



Serving God and Nation.

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CATHOLIC HOLIDAYS

Lithurgical Calendar December 2018

1

Sat

Weekday  
[BVM]  
Rv 22:1-7/Lk 21:34-36 (508)

green/white

YEAR C – WEEKDAYS I

2

SUN

FIRST SUNDAY OF ADVENT  
Jer 33:14-16/1 Thes 3:12—4:2/Lk 21:25-28, 34-36 (3) Pss I 42

violet

3

Mon

Saint Francis Xavier, Priest  
Memorial  
Is 2:1-5/Mt 8:5-11 (175)

white

4

Tue

Advent Weekday  
[Saint John Damascene, Priest and Doctor of the Church]  
Is 11:1-10/Lk 10:21-24 (176)

violet/white

5

Wed

Advent Weekday  
Is 25:6-10a/Mt 15:29-37 (177)

violet

6

Thu

Advent Weekday  
[Saint Nicholas, Bishop] Is 26:1-6/Mt 7:21, 24-27 (178)

violet/white

7

Fri

Saint Ambrose, Bishop and Doctor of the Church  
Memorial  
Is 29:17-24/Mt 9:27-31 (179)

white

8

Sat

THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION OF THE  
BLESSED VIRGIN MARY (Patronal Feastday of the United States of America)  
Solemnity [Holyday of Obligation]  
Gn 3:9-15, 20/Eph 1:3-6, 11-12/Lk 1:26-38 (689) Pss Prop

white

9

SUN

SECOND SUNDAY OF ADVENT  
Bar 5:1-9/Phil 1:4-6, 8-11/Lk 3:1-6 (6) Pss II

violet

10

Mon

Advent Weekday  
Is 35:1-10/Lk 5:17-26 (181)

violet

11

Tue

Advent Weekday  
[Saint Damasus I, Pope] Is 40:1-11/Mt 18:12-14 (182)

violet/white

12

Wed

USA: Our Lady of Guadalupe  
Feast Zec 2:14-17 or Rv 11:19a; 12:1-6a, 10ab/Lk 1:26-38 or Lk 1:39-47 (690A),  
or any readings from the Lectionary for Mass (vol. IV),  
the Common of the Blessed Virgin Mary, nos. 707-712 Pss Prop

white

13

Thu

Saint Lucy, Virgin and Martyr  
Memorial  
Is 41:13-20/Mt 11:11-15 (184) 43

red

14

Fri

Saint John of the Cross, Priest and Doctor of the Church  
Memorial  
Is 48:17-19/Mt 11:16-19 (185)

white



15	Sat	Advent Weekday Sir 48:1-4, 9-11/Mt 17:9a, 10-13 (186)	violet
16	SUN	THIRD SUNDAY OF ADVENT Zep 3:14-18a/Phil 4:4-7/Lk 3:10-18 (9) Pss III	violet or rose
17	Mon	Advent Weekday Gn 49:2, 8-10/Mt 1:1-17 (193)	violet
18	Tue	Advent Weekday Jer 23:5-8/Mt 1:18-25 (194)	violet
19	Wed	Advent Weekday Jgs 13:2-7, 24-25a/Lk 1:5-25 (195)	violet
20	Thu	Advent Weekday Is 7:10-14/Lk 1:26-38 (196)	violet
21	Fri	Advent Weekday [Saint Peter Canisius, Priest and Doctor of the Church] Sg 2:8-14 or Zep 3:14-18a/Lk 1:39-45 (197)	violet
22	Sat	Advent Weekday 1 Sm 1:24-28/Lk 1:46-56 (198)	violet
23	SUN	FOURTH SUNDAY OF ADVENT Mi 5:1-4a/Heb 10:5-10/Lk 1:39-45 (12) Pss IV	violet
24	Mon	Advent Weekday Morning: 2 Sm 7:1-5, 8b-12, 14a, 16/Lk 1:67-79 (200)	violet
25	Tue	THE NATIVITY OF THE LORD (Christmas) Solemnity [Holyday of Obligation] Vigil: Is 62:1-5/Acts 13:16-17, 22-25/Mt 1:1-25 or 1:18-25 (13) Night: Is 9:1-6/Ti 2:11-14/Lk 2:1-14 (14) Dawn: Is 62:11-12/Ti 3:4-7/Lk 2:15-20 (15) Day: Is 52:7-10/Heb 1:1-6/Jn 1:1-18 or 1:1-5, 9-14 (16) Pss Prop	white
26	Wed	Saint Stephen, The First Martyr Feast Acts 6:8-10; 7:54-59/Mt 10:17-22 (696) Pss Prop 44	red
27	Thu	Saint John, Apostle and Evangelist Feast 1 Jn 1:1-4/Jn 20:1a, 2-8 (697) Pss Prop	white
28	Fri	The Holy Innocents, Martyrs Feast 1 Jn 1:5—2:2/Mt 2:13-18 (698) Pss Prop	red
29	Sat	Fifth Day within the Octave of the Nativity of the Lord [Saint Thomas Becket, Bishop and Martyr] 1 Jn 2:3-11/Lk 2:22-35 (202) Pss Prop	white
30	SUN	THE HOLY FAMILY OF JESUS, MARY AND JOSEPH Feast Sir 3:2-6, 12-14/Col 3:12-21 or 3:12-17/Lk 2:41-52 or, for Year C, 1 Sm 1:20-22, 24-28/1 Jn 3:1-2, 21-24/Lk 2:41-52 (17) Pss Prop	white
31	Mon	Seventh Day within the Octave of the Nativity of the Lord [Saint Sylvester I, Pope] 1 Jn 2:18-21/Jn 1:1-18 (204) Pss Prop	white

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](http://www.dzieje.pl)*

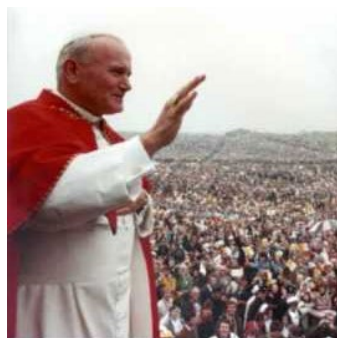
*Freedom is not free and we should learn from history; not repeat it. The intent of this chronicle is to share our knowledge of unrecognized, unpublished, significantly revealing history of Poland and its persistent efforts to maintain peace and prosperity since its existence. The sinister motives and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

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

*Polonia was brought to life by Baptism on Easter Saturday 966 AD by the Catholic church with a call by Christ to the Apostolic Mission in order to exist as a nation. The result was a model Catholic state in accordance with the teaching of Christ that has survived 800 years. It was a country that evangelized many and carried charity, humanitarian and citizen rights long before they became international law. The Polish defended their Catholic model of the state without giving into schisms and foreign ideology. Popes rightly called Polonia a "Relic", our kings "Orthodoxorum" (orthodox) and our national uprisings - "Insurrections of Saints". Fearing the possibility that people in tyrannical countries neighboring Polonia would want the same progressive human and citizens rights, those countries (Prussia (German 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 Nation and Country born over 1052 years ago



*"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*

25 XII 1000 Stefan I Arpad was crowned King of Hungary.

1 XII 1018 Thietmar, a chronicler, Merseburg bishop, died in Merseburg.

25 XII 1025 The royal coronation of King Mieszko II took place in Gniezno.

25 XII 1076 In Gniezno, the royal coronation of Bolesław II the Bold took place.

25 XII 1100 Baldwin of Boulogne was crowned king of Jerusalem.

22 XII 1216 In Rome, Pope Honorius III issued a bull approving the Dominican Order.



7 XII 1279 Bolesław V, Prince of Sandomierz and Cracow prince, died in Krakow.

## 24 XII 1287 The Mongol army under the command of Nogaja began the siege of Cracow.

Let us now judge the miracles that God, by the most perfect nun, once the Holy Queen of Poland. Kunegunda, he ruled. The year 1287 was the second Tatar attack. Despite the great frosts and snows, the Tatars Rus crossed the Lysa Mountain; he would repel from Sandomierz, they came to Krakow on Christmas Eve. They wanted to draw him, but after a few days they departed, and scattered in the area, smoking and plundering; what was saved from the fire, in Jassyr with each other, especially people took. Blessed Kunegunda was not able to stay in Sącz then. Two nuns, her sister and those who lived in the monastery, took her to the defense castle on the Dunajec river. Submarines transporting them, taken over by the common fear at that time, did not transport everyone to the castle. Among the road harnessing horses, the carriers fled, leaving unhappy victims among the snow on the road. There was a moaning in the woods, the weeping of the left who mingled and joined with the scream of the arriving Tartars. The Tartars had a non-human but animal sense, they guessed where the human tumult was, where they gathered their attention from fear or other cause; without the guides there they came. A yell and a strong voice, heard over their armies, thunderbolt fell into a terrified people, and threw more from the sword. Where this voice flew in, the people gathered like grass under a scythe. They did not need a weapon, they had loot ready, like a bird on the net; it was not for them how to bind and bring with them. So they fell into the forest, where they wandered away from the carriers. Among the Jassyses, several nuns miraculously Saint. Kunegundy, got to the castle. Leszek Czarny did not have the

courage and strength to stand against the Tatars. He ran into the castle in which she was with the people and nuns of Saint. Kunegunda, fell to her feet, asked for prayers, and fled to Hungary, leaving Poland without any defense. The Tartars let one go after him in pursuit of Hungary, they destroyed the other Cracow earth with fire and sword. It was only a glow of fiery Krakow land, without any hope. The Tatars burst into Judecza or Stary Sącz, they found an abandoned monastery and church; they went to the defense castle on the Dunajec River, where Saint was sheltered. Kunegunda with the Order of her Power only to the Divine and her prayers, to her tears, to plead, to be attributed to her: As streams from the mountains came with a roar and a bang, and suddenly they departed and flew away from behind the match. They returned to Sącz and lived there a long time waiting for the return of their troops, which went to Hungary. They did not do the smallest damage in the church, in the monastery and in the farm buildings, although the country was without defense. The few armies of the armed nobility in the castle on the Dunajec River, starting with the advice, influence and will of Blessed Kunegund, began to make trips. They were very successful, they won, they reflected people taken in Jassyr; and the Tartars, disturbed almost every night, with Sandecki's land gave way, began to retreat, and returned to their own countries. Destroyments by Tartar attacks were terrible, difficult to describe, covered with the disgrace of Leszek the Black. From completely in the heat of melting Poland, she saved Saint. Kunegunda, and the nation kept it in his heart and wrote it in his memory.

Author: E. HELENIJUSZ-TALK ABOUT THE POLISH CROWN

13 XII 1294 Pope Celestyn V resigned his office.

1 XII 1338 The first description of Warsaw appeared in a lawsuit concerning the conflict between the Polish king Kazimierz Wielki and the Teutonic Order of German Cross Riders (aka Crusaders).

10 XII 1339 Jadwiga Bolesławówna, wife of Władysław Łokietka died in Stary Sącz, in the years 1320-1333 Queen of Poland, mother of Casimir III the Great.

12 XII 1366 Bodzanta, Bishop of Cracow, died in Kielce.

29 XII 1380 Elisabeth, queen of Hungary, daughter of Władysław Łokietek and duchess Jadwiga, wife of Karol Robert and grandmother Jadwiga of Anjou died in Buda.

9 XII 1410 In Nieszawa, a Polish- Teutonic Order of German Cross Riders (aka Crusaders) truce was concluded, ending the war with the Teutonic Order of German German Cross Riders (aka Crusaders). The negotiations started two months later to conclude the First Peace of Toruń.

2 XII 1422 Mikołaj Trąba, Archbishop of Gniezno, the first primate of Poland, died in Spała.

31 XII 1435 In Brześć Kujawski, Poland made eternal peace with the Teutonic Order of German Cross Riders (aka Crusaders)

24 XII 1473 Jan Kanty, a theologian, philosopher, professor at the Krakow Academy, died in Krakow; canonized in 1767

12 XII 1501 Aleksander Jagiellończyk was crowned King of Poland in the Wawel Cathedral.

8 XII 1506 The electoral chamber in Piotrków appointed Zygmunt Jagiellończyk to the Polish throne, who, as Sigismund I the Old, reigned until 1548.

