foreign Minister Lord Arthur James Balfour to Baron Walter Rothschild (leaders of the Jewish community in Great Britain) for the transfer of the Zionist Federation of Great Britain and Ireland. The letter was a declaration of the British government showing a desire to recreate the "Jewish national headquarters" in Palestine, which was a response to the expectations and efforts of the Zionist movement. Balfour's declaration was later incorporated into the Ottoman peace treaty concluded in 1920 with the Ottoman Empire in Sèvres and resulted in the creation of the British Mandate of Palestine. The original letter is stored in the British Library in London.

Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Balfour_Declaration

6 XI 1917 The beginning of the Bolshevik coup in Russia.

The devil over Russia and the world ...

The inept war and the terrible internal situation in Russia caused that at the beginning of 1917, stormy demonstrations took place in the country, which in March led to the abdication of the Tsar. Russia has become a parliamentary republic. Everything else could have happened - bad, but also good. The Russian provisional government has promised Poles and other nations of the empire the right to self-determination. Parliamentary elections have been announced. Unfortunately, more and more influence in the country - thanks to the silent German support, striving to quickly eliminate Russia from the war - has achieved a criminal Bolshevik party, hastily forming its power apparatus, striving to create a dictatorship in Russia, hidden under propaganda slogans alleged "workers 'and peasants' power" . Russian intelligentsia scorned the Bolsheviks, so the foundation of this new Bolshevik administration soon became, as Aleksander Solzhenitsyn wrote, the Jewish intelligentsia.

On Wednesday, November 7, 1917, there was one of the greatest human woes in the history of the modern world. The Bolsheviks made a coup and took power under the banner of the so-called Of the All-Russia Congress of Workers 'and Soldiers' Deputies who proclaimed the creation of the so-called Of the Soviet Republic. A new "government" was created, the so-



called The Council of People's Commissars - a mafia-like structure that has eliminated any manifestations of democracy in Russia since then. The country was falling into a chasm in which millions of Russians, Ukrainians and representatives of other nations living in the Soviet state would die. Under this state, the Polish Holocaust will also come to the fore (the definition of Prof. Andrzej Nowak from the Jagiellonian University in Krakow), ie mass murder, carried out at the end of the 1930s on about 150,000 Poles, Soviet citizens

only because of their nationality. During the Second World War, thousands more of our countrymen will be murdered (the most famous crime is the Katyn massacre), and after the war, the Soviet Communists will try to take away their national identity from the Polish nation, which they managed in part.

From the very beginning the Bolshevik authorities propaganda propagated peace and the right of nations in the Soviets to self-determination. It was just a cynical game. There was no modern cruel and authoritarian state in the history of the modern world like the Soviet Union.

The "red plague" spread after the Second World War - thanks to the lack of responsibility for the world on the part of Western leaders - and threatened to annihilate it.

It is an unparalleled merit for the humanity of the reborn Polish Republic that in 1920 it managed to reverse misfortune and stop the Bolshevik march to the West. The then Bolshevik victory in Poland and in rebellious Germany, and later in other European countries would be a deadly threat to Christian civilization. Today, this civilization is effectively destroying the Soviet progenitship throughout Europe, located under the banner of social democracy and even communism, under the slogans of "progress", the fight against "xenophobia", "racism", "anti-Semitism", etc.

It is estimated that the "red plague" of Soviet communism killed around 150 million people around the world. Nevertheless, the attitude of Western societies to Soviet-style communism is very liberal. For years, the most prominent Poles have been striving to make the West treat the Soviet criminal system at least on a par with its twin, younger counterpart - German socialism of Hitler's time. That the evil of Soviet communism



should not be limited only to the so-called Stalinism. Stalinism did not end in neither communism nor its crimes. Lenin in October - preached a great inscription, decorated with the profile of the Bolshevik Antichrist, in November 1970 in Gdańsk, in front of the Main Railway Station. Someone added last night: And cats in March ... A month later, shipyard workers and youth from the Tri-City showed where they have Lenin and his criminal ideology. The world found out, said nothing ... - they sang in the street December Ballade. The world now knows about all the crimes of communism and still does not say anything, and

MPs from the Communist parties sit comfortably in the European Parliament in Brussels ...

Warren H. Carroll, author of the book *The Birth and Fall of the Communist Revolution* (1989), dedicated to Martyrs of Communism - especially those whose names are known only to God - wrote: It is not secularized America of the second half of the twentieth century that finally defeated communism. He was defeated by God and by people who loved him and who served him ...

Polish poster from the period of victorious war with the Bolsheviks - without any help from the indifferent West, who is co-responsible for the spread of the "red plague", for the scandal and murder of millions of people in Russia and around the world.

Author: Piotr Szubarczyk

Source: <http://wolnapolska.pl/index.php/frontpage/kalendarz-polski-codzienny.html>

20 XI 1917 The Moscow and Vienna inspired Central Council of Ukraine announced the creation of an independent Ukrainian People's Republic (URL).

22 XI 1917 NHL (National Hockey League) was founded in Canada - a professional ice hockey league.

1 XI 1918 In Lublin, a meeting of the Scout organizations began, during which the ZHP was formed.

3 XI 1918 Rebellion of German sailors in Kiel; the beginning of revolutionary speeches in Germany.

3 XI 1918 A ceasefire between the Allies and the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

6 XI 1918 On the night of 6 to 7 XI in Lublin, the Provisional People's Government of the Republic of Poland was formed with Ignacy Daszyński in the lead.

On XI 8, 1918, Józef Piłsudski and Kazimierz Sosnkowski were released from the Magdeburg Fortress.

9 XI 1918 A revolution broke out in Berlin; Emperor Wilhelm II abdicated.

9 XI 1918 Guillaume Apollinaire, a poet and prose writer of Polish descent, died in Paris.

10 XI 1918 Return to Warsaw by Józef Piłsudski from the prison in Magdeburg. Beginning of disarming German soldiers on the streets of Warsaw.

11 XI 1918 Emperor Karol I Habsburg resigned from the monarchs in Austria.

11 XI 1918 Polonia Restituta

There was not in the history of Poland the last three centuries of a more



important date on November 11, 1918. The first celebrations of Independence Day, as the statutory holiday in the Republic of Poland, took place only in 1937. Poles did not wait for the bill, but celebrated 11 November already in the 1920s. All Polish armed acts leading to independence were mentioned. In the first years of the reborn Poland, there were still veterans of the January Uprising, which were set as a model for youth.

In spite of the slogan in November 1918, which said that "none of this was Poland from the first", independence did not come out of nowhere. She was prayed, won and suffered for several generations of Poles. Poland was created against indifference, pettiness and lack of faith among many countrymen. We no longer want recognition from your speeches, nor from

your tears. The days of palpitation to your hearts, to your purses are over.

These words, written by a young soldier in the important for the Polish cause of 1917, reflect the moods of that time. The Polish independence of 1918 was cut by people with great hearts, great faith, respecting their ancestors who died for freedom. The fight for freedom, when it begins, with the blood falls from the father's legacy to his son (Adam Mickiewicz).

Poland's recollection of independence in 1918 is most often remembered in the romantic setting of our great émigré poetry, with paintings by Wojciech and Jerzy Kossak in the background, with songs about blooming buds of white roses and developing rosemary. That's what you need, especially when we tell about our youth. The collective image of the November days of 1918 - shaped before the war - is a kind of affirmation for the Poles and a subconscious reflex of the heart to further embellish what awaited and longed for generations - it has come true. It is also a manifestation of endless longing for Poland, pure as a tear, embodied in the literary and pictorial apotheosis of the great Brigadier, a man devoted entirely to his nation, even when he made mistakes.

There were many disappointed hopes before! Born in captivity, shod in powi, I had only one such spring in my life - Mickiewicz cried in his national epic, recalling 1812. Napoleon moved to Russia in June, but the poet dreams of independence time in spring, which symbolizes rebirth, rising for a new life. The national poet, Franciszek Kowalski, wrote with similar enthusiasm about November 1830: *Wesół kraj*, a happy country where November was brought in by May. Unfortunately, also the "spring" of the November Uprising did not bring the longed-for freedom - just like this later, with the martyr of the national cause Romuald Trauguttem, and many other less known today, the Poles, dramatic raptures of those times, which were supposed to lead the straight path to independence.

The Polish spring of independence, the "Polish May" unexpectedly brought many countrymen in November 1918. However, November

November can not be considered in isolation from the whole sequence of events that followed: bloody skirmishes with Ukrainians about Polish Lwow and eastern Lesser Poland (with Polish Eagle on which a generation of young soldiers of the Home Army will be brought up), Wielkopolska Uprising, Silesian uprisings, fights for Cieszyn land, plebiscites on the German border, and above all without a cruel war with the Bolsheviks to be or not to be a reborn state. The years 1918-1922 have issued numerous heroes, in which the first generation of Poles born in a free country will be gazed.

In the period of November national remarks, the question arises about the price of independence in 1918. Nobody gave it to us. Neither German nor Austrian emperors luring Poles with mirages of limited liberty to win them against the Entente states, or Nicholas II Tsar of Russia, assuring our right to freedom, but with Russia, or the leader of the Bolshevik revolution, which decreed on paper the right of all nations to Self-determination, to immediately enslave them after these assurances with a harder hand and make Poland a "corpse" through which it was supposed to lead the way to the universal, Bolshevik chaos. Even the President of the United States Woodrow Wilson did not give us freedom, although his declaration of 1918 about the need to resurrect the Polish state with access to the sea, we accepted with gratitude.

Poland was created in bloody battles, far from the idyllic pictures of the oil paintings. Because I still see in my daydreams and dreams every night, that what has not died will grow out of our blood, wrote Edward Słōński, and he understood this truth best as a poet, also a legion soldier.

In the times of the Polish People's Republic, the heroic years 1918-1922 were defiled and the foreign propaganda, supported by the renegades, wanted to humiliate us and to transform us, calling in the 1950s the war against the Bolsheviks for the freedom of Poland and Europe "the invasion of Polish shtetls to the Soviet Union"! Do not be surprised that Dz The celebrities and grandchildren of the then renegades, the "elites" of post-communist Poland, today avoid history, spying on the slogans of "progress" - just like their fathers and grandparents in the times of Soviet Poland. There are no such events in the collective consciousness as the heroism of Bolesław Zajączkowski's volunteer youth battalion I created,

"Polish Thermopylae", as a drive-up, daring cavalry battle of legendary rotor Jerzy Dąmbrowski "Łupaszka" from Vilnius Self-defense against the Bolsheviks in 1919. They do not exist, because the captain was murdered by the NKVD in prison, in 1941, in Soviet Poland was "a bandit", like a man who during the last war took over his pseudonym. Hardly anyone today knows anything about the acts of young Colonel Leopold Lisa-Kula (Jelenski), because such heroes did not want Soviet Poland. Instead, we were shown a film about Czapajewo. There is no mention of the miracle of the 100,000 Volunteer Army, formed when the Bolsheviks were at the gates of Warsaw and many were raising their heads in fear of safety. Hardly anyone knows about the Polish victory in the greatest cavalry battle of the 20th century, when on 31 August 1920, near Komarów, Gen. Władysław Sikorski's troops crashed the famous Siemion Budionny's meat. This was not allowed to write in Soviet Poland. Why do not we glorify the heroes of such a spectacular victory now? Is this not the historical education and pride in its own past? August 5, 1921 - on the 56th anniversary of Romuald Traugutt's death on the slopes of the Citadel - Marshal Józef Piłsudski awarded the last participants of the January Uprising with Virtuti Militari. At that time, all Poland knew what the value and strength of independence tradition is and how it is needed to pass it on to the next generations. You have to remember this today as maybe never before. Dozens of communist indoctrination has been replaced by nihilism and only a veiled mockery of our independence tradition. In the communist era, a natural generational transmission was interrupted in the family and through the school. The joyous, ideologically unrestricted by no modern ideologies is necessary, the affirmation of our independence. Experienced in hearts and revealed outside. Let there be no white and red colors on Independence Day - not only on public buildings, but above all on balconies and windows of our homes. Let's be happy. God has given us that November brought May. The Nazi Germans in Warsaw, in November 1918. The painting of Stanisław Bagieński (* 1876 † 1948). National:

Author: Piotr Szubarczyk

Source: <http://wolnapolska.pl/index.php/frontpage/kalendarz-polski-codzienny.html>

11 XI 1918 Hostilities in World War I begin to end with the Austria-Hungary alliance for armistice with the allies on XI 3. Armistice Day with Germany occurs when the Allies and the German nation sign an agreement in Compiegne, France. Woodrow Wilson would become the first U.S. President to travel to Europe while in office when he sails to attend the Paris Peace Conference on December 4.

14 XI 1918 The Regency Council gave Józef Piłsudski full state power.

15 XI 1918 The Pope Benedict XV sent a message to the Polish on the occasion of their independence.

16 XI 1918 The Republic of Hungary was proclaimed.

16 XI 1918 Józef Piłsudski's telegram notifying the world leaders about creation of an independent Polish state

“As Commander-in-Chief of the Polish Army, I would like to notify governments and nations of the belligerent and neutral existence of the State of Polish Independence, embracing all the lands of united Poland. The political situation in Poland and the yoke of occupation have not yet allowed the Polish nation to speak freely about their fate. Thanks to the changes that took place as a result of the great victories of the Allied armies - the resumption of independence and the sovereignty of Poland has since become a fait accompli.

The Polish state arises from the will of the whole nation and is based on democratic foundations. The Polish government will replace the rule of violence, which for one hundred and forty years weighed on the fate of

Poland - through the system built on order and justice. Based on the Polish Army under my command, I hope that from now on no foreign army will enter Poland unless we express our formal will in this matter. I am convinced that the powerful democracies of the West will give their help and fraternal support to the Polish Republic of the Reborn and Independence.”

Chief of Pitsudski

for the minister of external affairs, Filipowicz

Source: <https://pl.m.wikisource.org>

- 18 XI 1918 The government of Jędrzej Moraczewski was appointed, the first official government of independent Poland.
20 XI 1918 A successful rescue of Polish troops under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Lemberg reached Lwow during the Polish-Ukrainian battles. Michał Karaszewicz-Tokarzewski.
21 XI 1918 During the battles with the Ukrainians, 14-year-old Jurek Bitschan, one of the youngest defenders of Lwow, died.
22 XI 1918 As a result of the offensive of Polish troops, Ukrainian troops were forced to withdraw from Lwów.

23 XI 1918 Independance and Human Rights

On November 11, 1918, Józef Piłsudski - the Commander or Brigadier, called by Poles - assumed full power over the reborn Poland. Until the election of the Sejm, he was not only entitled to the executive, but could also be a right in a reborn Polish Republic - with the help of decrees. Urgent matters to regulate the law - important for the functioning of the state and its citizens - were numerous. One of the most important decrees was made by the Chief on November 23, 1918: there is an 8-hour working day in Poland.

The authorization of Józef Piłsudski to legislate in a reborn Poland did not automatically result from the takeover of memorable power on November 11. It is worth recalling the calendar of these important events:

On November 10, 1918 (Sunday), Piłsudski arrived at the Vienna Railway Station in Warsaw, welcomed as the undisputed leader of the Poles.

On November 11, the Regency Council entrusted the commander with the supreme authority over the army. He was subordinated to the temporarily created Lublin temporary government of Ignacy Daszyński and other centers of revitalizing Polish state emerging locally.

On November 14, the Warsaw Regency Council gave the chief full power and dissolved.

On November 16, Józef Piłsudski sent a note to the governments of the allied powers informing about the creation of the Polish state. In the past, many Poles demanded that this day, not November 11, be a celebration of independence! God so happened that November 16 is also the Feast of the Mother of Mercy - Our Lady of Ostra Brama!

On November 18 Piłsudski appointed the government of Jędrzej Moraczewski - the first Polish government after the partition, of a central character (the Moraczewski government included only a small part of the rebirth of the state).

On November 22, the new government issued a decree, under which Józef Piłsudski assumed the supreme power in Poland as the Temporary Chief of State until the convocation of the Legislative Sejm. Convened a few months later (on 10 February 1919), the Constituent Sejm again entrusted Piłsudski (20 February 1919) - under the "small constitution" - with the special position of the Head of State, pending the adoption of the constitution.

The decree establishing an 8-hour day of work in Poland, Józef Piłsudski, signed the day after he gained the right (under a government decree)! This proves best that he attached importance to this matter, although there were plenty of other important issues then. Perhaps this was determined by his social sensitivity, shaped by years of activity in the PPS and dreams that a reborn Poland would be not only fully independent but also socially just. 93 years after the decree of the Head of State, we find out with the expose of the new-old prime minister that the cost of a job position on the part of employers will increase by increasing the insurance rate. It is to be expected that in this situation, not only will the so-called gray zone of employment in the wild, without insurance, but that an 8-hour working day will be even more fiction than before ...

In the picture: Here the first decrees regulating the law in the reborn Polish Republic were written down. Warsaw Belweder - the headquarters of the State President, then presidents of the Republic of Poland. In the past, among others seat of the tsar's governor, prince Konstanty, assaulted by the November insurgents. Photograph from the Krakow 'Ilustrowany Kurier Codzienny' (1929), Wikipedia source.

Author: Piotr Szubarczyk

Source: <http://wolnapolska.pl/index.php/frontpage/kalendarz-polski-codzienny.html>

- 28 XI 1918 Józef Piłsudski, as the Provisional Head of State, issued decrees on electoral law and elections to the Legislative Sejm.
28 XI 1918 Head of State Józef Piłsudski appointed the Polish Navy.
21 XI 1919 The Verkhovna Rada of the Paris Peace Conference granted Poland a 25-year mandate over Eastern Galicia under the supervision of the League of Nations.

22 XI 1919 Virtutti Militari for Lwow and The University of Lwow was named after king Jan Kazimierz.



Semper Fidelis. Defense of Lwow in 1918.

Autumn 1918 was exceptional for Poles. The fever of hearts, enthusiasm and faith in the slogan "now it will be Poland" suited more to the spring weather than the weather, fog and first snows constituting inseparable elements of the landscape at this time of the year. After almost a century and a half of captivity, after years of insurgent uprisings, plots and throwing the fate of life to the stake, on the sea of shed blood and tears crying,

the sun of freedom was rising. The Commonwealth was returning to the maps of the world. However, a great attempt to face the shape of its borders awaited her. The first exam was taken by Lwow. Games of invaders of the Powers, which in the eighteenth century, partitioned

Poland, went into history of non-existence. In many places in the Polish lands, there were substitutes of power independent of the invaders. On October 11, 1918, the Lwow authorities passed a resolution to the Regency Council in which they declared that the city would join in the process of rebuilding the independent Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. A week later, the city council adopted a resolution on joining the rebirth of Poland. Formally, the city was still within the limits of the Habsburg monarchy, but the history clock accelerated. At the end of October 1918, the Austro-Hungarian Empire was falling apart, Poland was being born. Under the command of Col. Władysław Sikorski began to create in Lwow a garrison of former soldiers of the Polish Corps of Meal. These activities were supported by independence organizations, including the nearly three hundred soldiers of the Piłsudczyńska Polish Military Organization and the two-person Polish Military Staff, commanded by Cpt. Czesław

Mączyński. But at the same time, the Ukrainian National Council announced the establishment of a Ukrainian state reaching as far as San. Lwów was supposed to be within its borders. Poland is here Under the cover of the night of October 31, November 1, 1918, the Ukrainian forces, nearly 1,500, were occupied by the civil authorities and mastered the Lwów city hall, station and post office. A proclamation was issued to the residents, in which the absolute surrender of the new authority was ordered. The lively Polishness of Lwów was to become a city of the Western Ukrainian People's Republic. This met with strong opposition from Poles. Already before noon, the POW and Polska Kadry Wojskowej units took up arms. Rifles made by Austrians in the basement of the Lwów Polytechnic have been captured. The battles for the School of Henryk Sienkiewicz, Dom Technika and tram station. A General Command was established under the command of Cpt. Czesław Mączyński. In the evening, in the Polish hands, there were the western suburbs of Lwów and a few defensive redoubts under the city, among others in Rzęsna, Sokolniki and Dublany. However, the next day the Ukrainians, supported by the three Sothi Sich Rifles taken from Czerniowiec, went into counterattack. The city was drained with blood. Heavy fights were fought for the Academic House, the Kadecka School, the Citadel, the Main Post Office, the Kosciuszko Garden, the Railway Directorate, the Jesuit Garden, the Greek Catholic Seminary on ul. Copernicus, which after the conquest was awarded the title of "Piłsudski's Redoubt". Extremely heavy battles were fought over Mount Stracenia, which was heroically defended by the Polish unit commanded by later General Roman Abraham and by gun warehouses near the Main Railway Station. The legion's officers, Mieczysław Boruta-Spiechowicz, Bronisław Pieracki and Karol Baczyński headed the city's defenders for the highest sacrifice. Lwów once again in history testified that it wants to live in harmony with its own motto: Always Faithful

(Semper Fidelis) of the Commonwealth. After years of the French and Polish marshal Ferdinand Foch during the ceremony of granting him honorary doctorate of the Jan Kazimierz University, he stated: "At the moment when the borders of Europe were crossed, when questioning the borders of Poland, Lwów answered in a big voice: Poland is here." Antosie, Jurki, Marysie On the first day of



the battles, junior high school students, and even younger ones, began to apply to recruitment points. Of the nearly six thousand volunteers, almost half did not turn 17. The national legend gave them the proud name of the "Eaglets". Many of them remained unnamed, but many entered the pantheon of glory with a short but beautiful life. Antoś Petrykiewicz was 13 years old. He was an urgent student of the 5th Junior High School, where he was remembered as a great mathematician. Perhaps he would be a professor at Lwów Polytechnic once? At dawn on November 1, 1918, he joined the army. As the poet Henryk Zwierzchowski wrote - with a "hat bigger than his head" he fought for the Mountain of Strife, and in the memory of his commander Roman Abraham he signed himself as

"relentless". Defending the so-called Death Redoubt at Persenkówka, he was seriously wounded on the eve of Christmas Eve. He retired to the eternal guard in a field hospital after two weeks of struggling for life. He went down in history as the youngest bachelor of the highest war decoration - the Military Order of Virtuti Militari, whom he honored him with posthumous

Not for exceptional bravery, Marshal Józef Piłsudski. A year older than Antek was Jurek Bitschan. From an early age he was a scout "Dziewiątki Lwowskiej" and a student of the Gymnasium named after Henry Jordan. In the first days of November 1918, he escaped from home and reported to the Kulparkow branch. They did not want to accept him because "too young". When we view his only surviving photograph, we share the opinion of the commanders. Weak, finer maybe even than for 14 years befits. But attention grabs his gaze ... Deep, thinking eyes, expressing readiness for the highest sacrifices. Perhaps this look convinced the superiors? He stormed the barracks on ul. St. Peter. Fired by the enemy, he did not leave the post, although they did it older than him ... He fell from the bullets at the foot of one of the tombstones of the Łyczakowski Cemetery on November 21, 1918. At the same time, his mother, Aleksandra, fought in a different part of the city, commanding a Volunteer Women's Legion, in which ranks also fought volunteers in her son's age ... It was dedicated to them one of the most beautiful of their works Artur Oppman: I was fighting the same, like older - Mom praises! Only you, Mama, I am only sorry for Lwów ... For the relief of the city Lwów was in an extremely bad position. Areas west of the city to Przemyśl were occupied by the Ukrainian army. This made it difficult to help Poland's independence. However, the fate of the city and its inhabitants did not remain alone. In Kraków and Warsaw there were appeals calling for joining the ranks of volunteer units to help Lwów. Already on the fifth day of the fighting the chief of the General Staff of the troops subordinate to the Regency Council, General Tadeusz Rozwadowski, issued appropriate orders. Half-a-thousand branch of the 5th Infantry Regiment commanded by Maj. Julian Stachiewicz left Cracow and, struggling with Ukrainians, liberated Przemyśl. It was November 11, 1918. On the same day, Józef Piłsudski, freed from German captivity, took command in Warsaw over the reviving Polish Army. At his order, the detachments of Lwów were taken by rail, with a force of nearly 1,500 soldiers, by Colonel's troops. Michał Karaszewicz-Tokarzewski. On November 20, 1918, they reached Lwów and after two days of heavy fighting they forced the Ukrainians out of the city. Lwów was free, but his existence was still threatened by the enemy. Ukrainians, not giving up, surrounded the city with a tight ring. Artillery shelling continued for many weeks, the power plant and water supply were destroyed, and Lwów was tried to cut off the only contact with Poland, which was given by the railway line linking the city with Przemyśl. Bloody fights were fought on the so-called Death Reduta on Persenkówka, where until January 1919, the troops capt. Roman Abraham (Antoś Petrykiewicz among them mentioned) bravely stopped the enemy from re-entering the city. The agreeable missions of the entents, undertaken by General Barthelemy who arrived in Lwów in early 1919, did not help. The Ukrainian side has broken all negotiations. The Ukrainian commander Gen. Mykhailo Omelianovich Pavlenko stated firmly in the order "He will judge the iron and blood". That's what happened. In the spring of 1919, the Polish army commanded by General Józef Haller in a bold offensive ousted the Ukrainians for Zbrucz. A further attempt awaited Poland. War with the Bolsheviks, that is, war for everything. Glory to Heroes The heroism of the defenders of Lwów became a model for the Poles, and on the legend of the Lwów Eagles,

another generation of "stones thrown on the rampart" was raised. They inspired the poets and painters. Kornel Makuszyński, Jan Parandowski and Artur Oppman wrote about them. Their dedication was made famous even by Hungarian writer Jenő Szentiványi in the novel "Orleń Lwowski", popular in his country. Apart from a few smaller paintings dedicated to the defense of Lwów, Wojciech Kossak was planning to paint the "Panorama of the Lwów Eagles", which in size was to refer to the "Panorama of Raclawice". Unfortunately, the outbreak of the war crossed out these plans. On the second anniversary of the liberation of the city Marshal Józef Piłsudski awarded Lwów - as the only city of the Second Polish Republic - with the Military Order of Virtuti Militari. The blue and black ribbon orders were decorated until September 1939, the coat of arms of the city. Not forgotten about those who died. Already in 1919, the Moguls of Polish Heroes was established, which undertook efforts to create a decent necropolis at the Łyczakowski Cemetery. The opening of the Pantheon of Glory, in which the ashes of 2,859 people rested, took place on November 11, 1934. The cemetery was crowned with a chapel and catacombs, in which General Tadeusz Rozwadowski and General Waclaw Iwaszkiewicz were buried. Also commemorated were American airmen and soldiers of the French army taking part in the battles in 1918 and 1919. The second defense of Lwów The cemetery of the Defenders of Lwów became a salt in the eyes of the Soviets, when in the order of the Ljubljana, Lwów and Kresy, Marian Hemar wrote with bitterness, "behind the cordon". Initially, only the subtitles "Tobie Polsko" and "Always Faithful" were removed. August 25, 1971 for personal orders Leonid Brezhnev entered the cemetery area with tanks and bulldozers. A colonnade and part of the Glory Arch fell into dust, and Soviet bulldozers that were driving the graves killed the defenders of the Faithful for the second time. Finally, according to the Asian mentality, garbage began to be transported to the graves of the heroes. To humiliate and kill the memory! The memory, however, did not let it be destroyed. The last generals of the Second Polish Republic living in Poland, glorified in the

battles of 1918, Roman Abraham and Mieczysław Boruta-Spiechowicz began their "second defense of Lwów". They wrote protest petitions to the authorities. But the communist authorities were silent, solidarizing with the Kremlin's decisions. So they decided to symbolically commemorate their subordinates at the foot of "That which Jasna defends Częstochowa". Thanks to the immense support of the tireless Chełmno soldier of Independence, Fr Eustachy Rakoczy, on August 26, 1975, a plaque with the image of the Cemetery of the Defenders of Lwów was unveiled on the pillar of the Jasna Góra chapel. Both generals stood by her on guard, and the Primate of the Millennium made her sacrifice. The same table of priests Cardinal. Stefan Wyszyński ordered to put in the Warsaw archcathedral, causing the rage of communist authorities of the PRL ...
*** Not everyone has a chance to visit the rebuilt Cemetery of the Defenders of Lwów. However, there is one place where every one of us has been at least once in our life ... Where the flame of memories is burning constantly, and the Polish Army is always on guard. This is the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Warsaw. When we are with him - whether only by thoughts or in person - we should remember in the upcoming Independence Day that here in 1925 the ashes of the unknown defender of Lwów were buried. The unknown Lwów Eagle has become a symbol of all Polish struggles for freedom. Here the Holy Father John Paul II said during his pilgrimage to his homeland in 1979: "This grave has a special justification. On how many places the native land fell this soldier. How many places in Europe and in the world did he speak with his death, that he could not be a just Europe without an independent Poland on its map? For how many battlegrounds did he testify about human rights inscribed deeply in the inviolable rights of the nation. "

The author: Jan Józef Kasprzyk

Sources: <http://naszdzienik.pl/mysl/112271,semper-fidelis-obrona-lwowa-w-1918-r.html>

<http://travel.tworze.com/lwow.php>

2 XI 1920 A landslide victory for Warren G. Harding in both the Electoral College and popular vote returns the Republican Party to the White House. Harding gained over 16 million popular votes to Democratic candidate James M. Cox's 9 million and won the Electoral contest with a 404 to 127 landslide. This was the first election in which women had the right to vote.

14 XI 1920 In Warsaw, the ceremony of handing Józef Piłsudski the marshal's rally took place.

15 XI 1920 The creation of the Free City of Gdańsk was proclaimed.

15 XI 1920 The first meeting of the League of Nations began in Geneva.

22 XI 1920 Lwów was the first and only city in the Second Polish Republic to be awarded the Knight's Cross of the Virtuti Militari Order; The ceremonial decoration was made by Marshal Józef Piłsudski.

3 XI 1921 Andrzej Niemojewski, a writer, free-thinker, editor of the "Niepodległej Thoughts", died in Warsaw.

12 XI 1921 The Limitation on Armaments Congress convenes in Washington, D.C.

26 XI 1921 Macierz Szkolna was established in the Free City of Gdańsk.

27 XI 1921 The Warszawianka Sports Club was established.

5 XI 1922 Elections to the Sejm of the first term of office were held. The block of Christian National Unity has gained 28.8 percent. votes, Block of National Minorities 15.1 percent, PSL "Piast" 12.9 percent, PSL "Liberation" 10.9 percent, PPS 10.1 percent Attendance 67.7 percent

6 XI 1922 In Toruń, the Officer School of the Navy was created.

12 XI 1922 Elections to the Senate were held, in which the right wing won, obtaining 36.1 percent. votes (the People-National Association - 26.1 percent and the Christian-National club - 10 percent); the center gained 24.4 percent. seats (Christian Democracy 6.3%, PSL "Piast" 15.3% and NDP 2.8%); the left received 13.4 percent. (including PPS 6.2%); national minorities obtained 24.3 percent. places.

8 XI 1923 In Munich, the Nazis took unsuccessful attempts to overthrow the Weimar Republic; at the head of the putsch was Adolf Hitler and General Erich Ludendorff.

4 XI 1924 Calvin Coolidge wins his first election as President, retaining the White House for the Republican Party over his Democratic foe, John W. Davis, and Progressive Party candidate Robert M. La Follette. The Electoral margin was 382 to 136 (Davis) to 13 (La Follette).

13 XI 1924 Władysław Reymont was awarded the Nobel Prize for the novel *Chłopi*.

2 XI 1925 The Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Warsaw

All Souls Day in 1925 was unusual in Poland. In Warsaw, solemn celebrations took place, nationwide remembrances. After the solemn Mass in the cathedral of St. Jan thousands of people moved to the Saski Square in their resort, surrounded by a symbolic monument prepared in advance, and at the same time a tomb of the Unknown Soldier. At the head of the parade went the President of the Republic of Poland, Stanisław Wojciechowski, followed by other representatives of the highest authorities of the country and Warsaw as well as the countries clergy, the clergy, delegations from all over the country and the crowds of Warsaw residents. For the first time in Poland, a way of worship was unknown before. At the call of the master of the ceremony, the congregation froze for a minute in silence. In this silence, more than one of them considered in his mind the words spoken an hour earlier in the cathedral by Cardinal Aleksander Kakowski - Archbishop Metropolitan of Warsaw: Who are you? - I do not know! Where your home - I do not know! Who are your parents? - I do not know and I will not know until the day of the court. Your greatness is that you are unknown [...]. In a brotherly and common grave, he lost his name, lost his family, everything personal [...] fell out of him, he was born again from the grave [...]. And when he got up, he took all the hardships and suffering, all the wounds and all the deaths of those thousands who fought on the battlefields, which struggled in the titanic struggles, which froze in the face of death [...]. Together with him and in him, they emerged from their grave, those thousands who fell for their Homeland, that gray military community, countless, unrecognized, unpolluted [...]. After all the battlefields and frontiers - in the east and west - you died thousands of times, you died, the Unknown Soldier, The Unknown? What, for God's sake, you are a gray soldier, unknown, nameless? You are the eternal warrior genius of the Nation, you will become brave! You are the unlimited power of national ideals, you will be Consecrated! You are the all-conquering independence of the national spirit, you will be Freedom!

A few days earlier, on Thursday, October 29, an extraordinary exhumation was made at the cemetery in Lwow, in the presence of officers of the Polish Army. Some coffins of buried city and Polish defenders were unearthed. The coffin to the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Warsaw was indicated by the mother of one of the fallen people near Lwów. Despite her efforts, she could not find the body or the grave of her son.

In the struggle for independent Poland, during the First World War, just after its end and during the war with the Bolsheviks, several hundred thousand Poles were killed in various battlefields. When it was considered which of the two places most symbolized our fight for freedom, it was considered that all the battlefields were equally important. The place where the body will be taken to the symbolic Tomb of the Unknown Soldier was drawn. Lwow and its surroundings were the arena of bloody battles for Poland not only with Ukrainians (1-22 November 1918), but also during the deadly threat of the newly regained independence of the Bolsheviks. In the foreground of the city, heavy battles with Budionny's cavalry army took place. On August 17, 1920, at Zadark (30 km north-east of Lwow), on the Tarnopol - Rivne railway line, a Polish volunteer battalion under Captain Zajączkowski defended a strategic place for

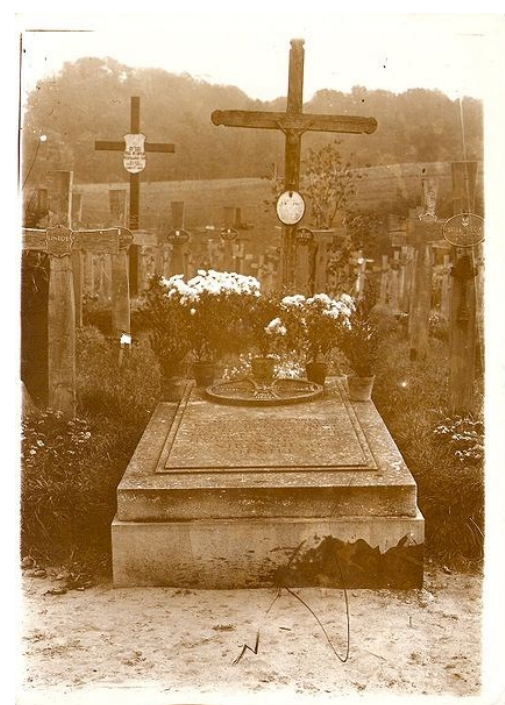
Lwów against numerous attackers. Not a single Polish soldier survived.

The last Bolsheviks murdered in a cruel way.

On Friday, October 30, 1925, the great funeral procession passed from the chapel at the Lychakiv Cemetery to the Lwow cathedral. The Lwow metropolitan archbishop Bolesław Twardowski and Józef Teofil Teodorowicz (the last archbishop of the Catholic Archdiocese in Poland) celebrated a solemn service here. The cathedral was filled to the last place. On Monday, November 2, an Unknown Soldier arrived on a gun carriage to the cathedral of St. John in Warsaw, from where after Mass. he made his last journey to Saski Square, where it remains to this day. The ashes of the unknown soldier were

awarded the Virtuti Militari Order. The ceremonial act of decorations of the torch was made by President Stanisław Wojciechowski. The first guard was honored to be soldiers from the 36th Infantry Regiment. When they came to the grave, they saw the inscription: Here lies the Polish Soldier, who died for the Homeland.

The idea of the tomb of an unknown soldier, as a monument in honor of nameless fallen soldiers, was born in France, which during the German attack during World War I suffered heavy losses. It was painful to know that many defenders of the homeland rested somewhere unnamed, although these were simple, the poorest soldiers took on themselves the fury of enemy attacks. In 1920, the first tomb of an unknown soldier was erected in Paris - under the Arc of the Triumph. The Polish Tomb was created on the initiative of General Władysław Sikorski - a legionnaire, during the war with the Bolsheviks of the commander of the 5th Polish Army, and in 1925 a minister of military affairs. The grave was designed by the sculptor Stanisław Ostrowski, later known also as the author of the Jagiello monument at Grunwald. In the three central arcades of the Saski Palace, he the plaques with names of places of battles for independence of the Republic of Poland and urns containing land from battlefields. After the war, the Grave was a "troublesome" place for the communists. There was a Lwow defender here, which now belonged to the Soviets. Both the inscriptions and the entire surrounding tomb of the aura were primarily related to the war with the Bolsheviks. Thus, the central part of the colonnade was renovated, adding six marble tablets with new names of the town where the Poles fought during the last war. On the two leading columns there are stone swords symbolizing the victory ... at Grunwald, thus changing the main path of the Grave, which was to commemorate the multitude of nameless defenders of the Homeland from the time when Poland re-elected independence. On May 8, 1946, land of twenty-four



battlegrounds was placed in four urns, with the ashes of soldiers who died during World War II. A year later, the palace and the tomb were rebuilt according to the design of Henryk Grunwald. "On the occasion of the restoration of the grave, the communists committed falsifications. The previous four tables, in which in 1925 were placed nine names of places, where we fought mortal battles with the Bolsheviks in 1919-1920, were removed. In their place were placed six new plaques with the names of seventy-seven battlefields "commemorating the fight against fascism and militarism." The Tomb of the Unknown Soldier is now located under a three-span arcade, the only surviving fragment of the Saski Colonnade destroyed by the Germans after the Warsaw Uprising. At the Grave burns eternal fire and lasts an eternal guard. Traditionally, foreign state delegations pay tribute here to our heroic past. Here, in 1979, the Servant of God, Pope John Paul II prayed, and on the square of Victory, memorable words were written: Let Your Spirit descend and renew the face of the earth. Of this land. After the prayer at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, John Paul II said: “

We are standing here, near the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. In the history of Poland - ancient and modern - this tomb has a special cover.

Special justification. On how many places of the native land did this soldier fall? At how many places in Europe and in the world did he speak with his death, that he could not be a just Europe without an independent Poland on its map? For how many battlefields did he testify about human rights inscribed deeply in the inviolable rights of the nation, dying for your and your freedom? [...]. I kneeled at the grave, together with Primate, to honor every grain that - falling to the ground and dying in it - brings fruit.” Pictured: On this October 29, 1925 the body of the Unknown Soldier was taken to Warsaw from the Cemetery of the Lwow Eagles. On the plate under the crucifix was the inscription: Here lies the Unknown Defender of Lwow. After opening the coffin, it was established that the unknown soldier was a private, volunteer, very young (about 15 years). He had a pierced head and leg. The coffin cap was found in the coffin, which indicated the volunteer formation and not the regular Polish army. A photograph from the early 1920s.

Author: Piotr Szubarczyk

Source: <http://wolnapolska.pl/index.php/frontpage/kalendarz-polski-codzienny.html>

13 XI 1925 The government of Władysław Grabski resigned.

15 XI 1925 In Sulejówek, the officers organized a manifestation of support for Marshal Józef Piłsudski.

20 XI 1925 Alexander Skrzyński's government was formed.

20 XI 1925 Stefan Żeromski, writer, publicist, author of the novel "Ashes", "Sisyphean works", "Homeless people", "Faithful river", "Early spring" and "History of sin" died in Warsaw.

21 XI 1925 Lava Beds National Monument in California is designated by President Calvin Coolidge. It was the site of a volcanic rock, natural fortress used by the Modoc Indians during the Modoc War of 1872-3.

28 XI 1925 The Grand Ole Opry transmits its first radio broadcast.

4 XI 1926 Regulation of the President of the Republic of Poland "on penalties for the dissemination of false information, and penalties for insulting authorities and their representatives".

14 XI 1926 A statue of Fryderyk Chopin was unveiled in Warsaw's Royal Łazienki Park.

15 XI 1926 The NBC Radio Network is formed by Westinghouse, General Electric, and RCA, opening with twenty-four stations.

10 XI 1927 Premiere of the film "Ziemia obiecana" directed by Aleksander Hertz and Zbigniew Gniązdowski.

23 XI 1927 Stanisław Przybyszewski, a writer, poet, playwright and publicist, died in Jaronty near Inowrocław.

23 XI 1927 In Mińsk Mazowiecki, "Kasztanka" - the favorite marshal Józef Piłsudski's mare, fell in the barracks of the 7th Regiment of Lublin Uhlans.

28 XI 1927 Seym and Senate resolution of the first term.

6 XI 1928 Herbert Hoover wins election as President of the United States with an Electoral College victory, 444 to 87 over Democratic candidate Alfred E. Smith, the Catholic governor of New York.

9 XI 1928 Premiere of the film "Pan Tadeusz" directed by Ryszard Ordyński.

3 XI 1929 Jan Ignacy Nieciśław Baudouin de Courtenay, a linguist, one of the greatest linguists in the world, died in Warsaw; in 1922, put forward by national minorities, as a candidate in the election of the President of the Republic of Poland.

4 XI 1931 Artur Oppman, pseudonym of Or-Ot, poet, publicist, colonel of the Polish Army died in Warsaw.

1 XI 1932 Tadeusz Makowski, a painter and graphic artist, died in Paris.

2 XI 1932 Józef Beck was appointed the post of minister of foreign affairs after August Zaleski.

8 XI 1932 Democratic challenger Franklin D. Roosevelt defeats incumbent President Hoover in the presidential election for his first of an unprecedented four terms. The landslide victory, 472 Electoral College votes to 59 for Hoover began the era of FDR that would lead the nation through the vestiges of the Great Depression and the ravages of World War II.

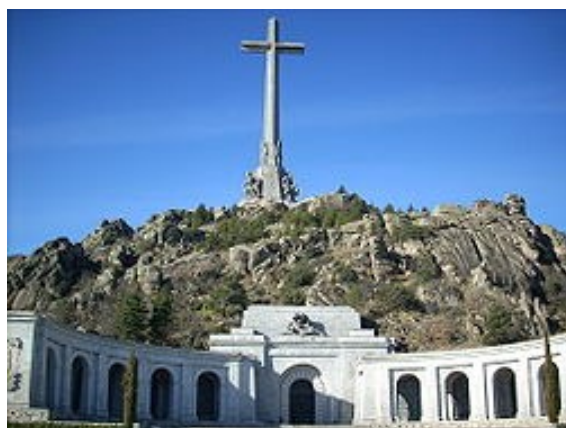
10 XI 1933 Władysław Pytlasinski, a wrestler and world champion from 1900, died in Warsaw; sports activist, co-founder of the Polish Athletic Society; a coach whose foster student was Stanisław "Zbyszko" Cyganiewicz, three-time world champion.

11 XI 1933 In South Dakota, a strong dust storm strips topsoil from depression era farms. It was one in a series of such storms to plague the Midwest during 1933 and 1934.

17 XI 1933 The United States and the Soviet Union established diplomatic relations.

3 XI 1936 Franklin D. Roosevelt overwhelms his Republican challenger, Alfred Landon, for a second presidential term. His Electoral College margin, 523 to 8, and 62% of the popular vote insured Roosevelt carte blanche in his goals of the New Deal.

8 XI 1936 Spanish Katyn



On the night of November 6, 1936, deportation of prisoners from Madrid prisons to the area of Torrejón de Ardoz began, where mainly in Paracuellos de Jarama (14 km north of Madrid), but also in other places, they were shot in the morning. Two-story city buses were used for

transport, deceiving the prisoners that they would be transported to other isolation centers, safely away from the front lines. For almost a month, 33 executions (7, 8, 9, 18, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30 November and 1 and 3 December) killed several thousand people from all social backgrounds, but mainly intelligence: lawyers, doctors, teachers, journalists and writers, priests, politicians and military. They were the largest of all the murders committed by the Reds (rojos) during the Spanish Civil War; they went down in history under the name "massacres of Paracuellos" (matanzas de Paracuellos), although the executioners called them sacas (in that time it meant more or less "stacking"). The direct executions of murders were militiamen of various leftist groups (mainly communists) from the Protection of Vessels (Vigilancia de Retroguardia).

The pretext for this crime were - indeed reckless and criticized by other commanders of the uprising, including generals Franco and Varela - brags of General Emilio Mola (1887-1937) that in addition to four columns of troops advancing to Madrid, in the city itself is ready to fight "V column". As you know, the word has made a great career in many languages, although probably the majority of speakers do not know who and under what circumstances spoke them, and some associate them with the techniques of the Third Reich. In response to this, on November 3, the socialist daily La Voz wrote that 100,000 fascists should be shot, hiding in the back or (sic!) In prisons to paralyze the operation of the V column. Hysteria against the background of quintascolumnistas was like a repetition of the moods prevailing in the revolutionary Paris in 1792 due to the approach of the Austrian-Prussian interveners, which led to the analogous "September massacres".

The technique of killing used indicates a high level of organization. Victims were placed in tens, two connected with each other, on the edge of previously dug collective graves to which they fell shot or were pushed. However, the rush of the perpetrators caused that some, barely wounded or caught up by the companions, fell into the ditches still alive and were already (shallowly) buried and buried. This way of execution was suggested - much later, because it was only in the 1970s - to associate with the technique of killing Polish officers in Katyn and is one of the premises for the thesis that the idea and plan for liquidating prisoners was prepared by Soviet "advisers", headed by a resident NKVD in Spain, Col. Aleksander Orłow (1895-1937, responsible for Lejba Łazarewicz Felbing). Indirectly confirms this in his Journal of the Spanish War, published in Moscow in 1938, officially the "correspondent" of "Truth", and unofficially Stalin's agent - journalist Mikhail Kolts (1898-1940, responsible for Friedland) - also using false personalities as a Mexican communist Miguel Martínez, but he only admits to escorting the Spanish companions of the deportation of the prisoners, he does not mention anything about killing them.