27 XII 1512 Burgos' Laws announced by Ferdinand II of Aragon, under pressure of Catholic Church, the end of exploitation of indigenous people in Puerto Rico. Codified first laws governing behavior of Spaniards in America.

## 10 XII 1520 In Wittenberg, Martin Luther publicly burned the bull "Exsurge Domine" ("Rise the Lord"), published by Pope Leo X.

Breaking with the church. Through his fundamental writings, Luther actually left the existing Church. Soon he also made a formal break. In Rome, the trial against Luther was resumed after the election of Charles V to the Emperor, when it was not necessary to seek the political favors of

the prince of Saxon elector. The final ruling was prepared by three committees, using the contents of Luther's decrees (30/08/1519) and of the University of Linguistics (7 November 1519). After discussions on the papal consistory, they were published in the Bull Exsurge Domino (June

15, 1520), which condemned 41 literary sentences of Luther, citing heretical, vicious, malicious, offensive and contradictory to Catholic teaching, but without the theological qualification of each also. The omission of a detailed discussion of Luther's teachings was harmful, because the Bull, up to the Council of Trent, remained the only official statement of the Church about her. Luther demanded the cancellation of errors within 60 days. In Germany they were to announce the papal nuncios, Jan Eck and the Italian humanist Hieronim Aleander. However, they encountered the resistance of the bishops and the University of Leipzig. Students in Leipzig organized a demonstration against the announcement of the bull. Students in Erfurt took her printed copies and threw them into the river. The University of Wittenberg waited for the decision of the absent prince elector. Karl Miltz tried to appease the matter, so he urged Luther to write a letter to the Pope with an earlier date. At that time, a brochure about the freedom of a Christian and a letter honoring Leon X. was written. Luther wrote that Leon X deserves to be pope in better times. He did not, however, ignore the acute attack on the Roman Curia and the Pope's surroundings, including Jan Ecek. The attack was repeated in a separate letter against the Ecek and in the Latin answer to the bull (Against the sacrilegious bull of Antichrist). Aleander had talks with the prince elector, who was of the opinion that the bulla did not disprove Luther's teachings, he refused to speak against

18 XII 1529 In Piotrków, the Crown Sejm elected 9-year-old prince Zygmunt August as the future king of Poland. The unprecedented election of "vivente rege" (during the life of its predecessor - Zygmunt I Stary) caused protests.

24 XII 1529 Incorporation of Mazovia to the Crown. It happened after the death of the last Dukes of Mazovia.

4 XII 1534 Turkish troops of Sultan Suleiman the Magnificent conquered Baghdad.

14 XII 1542 The choice of Mary and Stuart as queen of the Scots.

### 13 XII 1545 Council of Trent began

REFORM AND THE TRIDDENER'S COURT. Initially, the slow and bottom-up stream of Catholic reform sought to remedy specific ailments the life of the Church. He gave birth to new convents and initiated the reform of former orders. However, it was not enough because the development of the Reformation required the Catholic Church to make significant changes in the functioning of its structures, introduce new and, above all, clearly define its science. It could only happen through the action of the universal Church. It was therefore necessary to include the papacy and the Council in the work of reform. The necessity of such a reform did not understand Leo X (died 1521), who just (1517) graduated from the Lateran fifth council and did not see the need for a new one. Hadrian VI understood it well, but his early death did not allow him to do it. However, he sowed in Rome the seed of conviction that reform in the papacy itself is necessary. The next Pope, Clement VII, was afraid of reform by the Council.

His pontificate was filled with political conflicts of Italy. Paul III approved several new orders, above all the Jesuit order, henceforth very helpful in the reform of the Church. However, his main merit is the convening of the Council of Trent. None of the councils in the history of the Church had such difficult beginnings and long deliberations as those of Trent.

However, it brought the necessary reform, it became a source of revival of the Catholic faith and ecclesiastical life. The Pope's councils were Paul III, Julius III and Pius IV. An exception among them is Paul IV (1555-1559), who tried to reform the Church without a council.

New orders

In Italy and elsewhere, there were reform efforts before the outbreak of the Reformation, but were scarce compared to the needs of the Church. The

not him. The emperor, however, was preparing a strict ordinance against the reformer, and Luther's letter was burnt at the University of Lowe (8 October).

The elector of Saxony, who stood by his side, who emboldened the supporters of the Reformation in Wittenberg for public speaking, Luther organized (10.10.1520) the burning of the bull and the book of ecclesiastical law and the writings of his opponents, Ecka and Emser. In front of the crowds of students and other people he threw a bull with the pathetic words into the fire: If you insulted the sacred truth of God, may the Lord destroy you now in this fire. Luther tried to explain his act in the booklet. Why were the books of the Pope and his followers burnt? There is no doubt that by this he demonstrated his break with the Church, which he contemptuously called papist. Luther's excommunication on Luther was announced (January 3, 1521) in the Decet Romanum Pontificem bull. Her announcement, along with the earlier writings and speeches of Luther, led to the peak disparity of minds in Germany and increased hostility towards the papacy. According to Aleander, there were two shouts of battle: Luther! and Death of the Roman Curia! The convocation of the Council was called for.

Ks. prof. dr hab. Marian Banaszak (1926-1997) -HISTORY OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH

new centers of reform were also weak in their beginnings, but they prepared people who were active in the forum of the whole Church. The Oratory of Divine Love in Genoa and Rome belongs to such centers. Roman, under the patronage of Saint Hieronim, numbered (1524) only 56 people, but there were among them bishops and prelates of the papal curia. They noticed, especially Jan Piotr Carafa and Kajetan from Tień, the need to renew the priesthood.

Teatyni, founded (1524) by priest Kajetan of Tiena (died 1547, saint) and JP Caraba, bishop of Chieti (Latin the Theate), later Pope Paul IV, were a priesthood and adopted as a goal an exemplary fulfillment of pastoral duties and service for the sick, while maintaining severe poverty. Expelled from Rome during the so-called Sacco di Roma (1527), founded two monasteries: in Venice and Naples, transferring their ideas of reform there. The late cardinals: G. Matteo Giberti, Gaspare Contarini and Reginald Pole maintained friendly contact with their Roman monastery. Barnabici, initially an association of priests in Milan under the patronage of St. Paul, at the monastery of St. Barnabas (hence their name), were founded (1533) by priest Antoni Maria Zaccaria (died 1537, saint) for the conduct of folk missions and the dissemination of the Forty-hour Eucharistic Devotion. They laid great merits later in the clandestine reform of the metropolis Milan.

The Somasks (Order of regular seminarians from Somasca) were founded (1534) for charitable activities, especially for running orphanages and shelters for homeless children. The priest was founded by Hieronim Emiliani of Venice (died 1537, saint), who after personal participation in the war gave himself over to the victims, the sick and orphans. One of the first orphanages and a monastery was established in Somasca, which



became the seat of the Order's authorities. Somaskow also directed a gathering of angelic ladies (*Sorores angelicae*), called to care for girls. The Order of the Ursulines was created independently of them. Ursulines took care of the abandoned girls, who were many after the war devastation in northern Italy. As an association (1535) in Brescia, at the initiative of the Franciscan tertiary, Aniela Merici (died 1540, holidays), after her pilgrimage to the Holy Land. Papal approval (1544) referred to them as a congregation about simple weddings. Later they became a religious order. They have always played a large role in raising girls and running high-quality schools for them. The new orders before the Council of Trent came from the need of time. They were the fruit of the active Caritas and the worship of the Blessed Sacrament. In turn, they themselves have contributed to the development of these two areas of religious life. A fraternity in honor of the Eucharist was formed in almost every major city, and in Rome, after Paul III, the arch-fraternity of the Blessed Sacrament was established. The duties of the members included caring for the sick and accompanying the priest with light on the way to the sick while carrying the Blessed Sacrament. Bonifratrzy (the order of lay brothers) arose from the personal experiences of the Portuguese, John Ciudad (Saint John of God, died 1550), who after soldier and wandering life found himself in a hospital in Granada, where he understood the need to care for the sick with the greatest possible love and dedication. For this purpose, he organized (1540) in this city the first community of brothers who founded and ran hospitals. As a religious order, they received (1571) papal approval under the Augustinian rule and the permission to ordain one or two of their own priests for their monasteries and pastoral ministry in hospitals. The activities and hospitals of bonifraters have always been highly valued for the following centuries, especially since they sacrificed themselves mentally ill. Jesuits joined the new orders the most and the Somasks (Order of regular seminarians from Somasca) were founded (1534) for charity, especially to run orphanages and shelters for homeless children. The priest was founded by Hieronim Emiliani of Venice (died 1537, saint), who after personal participation in the war gave himself over to the victims, the sick and orphans. One of the first orphanages and a monastery was established in Somasca, which became the seat of the Order's authorities. Somaskow also directed a gathering of angelic ladies (*Sorores angelicae*), called to care for girls. The Order of the Ursulines was created independently of them. Ursulines took care of the abandoned girls, who were many after the war devastation in northern Italy. As an association (1535) in Brescia, at the initiative of the Franciscan tertiary, Aniela Merici (died 1540, holidays), after her pilgrimage to the Holy Land. Papal approval (1544) referred to them as a congregation about simple weddings. Later they became a religious order.

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Ignacy Loyola and the Jesuits

The founder of the Society of the Society of Jesus, Spaniard, Inigo Lopez de Loyola (1491-1556, saint), on the difficult path of personal experience, came to understand his life vocation. As an officer in the Spanish-French War he suffered a wound while defending the castle of Pamplona, he was ill for a long time, filling his time with the reading of the Golden legend of Jakub de Voragine and the Life of Christ Ludolf von Sachsen. Under the influence of this reading, he understood that instead of doing warlike acts as a knight, he could do greater things in the service of God. After healing, he went on a pilgrimage to the Marian sanctuary of Montserrat, made a general confession there and intended to make a pilgrimage to the Holy Land. Close

Barcelona port because of the plague stopped him to stay in the grotto of nearby Manresa. Manresa is Ignacy's year of penitential practice, contemplative prayer, reading the Holy Scriptures and two books: Exercises of the spiritual life of Garcia de Cisneros, the abbot of Montserrat and Imitation of Christ Thomas and Kempis. He described his experiences and methods of celebrating the retreat in Clerical Exercises, which, because of their constantly existing function in the Church, is compared to the rule of Saint Benedict. A pilgrimage by Rome to Jerusalem, an audience with the Pope for reform, Hadrian VI, the impossibility of converting Muslims in the Holy Land, return to Barcelona, learning Latin and studying at the University of Alcala, were the next stages of Ignatius' life when he began to serve God in others. In Alcala, spiritual guidance came to him, but the concerned Spanish inquisition imprisoned him and interrogated him. He was released, but with an obligation not to take such activities for years of study, he went to Paris (1528), where he completed (1535) studies in philosophy and theology. Colleagues from Paris studies: Sabaudeczyk Piotr Faber (Favre), and his compatriot Franciszek Ksawery, Portuguese Szymon Rodriguez, three Spaniards Mikołaj Alfons Bobadilla, Jakub Lainez and Alfons Salmeron, read Ignatius' Spiritual Exercises and formed a community with him on their basis

private weddings of poverty, purity and pilgrimage to the Holy Land.