The number of victims of these massacres is still the subject of controversy, and the range of numbers given varies between 2000 and 10,000 or even 12,000 thousand. The latter are certainly exaggerated, but equally certain that the number of victims was more than 2,000 (this is the minimum number currently accepted only by professor Complutense, Javier Cervera). Frankistowski, but a very meticulous historian (and the son of one of the victims) - Ricardo de la Cierva and Hoces (1926-2015) - established the personal details of nearly 2,500 victims. Irish historian (from socialist beliefs) Ian Gibson, who first examined the archives of the Republican security services opened in 1981, reports 2,400 victims. The falangist historian Rafael Casas de la Vega (1926-2010) acknowledges 2,410 victims for sure, and 526 for those who still need confirmation. Polish historian, prof. UW Tomasz Milkowski (unsuspected for sympathy for the uprising party), writes that "for sure" during the "evacuation" of the prisoner, 2,800 victims were killed. Specializing in the history of the Madrid checas, the Protestant historian César Vidal, based on the search of an amateur historian (grandson of the victim), pilot José Manuel Ezpeleta, compiled a list of 4021 casualties, without including 414 prisoners from San Antón executed in Torrejón de Ardoz, before November 7. As for the sources, the archives in the Causa General are of course the basic ones and, as already mentioned, made available to the researchers in 1981. A valuable indirect source are the memories of an eyewitness (diplomat in red Madrid) - a German engineer and entrepreneur who in the 1930s was the consul of Norway in Madrid, Felix Schlayer (1873-1950) - although he did not

the three tried to undermine their credibility due to the place of publication (Berlin) and alleged pro-Nazi sympathies (strongly contradicted by Ian Gibson). The issue of responsibility for these monstrous crimes is important. For a purely formal reason, it can not be attributed to the Republican government, because he, in corpore and panicked, escaped from Madrid to Valencia, handing over the ad hoc power of the appointed Council (Juncie) of the Defense of Madrid, with General José Miaja (1878-1958) at the helm. However, there are serious indications that the relevant minister of internal affairs, socialist Ángel Galarza (1892-1966) managed to pass on the relevant instructions. Undoubtedly the direct responsibility of the head of the General Directorate of Security (Dirección General de Seguridad) - high-ranking freemason and a member of the "presidential" party of Manuel Azaña, Republican Left (Izquierda Republicana), Manuel Muñoz Martínez (1888-1942). He also left Madrid on 6 November, but there is evidence that he made the decision to murder prisoners after talking to the socialist deputy (Jewess of German origin), Margerita Nelken Mansberger (1894-1968), who encouraged him to do so. At least the temporal justice reached this, for in 1942 the government of the march. Ph. Petain gave it to the Spanish authorities and in December this year he was sentenced to death and shot. But the key role in the organization of murders was played by none other than a few decades later worshiped as a democratic "eurocommunist" (idol of Jacek Kuroń and friend of the usurper "Jan Karol I") - Santiago Carrillo (1915-2012). Just the day before, on November 6, Carrillo ended up with a comedic comedy of being a bipartisan, independent socialist (as the head of United Socialist Youth) and "asked" to be accepted into the ranks of the Communist Party of Spain. He immediately became a member of the Council of Defense of Madrid, including the head of the Public Order Council (Orden Público). Subsequent denials of the perpetrator himself (trying to push all responsibility on the Soviets), as well as his defenders, will be useless because they are denied by documents: this twenty-one-year-old Carrillo,

along with his little senior deputy - socialist Segund Serrano Poncela (1912-1976) - they determined in detail the procedure of transporting and killing prisoners, and their signatures appear on the lists to be shot. Finally, you have to give back what is due to the only righteous among this gang of savage murderers. He was - amazingly! - Anarchist Melchor Rodríguez García (1893-1972), who had previously tried to stop executions. Appointed on 4 December as a general inspector of prisons, he put an end to "evacuations". Bravely refusing to release prisoners, he risked his own life. It is estimated that he saved the lives of 1,532 people, including the so-called "No. 2" in the first phase of Franco's rule (and his brother-in-law) - Ramón Serrano Súñer, falangistas Rafael Sánchez Mazas

and Raimundo Fernández Cuesta, gen. Valentín Galarza and footballer Ricardo Zamora. Before he was dismissed by Juan Negrin's government in March 1937, he managed to track down and dismantle the network of the "private" prisons of the Communist Party. He earned the nickname of the "Red Angel" (El Ángel Rojo), although party comrades twisted him to "Angel Traitor" (El Ángel Traidor).

Author: Jacek Bartyzel-Bartyzel: "Spanish Katyn" (Paracuellos de Jarama)
Sources: <https://konserwatyzm.pl/bartyzel-hiszpanski-katyn-paracuellos-de-jarama/>
za: legitymizm.org

19 XI 1936 The premiere of "Ada, to nie wypada" directed by Konrad Tom.

25 XI 1936 In Berlin, Germany and Japan signed an Anti-Comintern pact aimed at counteracting the Communist International, the pact obligated the parties to be neutral if Germany or Japan were at war with the USSR.

29 XI 1936 ORP "Gryf" was launched - a min.

5 XI 1937 Bolesław Lesmian, a poet, prose writer, essayist and literary critic, died in Warsaw.

6 XI 1937 Italy joined the Anti-Comintern Pact.

11 XI 1937 The first celebrations of Independence Day were held as a statutory public holiday.

12 XI 1937 Zbigniew Uniłowski, a writer, died in Warsaw.

25 XI 1937 The ceremonial raising of the Polish flag on the destroyer "Błyskawica" took place.

5 XI 1938 Premiere of the film "Forgotten melody" directed by Konrad Tom and Jan Fethke.

6 XI 1938 Elections to the Sejm and the Senate of the 5th term.

9 XI 1938 In Germany, there was a mass pogrom of Jewish people organized by the Nazis - the so-called Kristallnacht ("Kristallnacht"); as a result, 91 Jews were murdered, 171 synagogues were burnt, 7.5 thousand were plundered stores, and 26 thousand. Jews were deported to concentration camps.

1 XI 1939 The Supreme Soviet of the USSR decided to join annexed eastern territories of the Republic of Poland to the Byelorussian and Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republics (1-2 XI).

1 XI 1939 All Polish prisoners-of-war were placed in the Soviet camps in Kozelsk and Starobielsk, while police officers, KOP and prisoners in the camp in Ostaszków (1-4 XI).

5 XI 1939 The first issue of the Information Bulletin was published - the underground journal, the central press body of the Union of Armed Struggle and the Home Army, issued in the years of World War II in Warsaw and Krakow.

6 XI 1939 Sonderaktion Krakau: The Gestapo arrested 183 employees of the Jagiellonian University and the AGH University of Science and Technology, who were then transported to concentration camps.

7 XI 1939 By the presidential decree Gen. Władysław Sikorski was appointed to the position of the Supreme Commander of the Polish Armed Forces.

9 XI 1939 The Germans began the Sonderaktion Lublin, arresting several hundred representatives of the Polish intelligentsia: in the following months around 2 thousand people were arrested in the Lublin district. representatives of the intelligentsia. Of these, several hundred were shot and several dozen were sent to concentration camps.

9 XI 1939 The Secret Polish Army was founded in Warsaw.

13 XI 1939 The Committee of Ministers for National Affairs was appointed in Paris, headed by General Kazimierz Sosnkowski, who at the same time assumed the function of the General Commander of the Union of Armed Struggle.

18 XI 1939 A cooperation agreement between the Polish Navy and the Royal Navy of Great Britain was signed in London for the period of the war; it was one of the first international acts signed by the Polish government in exile.

26 XI 1939 MS "Piłsudski", a passenger ship, a transatlantic ship, sank after the outbreak of war on a military transport; out of 260 crews, a few people were killed, including the commander captain. Mamert Stankiewicz; the reasons for the sinking of the ship have not been determined until today, but most likely it has entered the mines left by German ships.

29 XI 1939 Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union on granting soviet citizenship to Polish citizens, who on XI 1 and 2, 1939 were in the eastern territories of the Republic of Poland incorporated into the Soviet Union.

30 XI 1939 The beginning of Soviet aggression on Finland.

1 XI 1940 In London, Maj. Bolesław Waligóra, the head of the Commander-in-Chief of the Commander-in-Chief, the long-time head of the Central Military Archives, died in the wake of the German bombardment.

5 XI 1940 President Franklin D. Roosevelt continues his dominance of presidential politics with a 449 to 82 Electoral College victory over Republican candidate Wendell Wilkie, winning his third presidential election. Roosevelt becomes the first man to hold office for three terms.

9 XI 1940. Neville Chamberlain, leader of the Conservative Party, prime minister of Great Britain in 1937-1940, died in Heckfield near Reading; conducted a policy of appeasement, that is, concessions to the Third Reich; one of the signatories of the Munich Agreement of XI 1938, depriving Czechoslovakia of part of its territory for the benefit of Nazi Germany.

16 XI 1940, the Germans closed the ghetto in Warsaw; in the area of 307 ha there were about 400,000 Jews.

20 XI 1940 Hungary joined the Pact Three, signed on September 27, 1940 by Germany, Italy and Japan.

20 XI 1940 Waław Berent, a novelist, essayist and translator, died in Warsaw.

22 XI 1940 In Auschwitz, the Germans executed first 40 Polish prisoners

(...) From time to time, provocateurs from all over the world are deliberately writing about the German extermination camp of KL Auschwitz - Birkenau, that it is a Polish concentration camp. Then they hypocritically apologize for being a "shorthand" and after a while they do the same. Because it is not a mistake or "short-cut", but deliberate provocation and examination of the reactions of those who are humiliated in this way. In these provocations, the largest Jewish newspaper in the world - the New York Times. Anti-Polish provocations of NYT were predicted by a Jewish friend of Poland several years ago, author of The Holocaust Industry - Dr. Norman Finkelstein, whose parents miraculously saved themselves from extermination, and after the war they taught their son, born in 1953, kindness to Poland and Poles.

The German concentration camp Auschwitz-Birkenau was built by the German government in 1940 and was maintained until the end (January 1945) from the German state budget (Deutsches Reich). This is its purely German character. Not so much "Nazi" as German, state. It was only for economic reasons that he was located in occupied Poland.

Initially, it was planned as a labor camp for Poles, in the following years it became an extermination camp - for Jews, Poles and representatives of other nationalities - residents of countries occupied by Germany or collaborating Germans. According to estimates of the Delegation of the Government of the Republic of Poland to Poland, from the total of Auschwitz-Birkenau prisoners in 1940-45, about 51% were Jews, about 35% Poles, about 14% representatives of other (30) nationalities.

Auschwitz-Birkenau was one of the many German extermination camps on our land. His unique place on the map of concentration camps is that most people were murdered here. Unfortunately, it is impossible today to determine how much. Some transports were not recorded, people were sent straight to the gas chambers to death. Historically, the number of victims killed ranges from a million to four million people. According to the testimony of a war criminal, the last commander of the camp, Rudolf Höss, about 3 million people were tortured at Auschwitz-Birkenau. It is assumed that about 2/3 of them were Jews. After them, the largest group of those murdered were Poles. The citizens of the Soviet Union, Roma, Belgians, Czechs, Slovaks, Danes, Frenchmen, Greeks, Dutch, Yugoslavian nations, Norwegians, Romanians, Hungarians, Italians, Spaniards, Turks, British, Americans, also few Germans and Austrians, also died here. recognized as "traitors to the German nation."

The camp was based on the order of Heinrich Himmler from 27 April 1940. It was initially intended exclusively for Poles from the so-called General Governorship, from Silesia and Wielkopolska. The first transport, composed of over 700 Poles, arrived here on June 14, 1940. By 1 March 1941, 10,900 Poles were imprisoned in Auschwitz, mainly members of the independence conspiracy and representatives of the intelligentsia (within the so-called Intelligenzaktion). In 1941, the nearby Birkenau camp was

extended, originally intended for prisoners of war. A death combine was formed, constantly expanded and "perfected". After the "Polish" period came the "Jewish" period, which was related to the decisions of the Berlin-Wansee conference (January 20, 1942), during which the Germans decided to make a "final solution to the Jewish question". Her criminal execution was the so-called Reinhard Aktion - aimed at murdering all Jews from the so-called General Governorship. They were transported to Auschwitz, Bełżec, Majdanek, Sobibór, Treblinka and murdered. The help given by Poles to Jews - often at the expense of their own lives - prevented the full implementation of the crime plan.

The most known prisoners of the Auschwitz camp today are the Polish priest and Jewish woman - a Christian woman.

St. Maksymilian Maria Kolbe (* 8 I 1894 † August 14, 1941), Franciscan, founder of the monastery in Niepokalanów, as a prisoner of Auschwitz volunteered to death, instead of one of the appointed inmates, the father of the family. He died in a hunger bunker.

St. Edyta Stein, or sister Teresa Benedykta of the Cross (* 1891 † VIII 1942), a Carmelite nun, she was deported to Auschwitz because of her



nationality and murdered here. She left a fascinating study devoted to the mysticism of Saint. John of the Cross and writings which are a source of faith for many Christians today.

When the Soviets reached Auschwitz in January 1945, the

camp was almost gone. Almost 90% of prisoners were driven earlier in the death march to the west - on foot, without food. The weak were killed along the way. The criminal system was pouring out of the gates of the camp, killing until the very end - as if to testify once again that evil is not overcome once and for all. Those who German evil are premeditated today by the Poles, commit extreme wickedness. They should be stigmatized by people who are not yet slaves to the anti-Polish "Holocaust enterprise" and can still afford their own opinion.

Over the entrance gate to the Auschwitz camp, today the State The Auschwitz-Birkenau Museum still has a plaque with the mocking inscription Arbeit macht frei (Work makes you free ...). Both criminal socialisms of the twentieth century "brought up" people through work. On some of the gates of the Soviet camps, Czierez wrote the effort of freeing (Through work to freedom). German and Soviet victims of this "work"

gained freedom only after leaving the chimney or under the snow of Vorkuta. Among these victims were several million Polish citizens of different nationalities, most Poles and Jews. Today, many Jews, under the influence of many years of unfettered anti-Polish propaganda, practiced in their country and in many other countries by the local Jewish lobby, speak with great courtesy about the Germans [!], While they portray Poles as "fascists". Things have gone so far that even representatives of the lobby in Poland are trying their strength. Dr Alina Cała from the Jewish Historical Institute in Warsaw said in an interview for the Republic that Poles are in a way responsible for the deaths of all Jews! On this drastic, lying and extremely anti-Polish statement of the representative of the institute subsidized from the Polish state budget [!], None of the representatives of that state reacted. 22 November 1940, the first criminal execution of prisoners was carried out in the camp. There were forty, all citizens of occupied Poland, all Polish nationalities. There are more such Polish dates in the calendar of crimes committed in Auschwitz. Through memory on those of our countrymen, let us protest loudly - regardless of the consequences, true or only imagined - to all provocateurs. Anyone who turns a blind eye to it and surrenders to the demagogic arguments of the slanderers is not worthy of the name of the Pole. Zofia Kossak - Szczucka, Auschwitz prisoner, wrote in her Decalogue of the Pole: Do not let people be insulted, humiliating her greatness and her merits, her achievements and Majesty. You will love Poland, God's first love. You will love her more than yourself ... Statement-petition of the Kosciuszko Foundation, under which over 51 thousand people signed (copied from the website of the Kosciuszko Foundation in the US on November 19, 2010): Using the media mispronounced "Polish concentration camp" and "Polish death camp" with reference to the Auschwitz extermination camp and

other Nazi concentration camps built by the Germans during World War II in Poland, is misinforming and leads to the misconception that Poles were responsible for the Holocaust. The above term is a wording a false, distorting history and desecrating the memory of six million Jews from twenty-seven countries murdered by Nazi Germany during World War II. Using the phrase "concentration camp" in connotation with Poland is particularly offensive to Poles, who suffered severe damage as a result of the war, losing 1/6 of the entire population. It is also not necessary to remind that Poland was the first country attacked by Nazi Germany, in which the help of Jews was forbidden under the threat of capital punishment. Convinced that journalists are familiar with the dramatic history of World War II, and the aim of their work is to present to wide readers truth and illumination of facts, we undersigned recognize the use of the term "Polish concentration camps" as incompatible with journalistic ethics. We therefore apply to "The New York Times", "The Wall Street Journal", "The Washington Post" and "The Associated Press" to stop using it and to amend the set of general terms (the so-called style book) in order to provide further articles historical accuracy by using the official name "German concentration camps in Nazi-occupied Poland", adopted by UNESCO in 2007, when Auschwitz was named "The Auschwitz-Birkenau German Nazi Concentration and Extermination Camp (1940-1945)". photo: Auschwitz-Birkenau State Museum. The entrance gate to the Auschwitz camp, with the mocking inscription Arbeit macht frei - Work makes it free ...

Author: Piotr Szubarczyk

Source: <http://wolnapolska.pl/index.php/frontpage/kalendarz-polski-codzienny.html>

22 XI 1940 In Warsaw, in the apartment of Emanuel Ringelblum at ul. Leszno 18 was the inaugural meeting of the underground research and documenting team under the code name "Oneg Szabat", or "Joy of Saturday." The result of his activities was the creation of the Underground Ghetto Archive.

23 XI 1940 Romania joined the Pact Three, signed on 27 September 1940 by Germany, Italy and Japan.

24 XI 1940. Slovakia joined the Pact Three, signed on September 27, 1940 by Germany, Italy and Japan.

1 XI 1941, the Germans began to build the extermination camp in Bełżec.

1 XI 1941 In Krakow, the first performance of the underground Rhapsodic Theater took place.

10 XI 1941, the Governor of the Warsaw District Ludwig Fischer signed the death penalty for leaving the ghetto arbitrarily and helping Jews.

11 XI 1941 In the first execution before the Wall of Consequences in KL Auschwitz, the Germans shot 151 Polish prisoners. In total, at least several thousand people, mainly Poles, were shot at this place.

18 XI 1941 Beginning of the offensive of British troops near Tobruk; Polish Independent Brigade of Carpathian Marksmen took part in the fighting.

2 XI 1942 the Germans ended the liquidation of the Tomaszów Mazowiecki ghetto, transporting its inhabitants to the extermination camp in Treblinka.

3 XI 1942 The Headquarters of the "Pasięka" Scouts decided to divide the Gray Ranks into three age groups: boys aged 12-14, so-called Zawiszaków, trained in emergency services and communications; the older ones, aged 15-17, formed a Combat School (BS) in which military training was conducted and prepared for service in reconnaissance, reconnaissance and communication departments, BS scouts participated in the actions of the Small Sabotage Organization Wawer; youth over 18 years formed the Assault Groups (GSz) serving diversionary service.

4 XI 1942 Second battle of El-Alamein ended, as a result of which the British 8th Army of General Bernard L. Montgomery defeated the army of the Axis commanded by field marshal Erwin Rommel.

8 XI 1942 Edward Puchalski, a film director, screenwriter and actor died in Warsaw.

8 XI 1942 North Africa is invaded by the United States and Great Britain.

9 XI 1942 In Lublin, the Germans began the final liquidation of the ghetto at Majdan Tatarski; the majority of the Jews detained there were murdered in the gas chambers in the Majdanek camp.

12 XI 1942 The troops of the British army took over Tobruk.

15 XI 1942 The underground research and documentation team "Oneg Shabbat" operating in the Warsaw ghetto, founded on the initiative of Emanuel Ringelblum, prepared a report under the name "Liquidation of Jewish Warsaw" for the Polish government in London and the governments of the allied states. This report was taken to the West by Jan Karski - emissary of the Polish Underground State.

16 XI 1942 Kedyw AK units from Warsaw conducted a simultaneous derailment of five German trains on lines from Warsaw to Radom, Dęblin, Łuków and Terespol.

19 XI 1942 The counter-offensive of the Red Army begins at Stalingrad.

23 XI 1942 Stanisław Zaremba, a mathematician, co-founder of the Polish Mathematical Society, professor at the Jagiellonian University, died in Kraków; editor of the magazine for mathematicians "Annales".

26 XI 1942 Premiere of the film "Casablanca" directed by Michael Curtiz.

27 XI 1942 Beginning of the German pacification and displacement action in the Zamość region.

Heinrich Himmler, an architect of the displacement action in the Zamość region.

The Zamojszczyzna resettlement action was the first operation of this type undertaken on such a huge area.

In Himmler's plans, the area around Zamość was to form an important link in the "Germanic chain" connecting East Prussia with Transylvania, also intended for colonization.

On March 26, 1941, General Governor Hans Frank declared that "The General Government is to be a country as German as Rhine".

In the long-term, the Germanization plans envisaged the creation in the first phase of three migrants' relocations:

the Leningrad region, the so-called Ingermanland, the Crimea and Kherson and the third area of the Nemunas and Narew, the so-called Lithuania

West. In order to maintain communication with these marriages, the SS management layers provided for the creation of 36 settlement bases along the main railway routes and motorways, including 14 in the Generalgouvernement. The Zamość region was to constitute an experimental area, the so-called Sonderlaboratorium, both for future marriages and for those forming



to them a bridge of settlement bases.

The introduction to the proper displacement action of the Zamość region was carried out, from November 6 to November 25, 1941, resettlement

6 villages of the so-called Josephine settlement from 1784.

There were villages: Huszczka Duża and Mała, Podhuszczka, Bortatycze, Białobrzegi and Wysokie. Over 2,000 surprised residents they were transported to the village of the Bug River near Horodło and Dubienka. 105

volksdeutsche families from Bessarabia were established in Polish territories.

On November 12, 1942, Himmler signed the "general guidelines" for the action in which he proclaimed:

"The Zamość Poviats is considered the first German settlement area in the General Government ...". Also issued Directive on the "Evacuation of Poles from the Lublin District (Zamość) for the settlement of volksdeutsche there".

The SS Reichsführer set up a regional branch of the Central Racial Office for this purpose in Zamość under the leadership of SSSturmbannführer Herold.

The campaign was directly led by the head of the Przesiedleńcza Headquarters with headquarters in Łódź and branches in Lublin and Zamość, Herman Krumei (he survived the war and died in West Germany as "a respected merchant and local government activist" and the commander of the SS and police in the Lublin district, Odilo Globocnik. On the same day, November 12, 1942, the final decision was taken to evict 300 villages (full resettlement or partially, leaving people in their prime to work with settled colonists!): "In the Zamojski powiat alone, Globocnik informed 5,000 farms," and 98.3 thousand are ready for resettlement. Germans from Bessarabia, Romania, Serbia, Leningrad, from the Baltic, Bukovina, Croatia, Slovenia and the Netherlands (Flemings). "The action was to be completed" in the spring of 1943. "Only a few dozen minutes were granted to the inhabitants of the displaced villages to collect all their belongings.

The Polish population in the places intended for displacement was to be captured and sorted according to the following principles: groups I and II were to concern people with "Nordic features". They were to be sent to the transit camp in Łódź, where they would refer them to the Reich for Germanization after the anthropological and racial review. These groups should cover about 5% of displaced persons, i.e. 7,000 persons to Group III include persons fit for physical work in the Reich (74% of the total); group IV was to include persons intended for deportation to concentration camps.

Group III and IV should have separated children from six months to 14 years and older people above 60. The children separated from their parents were to be examined in terms of anthropology (those with blue eyes and blond hair were to be Germanized), others directed to special educational camps or together with the elderly addressed to the villages designated outside the Zamość region, others to concentration camps or extermination camps (Oświęcim), where they were to be killed. This is what happened both in Oświęcim and at Majdanek. Virtually all movable and immovable property was confiscated.

The brutal, completely criminal in its assumption and the implementation of the displacement operation in the Zamość region began on the night of November 27-28, 1942 and encompassed the area of four southern pre-war poviats of the Lublin province: Zamojski, Tomaszów, Hrubieszów and Biłgoraj, inhabited by about 500,000 people among whom 66% Poles were Poles, 24% Ukrainians, 10% Jews (their extermination at the end of 1942 was in the final phase).

Until 1940, ie until they were transferred to the "Land of the Warta", about 20,000 lived there. descendants of German colonists brought in and imprisoned on this land in the 18th and 19th centuries by the Zamość Ordinance. Over time, they succumbed to almost complete polonization and assimilation, but "they nevertheless had German blood", so they were moved. These resettlements are not prevented the SS theoreticians to state that the very traces of their stay were and the Zamość land constituted the "most important" justification for the intended total Germanisation of the region. The first victims of the action were the inhabitants of the village: Skierbieszów, Lipina Nowa, Suchodębie, Sady and Zawada. Most of them were deported to the resettlement camp in Zamość. The first wave of resettlement actions took place in two stages. The first, lasting until the end of December 1942, covered 60 people residing for over 30 thousand. people, but police forces, in the face of widespread coercion (despite the winter gathered to the forests and neighboring villages), only about 10,000 people were captured. In their place, 4,000 Germans. From among those expelled over 1.5 thous. people were sent to Oświęcim, about 1.8 thousand For forced labor in the Reich, 1 830 children were sent to a concentration camp in Łódź or to the camp in Oświęcim, where they were murdered with phenol injections. The largest crime in this phase of deportations, Germans committed in retaliation for resistance and attacking resettlement teams. It took place in Kitów, where the Germans murdered 165 people publicly. In the second phase, lasting from January 15 to the end of March 1943, referred to as Ukraineraktion, 63 villages in the Rouubieszów district were displaced. It covered about 15 thousand. people, of which 5,500 are In their place, in the belt surrounding the resettlement area, to protect the colonists from the strikes of the Zamość forests, over 7,000 were imprisoned. Ukrainians. This policy was also aimed at antagonizing Ukrainians and Poles and actually triggered the first phase of fighting between the theinals. At the end of March, already displaced 116 villages of the Zamość region, and in their place about 10 thousand. Germans, a jumble from various parts of occupied Europe, mostly from Romania. The most disruptive methods of action were applied in the resettlement action.

The people who were sent were taken to transit camps, where, waiting for their fate, they died en masse. Separates were directed to destinations. It was winter, and the railway cars, cars and carts that they were transported, did not protect against the cold especially, so the children died in front of their parents or guardians. Numerous killings were committed in the course of spending and segregation, and resistant villages were pacified or defected. The tragedy of children transported in cattle cars under the protection of a few old men shook the whole country. Crowds gathered in the stations trying to buy, supply and support them. Those, which due to transport disturbances were sent to Podlasie, Lublin and villages, were cared for, saved or buried in cemeteries. II. Retaliation actions of the Home Army and the Peasant Battalions. The formerly displaced settlement of Zamojszczyzna, contributed to the establishment of cooperative activities of the Polish underground, especially close to AK and BCH, sporadically with GL units and Soviet partisans. The tragic development of the occupation situation and the necessity of biological defense forced the AK's leadership to a busy attitude, despite the fact that it caused a bloody retaliation of the enemy. From that time, Zamojszczyzna became a great battlefield where it continued until the end of the occupation. Partisan units, in retaliation for German crimes, began to destroy and burn villages settled by German colonists. There were multiplier actions on railway lines, bridges and roads, water towers and industrial plants. The first action was carried out by soldiers of the Home Army on the morning of November 28, 1942, when the patrol lieutenant. Jan Turowski "Norbert", the strength of 8 people attacked the previously colonized village of Udrycze, set fire to a few barn places on November 29. In the area of Cześnik near Zamość, a platoon of cadets clashed with the gendarmerie squad. Edward Lachowiec "Konrad". The Poles forced the gendarmes to retreat after a long battle with the use of machine guns and grenades. These events caused considerable dismay in the headquarters of Odilo Globocnik, SS and Police Commander in Lublin, all the more so because it was not the end of the armed underground demonstrations.

Source: <http://www.dws-xip.pl/PW/bitwy/pw40.html>

28 XI 1942 the secretary of the Central Committee of the PPR Marcelli Nowotko was shot in Warsaw; the circumstances of his death have never been fully explained.

30 XI 1942 An airplane with General Władysław Sikorski on board, flying from Montreal to Washington, had to land an emergency landing because all engines were stopped.

3 XI 1943 "Erntefest"- "Harvest Festival" Germans murdered about 42,000 Jews from the Lublin district



"Harvest Festival" of the German agronomist
On Wednesday, November 3, 1943, the German crew of KL Lublin, commonly called Majdanek, prepared hell for Polish citizens who had been imprisoned here. It is estimated that only on this day the Germans murdered about 18,000 people! They called the criminal

surgery Erntefest, that is "harvest festival", harvest festival ... The SS men in this way honored their boss, Reichsführer SS Heinrich Himmler, an agronomist by profession.

Konzentrationslager Lublin (KL Lublin), better known as Majdanek, was a German concentration camp and prisoner-of-war camp in 1941-44. It was built by Jews, prisoners of the Polish army from 1939, later also by

Soviet prisoners of war. In the following years, the camp was expanded. It was a place of inhuman exploitation of Polish citizens - Poles and Jews - by companies working for the SS. He was also the place of extermination of prisoners. More than 100,000 Poles and over 100,000 Jews who have gone through the camp have been identified by the names. About 60,000 were people of other nationalities, mainly Soviet citizens. According to the latest findings, the Germans murdered or tortured about 78,000 people in Majdanek and its sub-camps - above all Poles and Jews.

Majdanek gained gloom because of the fact that women and children who were considered worthless in terms of race were imprisoned here! They constituted as much as 6% of all prisoners! Prisoners of Polish nationality came from the intelligentsia (Germans in agreement with the Soviets led from the outbreak of the war the extermination of educated Poles), among the participants of the resistance movement, inhabitants of the displaced villages of the Zamość region. Mortality in the camp was very high, the weak and sick were killed. There were gas chambers and a crematorium.

Also, sick, weakened and unable to work were also shot, especially women and children.

November 3, 1943 - during the bloody "harvest festival" in honor of Himmler's agronomist - Germans murdered about 18,000 prisoners of Jewish nationality.

Majdanek was a place of common, unspeakable suffering of Poles and Jews, before the war, citizens of the same Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. Through the memory of this suffering, let us not forget about such events as the "harvest festival" in Hmmer. Let us not allow some of the modern "investigators", specialists in "Polish anti-Semitism", for replacing victims with executioners, for such shameful statements as two years ago, spoken by Alina Cała from the Jewish Historical Institute: Poles are in a sense responsible for death all Jews ... Nobody, except Maria Fieldorf-Czarska, the daughter of General Nil, reacted to this wickedness at that time. The dead at Majdanek were falling in graves ... After the war, a "filtration" NKVD camp for AK soldiers and NSZ was organized in the former German camp. The command of the Lublin

district of the Home Army alarmed the Polish government in London: Mass arrests of AK soldiers are carried out throughout the county by the NKVD and tolerated by the PKWN [...]. The arrested are settled at Majdanek [...]. The losses incurred by the Nation and Home Army are not smaller than during the German occupation. Treatment - often beating. We pay with blood ... This is how the history of the place, marked by the crimes of both criminal socialisms - brown and red - has closed. Konzentrationslager Lublin, Vernichtungslager Lublin, Kriegsgefangenenlager Maydanek, KL Majdanek ... German extermination camp for Poles and Jews, mainly Polish citizens. Contemporary view. Source: Wikipedia.

Author: Piotr Szubarczyk

Source: <http://wolnapolska.pl/index.php/frontpage/kalendarz-polski-codzienny.html>

9 XI 1943 The United Nations Organization for Assistance and Reconstruction (UNRRA) was founded in Washington.

12 XI 1943 In Warsaw, Germans shot about 300 prisoners from Pawiak; among them Andrzej Trzebiński, poet, playwright, publicist, editor-in-chief of the monthly magazine "Sztuka i Naród".

14 XI 1943 In Warsaw, the Gestapo arrested members of the PPR Central Committee: Paweł Finder (First Secretary) and Małgorzata Fornalska.

19 XI 1943 During the liquidation of the concentration camp at ul. Janowska on the outskirts of Lwow broke out the rebellion of prisoners from the Sonderkommando; the number of Jewish victims created in 1941 in the Janów camp is estimated at around 200,000 people who died of hunger, diseases, exhaustion, murdered on the so-called Lwow's Piaski and the extermination camp in Bełżec.

20 XI 1943 Order the "Burza" campaign by AK commander Gen. Tadeusz Boro-Komorowski

November 20, 1943 Command of AK commander Gen. Tadeusz Bora-Komorowski about the "Burza" campaign,

The biggest fight of the Polish Underground,

General Sosnkowski was right - "Burza" turned out to be a burnt victim and revealed the real intentions of the Soviets

The general of the Polish Armed Forces, General Kazimierz Sosnkowski, predicted that the Red Army approaching the eastern lands of the Commonwealth for the retreating Germans would introduce another occupation in Poland. These fears were justified because the sovietic authorities did not recognize the legitimate Polish authorities. There were also many indications that they were going to impose on the Poles their own subordinate communists. That is why Sosnkowski, once one of the

closest collaborators of Marshal Józef Piłsudski, believed that the AK troops, which will participate in the liquidation of the German occupation, in the event of a new threat, they should go back to the conspiracy. However, the commander of the Home Army, General Tadeusz Bór-Komorowski, objected to this and on November 26, 1943, he chose another solution - "enhanced share-diversion", which received the codename "Burza". (...)

Author: drMarekGałęzowski

historian, IPN Public Education Office

Source: <https://ipn.gov.pl/download/1/19275/file.file>

22 XI 1943 A conference was held in Cairo with the participation of Franklin D. Roosevelt, Winston Churchill and Chiang Kai-shek.

23 XI 1943 Władysław Gomułka was elected secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish Workers' Party.

26 XI 1943 The Great Three Conference was held in Cairo with the participation of Franklin D. Roosevelt, Winston Churchill and Chiang Kai-shek.

28 XI 1943 The Tehran Conference is held for three days, concluding in an agreement between U.S. President Franklin D. Roosevelt, British Prime Minister Winston Churchill, and Soviet leader Josef Stalin about a planned June 1944 invasion of Europe with the code name Operation Overlord.

1 XI 1944 At the invitation of the New Zealand authorities from Persia to Wellington, a group of 732 mostly orphaned Polish children and their 102 guardians arrived; they were victims of Soviet deportations from 1940-1941, in 1942 they were among the evacuated from the USSR to Persia along with the Polish Army, General Władysław Anders.

2 XI 1944 Karol Irzykowski, literary critic and writer, died in Żyrardów.

4 XI 1944 The Central Committee of Polish Jews was established in Lublin.

4 XI 1944 Maria Rodziewiczówna, writer, author of the novel "Summer of forest people", "Dewajtis", "Between the lips and the edge of the cup" died in Żelazna near Skierniewice.

6 XI 1944 The last campaign speech of Franklin D. Roosevelt, seeking his fourth term in office, is broadcast from his Hyde Park, New York home. One day later, Roosevelt would gain that fourth term by a significant, but smaller margin than any of his previous elections, especially in the popular vote where Dewey lost by only three and one half million votes. The Electoral College margin, however, at 432 to 99, insured Roosevelt good footing in prosecution of World War II.

7 XI 1944 Presidential President Franklin D. Roosevelt won in the presidential election in the USA, who was elected for the fourth term.

12 XI 1944 The NKVD arrested Bolesław Piasecki together with other members of the Confederation of the Nation.

16 XI 1944 the Polish Committee of National Liberation issued a decree "On particularly dangerous crimes during the rebuilding of the state".

24 XI 1944 The first big night bombing of American bombers on Tokyo.

24 XI 1944 Stanisław Mikołajczyk resigned as the prime minister of the Polish government in exile; Tomasz Arciszewski became his successor.

5 XI 1945 Communist authorities arrested Colonel. Jan Rzepecki, commander of the Association of Freedom and Independence.

6 XI 1945 Wincenty Witos's funeral took place in Wierchosławice.

10 XI 1945 The Central Planning Office (CUP) was established.

11 XI 1945 The first issue of "Tygodnik Warszawskiego", the socio-cultural Catholic magazine, was published.

13 XI 1945 Decree on the creation of the State Enterprise "Film Polski" and the nationalization of the property of film studios.

16 XI 1945 The Convention on the opening of UNESCO (the United Nations for Education, Science and Culture) was signed in London.

18 XI 1945 The Soviet Brotherhood of Arms Memorial was unveiled in Warsaw.

20 XI 1945 Before the International Military Tribunal in Nuremberg, the trial of German war criminals began.

20 XI 1945 The Allied Control Council adopted a plan to resettle the German population from Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Austria.

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Legal and administrative-legal grounds for expulsions of Germans from Poland to the British and Soviet zones of occupation

Germany in 1946 1. International agreements regulating the resettlement of the German population from Poland in 1946

After the surrender of the German armed forces in Potsdam between 17 July and 1 August 1945, the three powers finalized arrangements for the future location of Germany, these arrangements were included in the minutes of the conference, called the Potsdam Agreement, signed on August 2, 1945. In Chapter XIII. Potsdamska decided to "organize resettlement of the German population" from Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary. The most important statement was: "Three Governments, considering the matter in all respects, recognize that resettlement to Germany of the German population or its part in Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary should be commenced" 1. It was assumed that displacement should take place in an organized and humane manner. The chapter is still defined

were the tasks of the Allied Control Council in Germany. These included: examining the issue with particular emphasis on the separation of the Germans between the occupation zones, determining the size of the current repatriation of the Germans and an approximate plan of

resettlement in time and dimensions. At the same time, the authorities of these countries asked for the suspension of previous deportations. The Allied Control Council, in the representatives of the powers, was entrusted was obliged to prepare conditions for resettlement. The task of the Allied Control Council was to coordinate resettlements to individual occupation zones, as well as to ensure the duty of the individual zones on the authorities to integrate the displaced population as soon as possible. Execution of resettlement was to take place obligatorily on the authorities of Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary. The Allied Control Council and its subsidiary bodies held a number of meetings during the second half of 1945. On November 20, the resettlement plan was passed German population from above countries (extended to Austria). For purposes its implementation was already established earlier (October 10) the allied organ - Combined Repatriation Executive, CRX. In terms of resettlements from Poland, the plan provided for sending 2 million Germans to the Soviet zone and 1.5 million for the British zone. The possibility of revising particular numbers was assumed. It was assumed that the plan will be made until mid-19463

Author: PAWEŁ KACPRZAK

Source: <http://www.bibliotekacyfrowa.pl/Content/38442/003.pdf>

25 XI 1945 Cemetery of Warsaw Insurgents was founded in Wola; more than 100,000 remains rest on him. people - insurgents and population of the civil capital.

25 XI 1945 The first issue of the Catholic weekly "Today and Tomorrow" appeared in Warsaw.

1 XI 1946 Karol Wojtyła was ordained priest.

3 XI 1946 The first issue of "Stolica", Warsaw's Illustrated weekly.

6 XI 1946 Poland became a member of UNESCO - the United Nations Organization for Education, Science and Culture.

7 XI 1946 Julian Nowak, a doctor, microbiologist and professor at the Jagiellonian University died in Kraków; prime minister and minister of religious denominations and public education (1922); senator (1922-1927).

29 XI 1946 In London, on the anniversary of the outbreak of the XI Uprising, the Polish Historical Society in Great Britain was established.

10 XI 1947 The Poznań Philharmonic has begun its activities.

20 XI 1947 In Westminster Abbey, the marriage of the future Queen Elizabeth II to Prince Philip Mountbatten took place.

27 XI 1947 Kazimiera Iłakowiczówna, a poet, secretary of the minister of military affairs Józef Piłsudski returned to Poland from exile.

27 XI 1947 Lieutenant General Łukasz Ciepliński, a soldier of the ZWZ-AK, the president of IV ZG Stowarzyszenie Wolność i Niezawisłość (Freedom and Independence), was arrested in Zabrze by UB.

29 XI 1947, the UN General Assembly passed a resolution on the division of Palestine into two states - Arab and Jewish; Jerusalem was to be an international zone.

2 XI 1948 President Harry S. Truman rallies from behind, capturing his first president election from the supposed winner Thomas E. Dewey, the governor of New York. Headlines in national newspapers had overtly announced a Dewey victory, only to be proven wrong. Truman won the Electoral College vote with 303 to Dewey's 189, with Strom Thurmond, running as the States' Rights candidate, receiving 39 Electoral votes. Truman won the election with less than 50% of the popular votes, with additional candidate, Henry Wallace, siphoning off over one million votes in the four man race.

12 XI 1948 The bishop of Lublin Stefan Wyszyński became a Metropolitan of Gniezno and Warsaw, the Primate of Poland.

12 XI 1948 In Tokyo, the International Military Tribunal for the Far East issued sentences in the process of Japanese war criminals.

19 XI 1948 In Warsaw, a military court announced a verdict on the leaders of the PPS-WRN, which were accused, among others, planning the overthrow of the "people-democratic" regime; the accused were sentenced to up to 10 years in prison; among the convicts was Kazimierz Pużak, one of the PPS-WRN leaders during World War II; chairman of the Council of National Unity (1944-1945); arrested by the NKVD and tried in Moscow in the so-called the process of sixteen.

4 XI 1950 The European Convention on Human Rights was signed.

10 XI 1950 In Łódź, the communist authorities arrested General August Emil Fieldorf "Nil", organizer and head of the AK Home Army Kedyw, one of the most distinguished soldiers of the Polish independence underground.

22 XI 1950 The Second Congress of Peace Defenders in Warsaw, which established the World Peace Council, ended in Warsaw; its chairman was Frederic Joliot-Curie.

26 XI 1950 United Nations forces retreat south toward the 38th parallel when Chinese Communist forces open a counteroffensive in the Korean War. This action halted any thought of a quick resolution to the conflict. On December 8, 1950, shipments to Communist China are banned by the United States.

23 XI 1951 Stanisław Lem's novel "Astronauts" appeared.

1 XI 1952 At Eniwetok Atoll in the Pacific Ocean, the first hydrogen bomb, named Mike, is exploded.

4 XI 1952 General Dwight D. Eisenhower, a newcomer to politics, but popular due to his role in winning World War II as European commander, gains an easy victory over Democratic challenger Adlai E. Stevenson. The Electoral College vote was 442 to 89.

29 XI 1952 President-elect Dwight D. Eisenhower travels to Korea to try and end the conflict.

27 XI 1953 Eugene O'Neill, playwright and laureate of the literary Nobel Prize in 1936, died in Boston.

1 XI 1954 An anti-French armed uprising broke out in Algeria.

20 XI 1954 The Academy of Catholic Theology began its activity in Warsaw; currently University. Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński.

26 XI 1954 Gen. Jonas Žemaitis, an officer of the general staff of the Lithuanian army, was shot in the Moscow prison in Butyrki, from 1945 to 1951 at the head of the anti-Soviet guerilla in Lithuania.

17 XI 1955 St. Mary's church was consecrated in Gdańsk after the reconstruction.

20 XI 1955 Tomasz Arciszewski, one of the leaders of the Polish Socialist Party, the Polish Prime Minister in exile in 1944-1947, died in London.

1 XI 1956 The Hungarian government announced the neutrality of the country and the withdrawal from the Warsaw Pact. Prime Minister Imre Nagy asked UN for recognition of Hungarian neutrality.

4 XI 1956 The Red Army launched a second intervention in Hungary, which suppressed the Hungarian uprising.

6 XI 1956 A repeat challenge in the electoral college vote. Eisenhower and Stevenson gains a similar outcome.

8 XI 1956 Beginning of the work of the Joint Commission of the Episcopate and the Government.

10 XI 1956 Soviet troops ultimately suppressed the Hungarian uprising that broke out on October 23, 1956.

18 XI 1956 In Bydgoszcz there were clashes between the crowd and the militia and the destruction of the radio station jamming programs broadcast from the West.

29 XI 1956 The General Assembly of the Delegates of the Polish Writers' Union began its deliberations in Warsaw, which he chose as President Antoni Słonimski.

3 XI 1957 The Soviet Union fired the second artificial satellite of the Earth - Sputnik 2; As the first in history, he brought a living creature to the orbit - the Łajka dog.

9 XI 1957 Jerzy Paciorewski, Kielce Voivode (1930-1934), Minister of Social Welfare (1934-1935), deputy to the Sejm (1935-1938) died in London; co-organizer of OZN; in 1937-1938, the deputy minister of internal affairs - directed the suppression of the peasant strike (1937); from 1938 until the outbreak of the war, the voivode of Warsaw.

XI 1957 Gordon Gould, an American physicist, invents the laser, It would take him until 1977 to win a protracted legal battle over patent rights, and he did not start receiving royalties on his work until 1988. Gould was elected to the National Inventors Hall of Fame in 1991.

10 XI 1958 Major Wanda Gertz, "Lena", died in London, in 1915-1916 in Polish Legions, a POW member; participant of the Polish-Bolshevik war; in the interwar period, co-organizer of the Military Women's Preparations, employee of the Chief Inspectorate of the Armed Forces; during World War II, the organizer and commander of the "Dysk" branch (Women's Dywersja and Sabotaż) at the Home Army Headquarters.

3 XI 1959 Premiere of the film "Awantura o Basie" directed by Maria Kaniewska.

18 XI 1959 Premiere of the film "Ben-Hur" directed by William Wyler, awarded with 11 Oscars.

20 XI 1959 The UN General Assembly passed the Declaration on the Rights of the Child.

6 XI 1960 Erich Raeder, the German Admiral, died in Kiel, in 1935-1943 he was the commander of the Kriegsmarine; after the war he was sentenced to life imprisonment by the International Military Tribunal in Nuremberg; in 1955 he was released because of his health condition.

8 XI 1960 The presidential race to succeed two term president Dwight D. Eisenhower is won by Senator John F. Kennedy, the Democratic candidate from Massachusetts, over incumbent Vice President Richard M. Nixon. Kennedy was a narrow victor in the popular vote, by slightly more than 120,000 votes, but won a more substantial victory in the Electoral College tally, 303 to 219. 62.8% of the voting age population took part in the contest. The 1960 campaign for president had seen the first televised debate on September 26.

10 XI 1960 Inauguration of the Chair of Polish Literature at the Sorbonne.

16 XI 1960 Clark Gable, actor, Hollywood star, actress Rhetta Butler in Gone With the Wind, died in Los Angeles. He also appeared in the films "Disturbed with Life" and "Their Nights" - Oscar for Best Actor (1935).

24 XI 1960 Ferdynand Goetel, a writer and publicist, died in London. In 1943, in agreement with the Government Delegation of the Republic of Poland to Poland, he was a member of a delegation invited by the German authorities to Katyn.

28 XI 1960 Mauritania declared independence.

30 XI 1960 Gen. Antoni Chruściel, "Nurt", "Monter", commander of the Warsaw District of ZWZ-AK, direct commander of the armed forces during the Warsaw Uprising died in Washington.

13 XI 1962 Gen. Wiktor Thommee died, in September 1939 he was commander of the Piotrków Operational Group and Modlin defense.

21 XI 1962 Władysław Pobóg-Malinowski, a historian, publicist, and sanacja activist died in Geneva.

30 XI 1962 In Warsaw, during the works related to the extension of the W-Z Route, the historic church of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary was moved 21 meters.