They laid them (August 15, 1534) in the church on Montmartre, renewed in 1536 and set out on a pilgrimage. They met in Venice to travel by sea together. The war delayed the trip, so they took care of the pastoral work (Ignacy was ordained a priest in Venice on 24 June 1537), and after a year they left for Rome to be at the disposal of the Pope, Paul III. The rule of their community (Formula Instituti) was approved by the bull *Regimini militantis Ecclesiae* (27/09/1540). As the purpose of the Order, she would say: to fight for God under the banner of the Cross and serve only the Lord himself (Christ) and His Viceroy on earth, the Roman Pope. The means to the goal were to be: works of love, teaching and sermons. There were three religious vows, and the fourth added: to obey without ordering and pronouncing each order of the Pope, issued for the salvation of souls and spreading the faith. The number of monks was initially limited to sixty, but it was quickly quashed because of the large inflow of candidates. The constitutions of the order, carefully elaborated (approved 1558), clarified its structure and life: in order not to limit service to others, the solemn choir prayers were abandoned, introduced

a two-year novitiate and long-term studies, especially philosophy and theology, the candidates were demanded for a holy life, culture and intelligence, gave up the introduction of their own habits, and adopted the outfit of the then priests. After the so-called the third probation was made only by perpetual vows and became a proposition that could be entrusted to monastic offices. The order of the order was centralistic. The general superior (general) chose the general congregation. The office was accepted for life, appointed provincials and rectors of formation houses, and possessed monastic property. Ignacy Loyola was elected the first general (1541), establishing his residence in Rome, at S. Maria della Strada. The momentary crisis of trust on the part of the Pope was born by General Jakub Lainez, when Paul IV ordered a search in the General House, suspecting the Jesuits of favoring the Spanish King Philip II, with whom he led the war. Lainez took up the idea of setting up colleges for youth education. The first one was founded in Messina (1548). Roman (1551) became the main religious study, then the famous university

(Gregorianum). 20 colleges were founded to Ignacy's death. Jesuit homes and their colleges were quickly built in Spain, Germany and other countries. In Spain, Charles V and Philip II did not like them, but they gained the support of Prince Gandia, Franciszek Borja, who also he joined their order (died 1572, saint). In France, they opposed the Sorbonne and parliament, and it was not until 1552 that the first college in Bilion was established. In Germany, their usefulness to fight against Protestants was appreciated. Protectors of the order were: Cardinal Otton from Augsburg, Bavarian princes and Emperor Ferdinand I. A great role in the history of German Catholicism was played by Piotr Kanizy, from his accession (1543) to the order. He brought the Jesuits to Poland (1564), the Warmian bishop Stanisław Hozjusz.

Ks. prof. dr hab. Marian Banaszak (1926-1997) -HISTORY OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH

2 XII 1547 Hernan Cortes, conquistador and conqueror of Mexico, died in Castilleja de la Cuesta near Seville.

7 XII 1550 In the Wawel Cathedral, the coronation of Barbara Radziwiłłówna, the second wife of King Zygmunt II August took place.

4 XII 1574 In Kosice, Rhetic died, actually Georg Joachim von Lauchen, a mathematician, astronomer, physician, author of trigonometric boards; from 1554 he stayed in Krakow; a friend of Nicolaus Copernicus, one of the initiators of the publication of his works.

13 XII 1575 Anna Jagiellonka was elected king of Poland in the free election.

15 XII 1575 Election of Stefan Batory the spouse of the king of Poland.

18 XII 1575 Marcin Bielski died, chronicler, poet, author of "Chronicles of the World."

12 XII 1577 An agreement was concluded terminating the war of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth with Gdansk (city). Stefan Batory departed from the siege of the city, which recognized his royal rule.

13 XII 1577 Francis Drake sailed from the English port of Plymouth into an expedition around the world.

12 XII 1586 King The Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth Stefan Batory died in Grodno.

27 XII 1587 King Zygmunt III Waza (1587-1632) was crowned King of Poland in the Wawel Cathedral.

18 XII 1601 Polish forces under the command of General Jan Zamoyski captured Wolmar (now Valmiera in Latvia) during the Polish-Swedish war.

20 XII 1606 Virginia Company settlers left London to establish the first permanent English settlement in North America.

27 XII 1614 Bartosz Paprocki, heraldry, historian, author of the "Polish knights' coat of arms" died in Lwów.

11 XII 1618 A truce in Dywiline was concluded, ending the 1609 war between the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth and the Moscow Principality.

4 XII 1619 1st Thanksgiving was celebrated.

11 XII 1620 A landing party searches the coast for a suitable site for a settlement and start to move the entire party to Plymouth Harbor. Plymouth Rock was identified as the first solid land the Pilgrims set foot on.

20 XII 1620 The Puritans begin to establish settlement in Plymouth. They form the Mayflower Compact, which established a government and legal structure. During the next winter, half of the colonists would perish. Site of the settlement had previously been the location of an Indian village that had been wiped out in 1617 by a plague.

16 XII 1637 Under Kumejki, Polish troops commanded by General Mikołaj Potocki beat up the Cossack army of Paweł Pawluk, leader of the Cossack insurrection in the right-bank Ukraine.

24 XII 1637 Under the Borowice Cossacks participating in the so-called in the uprising of Pavluk in Ukraine, they signed an act of absolute surrender and took the oath of allegiance to the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth.

## 20 XII 1655 Defense of Jasna Góra-Chestochowa

26 XII 1655 Swedish troops ended the siege of the Pauline monastery in Jasna Góra-Chestochowa; his effective defense was directed by the prior Father Augustyn Kordecki.

From November 18 to December 27, 1655, the Swedish siege of Jasna Góra continued, which passed into our history and became a beautiful national myth - mainly thanks to Henryk Sienkiewicz who vividly and

imaginatively described the defense of the Jasna Góra fortress in Potop. Some of us think that it's just literature. In fact, Sienkiewicz's work was based on the memoirs of Father Augustyn Kordecki - the spiritual leader of defense. This siege was a breakthrough in the defensive war of the Commonwealth against Sweden. News of the victorious defense of Jasna Góra spread throughout the country and made the initiative into the hands





of the Poles in the war. On December 20, 1655, a decisive event took place: the defenders made a daring retreat during which they nailed two large Swedish cannons and knocked out a tunnel digging to lead the Swedes to the monastery.

The most amazing thing is what all Poles do not know that it was not the Swedes who besieged Jasna Góra! Yes, their command was theirs, their greed (they were expecting not without reason the great treasures) and their hatred of Catholics (they were themselves Lutherans). However, from around 3,200 besieging soldiers up to 2,400, they were German mercenaries. The rest are, unfortunately, degenerated Polish mercenaries in the Swedish service, lustful for booty. Such as the literary colonel Kuklinowski from the Deluge.

The tactics of Father Augustine Kordecki relied on deceiving the Swedes from the very beginning, promising them conversation, settlement, submission etc. At the same time brave fathers brought qualified soldiers to Jasna Góra, strengthened the embankments and prepared cannons. There were about 12 assailants per defender of Jasna Góra. There were, however, the walls of the fortress and there was a great faith that moves the mountains.

Just in case, Father Kordecki exchanged the Miraculous Image for a copy of it and the original was sent to the Pauline family in Mochów near Głogówek.

The actual siege began on November 18, when a strong corps under the command of General Burchard Müller, known to us from the Deluge, came to Jasna Góra. The sight of more than 2,000 women was to scare the defenders, but he did not terrify ... Providence gave them for those hard days Father Kordecki.

Much moral significance for the defenders was the daring "trips" from the fortress, or night trips, during which the Swedish guns were overtaken and

their crews were cut down. Sienkiewicz assigned these "trips" to Mr. Andrzej Kmicic, a literary character. In fact, the most famous "trip" was commanded by the valiant officer Piotr Czarniecki.

There were negotiations, during which the Swedes imprisoned two deputies sent to them - monks. To free them, Father Kordecki promised capitulation in return for their freedom. After releasing the messengers, he changed his mind ... That's how he fights against the ruthless enemy. At the end of November, several hundred attackers arrived and on December 11 the Swedes brought large cannons that could crush the walls. They were served by 200 mercenary Germans. These cannons began to crumble the walls, but Father Kordecki's cannons also wreaked havoc on the attackers!

On December 20, in broad daylight, the defenders under the command of Stefan Zamoyski made a bravura "trip" during which they ravaged two great cannons and knocked out the tunnel digging their attackers. On Christmas Eve, Father Kordecki rejected another ultimatum. At Christmas, the Swedes made the most intense bombing of the monastery from the beginning of the siege, but it was useless. General Müller - to leave Jasna Góra with a face - demanded from Father Kordecki 60,000 thalers of contribution.- I would pay at the beginning of the siege, but now it's not ... - he mocked the Swedish commander, Father Augustine, sure of victory. On the night of December 26, 27, Müller took his robbers and headed for Prussia. Not only because he lost faith in the victory, but also because of fears of Polish partisans coming from various directions near Jasna Góra, even from Wielkopolska. Throughout the country, the legend of miraculous defense was already going on and the Catholic Church was strengthening, which from that time on would be associated not only with faith, but also with the defense of the homeland. The heretics, or Protestants, were discredited as a result of Swedish murders and looting once and for all.

King Jan Kazimierz arrived in spring in Lviv, where in the cathedral on Saturday April 1, 1656, he made solemn vows, giving the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth to Mary and giving the Patron of Jasna Góra the title of Queen of Poland. This title was renewed after many years, in 1919 by the Episcopate of the Catholic Church in Poland as a sign of gratitude for the liberation of the country from a half-and-a-century captivity. He again made a vow to the Queen of Poland in 1956, on behalf of a nation oppressed by Soviet communists, Primate Stefan Cardinal Wyszyński. Queen of Poland, we promise ...

Na obrazie: Obrona Jasnej Góry. Obraz Januarego Suchodolskiego (\*1797 †1875), cenionego przez Polaków w XIX w. malarza historycznego, brata poety Rajnolda Suchodolskiego (\*1804 †1831), autora słynnej pieśni Witaj, Majowa Jutrenko, poległego w Powstaniu Listopadowym.

Painting: "Stubborn defence of Jasna Góra on the ramparts" painted by January Suchodolski)

Autor: Piotr Szubarczyk

Źródło: <http://wolnapolska.pl>

## 29 XII 1655 Tyszowiecka Confederation

29 XII 1655 Moscovian-Swedish Deluge: In Tyszowice, the Polish nobility and the army formed a confederation against the Swedes and Charles X Gustav.

In the year 1654, Szeremet entered Poland (who commanded a great army of Rus', joined with the Cossacks, son of Chmielnicki helped.) From 30,000 to Vitebsk and Polotsk; Buturlin to Ukraine also in 30,000; Czerkawski, Odojemski, Trubecki to Mściśław and Orsza

from 100,000, car Alexy Mikhailovich to Smolensk. Over 200,000 entered Poland, apart from helping Cossacks. Szeremet took Polock without any hindrance and placed it in the castle. According to the national administration, Saint Polek defended it with this treasure trove of native souvenirs. Kazimierz. On white

A horse and a white robe, he talked with Szeremet, threatening him with the destruction of the army. Szeremet took him as a citizen of Połocki; when he entered the city, he was surprised to find it completely

defenseless. He ordered the demolition of the Catholic church, but he withdrew his command with the vision of Saint. Casimir terrified. At that time Archbishop of Polotsk, brought from Moscow by Kalixt, allowed it to be covered by force and weapons, the worst of all atrocities, constraints and persecutions of the Units. A small and despicable soul, a fierce character, had this pagan Focyanin, a Syzmian sect. He hung himself in the castle the first year after arriving. The signs of the post on the ball and traces of blood were shown for a long time. In 1654, at the beginning of the Russian war, Radziwiłł won over Odojewski and Trubecki under Shklov. Khmelnytsky was abolished at Ochmatovo in Ukraine. The fate of the war nevertheless favored Moscow. The Polish knights and the Confederate Tyszowiecka fought with the Swedes and Rákóczi. Rossya

took advantage of this, they took Lithuania and they were cruel in it. The Lithuanian army near Szepielice was abolished. Smolensk, Newel, Siebież, Szklów, Gomel, and Mohil were taken. The year 1654 ended with a special fact in Chigirin, who hoped in Polish unhappy, defeated awakened the nation. Chmielnicki brought the body of Colonel Złotarenko to Chigirin, he hid it solemnly. During the Mass the corpses moaned and threw themselves in the coffin. All the terrified fled, they turned over the pigs. In panic, the church with all its valuables and the body of the condemned was scorching.

Author: E. HELENI JUSZ-ROZMOWY ABOUT THE POLISH CROWN

31 XII 1655 Duke Janusz Radziwiłł died in Tykocin, Vilnius voevoda, Lithuanian Grand General, leader of dissidents in Lithuania; In 1655, together with Prince Bogusław Radziwiłł, he signed a treaty in Kiejdany with the Swedes, in which he recognized Karol X Gustav as the king of Poland and agreed to dethronement of John II Casimir.

6 XII 1656 An agreement on the extermination of Poland was concluded in Radnot

6 XII 1656 An agreement on the partition of Poland was concluded in Radnot, Hungary; joined him: Sweden, Brandenburg, Transylvania, Cossacks and representatives of Prince Bogusław Radziwiłł. The treaty has not been implemented. Treaty in Radnot - causes We have the end of 1656. Rzeczpospolita finally begins to "raise its head" after the attack of Charles X Gustav's invasion in the early year (let us not forget that at the same time the Muscovite stood almost all over Lithuania, and Ukraine burned in the fire of the Chmielnicki Uprising), whose army they flooded almost the entire country. Polish nobles began to withdraw from the Swedish ruler and return to the king of Jan Kazimierz, and thus,



the invaders finally met with serious resistance. Swedish troops, harassed by partisan units, as well as regular troops, had to retreat slightly to the north. And at the time, the Swedes occupied the area west of the Vistula line, northern Masovia, part of Podlasie and Livonia (without several fortresses that were occupied by the Russians). Unlike the year before, the situation in the diplomatic field was presented. Poland, having Tatars already with her, signed an alliance with Moscow against the Swedes on 3 November in Vilnius. Despite the fact that many elements of the treaty, especially those concerning the future election of the Tsar to the Polish throne, were impossible to implement, it echoed in

Europe. The Commonwealth then undertook a vigorous attempt to win the Emperor, crowned with the treaty on December 1, but it was essentially limited to helping in mediation. These diplomatic actions, combined with the failures on the battlefield, made Karol Gustaw aware that he would not be able to exercise supreme authority over the Commonwealth. Consequently, he also started looking for allies. He was already bound by the treatise with the electrician Frederick William, signed on November 20 in Labiawa, which was an important precedent, which will be discussed later in the work, as well as with Bogusław Radziwiłł, representing the Kądań separatists' camp. Another ally, which de Terlon writes in his memoirs, that "he wanted the Polish crown with great passion", was Jerzy II Rakoczy. The prince of Transylvania had already associated himself with the Cossacks of Khmelnytsky, who did not forget they were at war with Poland, so they became the natural allies of the Swedes. The above-mentioned alliance took place in Radnot in Transylvania (today's Iernut in Romania).

Treaty in Radnot "As a reward and for reparation to this covenant, His Holiest Majesty [Karol X Gustav] promises to give to His Majesty [George II Rákóczi], according to the pacts, all the rest of the Polish lands, except those he has entrusted to himself, his successors and the Swedish crown, nevertheless for the Brightest Elector of Brandenburg, for the prince [Bogusław] Radziwiłł and the Cossacks [...]. His Royal Highness for himself, his successors and the Swedish crown looms all of Kujawy, Prussia, Kashubia, Pomerania from Nowy Dwór together with the parts lying on the Prussian side, the Płock and Mazovian provinces, as well as the Bug River towards Warsaw, two-mile wide and the whole of Podlasie ; in Lithuania, Żmudź, Kaunas powiat, Wołkowyski, Upicki and Brasłański, and to the side, along the River Daugava with a two-mile belt from the shore, down into the Połock and Vitebsk provinces [...], moreover Kurlandia, Semigalia, the Ruthenian and Finnish principalities. [...] For the prince Radziwiłł, the Novgorod voivodship with other possessions, wherever he has so far, the right of superiority. For the Brightest Elector of Brandenburg, the Łęczyca, Kalisz, Poznań and Sieradz voivodeships with the Wieluń land [...]. The rest of Little Poland and Great Poland, and what else to the Polish Crown and the Grand Duchy



of Lithuania belongs, with the exception of the lands reserved above or in the next article, all of this will become the property of His Majesty. [...] this is the king of Sweden, Karl X Gustav, prince of Transylvania, Jerzy II Rakoczy, elector of Brandenburg - Prussian Fryderyk Wilhelm Hohenzollern and prince Bogusław Radziwiłł agreed to full and complete power over the lands [...] of all Red Russia. "

As we can see, this treaty is in fact a partition treaty. This is a precedent, and let us remember that it was created over one hundred years before the first partition of Poland! In short, in accordance with the agreement, Karol X Gustaw was to receive Prussia Royal, Kujawy, northern Mazowsze, Żmudź, Livonia and Kurlandia, Frederick Wilhelm Hohenzollern Wielkopolska, Bogusław Radziwiłł Nowogródek, Bohdan Khmelnytsky Ukrainian lands, and Jerzy II Rakoczy the remaining lands of the Republic. Let us now look at the political implications of the treaty.

TREATY WITH RADNOT - KOZACY, ARIANIE - CONCLUSION

Khmelnytsky and Cossacks

The invasion of Charles Gustav on the Commonwealth and the attempt of an alliance with him were to prove the last attempt to create an independent Ukrainian state. Why? Shortly after signing the treaty in Pereyaslav, Khmelnytsky realized that this was not, to put it mildly, the best idea and the tsar had no intention of building the Ukrainian state under his protection. On the other hand, the broad coalition that the signatories of the Treaty of Radnot could give was a chance for a dream of an independent political creation, that is, the Ukrainian principality, which not so long ago seemed within reach, to realize.

In 1657, the Cossacks were part of Rakoczi's forces. How the trip ended, we could read in the previous chapter. The question was: What's next? As Gawroński suggests in his biography of Chmielnicki, after the fall of the idea of partitioning the Republic, he intended to return to the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. This intention was prevented, however, by the death of the hetman of the Zaporizhian army on August 6, 1657. In turn, Franz writes that Chmielnicki did not leave any political concept. It is certain, however, that after the armed defeat in Poland and the death of Chmielnicki, the Polish element among the Cossacks won. He personified Jan Wyhowski. It meant that the idea of independence of the Kozaczyzna at the side of the Polish Republic was revived. This idea took the form of the Union in Hadziacz (16 September 1658), which de facto called to life "Rzeczpospolita, not two but the Three Nations", as Sienkiewicz wrote in "Ogniem i Mieczem", inserting these words.

in the mouth of Hmelnitski. Unfortunately, the provisions of the union have not been achieved, but this is a subject for other considerations.

Fryderyk Wilhelm and Bogusław Radziwiłł

After the entry of the Swedes in 1655 in the borders of the Polish Republic, the elector initially behaved neutrality, and then on January 17, 1656, let himself be felon, advocating Charles Gustav. However, before the Treaty of Radnot was signed, the Swedish king concluded a precedent agreement with the kurfirst (Labiau, November 20, 1656), who said that he abolished the Swedish authorities over Prussia and recognized the power of the elector in Warmia.

As for the Radnotski decisions, Frederick William casted the cities of Wielkopolska with his crews and assisted the Swedish-Transylvanian-

Cossack army during the assault on Brest. However, in the face of Poland's diplomatic activity (an alliance with the emperor and Denmark), the defeats of Rakoczi's army and the actions of the Lisab Ambassador Lisola, "Lis from the Spree River" decided to change the ally. To this end, the negotiations in Königsberg began. The Polish side was represented by Wacław Leszczyński and Wincenty Gosiewski, while Frederic Wilhelm Bogusław Radziwiłł and Otto Schwerin represented. The role of mediator was held by the Hapsburg delegate - Lisola. In fact, he played a key role. The negotiations were completed on September 19, 1657 by the parties to the agreement in Welawa. Under it, an eternal peace was established between Brandenburg and the Republic, the elector was granted the sovereign right to Prussia Prussia and formed an alliance against Sweden. This treaty ended the war between the signatories.

A great loss for Poland, in accordance with the treaty, was the abolition of the fiefdom of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth over Prussia. In the future, it was going to bring bad results.

Historiography prevails the view that Poland could have won more, with which the author agrees. The reasons for this turnover during the negotiations can be found, inter alia, in the bribery of Wincenty Gosiewski (he was to receive 10,000 thalers from the elector) and in the fraud of Lisol, who concealed it from everyone, that he received new instructions from Jan Kazimierz, which did not allow so much making concessions to the kurfirst.

In Bydgoszcz, on November 6, the treaty was sworn in and new provisions were added. Among other things, the elector received the Lębork-Bytom eldership and Elbląg in fief (the king could buy them).

As for Prince Radziwiłł, he represented the Kiejdatów separatist camp. However, after the death of Janusz Radziwiłł (1655), his cousin, he became strongly associated with the electrician with whom he was related. As he draws in his biography, he left the Swedish king after he was taken prisoner after the Philippi battle. Then "the general Sztathalter of mine in Prussia gave me die 14 octobris declaring."

Regarding the consequences of the Treaty in Radnot, the Welawsko-Bydgos treaties were of paramount importance. Handing over to the Hohenzollerns of Prussia Prussia was to lead, ironically, to the partitions of Poland in the future.

Summary

The Treaty of Radnot had considerable influence on the policy of Poland and the neighboring states, despite the fact that it did not enter into force. It would be foolish to examine the act, not placing it firmly in the prevailing political situation of the day of the "Deluge", hence the author's far-reaching conclusions.

And so he led to the creation or breaking of many alliances, the raging invasion of Rákóczi and throwing him away from the throne, changing the Cossack policy, exile the Arians from Poland, and finally signing the Welawsko-Bydgos treaty.

Author: MACIEJ SKORCZEWSKI

Source: <http://polskiedzieje.pl/poczet-wladcow-polski/wladcy-elekcyni-rzeczypospolitej/traktat-w-radnot-przyczyny.html>

and: <https://twitter.com/marekjachowicz/status/673403082538164225>

## 14 XII 1658 General Stefan Czarniecki deflected the Danish island of Als

14 XII 1658 General Stefan Czarniecki at the head of the Polish cavalry crossed to the Danish island of Als, reflecting it from the hands of the Swedes. This event commemorates the text of "Mazurka Dąbrowskiego". Throw yourself across the sea.

This feat went down to the legend, and was immortalized in our national anthem. On December 14, 1658, the Polish cavalry led by Stefan Czarniecki forced the sea strait Als Sund and hit the Danish island of Als, occupied by the Swedes ...

The Danes watched with concern the successes of the Swedish army, from



1655 leading the conquest of the Republic. At the Copenhagen court, no one was under the illusion that Denmark would be the next victim of aggression. Her king, Frederick III Oldenburg, decided to forestall the attack. On June 15, 1657, he declared war on Sweden. In July he signed the Polish-Danish agreement on the war covenant.

For the Commonwealth, struggling with the coordinated offensive of the Swedes, the Siedmiogrodzians and the Cossacks, the appearance of the Viking descendants was a godsend. The main forces of the Swedish army withdrew from Poland, which made it possible to deal with other enemies. Unfortunately, the Danish allies suffered a severe defeat. The entire Jutland Peninsula was under the control of the Swedes.

#### Relief

The lords of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, the empires of the Habsburgs and Brandenburg agreed on a joint military action to defend Denmark. In September 1658, a large army of allies moved west. The duke elector of Brandenburg led personally 14,500 soldiers. A little less, 10,600, the empire staged. Polish

the contingent was numerically the weakest, but it was made up of a superb, seasoned riot division.

On a long journey devastated by wars, the Commonwealth issued four banners of invincible hussars, twenty-eight Cossack banners, two Tartars, two Wallachian, Semen and Dragan, plus ten companies of dragoons, and a total of 4,500 sabers. The army obediently went to distant countries, although the mood of melancholy dominated in it. The border crossed with the song "Gloriosa Domina" on the lips. The belt present in the ranks of Jan Chryzostom sighed: "Nice homeland, will I watch you again?"