7 XI 1963 He died of prof. Stanisław Ossowski, sociologist, cultural theoretician.

22 XI 1963 In Dallas, Texas, during a motorcade through downtown, President John F. Kennedy is mortally wounded by assassin Lee Harvey Oswald. Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson is sworn into office later that day. Two days later, Oswald was himself killed on live national television by Jack Ruby while being transported in police custody.

25 XI 1963 At the National Cemetery of Arlington, Washington, the funeral of President John F. Kennedy was held.

3 XI 1964 President Lyndon B. Johnson wins his first presidential election with a victory over Barry M. Goldwater from Arizona. Johnson extended the Democratic victory by former running mate John F. Kennedy with a 486 to 52 thrashing of the Republican candidate in the Electoral College and over 15 million surplus in the popular vote.

9 XI 1964 The Provincial Court in Warsaw announced a verdict in the Melchior Wańkowicz case: 1.5 years in prison for "propagating materials denigrating and demeaning the People's Republic of Poland."

5 XI 1965 Jan Chmurowicz, General of the Polish Army, died in Krakow; during the Polish campaign of 1939 he commanded the defense of Przemyśl.

6 XI 1965 Edgard Varese, American composer and conductor, died in New York.

18 XI 1965 Letter of the Polish Episcopate to the Episcopate of Germany

Letter of Polish bishops to German from 18 November 1965 calling for reconciliation and forgiveness between the Polish and German people and

inviting German bishops to participate in the Millennium of the Baptism of Poland.

The Polish bishops present at the Second Vatican Council sent a letter (message) to the Catholic catholic episcopates of the world with information that the Church in Poland is preparing to celebrate the Millennium of Baptism. 56 such letters were sent, but only one, addressed to the German bishops, echoed loudly in post-war Poland. The practice of sending letters by one episcopal group to another is not new, and its tradition dates back to a certain way in the third century (...)

Author of Fr. Jerzy Myszor

Source:

http://www.wtl.us.edu.pl/e107_plugins/wtl_ssht/index.php?numer=39,1&str=172-177

26 XI 1965 Antoni Pająk, a socialist activist, a soldier of the Polish Legions and POW, died in London; in the interwar period a member of the Supreme Council of the PPS, a member of the Sejm (1927-1930); in 1940, deported by the Soviet authorities to Siberia; after release, among others a delegate of the Polish Embassy in Yakutia; from 1947 in exile in London; in 1955-1965, the Prime Minister of the Polish government in exile.

7 XI 1966 Premiere of the film "Matnia" directed by Roman Polanski.

8 XI 1966 The first black United States Senator in eighty-five years, Edward Brooke, is elected to Congress. Brooke was the Republican candidate from Massachusetts and former Attorney General of that state.

15 XI 1966 The International Kennel Federation registered a Polish Ogar - one of the five breeds of dogs that are the work of Polish breeders.

21 XI 1966 Gen. Władysław Bortnowski died in Glencove, Pennsylvania, during the Polish campaign in 1939, he was the commander of the "Pomorze" Army.

29 XI 1966 The communist authorities for the second time did not consent to the arrival of Pope Paul VI to Poland; the first refusal took place in March 1966.

25 XI 1967 In the National Theater in Warsaw the premiere of "Forefathers Eve" took place in the staging of Kazimierz Dejmek; the picture of this performance by the communist authorities became the beginning of the so-called March events, ie the political crisis related to the wave of student protests and political struggle within the PZPR, played out in an atmosphere of anti-Semitic and anti-immigrant propaganda.

5 XI 1968 Richard M. Nixon recaptures the White House from the Democratic party with his victory of Hubert H. Humphrey and 3rd Party candidate George Wallace. Nixon captures 301 Electoral College Votes to 191 for Humphrey and 46 for Wallace.

17 XI 1969 American-Soviet negotiations began on Helsinki regarding the reduction of strategic armaments; the effect of the negotiations lasting several years was the SALT-I agreement signed in 1972.

20 XI 1969 Alcatraz Island, the former prison in San Francisco Bay, is occupied by fourteen American Indians in a long standoff over the issues of Indian causes.

21 XI 1969 The Internet, called Arpanet during its initial development, is invented by the Advanced Research Projects Agency at the U.S. Department of Defense. The first operational packet switching network in the world was deployed connecting the IMP at UCLA and the Stanford Research Institute. By December 5, it included the entire four node system, with the UCSB and the University of Utah.

1 XI 1971 Jadwiga Smosarska, an actress, star of the Polish cinema of the inter-war period, known for her roles in the films of "Leper", "Księżna Łowicka" and "Barbara Radziwiłłówna" died in Warsaw.

15 XI 1971 The first microprocessor in the world appeared in the US.

23 XI 1971 China became a permanent member of the UN Security Council.

7 XI 1972 In one of the most lopsided races in American Presidential election history, incumbent President Richard M. Nixon beat his Democratic challenger George S. McGovern, winning 520 Electoral College votes to McGovern's 17, and taking over 60% of the popular vote. This election, however, would be the beginning of the end for the presidency of Richard M. Nixon, once the Watergate affair brought question into the tactics within the election process.

15 XI 1972 Arnold Štucki, a poet, died in West Berlin.

16 XI 1972 In Paris, the General Conference of UNESCO adopted the Convention on the Protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage.

21 XI 1972 Lieutenant Colonel Tadeusz Danilewicz, chief of staff of the NSZ Chief of Staff (1944-1945), died in Huddersfield, England, participant of the Warsaw Uprising; Chief Commandant of the National Military Union (1945).

12 XI 1973 Gen. Waław Stachiewicz, an officer of the Polish Legions, died in Montreal. From 1935, he was the head of the General Staff of the Polish Army. During the Polish campaign of 1939, the Chief of Staff of the Commander-in-Chief.

23 XI 1974 Cornelius Ryan, a journalist, author of historical reports "The Longest Day" - about the landing of Allied troops in Normandy and "About one bridge too far" - about the Market Garden operation died in New York.

24 XI 1974 In Ethiopia, archaeologists have discovered a skeleton of the australopithecus female, dating back to around three and a half million years, called "Lucy".

1 XI 1975 The Social Committee for the Protection of the Old Powązki for the first time conducted a public fundraising at the cemetery.

20 XI 1975 Francisco Franco, a Spanish general, politician and dictator, died in Madrid; in 1936 he became the head of a military coup organized against the government of the Popular Front, taking over civil and military authority; from 1937, the head of the Spanish Falang - the "leader" (caudillo); from 1938, the prime minister; after the victory of the civil war, he held authoritarian power in Spain; in 1947 he proclaimed the monarchy, appointing himself as a lifetime regent; in 1969 he designated Prince Juan Carlos I as his successor; in 1973, he resigned as Prime Minister, retaining the functions of the head of the army and the head of state.

25 XI 1975 Surinam declared independence.

2 XI 1976 Challenger Jimmy Carter, a relatively unknown former Democratic governor from Georgia, bests Gerald Ford in a closely contested election. Carter received a slight majority of the popular vote, as well as an Electoral College victory of 297 to 240.

26 XI 1976 Microsoft becomes a registered trademark, one year after its name for microcomputer software is first mentioned by Bill Gates to Paul Allen in a letter.

1 XI 1979 The Chrysler Bailout is approved by the federal government. A \$1.5 billion loan-guarantee plan is floated to assist the third largest car maker in the United States.

4 XI 1979 The Iran Hostage Crisis begins when sixty-three Americans are among ninety hostages taken at the American embassy in Tehran by three thousand militant student followers of Ayatollah Khomeini, who demand that the former shah return to Iran to stand trial.

4 XI 1980 Ronald Reagan, the former Republican governor of California, beats President Jimmy Carter and independent candidate John B. Anderson, also a Republican, in a landslide victory, ousting the incumbent from office. The victory in the Electoral College, 489 to 49, as well as an 8 million vote margin in the popular vote over Carter, ensured a mandate for the new president.

7 XI 1980 In Ciudad Juarez, Mexico, Steve McQueen, an American actor known for his roles in the films "The Seven Wonders", "The Great Escape", "Bullitt", "Le Mans" and "Papillon" died in Mexico.

10 XI 1980 the Supreme Court in Warsaw registered NSZZ "Solidarność", repealing the amendments introduced by the Provincial Court.

13 XI 1980 the Warsaw Regional Court rejected the application for NZS registration.

4 XI 1981 In Warsaw, the Polish Primate Józef Glemp, General Wojciech Jaruzelski and Lech Wałęsa met in the governmental villa at Parkowa Street.

5 XI 1981 Stanisław Mazur - a mathematician, co-founder with Stefan Banach of the Lwow school of mathematics, died in Warsaw.

25 XI 1981 In the Higher Officers School of Firefighting in Warsaw, an occupation strike began.

26 XI 1981 Military Field Operational Groups began operations in Poland

(...) The NZS proclaimed a nationwide student strike directed against the draft of the new law on higher education. On November 24, 1981, a famous strike was organized at the High School of Fire in Warsaw. The "S" leaders called for removal of party organizations from workplaces and taking over the management of the plants by the "S" cells. In total, about 100 different strikes were proclaimed in November and 200 states of the ambulance were announced and 50 new strikes were announced. "In 1981," writes General Jaruzelski, "the vital interests of the country were deadly endangered." It was not the case that if some people lost, then others would gain. It was a negative sum game - they were all lost. "

The new state leadership, chaired by General Jaruzelski, tried to continue talks with the opposition. Various committees and working groups worked. New draft laws and reforms were developed. However, in view of the aspirations of the S leaders, confrontation was also prepared for such

an eventuality. On October 26, 1981, Regional Operational Groups undertook military activities. They were directed first to small settlements and towns and villages. They examined manifestations of inefficiency, abuse and lack of economy. On November 19, they were withdrawn from this area and on November 25 they were directed to large industrial plants and cities. As a result of their activities, many were canceled secretaries of the party, heads of cities and counties, directors of workplaces. At the same time, the Operational Groups identified the area in case of an introduction martial law. (...)

Source:

[http://www.wbc.poznan.pl/Content/159445/7.%20Stan%20wojenny%20w%20Polsce%20\(13%20XII%201981%20%20%2022%20VII%201983\).pdf](http://www.wbc.poznan.pl/Content/159445/7.%20Stan%20wojenny%20w%20Polsce%20(13%20XII%201981%20%20%2022%20VII%201983).pdf)

1 XI 1982 In Warsaw, in the apartment of Ewa Dałkowska, the first premiere of the Dom Theater took place outside the official circulation; the presentation presented that day was "Restoring order", a performance based on m.in. on the texts of Stanisław Barańczak, Wiktor Woroszyński, Anna Kamińska and Ernest Bryll, with songs by Jacek Kaczmarski and Jan Krzysztof Kelus; the show was directed by Elżbieta Bukowińska; the performers were: Ewa Dałkowska, Emilian Kamiński, Maciej Szary, and Andrzej Piszczatowski.

5 XI 1982 The highest unemployment rate since 1940 is recorded at 10.4%. By the end of November, over eleven million people would be unemployed.

10 XI 1982 Martial law: On the second anniversary of the registration of "Solidarity" operating in the underground, the Provisional Coordination Committee called for 8 hours. strike; however, the strike ended in failure.

12 XI 1982 Jan Ciszewski, a journalist and sports commentator, died in Warsaw.

13 XI 1982 The Vietnam Veterans Memorial is dedicated in Washington, D.C., holding the names of the more than 58,000 killed or missing in action during the conflict.

22 XI 1982 Stanisław Ostrowski, the president of Lwow (1936-1939), died in London, imprisoned in the USSR (1939-1941); the Polish president in exile in 1972-1979.

15 XI 1983 In Cyprus, the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus was proclaimed.

3 XI 1984 The Funeral of Father Jerzy Popiełuszko

Over 600,000 faithful and nearly a thousand priests took part in the funeral mass was led by Primate Józef Glemp. Father Popiełuszko was buried at the church of Saint. Stanisław Kostka in Warsaw's Żoliborz district.



On October 19, 1984, Father Jerzy Popiełuszko was last seen alive. On that day, in Górsk near Toruń, Grzegorz Piotrowski and two other officers of the Ministry of the Interior, dressed up as militiamen,

stopped the car with which the priest rode. They brutally murdered him and threw the body into the Vistula. They were found only on October 30. A beloved priest of thousands of Poles, the chaplain of Solidarity, who taught that to overcome evil with good, he was to cease to be dangerous to the communists. On the last Sunday of the month he said Masses for his homeland to the church dedicated to Saint. Stanisław Kostka in the Warsaw district of Żoliborz came crowds. His words caused the rage of the rulers. Jerzy Jerzy occupied one of the highest places on the list of enemies of General Jaruzelski's camp. The SB translated it into the

language of everyday harassment and provocation. Father Popiełuszko, however, was not intimidated. He traveled around the country, led a pilgrimage of working people to Częstochowa. The SB agents followed him, including his future murderers.

The Toruń trial (lasting from December 27, 1984 to February 7, 1985) indicated only the direct perpetrators of the crime: Piotrowski, two accompanying officers of the Ministry of the Interior - Leszek Pękala and Waldemar Chmielewski and their immediate superior, Adam Pietruszka. Everyone has been at large for a long time. The assassins' kings have not been indicated and judged to this day.

The funeral of Father Jerzy at the church in Żoliborz became a great manifestation. Over half a million people took part. In 2009, President Lech Kaczyński posthumously awarded priest Popiełuszko with the Order of the White Eagle. A year later, at Piłsudski Square in Warsaw, the priest was proclaimed blessed of the Catholic Church. To his grave and to the museum of Fr. George in the basement of the church of St. Stanisław Kostka is visited by pilgrimages from all over the country.

Source: <https://ipn.gov.pl/pl/aktualnosci/36848,Pamieci-ksiedza-Jerzego-Popieluszki-Warszawa-Bialystok-19-pazdziernika-2016.html>

6 XI 1984 President Ronald Reagan wins reelection over Democratic challenger Walter F. Mondale, increasing his Electoral College victory since the 1980 election to a margin of 525 to 13.

1 XI 1985 After nine years, sugar regulation was abolished in Poland.

2 XI 1985 At the hospital in Olsztyn, Marcin Antonowicz, a student at the University of Gdańsk, who was arrested on 19 October 1985 by ZOMO (Police special forces) officers and severely beaten, died.

5 XI 1985 In the Silesian Center for Heart Diseases in Zabrze, prof. Zbigniew Religa conducted the first successful heart transplantation in Poland.

19 XI 1985 The "Solidarity" Foundation was established in the United States.

19 XI 1985 The first meeting in six years between the leaders of the Soviet Union and the United States occurs when Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan engage in a five hour summit conference in Geneva, Switzerland.

20 XI 1985 Microsoft presented the world with an innovative operating system - Windows 1.0.

20 XI 1985 Jerzy Ziętek, a participant in the Silesian Uprisings, a member of the BBWR, died in Zabrze; from 1945, Silesian voivode, member of the PZPR Central Committee (1964-1981), chairman of the Presidium of the Provincial National Council in Katowice (1964-1973).

20 XI 1985 The first version of the Windows operating system for computers is released.

25 XI 1985 The Słupsk Provincial Court sentenced two SB officers: Adam Hodysz (for three years) and Piotr Siedlinski (for 1.5 years) for cooperation with "Solidarity".

1 XI 1986 Mieczysław Moczar (owner: Mikołaj Demko) died in Warsaw, communist activist, general LWP, member of the Communist Party of Poland, PPR and PZPR; in the years 1964-1968 Minister of the Interior.

- 3 XI 1986 The first reporting of the Iran-Contra affair, diverting money from arm sales to Iran to fund Nicaraguan contra rebels, begins the largest crisis in the Reagan tenure.
- 29 XI 1986 Cary Grant, a British-American actor known among others, died in Davenport, USA from the movie "North, Northwest".
- 5 XI 1987 Janina and Zbigniew Porczyński handed over a collection of works of art covering over 400 paintings to the Museum of the Archdiocese of Warsaw.
- 9 XI 1987 The Security Service detained Kornel Morawiecki, the leader of Fighting Solidarity, hiding from December 13, 1981.
- 14 XI 1987 Prof. Edward Habich, engineer, mechanic, inventor, constructor of tanks and tractors in the interwar period.
- 8 XI 1988 Vice President under Ronald Reagan, George Herbert Walker Bush, claims victory in the presidential election over Democratic challenger Michael S. Dukakis, Governor of Massachusetts. The Electoral College vote tallied 426 for Bush and 111 for Dukakis.
- 11 XI 1988 Jan Himilsbach, actor, writer, one of the most characteristic and colorful figures in Polish film and literature, known for his unique creations in "Rejs" and "The Assumption" died in Warsaw.
- 11 XI 1988 Independently celebrating the 70th anniversary of regaining independence took place in many Polish cities. In Gdansk, Katowice and Poznan, ZOMO (Police special forces) troops brutally attacked the participants of independence demonstrations.
- 4 XI 1989 In East Berlin, a demonstration took place at Alexanderplatz, whose participants demanded democratic reforms; about 500,000 people took part in it people.
- 5 XI 1989 Vladimir Horowitz, one of the greatest pianists of the 20th century, died in New York.
- 9 XI 1989 The German Chancellor Helmut Kohl began his visit to Poland.

9 XI 1989 Fall of The Berlin Wall

A nation that never gives up ... That's what Der Spiegel wrote about the Germans who, when they heard that they were free, rushed through the ruined Berlin Wall to the west, for a better life. This is how a legend was made about a brave nation that overthrew the wall and gained freedom. At the same time in Poland, the SB burned the archives, because the minister of internal affairs of the first non-communist government after the war was the head of the communist political police in Poland, one of the perpetrators of martial law. Poland from the leader of anti-communist transformations in Europe moved to their tail ...

The Berlin Wall fell under the physical pressure of the Germans passing by. He fell because he could fall ... And there was no great merit in this brave nation. He shared the city from August 13, 1961. He was a Soviet, absurd prop in the middle of Europe, previously unknown to the civilized world. Years later, one of the countries in the Middle East will return to this idea, although the nation that inhabits it, walls, fences, barbed wire and barbed wire are not well-known after all.

Berliner Mauer was a Soviet fortification system with a length of over 155 km! It consisted of a concrete wall, trenches, wire barriers and min. If necessary, very zealous soldiers of the "folk" Enerdian army would shoot their countrymen as if to ducks ... However, it should be added that the "popular" multinational Soviet troops fired very willingly not only in the GDR, also in Poland and in other barracks of the absurd Soviet labor camp, planned during the war and built after the war by Stalin, to the company with Roosevelt and Churchill. Because the word wall did not sound good, the Nazi propaganda of the totalitarian state, inherited from the Nazis, was called barbed wire antifaschistischer Schutzwall, an anti-fascist shaft ... From August 13, 1961 to November 9, 1989, it divided the German capital into two worlds. He was the symbol of the then "order" in Europe, the original idea of the lords of Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin. During attempts to get through the entanglements to West Berlin, many Germans were killed by their countrymen on duty. The number of victims is unknown, because no German gave an advertisement in the press, that tomorrow passes through the wall ... Many died under the wall silently, the secret of their death was guarded by Soviet censorship. In total, 86 to 238 people were killed, we will not know exactly.

Since the rise of the GDR, Germans from the East emigrated or fled to the Federal Republic of Germany. In 1952, the intra-German border was "secured" by the communists by fences, guards and alarm devices, also by the so-called a protection zone (5 km), in which only people with special permission could move.

In Berlin, the border was open. Imagination did not even suggest even the Soviets the opportunity to build something like a Chinese wall in the middle of a big European city. But Soviet achievements, especially in the field of all kinds of science (eg flights into space ...), always broke the barriers of imagination. This is how the wall was created in 1961 - an unprecedented work in the history of the modern world. It must be remembered that it was a wall not only for the Germans, but also for many young people from the Soviet occupation in Europe, for whom West Berlin was a chance to escape to the West.

The Berlin Wall did not fall because the brave German nation was seeking freedom in a particular way. Independence aspirations, registered in the short history of the so-called The German Democratic Republic was very fragile. The Berlin Wall was overthrown mainly by Poles, constantly



reminiscent of the West that Soviet domination in Central and Eastern

Europe, the result of overt and secret Yalta agreements, can not last forever. He was overthrown by the Polish "Solidarity" and by the Polish Pope who gave this "Solidarity" a spirit. Symbolic of the world built in Yalta, the fall of the Berlin Wall is not only a German memorial day. It is a pity that at the time when the wall was falling and Central and Eastern Europe was rising to independence, the Poles who ruled Poland were delighted with the bloodless overthrow of communism in Poland and

protected the last Soviet governor Jaruzelski and his comrades from punishment. In the picture: Enerdowcy flee from the Soviet paradise ... Border crossing in West Berlin - Bornholmerstrasse, November 18, 1989. Deutsches Bundesarchiv, photo by Robert Roeske.

Author: Piotr Szubarczyk

Source: <http://wolnapolska.pl/index.php/frontpage/kalendarz-polski-codzienny.html>

12 XI 1989 In Krzyżowa in Lower Silesia, the Mass of Reconciliation was celebrated with the participation of Prime Minister Tadeusz Mazowiecki and Chancellor Helmut Kohl.

12 XI 1989 In Rome, Pope John Paul II canonized Adam Chmielowski, Brother Albert, a monk, painter, founder of religious congregations of the Albertine and albertines, and huts for the homeless; participant in the January Uprising.

17 XI 1989 Velvet Revolution: In Prague, on the 50th anniversary of the Nazi murder of the student Jan Opletal, a demonstration of many thousands was held, which participants demanded, among others, release of political prisoners and the resignation of Milos Jakeš, secretary general of the communist party; the manifestation was brutally dispersed by the security forces.

17 XI 1989 In Warsaw, a monument to Feliks Dzierzynski, associate of Lenin, the head of the All-Russia Extraordinary Commission for Counter-Revolution, Sabotage and Speculation (WCzK, Czeka) was dismantled; he was one of the founders of a totalitarian regime in Soviet Russia; during the Polish-Bolshevik war he became a part of the Polish Provisional Revolutionary Committee established on 30 July 1920 in Białystok, whose task was to transform Poland into a socialist republic.

20 XI 1989 The UN General Assembly adopted the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

22 XI 1989 In Hong Kong, Aneta Kręglińska won the Miss World title.

28 XI 1989 Chancellor Helmut Kohl presented a 10-point program for the unification of Germany.

9 XI 1990 The act on taking over the property of the former PZPR (Soviet Communist Party in Poland) by the state treasury.

21 XI 1990 Signed the Paris Charter of New Europe.

22 XI 1990 Margaret Thatcher resigned as Prime Minister of Great Britain; she was the head of the British government from 1979.

28 XI 1990 Cardinal Władysław Rubin died in Rome; during World War II, a prisoner of Soviet labor camps, then a soldier of the Polish Army, General Władysław Anders; chaplain of Polish refugees; rector of the Pontifical Polish College in Rome (1958-1964); auxiliary bishop of the Archdiocese of Gniezno (1964); the delegate of the Polish Primate Stefan Wyszyński to care for emigration and Polish refugees (1964-1980); secretary general of the Synod of Bishops in Rome (1967-1980); in the years 1980-1985, prefect of the Vatican Congregation for Eastern Churches.

29 XI 1990 Restrictions on the sale of alcoholic beverages were removed, vodka could be bought again before noon. 13.00.

1 November 1991 Newly elected president Džochar Dudayev proclaimed the uprising of the Chechen Republic independent of the USSR.

17 XI 1991 In Rome, Pope John Paul II canonized Rafał Kalinowski, a priest and participant in the January Uprising (1863); sent to Siberia, after returning from exile, he joined the barefoot Carmelite Order.

26 XI 1991 Poland became a member of the Council of Europe.

26 XI 1991 In USA, the album "Dangerous" by Michael Jackson appeared - one of the most popular albums in the history of music.

27 XI 1991 The United Nations Security Council unanimously voted to adopt Resolution 721, which would lead the way to establishing peacekeeping forces in Yugoslavia. Three months later, next resolution would approve a peacekeeping force be sent.

3 XI 1992 In the three way race for the United States, Democratic candidate Bill Clinton defeats incumbent President George H.W. Bush and businessman H. Ross. Perot of the Reform Party. Many of the loss of President Bush is his reneging and pledge for no new taxes. Clinton received only 43% of the popular vote, but 370 Electoral votes to Bush with 37.4% and 168 Electoral College votes. Perot garnered 18.9% of the popular vote, but no Electoral College delegates.

On November 25, 1992, the Federal Assembly of the Czech Republic and Slovakia agreed to establish two independent states from January 1, 1993.

1 XI 1993 The Treaty of Maastricht on the European Union came into force.

20 XI 1993 The Senate Ethics Committee censures California Senator Alan Cranston for his participation with Charles Keating in the Savings and Loan scandal. The scandal had begun in the 1980s due to a wave of mismanagement, failed speculation, and fraud within the industry.

30, XI 1993 In the United States, Prof. Wacław Jędrzejewicz, soldier of the Polish Legions, diplomat, politician, historian, one of the founders and long-time president of the Józef Piłsudski Institute in New York.

30 XI 1993 The Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act is signed into law by President Bill Clinton.

8 XI 1994 The Republican revolution concludes with the midterm elections when for the first time in forty years, the party gains control of both the Senate and the U.S. House of Representatives.

30 XI 1994 The Manggha Museum of Japanese Art and Technology was opened in Krakow.

21 XI 1995 A peace agreement was concluded at Dayton to end the civil war in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

5 XI 1996 President William J. Clinton defeats Republican Presidential candidate Bob Dole, as well as the second run of businessman Ross Perot. Clinton gained 49.2% of the popular vote, and increased his total in the Electoral College to 379. Dole gained 40.7% of the popular tally and 159 in the Electoral College. Perot's influence on this race was marginal compared to 1992, receiving only 8.4% of the vote in 1996.

22 XI 1996, Poland became a full member of the OECD (Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development).

1 XI 1998 A new reformed European Court of Human Rights has been opened in Strasbourg.

30 XI 1999 The first major mobilization of the anti-globalization movement occurs in Seattle, Washington, during the days before the 1999 World Trade Organization meetings. The protests and rioting caused the cancellation of the WTO opening ceremonies.

7 XI 2000 George W. Bush, son of the former President, and Vice President Al Gore hold a virtual dead-heat for the presidency, with a disputed vote in Florida holding off the naming of the winner of the Presidential Election until the Supreme Court of the United States voted in favor of Bush on December 12. This ruling gave Florida to the Bush camp by a 527 vote majority and a victory in the Electoral College, 271-266, despite gaining less popular votes than Gore.

7 XI 2000 Hillary Rodham Clinton wins a seat for the United States Senate from New York. It is the first time a former First Lady wins public office.

9 XI 2000 The Parliament in Poland passed a repatriation law concerning Poles in the East

(...) 2. Procedural, institutional, legislative and implementation problems of current legislation

2.1. Repatriation Act

The Repatriation Act defines the principles of acquiring citizenship through repatriation, the rights of repatriates and the mode of providing assistance to repatriates and their families (Article 1 paragraph 1 of the Repatriation Act). The act is, in principle, to fulfill the Polish state's obligation to Poles who have remained in the East (especially in the Asian part of the former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) as a result of deportation, forced deportation and national persecution. Unfortunately, the Act does not create full repatriation possibilities, nor does it exhaust the catalog of "people of Polish origin" that could settle in Poland. At first, pay attention to art. 5 para. 1 and 2 and art. 9 of the discussed legal act, in which every person who declares Polish nationality is recognized as a "person of Polish origin", but at the same time demonstrates knowledge of the Polish language, Polish culture and customs, and can also document that at least one of his parents or grandparents or two great-grandparents were of Polish nationality. On the other hand, art. 9 states that a visa for repatriation may be issued to a person of Polish origin who has

permanently resided in the territory of the current Republic of Armenia, the Republic of Azerbaijan, the Republic of Georgia, the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Republic of Tajikistan, the Republic of Turkmenistan, the Republic of Uzbekistan or the Asian part of the Russian Federation. This provision significantly restricts the catalog of countries from which repatriation is possible, blocks repatriation of persons of Polish origin living in the territory of states from the so-called former eastern block. As indicated above, a large number of people with Polish roots live in the former areas of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (in particular today's Latvia, Lithuania, Belarus and Ukraine). It is true that there is a provision (Article 10 of the Repatriation Act) that gives the possibility of extending the catalog by persons from other countries, however, it depends on the issue of an appropriate regulation by the Council of Ministers. It should be pointed out that until today, ie for almost 14 years, the Council of Ministers has not issued an appropriate executive act in this regard. (...)

Source: <http://fundacijarepublikanska.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/12/Raport-repatrian-ci-8-grudnia-2014-1.pdf>

9 XI 2000 George W. Bush wins the Presidential election on XI 9th

11 XI 2000 Al Gore requests recount of Florida ballots

8 XI 2002 The United Nations passes Resolution 1441 in a unanimous Security Council vote. It forces Saddam Hussein and Iraq to disarm or face serious consequences.

21 XI 2002 NATO invites additional members of the former Soviet bloc to join its membership. Seven nations are included in the invitation; Bulgaria, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Romania, Slovakia, and Slovenia.

2 XI 2004 President George W. Bush wins reelection over Democratic Senator John Kerry from Massachusetts. He wins 50.7% of the popular vote and 286 votes in the Electoral College.

12 XI 2004 Gen. Stanisław Skalski, Polish aviation ace died in Warsaw, participant among others Battles for England; during the Second World War he shot down 22 planes; in 1948-1956 he was imprisoned by the communist authorities.

30 XI 2004 The Institute of National Remembrance initiated an investigation into the Katyn massacre.

1 XI 2005 the General Assembly of the United Nations decided that on 27 January it would be celebrated as the International Day of Remembrance for Victims of the Holocaust; On January 27, 1945 The Red Army liberated the Auschwitz-Birkenau extermination camp.

13 XI 2005 Kazimierz Lipień, a wrestler, Olympic champion from Montreal (1976), bronze medal winner of the Olympic Games in Munich (1972) died in New York; two-time world champion and three-time European champion.

22 XI 2005 The President of CDU Angela Merkel became the new German chancellor, the first woman in this history in the country.

29 XI 2005 Józef Garliński, an officer of the Main Command of the Home Army, prisoner of KL Auschwitz, a long-time president of the Union of Polish Writers in Abroad, a historian and an émigré activist, died in London.

29 XI 2005 John Roberts confirmed as Chief Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court

5 XI 2006 In Iraq Saddam Hussein was found guilty of crimes against humanity and sentenced to death by hanging.

7 XI 2006 In the mid-term elections, both houses of Congress change back to Democratic hands for the first time since 1994. This is seen as a referendum by many on the Iraq policy of the Bush administration as well as personal Republican scandals among some House and Senate members.

16 XI 2006 Milton Friedman, one of the most influential economists of the twentieth century, creator of monetarism, died in San Francisco; Nobel Prize winner in 1976 in the field of economics.

20 XI 2006 Robert Altman, director, screenwriter and film producer died in Los Angeles; awarded Oscar for lifetime achievement; author of the films "MASH", "Nashville", "Pret-a-porter", "Gosford Park".

9 XI 2007 A ceremony commemorating the victims of the Katyn massacre began in Warsaw, during which the names of about 14,000 were read. Polish officers murdered in 1940 by the NKVD in Katyn, Kharkov and Tver, posthumously promoted to higher military and service ranks.

14 XI 2007 The Sejm of the Republic of Poland adopted a resolution establishing 13 April as the Day of Remembrance for Victims of the Katyn Massacre.

14 XI 2007 Jan Kaczmarek, a satirist, songwriter and columnist, died in Wrocław.

19 XI 2007 Wiera Gran, an actress and singer, died in Paris.

4 XI 2008 Barack Obama, Democratic Senator from Illinois, wins the Electoral College, 365 to 173 in the election for the 44th President of the USA over John McCain, making him the first African-American president in the history of the United States of America.

21 XI 2008 Stock market crashes and the Dow Jones tumbles from a historic high of 14198.10 in October 2007 to 7449 in December 2008

2 XI 2010 With an impetus from the Tea Party movement to restore fiscal sanity to Congress and various state houses, Republican candidates win the majority of elections, taking control of the U.S. House of Representatives with a net gain of 63 seats, reducing the majority of Democrats in the Senate, and taking over many governorships and other legislative bodies. This tide was the biggest turnaround in Congressional seats since 1948, and many attribute the election to disfavor of Obama administration spending practices, including the Health Care legislation passed in March.

5 XI 2010 The Copernicus Science Center was opened in Warsaw.

15 XI 2010 The amendment to the anti-smoking act on the total ban on smoking, including in health care institutions, schools, stations, public cultural facilities, in public places for children to relax and play, at public transport stops and in public transport and sports facilities.

26 XI 2010 The State Duma, the lower house of the Moscovian parliament, adopted a resolution regarding the Katyn massacre; the murder of Polish officers in the spring of 1940 was considered a crime of the Stalinist regime.

29 XI 2010 Irena Anders, actress, revue artist, singer, Polish-American activist, died in London; widow of General Władysław Andersie.

1 XI 2011 PLL LOT aircraft Boeing 767 landed on an emergency at Warsaw Chopin Airport. There were 220 passengers on board and 11 crew members, no one was injured; the pilot of the plane was Tadeusz Wrona.

4 XI 2011 Tadeusz Walasek died, boxer, winner of two Olympic medals - silver in Rome (1960) and bronze in Tokyo (1964), European champion from Belgrade (1961).

28 XI 2011 The presidents of Poland and Ukraine, laid down the foundation act for the construction of a Polish military cemetery in Bykownia near Kijów.

6 XI 2012 President Barack Obama wins a significant victory, 332 electoral votes to 206, for his second term in office against Republican challenger and businessman Mitt Romney. Congress remained status quo with divided government as the House of Representatives remained in Republican hands and the Senate in Democratic hands.

4 XI 2014 Midterm elections see large increase in Republican lawmakers with expansion of their majority to 247 seats in the House of Representatives and the taking over of the majority in the Senate with 54 seats. This will cause the Obama administration to deal with a Congress now controlled by the other party for the final two years of his term.

16 XI 2014 Jadwiga Piłsudska-Jaraczewska, daughter of Marshal Józef Piłsudski, died in Warsaw; was, among others a pilot of gliders, and during the Second World War she served in the British Air Transport Auxiliary (ATA); after the war, she remained in

London as a political refugee and returned to Poland in 1989; founded the Józef Piłsudski Family Foundation, which together with the Ministry of Culture created the Józef Piłsudski Museum in Sulejów.

13 XI 2015 President Andrzej Duda nominated Beata Szydło as prime minister.

13 XI 2015 In Paris a series of terrorist attacks took place, as a result of which over 130 people were killed; the French authorities called them "an act of war."

2 XI 2016 Chicago Cubs win their first World Series since 1908, defeating the Cleveland Indians 4 games to 3. They rebounded from a three to one game deficit for only the sixth time in World Series history.

28 XI 2016 Donald Trump wins the presidential election. Electoral victory by Republican Trump, 304 to 227, with seven electors voting against their pledge, two not voting for Trump, five not voting for Clinton, contained victories in Rust Belt states Wisconsin, Michigan, and Pennsylvania.

1 XI each year of All Saints

For more details, please review article below in COMMEMORATIONS OF AMERICAN POLONIA SAINTS, KNIGHTS & SHRINES

2 XI each year of All Souls' Day

For more details, please review article below in COMMEMORATIONS OF AMERICAN POLONIA SAINTS, KNIGHTS & SHRINES

11 XI each year Polonia Restituta

For more details, please review article above in AMERICAN POLONIA CHRONICLE

16 XI each year, Mother of Gate of the Dawn in Vilnius

For more details, please review article below in COMMEMORATIONS OF AMERICAN POLONIA SAINTS, KNIGHTS & SHRINES

30 XI each year St. Andrew's Day and the Cross of Saint. Andrew

For more details, please review article below in COMMEMORATIONS OF AMERICAN POLONIA SAINTS, KNIGHTS & SHRINES

COMMEMORATIONS OF AMERICAN POLONIA SAINTS, KNIGHTS & SHRINES

Main source of information for this section comes from: <https://brewiarz.pl> and <https://catholicsaints.info>

1 XI All Saints Day

Today's ceremony - like every celebration in the Church - is very joyful. For we remember today all those who lived before us and fulfilled God's will in their lives and achieved the eternal happiness of being with God in heaven. The Church mentions not only officially recognized saints, that is, those beatified and canonized, but also all faithful dead who have already achieved salvation and are in heaven. He sees in them his intercessors with God and examples to follow. The intercession of All Saints is called in particularly important events of the Church's life. A Litany is then sung to All Saints, which is one of the oldest liturgical prayers of the Church and the only one to appear in the liturgical books (in the liturgy of the Easter Vigil;



In the first centuries of Christianity, no saints were mentioned in the Church. At the earliest, worship of the Mother of God began. Then the martyrs were surrounded with worship, visiting their

graves on the day of their birth for heaven, the anniversary of their death. In the fourth century in the East, the memory of all the martyrs was celebrated one day. With time, they began to remember saintly followers:

2 XI All Souls Day



The Church today recalls in the liturgy all believers in Christ who have already passed away from this world and are now in purgatory. The conviction about the existence of purgatory is one of the dogmas of our faith.

popes, monks and virgins. Of greater importance, the celebration of All Saints took place in the days of Pope Boniface IV (+ 615), who exchanged the pagan temple, the Pantheon, the Church of the Blessed Virgin Mary and All Martyrs. The solemn dedication of the temple with the submission of the relics of the martyrs was made on May 13, 610. The anniversary of the dedication was celebrated with a large number of the faithful every year, and the Pope himself participated in the Mass. the station. Already around 800. the memory of All Saints was celebrated in Ireland and Bavaria, but on November 1. For Pope Gregory IV (828-844) Emperor Ludwik extended the feast to his entire country. In 935, Jan XI extended them to the entire Church. In this way, the local feast of Rome and some of the Churches became the festival of the universal Church.

Today in the afternoon, after Vespers or independently of them, a funeral procession with stations takes place at the cemetery. From the noon of the All Saints 'Day and throughout the All Souls' Day, a complete indulgence can be obtained in churches and public chapels, but only once. The conditions for gaining the indulgence are as follows:

- 1) pious visitation of the church or chapel,
- 2) saying "Our Father" and "I believe in God",
- 3) any prayer for the intentions of the Holy Father,
- 4) Confession and Holy Communion.

On November 1-8, you can also obtain a plenary indulgence for visiting the cemetery under the aforementioned conditions. In the remaining days of the year, a partial indulgence is obtained for visiting the cemetery

He commemorated the feast of All Souls' Day in 998. Odylon (+ 1048) - the fourth abbot of the Benedictine monastery in Cluny (France). This practice was initially adopted by the Benedictine monasteries, but soon followed their other orders and dioceses. In the thirteenth century, the holiday spread throughout the entire Western Church. In the 14th century,

a procession to the cemetery for four stations was arranged. The fifth station was already in the church, after the return of the procession from the cemetery. At the stations, prayers for the dead were said and mourning songs were sung. In Poland the tradition of All Souls' Day began to be created in the twelfth century, and by the end of the 15th century it was

4 XI Karol Boromeusz, bishop

Karol was born on the Aron castle on October 3, 1538, as a son of an aristocratic family, related to the Medici family. Karol's father was distinguished by the character's integrity, deep religiosity and mercy for the poor. This mercy will be for Karol, even as a cardinal, the ideal of Christian life.

Karol already had a great fortune at a young age. When he was only 7 years old, Bishop Lodi gave him a dress of a cleric, thus assigning him to a clerical state. These were the customs of that time. Two years later, Karol's mother died. To provide him with the right conditions for the future, he was appointed Abbot in his hometown at the age of 12. The young man, however, did not approve of this custom and forced his father to make the income from the abbey destined for the poor.

The first lessons were taken by Karol at the family castle in Arona. After finishing his studies at home, he went to the university to Pavia, where he completed his studies with a double doctorate in church and civil law (1559). In the same year, his uncle was elected pope and took the name Pius IV. Because of this, Karol went to Rome and was appointed an apostolic protonitor and a clerk in the signature. Already a year later, at the age of 23, he was appointed Cardinal and Archbishop of Milan (with the obligation to remain in Rome), although he was ordained only two years later (1563). In the following years, the Pope appointed the nephew of the cardinal-protector of Portugal, the Netherlands (Belgium and the Netherlands) and Swiss Catholics, in addition to the guardian of many orders and archiprezbiter of the Basilica of Santa Maria Maggiore in Rome. These offices and titles gave Karol a huge income each year. It was an overt abuse that crept into the church at that time. Pius IV was known for his weakness for nepotism. Charles, however, took the duties entrusted to him very seriously, and the sums brought to him by the accumulated dignities and offices, he gave generously to charitable and ecclesiastical purposes. Sam lived poorly like a monk.

Soon Karol became the first person after the Pope in the Roman Curia. Virtually nothing could happen without him. The pope blindly trusted him. He was called the "eye of the Pope". Thanks to this, he managed to sort out many matters, remove many abuses. He had no regard for birth, but for the character and suitability of the candidate for church dignity. That is why he removed the unworthy and careerists from ruthlessly. Such behavior has won him numerous and implacable enemies. Therefore, immediately after the election of a new Pope, Saint. Pius V (1567), he had to leave Rome. He was very happy because he could now deal directly with the Archdiocese of Milan. When he was in Rome, he appointed his own vicar and ordered him to send accurate reports on the state of the diocese, and he reserved all the important decisions.

Saint Karol Boromeusz With all his innate energy, he set to work. In 1564, he opened a higher seminary (one of the first in the world). In several other cities, he set up lower seminars to provide candidates for the seminar in Milan. He entrusted the seminar to the Oblates of St. Ambrose, the assembly of diocesan priests, which exists to this day. Immediately after taking over direct government (1567), he conducted a strict canonical visitation to get an idea of the situation. He supported the orders and went with their help. He founded brotherhoods for lay people - he especially supported the Brotherhood of Christian Science with the goal of

known throughout the country. In 1915, Pope Benedict XV, at the request of the Abbot-Primate of Benedictines, allowed each priest to say three Mass on that day: in the intention of the faithful, For prayerfully visiting the cemetery from November 1 to 8 and concurrent prayer for the dead, you can get a complete plenary indulgence.



catechizing children. To carry out the necessary reforms and resolutions of the Council of Trent (1545-1563), he convened as many as 13 diocesan and 5 provincial synods. He set up a separate college at the University of Pavia to enable poor young people to study at university. In Milan, he founded a higher school of philosophy and theology, which he entrusted to the Jesuits. The

theaters, on the other hand, entrusted running a school and a college in Milan for noble youth.

He was the founder of the shelters: for the homeless, for fallen girls and women, and several orphanages. When the reform of the missal and breviary was carried out in 1582, he managed to defend for his diocese an Ambrosian rite that had been in use since time immemorial. When the epidemic broke out in Milan several times during his pastoral care, Cardinal Charles ordered all granaries open and food distributed to the poor. He also directed special incentives to the clergy to give special attention to the infected and their families. During the plague in 1576, he helped the sick, feeding even 60-70 thousand people a day; provided the dying; he gave everything to the suffering, even his own bed. During the plague of smallpox, which claimed over 18,000 victims, he ordered the penance procession which he led while walking barefoot in Milan. In 1572.

Karol's favorite pastime in his youth was hunting and chess. He was also an esthete and he knew about art. He played beautifully on the cello. Of these pastimes, however, he gave up for God's cause, devoted entirely to the salvation of the souls entrusted to him. He was distinguished by a special devotion to the Lord's Passion. That is why he did not part with the cross. He also loved Marian sanctuaries with a loving love.

The greatest merit of Charles, however, was the Council of Trent. The Council, begun with many hopes, dragged itself on too long for poor organization. It lasted 18 years (1545-1563). It was not until Karol was in action that the Council could happily finish the debate. All truths of faith attacked by Protestants were discussed and thoroughly explained. In the field of ecclesiastical discipline, decrees were introduced: ordering bishops and priests to reside permanently in dioceses and parishes, permanent canonical visits, regular synods, accumulation of offices and ecclesiastical dignity were banned, higher and lower clerical seminaries were ordered, Catholic censorship was introduced to Catholic magazines as well as an index of forbidden books, and finally a regular catechization was introduced. Most of these resolutions came out of the great priestly heart of Charles Borromeo. He was also the initiator of the creation of a separate congregation of cardinals, whose aim was to see that the Council's resolutions were everywhere applied.

He died in Milan on November 3, 1584, due to the fever he got during his retreat. He left a large literary output. Beatified in 1602, canonized by Paul V in 1610, his relics rest in the crypt of the cathedral of Milan. He is the patron of the boromets, the diocese of Lugano and Basel, and the University of Salzburg; moreover, he is venerated as a guardian of

8 XI Cathedral Basilica in Płock

The diocese, based in Płock, was created during the reign of Bolesław II the Bold. During the reign of his successors, in the years 1079-1138, Płock served as the administrative capital of the state. In the mid-twelfth century - at the initiative of Bishop Alexander - a magnificent Romanesque cathedral was erected here, the fragments of which have survived to this day. The construction began in 1130, and was completed in 1144. In the second half of the 12th century, the famous Płock Doors were placed in the entrance portal - even older ones from Gniezno (now the original is in Veliky Novgorod). In 1530, the cathedral was hit by a dangerous fire; Bishop Andrzej Krzycki, one of the most important Polish poets of the early Renaissance, brought architects who erected a new temple. Her next restaurant took place in the second half of the eighteenth century. At the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries, it was decided to build a virtually new temple in the Neo-Romanesque style; the walls of earlier churches were included in its area. In 1981, an exact copy of the Płock Door was founded. Divided into 26 fields covered with 46 bronze plates, they present the history of salvation and various figures depicting the founder and performers of the Door and the figure of Master Abraham, who cut the panels again in Novgorod. In connection with the consecration of the Płock cathedral under the invocation of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary, the Marian motif is particularly emphasized in the theme of the Door. they depict the history of salvation and various figures depicting the founder and performers of the Door, and the figure of Master Abraham, who panels the Doors again in Novgorod. In connection with the consecration of the Płock cathedral under the invocation of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary, the Marian motif is particularly emphasized in the theme of the Door. they depict the history of salvation and various figures depicting the founder and performers of the Door, and the figure of Master Abraham, who panels the Doors again in Novgorod. In connection with the consecration of the Płock cathedral under the invocation of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary, the Marian motif is particularly emphasized in the theme of the Door.

9 XI Anniversary of the consacration of the Lateran basilica



Many people think that the most important papal church is the Basilica of Saint. Peter in the Vatican. This is not true. This Basilica of Saint John

librarians, institutes of catechetical knowledge, parish priests and professors of the seminary.

In the iconography of Saint. Karol Boromeusz is presented in a cardinal's costume. His attributes are: whip, skull, pigeon, cardinal's hat, crucifix; a sting on the neck that he wore during penitential processions.