However, the mood improved quickly. After all, the Polish relief was run by just ... The Lord of War The Russian voivode Stefan Czarniecki was not perhaps a military genius of the caliber of Stanisław Żółkiewski or Jan Karol Chodkiewicz, but participation in countless war campaigns made him one of the most experienced leaders of the era. A pupil of the Jesuit college in Krakow, he made his debut in service to Mars in 1621, in need of Khotyn. Then he beat Tatars, Swedes, Moskviks, Cossacks, Transylvanians ... He witnessed a monstrous slaughter of Polish prisoners at Batoh (1652), carried out by the rebels of Khmelnytsky and the Tatars. This event has left an indelible, sinister stigma on the personality of Stefan Czarniecki, who will be considered by

the descendants as one of the most effective, but also the most cruel commanders in the history of the Polish army. In total, he donated 44 years of war service to the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. During the Danish campaign, the greatest fame brought him the battle for the island of Als.

landing troops

Als Island, located on the east coast of the Jutland Peninsula, was occupied by a strong garrison of Swedes, repudiated from Holstein. Strait separated from the shore, from a few hundred meters to several kilometers wide. The allies have decided to cleanse the island of their enemies. The place was chosen

narrowing 420-500 meters wide (according to the account of the armored companion Jakub Loś "a channel so wide that it could barely out of a good fusion"). The depth of the sea reached 10 meters here. The crossing was not facilitated by sea current with a speed of about 1 km / h.

As the first she defeated the strait on small boats, the Brandenburg infantry. The electricians managed to capture the bridgehead, but they could not cross the Swedish ramparts on the beaches. At that time, the Polish division entered the battle.

Czarniecki appointed only part of his forces to the action. These were banners: the royal Cossack (180 saber), Czarniecki (140), Waclaw Leszczyński (130), Franciszek Myszkowski (130), Wołoska (80), and also 120 dragoons. Total 780 people. "Alone, having crossed myself, the Voevoda first in water; regiments behind him, (...)

each one by the collar with the guns sealed and the pouch tied at the neck. [...] Horses were already tried to swim; who was swimming badly, it was mixed between two good ones, not letting him drown "(Bar).

Most historians believe that Poles flowed on boats and barges, towing horses in the water.

Some allow the possibility that some of our light driving could cross the strait on horseback, on horse ridges. The day was warm for this time of year, but the temperature did not exceed 4 ° C. A cold sea bath was not a pleasure. When the steeds were on the island, their ridges were covered with a thick layer of ice ...

While still in the water, the Poles were under fire from the enemy.

Carefully secured firearms and pouches enabled us to respond with fire.

On the bank they quickly formed the formation, "they swiftly warmed up the horses, and they laughed at the Swedes, attacking, of whom there were six hundred messengers, and over three thousand pedestrians" (Łoś).

The Swedes were not able to stop the Polish charge. "... a banner, every one that came out of the water, jumped on the enemy. [...] They przerznęli our horses, and only in them as in smoke. The prisoners, on the other hand, said: <We understood that you were devils, not people> "(Pasek).

The enemy withdrew, protecting itself in the castles of Sonderborg and Nordborg. Both forts were subjected to intense artillery fire. In the following days, the Swedish ships managed to evacuate the Sonderborg crew. Surrounded on all sides, Nordborg capitulated. The island of Als was free.

Return home

Shortly thereafter, the Czarniecians confirmed their class of superb troops, earning Koldyngę, the former seat of Danish kings. The prolonged stay in the Danish land gave birth to many conflicts with the natives. These were times when "the soldier was alive himself from the war." The problem of supply was solved by means of a contribution which for the local population was no different than mass looting. The 30,000-strong army of the allies plunder the areas of Denmark and northern Germany no worse than the enemy. Although the commissioners reported to the Danish



monarch that the Poles were not "the hardest" for his subjects (others were even worse), but there was no doubt that the scale of robberies was great. The Danes were eagerly awaiting the departure of onerous allies.

The following year, Denmark's independence seemed to be safe. In August 1659, Czarniecki's division went to the homeland. On the Jutland Peninsula there is still a branch in the strength of a thousand sabers, under Colonel Kazimierz Piaseczyński. He fought in the battle of Nyborg (unfortunately, losing there fallen commander). The last Polish "Danes" returned to the country in March 1660.

For the bravery and merit shown during the campaign, Stefan Czarniecki was awarded the gold chain by the King of Denmark Frederick. He also received letters of praise from Pope Alexander VII and Emperor Leopold. He did not rest on his laurels, he immediately set off for the next war, this time against Moscow, then against the Cossacks, where he acted with his usual effectiveness.

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9 XII 1669 Pope Clement IX (1667-1669) died in Rome.

31 XII 1669 Prince Bogusław Radziwiłł died during the hunt in the vicinity of Królewiec; in 1655, together with Prince Janusz Radziwiłł, he signed a treaty in Kiejdany with the Swedes, in which he recognized Karol X Gustav as the king of Poland and agreed to dethronement of John II Casimir; in 1657-1669, the Governor of Prussia; protector of Calvinism.

10 XII 1671 Turkey declared war on the Polish Republic, demanding the withdrawal of Polish troops from Podolia and Ukraine.

16 XII 1672 In the Nevers Abbey, France, the former Polish King Jan II Kazimierz Waza, who ruled in 1648-1668, died.

4 XII 1679 Thomas Hobbes, philosopher and author of the "Leviathan" treaty, died in Hardwick Hall.

25 XII 1683 On the orders of Sultan Mehmed IV, Kara Mustafa, grand vizier, was imprisoned in Belgrade, on September 12, 1683, near Vienna, by a coalition of Christian troops under the command of King Jan III Sobieski.

16 XII 1689 English Parliament adopts a Bill of Rights.

17 XII 1697 In Vienna, Eleonor Habsburżanka, wife of Michał Korybut Wiśniowiecki, queen of Poland in 1670-1673 died.

## 7 XII 1724 Heretic provocation in Torun

7 XII 1724 On the Torun market, mayor Jan Gotfryd Roesner was executed and nine other Protestant townsmen were sentenced by the Chancellor's court to death in connection with religious turmoil, which occurred in Toruń in July 1724.

Death sentence in Toruń. The Protestantized Toruń hosted the Jesuit college openly with hostility. The growing tension led to a violent explosion in 1724, the direct cause of which was a minor incident. The college ended the (16th) school year with a thanksgiving service, with the theophonic procession, in which the students' fathers and the local Catholic nobility took part. During the procession the boys looking out from behind the Protestant wall had hats on their heads. A Jesuit student threw off one of them, which caused a fight. Excited people from the street dropped into the church area and the temple itself. One of the Jesuit brothers was strongly injured, the image of the Mother of God was insulted and significant damage was done. The mayor and city council behaved passively against this incident. The nobles spread news about him around the country and debated at diet councils. The royal court, when

On February 16, 1665, in Sokołówce, Ukraine, Stefan Czarniecki, the Crown Hetman and the Governor of Kiev died on sacred sacraments. He still managed to say goodbye to his mount, his weapons and his soldiers. The cause of death was a gunshot wound received in the Battle of Cossacks. They say that shortly thereafter he fell dead, with regret for the lost master, a white steed of the great commander, a faithful companion of his war expeditions.

In 1907, Henryk Sienkiewicz wrote in a letter to the parish priest in Czarniecki: "You have to believe in God's and historical justice, have hope in a better future and love the homeland as much as Stefan believed and trusted and loved Czarniecki".

Source: <http://www.gimnazjum43.poznan.pl/skryba/Rzucim-sie-przez-morze.pdf> <http://www.gimnazjum43.poznan.pl/> and <http://aburbecondita753.blogspot.com/2011/10/Stefan-trip-Czarniecki-to-danii.html>

considering the case, announced a severe sentence, undoubtedly under the pressure of the opinion and the king himself, August II Sasa. The mayor and 9 councilors were sentenced to death and the sentence was executed (7 December 1724), because the king did not take advantage of the right of grace, although the Jesuits and nuncio Vincenzo Santini were asking for it. The king also ordered the Catholics to be returned to the church of the Holy. Mary and introduce 50% of Catholics to the city council. The Torun case gained publicity abroad, especially after the execution of the sentence. In Protestant countries, it was used, under the name of the bloody Torun day, to spread Polish intolerance. Showing off his indignation, the Prussian King Fryderyk Wilhelm I, used it to proclaim himself a defender of Polish dissenters and interfere in the internal affairs of Poland.

Ks. prof. dr hab. Marian Banaszak (1926-1997) -HISTORY OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH

31 XII 1726 Pope Benedykt XIII canonized Stanisław Kostka.

28 XII 1732 Poor Richard's Almanac is published for the first of its twenty-six annual editions by Benjamin Franklin in Philadelphia. It would sell as many as 10,000 copies per year.

19 XII 1737 Jakub Ludwik Sobieski, son of King Jan III Sobieski, died in Zolkiew, candidate for the throne after his father's death in 1696, participant of the Vienna relief in 1683.

16 XII 1740 The forces of the PMoscovian King Frederick II the Great entered Silesia - the beginning of Silesian wars between Austria and Prussia, which ended with the annexation of Silesia to Prussia.

16 XII 1758 Kielce bishop Andrzej Stanisław Załuski, the Grand Chancellor of the Crown (1735-1746) died in Kielce; co-founder of the Załuski Library in Warsaw.

### 31 XII 1770 The Bar Confederates began the defense of Jasna Góra-Chestochowa



31 XII 1770 The Bar Confederates began the defense of Jasna Góra-Chestochowa, which lasted from January 14 to 15, with Moscovian troops

The greatest glory to Kazimierz Pułaski was the

defense of Jasna Góra. The Russians after the defeat of Gen. Ivan Drewicz, despite being in the vicinity of Częstochowa several times, did not dare to attack it again

The Pułas family of the Ślepowron family originates from the village of Pułazie, and the father of Kazimierz - Józef Pułaski was born in Kostrach-Pułazie (Wyszonka parish), where his parents owned a small estate in the villages of Kostry-Pułazie, Kostry-Podskowkowięta and Lubowicz- Byzie. Until today, Pułaski can be found in the land and mortgage registers as former owners of these lands. The memory of them is still alive there, and the heroism they have recorded in history inspires its inhabitants to equally noble actions. An example is the Polish Association of Patriots in Solidarity, operating in Kostrach-Podsędkowkowe, which apart from cultivating patriotic traditions, is also involved in activities related to the repatriation of Poles from Kazakhstan.

#### Bar Confederation

Kazimierz Pułaski was born on March 6, 1745 in Warsaw. After gaining education, in 1762 he became the father of Prince Charles, son of King August III, in Mitawie - the capital of the Duchy of Courland. Views formed in the family home at the father's side and the experiences associated with the interference of Russia with Tsarina Catherine II at the helm, which led to the departure of Kurlia by Charles III and coronation of Stanisław August Poniatowski in September 1764, formed its character. The Pułaski family associated with Czartoryski after the death of August

III signed the election of Stanisław August Poniatowski (his father was also the godfather of Kazimierz Pułaski), however, further events in the country caused that the Pułaski's policy towards the new monarch's policy deteriorated. The critical point was the attempt to give the protesters (and Orthodox) political rights to the dissenters, in which the Russian ambassador Nikolai Repnin was involved, who in order to force the deputies to appropriate changes, kidnapped the leaders of the Radom confederation. The desire to equate the political rights of the Prussian Protestants and the Russian Orthodox living in the Republic with the rights of the indigenous people was perceived as a gateway to the interference of external forces in the internal affairs of the country. In the face of these events, on February 28, 1768, the Bar Confederation - the armed relation of the nobility, which under the slogan "Faith and freedom" strived to defend the faith and fought to withdraw Russian troops threatening sovereignty from the Republic of Poland, was established in Bar na Podolia. Józef Pułaski became Marshal of the confederation's military association, while his son, Kazimierz Pułaski, was one of the commanders of the confederation's army. Among the many skirmishes that Kazimierz Pułaski fought from Turkey, Podolia to Lithuania and Rus, he also commanded in the defeat of the Battle of Białystok on July 13, 1769. Shortly after that - on August 3, 1769, he was appointed Marshal of the Lomza Land, and the presence in Ostrołęka also used to recruit volunteers to the so-called Lomza Division.