The Płock cathedral is a royal necropolis. The sarcophagus of the rulers of Poland is located under the northern tower of the temple. The remains of Władysław Herman and

Bolesław Krzywousty and fifteen Mazovian Dukes rest here. After years of devastation by various invaders, they were found in 1825 and deposited in the current place in a black marble sarcophagus. It has an inscription:

"Lords and heirs of the lands: Cracow, Sandomierz, Silesia, Greater Poland, Mazovia, Dobrzyn, Michałów, Łęczyca and Pomerania".

On 7-8 June 1991, the Płock diocese hosted Saint. John Paul II, who presided at the service of the Heart of Jesus in the Płock Cathedral at the closure of the 42nd Diocesan Synod. He said:

"We thank the Sacred Heart of Jesus for this work of the community of God's people in Masovia, addressing him with this call: King and unity of all hearts, accept our contribution to building the Body of your Church in the perspective of the third millennium of Christianity."

Among 108 martyrs of World War II beatified by Saint. Jana Pawła II in Warsaw, June 13, 1999, there are two bishops of Płock: Archbishop Antoni Julian Nowowiejski and Bishop Leon Wetmanski.

In the Płock diocese, the cult of Divine Mercy is cultivated in a special way, because in Płock on February 22, 1931, 26-year-old sister Faustyna Kowalska had the first revelation of Merciful Jesus and heard his wish to establish the Divine Mercy and paint a picture in the church.

Lateran is the cathedral church of the Pope. It played a significant role in the history of Christianity and therefore the Church celebrates a special day, reminiscent of the moment of her dedication. This basilica is one of four basilicas of greater Rome. The name of this place comes from the names of the ancient owners of these lands. Emperor Neron, under the guise of a plot, killed Plantius Lateran and seized his palace. Konstantyn Wielki gave this palace to Pope Saint. Sylwester I (314-335). Until 1308, he was the residence of the Popes. When in 313 the Emperor Constantine the Great issued an edict allowing the official professing of the Christian faith, he ordered to build next to the palace a magnificent temple dedicated to Christ the Savior, Saint. John the Baptist and Saint. John the Evangelist. It became the first cathedral of Rome, and the adjoining palace - the seat of the popes. Her dedication was made by the Pope Saint. Sylwester I on November 9, 324.

In the course of several centuries, there were 161 popes, and five general councils were held. The Basilica in Lateran ceased to be the seat of the

Pope from the time of the Avignon captivity at the beginning of the 14th century. In 1377 Pope Gregory IX moved his seat to the Vatican. To this day, the Lateran basilica retains its unique significance. Unlike the other three Roman patriarchal churches, she is entitled to the title of archbishilica; each newly elected bishop of Rome goes to her in solemn procession. Above the entrance to the temple there is a Latin inscription that best reflects the importance and role of this place:

Mater et Caput omnium Ecclesiarum Urbis et Orbis

it means: Mother and Head of all the churches of the City and the World.

It was here that the Popes celebrated the Mass at the beginning of Lent.

Here on Palm Sunday, a triumphal arch is placed for the reception of the King of martyrs. Here the Pope celebrates Holy Mass on Maundy

Thursday commemorating the Last Supper.

Basilica of St. John in Lateran is slightly smaller in size than the Basilica

of St. Peter and from the Basilica of Saint. Paweł behind the walls. The

interior of the basilica is divided by columns into five aisles. The fronton

of the basilica with 15 powerful figures at the top (each 7 m high) is

impressive: Christ, Saint. John the Baptist, Saint. John the Apostle and

doctors of the Church. From the balcony, which is placed in the center of

the front of the Basilica, the popes gave the people the blessing of the

apostles. Five huge entries lead to the interior of the basilica. The main

nave also has powerful statues of 12 Apostles and more important

prophets. In the aisles are the tombstones of the popes. Behind the

confession, that is behind the main altar, under the canopy, where only the

Pope celebrates the Holy Mass, there is a rich presbytery, and at the end of

it is a papal throne of white marble against the wall on the steps,

A baptistery is added to the basilica, a separate chapel with a pool (the so-

called piscin), where the catechumens were baptized by immersion. The

chapel is named after Constantine, because there are paintings inside her

that depict the life of this emperor. Next to the basilica there is a separate

building built on the order of Pope Systus V in 1589, in which there are

10 XI Leon the Great, Pope and doctor of the Church



He was born around 400 in Tuscany. He was the son of Kwintinian. Pope Celestine I appointed him archdeacon around the year 430. From his youth, he distinguished himself by such great erudition and diplomatic abilities that even as an ordinary acolyte he was sent by the Pope to important missions. At his command he went, among others with a confidential mission to Saint. Augustine,

Bishop of Hippo. When in 440 he was on a peacekeeping mission in Gaul, sent by Empress Gola Placidia, he was elected pope after the death of Sixtus III. After returning to Rome, he was consecrated on September 29, 440, starting his 21-year leadership of the Church.

His pontificate fell on the time of numerous theological disputes and confusion among the church hierarchy. He had to combat the numerous heresies and centrifugal tendencies that the episcopates of North Africa and Gaul had taken. It was then that Pelagius proclaimed that Christ did not bring redemption from sins at all, and Nestorius claimed that two people lived in Jesus. Through his legates, he took part in the Council of Chalcedon (451), which established the most important elements of Christological doctrine. In the dogmatic letter to the bishop of Constantinople, the so-called "Tom to Flavian," read in Chalcedon, Leo I, developed the science of two natures in Christ. The Council of Chalcedon accepted faith in one Christ in two natures, both immutable and unobtrusive, but also undivided and inseparable, forming one person.

"Holy stairs" (scala sancta). According to the application, these are stone steps, after which Christ went to Pilate in court. They were brought from Jerusalem to Rome in 326 by Saint. Helena, the mother of the Emperor Constantine I. These pious pilgrims' stairwells wiped their knees so that a deep gouge formed in them.

For the other three Roman basilicas, we only commemorate (for example, for the basilicas of St. Peter and St. Paul - November 16). Today's celebrations, however, have a religious rank, that is, the parishioners of each temple in the world on the anniversary of its dedication. The Lateran basilica, as the cathedral of the Pope, is the parish of us all, therefore, as the whole Church, we celebrate the feast today.

Initially, the anniversary of the basilica's dedication was celebrated only in Rome. Then, thanks to the Augustinian monks, the holiday was also celebrated in other places. Permanent to the liturgical calendar, it came in thanks to the Pope Saint. Pius V, who ordered them to be put in his missal, issued in 1570. In the new Roman calendar, the name of the feast "dedication of the Archbishops of the Holy Savior" to the "anniversary of the dedication of the Lateran basilica" has been changed.

The liturgical texts direct our attention to an important mystery. Today, the Church wants to express her great gratitude for all the temples that have been exhibited by his faithful and his faithful. Every church is God's house in the full sense of the word, and not - as in other religions - only a house of prayer. The Church tells us that we are all God's living home. Similarly to individual stones or bricks, the building of the church building is made up, so the faithful are made up of the Church of Christ. Lateran Basilica was the first Catholic temple in the world, dedicated to God in a solemn way. Previously, Christian temples were transformed for the purpose of worshiping Christ with pagan temples.

On this feast, we face the mystery of the Church, whose foundation is Jesus Christ, and the rock - Peter. We remind ourselves of the strong ties of the local Churches with the Holy See.

Pope Leo introduced the principle of the liturgical, canonical and pastoral unity of the Church. In his time, the first editorial offices of the official liturgical prayers in Latin were created. He associated the liturgy with the everyday Christian life; for example, the practice of fasting with mercy and charity. He taught that Christian liturgy is not a memory of past events, but the making of invisible reality. In one of the speeches, he emphasized that the Passover can be celebrated in every period of the year "not as something that has passed away, but rather as an event that is present today".

Leon contributed to the recognition of the primacy of the capital of Piotrowa both by the emperor of Western Valentinian III and by Constantinople. Emperor Valentinian III (425-455) announced an edict declaring that the ordinance of the Holy See must be considered a law; it meant the primacy of the jurisdiction of the Roman bishop. He defended Italy and Rome against the barbarian invasions. He left Opposite Attila, the King of the Huns, and his troops, stopped them marching and made them retreat (452). Three years later, he negotiated with Genzeryk, the king of Vandals, standing at the gates of Rome. Unfortunately, the king, having not kept the contract, plundered the Eternal City. The Pope was also famous for his charitable activity and determined opposition to pagan practices or influences of the Manichean sect.

Leon was a protector of Western culture. He was the first pope to be nicknamed the "Great." He died on November 10, 461 in Rome. He was buried in the portico of the Basilica of St. Peter. About 150 letters and almost 100 speeches delivered to the inhabitants of Rome during various

holidays survived. They let us know the theological knowledge of the Pope and the liturgical life of that time. In 1754 Benedict XIV proclaimed him a doctor of the Church. He is the patron of musicians and singers.

11 XI Marcin from Tours, bishop

Marcin was born around 316 in Pannonia, today in Hungary, in a pagan family. His father was a Roman military tribune. Probably the name Martinus comes from Mars, the god of war. Over the centuries there have been so many biographies of Marcin and legends that today it is difficult to establish facts.

He probably studied at Ticinium (Pavia). At the age of 15, he joined the army of Constantius II. As to how many years he served in the army, hagiographers are arguing. According to some 25, others say that only 5. The event that all worshipers mention took place during this service. A beggar asking for alms at the gates of Amiens, Marcin gave half his sheet. The next night, Christ appeared to him wearing a cloak and saying to the angels: "It was Marcin who covered me with his mantle."



Under the influence of this event, Marcin was baptized and left the army, believing that the war was at odds with the principles of faith. In other biographies we find information that a meeting with a beggar took place after baptism; Marcin, being a Christian, could not serve in the army, so he had to come out of it. Martin's great concern was the conversion of his parents, which he led shortly after leaving the army. Then he went to Saint. Hilary, bishop of Poitiers (in France), becoming his student. He became an acolyte and then a deacon.

After some time he settled as a hermit on the island of Gallinaria near Genoa, gathering many students around him.

11 XI Bl. Alicja Kotowska, virgin and martyr

Maria Jadwiga was born in Warsaw on November 20, 1899, in the family of organist Jan Kotowski and Zofia z Barskich. She was the third child, one of seven siblings. Her father was an extremely devout man, he did not part with the rosary, and every evening, during prayer, he read to the children fragments of the Holy Bible.

Marylka (because her father called her name) was, together with her older sister, was sent to the gymnasium in Warsaw, where the nuns taught. She spent the entire period of World War I there. In 1918, she passed her secondary school-leaving exams and in the same year took



up medical studies at the University of Warsaw. On November 10, 1918, she persuaded a group of students to leave lectures; they all went to the station, where Józef Piłsudski was just coming from the prison in Magdeburg. Soon, Maria joined the Polish Military Organization. In 1920, when the Bolshevik army was approaching Warsaw, she hurried to the front and helped as a nurse of the Red Cross. She also worked in

In the iconography of Saint. Leo the Great is depicted in papal robes and in tiara, sometimes in the liturgical vestments of the Eastern rite or as the pope writing. His attributes are: a book, a chalice and a crescent cortege, which he replaces.

Saint Martin from Tours In 361 he founded the first monastery in Gaul - in Liguge. Ten years later, despite his opposition, the people chose him the bishop of Tours. This date is confirmed in the documents - he received the episcopal consecration in 371. As a shepherd of the diocese, he continued to lead a strict life of the monks, arousing the opposition of local bishops. The monasteries he founded linked the concept of monastic life with missionary work. He made many missionary trips. He began the Christianization of the Gallic province and led it in a very systematic way. He was a famous apostle of the village. As a former military man he was not discouraged by failures, but he consistently carried out his tasks. During his lifetime he was called a man of God. The contemporary hagiographer Sulpicjusz Severus noted many miracles prayed by Bishop Marcin, as well as a large number of pagans converted by him. Sulpicjusz also describes the struggles of this missionary with impure spirits who attacked him more often, the more souls he converted to the Christian faith.

Marcin died on November 8, 397 in Candes during a pastoral journey. His body was brought to Loara to Tours and he was buried on November 11. As the first devotee - a non-martyr - he began to receive the honor of a saint in the Western Church. The relics are resting in a basilica erected in honor of the Holy. He is the patron saint of France, the royal Merovingian family, the diocese of Eisenstadt, Mainz, Rotterburg and Amiens; children, hoteliers, riders, cavalry, hat makers, blacksmiths, tailors, millers, weavers, travelers, prisoners, owners of vineyards, beggars and soldiers.

In iconography, he is depicted in the costume of a bishop or as a soldier who gives a beggar a coat. His attributes are: a pitcher, a goose on the book, a goose at his feet, a horse, a book, a church model, two dogs or a beggar at his feet.

Warsaw hospitals. Many years later, in 1932, she was awarded the Polonia Restituta cross for her heroic service.

During her studies, she met the Congregation of the Sisters of the Resurrection of Our Lord Jesus Christ - the resurrectionist sister, who was founded by Bl. Celina Borzęcka. The seat of the congregation was located near the University. During the third year Maria Jadwiga stopped her studies and joined the Congregation. Parents - though surprised - accepted their daughter's decision with humbleness and understanding.

Blessed Alicja Kotowska In 1922, Maria Jadwiga began religious life in Kęty near Bielsko, the first religious house of the resurrection in Poland, taking the name Alicja. Two years later, in 1924, after completing the postulancy and the novitiate, she made her first vows and returned to the Warsaw community. She also resumed university studies, though ?? on the advice of superiors - in the field of mathematics and natural sciences. In 1929, she defended her master's thesis in chemistry devoted to ebullioscopic research. In 1928, she made her religious perpetual vows. Soon, she began teaching practice at the Teachers' Seminary in Sewerynow. After opening the gymnasium, the resurrection continued in Żoliborz. She taught chemistry while performing nurse duties. After two years, she passed the commission examination, becoming a certified high school teacher. In Żoliborz she worked for two more years, for some time, after the death of the headmaster of the seminar, directing the institution.

In 1934, she was appointed the director of the Private General School and Female Junior High School in Wejherowo struggling with financial problems. She was also entrusted with managing a private kindergarten and boarding school for girls. There she became known as an excellent director and educator, as well as an unsurpassed pattern of moral virtues. The resurrection effort was quickly noticed and already in 1936 the school obtained the rights of a state school. Curatorial visits confirmed the increase in the level of education in the institution managed by S. Alicja. The educational authorities also awarded her with the diploma of an honorary member of the Polish Western Union, an organization defending Poles and Polishness against the German element, both in the German Reich and in the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. Around the offices run by Sr. Alicja, a new religious house of the Resurrection was being built.

In the summer of 1939, she visited her parents who lived in Cieszyn for the last time. On the way back she stopped for a moment in the motherhouse in Kęty and Jasna Góra, and then returned to the sea. In September 1939, the German Reich invaded Poland. Under one of the first German decisions in Wejherowo, the school and the sisters of the resurrection were liquidated. Alicja ordered the sisters to dress in civilian clothes and hide them; the sisters, however, did not listen. The mother of one of the pupils, Anna Scheibe, learned that Sr. Alicja was in danger of being arrested and offered her assistance in escaping. Sister Alicja, however, did not take advantage. On October 24, she was arrested by the Gestapo. A German Captain of the Wehrmacht, who lived in a confiscated monastery building, asked the Gestapo men what she blamed them. In response, he heard: "It is enough that she is Polish." When the sisters tried to sacrifice for the superior and asked for the opportunity to accompany her, the Germans replied ironically that Sr. Alicja "has sufficient protection."

She was taken to the prison in Wejherowo. For several days, she was asked for her release - but to no avail. Two students managed to visit her in prison. S. Alicja then gave greetings to her sisters, saying that she is well in prison. She only asked for her favorite cross. She later reported

that they often wake her up at night and turn on the light. She prayed for the Rosary for a long time.

On November 11, 1939, trucks entered the prison yard. A large group of prisoners were dragged out of the cells, among them Sister Alicja. The Germans ordered them to empty their pockets, allowing them to leave only handkerchiefs. Then, pushing, they were forced to enter the trucks. Alice came in last, wrapping her arm around a group of frightened Jewish children who were in the deported group, encouraging them. It was most probably shot on the same day, November 11, 1939, on the day of the national holiday of the Republic, in the forests of Piaśnica Wielka, 10 km from Wejherowo, during the great execution, in which 314 victims were killed. In the years 1939-1940, 10,000 to 12,000 were executed in Piaśnica. people, representatives of the Polish Pomeranian intelligentsia. Also hundreds of disabled people from around Pomerania were shot and buried on the place of execution in mass graves. In 1944, most of the Germans - with the hands of the convicts from the Stutthof camp - dug and burnt.

After the end of the war, in Piaśnica, called "Kashubian Golgotha", in grave No. 7 a big black rosary was found, which the sisters of the resurrection wear at the bar. On this basis, it is believed that this is where her sister Alicja was buried. Did it really happen - it is not known. Pope Pius XII, having heard about the death of Sr. Alicja, was to say: "You have a martyr, it is a great glory and consolation for the Congregation." Can there be greater happiness, how to give life for faith, for the Church, for Christ the Lord? "

In 1950, the school in Wejherowo was closed by a decision of the authorities. In the buildings, a state kindergarten, a primary school and a basic vocational school for deaf children and adolescents was organized. It was only after the changes in 1989 that the resurrection sisters were able to take up didactic and educational activities again. In 1992, a kindergarten was opened in the Wejherowo religious building, and in 2000 the Catholic Primary School was established. Her patron was Bl. s. Alicja Kotowska. At that time it belonged to the group of the blessed - raised to the altars on June 13, 1999 in Warsaw by Saint. John Paul II, in the group of 108 blessed Polish martyrs of World War II.

12 XI Josaphat Kuncewicz, bishop and martyr



Jan Kunczyc (he later changed his name to Kuncewicz) was born in 1580 in Włodzimierz Wołyński (in Ukraine, then in the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth) in a bourgeois Orthodox family. My father was an urban juror. The parents were very religious people.

Many years later Jan recalled an important event from childhood. When he was with the mother in the church, he learned what the sacrifice of Jesus was, he noticed the spark falling from the cross and in a moment he felt the spark penetrate into his heart. From that moment he loved the liturgy. For the next 20 years he did not leave any church

service.

Initially, he attended a cathedral school in his hometown, where he learned to read and write in Old Church Slavonic as well as in Polish. Later, parents who wanted him to become a merchant, sent him to Vilnius, where he was appointing with a friend Jacenty Popowicz. There he met with the

Uniates - Eastern Rite Catholics, who held liturgy in Vilnius in the church of the Holy Trinity.

On the eastern frontiers of contemporary Poland, which were border areas between Eastern Orthodoxy and Catholicism in the West, many Uniates lived. The Greek Catholic Church celebrates the cult in the Byzantine rite, but it is fully in accord with the teachings of the Latin Church and is subject to the Pope. From the time of the schism in 1054, many unions were concluded, thanks to which part of the Orthodox Church returned to the Catholic Church. Unfortunately, in those days religion was very much connected with politics, so these bonds were not permanent.

On the borderland of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth and Russian territories, as early as 1257, the Dominicans led to the first union that survived to subdue Ruthenia through the Tatar invasion. The next unions were concluded in the fifteenth century. The most important was the Brest union, concluded in 1596, just before Jan's arrival in Vilnius.

The young Uniate Church was very attacked by Orthodoxy, supported by the Cossacks and Moscow. It has been repeatedly committed to armed deeds. Unicis were treated as apostates of faith and traitor. The army attacked Uniate churches, and the hierarchs tried to imprison Orthodox priests in their parishes. It even came to the fact that in 1620 the Teresian Orthodox Patriarch of Jerusalem arrived in Poland and, in place of the

Uniate bishops, he consecrated the Orthodox: in Włodzimierz, Przemyśl, Pińsk, Łuck, Chełm and Połock. In Kijów, he placed the Orthodox bishop in place of the Uniat Metropolitan. These bishops, by all means, forced the Uniates to return to Orthodoxy.

Saint Josaphat Kuncewicz In this difficult period, Jan approached the Greek Catholics. He became friends with Genadiy Khmelnytsky, a student of the Papal Seminary in Vilnius, with Piotr Arkadiusz, a Greek Catholic scholar, very well-deserved for the union, and with Jan Welamin Rutski, who graduated from the Russian College in Rome and joined the union. He also came into contact with the Jesuits. Thanks to these contacts, he expanded his knowledge and grew spiritually.

In 1604 he joined the basilians (it is the only male order of the Greek Catholic rite in Poland) and he made vows in the Monastery of St. George. From that time he was called Jehoshaphat. The act of his admission to the order was made by the Uniate Metropolitan, Hipacy Pocij. As a religious brother, Josaphat was educated in the newly founded Vilnius Academy, where he studied philosophy, theology, the Old Slavic language and liturgy. In 1609 he was ordained a priest and became a master of the novitiate. In 1613 he was entrusted with the function of the superior of the monastery and the Basilian church in Vilnius, which he performed with great commitment. In the years 1614-1615 he accompanied the Metropolitan of Halycho-Kijów during the visit to Kijów. On the way, Josaphat managed to obtain for the union of the voivodes of Połock and Nowogrodzki and fund the Basilian monastery in Krasnybór.

In 1617 he was appointed Archbishop of Polock after the metropolitan who died there. He received the episcopal ordination on November 12, 1618 in Vilnius, and then went to Polock to do the ingress. He remembered the contemporary as an extraordinary archbishop who constantly wore a monastic habit, never ate meat, lived in one room, which he shared with a certain homeless man. He did not need anything for himself, but he cared for his subordinates and fought for privileges for the Uniate clergy. He took care of the splendor of the liturgical celebrations, tirelessly proclaimed the word of God, he spoke to the people at every opportunity. In particular, he surrounded the sick and the poor. He was an advocate of early and frequent Holy Communion. He often visited branches and priests. For the clergy, he announced constitutions, consisting of 48 procedural rules and additionally 9 paragraphs for those who would break the law. For less educated priests he composed the catechism as a basis for teaching. He introduced the obligation to celebrate the Holy Liturgy on a daily basis. He demanded from his priests the

13 XI Saints Benedict, Jan, Mateusz, Isaac and Krystyn, the first martyrs of Poland

In 1001, the German emperor Otto III, who was a friend of Prince Bolesław Chrobry, proposed to establish a monastery on our land that would proclaim the Word of God to the Slavs. The emperor decided to use his relatives for the intended work - Bishop Bruno of Querfurt, faithful companion of Saint. Wojciech, who knows the lands of the Slavs. Brunon chose to help carry out Brother Benedict's mission.

Benedict of Petreum (born in 970) came from a wealthy Italian family from Benevent. His parents destined him to a priesthood as a little boy. They hoped that he would become a diocesan priest. Benedict, however, chose a hermit life. After some time, he joined Saint. Romuald. He made friends with another hermit - Jan, who is 30 years older than him, lives on the Monte Cassino hill.

Jan from Venice (born in 940) came from the family of Venetian patricians. With Doge Peter I, Orseolo secretly left Venice, going to the Benedictine abbey in Cusan near Perpignan. This decision has become a kind of sensation. They both undertook a hermit's life. After some time,

recitation of the breviary and monthly confession. He sent letters to them explaining the differences between Catholicism and Orthodoxy.

It is not hard to be surprised that such a bishop's activity aroused the dissatisfaction of the opponents of the union with the Roman Church. A powerful campaign against Jehoshaphat was made by the aforementioned Teofanes, the patriarch of Jerusalem, who secretly came as a delegate of the Orthodox Patriarch of Constantinople. He appointed the Orthodox bishop Melece Smotrycki, who tried to convince the faithful that he was the only legitimate bishop in Belarus. It must be remembered that the people of these areas were mostly illiterate and certainly did not understand doctrinal disputes. The Orthodox Church warmed up nationalist sentiments and slandered Archbishop Kuncewicz as a traitor to the Church.

When Josaphat had to go to Warsaw in 1621 to go to Warsaw, his enemy's campaigns were so intense that he found all the cities against him on their return. Finally, a conspiracy for his life was concealed. In October 1623 he went to his suffragan to Vitebsk. On the morning of November 12, just after Mass was celebrated, he was attacked and killed. An enraged crowd rushed to rob the bishop's apartment, and the metropolitan himself was abused cruelly. Finally, he was shot in the head. Before his death, Josiah Kuncewicz was to say: "Children, why are you attacking my house? If you have anything against me, you have me." The battered body of Jehoshaphat was drowned in Daugava.

The martyrdom of Jehoshaphat touched all Catholic Poland. Many Catholics have only now understood what the union is. The canonical process was also immediately begun. Jehoshaphat was beatified by Pope Urban VIII in 1643, canonized in 1867 by Pius IX. He is the patron of the Siedlce and Drohiczyn dioceses, the Basilian Order, Russia, Lithuania and Vilnius.

Relics of St. Jehoshaphat has come through a truly wandering path. They were filed in the cities of Belarus, Lithuania, and Poland. In 1667, they returned to Polotsk, but already in 1706, in fear of profanation, they were placed in Biała Podlaska. After the canonization, the czar demanded to hide the relics. They were transported to Vienna, and from 1949 rested in the basilica of Saint. Peter in the Vatican. The relic of the left hand of St. Josaphat with a modest episcopal ring is in the Basilica of the Heart of Jesus in Prague, in Warsaw. On the occasion of the 300th anniversary of the martyrdom of Saint. Jehoshaphat in 1923, Pope Pius XI gave in his honor the encyclical *Ecclesiam Dei Admirabili*.

In the iconography of Saint. Jehoshaphat Kuncewicz is presented in the episcopal dress of the Eastern rite. His attribute is an ax.

they left the abbey. John went to Saint. Romuald, he made friends with Benedykt. He was characterized by determination, effectiveness in action and high culture.

Benedykt and Jan, after arriving at the court of Bolesław Chrobry in the beginning of 1002, founded a hermitage in the area that the king gave them - in the village of Święty Wojciech (now Wojciechowo) near Międzyrzecze. Soon they were joined by Poles of a powerful family (perhaps even a prince): zealous religious brothers Mateusz and Izaak - novices, and Krystyn - a monastic servant, probably from a nearby village. The sixth monk was Barnabas who, together with Benedykt and Jan, came to Poland from Italy. He avoided martyrdom and, according to verbal tradition, spent the rest of his life with Camaldolese (he is also informed that it was a monastery in Bieniszew, but it is rather unlikely due to the time of foundation of that foundation).

The hermits pledged to a hermit's life and, above all, to carry out missionary work. Benedykt and Jan even learned Polish. All the time,



however, they waited for Bishop Bruno from Kwerfurt. He was to come to Poland with them, but he went to Rome for papal permission to carry out his mission. Benedict, who was losing patience, went to meet Bruno, but due to the political turmoil caused by the death of Emperor Otto III (in January 1002), he decided to return to the monastery, recommending further search for Bruno to the young monk Barnabas. The messenger did not come back. In November 1003 Benedict and confreres began to feel anxious about him. However, they were not allowed to wait for Barnaby. Saints Benedict, Jan, Mateusz, Isaac and Krystyn On the night of

16 XI NMP Ostrobramska, Mother of Mercy

Litwo! My homeland! you are like health;
How much you have to appreciate, he only learns
Who lost you. Today, your beauty in the whole decoration
I see and describe, because I miss you.

Miss Saint, what is defending Jasna Czestochowa
And in Sharp you shine the Gate! You
protect the castle of Nowogródek with its faithful people!
As a child you have miraculously returned to health,
(When from a crying mother to Your protection,

I raised my eyelid dead and I could walk to your doorstep temples.
Go back to thank God for your returned life),
You will return us miraculously to your homeland womb.

Adam Mickiewicz
Pan Tadeusz, Invocation

The Sharp Gate in Vilnius Both the miraculous painting and the chapel in which it is located, and the Ostra Brama itself have a rich history, closely related to the history of the expansion of Vilnius. At the turn of the 15th and 16th centuries, it was decided to surround them with a defensive wall. Nine city gates were established, one of which (the only one preserved to our times) was called Miednicka, or Krewska. A little later, another gate name was adopted - Ostra. According to tradition, sacred paintings were hung on the defense gates. The Sharp Gate on both sides also had its own images, which after some time were destroyed. One of these paintings was the image of the Mother of God. Over time, this place became a place of prayer for Mary.

The cult of the Mother of Mercy from Ostra Brama is huge and incomparable in its strength. It dates back to the second half of the 17th century and is associated with the defense of the city walls. However, its significant increase took place in the first half of the 18th century. A special development of the honor of the Mother of Mercy occurred after the partitions of Poland. In 1993, he prayed in the chapel at the Gate of Dawn, Saint. Pope John Paul II. Then he offered the Golden Rose to the Mother of Divine Mercy. The cult of Our Lady of Ostra Brama is still alive and present not only in Lithuania, but also in neighboring countries.

November 10-11, 1003 they were attacked by robbers and murdered. Jan received the first blows with a sword, after him Benedykt died. Isaac was murdered in the cell next door. Mateusz died pierced with javelins as he ran from the cell to the church. Krystyn, who lived separately, tried to defend the monastery, but he also shared the fate of his companions. Probably the reason for the robbery was robbery, because the monks received from the Brave in silver for carrying out the mission. The cult of the martyrs began with their funeral, to which the Poznań bishop Unger came. Shortly thereafter, in 1006, Saint. Brunon wrote "The Life of the Five Brothers of the Martyrs." These are the first Polish martyrs elevated to the altars. John XVIII entered them as saints. They are patrons of the Zielona Góra-Gorzow diocese.

Relics of saints are found in many churches in Poland, as well as in Italy (Ascoli) and the Czech Republic, where they are worshiped in the cathedral of St. Welcome to Prague.

In the iconography of Five Brothers of Martyrs, he is depicted in white Camaldolese habits. The attribute is the circle of torture.

In Poland, about 30 parishes have the Mother of God Ostrobramska as the patron.

The original painting is painted with tempera on eight oak boards, so it is large. In later years the painting was repainted with oil paint; the image of the Mother of God was also changed (among others, the lock of hair escaping from the headscarf was painted over and the fingers of the hands were shortened). We do not know the creator of the image. He was probably painted in the first half of 17th century modeled on a painting by Martin de Vos - a Flemish artist. Today, the version with eastern origin of the painting is rejected, which was to be brought by the Lithuanian prince Olgierd in the fourteenth century, as well as the fact that Our Lady has the face of Barbara Radziwiłłówna.

Blessed Virgin Mary Ostrobramska The head of the Mother of God is decorated with two crowns. The first one comes from the end of the 17th century, in the nineteenth century it was decorated with jewels offered as votives. The second crown, from the mid-eighteenth century, is supported by two angels and decorated with artificial stones. On July 2, 1927, the coronation of the painting with golden crowns took place. It was made by Archbishop Metropolitan of Warsaw Cardinal Aleksander Kakowski in the presence of President Ignacy Mościcki and Marshal Józef Piłsudski. The painting shows a bending Madonna without a Child. The head, surrounded by a radiant halo, slightly bows to the left, the slender neck is decorated with a shawl. Her face is long, half-closed eyes give her seriousness; hands holding crossed on the breast.

The Sharp Gate is also associated in a significant way with the cult of Divine Mercy. The image of Divine Mercy was painted in Vilnius and exhibited in public in Ostra Brama (April 26-28, 1935). Here, too, Saint. Faustina had a vision of the triumph of the image of the Divine Mercy. The relationships of Saint. Pope John Paul II with Ostra Brama: "At the time of my election to the Holy See, I thought about the Holy Mother of Ostra Brama" (September 6, 1993); "Shortly after I was elected to the Holy See, I went to the Lithuanian Chapel of the Mother of Mercy in the Basilica of the Vatican, and at the feet of the Holy Virgin, I prayed for all of you" (September 8, 1993).

Care of the Mother of Mercy Saint. John Paul II ascribes salvation from the coup of May 13, 1981: "When I could contemplate the face of the Mother of God in the sanctuary at the Ostra Brama in Vilnius, I addressed to her the words of the great Polish poet Adam Mickiewicz:" Saint Virgin,

what about Jasna, protect Częstochowa and Ostra you shine the Gate! (...)
Like you (...) you came back to health with a miracle! "I said this at the

16 XI Metropolitan church in Wrocław



The Archdiocese of Wrocław is one of the oldest in Poland - it was erected in the year 1000 by Pope Sylwester II. Initially, it was the suffraganism of the metropolis of Gniezno. The construction of the first cathedral was already undertaken by the first bishop of Wrocław, Jan. The revival of paganism in 1034-1037, as in other districts of Poland, was destroyed by the church organization, which was being built up in Silesia. During this turmoil, the episcopal capital, temples and monasteries were destroyed. Casimir the Restorer after recovering Silesia

immediately began to renew the Polish church organization in these lands. The bishopric of Wrocław, which was staffed in 1051, was the only bishopric in the country, along with the diocese of Cracow. The final reorganization of the Polish ecclesiastical province was made in 1075. Its composition included dioceses: Gniezno, Poznań, Kraków, Wrocław and Płock. Elected in 1149 on the episcopal capital, Bishop Walter, in place of the original cathedral at Ostrów Tumski, began the construction of a new, Romanesque style, which was completed for the bishop of Żyrosława. It was a stone temple, built on the model of ancient Roman basilica. Another cathedral church was built during the times of Bishop Tomasz I; his successor, Bishop Thomas II, made a dedication of the church. In this form, the temple survived the next decades. During the Second World War, it was significantly damaged. After renewing, she was consecrated in 1951 by Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński. which was completed for the bishop of Żyrosława. It was a stone temple, built on the model of ancient Roman basilica. Another cathedral church was built during the times of Bishop Tomasz I; his successor, Bishop Thomas II, made a dedication of the church. In this form, the temple survived the next decades. During the Second World War, it was significantly damaged. After renewing, she was

16 XI Cathedral Church in Opole



The current cathedral. The elevation of the Holy Cross in Opole was established at the end of the 11th century. Between 1232 and 1239, a collegiate chapter was established next to it, which existed until 1810. In 1295, the church of Saint. Wojciech, because he was the patron of the first temple, he became a parish church. The Gothic church, built in the 13th century, underwent numerous fires and damage in subsequent decades. However, its reconstruction was always accompanied by the preservation of gothic features. In front of the main altar

of the church, the last Piast of Opole, Prince Jan Dobry (+ 1532) was buried. From 1813, the faithful have a profound reverence for the image of Our Lady of Opole, crowned by Saint. John Paul II on June 21, 1983 on the Mount St. Anne. In 1945, the church of Saint. The Cross became a

end of the rosary prayer recited in the sanctuary of Strobom, and my voice broke ..." (May 13, 1994).

consecrated in 1951 by Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński. which was completed for the bishop of Żyrosława. It was a stone temple, built on the model of ancient Roman basilica. Another cathedral church was built during the times of Bishop Tomasz I; his successor, Bishop Thomas II, made a dedication of the church. In this form, the temple survived the next decades. During the Second World War, it was significantly damaged. After renewing, she was consecrated in 1951 by Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński.

Pope Pius VII on July 16, 1821, he subordinated the diocese of Wrocław directly to the Holy See, and Pope Pius XI, on August 13, 1930, raised her to the rank of Archdiocese. Pope Paul VI changed its borders on June 28, 1972, and Pope John Paul II ?? twice reorganized its area: March 25, 1992 and February 24, 2004.

Currently, the Archdiocese of Wrocław covers an area of almost 8,850 sq km and is inhabited by approx. 1.2 million people. The patron of the Archdiocese is Saint. John the Baptist, and co-patrons: Saint. Jadwiga Śląska and Bl. Czesław, Dominican. In 299 parishes divided into 33 deaneries, there are around 670 diocesan priests and almost 290 monks. In 1997, the XLVII International Eucharistic Congress was held in Wrocław, at the close of which was Saint. Pope John Paul II. On June 1, 1997, he celebrated the Eucharist in Wrocław. He said then:

The main altar during Mass. at the end of the International Eucharistic Congress, 1 June 1997 Christ came into the world to give man the life of God. He not only proclaimed the Good News, but also established the Eucharist, which is to make His redemptive mystery to the end of time. And he chose the elements of nature as a means of expression - bread and wine, food and drink, which man must eat in order to stay alive. The Eucharist is just such food and drink. This food contains in itself the entire power of Christ's redemption. Man, in order to live, needs food and drink. Man, in order to achieve eternal life, needs the Eucharist. It is a food and drink that transforms the life of man and opens the horizon of eternal life to him. Consuming the Body and Blood of Christ, man, already here on earth, carries within himself the seed of eternal life, because the Eucharist is the sacrament of life in God. Christ says: "

proclamation, and in 1972 Pope Paul VI established it as the cathedral of the diocese of Opole.

In 1945, Cardinal August Hlond created the apostolic administration of the Opole Silesia. The history of an independent diocese dates from June 28, 1972, when Pope Paul VI settled the administrative situation in this territory with the *Episcoporum Poloniae coetus* bull. The diocese was incorporated into the metropolis of Wrocław. Important changes were introduced by the Holy Bull. Pope John Paul II of *Totus Tuus Poloniae Populus* of March 25, 1992. On its power, a new diocese of Gliwice was created, which took over part of the existing territory of the diocese of Opole. The diocese of Opole itself went then to the metropolis of Katowice.

In the area of 8,000 km sq. inhabited by approx. 810 thousand people work over 710 diocesan priests and about 150 religious priests. Patrons of the diocese are Saint. Anna, mother of Mary, blessed Czesław and bl. Bronisław.

The diocese hosted Saint. Pope John Paul II on Mount St. Anna on June 21, 1983. The Pope made a solemn coronation of the image of Our Lady

of Opole. In a speech during Marian Vespers, he emphasized the relationship of Opole Silesia with the history of the Church in Poland: From Wrocław we come to the Opole region to stay on the land of this Piast, whose name is associated with the Jasna Góra Foundation and donation of the Jasna Góra Image from 1382-1384. In this way, today's station on Opole land fits into the papal pilgrimage of the Jasna Góra

17 XI Elizabeth of Hungary

Elżbieta was born in 1207 in Bratislava or at the Sarospatak castle as the third child of Andrzej II, the king of Hungary, and Gertrude, sister of Saint. Jadwiga Śląska. She was only four years old when she was engaged to Ludwik IV, later Thuringia Landgrave. She grew up with him in the Wartburg castle. She married him for the father's intention only 10 years later, in 1221, at the age of 14. Three children were born from the marriage: Herman, Zofia and Gertruda. After 6 years, in 1227 Ludwik died during the Crusade in Brindisi, Italy. So Elżbieta became a widow at the age of 20.



In accordance with Franco's legacy, leaving with the children of Wartburg, Elżbieta first lived in nearby Eisenach, and then in Marburg, where she founded a hospital in which she willingly served. She devoted herself to raising children, prayer, penance and mercy. Its confessors were the Franciscan Rudiger and the Norbertine Konrad of Marburg, the famous preacher and inquisitor for Germany, and the husband was very strict. He led her through remarkable penance. In 1228,

Jubilee (...) This station takes place on the St. Anna Mountain, near which there is Kamień Śląski, birthplace of Saint Jacek, blessed Czesław and Blessed Bronisława Odrowąż - a character very dear and loved ones from my early youth. Saint Jacek and blessed Bronisława are resting in Krakow, Blessed Czesław is the patron of Wrocław.

Elżbieta married the renunciation of the world and accepted it as one of the first habits of the tertiary Saint. Francis. Saint Elżbieta Węgierska She spent the last years in extreme poverty, devoting herself completely to the sick and the poor. She died on the night of November 16-17, 1231. The fame of her holiness was so great that pilgrims began to come to her grave. Konrad of Marburg, using his position as an inquisitor, wrote her life and turned to Rome with a formal request for canonization. Pope Gregory IX immediately sent a commission to investigate the life of Elizabeth and the miracles that were to happen at her grave. Around 60 unusual events were found. The case was also supported by the Metropolitan of Mainz and Saint. Rajmund from Peñafort. After 4 years, Pope Gregory IX of May 27, 1235, solemnly announced Elisabeth. She is the patron of the Elizabethans (the Congregation founded in Nysa in 1842, running numerous works in Poland), the Cieszyn Elizabethans (founded in the 17th century. in Aachen) and the Secular Franciscan Order; she is also the patron of Germany and Hungary. Her name was adopted by several religious congregations and Catholic works.

In the iconography of Saint. Elżbieta is presented in a royal dress or with an arm of roses in an apron. For a legend arose that her husband forbade her to give money and bread to the poor. Once he caught her raising the buns in an apron and told her to show her what he was carrying, he saw the roses, even though it was winter. Its attributes are also: several coins and a rosary.

18 XI Bl. Karolina Kózkówna, virgin and martyr



Karolina was born in the village of Wał-Ruda near Tarn on August 2, 1898, as the fourth of eleven children of Jan Kózka and Maria née Borzęcka. Five days later she was baptized in the parish church in Radłów. Her parents owned a small farm. She worked with them on the land. It grew up in the atmosphere of a living and authentic faith that was expressed in family prayer in the evening and at meals, in the daily singing of the Hours, frequent participation in the sacraments and in the Mass also on a weekday. Their poor cottage was called a "church". Relatives

and neighbors often gathered there for joint reading of the Holy Scriptures, the lives of saints and religious magazines. In the Great Lent, the Bitter Sorrows were sung there, and during the Christmas season - carols. Karolina, from an early age, loved her prayer and tried to grow in God's love. She did not part with the rosary she received from her mother - she prayed not only during the day, but also at night. In everything she was obedient to her parents, lovingly and caringly took care of many younger siblings. In 1906, she began studying at the folk elementary school, which she graduated in 1912. Then she attended the so-called learning complementing three times a week. She learned eagerly and very well, she

always received exemplary values from religion, she was hard-working and obligatory.

To the First Holy Communion she joined Radłów in 1907, and was confirmed in 1914 by the Tarnów bishop, Leon Wałęka, in the newly built parish church in Zabawa.

A great influence on the spiritual development of Karolina was her uncle, Franciszek Borzęcki, who was very religious and involved in apostolic and social activity. The niece assisted him in running a day-room and library, which adults and teenagers often came to. Religious conversations were conducted there, religious and patriotic songs were sung, declamation works were recited.

Karolina was a born catechist. She did not stop at getting to know some truth of faith or heard an important word; she always hurried to pass it on to others. She catechized her siblings and neighboring children, sang religious songs with them, prayed the rosary and encouraged to live according to God's commandments. Sensitive to the needs of others, she willingly took care of the sick and the elderly. She visited them, giving them various services and reading religious writings. She prepared, if necessary, the adoption of Viatka. In her parish she was a member of the Society for Temperance and the Apostolate of Prayer and Archconfraternity of Eternal Adoration of the Blessed Sacrament.

Blessed Karolina Kózkówna She died in the age of 17 on November 18, 1914, at the beginning of the First World War. A tsarist soldier abducted her with violence and brutally murdered her when she defended herself

and wanted to preserve her virginity. After several days, on December 4, 1914, her massacred body was found in a nearby forest. The tragedy of her death had no witnesses.

The funeral celebrated on Sunday, December 6, 1914, gathered over 3,000 mourners and was a great patriotic and religious manifestation of the local population, who was convinced that he was participating in the funeral of the martyr. That's how Karolina's cult began. She was buried initially at the burial cemetery, but in 1917 Bishop Wałęga moved her body to the tomb at the parish church in the village of Zabawa.

During the beatification process, on October 6, 1981, an exhumation was carried out and the first recognition of the mortal remains of Caroline; they were placed in a sarcophagus in the porch of the church in Zabawa. The canonical rituals and translation of Karolina's mortal remains into the new coffin were carried out in March 1987, after the decree on the martyrdom of the handmaid of God.

June 10, 1987 in Tarnów, Saint. John Paul II beatified Karolina. During the beatification Mass, he said: "Saints are for witnessing to the great

18 XI Cathedral church in Zamość

Work on the construction of a collegiate church. Resurrection and Saint. Thomas the Apostle in Zamość began in 1587. A three-aisled temple with many side chapels was established. Pope Clement VIII on December 5, 1594, at the request of Ordynat Jan Zamoyski, approved the privileges of collegiate and established the Chapter of Zamosc, and earlier, on October 29, 1594, the Academy (the third university in Poland). From 1600, services were held in the church of St. Tomasz, although the church was not completed yet. In that same year, Bishop Stanisław Gomoliński transferred the parish to him. The temple was to be a vote of gratitude for the victorious battles in defense of the Commonwealth, led by the commander Jan Zamoyski (he did not lose any of them, and usually he won the victory on Sunday - the day of the Lord's Resurrection).



An image of Our Lady of Care from the Zamość cathedral. From the 19th century, the church has a picture of Our Lady of Grace, or the Mother of God of Care,

also called Odwachowska, surrounded by a great cult. This picture, moved in 1803 from the guard (guard house of the garrison) on September 9, 2000, was solemnly crowned by the Primate of Poland, Cardinal Józef Glemp, papal crowns, which he dedicated to Saint. John Paul II in Zamość on June 12, 1999. The Holy Father said then:

St. John Paul II in the cathedral in Zamość, September 12, 1999. On the trail of our pilgrimage on Polish soil, we meet again with Mary. It is a special gift of God's grace that it is in Zamość, where the cathedral sanctuary has been celebrating Mary's generations for many generations as the Mother of God's Care, we come to celebrate the second station of the celebration of her Immaculate Heart. In today's liturgy, we meet with Haunting Mary. Today, we read the Gospel of Visitation on Zamość. The secret of the coming of Mary and the Son somehow becomes our share. How I rejoice that we can live it together in the community [of your diocese]. It is a young diocese, but of a rich religious and cultural tradition dating back to the 16th century. In this tradition from the very beginning,

dignity of man: to testify to Christ crucified and risen for us and for our salvation - that is to say at the same time to testify to the dignity that man has for God. that man has in Christ. "

The ceremonial commencement of the cult of the Blessed Caroline was the translocation of the relic - transferring the coffin from the vestibule of the church and placing it in the sarcophagus under the mensa of the main altar of its parish church.

A few years ago at the Diocesan Sanctuary of Bl. The chapel of the Martyrs and the Victims of Violence was devoted to Karolina in Zabawa, and the construction of the Monument to Victims of Communications, which is the first stage of the Trauma Trauma Treatment Center, is underway.

Blessed Karolina Kózkówna is the patron of the Catholic Youth Association (KSM) and the Movement of Pure Hearts.

In iconography, he is presented with a palm in his hand.

vivid contacts with the Holy See, of which the famous Zamoyska Academy was a special fruit - the third university after the Cracow and Vilnius university in the Commonwealth, founded with the support of Pope Clement VIII. A silent but very eloquent witness to the legacy of the centuries is the collegiate Zamosc, which I was able to raise to the dignity of the cathedral. It conceals not only magnificent monuments of architecture and religious art, but also the ashes of those who created this great tradition. I am glad that today, visiting this beautiful city and the Zamość region, I can come back to this centuries-old treasury of our faith and culture. It conceals not only magnificent monuments of architecture and religious art, but also the ashes of those who created this great tradition. I am glad that today, visiting this beautiful city and the Zamość region, I can come back to this centuries-old treasury of our faith and culture. It conceals not only magnificent monuments of architecture and religious art, but also the ashes of those who created this great tradition. I am glad that today, visiting this beautiful city and the Zamość region, I can come back to this centuries-old treasury of our faith and culture. The graces and miracles received through the mediation of Our Lady of Care are testified by the numerous votive offerings placed around the Image.

bp. Marian Rojek, Ordinary of Zamość and Lubaczów The Zamość-Lubaczów Diocese was established during the reform of the administrative structures of the Church in Poland, based on the Holy Bull. John Paul II Totus Tuus Poloniae Populus from March 25, 1992. It was incorporated into the Przemyśl metropolis. Her patron was the Saint Mary, the Mother of Mary, Mother of the Redeemer. The Ordinary of the diocese is Bishop Marian Rojek, supported by the auxiliary bishop Marian Leszczyński and the bishop senior Jan Śrutwa. The diocese (about the territory of about 8100 square kilometers) is inhabited by approx. the faithful; it is divided into 19 deaneries, comprising 187 parishes. About 460 diocesan priests and about 30 monks work in the diocese. The diocese also has a concatedę pw. Bl. Jakub Strzemię and Saint. Stanisław in Lubaczów, which on June 2, 1991, he dedicated Saint. Pope John Paul II. He said then:

It is with great emotion that I am standing on this Sunday June evening at the doorstep of the proclaim in Lubaczów! Here began writing a great chapter of the history of our nations, as well as the history of Christianity, which - especially after the baptism of Lithuania - in these nations was permanently rooted.

It can not be forgotten that for many centuries these events were marked by an agreement, a covenant and union, cooperation and co-creation - with

the entire separateness of these diverse members of the great Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. Here, in this place, you must ask the Lord of history in a special way through the mediation of the patron saints of Poland, Lithuania and Russia, so that the good that connects always be stronger than everything that in the course of history, and especially in

19 XI Bl. Saleomea, virgin



Salomea was the daughter of the Duke of Lesser Poland from the Piast dynasty - Leszek Biały and Grzymisława from Rurykowicz, a Russian princess. She was born at the turn of 1211/1212. She quickly found herself in the center of politics. At just 6 years old, she was engaged to the Hungarian prince Koloman (brother of Saint Elizabeth of Hungary), which would consolidate peace between Poland and Hungary. Salomea soon married Koloman, promising to keep her virginity, with the consent of her husband, from the very beginning. In 1219, at the age of 8, she sat with her husband on the Halycha throne.

There is no confirmation that she was

crowned. Shortly thereafter, after the defeat in the battle with the army of the prince Novgorod Mscislav II of Udabe, they were forced to give up Halicz and went to Hungary. In 1241 Koloman died as a result of wounds sustained in the battle with the Tatars on the Sajo River.

After his death, the would-be queen of Hungary returned to Poland.

Bolesław Wstydlwy, her younger brother, showed her great cordiality.

Salomea did not want to remain at the prince's court, for she decided to devote herself to the religious life. She had enough political meanders, she wanted peace and quiet. In 1245, she joined the monastery of Poor Clares founded in Bolesław Wstydlwego in Zawichost near Sandomierz, where she lived with the first Polish poetry. Her office was made by the then Franciscan Provincial during the chapter in Sandomierz. With time, however, it was realized how easy it is for the monastery in Zawichost to become the prey of Lithuanian, Ruthenian and especially Tatar invasions.

Jan Matejko: Blessed Salomea A dozen or so years later, Bolesław Wstydlwy adopted the second monastery of the Poor Clares under Krakow, near the town of Skała, and there in 1260 he moved the sisters with Salomea. The Franciscans took over the monastery in Zawichost. In Salomea, she spent the remaining years of her life. Though she was never a prince, her concern was to protect her sisters. In order to avoid the scarcity of the monastery after her death, she equipped the monastic church with expensive paraments and liturgical vessels. She also provided the monastery with appropriate books. She founded a city near German law by the monastery. In 1268, she became seriously ill. In the written testament, all that she had, she gave to the monastery to keep nuns.

However, she claimed that in the event of a catastrophe, such as a fire or a war, her estate can be used to rebuild a monastery or church. She died in the opinion of sanctity on November 17, 1268, and was buried under the monastery church in Grodzisk. For the next six months there was a dispute over who her mortal remains should belong to: the Poor Clares claimed that to them, because she was their founder in Poland and co-leader, she lived and died among them. The Franciscans, however, resisted the fact that the deceased's will was to rest in Krakow, in their church, and that she received a habit from their hands. For these reasons, the relics of Bl. Salomei was transported to Krakow, where they rest until today. The

recent times, has differed and it divided - sometimes to a blood transfer. And let all of this - for all our present and future - still look at Mary's motherly eyes from her ancient painting in the cathedral of Lwow, where King Jan Kazimierz, after experiencing the "flood", made his historic vows in 1656.

transfer of the relics took place very solemnly, in front of the ducal court, with the participation of Saint. Kinga (wife of Bolesław Wstydlwy, or sister-in-law Salomea), and perhaps also Bl. Jolenty, the native sister of Kinga. She died in the opinion of sanctity on November 17, 1268, and was buried under the monastery church in Grodzisk. For the next six months there was a dispute over who her mortal remains should belong to: the Poor Clares claimed that to them, because she was their founder in Poland and co-leader, she lived and died among them. The Franciscans, however, resisted the fact that the deceased's will was to rest in Krakow, in their church, and that she received a habit from their hands. For these reasons, the relics of Bl. Salomei was transported to Krakow, where they rest until today. The transfer of the relics took place very solemnly, in front of the ducal court, with the participation of Saint. Kinga (wife of Bolesław Wstydlwy, or sister-in-law Salomea), and perhaps also Bl. Jolenty, the native sister of Kinga. She died in the opinion of sanctity on November 17, 1268, and was buried under the monastery church in Grodzisk. For the next six months there was a dispute over who her mortal remains should belong to: the Poor Clares claimed that to them, because she was their founder in Poland and co-leader, she lived and died among them. The Franciscans, however, resisted the fact that the deceased's will was to rest in Krakow, in their church, and that she received a habit from their hands. For these reasons, the relics of Bl. Salomei was transported to Krakow, where they rest until today. The transfer of the relics took place very solemnly, in front of the ducal court, with the participation of Saint. Kinga (wife of Bolesław Wstydlwy, or sister-in-law Salomea), and perhaps also Bl. Jolenty, the native sister of Kinga. who should belong to her mortal remains: the Poor Clares claimed that to them, because she was their founder in Poland and co-leader, she lived and died among them. The Franciscans, however, resisted the fact that the deceased's will was to rest in Krakow, in their church, and that she received a habit from their hands. For these reasons, the relics of Bl. Salomei was transported to Krakow, where they rest until today. The transfer of the relics took place very solemnly, in front of the ducal court, with the participation of Saint. Kinga (wife of Bolesław Wstydlwy, or sister-in-law Salomea), and perhaps also Bl. Jolenty, the native sister of Kinga. who should belong to her mortal remains: the Poor Clares claimed that to them, because she was their founder in Poland and co-leader, she lived and died among them. The Franciscans, however, resisted the fact that the deceased's will was to rest in Krakow, in their church, and that she received a habit from their hands. For these reasons, the relics of Bl. Salomei was transported to Krakow, where they rest until today. The transfer of the relics took place very solemnly, in front of the ducal court, with the participation of Saint. Kinga (wife of Bolesław Wstydlwy, or sister-in-law Salomea), and perhaps also Bl. Jolenty, the native sister of Kinga. For these reasons, the relics of Bl. Salomei was transported to Krakow, where they rest until today. The transfer of the relics took place very solemnly, in front of the ducal court, with the participation of Saint.

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Efforts to canonise Salomea began just after her death. The process lasted a long time, the Franciscans did not press, and Poor Clares were too weak to undertake such a serious and costly canonical process. It was not until

20 XI Rafał Kalinowski, presbyter

Józef Kalinowski was born on September 1, 1835 in Vilnius, in the noble family of the Kalinowa coat of arms. His father was a professor of mathematics at the University of Vilnius. After graduating with distinction from the Noble Institute in Vilnius (1843-1850), Józef took up studies at the Agronomic Institute in Hory-Horki near Orsza (now Belarus). He resigned from them after two years. In 1855 he moved to the Mikołajew School of Military Engineering in St. Petersburg, where he obtained the title of engineer. At the same time, he joined the army. It was then that he stopped joining the sacraments, went to church rarely, experienced



internal dilemmas, as well as problems related to his nationality, service in the Russian army and health. Still, he asked himself the question of the meaning of life, seeking answers to it in philosophical and theological works. After finishing school (1855) he became an assistant professor of mathematics and building mechanics and was promoted to the rank of lieutenant. In 1859 he left the Academy and began working on the construction of the Odessa-Kijów-Kursk railway. After a year, he moved to Brześć by the Bug on his own request, where he worked as a staff captain on the expansion of the fortress. Feeling that the uprising is approaching, he resigned to be able to serve

his military knowledge and skills of his countrymen. He became a member of the National Government and became the Minister of War in the Vilnius region. In the end, he decided to go to Warsaw, where he wanted to take the treatment and he hoped to find a job. For health reasons, he was released from the army in May 1863. he left the Academy and started working on the construction of the Odessa-Kijów-Kursk railway. After a year, he moved to Brześć by the Bug on his own request, where he worked as a staff captain on the expansion of the fortress. Feeling that the uprising is approaching, he resigned to be able to serve his military knowledge and skills of his countrymen. He became a member of the National Government and became the Minister of War in the Vilnius region. In the end, he decided to go to Warsaw, where he wanted to take the treatment and he hoped to find a job. For health reasons, he was released from the army in May 1863. to be able to serve your military knowledge and skills of your countrymen. He became a member of the National Government and became the Minister of War in the Vilnius region. In the end, he decided to go to Warsaw, where he wanted to take the treatment and he hoped to find a job. For health reasons, he was released from the army in

the 17th century that the efforts begun successfully with the decree of Clement X of May 17, 1672, which allowed her to worship.

In iconography, the attribute of Bl. Salomei is the star escaping her lips at the moment of death.

May 1863. to be able to serve your military knowledge and skills of your countrymen. He became a member of the National Government and became the Minister of War in the Vilnius region. In the end, he decided to go to Warsaw, where he wanted to take the treatment and he hoped to find a job. For health reasons, he was released from the army in May 1863.

Saint Rafał Kalinowski At the same time, supported by the prayers of his mother and siblings, he experienced religious conversion, including influenced by the reading of Confessions of Saint. Augustine: not only did he return to religious practices, but he showed a special zeal for them.

When the January Uprising broke out, aware of its futility, but at the same time not wanting to stand on the sidelines, when the nation was fighting, he joined the uprising. He opposed the unnecessary proliferation of struggles. In a letter to his brother, he wrote: "Not blood, which has been poured into luxury on the lands of Poland, but it needs sweat."

After the fall of the uprising, he returned to Vilnius, where on 24 March 1864 he was arrested and imprisoned. As a result of the trial, he was sentenced to death. The atmosphere of sanctity surrounded him in prison. As a result of the interventions of relatives and friends, and because of the fear that after death, Poles may consider Joseph Kalinowski a martyr and saint, the tsarist authorities turned him into a ten-year prisoner in Siberia. For a time he stayed in Nerczynsk, then in Usol, then in Irkutsk and Smolensk. During his stay in Siberia, he interacted with his deep religiosity, he amazed with the extraordinary power of the spirit, he took patience and gentleness, supported me with a good word and prayer, watched over the sick, comforted and sustained hope. He shared with the needy, not only humble material goods, but also spiritual wealth. He was hurt by the fact that many exiles did not have any religious knowledge. He especially catechized children and youth.

After heavy work, Józef Kalinowski returned to Poland in 1874. He obtained a passport and traveled to the West as a tutor of the young prince August Czartoryski (beatified by Saint John Paul II in 2003). He looked after him for three years. In July 1877, at the age of 42, Józef Kalinowski joined the Carmelite novitiate in Graz (Austria), taking the religious name of Rafał from Saint. Joseph. After studying philosophy and theology in Hungary, he made religious vows and was ordained priest on January 15, 1882 in Czerna near Krakow. A few months later he became the prior of the monastery in Czerna. He held this office for 9 years. He contributed to a significant extent to the renewal of Carmel in Galicia. In 1884, the monastery of the Discalced Carmelites in Przemyśl was founded on his initiative, 4 years later in Lwow,

He spent many hours in the confessional - he was called a "confessional victim". He had an unusual gift of uniting sinners with God and restoring the peace of conscience to people tormented by fear and uncertainty. The crisis of faith experienced in his youth (when he lived for more than 10 years without the sacraments) made it easier for him to understand the erring and rebellious against God. He did not condemn anyone, but he tried to help. Always focused, united with God, he was a man of prayer, obedient to religious rules, ready for sacrifices, fasts and mortifications. He died on November 15, 1907 in Wadowice, in the opinion of sanctity. His relics rest in the Carmelite church in Czerna. During his life and after his death, he enjoyed the great fame of holiness. Unreservedly devoted to

God, he was able to love him in another man. He was able to maintain respect for man and his dignity even where there was contempt. Therefore, he is considered the patron of the Siberians.

He was beatified by Saint. John Paul II in 1983 during the Mass at Krakow Błonia; he made his canonization in Rome in 1991, during the

21 XI Offering of the Blessed Virgin Mary

In ancient times, there was a religious custom among Jews, in which children - even those who were not yet born - were offered to God's service. Before the child reached the age of five, the child was taken to the temple in Jerusalem and given to the priest who offered them to the Lord. It happened sometimes that the child stayed longer in the temple, he was raised, he was teaching service to the sanctuary, he helped to perform the liturgical vestments and assisted during the services.

Saint Anna, mother of Mary, was childless for many years. Nevertheless, she did not lose her faith and she constantly asked God for a child. She made a promise that if she gave birth to a child, she would give it to God. She did, though after all these years of waiting for the desirable offspring, it must have been a great sacrifice on her part. The Gospels do not say exactly when Mary was offered, but certainly at the beginning of her life, probably when Mary was three years old. Then it's her parents, Saint. Joachim and Saint Anna, they introduced God to the future Queen of the World. Then they gave her to the priest Zachariasz, who a dozen years later became the father of Saint. John the Baptist. According to some authors, Mary remained in the temple for about 12 years. We remember this event today. Information about him comes from apocryphal writings, In the Proto-Gospel of Jacob, written about 140 AD, after the birth of Jesus, we read that St. Mary's parents were Saint. Joachim and Saint Anna and that they became her parents at a very late age. Therefore, before their death, they gave Mary upbringing and teaching to the temple when Mary was only three years old. This description is repeated by the apocryphal of the sixth century - the Book of the Birth of Blessed Mary and the Infancy of the Savior, and another apocrypha, the Gospel of the Nativity of Mary, from the same time.



There is a consensus in the Eastern Churches that Mary was actually offered in the temple. This is confirmed by the numerous statements of the Eastern church writers. In addition to the seriousness of the apocryphals on which they based themselves, the parallelism of the feasts of Mary and

22 XI Cecylia, virgin and martyr

Cecylia is one of the most famous martyrs of the Roman Church.

Unfortunately, there is very little historical information about the saint so popular and revered in the Church. We do not even know when she was

jubilee year of the fourth centenary of the death of Saint. John of the Cross, a restorer of the Carmelite Order. St. Rafał Kalinowski is the patron of officers and soldiers, an advocate in difficult matters.

In iconography, Saint is presented during prayer, in the habit of Carmelite.

Jesus decided probably also in the temple to establish the feast of the Presentation of Mary in the temple. Since we are solemnly celebrating the Conception of Jesus (25 March) and the Conception of Mary (8 XII), Christmas of Jesus (25 XII) and Mary's Christmas (8 IX), Ascension of Jesus and Mary's Assumption (15 VIII), it seems natural to celebrate the sacrifice of Christ (2 II) also the feast of offering His Mother.

To celebrate this mystery, a special holiday was celebrated first in Jerusalem (probably already in the 6th century, when the church dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary was dedicated in Jerusalem), then from the eighth century throughout the whole East. In 1372, Gregory XI introduced them to Avignon, and in 1585 Sixtus V extended them to the whole Church.

Presentation of Mary in the temple Although today's memory has no historical confirmation, it brings about an important theological reflection: Mary was devoted to God throughout her life - from the moment she was immaculately conceived, through her birth, and then the sacrifice in the temple. In this way she became a more perfect temple than any temple made with human hands. For centuries, Mary has been dedicated to God's plans for the fulfillment of a great saving mission. Seized by Providence as Mother of the Savior, it has become a gift to the Father by itself. Mary prepared herself very diligently for her mission and with all devotion - as evidenced by her own words to Gabriel: "Here I am, the handmaid of the Lord" (Lk 1:38).

In the Byzantine tradition, the Feast of the Presentation of the Most Holy Mother of God to the Temple is celebrated (Vyazhenje Prewwiatje Bohorodicy w Chram). The Orthodox brothers say that 3-year-old Mary herself entered after 15 high temple levels into the arms of high priest Zachariasz, who introduced her to the Holy of Holies, where he had the right to enter only once a year.

In the Catholic Church today's memory is a patron saint of the Sisters of Gifts, founded in 1626 in Cracow by Zofia née Maciejowska from Czech for the teaching and upbringing of girls. It is also a day of special remembrance about the enclosed nuns, which was reminded by Saint. Pope John Paul II in 1999: "Mary appears to us this day as a temple in which God has made his salvation and as a handmaid devoted to his Lord without any devotion. On this occasion, the Church community around the world remembers the cloistered nuns who they chose a life that is completely focused on contemplation and survive from what providence will provide them, using the generosity of the faithful, recommending to all that this consecrated sisters should not lack spiritual and material support,

In our time, there is no habit of offering their children to God for service in the temple. All of us, however, have been presented to God by our parents during baptism. We should not forget about that event, but constantly renew in our lives the desire to sacrifice ourselves to God and seek His will.

alive and when she suffered a martyr's death. In the first centuries, neither the chronology nor the strict biographical data were given importance.

Therefore, today it is difficult for us to distinguish historical facts from the legend in the description of her martyrdom.

The main document we have is a description of her martyr's death from the fifth century. According to him, Cecylia was a well-born Roman. She was born at the beginning of the third century. She was dazzlingly beautiful. According to the old tradition, she had a vow of chastity for the love of Christ, although her parents had already promised her hand to a well-born pagan, Valerian. The day before the wedding, Cecilia told her fiancée about her decision and about the Christian faith. When Valerian wanted to see an angel who would guard Cecilia's purity, she said, "You do not know the right God, until you receive baptism, you will not be able to see him." In this way, she gained Valerian for Christ. She led him in secret to the Pope Saint. Urbana I. He taught Valerian about the truths of faith and gave him baptism. When he returned to Cecylia's house, he saw her sunk in prayer, and beside her stood an angel in the form of a young man who held two wreaths of roses and lilies in his hand. The angel put them on the head of Valerian and Cecilia, saying, "Keep these wreaths clean, for I have brought them unto you from God."



Valerian also brought his brother, Tyburcio, to the Pope. He also received baptism. When he entered the apartment of Valerian, he was struck by the strange scent of roses and lilies. Valerian revealed to him the importance of this fragrance. Soon after, persecution broke out. Condemned to death by Valerian and Tyburcius. When the governor-judge, Almachius, learned that Cecylia was a Christian and that she gave away her own property as well as Valerian's estate to the poor, he ordered her to be arrested. The soldiers, charmed by her beauty, begged her not to risk her young life and renounce her faith. Cecylia, however, replied: "Do not be afraid to fulfill the command, for I will

exchange my youth for eternal youth with my beloved Christ." Under the influence of her response, 400 soldiers were to be converted, whom she brought to St. Urbana, to baptize them.

The judge, charmed by her beauty, also begged her to have regard for her youth. When Cecylia was not giving way, he tried to force her to deny her faith using torment. He ordered her to hang her over the fire in the bathhouse and choke her with steam. Cecylia, instead of the chilling smoke, felt the refreshing breath of a wind refreshing her. An angry governor ordered her to beheaded with a sword. Kat, however, at the sight of such a beautiful and young person did not have the courage to kill her. He hit her three times, but he could not take her life. The blood flowing from her neck was worshiped by Christians as the most precious relic. After three days of dying, Cecylia gave God a spirit.

The body of Saint Cecylia, intact, in a lying position, slightly bent to the ground was discovered only in 824 in the Catacombs of St. Kaliksta, and then on the order of Pope Saint. Paschalisa I was laid in the basilica dedicated to her in Trastevere. This basilica stands on the place where Cecylia once lived with her husband. It was built in the 4th century. Name of Saint. Cecylia is mentioned in the Roman Canon. She is the patron of choristers, luthiers, musicians, organists, and vocal music groups. Legend has it that she played organ. Water bodies were known at that time in Rome, but they were very rare (they were received eg by the Emperor Neron as a gift from the East). It is not known whether Cecylia could play the organ - it is likely, however, that she played a different instrument. The Roman ladies of that time were often trained in harp playing.

In the iconography of Saint. Cecylia is portrayed as an orantica (a person praying standing up, with upraised hands). Later presentations show her in a tunic with a martyr's palm in her hand. Sometimes he plays on the organs. Her attributes are: angel, musical instruments - zither, harp, lute, organ; a burning lamp, a sword, a wreath of white and red roses - marking her innocence and martyrdom.

24 XI Martyrs Saint Andrew Dung-Lac, presbyter and Companions



The first missionaries who brought the Christian faith to Vietnam arrived there in 1533. Their activities were not welcomed by the authorities that expelled foreigners from their territory. For the next three centuries, Christians were persecuted for their faith. Many of them suffered a martyr's death, especially

during the reign of Emperor Minh-Man in 1820-1840. 100,000 to 300,000 believers died then. One hundred and seventeen martyrs from 1745-1862 Saint. John Paul II canonized in Rome on June 18, 1988 (their beatifications took place in four dates between 1900 and 1951). Among them are 96 Vietnamese, 11 Spaniards and 10 French; it was eight bishops and fifty priests; the others are lay people. Almost half of the canonized (50 people) belonged to the Dominican Family.

Andrzej Dung-Lac, who represents the Vietnamese martyrs, was born as Dung An Tran around 1795 in a poor, pagan family in the north of

Vietnam. At the age of 12, he moved to Hanoi with his parents who were looking for a job. There he met a catechist who provided him with food and shelter. For three years he learned Christian faith from him. Soon he was baptized and named Andrzej. After learning Chinese and Latin, he became a catechist. He was sent to theological studies. On March 15, 1823, he was ordained a priest. As a priest in the parish Ke-Dam, he always preached the word of God. He often fasted, he devoted a lot of time to prayer. Thanks to his example, many local residents were baptized. In 1835, Andrzej Dung was arrested for the first time. Thanks to the money collected by his parishioners he was freed. To avoid persecution, he changed his name to Andrzej Lac and moved to another prefecture to continue his missionary work there. On November 10, 1839, he was arrested again, this time together with another priest, Peter Thi, whom he visited to confess to him. Both were released from custody after paying the appropriate amount. However, the period of freedom did not last long. For the third time they were arrested after only a dozen or so days; they came to Hanoi. There they went through unusual tortures. They were both beheaded on December 21, 1839. Andrzej was in the first group of Vietnamese martyrs beatified in 1900.

Tomasz Tran Van-Thieu was born in 1820 in Trung-Quang in a Christian family. He was a Vietnamese seminarist. After being arrested, he was

offered a release if he married a mandarin daughter, which of course would require a change of faith. He abolished the valiantly forced coercion of apostasy and terrible torture. He died strangled on September 21, 1838. Emanuel le Van-Phung(born in 1796) was a brave Vietnamese catechist who dared to give shelter to a Catholic priest, Fr. Peter Doan Cong Qui. This was discovered and both were wounded at Chan-doc on July 31, 1859.

Agnieszka (Agnes) Le Thi Thanh,also known as Agnieszka Dê (by Anna Lê Thi Thành) is the only woman from the group of 117 canonized Vietnamese martyrs in 1988. Born around 1781 in a Christian family, she was married and a mother of six children, who she raised in Catholic. During the persecution of Christians she helped missionaries. She was arrested in March 1841 together with a priest she hid in her home. The soldiers plundered the house and stole the belongings of the family. She was tortured, but she did not renounce her faith. The perpetrators did not manage to make a judgment on her because she was infected with dysentery in prison and died on July 12, 1841.

Bishop Ignacy Delgado OP(actually Clemente Ignacio Delgado y Cebrián) was born in Spain on November 23, 1761. At the age of 19, he entered the Order of Preachers in Catalayud, Zaragoza, where he began his theological studies. At the end of his education, he was sent to Manila (capital of the Philippines) for missions, where he was ordained in 1787. From 1790, he was on missions in Vietnam. He quickly learned the language and started working at the seminary. At the age of only 33, he was appointed the Eastmininous Bishop of Eastern Tonkin (the episcopal consecration took place almost two years after the decision of Pope Pius VI, on November 20, 1795). He was greatly concerned about the seminar and priests working in the vast diocese. He visited almost all institutions, reaching them with all means of communication, often on foot. During the next wave of persecution, in May 1833 he was arrested and kept in a small cage for three months. He was beheaded on July 12, 1833.

Father Wincenty Pham Hiê Li Li OP was born in the north of Vietnam in a noble, pious family. He started learning at the seminary at the age of 12. The Dominicans helped him go to the Philippines, where from 1738 a legal theological school was operating. In 1753, Vincent entered the Order of Preachers and in 1758 he was ordained a priest. After his ordination, he returned to Vietnam, where he first lectured in the seminary and then devoted himself to the evangelization of the inhabitants. This activity was considered illegal by the authorities. On October 3, 1773, he was arrested with his two lay assistants. Terribly beaten, he was locked in a cage for the night. Then he was transferred to subsequent prisons. He was beheaded on November 7, 1773, together with Father Casteñeda, who had been met in one of the prisons.

Father Jacinta Casteñeda Puchasons OP was born on November 13, 1743 in Valencia. He joined the Dominicans in Spain and was sent on missions. Initially he was in China, where he was imprisoned and sentenced to

25 XI Bl. Maria from the Lord Jesus the Good Shepherd, virgin

Franciszka Siedliska was born on November 12, 1842 in a wealthy landowning family, in Roszkowa Wola near Rawa Mazowiecka. At baptism she received the names of Franciszek Józef. Her parents - Adolf and Cecylia from Morawskie - took care of her daughter's comprehensive education: in addition to governesses, she also had music and dance teachers. On the other hand, they did not care about matters of faith and internal life - they were religiously indifferent. Franciszka and her brother Adam lived in abundance and comfort, "at home, where God was not Lord" - as she wrote herself after many years.

expulsion. He returned to Macau (a European colony in China), from where he was sent to Vietnam in 1770. At the beginning of the new mission he had to evangelize in secret. Finally, on July 12, 1773, he was arrested and imprisoned in inhumane conditions. In one of the prisons, he met the confrere, Fr. Liêm, with whom he was beheaded on November 7, 1773.

Dominik Pham Trong Khamhe was born around 1780 in Vietnam in a Catholic, wealthy official family. He gained education and became a judge. He had a wife and children. He was a Dominican tertiary. During the persecution he gave shelter to the missionaries (including the Bishop Sampedro). As part of the repression, his house was destroyed and he was arrested himself. He was beheaded on January 13, 1859 together with one of his sons, Łukasz Pham Trong Thin.

Łukasz Pham Trong Thin was born around 1819 in a Catholic family. Just like my father was a judge and also a Dominican tertiary. He was arrested in 1858 during the persecution of Christians. Despite the torture, he could not be forced to step on the cross. He was executed on the same day as his father, January 13, 1859.

Bishop Józef Melchór García-Sampedro Suárez OP,born on April 26, 1821 in northern Spain, he wanted to become a priest from his childhood. In 1845 he joined the Order of Preachers, and in 1847 he was ordained a priest in Madrid. The following year he went to Vietnam with the Philippines. He arrived there in February 1849 and began his missionary work. In 1855 he was appointed a coadjutor bishop and titular bishop of Tricomia. On July 8, 1858, he was arrested and taken to the capital in a cage. He was executed in Hanoi on July 28, 1858.

Bishop Walenty Berrio-Ochoa OP was born in Spain on February 14, 1827 in a poor, pious family. From his childhood, he visited the Dominicans, because his father, who was a carpenter, made furniture for the monastery. Walenty was an altar-boy and already as a 12-year-old declared that he wanted to join the Order of Preachers and go on a mission to Vietnam. Boys' dreams came true, though not right away. First, he graduated from the diocesan seminary, on June 14, 1851, he was ordained to the priesthood and worked for the seminary for two years. It was not until 1853 that he joined the Dominicans and left for the Philippines mission. In March 1858 he came to Vietnam and had to hide from the beginning because of the persecution. Bishop Józef Sampedro, himself in danger, appointed him as his deputy (using a special privilege). Holy Mass on this occasion she was celebrated secretly on the night of June 13-14, 1858. Mithra for the new bishop was made of thick paper, and the pastoral - from bamboo with the end wrapped in straw and wrapping paper painted gold. After three years of missionary work, Bishop Walenty was arrested on October 25, 1861, and a week later, on November 1, he was executed together with Bishop Hieronim Hermosilla OP and father Piotr Almato OP.

Her childhood years were marked by a severe spine disease. She left for treatment to the most famous spa towns of Austria, Germany, France and Switzerland. In spite of this, she still felt strong pains which over time transformed into a chronic disease. Shy, gentle, still suffering, at the age of 8 she wanted to join the convent, but the opposition of her father, who dreamed of her artistic career, delayed this decision.

The sacraments of First Holy Communion and Confirmation were prepared by the Capuchin Father Leander Lenzian. The same priest remained its spiritual director from 1854 to 1879. He recognized her vocation and confirmed the will to found a new religious family.



In 1864, in Cannes, Franciszka filed a private vow of chastity and strongly opposed the plans for the marriage of her father. Her intention was total dedication to God. But she promised her father that he would stay with his family until he was alive. Adolf Siedliski returned to neglected religious practices before his death and died reconciled with God in 1870.

Franciszka became a nun in the same year. First, she was a Franciscan tertiary, then she created and organized a new religious congregation of the Holy Family of Nazareth -

a Nazareth. In 1873, she came to Rome and, having presented Pius IX with the design of her work, received his blessing. Because in the country after the dissolution of religious orders official activity was not possible, the first religious house of the new congregation was founded in 1875 in Rome. The foundress took the name Maria from the Lord Jesus the Good Shepherd. Since then, absorbed in organizing the congregation, shaping its spirituality, setting goals and apostolic tasks - to the amazement of many people - it regained health and strength. In the organizational work she was assisted by the father of Jesuit Lanrencot and the resurrection father Semenenko, who arranged the first draft of the rule of the Congregation of the Sisters of the Holy Family of Nazareth. In 1881, a religious house was established in Kraków, where the sisters were surrounded by the care of working girls. The assembly took up work in schools, orphanages, orphanages, and dormitories. It served morality and religious rebirth of the

30 XI Andrew, the Apostole



Andrew came from Bethsaida on the Sea of Galilee (compare Jn 1:44), but lived with Saint. Peter, his elder brother and his mother-in-law in Capernaum (see Mk 1: 21-29-30). He was - like Piotr - a fisherman. At first he was a disciple of John the Baptist. Under his influence, he followed Christ when he was baptized in Jordan. Andrzej not only joined Christ himself; it was he who brought him to Peter: "The next day John stood with his two disciples again, and when he saw Jesus passing, he said," Behold the Lamb of God. "Two disciples heard him speak and followed Jesus, and Jesus turned away and When they saw that they were following him, he said to them,

"What are you looking for?" They said to him, "Rabbi - that is: Teacher - where do you live?" He said to them, "Come and see." So they went and saw where lives, and they stayed with him that day. It was about ten o'clock. One of the two who heard this from Jan and followed him was Andrzej, the brother of Szymon Piotr. He first met his brother and said to him: "We have found the Messiah" - that is, Christ. And he brought him to Jesus. "(John 1: 35-41) Andrew was the first disciple appointed by Jesus for the Apostle.

The apostles Andrzej, Jan and Piotr did not immediately join the crowds walking with Lord Jesus. After their first meeting near the Jordan, they returned to Galilee for their classes. They were wealthy fishermen, since they had their own boats and chains. It was at work that Christ called them for the second time; henceforth they will remain with him until his death and ascension. The meeting at the Lake of Gennesaret and the second call was given to Saint. Mateusz: "When Jesus came passing by the Sea of

family. It also faced every human moral and material poverty. The sisters were surrounded by people who were poor, sick, lonely and disabled. They were concerned about upbringing, especially about religious education, neglected children. They dealt with lonely mothers and defended the life of the unborn. It served morality and religious rebirth of the family. It also faced every human moral and material poverty. The sisters were surrounded by people who were poor, sick, lonely and disabled. They were concerned about upbringing, especially about religious education, neglected children. They dealt with lonely mothers and defended the life of the unborn. It served morality and religious rebirth of the family. It also faced every human moral and material poverty. The sisters were surrounded by people who were poor, sick, lonely and disabled. They were concerned about upbringing, especially about religious education, neglected children. They dealt with lonely mothers and defended the life of the unborn.

In 1885, the head of the Polish Mission in America asked Maria to take care of the Poles staying there. Although the Congregation had only 22 sisters at that time, the Foundress took half of them to the other continent. New branches were also created soon in France and England. The sisters helped the emigrants in conducting religious life, provided care for the sick in hospitals, children in the outfits they created, guarding the national spirit and mother tongue. They embraced not only Polonia but also all those in need.

Maria died on November 21, 1902 in Rome. She left the "Spiritual Diary". On April 23, 1989 in Rome, it was beatified by Saint. Pope John Paul II.

Galilee, he saw two brothers, Simon, called Piotr and his brother Andrew, as they threw the net into the lake: they were fishermen, and he said to them:" Follow me and I will make you fishermen people. "They immediately left the nets and followed him" (Mt 4, 18-20). St. Łukasz adds the detail that this vocation was connected with the miraculous catch of fish (Luke 5: 1-11).

In the Gospels of Saint. Andrzej appears twice more. When the Lord Jesus before a wonderful multiplication of bread asked Philip, "Where shall we buy bread, that they may eat?" - Andrew said to him: "There is one boy who has five barley breads and two fish, but what is it for so many?" (Jn 6, 5, 8-9). And again, there is Saint. Andrew, when he mediates in asking the Gentiles also to see Christ and come into contact with Him directly: "And among those who came to worship (God) during the feast, there were some Greeks, so they went to Philip, from Bethsaida, and begged him, saying, "Lord, we want to see Jesus." Philip went and told Andrew, while Andrew and Philip went and told Jesus "(John 12: 20-22). In this case, it was about proselytes,

In the list of Apostles, he is mentioned on the second (Mt and Lk) or fourth (Mk) place. Throughout the public life of Jesus, he belonged to his immediate environment. In the house of Andrzej and Piotr in Capernaum Christ often stopped. Andrzej was a witness to a miracle in Cana (Jn 2: 1-12) and a wonderful multiplication of bread (Jn 6: 8-15).

Tradition has tried to trace the traces of his apostolic activity after the Pentecost. Origen (+ 254) is of the opinion that Saint Andrzej worked in Scythia, in a country lying between the Danube and the Don. So it would be the Apostle of the Slavs, whom the original abodes were supposed to be here. According to Saint. Hieronima (+ 421) Saint. Andrew also had to work in Poncie, Cappadocia and Bithynia, from where he went to Achaia. The same view is shared by Teodoret (+ 458), who claims that Saint. Andrzej moved from Scythia to Thrace and Epirus to end his life with a martyr's death in Achaia. All sources agree that Saint. Andrew ended his

apostolic life with a martyr's death in Patras in Achaia, on the tree of the cross. Patras lies on the Peloponnese at the mouth of the Gulf of Corinth. The worse interest in the person and the activity, especially the death of Saint. Andrew, turn out to the Apocrypha: History of Andrew from the age of II-III and Passion of Saint. Andrzej from the 4th century. These documents are very old, reaching almost after post-Polish times.

Especially Andrzej's Story they once enjoyed great success. According to these sources, after the Pentecost, Andrzej was to teach and perform many miracles (even resurrection of the dead) in places he reached: in Poncie and Bitynia (today western Turkey) and in Thrace (Bulgaria), Scythia (lower Danube) and Greece. There, in Patras, on November 30, 65 or 70 (in the Eastern tradition - in 62), crossing the gathered worshipers, he was crucified down on the X-shaped cross. He accepted this sentence with great joy - he was glad that he would die on the cross, like Jesus. The letter X is the first letter of Christ's name in Greek (from Christos, that is, the Anointed One). The Orthodox believe that St. Andrzej was dying for three days, because he was attached to the cross, not depressed - in this way he wanted to extend his suffering. During all this time, in the presence of the crowd, he believed in Christ, instructed the people about how to believe and how to suffer for faith.

Cult of Saint Andrzej was always very much alive in the Church. The Byzantine liturgy defines Saint. Andrzej, nicknamed Protokleros, meaning "first called", because next to Saint. John was first called by Christ to be Apostle. Achaja prides himself on the conviction that her first metropolitan was Saint. Andrew. For the Orthodox Saint Andrzej is one of the most important saints, they call him the Apostle of the Slavs.

According to their tradition, Saint. Andrzej reached the Dnieper and Don and is the founder of Kijów.

Saint Andrew In 356, the relics of Saint. Andrzej was transported from Patras to Constantinople and placed in the church of the Apostles. Crusaders, who during the fourth crusade in 1202 conquered Constantinople, took the relics and placed them in Amalfi near Naples. The head of Saint. Andrzej Pope Pius II in the fifteenth century, he ordered to transport to Rome, to the Basilica of St. Peter - considering that since the common glory combined the two brothers, the same glory should also connect their bodies.

On September 25, 1964, Pope Paul VI drew the head of Saint. Andrew's church in Patras. First, on September 23, they paid homage to the relics of all the fathers of the Second Vatican Council, gathered together at the

5 XI 1370 Kazimierz the Great King of Poland passed away

Years of Life 1310-1370; The years of reign 1333-1370

Casimir the Great, the last king of Poland from the Piast dynasty, was the son of Władysław Łokietek and Jadwiga, the daughter of Bolesław the Pious. From an early age father introduced him into the art of government. The prince took part in the battles with the Teutonic Knights, in 1332 he independently acquired Kościan, regaining the western part of Wielkopolska, once occupied by the dukes of Głogów. In 1331 his father appointed him viceroy in Greater Poland, Kujawy and Sieradz.

Almost simultaneously with the coronation, the truce with the Teutonic Knights was extended. In 1333 Poland was unable to fight the Order, and Kazimierz wanted to resolve the conflict through

diplomacy. In the same way he wanted to normalize Polish-Czech relations. These problems were devoted to the congress in Visegrad, in 1335, when the Polish king met with



the

third session together with the Pope who in the procession transferred the relic from the chapel of the Blessed Sacrament to the altar of the Council hall. The Mass was celebrated on this occasion by Cardinal Marcella, Archbishop of the Basilica of Saint. Peter, and the sermon was delivered by Cardinal Koenig from Vienna, ending the homily with a prayer for the unification of the Churches. In the afternoon relics were transported to the church of St. Andrew della Valle, where they were exposed to public worship. On September 25, a delegation of the Greek Orthodox Church arrived in Rome. Paul VI received her on a separate audience and on this occasion handed the holy relics. On the same day they were transported by plane to Patras. The Greek church also has the relics of the cross on which St. Andrew. However, the relic of the right hand of the Apostle is in the Moscow Council of Bojowawlsk. Since 2003, a particle of the relic of Saint. Andrzej is also in Poland, in the Warsaw church of creative environments at Pl. Theater.

Cult of Saint Andrzej was and still is alive in different countries. Saint Gregory the Great founded his monastery and church in Rome. He also received the relics of the Apostle from Constantinople (+ 604). Many nations and states declared Saint. Andrew for his special patron. Thus did Naples, the Netherlands, Scotland, Spain, the archbishopric of Braunschweig, the principality of Burgundy, Limburg, Luxembourg, Mantua and Schleswig, and from other countries - Bithynia, Greece, the Netherlands, Germany, Pont, Prussia, Russia and Sicily. Also many cities boast of the patronage of Saint. Andrew: Agde, Aranches, Baeza, Bordeaux, Brescia, Bruggia, Hanover, Naples, Orange, Pesaro, Ravenna, Rochester. He is also the patron of marriages, travelers, fishermen, knights, carriages, butchers. This advocate of lovers helps in matrimonial matters and for asking offspring.

Saint was greatly worshiped. Andrzej also in Poland. There was a custom of St. Andrew's fortune with us. On the eve of Saint. Andrew's girls poured molten wax through the key of the key on the water and guessed from the figures that formed, which of them will be the first to have a wedding party and how the will look like.

In the iconography of Saint. Andrzej Apostol is presented as an older man with thick, gray hair and bushy, short beard. As an apostle, he wears a long coat. Sometimes shown as a fisherman in a short tunic. The returning scene in religious art is the moment of his crucifixion. Saint attributes are: X-shaped cross, book, fish, net. The form of the cross of Saint. Andrzej have road signs set at railway crossings.

kings of Bohemia and Hungary.

Kazimierz was able to buy back from Jan, the king of Czech, the right to the Polish crown for the sum of 20,000. copies of the pennies of Prague.

However, the judgment of both kings regarding the conflict between Poland and the Teutonic Knights was not beneficial for Poland. Mediators have ruled that the Teutonic Knights must return to Poland the Dobrzyń region and Kujawy, but they can stop Pomerania.

Kazimierz succeeded in refusing to recognize the sentence by the Pope and to initiate the Polish-Teutonic trial before the papal court. In order to neutralize the diplomatic influence of Jan Luxemburg, the Polish king



renounced the Silesian duchies who had already recognized Czech supremacy.

In the last years of his life Kazimierz succeeded in expanding his possessions in the west. In 1365, gentry von Osten, wielding Santok and Drezdenko, paid homage to him, whereas in 1368 the king joined Wałcz, Drabim and Czaplinek, formerly under the authority of the Marches of Brandenburg. These successes were possible thanks to a covenant with the West Pomeranian princes, one of whom, Bogusław Wołoski, married Elżbieta, daughter of Kazimierz.

Kazimierz was keen that his descendant would become the king of Poland. In 1368, he succeeded his grandchild, the prince of Slupsk, Kazimierz, son of his daughter from the first marriage. In order to ensure his succession after also having no sons of Ludwik, he wrote in the will of the young Kazimierz to the Dobrzyń region, Sieradz, and Łęczyca, part of Kujawy and Wałcz district. These lands were to constitute the Crown's fief and guarantee the future reign of the Pomeranian Prince in Poland. The testament was questioned by Ludwik after the death of King Casimir and canceled by the court. Każko Sławski was given only to the Dobrzyń Land and a few towns as the Crown's fief. The issue of the succession of the royal grandson finally fell with his death in 1377. Kazimierz's internal policy was characterized by the desire to strengthen and unify the state. Throughout his rule, he developed the settlement in the areas belonging to him and supported the development of wealthy estates and the Church. During his rule, colonization was carried out mainly in central Poland in the region of the Świętokrzyskie Mountains, in Podkarpacie and on the border with Ruthenia.

Kazimierz also cared for the development of large cities. In addition to new locations, he granted existing privileges to cities, among which the

most important were customs exemptions, the right of storage and compulsory traffic. The fourteenth-century development of Polish cities was associated with long-distance trade, whose routes passed through Poland. In order to unify Polish law, Kazimierz issued the statute for Małopolska in Wiślica, and for Wielkopolska in Piotrków. These statutes codified the Earth Law. He also created the Higher Court of German Law for the cities of the Kraków Castle.

Casimir the Great (...) He built a few dozen castles, surrounded many cities with walls. This greatly enhanced the country's defense. He was also the founder of many churches. During the time of the last Piast, other public utility buildings were built, built by richer cities, such as town halls. During the reign of Kazimierz, the area of the Kingdom of Poland was more than twofold compared to the time of Łokietek, the level of the economy was increased, the wealth of the inhabitants increased and the education developed. In 1364, the king even created a university in Krakow. Economic development and increased military capabilities were noticed by Europe, which was manifested by the reunion of monarchs in Krakow (1364). The participants took part in it: the emperor and the Czech king in one person, the kings - Hungarian, Danish and Cypriot, as well as many princes. At this congress Kazimierz was a mediator in a dispute between the monarchs of the Czech Republic and Hungary. Kazimierz died in 1370. Although he failed to achieve all his goals, he managed to lead to the fact that for several next centuries Poland was an important factor in European politics.

Source: <http://www.piastowie.kei.pl/piast2/wielki.htm>

Zdjęcia: <http://www.kazimierzwielki.pl/kazimierz-wielki/dzialalnosc/>

10 XI 1444 Władysław III, a Warnencyk, king of Poland and Hungary killed in combat



Nitor inclite claredinis (pol. Let the splendor of extraordinary brightness) - a medieval song in Latin, commemorating the birth of Władysław Warneńczyk.

Władysław III "Warneńczyk"
Jagiellończyk (born October 31, 1424,
died in the Battle of Varna, Hungary
on November 10, 1444)

Son of Władysław II Jagiełło
Giedyminowicz of the Polish King,
Grand Duke of Lithuania and Zofia
(Sonka) Holszańska, daughter of
Andrzej Iwanowicz, Prince of
Holszański.

On July 25, 1434, he was elected and
crowned King of Poland and Grand
Duke of Lithuania as Władysław III.

On March 8, 1438, he was proclaimed the ruler. On June 17, 1440, he was crowned King of Hungary and took the name Ladislas VI (Vladislas I) and the King of Croatia as Vadislas I.

Titles: Wladislaus, Dei gracia rex Polonie, Hungarie, Dalmata, Croat, Rascie, Bulgarie, Sclavonie, nec non terrarum Cracovie, Sandomirie, Lancity, Syradie, Cuyavie, Lythuanie princeps supremus, Pomeranie, Russieque dominus et heres etc. (Władysław of God's Grace the King of Poland, Hungary, Dalmatia, Croatia, Raszka, Bulgaria, Slavonia, lord and heir of Cracow, Sandomierz, Łęczyca, Sieradz, Kujawy, Pomerania and Rus, the highest prince of Lithuania, etc.).

The ruler privately.

He came into the world when the hope that the old king would have a male descendant was lost. His mother was then only about 18 years old. The king was extremely happy, he spent the whole day in the church

thanking God for his son. The royal baptism took place in Krakow, and Pope Martin became the godfather. (...)