The first insurgent

The greatest glory to Kazimierz Pułaski was the defense of Jasna Góra. The Russian siege lasted from December 31, 1770 to January 15, 1771, and the assault took place on January 9, 1771. The Russians, after the defeat of Gen. Ivan Drewicz, even though they stayed several times around Częstochowa, did not dare to attack her again. The victory of the Bar Confederates echoed throughout the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, making Casimir Pułaski the first insurgent and opponent of the influence of foreign states.

Author: Daria Krystyna Sapinska

<http://www.niedziela.pl/arttykul/135532/nd/Bohater-Rzeczypospolitej-Obojga-Narodow>

31 XII 1771 Imports to America from England totaled 4,200,000 pounds for the year.

16 XII 1773 When the English East India Company sought financial assistance, England allows the company to ship surplus tea to America at low cost. This rankled the American colonists, who resented the implementation of a single company controlling the tea trade, as well as the right of the British government to tax the colonies without their consent. Meeting at the Old South Meeting House, Bostonians led by Josiah Quincy and Samuel Adams discussed the new British tax on tea and subsequently boarded three ships in the nearby harbor, tossing the 342 chests of tea overboard. The Boston Tea Party caused Parliament to close the port of Boston and pushed the American colonies one step closer to war.

17 XII 1773 The laws and ordinances of the city of Albany, New York are published.

16 XII 1773 Boston Tea Party takes place as residents disguised as Indians throw crates of tea into Boston Harbor.

22 XII 1775 Esek Hopkins appointed to Commodore of the Navy.

25 XII 1776 American forces cross the Delaware River and attack British forces at Trenton.



25-26 XII 1776 At McKonkey's Ferry, General Washington and his 2,400 troops cross the Delaware River from Pennsylvania to New Jersey on Christmas Day from 4 p.m. until 4 a.m. the next morning and defeats 1,400 Hessians in the 1st Battle of Trenton, capturing 900 men.

7 XII 1777 2nd Battle of Saratoga begins.

17 XII 1777 After John Adams, elected commissioner to France by the Continental Congress, and Benjamin Franklin engage their support for the Revolutionary War, France recognizes the independence of the 13 colonies, signing treaties of alliance and commerce. French involvement becomes the turning point of the war.

19 XII 1777 After failing victory in the battles of Brandywine, Battle of the Clouds, Paoli, and Germantown, and in response to the British capture of Philadelphia, George Washington marches his 11,000 man Continental Army into Valley Forge for the first winter encampment.

17 XII 1777 American forces win the 2nd Battle of Saratoga.

29 XII 1778 The first battle of Savannah, Georgia is lost to the British.

1 XII 1779 General Washington arrives at Morristown, New Jersey, where the Continental Army camps during the 1779-1780 winter of the Revolutionary War.

25 XII 1779 Nashville, Tennessee is founded by James Robertson as Fort Nashborough.

7 XII 1787 Delaware is the 1st state to ratify the Constitution. Delaware, one of the thirteen colonies, gained its distinction as the First State when it was the first to ratify the Constitution on December 7, 1787.

12 XII 1787 Pennsylvania is the 2nd state to ratify the Constitution. In September 1787, the US Constitution was signed in Philadelphia and on December 12, 1787, Pennsylvania, one of the thirteen colonies, became the second state.

18 XII 1787 New Jersey is the 3rd state to ratify the Constitution. New Jersey, one of the thirteen colonies, became the third state on December 18, 1787

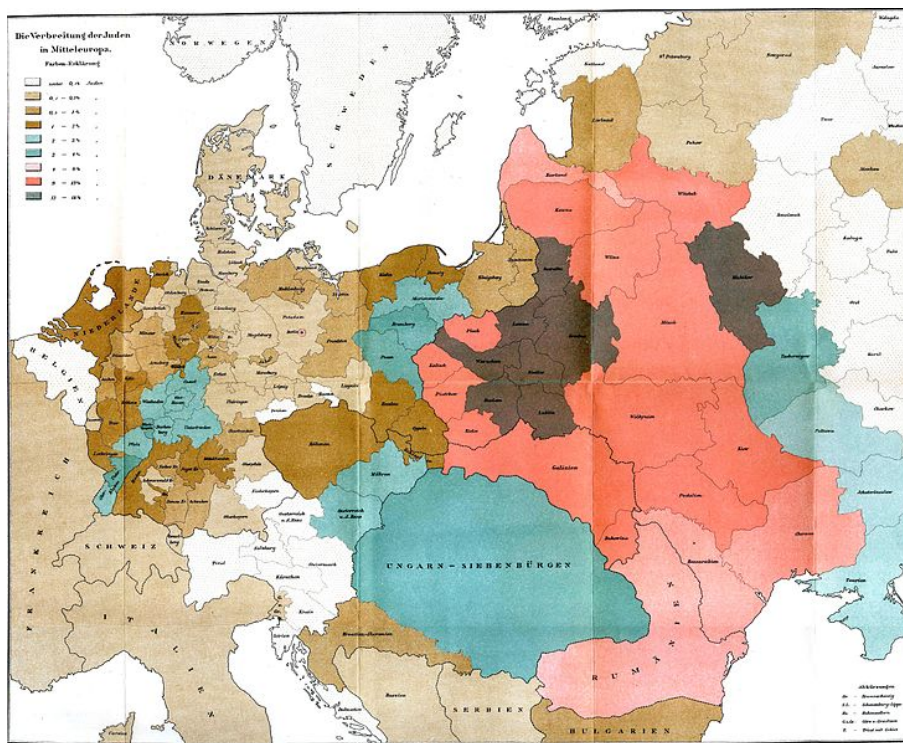
2 XII 1789 In Warsaw, during the deliberations of the Great Sejm, a demonstration of representatives of the royal cities took place, the so-called black procession; its participants, headed by Jan Dekert, the president of Old Warsaw, asked the king to restore and extend the old municipal privileges.

21 XII 1790 Samuel Slater opens the first textile factory in Pawtucket, Rhode Island.

15 XII 1791 In Philadelphia's Congress Hall, the Bill of Rights, which constitutes the first ten amendments to the Constitution, takes effect. Two of the original twelve amendments do not pass.

15 XII 1791 Bill of Rights (1st - 10 Amendments) ratified by 3/4ths of the states and becomes a part of the US Constitution.

## 23 XII 1791 Occupation yes, but without Jews ...



Polish-Jewish relations and mutual reluctance are considered in our time almost exclusively in the context of the extermination of Jews by the Germans during the last World War (the so-called holocaust). Some of the hostile Jewish communities in Poland show exceptional insolence in these matters, trying to show Poles as German helpers in the extermination of Jews. A scandalous statement by Alina Cala from the Jewish Historical

Institute in Warsaw (subsidized from the Polish state budget) that "Poles are in a way guilty of the death of all Jews" [!] - it did not meet with any reaction of Polish experts on the subject. The strength and influence of the contemporary Jewish lobby in Poland make the post-communist in its mass, glutted by the media - ramrods of the herd - the Polish intelligentsia is not trying to oppose these unheard-of lies.

To understand Polish-Jewish resentments, one must go back to the past, not only to the times of war. Twenty-two years ago, the Czarina of Russia, hated by Poles, Catherine II, issued a significant piece about the villages of the settlement, or the permissible zones of Jewish settlement. It was an openly repressive act, and at the same time anti-Polish. Published by Tsarist, the French philosophers deprived of moral principles (especially Voltaire) willingly presented (for a suitable salary from the Russian court ...) as a light ruler opposing Polish fanaticism and religious intolerance. Simply "Semiramis of the North" (Voltaire)! In this way, the scoundrels justified the partitions of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. The absolutism of the French rulers of the seventeenth century replaced the dictate of the soulless, anti-religious and moral principles of "enlightenment" and "progress".

According to the Catherine II show, the Jews were given possible areas (zones) of settlement. They fell on the "new guberna" in the west, that is, land looted to Poland, and the areas on the Black Sea.

In this way, Russia achieved two goals: it stopped the Jewish migration to the Russian lands, avoiding the Jewish problem on the scale of the future, which in Poland, and on the other hand led to the unnatural concentration of Jews in Polish cities and towns, which soon led to Polish-Jewish



conflicts mainly on the economic background. In one hundred years, the percentage of Warsaw's Jewish population rose from 4 to around 20! It was similar in Łódź. In some Polish towns, Jews constituted 80% of the population!

This state of affairs led to conflicts and sometimes to a fist, but not to pogroms! There have never been pogroms in Poland. They were in Russia, inspired by the tsarist political police.

For the Poles, migration to our territories was particularly dangerous. Litvaks, that is, broken Jews from Russia. It was an anti-Polish element, collaborative, used by Russia to fight Polish independence aspirations, anti-Christian and unable to assimilate with Polish society.

One hundred years after the release of Catherine II, a series of pogroms inspired by the authorities (carried out by the nationalist Black Sotnia) took place in Russia, and other Jews from St. Petersburg and Moscow were expelled. The Russian structures of Jewish communities were broken once and for all.

Restrictions against Jews ended formally in Russia after the February Revolution of 1917. The involvement of the Jewish intelligentsia on the side of the Bolshevik revolt (according to Alexander Solzhenitsyn, the Bolsheviks would never come to power without the help of the Jews) and its influence in the Soviet political police allowed for a partial regaining of possession, however, Jewish influence in Russia, then in the Soviets, was always under control. In Poland, it was out of control and such a state was willingly used by Russia, especially during the period of intense "building of people's democracy", ie the Soviet state in Poland (1944-1968).

Today, the Jewish lobby in Poland eagerly demonstrates its "friendship" with the greatest persecutors of the Jewish population in history: Germans and Russians. At the same time, he shows disdain for the inhabitants of the country, which Jews lived for over a thousand years and who they called the "Jewish paradise". There is something to ponder ...

The best way to fight against hateful and untrue opinions about Poland and Poles is to expose their own point of view and show examples of Jews who appreciated the "Jewish paradise" to the extent that they became Polish patriots. They should be patrons of Polish-Jewish cooperation in the future, not strangers from the Black Sea or Romania, who create false myths about the Holocaust and the alleged participation of Poles in it. In the picture: The German map from 1881 shows the largest Jewish clusters in Europe (marked on the map in dark color): "new Russian governorates" in the west of the empire, that is, the Polish lands of the Russian partition - and the Mogilev Governorate. It was the result of a conscious Russian policy leading to the concentration of Jews in Polish lands (local Jews and those expelled from Russia) as an element of hostile Polish independence remaining in the diaspora and collaborating with the partitioning powers. Polish-Jewish antagonisms, unavoidable in this situation, helped Russia rule the Poles (Divide and rule - Divide et impera). Map of the German geographer and ethnographer Richard Andree, Wikipedia source.

Author: Piotr Szubarczyk

Source: [http://wolnapolska.pl/index.php/item/23-grudnia-1791.html?category\\_id=5](http://wolnapolska.pl/index.php/item/23-grudnia-1791.html?category_id=5)

3 XII 1792 George Washington, a Federalist, is reelected president of the United States with no opposition, with John Adams elected Vice President. The Federalists, who believed in a strong central government, outnumbered the other political party at the time, the Democrat-Republicans, who decided against a political fight due to Washington's popularity. Washington had considered not seeking a second term, but decided to serve again, in some part due to trying to stem the tide of political parties.

5 XII 1792 George Washington was re-elected president of the US; John Adams was re-elected vice president.

11 XII 1792 French Revolution: the National Convention charged with dethroned Louis XVI.

9 XII 1793 The American Minerva, established by Noah Webster, becomes New York City's first daily newspaper.

7 XII 1796 Electors chose John Adams to be the second US President.

10 XII 1796 Tsar of Russia Pavel I proclaimed an amnesty for the participants of the Kościuszko Uprising sent to Siberia.

14 XII 1799 George Washington, the 1st commander of the Revolution and President of the United States, passes at his estate in Virginia.

18 XII 1800 Slavery is ended in the Northwest Territory, stemming from the Ordinance of 1787 establishing the territory and written by Thomas Jefferson. Jefferson had proposed that all slavery be prohibited by the year 1800, but that proposal had been defeated by one vote.

12 XII 1800 Washington, DC becomes the official capital of the US. Residents of Washington were given the right to vote for president and vice president with the ratification of the 23rd Amendment in 1961. But the District of Columbia does not have statehood.