He died without leaving a descendant. In Hungary, he was honored with a mausoleum built in 1935. (...)

Battle of Varna

At the head of the army stood a 20-year-old King Władysław. The actual commander was a great commander, Jan Hunyady. A Hungarian army of 20,000, assisted by volunteer Polish troops, began a march towards the defunct Turkish capital. The Papal-Venetian fleet was waiting in the straits. The Genoese, however, transported the Sultan army on their galleys, and soon 60,000 Turks stood in the forelands of Varna. The Hungarian army was in the lap. It was November 1444. After a stormy meeting, it was decided to issue a battle in an open field. Initially, the scale of victory began to tilt on the side of the Hungarians. And suddenly something unexpected happened. The young king Władysław, at the head of a small division of 500 horsemen, hit the main core of the Turkish army near the Sultan. Soon Janissaries surrounded him, a horse was slaughtered under the king, and the king was beheaded. The Hungarian army was overcome with panic and an escape from the battlefield began. Losses on both sides were enormous. Thousands of thousands of Turks were killed. The legate of Cesarini, the remnants of the Hungarian army, saved Hunyad's skillful maneuver. The king's body was not found, so for a long time it was believed that he was saved by a miracle. There were even people pretending to be warriors. The Turks won, and Poland and Hungary remained without a ruler. (...) he was a noble monarch, the last crusader to the last defending the faith and European civilization, the king without blemish. The tragic fate of King Władysław favored the creation

of a legend about it and became an important component of historical tradition.

4 XI 1794 Gen. Jakub Jasinski killed in combat



Jakub Jasiński was also placed in the first volume of "Pan Tadeusz" by Adam Mickiewicz:
Jasiński, a beautiful and somber youth,
Beside Korsak, his unrelenting companion,
They stand on the trenches of Prague, on the Moskal heaps,
Chopping enemies, and Prague is already burning ...

Jakub Jasiński (born on July 24, 1761 in Węglewo, died on November 4, 1794 in Warsaw) - nobleman, poet, engineer, political activist, general during the Kościuszko Insurrection. He was born in Wielkopolska, in 1773 he joined the Knight's School, where he was educated as a military engineer. In 1783 he became a lecturer and educator of the home university, in the meantime he started to write (creating, among other things, the song Zosią Zosią jagódek ...), and from 1789 he commanded a corps of engineers in Vilnius. In the spring of 1792 he was delegated to the construction of the Royal Canal (Dnieper - Bug), then in the rank of colonel he participated in the Polish-Russian war of 1792, during which he distinguished himself during the defense of Brest on the Bug. He was awarded the Virtuti Militari Knight's Cross. However, when the king joined the Targowica Confederation, he surrendered to the new authorities.

Church of St. Victorious (Jasinski's tombstone)

Jasinski's tombstone next to the church of Our Lady of Victory

The Russians started the general assault on November 4, they quickly stopped the defended ramparts and began to uproot the population -

26 XI 1855 Adam Mickiewicz passed away



Adam Bernard Mickiewicz of the Poraj coat of arms (born on December 24, 1798 in Zaosia or Nowogródek, died on November 26, 1855 in Constantinople) - Polish poet, activist and political journalist. In addition to Juliusz Słowacki and Zygmunt Krasiński, he was considered the greatest poet of Polish Romanticism (the group of the so-called Three Bards) and Polish literature in general, and even one of the largest on a European scale. Also

referred to by others as the poet of transformation and the Slavic bard. A member and founder of the Philosophical Society, a Messianist associated with the Circle of the God's Will, Andrzej Towiański. One of the greatest creators of Romantic drama in Poland, both in his homeland and in Western Europe, compared to Byron and Goethe. During his stay in Paris, he was a lecturer in Slavic literature at Collège de France. Known above all as the author of ballads, poetic novels, Dziady's drama and the national epic Pan Tadeusz, considered the last great epic of noble culture in the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth.

For the People's Republic of Poland, the "found" way to Mickiewicz was highlighted - his Russianism and friendship with Pushkin were

Source:

<http://www.wladcy.myslenice.net.pl/Polska/opisy/Wladyslaw%20III%20Warnencyk.htm>



Jasiński Zajączek ordered to retreat, but he answered, "Why should we despair at the moment when we are so many ready to fight. Disgrace from the battle" and further defended himself in his positions in the region of

Zwierzyniec and Pieskowa Góra (these were dunes in the area of today's Jewish cemetery), where he died in battle (along with his companion Tadeusz Korsak). He was buried in the Kamionkowski Cemetery.

As a poet, he represented a progressive movement in the poetry of the Enlightenment, initially creating sentimental and jocular works, then he focused on patriotic creativity, colored with libertinism. His best-known songs are Zosia berry, ... To Stefan Batory and Sprzeczka.

Church of Our Lady of Victory (plaque, Jakub Jasiński)

Commemorative plaque at the church of MB Victorious

Jakub Jasiński was commemorated with a commemorative plaque on the wall of the Our Lady Victorious Conquest on Kamionek, which was established next to the dismantled Cemetery Kamionkowskiego, and a plaque on pl. Ratuszowy in the area of the Vilnius settlement. His name was also on the plaque commemorating the Jakobin Club at the Palace of the Minister of Treasury at Banking. His name is also bearing one of the streets in the Praga Północ, one of the forts in Gołędzinów (popularly known as "Śliwicki"), and also primary school No. 258 (Brechta 8) and LXII High School (Grochowska 346/348).

Source: http://warszawa.wikia.com/wiki/Jakub_Jasi%C5%84ski

emphasized. "Friends of the Muscovites" and the influence of Towiański on the life visions of Mickiewicz facilitated the use of him by regime propaganda. However, no one "Pan Tadeusz" deleted.

In the hot period before the outbreak of the January Uprising, when the streets were roiling like in a melting pot, and the simplest sign of Polishness caused repression, every Polish phone and letter gained a special meaning. If from the balcony over the Credit Society at ul. Erywańska was plucked with a black eagle to hang our white bird in place of a two-headed bird, the attention being focused on what brings with it the national spirit, what expresses it and what is its image. At that time, Polish literature was the heir of its former size and gave hope for an equally great future. Polish Romanticism was unique when one looks at the history of general literature. Unique because it is intensified by oppression and slavery. A unique, because carried belief about the Polish historical mission. Our Homeland appeared as a lamp of freedom that illumines this idea in the whole world. When Adam Asnyk met with students of the Medical-Surgical Academy and listened to what was said at the meetings of secret patriotic circles, then with a pen he expressed what everyone felt. And of special importance, measures and weights were the works of our greatest rulers of the literary imagination of the nation. Among them, Adam Mickiewicz was in the first place.

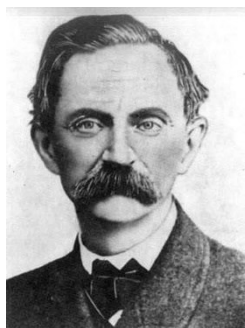
Dangerous for Muscovites

"The Books of the Polish Nation and Polish Pilgrimage" became the Bible of the Polish street. They were rewritten on fragments and passed on to others, quoted and memorized. Thanks to these revealed verses, the sense of suffering, the sense of duration and the sense of constant preparation for the fight were given. Poland was the Messiah of the modern world - it meant what had been intended for a long time. From the time when we faced the Teutonic Knights and the mouths of Paweł Włodkowic at the Council of Constance, they said that the way of evangelization of pagans should be different than through the sword. Love is the way. Way. Choice. Polish choice. (...)

30 XI 1868 Hipolit Cegielski passed away

Hipolit Cegielski - Polish philologist, industrialist, social activist, journalist and politician. He was born on January 6, 1813 in Ławki near Gniezno as the son of the leaseholder of the estate - Michał Cegielski and Józefa from Palkowscy.

In his childhood he lost his mother and his father went bankrupt, which is considered the main reason for the great independence of the young Hipolit. In the years 1827-1830, he studied at the secondary school in Trzemeszno, and from 1830 to 1835 at the Junior High School. Mary Magdalene in Poznań. After passing the Matura exam, he began studying at the University of Berlin, which he ended defending his doctoral dissertation *De negatione in philosophy*. Then he returned to Poznań, where he became a teacher of the Polish language and ancient languages at the junior high school, of which he was a graduate. In 1841 he married Valentina Motta (daughter of Jan Motte and sister Marcele) and he had three children from this marriage: Stefan, Karolina and Zofia.



At that time he also conducted intensive scientific work by publishing numerous articles in the field of linguistics and didactics, including the dissertation "On the Polish word and its conjugations" from 1842. He also wrote a textbook on grammar of Greek (in 1843) and "Learning of poetry" in 1845, which was repeated many times. During the disturbances in 1846, he refused to the school authorities to inspect the apartments of his students, which ended his

teacher's career. Deprived of livelihoods, thanks to the help of friends, he opened a shop with agricultural tools in Poznań Bazaar, which he then transformed into a repair workshop for plows and radons. The rapidly

We also recommend the English-language website: <http://info-poland.buffalo.edu/classroom/mickiewicz/grol.html>

Portrait: Adam Mickiewicz-Aleksander Kamiński 1850

Posted on 23 September 2013 by Białczyński-Adam Mickiewicz (1798 - 1855), Warder of the Faith Przyrodzoney Slavs (IV SSŚŚŚ Wilno): "The Cry of Polishness"

Source: <https://bialczynski.pl/2013/09/23/adam-mickiewicz-1798-1855-straznik-wiary-przyrodzoney-slowian-iv-sssss-wilno-krzyk-polskosci/>

growing plant was transformed into a small factory of agricultural tools and machines, which in 1855 moved to Kozią street. Then, when the city authorities objected to further expansion, the ever-growing plant partially moved in 1859 on ul. Strzelecka, where a foundry was established, among others. Despite the well-developed company, Hipolit Cegielski did not stop his scientific work by publishing in 1852 an extended edition of the dissertation "On Polish language ...".

He was also one of the first authors of technical literature publishing in 1858 "Tools and agricultural machines". Social activity Hipolit Cegielski began by cooperating with Karol Marcinkowski, in the years 1850-1868 he was the vice-president of the Scientific Assistance Society founded by him. He played an important role in such organizations as the Industrial Society (co-founder and president), the Central Economic Society (president in the years 1865 - 1868), the Poznań Society of Friends of Sciences (vice-president). He was also a keen supporter of the reform of secondary education. His merit was the creation of a real school in Poznań. In 1848, he founded in Poznań the first independent journal - "Gazeta Polska", of which he was the editor-in-chief. After his fall he wrote to the "Goniec Polskiego", and in 1859 he founded another newspaper - "Dziennik Poznański". All his publications were of liberal and national character. In 1849 he became a member of the Reichstag, where he was a member of the Polish Circle. After completing his term, he repeatedly acted in the electoral committee of this circle, and he was the councilor of Poznań. He died on November 30, 1868 in Poznań

Source: <http://zsrogozno.nazwa.pl/zs/mmackowiak/zyciorys.html>

22 XI 1878 Ludwik Mierosławski passed away



Mierosławski from his father belonged to Polish nationality, from his mother to French. His father, adjutant, Marshal Davoust, and then a lieutenant colonel in the Polish army, married Kamila Notté de Vauplex. Ludwik was born in 1814 in Nemours and stayed in France for seven years. Nemours, not far from Fontainebleau and the apartment of the Zeltner, where Kosciuszko stayed for a long time, was

shrouded in memories of this great Polish commander. After arriving in Poland, Ludwik went to a provincial school in Łomża for a few years, and then his father placed him in the cadet corps in Kalisz.

In 1830, Ludwik acted as a cadet in the 5th Regiment of Linear Infantry, which then stood in Warsaw. During the revolution, he was moved to lieutenant in the 5th regiment of foot shooters. He was in the service together with Alfred Młocki, who, mentioning him, says: "Mierosławski, 17-year-old, but a lively boy" 2). With the body of gienar Różycki, he entered Galicja and then went to Paris. (...)

"Dzwieny Mazur", as Mickiewicz called him in [one of his letters to Bohdan Zaleski], had unquestionable poetic abilities: the proof of his poem about the Grochowska battle, his fighting song is proof of it:

"To arms, peoples, let us stand together
And let's give a helping hand ... "

(...) When an armed uprising was declared and the date of the explosion was marked, the meeting of the Central Committee was made for the dictatorship of Mierosławski. Stefan Bobrowski, disgusted by the strong behavior of giesterała in recent years, was based on his dictatorship, but seeing that other members of the committee declared themselves as such, "though with pain in his heart and with a sinister feeling, but with due humility", he accepted her2).

Together with Mierosławski, he crossed the border of 83 units. These were young people from French higher military establishments, which were to include in the insurgent units command in the rank of officers and non-commissioned officers. (...)

The troop spread out in a small curved-out meadow, waiting for the arrival of Mielecki. Meanwhile, Schildner-Schuldner, a Russian commander,

having learned of the insurgents' appearance, rushed with his unit to Krzywosą. It was February 19. Since 30 riders arrived on that day as the front guard of Mielecki, so the gyodor in the hope that the roar of shots would hasten his arrival, he decided to take up the fight, although the Russian forces were ten times larger and had artillery. Schildner - Schuldner in the opinion that the Polish unit had to be much more numerous than it was in fact, he approached cautiously towards the staff and began a dense cannonade towards him. The insurgents on their side responded with arrows. "After a few hours of fighting," says Daniłowski, "despite the most careful use of gunpowder, only a few bullets have become riflemen. One step, however, did not go back to the edge of the forest. (...)

Daniłowski says that when the villagers learned about the arrival of Mierosławski, known to them from 1848, "all through the night almost a bunch of peasants, from 30 to 40 counting people, converged to our camp, to see the old commander, and encouraged by his speech, they joined our ranks "1). In his notes about the uprising of 1863, Władysław Bentkowski also says that "the name Mierosławski has become a heroic and a legendary myth" 2).



Fr.. Piotr Ściegienny (1801-1890) - Catholic priest, Polish independence activist, peasant leader. Son of Wojciech, forester and village administrator of the village of Bilcze and Franciszka. Przegienny's parents belonged to the middle-class peasant family. After finishing education, he worked as a clerk and peasant teacher. In 1827 he joined the Piarist order. After a month's stay in Warsaw, due to his teaching experience, he was transferred to a

drunken faculty school in Opole Lubelskie, where he was preparing for the priesthood and teaching in a local school. He spent the November Uprising in Opole, where, as a seminarian, he preached patriotic sermons and treated the wounded in a local Lazaret. In 1832 he was ordained a priest and became a vicar in Opole. After deleting the order, he held the function of a vicar and later a parish priest in the parish in Wilkołaz (where his two brothers lived: Dominik and Karol) and in Chodel. From around 1840, he began a revolutionary agitation among peasants in the Lublin region and the Kielce region. He recruited a large part of the clergy and intelligentsia, he made contact with revolutionary and pro-independence organizations. He disseminated his views in hand-copied brochures he distributed among the peasants.

6 XI 1890 Father Piotr Sciegienny passed away

Bloody events of the Franco-German war of 1870 and 1871 strongly affected Mierosławski. France, his second homeland, mutilated and pushed away from the leading position she occupied in the political life of European nations. Diseased and depressed by age, he got out of the political audience and even from the people. He died in Paris in the age of sixteen on November 23, 1878. (...)

Footnotes:

1) Usually reported as the year of birth of Ludwik Mierosławski 1812. Berlin, however, the indictment, probably based on his own testimony Mierosławskiego, gives him in 1847 - 33 years, so in that case the year of birth would be in 1814. The Great French Encyclopedia (La Grande Encyclopédie) also states that Mierosławski was born in 1814 in Nemours (Seine et Marne); and this is important because of the close relatives in Paris. *) P. 205. Book of memories. Paris 1884.

Autor: BOLESŁAW LIMANOWSKI-SZERMIERZE WOLNOŚCI: EMILJA PLATERÓWNA. - JAN OLRZYCH SZANIECKI. JÓZEF ZALIWSKI. —KAROL BOGUMIŁ STOLZMAN. WIKTOR HELTMAN. — WOJCIECH DARASZ. LUDWIK MIEROSŁAWSKI. — WALERY WRÓBLEWSKI.

He came out of his hands, among others Golden book - a summary of human history, explaining the causes of inequality and national oppression in Poland. He is also considered to be the author of the false papal bull entitled A letter from the Pope Gregory Pope to farmers and craftsmen who called on Polish peasants for armed struggle for freedom. In the years 1842-1844 he founded the underground Peasant Union. In agreement with other underground organizations, he set the date of the outbreak of the peasant uprising in October 1844, however, on 24 October he was arrested by the tsarist police, and in 1846 sentenced to death and expelled from the priesthood. At the last moment before the execution, the tsarist act of grace reached the execution, turning the death penalty for flogging and indefinite penal labor. He was sent to the Nerczyńsko mine. He returned to Poland from Siberia in 1871. Thanks to the efforts of the Bishop of Lublin, he regained his priestly dignity and was appointed a chaplain at the Bonifrat Hospital in Lublin, where he spent the last years of his life. He died on November 6, 1890. He was buried in the Catholic cemetery at ul. Lipowa in Lublin. In the inter-war period, workers' demonstrations and marching on the occasion of May 1 ended at his grave.

Source: <http://lubelskiedossier.pl/s/sciegienny-piotr/#prettyPhoto>

1 XI 1893 Jan Matejko passed away



... The greater merit is to work persistently in blows and sufferings, because we do not know what awaits us in our nation (...) What I am doing, I am doing with greater consideration and faith, and though I can expect different, worse and harder ones for me consequences, I will not change my behavior. Feelings that lead me to actions are not rewarded on earth; I want to act for a higher idea and I will act. "

Jan Ałojzy Matejko born June 24, 1838 in Krakow, d. November 1, 1893 in Krakow. He is one of the greatest Polish painters, and his work is the top achievement of

Polish historical painting. The best known are the great paintings on which he presented the history of Poland in its most glorious moments and the deepest fall. His works have shaped the historical imagination of Poles for over a hundred years. Through the eyes of the painter, we perceive Copernicus, the Battle of Grunwald, Prussian homage.

He owed his love of history to Matejko's eldest brother, Franciszek, who, being a historian, supported his artistic and historical interests. His father, on the other hand, looked at John's painterly attempts with reluctant eyes. In his opinion, it could not provide enough income for an adolescent. The opinion of Leonard Serafiński, the guardian of the Giebułtowski family, brother-in-law Teodor Giebułtowska, who wanted to marry twenty-four-year-old Jan, was similar. Despite this, the efforts of the maiden's hand were successful. The righteousness of the young person's character

convinced Teodor's mother. She blessed the relationship, and doubts her brother-in-law disbanded the sale of Kazan Skarga's painting for a very high sum of 10,000 zlotys. (...)

Matejko's person and works aroused respect among Poles and were also recognized abroad. He was a member of many artistic societies and academies (Academy of Fine Arts in Vienna, Berlin, Paris, St. Luke Academy in Rome), scientific institutions (the Cracow Scientific Society), doctor honoris causa of the Faculty of Philosophy of the Jagiellonian University. He received many awards and medals: a medal for the image of Kazan Skarga in Paris in 1865, the Knight's Cross of the Legion of Honor, also in Paris, in 1870. A special expression of recognition was the ceremony organized on October 29, 1878 in the Krakow town hall in the Wielopolski Palace, during which, on behalf of all Poles, the city president, Mikołaj Zybkiewicz, gave the artist the "scepter as a symbol of

24 XI 1906 The primate Florian Stablewski passed away

He was the initiator of the Catholic social movement, which is thriving in Greater Poland. He established new church associations, supported existing ones and encouraged them to act actively. He also founded the "Catholic Guide", which at the end of the 19th century exerted a huge influence on the religious, social and national consciousness of Poles. It is not surprising that his contemporaries called him "the socialist



archbishop."

Florian Stablewski was born in Wschowa, he lived in Duszna near Trzemeszno as a child. He graduated from high school there. After graduating from high school, he joined the Poznań seminary to continue his studies in Munich and Gniezno. In 1866 he was ordained priest. As a vicar, he worked in Wielichów, Tarnów Podgórne and in Śrem. Active in the social field, he founded the Savings and Loan Fund and took care of the Industrial Society. In

1873 he took over the presbytery in Września and served there for the next 19 years. He was active not only in the pastoral but also in the political field. In 1876 he was elected to the Prussian parliament, where he repeatedly opposed linguistic germanization, arguing that the study of catechesis in German did not serve to convey religious and moral values. Nomination for the Archbishop of Gniezno and Poznań was a big surprise for everyone, also for the interested person. For political reasons, he did not have much chance of achieving such high dignities. His name did not appear on the list of candidates prepared by the two chapters, which the Prussian government rejected. Why, then, was he elected? To a large extent thanks to the stubbornness of the Holy See, the pressure of public opinion and the efforts of Polish leaders of the policy of "reconciliation." Not without significance was the attitude of the interested person himself, who called for the defense of national interests within the limits of loyalty to the Prussian monarchy. Stablewski took an ingress to the cathedral of Gniezno on January 17, 1892. Three days later, the ceremony took place in Poznań. His pastoral activity focused on three important areas: church, social and national. The Archbishop was particularly concerned, especially at the beginning of his rule, of insufficient number of priests. They want to counteract further decline he built a new building of the seminary in Poznań, he modernized the existing in Gniezno and in the mentioned cities and Ostrów Wielkopolski he founded junior high school convents. He also introduced a new model of seminary studies to prepare priests for pastoral

his rule in the field of art." It was a proof of recognition that none of the Polish artists received.

Sława Matejko made him want to get to know him himself, the Austrian emperor Franciszek Józef I. During his journey through Galicia, on September 2, 1880, he visited the artist's house at Florianska Street, which was immortalized in the painting by Juliusz Kossak. Matejko was aware of the great significance of his work for Poles. On a self-portrait ordered by the Count Ignacy Milewski, creating a collection of self-portraits by Polish painters, the artist presented himself as a painter and historiosopher at the same time, with a palette and brushes resting on the books. He wanted to be remembered by future generations.

Source: <http://wszystkoojaniematejce.blogspot.com/2012/03/strona-gowna.html>

tasks in the spirit of the encyclical Leo XIII Rerum Novarum, which is the reaction of the Church to the growing influence of socialist and communist movements among Catholic workers.

Being aware of the great influence of the press, Archbishop Stablewski brought to life in 1895 the Catholic Guide, which soon sold 70,000 copies. He also bought a failing printing company "Kurier Poznański", which became the name of the Printing House and Bookstore of St. Wojciech and began to work dynamically under the direction of Fr. Piotr Wawrzyniak. In the onset of pastoral work, which in the last years of life had been somewhat altered by the heart disease, Archbishop Stablewski did not neglect the construction and renovation front. During his rule, 18 churches were built in the archdiocese of Gniezno and Poznań. Many temples were expanded and renovated. Thorough renovation has passed both cathedrals. Moreover, Gnieźnińska gained well-known and very characteristic figures which personify the four social classes and bear a silver coffin on their barracks with the relics of St. Adalbert. They were cast on the 900th anniversary of the martyr's bishop's death, which brought the pilgrims from all partitions to Gniezno, proving that St. Wojciech is the patron of all Poles.

Archbishop Florian Stablewski held the office of the Archbishop of Gniezno and Poznań for 15 years. During all this time he tried to meet the expectations of the Prussian authorities, Polish society and the Holy See. You could say that its location was tragic, because these expectations were mutually exclusive. For Poles Stablewski was too little Polish, for the partitioner not enough German, too neutral for the Holy See. Stablewski did not want to exacerbate the situation, he avoided violating the Prussian raison d'état and accentuating independence issues, but he always emphasized the right of Poles to cultivate national identity. He died on November 24, 1906 in Poznań at the age of 65. His body was placed in the crypt of the Chapel of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, which he had to renew several years earlier.

Autor: Bernadeta Kruszyk-„Słownik biograficzny arcybiskupów gnieźnińskich i prymasów Polski” – ks. K. Śmigiel . Fotografia pochodzi z książki P. Mrozowskiego „Poczet Arcybiskupów Gnieźnińskich Prymasów Polski”

Source:

http://www.archidiecezja.pl/historia_archidiecezji/poczet_arcybiskupow/florian_stablewski .html

28 XI 1907 Stanisław Wyspiański passed away



The author of the *Wedding*, *November Night*, *Liberation* and many other dramas, known to the visitors of Polish theaters (as well as a large number of small plays), was associated with the stage not only because of the nature of his work. He not only designed the set design, painted portraits of actors in

their stage incarnations, but also tried to cover the theater with more general reflection, he wondered what should be, what his duties to national matters are, what language he should speak to the recipient, to get to his thoughts and feelings.

Stanisław Wyspiański was a controversial figure, wrapped in a legend. His great merits in the history of Polish drama and theater were not forgotten, but also the free lifestyle, the portrayal of authentic people in the dramas

without care for the consequences that followed. Who was this man-legend?

The author of *Wesele* was born on 15 January 1869 in Krakow. His whole life was connected with this city. He died here on November 28, 1907. His father, Franciszek, was a sculptor from the family home. Stanisław, separated at a young age from his family, from 1880 he grew up with relatives, K. and J. Stankiewicz. He attended the then famous Junior High School. Anna, where he made his first friendships with later known artists and scientists, including with Lucjan Rydel and Stanisław Estreicher. The next stage of Wyspiański's education was the Krakow School of Fine Arts. Here he came in contact with Jan Matejka, who later offered him cooperation in the execution of polychromes in the St. Mary's Church (designed by J. Matejko).

Source: <http://www.eduteka.pl/doc/stanislaw-wyspianski>

9 XI 1910 Father Piotr Wawrzyniak passed away

It was the winter of 1848. A frosty dawn was coming up over the Wielkopolska sanctuary in Górką Duchowna. The morning Holy Mass has just ended. However, a pregnant woman was still kneeling in front of the main altar. And only the ancient church bustling around the temple was a little surprised by her fervent prayer. The woman was Cecylia Wawrzyniakowa, who lived in the nearby Wyrzece. Her trip to a place famous for favors, despite her serious condition, was understandable. Although she already had a large family, two children have recently died. That's why she has now decided to protect herself. In her ardent prayer she undertook a significant commitment. If she gives birth to a son, he will



give it to the priesthood.

Merciful God decided to hear her prayers. A few weeks later, in her native Wyrzece, her son Piotr was born. A boy who, a few decades later, will be one of the most prominent Wielkopole of his time. An outstanding priest and social worker.

It is not known if this was the obligation of Cecylia Wawrzyniakowa to God. However, it is known that a woman made such a commitment. And that her son - Father Piotr Wawrzyniak - was an outstanding figure at his time.

Piotr Wawrzyniak was born in his native Wyrzka on January 30, 1849. At the age of 9, he became a student of the Middle School in Middle-earth. During the education received there, he not only distinguished himself with the best results in science, but also with social involvement. In 1865 he became the head of the Marian school - a secret, philological organization in Śrem. Self-education and patriotic organization. At the age of 14, he left the gymnasium for a few weeks, wishing to cross the borders of the Kingdom of Poland and fight in the January Uprising against the Russians. Ultimately, however - after persuading his father - he returned to education.

In 1867 he joined the Poznań seminary. His education came with exceptional ease, hence - even as a deacon - he was directed by his archbishop, Mieczysław Ledóchowski, to a theological scholarship to Münster. There, he not only explored the secrets of sacred science, but also learned the most important achievements of the contemporary technique.

He was ordained a priest in 1872. He was directed to the parish of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary in Śrem, with whom he associated the majority of his priestly life. At first he was a curate, and then - after the death of the past priest, priest Michał Menzel - a so-called vicar substitute. The Prussian authorities, appreciating his organizational talents, did not want to agree to take the post of the parish priest of Śrem. Hence also this strange canonical construction, on the basis of which the brave priest exercised his pastoral duties.

In the end, however, the Prussian reluctance gave way and Father Wawrzyniak became a full-fledged parish priest. On December 22, 1898, he assumed the full-fledged possession of the St. James parish in Mogilno. From the first days of his priesthood, pastoral duties were only part of his commitment. He devoted his time mainly to social activities. The activity that brought him the greatest fame. And so - already in 1873 - he headed the Śrem Industrial Society, which he managed for 26 years. In the same city, based on the principles of modern cooperative society, the People's Bank established a local cooperative society based on the principles of modern cooperative society. The bank then joined the Union of Salary Companies, which its creator organized together with another priest, Augustine Szamarzewski. After the death of his mentor and collaborator, in 1891, Father Wawrzyniak became the patron of the entire Union. It was under his patronage that the first agricultural cooperatives were also established, the first cooperative periodicals were published, and the activities of the Union were extended to Pomerania, Warmia and Masuria. The resourceful priest was also active in other areas of life. In the years 1902 - 1910 he managed the famous Poznań Printing House and Księgarnia Świętego Wojciecha, and in his beloved Śrem he cared for the development of green areas becoming the president of the local Society for the Embellishment of the City.

He did not avoid priest Wawrzyniak also from political activity. In the years 1893-1898 he was a member of the Prussian parliament and secretary of the Polish Circle. While in Berlin, he also intensively supported the Polish community there, for which in 1897 he founded the Polish-language daily *Dziennik Berliński*.

Finally, taking care of the priests' confreres - in 1907 - he founded the *Unitas Priesthood*. This organization is not only nice to protect the priests in need of senior priests, but also to actively defend the priesthood against unjust accusations. It was the inspiration of this relationship that was later

acquired the building of the famous priest's holiday home in Zakopane, the so-called Księżówki

Father Piotr Wawrzyniak went to the Lord on November 9, 1910, in full creative power. The intense life he led caused that his heart refused to obey him.

According to his last will, he was buried in Mogilno. And although - due to the huge social involvement - priest Mieczysław Brodowski gave him

15 XI 1916 Henryk Sienkiewicz passed away



Henryk Sienkiewicz - Polish novelist, novelist, Nobel laureate in the field of literature. He was born on May 5, 1846 in an impoverished noble family. He was the son of Józef and Stefani Sienkiewicz née Cieciszowska. He began his education at the Warsaw grammar school. He receives his secondary school-leaving certificate in 1866 and, at the instigation of his parents, passes to the medical department of the Warsaw School of the Warsaw University, which he left and moved to the Faculty of

Philology and History. However, he did not graduate. In the 1870s, his novel "Na wne" was published in the press, he also successfully writes columns. After the novels "Hania" and "Stary Siel", Sienkiewicz travels around North America. In 1881 a new "Lighthouse keeper" was created. The following years turn out to be a breakthrough in Sienkiewicz's life and work, the Trilogy appears, namely "Ogniem i mieczem", "Deluge" and "Pan Wołodyjowski". These novels brought Sienkiewicz fame and recognition. At the end of the 19th century, "Quo Vadis" was created, and in 1900 "Krzyżacy". Sienkiewicz's works are very popular not only in Poland but also in the world, they are translated into many languages. One of the reasons for his popularity was the notoriety that Sienkiewicz received the Nobel Prize, which he received in 1905 for lifetime

the priestly duties here, nevertheless the Mogilian parishioners preserved in his grateful memory their famous parish priest. The parish priest who became a symbol of Greater Poland's solidity and diligence.

Author: Jan Filip Libicki-Patron naszej solidności

Source: <https://konserwatyzm.pl/patron-naszej-solidnosci/>

achievement (and not - as it is commonly thought - for the novel "Quo Vadis"). The outbreak of the war influenced the decision to leave Poland and go to Switzerland. He died in Vevey on November 15, 1916, where he was buried.

Henryk Sienkiewicz is a writer who spent most of his life traveling, thus earning the pseudonym of the Flying Dutchman and Polish Odysseus. Sienkiewicz created mainly on travel, so on the way from one place to another, and visited the countless number of various localities. His first foreign trip was a trip to Vienna in 1873, and lasted until the outbreak of World War I in 1914. At that time, outstanding works were created, namely "Deluge", "Quo vadis", "Teutonic Knights", "Pan Michael", "In Desert and Wilderness", "Without Dogma", "Wiry" and "Połanieckich Family".

In the years 1876 to 1877, Sienkiewicz traveled to America with Stanisław Witkiewicz as a respondent to Gazeta Polska. The result of this trip was "Letters from a trip to America". The writer even crossed the Atlantic, but Africa did not have the opportunity to visit, because because of the fever he had to leave this exotic land. Previously he was in Spain, where he wrote a well-known report about bullfighting. He also visited Turkey, Greece and Italy.

Source: <https://biografia24.pl/henryk-sienkiewicz/>

9 XI 1918 Guillaume Apollinaire passed away



Guillaume Apollinaire, responsible Wilhelm Apolinary Kostrowicki, born in 1880 in Rome. The poet had Polish roots, he was the son of a noblewoman, Angelica Kostrowicka. Apollinaire graduated from the gymnasium in Nice, with further education he had problems because he did not pass the baccalaureate. In 1899 he settled in France, where he worked in the "Tabarin" magazine. Since then he traveled a lot around Europe: he was in Germany, the Czech Republic and Austria. The poet had a

romantic disposition and often engaged in unsuccessful relationships with women. Among other things, he gave love to the painter Marie Laurencin and the aristocrat Loise de Coligny-Chatillon.

Apollinaire revolved in the artistic environment, he was friends with representatives of the then intellectual elite - he knew, for example, Pablo Picasso and Max Jacob. He invented his artistic pseudonym in 1902. He used it by publishing the story of "Herezjarch." When World War I broke out, Apollinaire volunteered for the French army. On the front he was

seriously wounded in the head and transferred to the reserve. After the war, he married Jacqueline Kolb. The poet died during the Spanish flu epidemic in 1918.

Apollinaire, despite his short life, was one of the most important poets of the early twentieth century, who significantly contributed to the creation of a modern face of poetry. The artist co-created avant-garde currents, in the construction of poetic language he was inspired by cubism and surrealism. Apollinaire's first book was "Rhenish Verses", published in 1901, and another "Eleven thousand sticks, or the love of a certain hospodar". The most important volumes of the poet are "Alkohole" from 1913 and "Kaligrama" from 1918. The first of them include, among others, such outstanding songs as, for example, "Strefa", "Piosenka nieochanego" or "Most Mirabeau". The "Caligrams", in turn, became famous for their innovative graphic form, in which the text is reflected in the spatial arrangement of verses. The poet used a modern, free, lileless poem.

Source: <http://wypracowania.pl/biografie/guillaume-apollinaire-biografia-i-charakterystyka-tworczosci>

21 XI 1918 Jurek Bitschan, Little Eagle killed in combat

Although he was only one of 1421 young defenders of Lwow in November 1918, his story became a symbol of the struggle for the liberation of the homeland. It is a pity that this symbol is so tragic ... In the evening of November 20, 1918, against the ban of his stepfather, a Lwow doctor, Stanisław Zagórski, he decided to join the fighters. He

fought for the fight, especially since his mother Aleksandra Zagórska, the commander of the Volunteer Legion of Women, was also among the fighters. To his stepfather, he left a letter on his desk: "Dear Daddy, I am going to report to the army today. I want to show that I will find the strength to serve and endure. It is also my duty to go, and the army is still



missing to liberate Lwow. I've done as much as I needed from my teachings. George". "He gave so much blood to Lwow" Walking along the Kulparkow bridge, he quickly found the Polish unit and asked for admission. Apparently, they did not want to take it with them because of their age and frail posture, but Jurek begged the commander Lt.

Stanislaw Bergman, convincing him that he would have burnt in shame if he was to return home because his stepfather had already found his note. The commander agreed, but entrusted the private guard to an experienced soldier, ensign, Aleksander Śliwiński. Jurek got a weapon and was put on guard. At night, avid volunteers decided to attack the main Ukrainian forces gathered in the barracks opposite the Lychakiv Cemetery. When the unit passed the guard booth, where he was guarded by Jurek, someone shouted: "Come with us, there is nothing to look after." Jurek just waited for that. He grabbed a rifle and joined the ranks.

The Ukrainian Strzelce Siczowi responded to the attack of the Polish branch. During the sharp exchange of fire, Jurek shot from behind the monument between the Baczewscy and Fogt chapels. After a moment ensign, Śliwiński shouted: "Skip to the other side. It's safer and better here." Jurek listened to his guardian. While running through the cemetery alley, he was shot in both legs. He fell to the ground. Lt. Adam Plutecki crawled to the boy, pulled him out from the hail of bullets and moved him behind the Baczewskis' chapel, there he wounded his wounds. However, it did not

help. Dead Jurek lying on the bloodied snow found his stepfather the next day. He saw Aleksander Sliwinski's body nearby.

14-year-old scout and student of the Lwow Junior High School Jordan was buried at the Cemetery of Defenders of Lwow, commonly known as the Cemetery of the Lwow Eagles. The funeral was attended by Major Mieczysław Boruta-Spiechowicz, a military unit and youth from the school. Jordan. The ceremony was recorded in his diary on November 26, 1918 by another participant in the struggle in defense of Lwow. Wiktor Budzyński - later creator of "Happy Lwow wave": "I was with my father at the funeral of Jurek Bitschana. Poor "Eagle". He lay in a coffin in the uniform of a fifth year old, he was two years taller than me. He was so pale today ... He gave so much blood to Lwów. "

"Ballad about Jurek Bitschanie"

Jurek Bitschan went to the legend. Songs were sung about him, poems were written. Especially popular before World War II, it was sung by youth on the colonies, camps and academies of "Ballada about Jurku Bitschanie" by Anna Fischer:

(...) He slipped out of the house, ran boldly,

Where the brother's rank stood,

He grabbed the rifle in his small hand,

He had a good shot!

A fierce fight is going on,

Abundant death yield

Autor: Emilia Kunikowska-Jurek Bitschan – 14-letni bohater

Source: <http://gpcodziennie.pl/7489-jurekbitschan14-letnibohater.html>

20 XI 1925 Stefan Żeromski passed away

Stefan Żeromski (the Jelita coat of arms) was born on October 14, 1864 near Kielce, and died on November 20, 1925 in Warsaw. He carried such pseudonyms as Maurycy Zych or Józef Katerla.



Stefan Żeromski is undoubtedly one of the greatest Polish prose writers. His literary pseudonyms are: Maurycy Zych and Józef Katerla. He lived in 1864-1925. He came

from an impoverished noble family with vivid patriotic traditions. He spent his teenage years in a small village near Kielce - Ciekoty. Ten years later, he began to study at the Municipal Gymnasium of Kielce, in the same year he lost

his mother, and after a few years also his father. He graduated from high school, but he did not pass the maturity exams, as he wrote in the journals: he was too busy reading Polish literature, he lacked time to learn Latin and mathematics. After finishing secondary school, he studied veterinary medicine in Warsaw, but lack of money led him to work. In 1892 he received a post

at the Polish Museum in Raperswil (Switzerland). From 1905, he was an activist of democratic and socialist organizations. He initiated the founding of the People's University. After the outbreak of World War I, he participated in the creation of the Polish Legions. His most famous novels are: "Sisyphean works" (1897), "Homeless people" (1899), "Popioły" (1904), "Przedwiośnie" (1924). There is a supposition that the previously mentioned "Sisyphean works" are the autobiography of the writer; this is indicated by the relationship between the main protagonist of the novel - Marcin Borowicz - and Stefan Żeromski. Both at the young age, they lost their mothers, both went to a provincial school, and then to the Municipal Middle School. There are also facts that can be used to undermine this hypothesis; the Polish language teacher described in the novel, professor Sztetter was a complete denial of the pedagogue who taught young Stefan. In my opinion, the prose of Żeromski deserves the highest distinction. This phenomenal writer was to receive the Nobel Prize, but due to the fact that in his works he wrote about real events and did not count with the views of many people. He did not receive it for political reasons.

Source: http://sciaga.pl/tekst/91941-92-stefan_zeromski_biografia

Zdjęcie: https://pl.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stefan_%C5%BBeromski

5 XI 1937 Bolesław Lesmian passed away



Bolesław Leśmian - or rather: Bolesław Lesman - Polish poet born on January 22, 1877 in Warsaw. Leśmian was a leading representative of the interwar period. He had Jewish roots. Father Leśmian came from a bookstore and a mother from a legal family. He spent his childhood and youth in Ukraine. He graduated from the University of Saint Vladimir in Kijów. In 1901 he left for Warsaw. He traveled around Europe. In Paris, he married a painter, Zofia Chylińska, who gave him two daughters. After returning to Poland,

Lesmian began working with the magazine "Chimera" and then created the Artistic Theater in Warsaw. He published the novel Przygody Sinbada Żeglarz. After the end of the First World War he worked as a notary in Hrubieszów. In 1920 he published a volume of poetry entitled "Meadow". Bolesław Lesmian became a member of the Polish Academy of Literature in 1933. The poet died on the heart of November 5, 1937 in Warsaw.

Source: <https://biografia24.pl/boleslaw-lesmian/>

1 XI 1940 Mjr Bolesław Waligóra killed in war



Theoretician and practitioner of Polish military archives. Son of Franciszek, head of the sickness fund in Rzeszów and Zofia née Stanek.

He attended a primary school in Krakow, in which he completed four classes, then passed the exam of the sixth grade school, after a training course at the military faculties of the General District Command in Warsaw.

In 1914 he became a member of the Riflemen's

Association in Rzeszów, and in September he joined the Polish Legions. Initially served in the 2nd Infantry Regiment, then in 4 PP. He completed the course of infantry officers in Zegrze. After the oath crisis and the 4th solution, PP served in the Austrian army.

In 1918, he joined the Polish Army as a soldier of the assault company 4 PP Leg. he participated in the battles for Lwow, and then, as the platoon commander, he fought in the Vilnius region. In August he was transferred to the Chief Commander's company.

Then, at his own request, he left for the front, where he participated in the fights on the north-eastern front in the ranks of the Vilnius Rifle

Regiment, he was wounded at the Battle of Gródek. After the end of

treatment, from 1921 he served as an educational clerk in the 85th Vilnius Rifle Regiment.

In 1927, he went to work at the Military Historical Office (WBH). In 1933 he became a custodian in the Military Archives at the Military Historical Office, on December 1, 1933, he was promoted to the post of head of the Military Archives, remaining there until September 1939.

During the September campaign, he carried out activities related to the protection of archives, managed the evacuation of part of the AW resource to the city of Baile Herculane in Romania. After getting to France, he became the head of the Archives Department in the reactivated Military Historical Office. After the evacuation to Great Britain, he managed the work of the Military Archives at the Office of the Supreme Commander in London.

He was killed by a bomb smash during the night bombings of London, he was buried in the Streatham Hill Cemetery in London.

From July 10, 2003, Maj. Waligóra is the patron of the Central Military Archives in Warsaw.

Source: <https://www.ogrodywspomnien.pl/index/showd/71390>

8 XI 1942 Edward Puchalski passed away



Twórca filmu Bartek Zwycięzca, reżyser Edward Puchalski.

Edward Puchalski (born September 16, 1874, died on November 8, 1942 in Warsaw) - Polish director and screenwriter considered a pioneer of Polish cinematography.

Initially, he worked as a journalist and collaborated with amateur groups in Silesia. In 1913, he undertook the screening of Henryk Sienkiewicz's Trilogy. He began with the Defense of

Częstochowa, based on fragments of the Deluge.

Only a few scenes were shot in the atelier and the first outdoor scenes; the implementation of the most

important photographs in Częstochowa did not take place, because the tsarist authorities made it impossible to continue work on the film (they did not allow participation in the film of the army and the involvement of Polish extras). As a result, Deluge was created in the Moscow factory, with the participation of Russian actors (the role of Kmicic was played by Ivan Mozzuchin).

During the First World War he stayed in Russia, where he worked in film studios; for some time he also ran his own film production company there.

He was a deeply religious person.

Selected filmography:

1939 ŻONA I NIE ŻONA

1939 BOGURODZICA

1938 KOŚCIUSZKO POD RACŁAWICAMI

1937 ORDYNAT MICHOROWSKI

1934 PRZEOR KORDECKI - OBRONA CZĘSTOCHOWY

1933 POD TWOJĄ OBRONĘ

1932 ROK 1914

1932 RYCERZE MROKU

1932 SZYB L-23

1928 LUDZIE DZISIEJSI

1927 – Łódź, miasto pracy - reżyseria

1926 O CZEM SIĘ NIE MYŚLI

1926 TRĘDOWATA

1925 IWONKA

1924 O CZEM SIĘ NIE MÓWI

1923 BARTEK ZWYCIĘZCA

1922 ROK 1863

1922 TAJEMNICA MEDALIONU

1921 NA JASNYM BRZEGU

1921 TRAGEDIA ROSJI I JEJ TRZY EPOKI

1921 WE WŁASNE SIDŁA

1916 Antikhris

1916 Antosia zgubiła gorset

1914 ACH, TE SPODNIE!

1914 SŁODYCZ GRZECU

1914 – MAZEPA

1913 OBRONA CZĘSTOCHOWY

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

Source:

http://www.imdb.com/name/nm0700274/bio?ref=nm_ov_bio_sm

Source: <http://www.film Polski.pl/fp/index.php?osoba=11107319>

12 XI 1943 Andrzej Trzebinski killed in combat

One of the most outstanding figures of the war generation. In November 1943, the German firing squad in Warsaw carried out one of many murders - this time at ul. Nowy Świat 49. Among the executed are 21-year-old Andrzej Trzebiński. A student of underground Polish philology, poet, prose writer, author of the grotesque "To raise a rose", literary critic and publicist, ... organizer and hero of underground author's episodes,

editor of the magazine "Art and Nation", activist of the Confederation of the Nation, creator of the Cultural Movement.

Andrzej Trzebiński, one of the most talented poets and journalists of the time of the war, was shot by the Germans in a street execution, in Warsaw, on Nowy Świat Street near Warecka, on November 12, 1943. He had his lips plastered at the moment of execution.



Andrzej Trzebiński, pseudonym Paweł Późny, Stanisław Łomień, was one of the most talented poets of the time of war. He was 21 years old when he died on Friday, November 12, 1943, shot by the Germans in a Warsaw street execution.

Poet, playwright, literary critic, publicist. A graduate of the Gymnasium Tadeusz Czacki in Warsaw, passed the secondary school-leaving exam in secret, he studied Polish philology and Slavic studies at the University of Warsaw. He was

4 XI 1944 Maria Rodziewiczówna passed away

She came from a landowning family. She was the daughter of Henryk Rodziewicz and Amelia from Kurzeniecki. Maria's parents for the help given to the January insurgents (storage of weapons) were sentenced to confiscate the family estate of Pieniucha in Wołkowysk and deportation to Siberia. At the time, my mother, who was pregnant with Maria, was allowed to give birth to a child and a trip later paid by her carriage. The Parents 'children during their parents' stay in exile were given to the care of various relatives. Maria was initially taken care of by Kurzeniecki's grandparents in the estate of Zamosze near Janów, and after their short death, a friend and a distant relative of her mother - Maria Skirmuntowa (in Korzeniów in the Pinsk region) took care of her.

In 1871, Maria's parents returned from exile. They could then settle only outside of the territories called by the Russians "taken", that is not in the Grodno region, where the Rodziewicz family had relatives. They settled in Warsaw, where they were in a very difficult financial situation (my father worked as a tenant of a tenement house, my mother spent some time in a cigarette factory). The situation of the family improved slightly when a distant relative, Ksawery Pusłowski, made Maria's father the administrator of his property. The real improvement, however, took place in 1875, when Henryk Kurzeniecki inherited from his childless brother Teodora the estate of Hruszowa in Polesie (1533 ha). It was not a property that belonged long to the family, great-grandfather Rodziewiczówna bought it from Suvorov.



Already during her stay in Warsaw, Rodziewiczówna began to attend Ms. Kuczyńska's salary. At the end of 1876, in connection with the improvement of the family's financial situation, she was placed on a pension in Jazłowiec at the sister-in-ante, where the superior was Marcelina Darowska (beatified by John Paul II), called by Maria "mother". Here she stayed until the holidays of 1879, when due to her father's illness and lack of money for further education she had to return to her family (she finished her studies in the fifth or sixth grade). A stay at the pension in Jazłowiec, where girls in a religious but also patriotic atmosphere was primarily prepared for the future role of wife and mother,

active in the underground and was associated with the Confederation of the Nation. Editor of the magazine "Sztuka i Naród" - literary almanac, also undertaking political issues.

(...) On November 12, 1943, the German firing squad performs one of many murders in Warsaw - this time at ul. Nowy Świat 49. Among the executed are 21-year-old Andrzej Trzebiński.

Author: Alina Czerniakowska

Source: <http://hej-kto-polak.pl/wp/?p=77358>

had a great impact on Rodziewiczówna. It was also here that her first works (most likely the Lotus Flower) were to be made.

In 1881, Rodziewiczówna's father died. After his death, she gradually took control of the estate until 1887, when she took it formally (along with the burden in the form of debts of father and uncle, as well as the need to pay siblings). She cut short her hair (with mother's permission) and in a short skirt and a man's coat took care of Hruszowa's management, which did not bring much income (it was a large area of land, however, only one third of the land was cultivated). In 1882, Maria Rodziewiczówna made her debut by printing under the pseudonym Mario in the 3rd and 4th issue of "Dziennik Anansowy" two novellas Gama feelings and Z dzienniczka reportera. Under the same pseudonym, published in 1884 in the edited by Maria Konopnicka "Świecie" a somewhat broader story by Jazon Bobrowski, and in 1885 by the humor of Farsa, Miss Heni. The fictional novel Rodziewiczzny was Straszny dziadunio, which won in 1886 the competition announced by "Świt". The novel was published in episodes. The relations of the court with the local Belarusian Orthodox peasants were different. In 1890, for an active extermination (beating) of a keeper from Antopol, the writer was threatened with up to two weeks of detention (the case was finally settled amicably, paying the plaintiff five rubles). In December 1900, someone set fire to the buildings of one of the farms (a barn burned down, a threshing machine and a cowshed with fifty cattle). The manor in Hruszów radiated to the general area the spreading of culture, and the local peasants found medical help here. In 1937, on the 50th anniversary of Hruszowa's rule (and the 50th anniversary of literary work), the Hruszów peasants gave Rodziewiczównie an album with dedication: Fair Lady and Mother for 50 years of joint work, bought bells for her chapel and for free they brought a brick built by Rodziewiczówna in Antopol Catholic church.

Until the First World War, the writer spent the time in Hruszowa in the company of two distant cousins, and at the same time her friends and tutors: Jadwiga Skirmunttów and Helena Weychertówna. Only in winter she would go to Warsaw for 2-3 months. She also made several trips abroad: to Rome (for 500 rubles obtained as a prize for Dewajtis), 2-3 times to the south of France (Riviera), at least once to Munich, to Sweden and Norway.

In 1905, she began active social activity (social tensions, the image of workers' misery was to make a great impression on her). In 1906, she founded a secret Union of women's union. It also contributed to the establishment in Warsaw of a grocery store and store dealing in the sale of folk products, as well as a common room in the Kobryn powiat.

The outbreak of the First World War found Rodziewiczówna in Warsaw. She took part in the organization of a military hospital him, she also helped in organizing cheap cuisine for the intelligentsia and fraternal academic help. In 1915 she returned to Hruszowa for some time, taking care of the refugees there, which she tried to stop. In the years

1919-1920, she initiated a number of social activities in the Hruszowa area: the establishment of an agricultural circle, the construction of a steam bath, the rebuilding of a cheder in Antopol. During the Polish-Bolshevik war she found herself in Warsaw, where she was the secretary in the Main Committee of the Polish Red Cross and was appointed the commander of the Women's Volunteer Relief Committee of Lwow for the city of Warsaw. After the war, she returned to Hruszowa. In the interwar period, she continued to conduct educational and social activities (including the Polish Home in Antopol, she also financed the construction of a floor in the Kobryn State Gymnasium of her own name). However, the governmental policy in the Borderlands aroused her disapproval. Maintaining Polishness in these lands was associated with great landowning and the church. The authorities demanded from her to give away some of the property, 150 hectares, for the needs of the settlement, and there were also personal controversies with the staroste from Kobrynia. She became the protector and co-founder of the Jewish Farming Association. The war of the Second World War found her in Hruszowa. She was displaced from it in October 1939 (the estate was taken over by a

10 XI 1958 Major Wanda Gertz, "Lena" passed away

She had dreamed of the army since she was a child, so she picked up the soldiers with her brother. "With him and his fellow countryman, we always played in the army and sometimes in travel or Robinson. (...) When we played in Robinson - I was mostly Piętaszek, when we were playing in the army - a recruit, because at that time it was unthinkable that the girl would be a soldier" - she recalled. However, these conventions were for nothing. When the war broke out, she made documents in the name of: Kazimierz Żuchowicz. She cut her hair, sewed her pants and went to join the army. During the medical examination she had to tell the truth, but - surprisingly - she had not been sent home. It hit the front, along with the 2nd battery of the howitzer of the 1st Regiment of Artillery of the 2nd Brigade of the Legions. When one of the colleagues - noticing that he was avoiding washing together - accosted her perversely:



21 XI 1962 Władysław Pobóg-Malinowski passed away

On November 21, 1962, Władysław Pobóg-Malinowski, a historian, publicist, and sanitary activist, died in Geneva, Switzerland. Author of widely read historical books, including three-volume synthesis of "The Recent Political History of Poland"



covering the years 1864-1945.

Władysław Pobóg-Malinowski was born on November 23, 1899 in Arkhangelsk as the son of Romuald and Jadwiga of Jakubowski. As an avowed supporter of the Piłsudski camp, he criticized especially the Prime Minister of the Polish Government in exile, Gen. Władysław Sikorski. The Poboga-Malinowski programs were broadcast by the Polish section of Radio French co-founded in 1944. From his youth, he associated his future with the career of a soldier. In 1917 he graduated from the Military School of Vladimir in Petrograd (Saint Petersburg). In the Polish Army, he became a lieutenant. He fought among others in the Polish-Bolshevik war, then he was an artillery officer.

local population committee). She crossed the Bug on false papers and, together with Skirmuntowna, went to a transit camp in Łódź, from where she was saved by a family of friends (Mazaraki). In 1940 she left for Warsaw, where she spent the last years of life in very difficult material conditions (assisted by friends). It was in contact with the conspiracy, especially with the Home Army. During the Warsaw Uprising, the writer already passed or was transferred to several different houses, cared for by friends, PCK and insurgents. She left Warsaw after the surrende, spent a few weeks in Milanówek, then went to Żelazna, the estate of Aleksander Mazaraki. Placed in a nearby forester's lodge, Leonów, she died after having had a pneumonia on November 6, 1944. She was buried in Żelazna. Maria Rodziewiczówna's corpse was moved to Aleja Zasłużonych in the Warsaw Powązki on November 11, 1948.

Source: http://rodziewiczowna.cba.pl/?page_id=2

Zdjęcie: <http://www.naszdziennik.pl/mysl/70952,maria-rodziewiczowna-pani-z-kresow.html>

"Staff sergeant says that you are a disguised woman and that is why you did not go on inspection," she replied: "He speaks the same about you." She was an intelligence and a messenger. In 1918, she abandoned the male name and organized in Lwow battalions of the Women's Voluntary Legion. Together with 400 friends, she fought to defend this city. In 1920, she deserved the Polish-Bolshevik war and the fighting for Vilnius. When World War II broke out, Wanda, 43, was fighting for Warsaw. She joined the ZWZ and AK, was the organizer and commander of the AK Division "Dysk" (Women's Diversion and Sabotage). After the fall of the Warsaw Uprising, she was a prisoner of three camps. She died in London in 1958. She was awarded with the Silver Cross of the Military Order of Virtuti Militari and five times with the Cross of Valor. For many of her friends, she remained the major of "Kazik" until the end of her life.

Source: <https://pl.aleteia.org/2017/11/11/warkocze-pod-maciejowka-dziewczyny-ktore-walczyly-o-niepodleglosc/>

In 1923, he began working at the Military Historical Office. At that time, he was also the secretary of the Publishing Committee of the Institute for the Study of Recent Polish History. From 1931 to 1939, he worked in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as the head of the Department of History and Science. After the outbreak of the war in 1939, he managed to get to France, in which he fought in 1940. After the occupation of France by Germany, he settled in Grenoble and devoted himself to journalism. As an avowed supporter of the Piłsudski camp, he criticized especially the Prime Minister of the Polish Government in exile, Gen. Władysław Sikorski. The Poboga-Malinowski programs were broadcast by the Polish section of Radio French co-founded in 1944. He was a member of the Polish Fighting Organization for Independence - the organization of a resistance movement created in France after June 6, 1944 - the date of the Allied troops in Normandy. He was awarded the Medal of Independence and the French Legion of Honor for his activity for the independence of Poland and France. His most famous work is the three-volume "The Newest Political History of Poland" (volume I - years 1864-1914, volume II - years 1914-1939, volume III - years 1939-1945).

Władysław Pobóg-Malinowski died on November 21 in Geneva, Switzerland.

He left a rich journalistic and scientific output. He dealt with the history of diplomacy and the most recent history. His most famous work is the three-volume "The Newest Political History of Poland" (volume I - years 1864-1914, volume II - years 1914-1939, volume III - years 1939-1945).

Pobog-Malinowski was also the author of such works as "Battle action at Bezdunami 26.IX.1908", "National Democracy, 1887-1918. Facts and Documents", he also edited the collective publication "Poland and Poles in World Civilization".

22 XI 1982 Stanisław Ostrowski passed away, - the last President of the Royal Capital City of Lwow



The material below comes from the Information Bulletin No. 28, January-March 2003 Society of Lovers of Lwow and the South-Eastern Borderlands - the Capital Branch. Editorial staff: Danuta B.Łomaczewska and Zbigniew M. Chmielowski.

The fight for the independence of the country and the home town in which he was born on October 29, 1892, took over after his father, Michał, the insurgent in

January and Siberian.

Stanisław Ostrowski, a graduate of the Lwow V. gymnasium, a student of the Lwow University, before reporting in August 1914 in the 1st Infantry Regiment of the Legion Brigade, he was a member of the Active Combat Association and the Riflemen's Association, where he graduated from the junior officer's school. Military activities did not interfere in medical studies in Lwow and partly in Vienna.

The service in the Legions stopped the illness and stay in the hospital. After healing, he was transferred to the Medical Office in the Zborna Legions in Vienna, Przemyśl and his hometown of Lwow, where he served as a doctor.

When, on November 1, 1918, the Ruthenians occupied part of Lwow and Cpt. Tatar-Trzeźniowski organized resistance in the Sienkiewicz School, Stanisław Ostrowski, in the rank of standard-bearer, for three weeks of fighting for the city, he treated the wounded in the hospital at Technica. After graduating in June 1919, he became a battalion physician in the 38th Infantry Regiment, then in 1920 he became the head of the doctor in the 81st Infantry Regiment of the 1st Division of Lithuania and Belarus.

During the war with the Bolsheviks in 1920, he was the chief volunteer physician of the 240th Infantry Regiment of the Volunteer Army, and after its end, he lectures at the Sanitary School of the 6th Sanatorium in his hometown.

For war, he was awarded the Virtuti Militari V Class Order, the Cross of Valor, the Cross of Defense of Lwow, the Badge of the Sienkiewicz School and the Eagle, and in the interwar period for service in the Legions and membership in the Rifle Union - the Cross of Independence. In 1922 he moved to the reserve in the rank of captain.

The first years of independence were devoted to Stanisław Ostrowski's scientific work in the field of medicine. In the years 1922-1925 he became the senior assistant of the Dermatological Clinic of the University of Warsaw with prof. dr. Franciszek Krzysztalowicz. Returning to Lwow, until 1928 he was an assistant on dermatology with prof. dr. Jan Tadeusz Lenartowicz. In the same year, out of 11 candidates, Stanisław Ostrowski was elected a prime-minister (head) of a 150-bed dermatological ward in the State General Hospital in Lwow.

During the presidency of Wacław Drojanowski and Stanisław Ostrowski, many residential buildings were built in the new districts. In the last few years before the war, a number of suburban municipalities were joined to

As an archivist and source editor, and at the same time a sanation activist, he was preparing for the publication of Piłsudski's correspondence from 1893-1904 and the "Pisma - Mowy - Rozkazy" marshal. He also wrote his biography - it was issued on emigration two years after the death of Poboga-Malinowski, in 1964 (PAP) wmk /

Source: <http://dzieje.pl/aktualnosci/50-rocznica-smierci-wladyslawa-poboga-malinowskiego>

Zdjęcie: <https://plus.polskatimes.pl/tag/wladyslaw-pobog-malinowski/>

Lwow, which increased the city area by 32 km² (almost twice), and population increased by 60,000. residents. The appearance of the streets was taken care of, roadways and pavements were repaired, new elevations were installed on the buildings, squares and streets were completed with new greenery.

Tram lines and a water supply network were expanded, electricity was supplied to nearby villages and towns. The concern of the President and local government was to take care of young people, especially those from poorer families, as well as to reduce unemployment. Poorer children were involved in feeding and sending on summer camps. The unemployed were employed in seasonal work carried out at the cost of the city.

In September 1939 he found President Ostrowski in Lwow. Despite the offer to leave the city, he remained in "him" for the trap and misery. " We print this war experience of the President in our Bulletin, starting from No. 26. Immediately after the city was taken over by the Soviet army, the president was "invited" to the commander of the front of Gen. Siemion Tymoshenko (5) to discuss the work of the City Council. Returning to work for a quarter of an hour. This quarter-long Soviet period lasted two years and ended with a verdict of eight years in the labor camp.

First, the President was taken to prison in Łackiego, then he met Brygidka from inside, and four weeks later, together with other arrested, he was taken to the main prison of the NKVD in Moscow, to Lubianka. There, Stanisław Ostrowski spent two years in various companies, sometimes much of a choice, sometimes worse. In order for the prisoner to become too accustomed to "good" conditions, the President was transferred to the little shoes for a few months, where he spent two months on death row, being constantly subjected to inconvenient and sometimes offensive interrogation.

In the spring of 1941, with the verdict of eight years of the labor camp, along with other Szafir prisoners, Stanisław Ostrowski was brought to Krasnojarska nad Jenisey. There was a large transit camp there for thousands of arrested, who were then divided into individual labor camps. Before it happened, the prisoners lived in tents and barracks surrounded by barbed wire. Of course, they had to work physically.

President Ostrowski was allowed to work as a physician, but at the same time he had to be sick

to forestry, which was extremely exhausting for a malnourished prisoner. The stay of Stanisław Ostrowski in this camp did not last long. Already in June 1941, a group of prisoners was brought to "Czita-strój" and the President. In the city of Czita, about 600 km to the east of Irkutsk, a central camp of the camps was formed and the company "Czita-stroj". Prisoners of this "enterprise" built factories and factories, cultivated the land for the needs of the camps and mined various raw materials: tungsten and molybdenum. Stanisław Ostrowski was transferred to a sub-camp located about 200 km away in the same month. When he learned about the Sikorski-Majski contract and the establishment of the Polish Army in

Soviet soil, he began to seek release from the labor camp. It was only in November, after relentless insistence, that he was sent to the central "Czita-strój" camp, and finally after a few weeks of efforts, he was released. After a long journey, he came to Kuibyshev. Having not received a permit from the NKVD to stay, he went to Buzuluk, where the command of the Polish army took place. From there, he went to the 6th Infantry Division formed by General Michał Karaszewicz-Tokarzewski (6). Finally, after many long months, he wore the uniform of a Polish soldier and farewells to him on the inhumane Russian soil. In Iraq, he was assigned to the Hindu House of Healers, where he and other Polish doctors supervised and treated former prisoners of Soviet labor camps. He was transferred to Italy from the 2nd Corps of General Władysław Anders. There he worked as the chief physician at the House of Healers in Marina de Toranto. At the same time, he gave lectures on the conquest of Monte Cassino by our branches and on the international situation arising after the Yalta conference. In 1943, already in the rank of major, he was appointed military commander of the hospital in St. Didier near Avignon, and after some time he was transferred to the hospital in Trani, Italy for the position of the head of the dermatological department. He worked there until the establishment of the Polish Corps of Movement and Deployment (1946) in the British Isles. Together with the soldiers of the 2nd Corps, he left Italy and settled in the United Kingdom. He returned to the medical profession. For a time, Stanisław Ostrowski as a senior head doctor ran a dermatological unit in Penzance, and after the liquidation of specialist clinics in this hospital, he moved to an English hospital for war invalids at Mossley Hill in Liverpool. In 1962, after the death of his wife Kamila, who managed to come to England in 1956, he retired and settled in London. They started for Dr. Ostrowski's busy days. He devoted himself to political, scientific and social activities. He took an active part in the work of the Polish Medical Association in London and was its president for some time. He became an active member of the Independence League, the Scientific Society of Abroad, he belonged to the Union of Legionnaires and the Circle of the 5th Infantry Regiment of the Legions. As an honorary chairman of the Lwów Circle, he participated in the work for the Polish Borderlands. In January 1961, the 300th anniversary of the establishment of a university in Lwów was solemnly celebrated in London. The inauguration of the jubilee year was headed by Dr. Ostrowski. Speaking at many ceremonies and public meetings, he always emphasized the Polishness of the Borderlands and their undeniable membership in the Commonwealth. And when news of the consistent and deliberate destruction of the Lwów Cemetery by the Soviet authorities came to the Lwów region, Dr. Ostrowski patronized the establishment of a commemorative plaque of the Lwów Eaglets in the London church of St. Andrzej Bobola. Together with General Michał Karaszewicz-Tokarzewski, he unveiled it on November 24, 1963. He reacted strongly to the news of the destruction of August 25, 1971 by the military bulldozers of the beautiful Colonnade and many graves of the Defenders. Chairman of the Defense Committee of the Eaglets Cemetery, he informed the emigre and English press about this barbarity, he wrote protest writings to governments and world veterans. As a former legionary, Dr. Ostrowski was interested in the activities of the Józef Piłsudski Institute in London and New York. He took part in their work. A thank you note was the granting of honorary membership by both Institutes. He also received the honorary doctorate of the Polish Scientific Society in Exile and the honorary membership of the Podhale Association and the Sappers Association in England. On April 7, 1972, the nearly 90-year-old President of the Republic of Poland died. August Zaleski (7). Two days later, the professed president of the Republic of Poland in exile, prof. dr. Stanisław Ostrowski. The selection proved to be the most

appropriate. Professor Ostrowski was known as a tenacious defender of the Polish cause, and at the same time able to mitigate all conflicts. It was an indispensable skill in the situation prevailing among the Polish London emigres. President Ostrowski managed to reconcile the feuding parties and with the consent of the Council of Three and the Government of the Republic of Poland, to carry out the United Nations plan. There was an agreement and the creation of the Provisional Council and then the National Council of the Republic of Poland. The action of President Stanisław Ostrowski was welcomed by the Polish emigration. During the seven-year presidency, prof. Ostrowski focused on regaining total independence in pre-war Poland. He never reconciled with the results of the Yalta conference. When Solidarity came into being, he became her fervent advocate because he saw the future for the country. He was also a great admirer of Pope John Paul, with whom he met several times. His authority supported the efforts of the Polish community to put up a monument in London to the officers murdered in Katyn. He belonged to the founders of the Polish Social and Cultural Center, he was the patron of the Polish Library in London and other Polish centers. In public speeches, he always emphasized that Polish matters should be the most important, and the fight for the freedom of the country was paramount. He did not live to see a free homeland. He did not return to his beloved Lwów, but the city accompanied him to the last moments of his life. On November 21, 1982, returning home from the academy dedicated to the 64th anniversary of the defense of Lwów, he collapsed and was transported to the Charing Cross hospital. The following morning, on November 22, he died. Last farewells to the President prof. Stanisław Ostrowski was a huge patriotic manifestation. Respected for his independence, courage of expression, patriotism and unusual modesty, he won over the kindness of his compatriots, whose fate scattered throughout the world. Holy Mass, celebrated in the presence of many priests, he celebrated in the church of St. Andrzej Bobola, priest Prelate K. Zieliński, delegate for Poles in the United Kingdom. In the sermon, the parish priest of Saint. Andrzej Bobola, priest prelate W. Jarecki said that President Ostrowski was a symbol of the continuity of the Republic, and President Edward Raczyński said goodbye at the altar level that prof. Ostrowski, the third president of the Republic of Poland in exile, he held office with great dignity and sacrifice, he did everything to bring the groups and independence forces together in the service of Poland's Independence. "In the clash of military banners, with the sounds of Legion melodies flowing from church organs, they were removed the presidential banner of the coffin to transport her to the place of eternal rest. On Saturday 4 December in Newark, at the cemetery of Polish airmen, next to the graves of previous presidents: Władysław Raczkiewicz, August Zaleski and general Władysław Sikorski, the coffin of President Stanisław Ostrowski was laid in the grave. The national anthem, the banners bent, and the grave was covered with countless wreaths and flowers. For political and social activity, President Ostrowski was awarded the Order of the White Eagle, the Great Ribbon Polonia Restituta, the Cross of the Romanian King, the American Order and many others. medals. In 1987, thanks to the family's efforts, she was placed in the church of Stanisława Kostka in Warsaw's Żoliborz, commemorative plaque dedicated to President Ostrowski. And on the fifteenth anniversary of the departure, on the initiative of the Branch of the Society of Lovers of Lwów and the South-Eastern Borderlands, on the wall of the church of Karol Borromeusz at Powązki, devoted to the "Murdered in the East", memorial plaque of President Ostrowski was embedded, along with other borderland plaques. Photographs from the collection of nephew President, engineer Adam Ostrowski from London. THE PRESIDENT'S TESTAMENT NAME OF ALMIGHTY GOING by

sharing in the years - I feel that I have not much left and I need to sort out my earthly affairs. In my wildest fantasies of my youth, I did not foresee such a tragic situation of events in my life, with two world wars that would change the fates of individuals, nations and our country so thoroughly, and Lwow in particular. I never thought that they would fall to me: Defense of Lwow in 1918 in bloody battles with Austrians beaten by Austria - Ukrainians, care about his good in the Sejm of the Free Polish Republic and finally - the honorable position of the governor of this - how dear to every Pole - Always Faithful City. Despite the fact that I have always tried to serve Lwow and its inhabitants with all my fate, I did not spare my greatest distress: the hard times the loss of a newly recovered Independence, a Soviet prisoner with a painful sense of helplessness and long years of wandering in exile, with the tragic adjective of the "Last" president of the city of Lwow. Often I am THAT thoughts and in spite of the present state of affairs, I belong to this group of real optimists who do not lose hope that LWOW WILL BE AND BE OUR! The painful thing is

2 XI 1985 Odszedł Marcin Antonowicz killed by communism regime

Marcin Antonowicz (+19 years old) came from Olsztyn. It was October 19, 1985. Exactly a year earlier, security agents murdered priest Jerzy Popiełuszko.



A young student at the Faculty of Chemistry at the University of Gdańsk came home and met his colleagues in the evening. Unfortunately, they met a civic militia on their way. The officers did not like the fact that Antonowicz had a student identity card. Gdańsk was then treated by them as a

bastion of the anti-communist opposition. Marcin was arrested and put in the militia "Stara". His friends were let back home.

that the Ukrainian nation, or rather its part, which originates from the southern territories It builds its patriotism on Poles' hatred for Poles, and so many times has rejected our hand, which we have drawn to agree, what we witnessed between wars and during the German occupation. But I believe that the time will come when they will understand that the Polish nation was also

he is their true friend, and that the strength of free Ukraine does not depend on having, for centuries, a common land west of Zbrucz. Before I will be called to make an account of my mortal life in front of the Just Judge - healthy on the body and full of mental powers, without any coercion or influence - I want to dispose of what has been accumulated thanks to hard professional work and my sparing life in exile, and not having my own children - to preserve the cohesion of the Ostrowski family and possibly their descendants - I am writing this last will "...

Source: <http://www.lwow.com.pl/Biuletyn/testament.html>

Several minutes after the arrest, Antonowicz was found on the street in severe condition, unconscious, with a hematoma of the brain. The militiamen claimed that the boy jumped out of the car. Marcin Antonowicz did not regain consciousness, he died on November 2 in the Olsztyn hospital. He appears on the list of alleged victims of militiamen from the post-war period.

At his funeral, which took place on November 6, several thousand people appeared, including students and opposition activists. A special letter to the deceased's family was issued by Lech Wałęsa himself. The rector of the University of Gdańsk, professor Karol Taylor (+69 years old) also spoke over the coffin of Antonowicz, who lost his job a few days later. The inexplicable death of Marcin Antonowicz resembles that of 1983, when the Warsaw policemen were shot by another 19-year-old Grzegorz Przemysk.

Source: www.fakt.pl/wydarzenia/polska/bestialsko-pobity-student-marcin-antonowicz-27-lat-od-pobicia-przez-milicje-w/9gs7tfr

9 XI 1986 Adam Brodzisz passed away



Date of birth 1906. 02. 18 - Lwow, 1927 Education - Film Institute. Biegański in Warsaw. Date of death - 1986. 11. 09 Desert Hot Springs (California, USA); buried in April 1988 at the Rakowicki Cemetery in Krakow (plot Jb-6-3). He attended the high school of mathematics and natural sciences in Lwow, where in 1926 he passed the high school diploma. Victory in "photogenic faces" contests brought him involvement in the film. He quickly gained popularity, he had a suggestion to appear in the South American film, but refused because of the ignorance of the language. He was also involved in Polish versions of films made by

Paramount Pictures in Joinville, near Paris. In 1931, together with Michał Waszyński and Eugeniusz Bodo, he founded the "B-W-B" label. During the occupation he worked as a waiter in the Warsaw cafe "Napoleonka", and then until July 1944 in the office of "Sandia". During the Warsaw Uprising he was the commander of a work brigade ("Bonza"). After the fall of the uprising, he settled with his wife in Zakopane, where they jointly ran the "Brodziszówka" guesthouse. After the war, he did not find employment in fledgling state-run cinematography. In the years 1946-50 he was the director and actor of a traveling theater, and in the years 1950-55 he was an actor of the Polish Theater in Bielsko-Biała. In June 1961, together with his wife, he went with the "Skiz" Zapolska to guest performances in the USA, and after the end of the turn they both decided to emigrate. They settled in Los Angeles and dealt with chinchilla breeding, and Brodzisz also worked as a cartoonist in a computer company. After retiring, they moved to Desert Hot Springs Sky Valley, where they built their own home. After the death of his wife (1981), he moved to Desert Hot Spring. (Source: Maśnicki J., Stepan K. : "Pleograf. "Warsaw, 1996)

Filmography and chronology - Acting cast
1955 TRZY STARTY NOWELA KOLARSKA
1949 CZARCI ŻLEB

1939 BOGURODZICA
 1939 U KRESU DROGI
 1938 KOBIETY NAD PRZEPAŚCIĄ
 1937 PAN REDAKTOR SZALEJE
 1936 BOHATEROWIE SYBIRU
 1935 RAPSODIA BAŁTYKU
 1934 MŁODY LAS
 1933 POD TWOJĄ OBRONĘ
 1932 BEZIMIENNI BOHATEROWIE
 1932 GŁOS PUSTYNI
 1931 DZIESIĘCIU Z PAWIAKA
 1931 NIEBEZPIECZNY RAJ

1931 STRASZNA NOC
 1931 ŚWIAT BEZ GRANIC
 1930 DIE WARSCHAUER ZITADELLE
 1930 NA SYBIR
 1930 URODA ŻYCIA
 1930 WIATR OD MORZA
 1929 Z DNIA NA DZIEŃ
 1928 PRZEZNACZENIE

Source: <http://www.filmpolski.pl/fp/index.php?osoba=1112354>

Zdjęcie:

http://adante.nazwa.pl/zbroiowisko/strony.php?x_strona=1&id_art=570

15 XI 1986 Aleksander Tansman passed away

Composer and pianist, born on June 11, 1897 in Łódź, died on November 15, 1986 in Paris (he was buried in the Saint-Monde cemetery). Mosze Tansman's son - entrepreneurs and erudites of Lodz and Anna, daughter of Leon Gurwicz - professor of philology at the University of Vilnius. In the years 1908-14 he studied piano with Wojciech Gawroński (student of M. Moszkowski and J. Brahms) at the Conservatory in Łódź. From 1915, he attended law studies at the University of Warsaw, which he graduated in 1918. He also took parallel counterpoint lessons with Piotr Rytel and consultations in the field of composition with Henryk Melcer-Szczawiński.

In 1919 he joined the composer competition, announced by the Polish Artistic Club in Warsaw. He achieved his first great success - he won three awards: 1st prize for "Romance" for violin and piano (1918-19), award for "Impresja" for piano (1918-19) and distinction for "Prelude in B major" on piano (1918-19). (...)

Aleksander Tansman's work is extremely abundant and versatile. He is a respected composer of orchestral, piano and guitar music.



He drew from Polish and Jewish tradition, with strong French and American influences. The compositions ordered him, among others UNESCO or the Queen of Belgium. One of the manifestations of appreciation for the composer's work were the close relations that the creator maintained, among others, with George Gershwin,

Albert Einstein, Tomasz Mann, Stefan Zweig and Pablo Picasso.

Tansman's works were performed by the greatest artists in the world, including in America - Sergiusz Kusewicz, Tulio Serafin, Arturo Toscanini, Leopold Stokowski, Willem Mengelberg. In Europe - Pierre Monteux, Jascha Horenstien, Herman Abendroth, Walter Straram, Erich Kleiber, Otto Klemperer, Emil Młynarski and Grzegorz Fitelberg. His chamber music was played by the most famous string quartets, and solo works were introduced by the pianists Walter Gieseking, Jose Iturbi, Henri Gil-Marchex, Jan Smeterlin, Mieczysław Horszowski, Henryk Sztopka, and Zbigniew Drzewiecki. They were singing: Maria Freund, Jane Bathori, Stanisława Korwin-Szymanowska. The violinists were showing themselves to them: Bronisław Huberman, József Szigeti, Helene Jourdan-Morhange and Irena Dubiska, and cellists: Pablo Casals, Grigori Piatigorski, Maurice Marechal, Enrico Mainardi and Kazimierz Wiłkomirski.

Tansman's popularity may also be proved by the fact that the first radio transmission from America to Paris via the Eiffel Tower consisted of a concert of Tansman's works, with his participation as a soloist.

He was a great pianist and conductor, but above all a composer. He left about 400 works including operas (Le Serment, Sabbatai Zvi, L'Usignolo di Boboli, La Toison d'or, La nuit Kurde), ballets (including the Big City), film music, guitar, eight symphonies, instrumental concerts, oratorio Prophet Isaiah, Psalms for solo tenor choir and orchestra. His works are played on stages around the world.

Author: Beata Łucka

Source: <http://www.psmłodz.wikom.pl/strona17.htm>

28 XI 1990 Cardinal Władysław Rubin passed away



(In the middle at the picture) B. 20.09.1917 in Tokach n / Zbrucz in the Archdiocese of Lwow. My father was a farmer. After receiving the baccalaureate, he studied theology and law at the Jan Kazimierz University in Lwow. After Stalin's aggression against

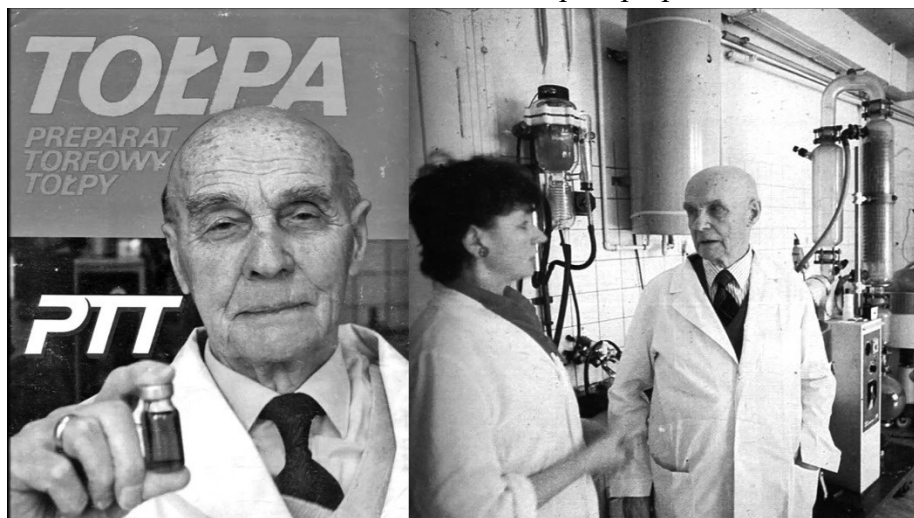
Poland on September 17, 1939, he was deported to the labor camp in Siberia along with others. After the Sikorski-Majski arrangement, the Polish exiles were released from the camps and mobilized in units of the Polish Army that was formed, whose commander was Gen. Władysław

Anders. With these units, On Rubin got to Lebanon. Thanks to the Field Bishop of the Polish Army, Józef Gawlina, Wł. Rubin graduated in theology at the University of St. Joseph Jesuit Fathers in Beirut. On June 30, 1946, he was ordained a priest. In 1949, a young priest was sent to Italy. In 1952 he obtained a doctorate in canon law at the Gregorian University in Rome. In Italy, he was the guardian of Poles (including orphans and poor children) in Loreto and Rome. In 1959 he was appointed rector of the Pontifical Polish College in Rome, and in 1964 he became the auxiliary bishop of the Primate of Poland and a delegate for the pastoral care of Emigration. He received the episcopal consecration on November 29, 1964 at the hands of Fr. Primate Stefan Wyszyński and priest Archbishop Karol Wojtyła. The role of the pastor - missionary, as the "Polish Curator" scattered on all continents, the number of which was nearly 10 million, was extremely difficult and complicated due to the distance. Memories of the sufferings he suffered in Soviet gulags added "extra energy" to Father Rubin. It is known that he was present in Latin America, the United States, Canada, New Zealand, the Middle East and

some European countries. February 17, 1967, Pope Paul VI appointed Fr. Bishop Rubin is the General Secretary of the Synod of Bishops. Under the direction of Bishop Władysław Rubin, five General Synods of the Synod were held, after which resolutions and documents for the Church remained important. At the consistory, on 30.06.1979, received the Bishop of Wł. Rubin from Pope John Paul II a cardinal's hat and entrusting to the oldest Roman church dedicated to Matka Bożej S. Maria in Via Lata. In 1980, John Paul II appointed Cardinal Rubin to the office of the Prefect of the Congregation for Eastern Churches. The decision was influenced by the knowledge of the Holy Father that the candidate was born and resided in environments where there were different churches and that he knew, among others, Ukrainian language. On November 29, 1998, he celebrated the 25th anniversary of his episcopal consecration. During the last years of his life Cardinal Władysław Rubin suffered from a deepening illness. Two months before her death, which took place on November 28, 1990, she came to the hands of Fr. Cardinal from the Ukrainian newspaper

10 XI 1996 Prof. Stanisław Tołpa passed away

Professor Stanisław Tołpa (1901-1996) Polish botanist, scientist and world-renowned researcher. Creator of the peat preparation.



A great scientist and educator with passion and knowledge. The students adored him. Because he taught them how to persistently pursue the goal. He argued that one should never give up. In May 1945, on a camel bought from soldiers, he drove to the ruined Wrocław, where he lived and worked all his life. He was a pioneer of science, organizer and first rector of the

Here he also developed scientific and didactic activities. Initially, he was the dean of the Faculty of Agriculture at the University and the Wrocław University of Technology. He was habilitated in 1948 and received the title of professor. From 1951, he was the organizer of the University of Agriculture in Wrocław and the first rector of this university in 1952-1954. From 1967 he was a member of the Polish Academy of Sciences and one of the founders of its Wrocław branch.

He devoted his entire scientific career to peat. Under his supervision, marshes and peat bogs were examined in the Biebrza Valley, in Masuria and in the Lublin region. He developed the classification of European peats. With time, interests shifted from the history and morphology of peatlands to the chemical and biological properties of their components. Detected chemical compounds with specific biological activity. On the basis of his research in the 1960s, the Tołpa peat formulation was created, which was supposed to become an anti-cancer drug. His research also

12 XI 2004 Gen. Stanisław Skalski passed away

Stanisław Skalski was born on November 27, 1915 in Kodym, Ukraine (parents Szymon and Józef née Biernat). As a child, he lived successively

"Zbruczańska Zorja". In this magazine, one whole page was devoted to Fr. Rubin, entitled "Cardinal, straight from Tok." A communist journalist in the biography of the Cardinal did not hide all the wrongs suffered as a prisoner in inhumane camps prepared by communism. Three types of likenesses have been placed. It was acknowledged in the article with pride that Fr. Cardinal is the pride of the entire province (Tarnopol?). There is also a remark in the text that "Pope John Paul II would not keep him close to himself in the Vatican if he was not a great and good man." In the Jasna Góra commemorative book there remained a lasting trace in the form of the following entry: "With words of warm thanks for the warm Polish hospitality, Władysław Rubin Gen. Secretary of the Synod of Bishops June 6, 1979".

Author: ROMAN WINIAREK

Source: <http://www.gazetacz.com.pl/artykul.php?idm=65&id=1086>

Zdjęcie: <http://thefarsight.blogspot.com/2006/11/>

University of Life Sciences in Wrocław. Recognized as the creator of the modern school of peat science.

He devoted his life to the study of biologically active substances contained in peat. He believed in its healing properties. After many years of work, he managed to bring his research to the end. His efforts have allowed him to write an innovative card in the field of peat research, its properties and application.

The professor belonged to many scientific associations and organizations, including the Polish Academy of Sciences and the Polish Botanical Society. He was honored with the title of doctor honoris causa of the Wrocław University of Environmental and Life Sciences for his outstanding achievements.

His extraordinary determination allowed him to develop a dream peat extract. It is now the basic component of tołpa® cosmetics, and its effect strengthens immunity, accelerates the regeneration of the body and improves the condition of the skin.

We continue to continue the Professor's passion.

Source: <http://torf.pl/pl/>

Picture: <https://alchetron.com/Stanislaw-Tolpa>

contributed to the adoption of the law on the protection of peat deposits in Poland.

After retiring, in 1971, he continued to work on his preparation in the Laboratory of Biology and Biochemistry of the University of Agriculture in Wrocław, which was created for him. The anti-cancer effect of the preparation has never been confirmed. The patent for the production of the preparation was passed to the university. He died at the age of 95.

His wife was Ida, née Hohenberg (1912-1999). They were both buried in a common tomb at the Holy Spirit Cemetery in Wrocław.

In 2005, the name of the professor was named Stanisław Tołpa Park in Wrocław (previously under the name Park Nowowiejski). His name and surname were named streets in Wrocław and Nowa Sarzyna.

Source: https://pl.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stanis%C5%82aw_To%C5%82pa

in the vicinity of Kharkiv, in Zbarazh and in Dubno. In that city he attended elementary school, and in 1933 he obtained a high school

diploma at the Junior High School. Szymon Konarski. After that he started studying at the School of Political Sciences in Warsaw (his application for admission to the Officer Cadet School of Aviation Reserve was rejected because at the time of its submission he was not an adult). In 1934 in Polichno in the Świętokrzyskie Mountains he obtained glider categories "A" and "B", and in the spring of 1935 he completed a flight training course in Lutsk, as part of the Military Air Force Preparation. After graduating from the first year, he interrupted his studies to start military service. In the fall of 1935, he began a unitary training at the Officer Cadets School in Zambrów, and at the beginning of January 1936 he began training at the Aviation Cadet School in Dęblin. On October 15, 1938, he was promoted to the rank of pilot lieutenant.

Skalski was assigned to 142 Fighter Squadron in the 4th Air Regiment in Toruń. In August 1939, he competed twice to intercept German



reconnaissance aircraft flying at high altitudes, of course in vain. On August 30, mid-morning, he flew out to P.11c to the Markowo airport near Toruń. On September 1, 1939, he flew from morning - in the first flight he unsuccessfully chased Do 17, and in the afternoon (around 15.30), flying in the key of cadaver. Karol Pniak and kpr. Benedykt Mielczyński participated in the shooting down of the reconnaissance Hs 126 (officially the victory was divided between Mielczyński and second lieutenant Marian Pisarka, who also attacked Henschel). The shot

down German landed in a plowed field. Skalski landed nearby and took captive (pilot Oblt. Friedrich Wimmer and observer Oblt. Siegfried von Heymann from unit 3. (H) / 21). He took the wounded airmen and handed them over to the summoned ambulance. Then, thanks to the help of the local population, he took off and landed in Toruń, transferring the map of the commander of the 4th Air Regiment, Colonel Henschl, found in Henschl. Bolesław Stachoni (he also took "trophies" in the form of an observer badge and a Luftwaffe uniform).

On the second day of the war, Skalski, in flight on the sweep, seized and attacked the grouping of Dorniers. Up to 17 he shot down two of them, returning alone to the airfield in a shot plane. September 3 together with kpr. Zygmunt Klein, cadet. Stump and pentr. Pawel Zenker shot down Hs 126, and then - alone - he intercepted and attacked another Henschel, whom he shot down to the swamp after an eight-minute chase. September 4 with Cpt. Leśniewski and Pniak, he started an alarm to intercept Dornier. He managed to escape to 17, pulling a tress of smoke from the right wing. Each of the three fighters was saved in the 1/3 damage account. On the following day, Skalski fought with Stukas. After returning to the airport, he reported the damage to one of them. Until the III / 4 Fighter Squadron, however, there was confirmation that Junkers had fallen near Inowrocław. It was Skalski's last victory in September 1939. He made combat flights practically until the end of the September campaign (including on September 16, he shot at the German cavalry). On September 17, 1939, with a throw of III / 4 Fighter Squadron, he evacuated to Romania, crossing the border in Sniatyn.

Skalski escaped internment in Romania. In the port of Balchik, he boarded the Greek ship "Aghios Nikolaos", which he sailed to Beirut, from where he went further to Marseilles. He arrived in France on October 29, 1939. Initially, he went to the barracks in Salon, then he was transported to Lyon. On January 27, 1940, he sailed to Great Britain. He was in the Polish airmen's camp in Eastchurch, then he was directed to the unit of combat training 6 Operational Training Unit in Sutton Bridge. After

hunting training, he was assigned on August 3, 1940 to the 302 "Poznański" Fighter Squadron, but quickly - on August 12 - he was dismissed from there to Blackpool. He waited for several more days for the assignment and finally, on August 30, 1940, he was assigned to the 501 RAF Fighter Squadron (501 Squadron).

On the same day (ie 30 August) over Dungeness he definitely shot one He 111 and damaged the other. On August 31, he destroyed one Bf 109 over Gravesend, and two September two over northern Kent. On September 5, he took off against a bombing expedition. At Canterbury, when he attacked Messerschmitt himself, he was hit by the customs series of another Bf 109 and his plane was in flames. Wounded in the right thigh and still burning Skalski left the plane. When jumping, he collided with the aircraft's ballast and lost consciousness for a moment, waking up only on the parachute, which he unconsciously opened after the flames went out. He landed in the beet field and immediately received the first one help from a Canadian doctor in a military camp. After convalescence, he returned to 501 RAF Squadron, where he flew with success - on November 8, 1940, his account recorded two-thirds of the Bf 109 shooting. This bizarre stemmed from the fact that he and two other pilots fought the Messerschmittami on that day two German fighters crashed in England. In the absence of the possibility to determine the actual winner, it was decided on an unusual decision.1 March 1941 Skalski was transferred to 306 "Toruński" Squadron, where initially he was an officer in the ground operation room, then as an ordinary pilot. (...) On August 2, 1944, he passed the command of the wing major. Jan Zumbach, and himself went on training for staff officers at the US Army Command and General Staff Office in Fort Leavenworth in the United States (the course ran from October 6, 1944 to January 20, 1945). After returning to England from February 1945, Skalski was an operational officer in the RAF Group 11 (11 Group), and from February 1, 1946, he was an operational officer in the British Air Forces of Occupation in the British Occupation Air Force. In December 1946, he joined the Polish Corps of Handling and Deploying, and in June 1947 he returned to Poland (by boat from Edinburgh to Gdańsk). Stanisław Skalski ended his service in the Polish Air Force in the Polish rank of major and British Squadron Leader (previously he had temporally the Acting Wing Commander function). He was decorated with the Golden Cross of the Military Order of Virtuti Militari (No. 32), the Silver Cross of the Military Order of Virtuti Militari (No. 8996), the Cross of Valor four times, the Grunwald Cross of the 3rd class (after returning to Poland, by the communist authorities), Pilot's Field Sign (No. 402) , Honorary Badge for Wounds and Contusions as well as the British Distinguished Service Order and the Distinguished Flying Cross three times (as the only Pole). According to the official result on the "Bajana list", he shot 18 himself, and together with other pilots 3 planes, which means he was the most effective Polish fighter. In Poland, Skalski was admitted to the Polish People's Army aviation and on June 24, 1947 he was appointed inspector of piloting techniques in the Department of Combat Training of the Air Force Command. However, he was quickly met by terrible repression by the communist authorities, as well as by other officers of the Polish Air Force. On June 4, 1948, he was detained in a "boiler" set up in the apartment of Władysław Śliwiński (former pilot of, among others, 303 squadron) in Warsaw. He was transported to the headquarters of the Ministry of Public Security, and then to the Mokotów prison. The cruel tortured Skalski was forced to sign self-incrimination on espionage for Anglo-American intelligence. The leader in inflicting pain was led by Colonel Józef Różański (actually Józef Goldberg) an NKVD and MBP officer. Finally, on April 7, 1950, Skalski, on the basis of falsified evidence, was convicted in a farce trial for the death penalty, loss

of public rights and forfeiture of all property for the state. The death sentence, however, was not carried out, and Skalski was waiting in prison. At that time, within three weeks, he wrote his only book "Black Crosses over Poland" (memories from the September campaign). On April 7, 1951, after his mother asked for a pardon, the death sentence was changed to life imprisonment. Skalski sat in prisons in Rawicz and Wronki (from December 1953). It was only after the thaw that he was rehabilitated, and the verdict was annulled by the decision of the Supreme Judiciary Judges' Assembly of April 11, 1956. After being released, Skalski received a service offer in aviation, however he refused. He was transferred to the reserve in the rank of major, and the period spent in prison was classified as military service. In November 1956, however, he was appointed to the army together with many former officers of the Polish Armed Forces in the West. (...) In April 1972 he retired. In 1988 he was promoted to the rank of Brigadier General. After the fall of communism, he wanted to take up politics and twice to run for parliament: in 1991 from the list of Christian Democracy and in 1993 from the list of Self-Defense, however,



On 29 November 2005, Józef Garliński, an officer of the Home Army Headquarters, a prisoner of the Auschwitz extermination camp, a long-time president of the Union of Polish Writers in Abroad, a historian with a rich heritage and a well-known social activist of the Polish political emigration died in London at the age of 92.