15 XII 1802 Thomas Jefferson gives his Second State of the Nation address to the House and Senate, focusing on peace in the European conflict and payment of the public debt.

20 XII 1803 The United States of America takes title to the Louisiana Purchase, which stretches the United States from the Canadian border to the mouth of the Mississippi River.

12 XII 1803 12th Amendment passed by Congress.

2 XII 1804 In the Paris cathedral of Notre-Dame, NaPolishon Bonaparte was crowned emperor of the French.

2 XII 1805 At Austerlitz, in a battle known as the "Battle of the Three Emperors", the army of NaPolishon Bonaparte defeated the Austrian-Moscovian troops commanded by Tsar Alexander I and Emperor Francis II; allied losses - about 16 thousand killed and wounded and over 10,000 prisoners; French losses - over 8,000 killed and wounded.

8 XII 1805 Members of the Lewis and Clark expedition upon sighting the Pacific Ocean on November 15, build Fort Clatsop, a log fort near the mouth of the Columbia River in present-day Oregon. They would spend the winter of 1805-1806 in the newly constructed fort.

26 XII 1806 Under Pułtusk, there was a battle between the French corps of Marshall Jean Lannes and the Moscovian army.

30 XII 1806 The Ottoman Empire declared war on the Moscovian Empire; as a result, Bessarabia (part of Moldova and Ukraine) was incorporated into Moscovia.

21 XII 1807 Prince Fryderyk August issued the so-called December decree, which formally abolished the serfdom of the peasants by granting them the right to move freely from place to place within the boundaries of the Duchy of Warsaw.

29 XII 1808 Andrew Johnson, the 17th President of the United States, is born in Raleigh, North Carolina to porter and church sexton Jacob Johnson and Mary McDonough. He would succeed Abraham Lincoln as president after his assassination and later be impeached for his role in removing Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton. Johnson would be acquitted by one vote.

29 XII 1809 Stanisław Małachowski, the Marshal of the Four-Year Sejm, died in Warsaw.

3 XII 1810 Ex-slave Tom Molineaux, born at a Virginia plantation in 1784, fought English boxing champion Tom Cribb, narrowly defeated after 39 rounds when he collapsed from exhaustion. A rematch was held on September 28, 1811 with Cribb retaining his title in 11 rounds.

12 XII 1810 During 1810, the causes of the War of 1812 began to emerge. Four thousand naturalized American sailors had been seized by British forces by this year, which forced trade between England and the United States to grind to a halt.

11 XII 1811 In Vienna, Seweryn Rzewuski, Crown Field General, died, one of the leaders of the so-called General party, an opponent of the reforms of the Four-Year Sejm, co-founder and leader of the Targowica Confederation.

16 XII 1811 An earthquake near New Madrid, in the Mississippi Valley, reverses the course of the Mississippi River for a period of time. This quake was the first of two major earthquakes which preceded the largest quake ever in the United States two months later.

24 XII 1814 A peace treaty is signed between the British and American government at Ghent, bringing to an end the War of 1812.

24 XII 1814 United States and Britain sign the Treaty of Ghent, ending the War of 1812.

7 XII 1815 French marshal Michel Ney was shot in Paris.

23 XII 1815 Jan Nepomucen Potocki, writer, archaeologist, historian, deputy to the Four-Year Sejm, died in Uładów in Podolia. author of "Manuscript found in Saragossa" and "Parades".

25 XII 1815 Józef Zajączek was appointed Governor of the **miniature** Kingdom of Poland.

25 XII 1815 The oldest continuing performance arts organization in the United States, the Handel and Haydn Society of Boston, gives its first performance.

11 XII 1816 The territory of Indiana is admitted into the United States of America as the 19th state.

11 XII 1816 Indiana is the 19th state admitted to the Union.

10 XII 1817 The United States of America admits its 20th state, Mississippi.

10 XII 1817 Mississippi is the 20th state admitted to the Union.

3 XII 1818 The state of Illinois is admitted to the Union, making the U.S.A. a republic with twenty-one states.

3 XII 1818 Illinois is the 21st state admitted to the Union.

18 XII 1818 The first edition of the Farmer's Almanac is published in Morristown, New Jersey.

14 XII 1819 Alabama is the 22nd state admitted to the Union. Alabama entered the Union on December 14, 1819. In January 1861, Alabama seceded from the Union, and on February 4, delegates from six states met at Montgomery and formed the Confederate States of America, with Montgomery as the capital. After the Civil War, Alabama re-entered the Union.

6 XII 1820 The Warsaw Medical Society was established.

## 2 XII 1823 Monroe Doctrine - the President of the USA

On December 2, 1823, James Monroe sent a message to Congress, whose principles were later renamed Monroe's doctrine. It contained, among others the following more important views:

- The western hemisphere is independent and is no longer the subject of colonization on the part of European countries.
- Any attempt to impose a European political system that is so different from the system in the Western Hemisphere, the states of South America will be considered by the United States as a threat to peace and security.
- The United States has never participated in European wars and European policies and will continue to do so.
- The United States has never interfered with the affairs of existing European colonies and will continue to do so.

- The United States intends to leave the Latin American countries free to develop and act.

- The United States expresses the hope that other European countries will do similarly to Latin America.

Monroe's statement that the American continent "can not be the object of colonization by the European powers" is recognized as the most important principle. The second principle is that the world is divided into two zones and the United States has warned Europe to limit its action to your own zone. The message was, among others:

"We have never participated in the wars of European countries, which is in line with our policy ... We are directly connected with the movements on this

hemisphere ... The political system of the allied states is fundamentally different from the political system of America ... Therefore, we declare that any attempt on their part to extend their system to the countries of this hemisphere will be considered a threat to peace and security. We did not interfere in the affairs of existing colonies and dependent territories belonging to the European powers and we will continue to do so. But the attempt of pressure or any control of the fate of independent states whose independence we have recognized that we will treat the parties of European powers as an unfriendly move towards the United States ... It is

impossible to extend the political system of European powers to any part of the American continent without jeopardizing our peace of happiness. No one can believe that our southern brothers, if they have the freedom, will choose the European system. It is also impossible for us to look indifferently at such an attempt to impose in any form the European system. "

Author: LONGIN PASTUSIAK-DIPLOMACY OF THE UNITED STATES (XVIII-XIX W.)

2 XII 1823 In a speech before Congress, James Monroe announces the Monroe Doctrine, stating the policy that European intervention anywhere in the Americas is opposed and that he would establish American neutrality in future European wars.

2 XII 1824 When the Electoral College vote yielded no majority, John Quincy Adams would be elected president by the House of Representatives on February 9, 1825, outpolling fellow Democrat Republicans, now a loose coalition of competing factions, including Andrew Jackson, who had actually received a higher number of Electoral College votes, 99, than Adams, 84. It was not a majority due to votes for Henry Clay, 37, and William Crawford, 41. In the first election with popular vote totals, Adams garnered less votes there as well, with 105,321 to 155,872 to Jackson.

24 XII 1824 The first fraternity in the United States is begun, Chi Phi, at Princeton University.

20 XII 1825 Tymoteusz Górzeński, Archbishop of the Gniezno and Poznań metropolitan, Primate of Poland from 1821 died in Poznań.

21 XII 1826 Group of Texas settlers make first attempt to secede from Mexico in the Fredonian Republic. Republic of Fredonia lasts one month, causes Mexican government to curb immigration from U.S. to region and increased dissatisfaction that leads to eventual Texas Revolution.

15 XII 1828 In Warsaw, in the Artillery Officer School, a conspiracy Counselor was formed, whose aim was to fight for the independence of Poland; at the head of the conspiracy stood a second lieutenant. Piotr Wysocki.

6 XII 1829 In Vienna, died Jan Paweł Woronicz, bishop of Kraków, metropolitan archbishop of Warsaw, primate of the Kingdom of Poland; poet.

21 XII 1829 Teofil Wolicki, Archbishop of Gniezno and Poznań died in Poznań.

### 1 XII 1830 A Patriotic Society (Patriotic Club) was established in Warsaw with Joachim Lelewel as president.



On December 1, 1830, a group of civil activists of Sprzysiężenia Wysocki founded the Patriotic Society with Joachim Lelewel at the head. The aim was to force the Administrative Council to continue fighting.

Patriotic Club or Patriotic Society. It was a radical organization operating in the Kingdom of Poland, which was established on December

1, 1830 during the November Uprising. The Society demanded the activation of military activities and the transformation of the Administrative Council into a National Government. On December 4, 1830, it was dissolved by the newly formed Provisional Government. It renewed its activity on January 19, 1831. During the military crisis of the November Uprising, it was in favor of a determined fight with the Russians, organizing mass demonstrations in Warsaw.

The achievement of Poland's independence within the borders of 1772 was the basic goal, and called for social reforms. They were resolved again on August 18, 1831, after the riots of August 15, 1831, where there was a lynching of spies and former generals of the Grand Duke Konstanty Pawłowicz.

It was widely regarded as the most radical and anti-Russian political group in the insurgent environment. Through him, the Sejm of the Kingdom of Poland proceeded to consider and then pass the act on the dethronement of Tsar Nicholas I as the king of Poland. The main activists of the Society were: Joachim Lelewel, Jan Czyński, Tadeusz Krępowiecki, Maurycy Mochnecki.

Source: <https://cozahistoria.pl/1830-zalozenie-klubu-patriotycznego>

### 3 XII 1830 A Provisional Government was formed in Warsaw, led by Prince Adam Jerzy Czartoryski.

On December 3, 1830, the Administrative Council was dissolved and the Provisional Government was elected, headed by Prince Adam Jerzy Czartoryski. The government appointed the General Commander, General Józef Chłopicki, who on December 5 proclaimed himself a dictator of the uprising, but he was still trying to make negotiations with the tsar. The Provisional Government was convened by the Sejm, which on 18 December 1830 unanimously decided that the uprising was of national

character. The Sejm also announced the reasons for the outbreak of the uprising:

"The raped personal freedom raped, the prisons were filled, the court courts were decided for civilians, the sly punishments were extended to the citizens, whose whole guilt was that they intended to save the spirit and the national character from corruption and destruction. Unless Russia attacks the Kingdom of our enemy over one desert only, the reign of its mites! "



Source: <https://kresy24.pl/18-grudnia-1830/>

5 XII 1830 November Uprising: The supreme command of the Polish army was taken by General Józef Chłopicki. General Józef Chłopicki announced his embrace of the command.

13 XII 1830 The Sejm of the (*miniature*) Kingdom of Poland declared the November Uprising a national uprising.

20 XII 1830 In London, a conference began, during which the representatives of Great Britain, France, Austria, Prussia and Russia recognized the independence of Belgium.

21 XII 1830 The dictator of the November Uprising, Józef Chłopicki, dissolved the Provisional Government, appointing the Supreme National Council in its place. The current head of the Provisional Government, Prince Adam Czartoryski, became the president.

25 XII 1830 During the decade of the 1830's, German American immigrants introduced the tradition of decorating Christmas trees during the holidays to America.

8 XII 1831 In Paris, the Polish National Committee was formed under the leadership of Joachim Lelewel.

23 XII 1831 Emilia Plater, a participant of the November Uprising, died in Lithuania near Kopciów; she was buried at the local cemetery; her character became a symbol of the struggle for independence.

28 XII 1832 On the initiative of the emigres Joachim Lelewel and Józef Zaliwski, the Revenge of the People committee was established. His goal was to prepare and initiate another uprising in the Polish lands.

20 XII 1834 Maurycy Mochnacki, an émigré activist, writer and journalist of the Romantic era, participant of the November Uprising, author of the dissertation "The Rise of the Polish Nation in 1830 and 1831", died in Auxerre, France.

16 XII 1835 A fire in New York City rages, eventually destroying 530 buildings, including the New York Stock Exchange.

29 XII 1835 The Cherokee tribe is forced to cede lands in Georgia and cross the Mississippi River after gold is found on their land in Georgia, which results in the Treaty of New Echota.