Józef Garliński was born on October 14, 1913 in Kijów, in a family living there for several generations. They moved to Poland in 1920. Józef's

father was a military man (major of the cavalry of the Polish Army), while the boy was of poor health; these two reasons caused that he spent his teenage years in various places in Poland (Warsaw, Rakowice, Przemyśl, Rawicz, Zakopane ...). He graduated from high school in 1934 in the High School of Adam Asnyk in Kalisz. Shortly thereafter, he joined the army - he served in the Cavalry Reserve Cadet School in Grudziądz (1934-1935). He began to study law at the University of Warsaw, but the studies were interrupted by war ... Just before heading to the front, on September 4, 1939, he married Irishman Eileen Short. Immediately afterwards, as a second lieutenant in the reserve of the 1st Cavalry Regiment of the Warsaw Cavalry Brigade, he fought at Krasnobor, Kowalow, Suchowola and Jacnia in the Lublin region (there he was wounded). After the defeat and leaving the captivity - still in September - he returned to Warsaw and to his wife, after which they both joined the resistance movement (ZWZ / AK). Garliński soon (at the age of 29) became the head of the Prison Department, and then the Security Department of the Home Army Headquarters. Arrested (mistakenly, by convergence of names) by the Gestapo in April 1943, he was imprisoned in the Pawiak prison, then in the concentration camps in Auschwitz and Neuengamme near Hamburg, but he was not expatriated. After liberation, he joined the Polish Armed Forces in the West. When he found a wife who spent the entire occupation in Warsaw, serving in the Home Army and fighting as a nurse in the Uprising, they jointly decided to emigrate; they met years later in Great Britain, in London.

In exile Józef Garliński maintained his work at the Hoover Institute & Library, and then from the sale of insurance policies, lectures and publications. He was a social activist, a member of the authorities of many organizations, including in the years 1956-1965 he was the head of the National Army Circle in London. From 1976 he was the president of the

he did not receive a parliamentary mandate. He also tried to popularize the history of Polish aviation all the time, unfortunately, he did not publish the second part of his memories. From March 25 to March 31, 1990, he was in Germany, where he met Fritz Wimmer (pilot Henschel, whom he helped in 1939) and twin brother of the second crew member (Siegfried von Heynemann died in 1988), Joachim. The Germans warmly thanked Skalski for helping and probably saving his life at that time, and then there was a story of each other's fate. About this meeting, after many years, the German newspapers were widely published. Last months of life Stanisław Skalski

he spent in a private nursing home. In connection with the deteriorating health, he was transported to a military hospital in Warsaw, where he died on November 12, 2004 at the age of 88. He was buried at the Military Cemetery in Powązki.

Author: Wojciech Zmyślony

Source: <http://www.polishairforce.pl/skalski.html>

29 XI 2005 Józef Garliński passed away

Polish Writers' Union in Abroad, he was also the founder and editor of the 'Pamiętnik Literacki' annual in London. He was also a member of, among others, the Association of Polish Veterans, the Polish Social and Cultural Center (who also co-created) and the Polish Pen Club. He was an honorary member of the World Union of Soldiers of the Home Army and the International Auschwitz Council. He was honored with many awards - to name a few - the Home Army Club in London (1961), the Jurzykowski Foundation in New York (1974), the Association of Polish Combatants (1981), the Fundacja im. Turzańskie in Toronto (1991).

He began to write and publish at the beginning of the 1960s. Twentieth century. He wrote historical studies on the subject of World War II, memoirs and essayistic and literary works. In 1973, Józef Garliński, at the age of 59, wrote and defended his doctoral dissertation ('Underground Movement in Auschwitz Concentration Camp') at the prestigious London School of Economics and Political Sciences. After many years, it turned out that the work of 'Oświęcim Walczący' brought him the greatest publicity, which only in Great Britain had six editions (in total there were seventeen editions: in addition to English, still French, two American and eight in Polish). Józef Garliński's literary output (like almost all emigre authors) was covered by censorship in the country. It was particularly wicked in the case of the book about the Auschwitz camp, in which Garlicki presented, among others, the heroic feat of Captain Witold Pilecki (Pilecki, volunteered to be locked up in the camp to learn the truth about this place and organize resistance inside). Well, after the war, Witold Pilecki was arrested by the Polish security service, accused of espionage and executed ... and the contribution to the in-camp underground was attributed to a certain Józef Cyrankiewicz, also a prisoner of Auschwitz, after the war - prime minister of the Communist government of the PRL (more on the tragic history of Captain Pilecki - see on our pages - the memory of Tadeusz Płuzański).

Józef Garliński is also the author of many other important publications. He wrote a book about 'the last [miraculous] Hitler's weapon' - V1 and V2 rockets, revealing to the world the role that the Home Army intelligence played in recognizing this weapon; he was also the author of the fascinating history of the German Enigma encryption machine, whose codes were broken thanks to Polish mathematicians. Józef Garliński has repeatedly mentioned this fact to the British who attributed their merits (most recently - at the beginning of the 21st century - after the premiere of

the 'Enigma' film that passed with the historical truth). He was known for fighting for good the name of Poland in the world and loudly demanded rectifications when one of the British or world media was breaking the historical facts. From 1984 he was a professor of the recent Polish history at the Polish University in exile in London. He traveled with monographic lectures all over the world - he was known at universities and Polish centers in the United Kingdom, the United States, Canada, France, Norway, Denmark, Sweden and Italy. He was awarded many times, including such honors as the Cross of the Military Order Virtuti Militari (V, 1942, Review 1946), Order of the Rebirth of Poland (IV, V), Cross of Valor, Yugoslav Cross Partisan (1966), Cross of the Home Army (1971), Penitentiary Medal of the Ministry of the Interior for prison interview during the war (1992), Krzyż Oświęcimski (1995), Golden Cross of Merit with Swords (1946 and 1965), Medal of the Army, Knight's Cross Polonia Restituta (1972), Officer (1980) and Commander with Star (1995), Medal 'Polonia Master Nostra Est' (1995). of free Poland Józef Garliński came in 1991 for the

first time after 48 years of absence. Among other things, he visited Kalisz, where he became an honorary citizen of the city (at the bottom of the page - a frame from the TVP3 Poznań report). He funded a commemorative plaque in the High School in which he once studied high school. In May 2000, he donated his archives (materials he collected during the work of a historian and writer) to Ossolineum. He lived to see national editions of his books, and finally uncensored Dr. Adam Cyra, an employee of the Research and Research Department at the Auschwitz-Birkenau State Museum, presents Józef Garliński on the Museum website. In the service of truth - Tadeusz M. Płuzański's memorandum. Extensive information about Józef Garliński publishes the website of the Association of pupils of the Junior High and High School Adam Asnyk in Kalisz. Development and editing: Jan Krzysztof Wasilewski

Autor: Jan Krzysztof Wasilewski

Source: http://www.bu.kul.pl/art_11162.htm

ST. JOHN PAUL II TEACHINGS



JOHN PAUL II - About X Commandments to
GENERAL AUDIENCE Wednesday 1 March 2000

Dear Brothers and Sisters,

1. With great joy I was able to go on pilgrimage to Egypt last week in the footsteps of Moses. The high point of this extraordinary experience occurred at the foot of Mount Sinai, the Holy Mountain: holy because it was here that God revealed himself to his servant, Moses, and told him his Name; holy, too, because it was here that God gave his people the gift of his Law, the Ten Commandments; holy, lastly, because by their constant presence believers have made Mount Sinai a place of prayer.

I am grateful to God for allowing me to pray in the place where he introduced Moses to a clearer knowledge of his mystery by speaking to him from the burning bush and offering him and the chosen people the law of the Covenant, the law of life and freedom for every person. God made himself the foundation and guarantor of this Covenant.

2. As I had the opportunity to say last Saturday, the Ten Commandments disclose to us the only authentically human future, and this is because they are not the arbitrary imposition of a tyrannical God. Yahweh wrote them in stone, but above all he inscribed them in every human heart as the universal moral law, valid and current in every time and place. This law prevents egoism, hatred, falsehood and contempt from destroying the human person. By constantly recalling the divine Covenant, the Ten

Commandments emphasize that the Lord is our only God, and that any other divinity is false and ultimately enslaves the human being, leading him to degrade his human dignity.

"Hear, O Israel.... You shall love the Lord your God with all your heart, and with all your soul, and with all your might. And these words which I command you this day shall be upon your heart; and you shall teach them ... to your children" (Dt 6: 4-7). These words, which devout Jews repeat each day, also echo in the heart of every Christian. "Hear! These words which I command you shall be upon your heart!". We cannot think of being faithful to God if we do not observe his Law. Being faithful to God, moreover, means also being faithful to ourselves, to our true nature and to our deepest and irrepressible aspirations.

3. I am grateful to Archbishop Damianos, the Hegumen of St Catherine's Monastery, and to his monks for the very cordial welcome they gave me. The Archbishop, who waited for me at the monastery entrance, spoke to me of the precious "biblical relics" preserved there: Jethro's Well and, especially, the roots of the "burning bush", before which I knelt, recalling the words in which God revealed the mystery of his being to Moses: "I am who I am". I was also able to admire the marvellous works of art that the prayer and contemplation of the monks have produced down the centuries.

Before the Liturgy of the Word, Archbishop Damianos recalled that Mount Horeb rose right above us with the summit of Sinai, the peak of the Decalogue, the place where God spoke to Moses "in fire and darkness".

For centuries in these surroundings a community of monks have pursued the ideal of Christian perfection in "continual contemplation of nature and tireless control of the senses", availing themselves of the traditional means of spiritual dialogue and asceticism. At the end of the meeting the Archbishop kindly accompanied me to the airport with some of his monks.

4. I gladly take this opportunity to express my thanks once again to President Mubarak, to the Egyptian authorities and to everyone who helped to make this journey possible. Egypt is the cradle of a most ancient civilization. The Christian faith arrived there in apostolic times, especially with St Mark, a disciple of Peter and Paul and the founder of the Church of Alexandria.

During the pilgrimage I had talks with His Holiness Patriarch Shenouda III, head of the Orthodox Coptic Church, and with Mohammed Sayed Tantawi, Grand Sheikh of al-Azhar and religious leader of the Muslim

community. I express my gratitude to them and also to His Beatitude Stephanos II Ghattas, Patriarch of Catholic Copts, and the other Archbishops and Bishops there.

I renew my greeting to the small but fervent Catholic community, whom I met at the solemn celebration of Holy Mass in Cairo, in which all of Egypt's Catholic Churches took part: Coptic, Latin, Maronite, Greek, Armenian, Syrian and Chaldean. Gathered round the Lord's Table we celebrated our common faith and entrusted to God the zeal for life and apostolic activity of our Egyptian brothers and sisters, who with great sacrifice and generosity give proof of their fidelity to the Gospel in the country where the Holy Family found refuge 2,000 years ago.

I cherish fond memories of the significant meeting with representatives and faithful of the non-Catholic Churches and Ecclesial Communities in Egypt. May the ecumenical progress which has been made in the 20th century by the grace of the Holy Spirit undergo further development that will bring us ever closer to the goal of full unity, for which the Lord Jesus ardently prayed.

5. Today Mount Sinai reminds me of another mountain which, God willing, I will have the joy of visiting at the end of this month: the Mount of the Beatitudes in Galilee. In the Sermon on the Mount, Jesus said he did not come to abolish the old Law but to perfect it (cf. Mt 5: 17). In fact, since the Word of God became incarnate and died on the Cross for us, the Ten Commandments make themselves heard through his voice. He roots

them, through the new life of grace, in the hearts of those who believe in him. Thus Jesus' disciples do not feel oppressed by a multitude of prescriptions, but, spurred by the power of love, see God's Commandments as a law of freedom: the freedom to love through the internal action of the Spirit.

The Beatitudes are the evangelical completion of the Law of Sinai. The Covenant made then with the Hebrew people finds its fulfilment in the new and eternal Covenant established in Christ's Blood. Christ is the New Law, and in him salvation is offered to all nations.

I entrust to Jesus Christ the next stage of my Jubilee Pilgrimage, which will be the Holy Land. I ask everyone to accompany me with prayer, especially as I spiritually prepare for this important event.

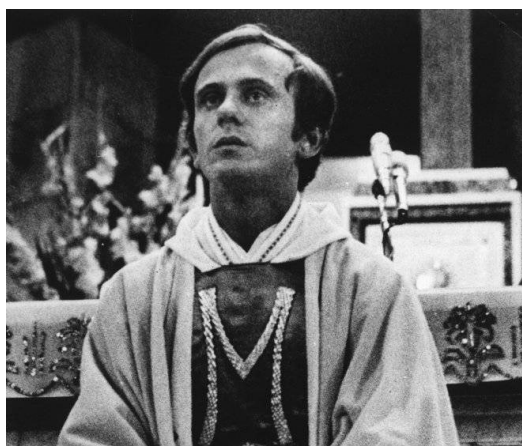
* * *

To the English-speaking pilgrims and visitors the Holy Father said: I greet the English-speaking pilgrims and visitors present at today's audience, especially those from England, Ireland, Norway, Finland, the Faeroe Islands, Japan and the United States. Upon you and your families, I invoke the grace and peace of our Lord Jesus Christ.

Source: https://w2.vatican.va/content/john-paul-ii/en/audiences/2000/documents/hf_jp-ii_aud_20000301.html

Picture: <http://www.sierpc.com.pl/zdjecie-12010+/0/0/Jan-Pawel-II-podczas-pielgrzymki-w-Plocku-w-1991-r>

GOD, HONOR, HOMELAND



The fundamental issue in the liberation of man and nation is overcoming fear. Fear is born from danger. We are afraid that we are in danger of suffering, loss of some good, loss of freedom, health or position. And then we act against conscience, which is, after all, a measure of truth. We overcome fear when we accept suffering or loss of something in the

name of higher values. If truth is such a value for us, for which it is worth suffering, it is worth taking a risk, then we overcome fear, which is the direct cause of our enslavement. Christ repeatedly reminded his disciples: "Do not be afraid. Do not be afraid of those who kill the body and can do no more" (Lk 12, 4). You, Saint Maximilian, have been faithful to this teaching of Christ. You were not afraid to go to Japan to tell the truth about Christ. You were not afraid of suffering and loss of life. Thanks to this, your free spirit lives and brings fruit.

The deceased Primate of Poland, Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński, in prison for truth, in his notes on October 5, 1954 wrote that "the greatest lack of the apostle is fear [...], he squeezes the heart and shrinks his throat. [...]" Anyone who falls silent towards the enemies of the cause emboldens them. [...] To force silence through fear, this is the first task of the godless strategy. [...] Silence only then has its apostolic significance when it does not turn its face away from the beating ... ". That much Primate in "Prison Records".

The excerpt comes from the sermon given on October 31, 1982.

Intimidation has taken on an organized form today. It is called terrorism. It is a way of paralyzing society so that it not only does not speak the truth, defending good or stigmatizing evil, but it would even be afraid to think that truth exists, that evil and lies destroy people and nations. This is the highest manifestation of terrorism when even conscience ceases in fear.

Piotr Jaroszyński

Nasz Dziennik, Monday, October 20, 2014, No. 244 (5086)

Source: <http://piotrjaroszynski.pl/warto-przemyslec/1477-lek-osmiela-zlo-bl-ks-jerzy-popieluszko>

OUR ETHOS - FOR OUR FREEDOM AND FOR YOURS

“Lead on foot (to Siberia)” - Piotr Jaroszyński

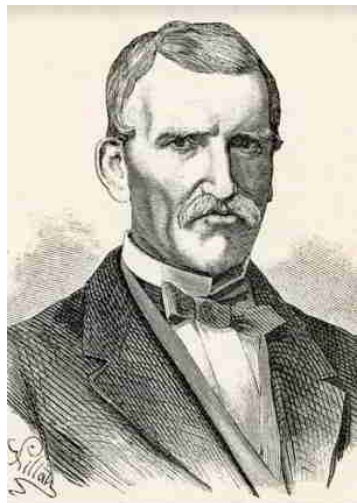
Prince Roman Adam Stanisław Sanguszk

In the Polish world, honor had a moral and religious dimension.

Duke Roman Sanguszk declaring that in the November Uprising he took part in a free and unrestricted will, which he expressed concisely - by conviction - he opened the way to a judgment.

Carat was a state of law, which is why a court was held, chaired by a judge. It was Field Marshal Sacken (Germans dominated the court of the

next tsars). Before the sentence was passed, a dozen or so questions were addressed to the prince. These questions did not use the word "Pole", but "the predator". The prince himself crossed out the Russian word and wrote "Pole" or "Poles". For the reason of his "action", that is participation in the uprising, he gave: "love for the homeland", because he wanted to "help her to revive".



The verdict contained two key points: the loss of noble rights, including the ducal title, and a lifelong exile to Sybir for heavy work. What's more, Czar Nicholas himself followed the course of the trial, in turn, in the text of the verdict, personally add "lead on foot". So not a kibitka, but on their own feet and just like common criminals - groups of four prisoners went handcuffed to the iron pole. It was necessary to cross the road from Żytomierz to Tobolsk (7 thousand vistas, or about 7,500 kilometers). The journey lasted almost a year (L. Dębicki, Prince Roman Sangusko, 1881).

All in all, the idea was not only to punish the prince, to take revenge on him and to humiliate him at the same time. This was exactly what the Russian law system directly supervised by the Tsar served.

In this context, the attitude of Prince Roman shows the gulf that divided Polishness from then Russia. It was a conscious and consistent attitude to the end. Because the system managed to take away his good and his title from the prince, to detach him from his family, including his only daughter, treat him like a slave and force him to slave labor, but he failed to break it. And this is just amazing. So when we return to the figure of prince Roman Sangusko, in the background there is cruelty and callousness of the tsarist system, while in the first one we see his attitude, which is still awe-inspiring, if we have the chance to get to know it and bring it out of the darkness.

During the journey, exhausted, hungry, in the prisoner's heels, he wrote to his father: "All these sufferings, we endure for honor and for honor; unfortunately, I am in the midst of people who do not understand it and will never be able to comprehend »(Roman Sangusko, *Zesłaniec na Sybir*, 1831, 1927). This word "never" has not only a temporal dimension, but also a spatial one, as if Poland and Russia were two completely

different worlds, which physically began to penetrate as a result of the Russian invasion, but which remained alien to worlds. In the Polish world honor had a moral and religious dimension, without it there is no Poland, in the latter lack of honor is even a condition of identity. That is why the campaign of stepping the most valuable people into the earth was carried out, because as non-honorable they automatically became Muscovites. Who, however, resisted, shone like a torch over an independent nation, because the news circulated and turned into a legend.

In the case of people of this measure, what Roman prince counted was not to regain freedom at any cost, but to preserve the rules, despite the greatest troubles, which in many cases lead to despair and loss of hope.

Meanwhile, this struggle for survival, but in the name of a great goal, became a challenge not only national, but even religious. It consisted of faith in God, love of the motherland and a very clear honor for parents, through which Roman won the most important principles and shaped his conscience. This is shown by his letters to his parents filled with tenderness, but also seriousness, when at every step he realizes that if they were not implanted by the patterns, it would be difficult for him to keep such a beautiful soul. He confessed, therefore, "to me who shines the example of my parents, it is easier for me than for anyone else to put on this turn ... I want to become worthy of their love and efforts, perhaps by the way in which I fight against my fate ...".

The Roman prince returned to the family side after several years, when his health was completely decayed and he was already terminally ill. But he kept his spiritual stature to the end, hence as for some he was a benefactor (already in 1848 he prepared an act of abolition of serfdom), for others - an incarnated idea, a magnetic needle with a great heart and an infallible Polish conscience (S. Tarnowski). It is the prince Roman who is the hero of such a moving and noble story of Józef Conrad (Prince Roman). He reminds us over the centuries that not everyone must be petty and small.

Author: Piotr Jaroszyński

MAGAZYN POLSKI, NR. 11 (142) NOVEMBER 2017

CATHOLIC PRESS IN POLONIA



fot. Skitterphoto, CC0

“Chocolates in the shape of a coffin and other macabre items ”

The balls and processions of saints organized on October 31 throughout Poland are a good alternative to Halloween. In this way, children learn from the saints of love of neighbor and respect for every human being - said the spokesman of the Conference of the Polish Episcopate, Fr. Paweł Rytel-Andrianik.

As the KEP spokesperson said, the Church's task is to protect children from macabre scenes related to death and halloween. "It's gruesome when children give at least chocolates in the shape of a coffin or other macabre items that are associated with the celebration of Halloween," he said. He stipulated that the Church first of all cautions against entering into spirits or occultism. He cited the 21st point of the Catechism of the Catholic Church, in which we read that "all forms of divination should be rejected, referring to Satan or demons, invoking the dead and other practices allegedly revealing the future." "It is very good that more and more parents are aware of this and protect children from these practices" - said the spokesman of the KEP. In his opinion, a good alternative to Halloween is organized for several years in many parishes throughout Poland, balls and processions of saints. "Bale of Saints is the solemnity of All Saints in the picture - we remember our saints and dress up for them." For children it is a positive form of celebration, because in this way they learn from their saints their good qualities: love of neighbor, respect for every man and all creation "- emphasized Fr. Rytel-Andrianik.

On Wednesday in the diocese of Warsaw-Prague, the Missionary Procession and the Ball of All Saints is organized by the Fraternity of Saint. Peter and Paul at the parish in Dębe Wielki. The Mass will start to be fun. in the parish church, after which the children dressed as saints and blessed go in the procession to the sports hall, where the ball will take place. The program included connection with Tanzanian missionaries,

contests with prizes for the most interesting dress and attribute, and the tastiest cake, as well as tasting of an African delicacy, coffee and Rwandan tea. "Choose a saint and dress up for him" - encouraged the organizers in the invitation published on the website of the diocese. An evening with saints, i.e. with relics including John Paul II and Jerzy Popiełuszko, is organized on Wednesday evening also in the cathedral in Białystok. The meeting will start at 7:30 a conference and a pantomime about the life of saints. Then there is a prayer for the veneration of relics, including Saint John Paul II and people blessed associated with the region: Father Jerzy Popiełuszko, Father Michał Sopoćko and Bl. sisters Bolesława Lament.

Balls of saints will also be held in several parishes of the Archdiocese of Wrocław. In the parish of the Blessed Virgin Mary, the Queen of Peace, the Holy Night will be held for the fifth time. The meeting will start Mass. at. 18.00, after which the procession of saints will start in a procession to the parish of Saint. Jadwiga Śląska, where the relic will be kissed. In the parish of Saint. After the Rosary service, children dressed up as saints will go through a colorful procession to the parish house where the ball will be held. In the parish of Saint. Elżbieta's fun will start at 17.00.

In the archdiocese of Lodz, the Holy Night will be held at 19.00 in the parish of the Sacred Heart of Jesus in Tomaszów Mazowiecki. The celebrations include songs, testimonies and prayers of praise at the relics of the saints and blessed. The youth priests of the Bełchatów region invite young people for the Holy Night, which will start at 20.00 in the chapel of the cemetery in Bełchatów. In the pantomime program, the screening of the documentary about Bl. Chiara Luce Badano and a procession to the graves of Polish patriots. The parish of Saint. Maksymilian Kolbe in Pabianice and the Łódź archcathedral. According to the press office of the Archdiocese of Krakow, on the website of the 5th Orszak Świętych organized on Tuesday in Libiąż, about a thousand people passed through the streets of the city. Patron of this year's parade was Saint. Andrzej Bobola. The parade was attended by a mining orchestra, schola, families and youth in T-shirts with the inscription "Saint wins".

Source: <http://idziemy.pl/wiara/-czekoladki-w-ksztalcie-trumny-i-inne-makabryczne-przedmioty-/56718>

OLD BOOKSTORE REPRINTS

African Slavery in America -Thomas Paine

I.

AFRICAN SLAVERY IN AMERICA.

Messrs. BRADFORD,

Please to insert the following, and oblige yours

A. B.

TO AMERICANS.

THAT some desperate wretches should be willing to steal and enslave men by violence and murder for gain, is rather lamentable than strange. But that many civilized, nay, christianized people should approve, and be concerned in the savage practice, is surprising; and still persist, though it has been so often proved contrary to the light of nature, to every principle of Justice and Humanity, and even good policy, by a succession of eminent men,* and several late publications.

Our Traders in MEN (*an unnatural commodity!*) must know the wickedness of that SLAVE-TRADE, if they attend to reasoning, or the dictates of their own hearts; and such as shun and stifle all these, wilfully sacrifice Conscience, and the character of integrity to that golden Idol.

The Managers of that Trade themselves, and others, testify, that many of these African nations inhabit fertile

* Dr. Ames, Baxter, Durham, Locke, Carmichael, Hutcheson, Montesquieu, and Blackstone, Wallace, etc., etc. Bishop of Gloucester.—*Author.*

[What work of Dr. (William) Ames is referred to I have not found. The others are Baxter's "Christian Directory"; James Durham's "Law Unsealed"; John Locke's "Of Government"; Gerschomus Carmichael's "Puffendorf"; Francis Hutcheson's "System of Moral Philosophy"; Montesquieu's "Spirit of the Laws"; Blackstone's "Commentaries"; Dr. George Wallace on the ancient peerages of Scotland; "Sermon before the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, 21 February 1766," by the Bishop of Gloucester (Warburton).—*Editor.*]

countries, are industrious farmers, enjoy plenty, and lived quietly, averse to war, before the Europeans debauched them with liquors, and bribing them against one another; and that these inoffensive people are brought into slavery, by stealing them, tempting Kings to sell subjects, which they can have no right to do, and hiring one tribe to war against another, in order to catch prisoners. By such wicked and inhuman ways the English are said to enslave towards one hundred thousand yearly; of which thirty thousand are supposed to die by barbarous treatment in the first year; besides all that are slain in the unnatural wars excited to take them. So much innocent blood have the Managers and Supporters of this inhuman Trade to answer for to the common Lord of all!

Many of these were not prisoners of war, and redeemed from savage conquerors, as some plead; and they who were such prisoners, the English, who promote the war for that very end, are the guilty authors of their being so; and if they were redeemed, as is alleged, they would owe nothing to the redeemer but what he paid for them.

They show as little Reason as Conscience who put the matter by with saying—"Men, in some cases, are lawfully made Slaves, and why may not these?" So men, in some cases, are lawfully put to death, deprived of their goods, without their consent; may any man, therefore, be treated so, without any conviction of desert? Nor is this plea mended by adding—"They are set forth to us as slaves, and we buy them without farther inquiry, let the sellers see to it." Such men may as well join with a known band of robbers, buy their ill-got goods, and help on the trade; ignorance is no more pleadable in one case than the other; the sellers plainly own how they obtain them. But none can lawfully buy without evidence that they are not concurring with Men-Stealers; and as the true owner has a right to reclaim his goods that were stolen, and sold; so the slave, who is proper owner of his freedom, has a right to reclaim it, however often sold.

Most shocking of all is alledging the Sacred Scriptures to

favour this wicked practice. One would have thought none but infidel cavillers would endeavour to make them appear contrary to the plain dictates of natural light, and Conscience, in a matter of common Justice and Humanity; which they cannot be. Such worthy men, as referred to before, judged otherways; Mr. BAXTER declared, *the Slave-Traders should be called Devils, rather than Christians; and that it is a heinous crime to buy them.* But some say, "the practice was permitted to the Jews." To which may be replied,

1. The example of the Jews, in many things, may not be imitated by us; they had not only orders to cut off several nations altogether, but if they were obliged to war with others, and conquered them, to cut off every male; they were suffered to use polygamy and divorces, and other things utterly unlawful to us under clearer light.

2. The plea is, in a great measure, false; they had no permission to catch and enslave people who never injured them.

3. Such arguments ill become us, *since the time of reformation came*, under Gospel light. All distinctions of nations, and privileges of one above others, are ceased; Christians are taught to *account all men their neighbours; and love their neighbours as themselves; and do to all men as they would be done by; to do good to all men; and Man-stealing is ranked with enormous crimes.* Is the barbarous enslaving our inoffensive neighbours, and treating them like wild beasts subdued by force, reconcilable with all these *Divine precepts*? Is this doing to them as we would desire they should do to us? If they could carry off and enslave some thousands of us, would we think it just?—One would almost wish they could for once; it might convince more than Reason, or the Bible.

As much in vain, perhaps, will they search ancient history for examples of the modern Slave-Trade. Too many nations enslaved the prisoners they took in war. But to go to nations with whom there is no war, who have no way provoked, without farther design of conquest, purely to catch inoffensive people, like wild beasts, for slaves, is an hight of

now are threatened with the same. And while other evils are confessed, and bewailed, why not this especially, and publicly; than which no other vice, if all others, has brought so much guilt on the land?

3. Whether, then, all ought not immediately to discontinue and renounce it, with grief and abhorrence? Should not every society bear testimony against it, and account obstinate persisters in it bad men, enemies to their country, and exclude them from fellowship; as they often do for much lesser faults?

4. The great Question may be—What should be done with those who are enslaved already? To turn the old and infirm free, would be injustice and cruelty; they who enjoyed the labours of their better days should keep, and treat them humanely. As to the rest, let prudent men, with the assistance of legislatures, determine what is practicable for masters, and best for them. Perhaps some could give them lands upon reasonable rent, some, employing them in their labour still, might give them some reasonable allowances for it; so as all may have some property, and fruits of their labours at their own disposal, and be encouraged to industry; the family may live together, and enjoy the natural satisfaction of exercising relative affections and duties, with civil protection, and other advantages, like fellow men. Perhaps they might sometime form useful barrier settlements on the frontiers. Thus they may become interested in the public welfare, and assist in promoting it; instead of being dangerous, as now they are, should any enemy promise them a better condition.

5. The past treatment of Africans must naturally fill them with abhorrence of Christians; lead them to think our religion would make them more inhuman savages, if they embraced it; thus the gain of that trade has been pursued in opposition to the Redeemer's cause, and the happiness of men: Are we not, therefore, bound in duty to him and to them to repair these injuries, as far as possible, by taking some proper measures to instruct, not only the slaves here, but the Africans in their own countries? Primitive Chris-

outrage against Humanity and Justice, that seems left by Heathen nations to be practised by pretended Christians. How shameful are all attempts to colour and excuse it!

As these people are not convicted of forfeiting freedom, they have still a natural, perfect right to it; and the Governments whenever they come should, in justice set them free, and punish those who hold them in slavery.

So monstrous is the making and keeping them slaves at all, abstracted from the barbarous usage they suffer, and the many evils attending the practice; as selling husbands away from wives, children from parents, and from each other, in violation of sacred and natural ties; and opening the way for adulteries, incests, and many shocking consequences, for all of which the guilty Masters must answer to the final Judge.

If the slavery of the parents be unjust, much more is their children's; if the parents were justly slaves, yet the children are born free; this is the natural, perfect right of all mankind; they are nothing but a just recompense to those who bring them up: And as much less is commonly spent on them than others, they have a right, in justice, to be proportionably sooner free.

Certainly one may, with as much reason and decency, plead for murder, robbery, lewdness, and barbarity, as for this practice: They are not more contrary to the natural dictates of Conscience, and feelings of Humanity; nay, they are all comprehended in it.

But the chief design of this paper is not to disprove it, which many have sufficiently done; but to entreat Americans to consider.

1. With what consistency, or decency they complain so loudly of attempts to enslave them, while they hold so many hundred thousands in slavery; and annually enslave many thousands more, without any pretence of authority, or claim upon them?

2. How just, how suitable to our crime is the punishment with which Providence threatens us? We have enslaved multitudes, and shed much innocent blood in doing it; and

tians laboured always to spread their *Divine Religion*; and this is equally our duty while there is an Heathen nation: But what singular obligations are we under to these injured people!

These are the sentiments of

JUSTICE AND HUMANITY.



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"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.franciszkanie.gdansk.pl/2010/08/06/o-andrzej-klimuszko/>

Father Klimuszki's advice

Father Klimuszko believes that herbal mixtures have a much greater healing effect than individual herbs. Therefore, it recommends using multicomponent blends. Its mixtures contain the most often an odd number of herbs: 5, 7, 9, 11. According to him, herbs should not be boiled, because during cooking plants lose their valuable properties. You can cook only woody parts, such as bark or roots. In order for the herbs to have a proper action every time you need to make a new infusion and not sweeten it. Most often the infusions are made from a "table spoon" mixed with various herbs, which should be poured with a glass of boiling water and left covered for 3 hours. Then lightly heat, strain and "slowly, calmly, with faith in their effectiveness, drink". In the case of some treatments, about 3 months are needed for the full effect. Father Klimuszko's recipes always contain information on how to use the mixture. In some cases, you need to take a break of a few or a dozen days and then resume the treatment.

A few selected mixtures of herbs by father Czesław Klimuszko

Recipe for gallstones.

The mixture helps to excrete harmful substances that cause deposits in the gallbladder. 50 grams each:

- Herb of knotweed
- St. John's wort
- Herb celandine
- Herb scraper
- Herb of yarrow
- Rhizomes
- Inflorescence of a tomcat
- The roots of a dandelion
- Buckthorn bark
- Peppermint leaf
- Bóbrka leaf

Crush all herbs, mix thoroughly. Place a tablespoon of mix with 1 cup of boiling water. Leave covered for 3 hours. Then heat, strain and slowly drink. Infusion drink three times a day for 1 glass, 20 minutes before a meal. To accelerate the crushing of gallstones, drink 1 teaspoon of olive oil before bedtime, then drink the squeezed juice from 1 lemon. Use this treatment for 9 days. During this time, animal fats and weathering products should be eliminated from the diet.

Herbal mix against insomnia

It works mildly calming and relaxing, it helps to fall asleep, eliminates stress and neurosis. 50 grams each:

- Herb marzruanki

- Leaves of lemon balm
- Herb catheter
- Valerian root
- Herb sweet clover
- Elderberry flower
- Primrose flower
- Heather flower
- Herb sagebrush
- Hop cone
- St. John's wort

Mix the herbs thoroughly. 1 tablespoon of the mixture pour 1 cup boiling water and leave covered for 3 hours. Strain, heat and drink 3 times a day 20 minutes before eating.

Herbal mix for constipation

With persistent constipation, it's enough to change the diet a little and take advantage of the benefits of nature, drinking infusions of herbs recommended by father Klimuszko. 50 grams each:

- Willow bark
- Herb scraper
- Roots of Oman
- Flower mallow
- Angelica root
- Valerian root
- St. John's wort
- Melissa leaf
- Rooting roots

Mix all ingredients well. 1 pour a tablespoon of the mixture over with a glass of boiling water. Leave covered for 3 hours. Lightly heat and strain. Drink 2 times a day with 1 glass of infusion, preferably after lunch and dinner.

Herbal mixture for intestinal bloating

It is known that some diseases of the digestive system, as well as the wrong diet cause flatulence. The blend of Father Klimusz's herbs will definitely remedy these problems. 50 grams each:

- Herb catheter
- Rosemary leaf
- Coriander fruit
- Fennel fruit
- Rhizome of calamus
- Melissa leaf
- Herb of thyme
- Chamomile basket

Angelica root

Mix ingredients. Mix a tablespoon of the mixture with a glass of boiling water, leave covered for 3 hours. Then heat and strain. Drink 3 times a day for 1 glass before meals.

Source: <http://www.poradnikzielarski.pl/ziola-lecznicze/ziola-ojca-klimuszki.html>

READ FROM THE IMAGE



"Prussian Homage" painted by Jan Matejko



„Defence of Czestochowa” painted by January Suchodolski



Chocim Battle painted by Stech Kessel



"Fight for the Turkish banner" (1672-1676) painted by Józef Brandt



"Massacre of Praga in Warsaw (10 X 1794)" painted by Aleksander Orłowski , ok. 1810 r.



"Charge in Samossierra" - part of the unfinished panorama of the battle painted by Wojciech Kossak and Michał Wywiórski



„Taking the Arsenal” night of 29 XI 1830 painting by Marcin Zaleski Kraków 1796 - Warszawa 1877
1831. Olej na płótnie. 52 x 79,5 cm. Muzeum Narodowe, Warszawa, (depozyt w Muzeum Historycznym m. st. Warszawy).



"Exile to Siberia "-Artur Grottger, pocztówka sprzed 1918 r



"Death during the march to Siberia" painting by Artur Grottger



„Sunday in the mine” painting by Jacek Malczewski



„The entry of Józef Piłsudski to Kielce” painting by Stanisław KACZOR-BATOWSKI

Źródło: <http://www.pinakoteka.zascianek.pl/index.htm>

GRANDPARENTS' DRAWER



Snuff box. Kitowicz and Gołębiowski write that the earliest snuff boxes in the Saxon era were silver, inside lined, smooth or decorated, with a pearl conch with metal clasps and bands. There were also cones from beef horns and salmon dumplings elaborately kneaded, silver or gold studded and bound. The people used straight horns, slightly flattened, and round metal snuff boxes, or the plush ones, one part of which slipped into the other drawer; when she was stretched out halfway, she opened a window to take snuff. Later, when tin snuffers came in, they were red lacquered, round, with decorative painting, so they fell to the taste that others were accused of them; originally used by gentlemen, they soon got into the drivers. After them, they entered the custom of black paper, after the portrayal and paper mass of different colors on the top imposed. Modnai were still porcelain and copper, drilled and porcelain applied. The rich used golden snuff boxes with refined work. The monarchs gave snuff boxes with diamonds, with their numbers or portraits. Similarly, former Polish gentlemen, imitating the kings, gave golden snuffboxes, forfeit themselves for an important favor or for the good news. Less wealthy used boxwood, burdock and birchwood snuff boxes in extruded patterns. Dressed with Rosa from the Rosy, with a clumsy drawing, from other countries, jasper, marble and lava, mosaics and medallions, ending with a metallic moire. We took the name of the title from the Turkish tiutiu, the loons from the Turkish lule, the pipe from the beggar and the priest from the capitcher. The Lubomirski Museum in Lwow has a portsmouth snuffbox, with the image on the top of King Jan Kazimierz in the crown with a scepter and the inscription around: "A memorial from Jan Kazimierz, Polish King of 1671" - inside the medallion on the one hand the image of the Virgin and the Child Jesus, with the second coat of arms of the Crown and Lithuania, a silver frame set with stones. The painter Alexander Lesser had a boxwood boxwood snuff box with the inscription inside: "Tadeusz Kosciuszko, the supreme head of the national armed forces, in the gift himself he penned Stefan Sokołowski, 1803". Ks. Karol Radziwiłł offered the King of Stanisław August in Nieśwież the ivory "home-made" snuffbox. Stanisław Staszic, while devoting himself in free time with passion for tabacconism, also made ebony snuffboxes.



Source: <http://literat.ug.edu.pl/~literat/glogers/0039.htm>
Pictures: snuffbox: half XVIII w. Author - goldsmith: Herbert, David (fl. 1747-1773)
Place of creation or finding - place of origin: France; Bordeaux (France)
Technique: forging; reprisals; gilding
Material: silver
The dimensions of the monument: 2 x 7.5 x 5.7
Weight of the monument: 70 g
Owner: The National Museum in Warsaw
<http://cyfrowe.mnw.art.pl/dmuseion/docmetadata?id=34600>

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 <p>Candidate ID 4170 Job Experience: Has worked since 2007 for 2 clients. English Fluency: 100% Licenses: None, was a pediatric nurse (RN) in Polonia Availability: Available hourly night shifts 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, 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</p>	 <p>Candidate 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</p>
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Can prepare: Regular, thickened liquids, blended, diabetic, low protein, low salt, low carbohydrates, lactose intolerance, raw foods, microbiotic, vegetarian, allergic.	
<div><div>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.</div></div>	<div><div>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, microbiotic, vegetarian, kosher, allergic</div></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 impedements, 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>



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



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



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.

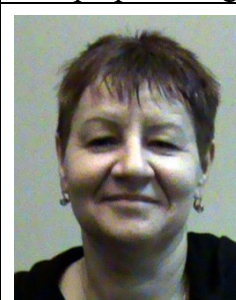
Chores: Laundry, shopping, cleaning, ironing, cooking, housekeeping

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 impedements, 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



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



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



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

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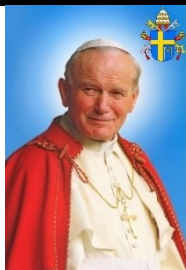
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Veterans Association of the Polish Army in America (SWAP) - the world's oldest independent, self-help organization of former Polish soldiers operating continuously since 1921. The headquarters is located in New York in Manhattan in the 2nd SWAP District 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.



The PNA is the Polish National Alliance

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.

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.

	<p>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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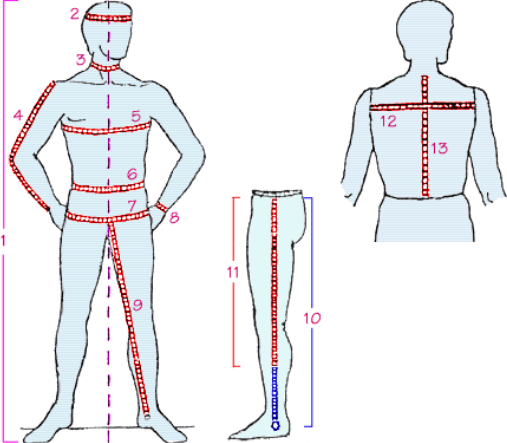
Kontusz-Providence Uniforms.

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 collar, with or without pockets and dimensions of the customer as shown in the picture.



Województwo (Providence)	Kontusz (Jacket)	Wylogi (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
Braławskie	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
Mścisławskie	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.

Evening (In words of one syllable)-Thomas Miller

The day is past, the sun is set, And the white stars are in the sky; While the long grass with dew is wet, And through the air the bats now fly.	But feel as safe as when 'tis light; For I know God is with me there, And He will guard me through the night.	Who makes the grass and trees to grow. Will look on a poor child like me, When on my knees I to Him bow.
The lambs have now lain down to sleep, The birds have long since sought their nests; The air is still; and dark, and deep On the hill side the old wood rests. Yet of the dark I have no fear,	For God is by me when I pray, And when I close mine eyes to sleep, I know that He will with me stay, And will all night watch by me keep.	He holds all things in His right hand, The rich, the poor, the great, the small; When we sleep, or sit, or stand, He is with us, for He loves us all
	For He who rules the stars and sea,	

The Comic Adventures of Old Mother Hubbard and Her Dog-Sarah Catherine Marine

Old Mother Hubbard Went to the cupboard, To give the poor dog a bone; When she came there The cupboard was bare, And so the poor dog had none.	She went to the fruiterer's To buy him some fruit; When she came back He was playing the flute.	She went to the cobbler's To buy him some shoes; When she came back He was reading the news.
She went to the baker's To buy him some bread; When she came back The dog was dead.	She went to the tailor's To buy him a coat; When she came back He was riding a goat.	She went to the seamstress To buy him some linen; When she came back The dog was spinning.
She went to the undertaker's To buy him a coffin; When she came back The dog was laughing.	She went to the hatter's To buy him a hat; When she came back He was feeding the cat.	She went to the hosier's To buy him some hose; When she came back He was dressed in his clothes.
She took a clean dish To get him some tripe; When she came back He was smoking a pipe.	She went to the barber's To buy him a wig; When she came back He was dancing a jig.	The dame made a curtsy, The dog made made a bow; The dame said, "Your servant," The dog said, "Bow-wow."

The Father's Vineyard-Anonymous

As round their dying father's bed
His sons attend, the peasant said:
"Children, deep hid from prying eyes,
A treasure in my vineyard lies;
When you have laid me in the grave,
Dig, search-and your reward you'll have."

"Father," cries one, "but where's the spot?"
He sighs! he sinks! he answers not.

The tedious burial service over,
Home go his sons, and straight explore
Each corner of the vineyard round,
Dig up, beat, break, and sift the ground;
Yet though to search so well inclined,
Nor gold, nor treasure could they find;
But when the autumn next drew near,
A double vintage crowned the year.

"Now," quoth the peasant's wisest son,
"Our father's legacy is known,
In yon rich purple grapes 'tis seen,
Which, but for digging, never had been.
Then let us all reflect with pleasure.
That labour is the source of treasure."

The Exhortation of a Father to His Children-Robert Smith

Ye are the temples of the Lord,
For ye are dearly bought;
And they that do defile the same,
Shall surely come to nought.

Possess not pride in any wise,
Build not your house too high;
But have always before your eyes,
That ye be born to die.

Defraud not him that hired is,
Your labour to sustain;

But give him always out of hand,
His penny for his pain.

And as you would that other men
Against you should proceed,
Do you the same to them again,
When they do stand in need.

And part your portion with the poor,
In money and in meat;
And feed the fainted feeble soul,
With that which ye should eat.

Ask counsel always at the wise,
Give ear unto the end;
Refuse not you the sweet rebuke
Of him that is your friend.

Be thankful always to the Lord,
With prayer and with praise,
Desiring Him in all your works
For to direct your ways.

The Star-Jane Taylor

Twinkle, twinkle, little star,
How I wonder what you are!
Up above the world so high,
Like a diamond in the sky.

When the blazing sun is gone,
When he nothing shines upon,
Then you show your little light,

Twinkle, twinkle, all the night.

Then the traveler in the dark,
Thanks you for your tiny spark,
He could not see which way to go,
If you did not twinkle so.

In the dark blue sky you keep,

And often through my curtains peep,
For you never shut you eye,
Till the sun is in the sky.

As your bright and tiny spark,
Lights the traveler in the dark-
Though I know not what you are,
Twinkle, twinkle, little star.

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

God Bless You!
Zaścianek.



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Zascianek, 246 w 38th St.flr 10th., New York, NY 10018 Tel: 646-791-4743, e-mail info@zascianek.org