#### 4 XII 1836 Manifesto of the Polish Democratic Society in Poitiers

4 XII 1836 In Poitiers, France, the Manifesto of the Polish Democratic Society was proclaimed, which announced, among others, fight for independence, equality of citizens and enfranchisement of peasants without compensation.

The crime committed on Poland was interrupted only by the political existence of the country, it did not destroy the nation's life. Constant since the Confederation of Barska for the independence of attempts, streams of blood on all sides of the world shed for her, our present torment, even the furious murderers Polish fierce and commonplace people, infallibly bear testimony that the Polish nation lives, that it is sure of its future. Poland feels unstoppable strength in itself, its peoples are demanded by peoples, the oppressor is afraid of her: so what he wears such a great universality I know, falsely do not be. The voice of humanity has always been the voice of God.

Poland's great mission has not yet been accomplished.

Before ten centuries, Poland united numerous generations, identity of the family, needs, language and character similar, alone, or in a slim one-degree area, it preserved and developed the democratic Slavic idea, which foreign violence in other tribes has obliterated and destroyed; she herself hid the European civilizant and repulsed the crowds of her Tartars, Turks and Muscars that were thrown to Europe. And when, on the one hand, human thought was released in the west, it declared war on the old order of things, the north rose a new absolutism of power, the rebellion stopped the struggling Poland, the eternal democratic ideas of the imaginative, the front guard of European civilization, its faithful believer, the first one fought fight, and she fell in battle.

With her downfall, the six-nine-million-strong Slawian family lost their only representative, the most faithful allies; absolutism on the grave of

impious Poland, having founded the covenant, strengthened its power; and the universal renewal of European societies hampered, it must have been postponed.

Politically, the existence of Poland does not cease to be the need of Europe, and our affair is not our only domestic but universal humanity.

She left Poland in the toughest adventure, but we will not repeat her coldness, because the history convinces us that our homeland is not foreign to violence, but the failings of the social state have fallen.

When the nation of the greatest effort against the invaders needed, already at that time, the long-term governmentlessness was weakened. - The nobles reigning in the rubble of the ancient commune-dominion in Poland, deliberately alone, educating and developing the universal nation, absorbed in itself. The original national idea, in a small area closed, must have lost its omnipotent force. Freedom, equality, brotherhood, once common to everyone, have become the exclusive privilege of one state; and the mass of the people removed from the political life, from any devious rights, from property stripped away, the property itself changed into a land inseparable from the ground, it could not have a common goal with the ruling state. The interests of the nobility and the interests of the people were against each other, such as freedom and slavery, prosperity and misery. Torn unity, split national forces, gave a natural effect, powerlessness. They would abolish her privileged, renounce her own misdemeanors, give her conscientiously compressed justice. So Poland, having no support in the masses to captivity and the numbness of those who were brought in, was unable to repel its najezdnikow.

All her attempts to regain her lost independence show, on the one hand, the powerlessness of the self-closing state, and his insistence on the

preservation of appropriations, the latter proves the feeling of freedom and readiness in the mass, as promises and hopes made.

Kosciuszko's voice, the better oppressed, heralding the future, the massy rushed to the weapon. Pola Raclawic and other memorable attractions testify to the courage of the spirit of the Polish people. There were his dedication to the native cause of real imaginers, which the scythe and the Moscow peasants were conquering. But the invincible loathing of the nobility for social reforms paralyzed and destroyed the loftiest enterprise. The November Revolution, the higher one that has a tendency, also the obstacles and the same end. The impossibility of the seasons, the enormity of the enemy forces, the errors of war, the partial commanders of betrayal, the unfavorable and evil faith of the neighboring powers, and those who do not receive meals from France and England, are either inferior or without cause of the fall of the cause. The main reason for the wasting of so many excesses lies in stopping and giving a reverse direction to the movement, which was a solemn revelation of the national spirit, which understood the great mission in humanity. The heirs of superstition and the imaginers of the once prevailing state perceived in the first moment that the appropriation of their undermined, overturned must be, if the original direction of the revolution is not dislocated. Slyly, therefore, taking the reins of the government into a simple military campaign, they changed the revolutionary movement, and instead of moving the masses and striking the entire nation, they preferred to embrace the hypocritical offices, help the beggars of the Polish helpers beg, with the enemy even enter the system; they preferred to kill their native cause, how to part with their appropriations. With such wickedness and counter-revolutionary behavior, they weakened the faith in their own strength in the nation, cooled down the zeal, discouraged courage. Once again, when she came down to the grave, she saw in her own sons and protectors and captives; once again, not by simple violence of hordes of invaders, but the selfishness of the privileged was murdered.

At that time, the original vibrations of the people to the cry of the November Revolution, the most prosperous future, were heralded. The unstoppable movement would bring inevitable consequences of its own: general social de-liberation, the ignition of a truly national war, and the undoubted victory of the native cause. The people would have risen like one man, armed a strong hand with iron, defeated the invaders without foreign help, and Poland, from the Oder and the Carpathians to the Dniepr and Dzwina, from the Baltic to the Black Sea, would be fortunate to establish its own existence. For nothing is the strength that would divide, defeat and subjugate a twenty-million-strong nation, a knot of common freedoms.

This thought of salvation, the infallible instinct of his own, was felt by the Polish people, and the young minds understood their entire extent. The same thought from the great break-up saved, moved in a handful of refugees abroad, to mature among the enlightened West, and someday develop in the country. It gave rise to the Polish Democratic Society. The Society, by an act of foundation dated March 17, 1832, demonstrating the necessity of social reform, decided to work in the spirit of democratic principles, to regain the independence of the country, and to liberate the people.

To achieve these goals, the circumstances at the time required him to rectify the public opinion, the obliterations of the motherly issue distorted, reveal the infirmity and the bad faith of those who during the ten-month struggle, hypocritically exalting the majesty of the people and abroad - to demonstrate the tendency of the November Revolution and the fall of its cause - to remind Europe of the unpressed nation of law - to protest

against the treaties of sanctifying consecration - to present in a new light the great civilizing Polish mission, true people of necessity, and its inexpressible power, in a word to explain, develop and spread among hunger, in front of Poland and Europe, also the very truths that were constantly repeated during the fight, but with the clash of weapons and cunning heads suppressed, they could not penetrate the ranks of the army and the mass of the people.

These works, despite numerous obstacles, have already been made to a large extent. It is difficult to assess how far the dissemination of democratic concepts has affected the general state of the Polish affairs; but in a small emigre field, today we do not see such a vast rule of superstition that obscured our minds and frustrated, and the last and last attempts of independence - a monument to noble idleness, faith in persons tearing away one family of exiles on the tyrannical party, give way to my faith in principles - democratic learning, the contemplation of national history, ever better understood and entering into practical life, ceased to be synonymous with the story of anarchy and terrorism: it gradually expanded from a small corner, and destroyed those illusions that the Aristocracy defended its pernicious intentions - finally a clear separation of two fighting elements with each other. The aristocracy was pushed back, beaten, and for the enmity of the mother-in-law recognized by the culprit, went to seek the last salvation in the matriculation diplomacy, to patryotyczna in the eyes of gullible fondness, former in its country extended the nation; On the other hand, the followers of democratic principles, gathered for the greater part under the only faith of their emblem, were the surest way to pay their debts to their homeland and to humanity.

In this way, the Society removed the obstacles that surrounded itself, ensuring its principles and the advantage of cohabitation, obtaining the necessary conditions for each political profession: moral and material power, having told the chosen of its institutions the external activities that by nature all its mass taken and performed, they can not, they feel today in a state of being strong, more effective, and therefore direct means to realize their main goal.

Entering the Society for this broader action, in the conviction that the open, conscientious, ambiguous notions of its revelation, the most reliable denim can guarantee the righteous intentions and the effectiveness of further attempts, it decides on the Public Act, in the presence of Poland and Europe, the political faith to renew itself, and views for the future to reveal.

For half a century, European humanity, on the ruins of the old order, develops its new destiny, new social life is looking for conditions. This tendency is manifested today in the entire mental and political world, in all attempts and movements of peoples, and even in the concessions of governments, the requirements of resuming the thought of effective resistance can not be presented. The brightest defenders of the last order, the most fearsome and daring of its briathors, also at the highest, as at the last levels of the social organization, people, all predict or demand democracy, that is, destroy privileges, the rule of equality.

This equality, the social order of Slavic societies, once a vital foundation, the power of the whole state of Poland developed and educated, today the light and the need of age so strongly evoked and complete happiness for humanity is the cardinal, non-commutative, national Society of our principle, the emblem of its unification, common all members by faith. Deeply because we are convinced that the social order on appropriations based in which some use all the benefits to the social life of those who are attached, the other only the burdens of life bear it forced, it is the only

cause of misery for our homeland and for the whole of humanity. Until the order of such inherent rape justice, existence ceaselessly, there will be an internal struggle between the oppressed and their oppressors, between the massa on ignorance, misery and bondage condemned, and a slim number of those who have gained all the benefits of social life for themselves. Free and harmonious development of national forces among such anarchy, a man can not have. She taught humanity. The law of tardiness, which is still alive in thought, must be implemented.

In this universal, infallible human conscience, as in our national thought, we draw our faith.

All people, as beings of one and the same nature, have equal rights and equal duties: they are all brothers, all children of one father - God, all members of one family - humanity.

Everyone has the right to seek his own happiness, all his needs, physical, mental and moral, to satisfy all the authorities, and to improve, and as much as he or she works and abilities, in all the benefits of social life he should have an equal share.

It is also every man's responsibility to seek others' happiness, to satisfy their needs and to develop authorities, to help their own interest in the happiness of others and society, and to reduce public welfare benefits to the public.

A privilege with any name covered is a break from the general duties, or the appropriation of which law is, therefore, a denial of equality, a rape of nature.

Without equality, there is no freedom, for wherever one can do what others can do, it must be from one side of slavery, the other despotism, and in the whole of society, anarchy.

Without equality niem of brotherhood, because where one of them is throwing off their duties and transferring them to others, there must be from one side egoism, the other mental and moral disappearance, and in the whole society, hatred between members.

The human right has its source in its individual nature, in freedom: the duty of social nature and brotherhood flows from. Harmony is necessary between rights and obligations. This harmony to create and maintain, is a partnership duty. Where individual individuals are everything and the community is nothing, there is anarchy; where the community again absorbs individualism, there must be despotism. Neither anarchy nor despotism are the nature of cooperatives. They are only two of her last resort.

The community has its own faithful duties, provides equal benefits to all members, and provides equal aid to everyone's physical, mental and moral needs; the right to own land, and only admits to any other property; through public, uniform and all available education, through the complete, unlimited freedom of revelation of thought, the authorities of their members develop, freedom of conscience, persecution and intolerance does not hamper; the path of free development and the formation of national forces from the obstacles of selfishness and darkness purifies, and not only isolated, detached parts of the nation, but the whole of its mass by constant progress and improvement leads.

These duties are intended to make the community useless, under any form on the anti-social principle, on a privileged foundation: each of them is inevitable consequence of unequal distribution of benefits and burdens of social life, each one dividing people into rulers and subordinates, one giving power of wealth and education, second subjugation, poverty and darkness. The fate and future of the community, not from itself but from the prevailing state, depends on the privileged few. Any form of the universal principle of equality being violent is against nature, justice and truth.

Everything for the people, for the people: this is the most general principle of democracy, the goal and the form at once embracing. Everything for the people, for everyone, is the goal; everything is a form by people, by everyone.

Under the form of equality based, all have an interest in common, and therefore there is no unity. This unity manifests itself everywhere, it creates harmony and gives strength, and the power of fulfillment among other societies, the national mission. The sovereign power of the people, in a democracy only the illusion stops. Every community member equal in niem has a share. Not one particle of universality, but the whole nation is the legislator here; in the conscience, for the mass, is the surest guarantee that laws will be a true revelation of the eternal, infallible justice. To exercise them, the power chosen by the people, if it ceases to be a patrimony, to the needs and will of the nation inadequate, in a democratic form only without violent shocks can be removed, in one of them all changes continuous uninterrupted progress, more and more extensive national thought development required, calmly take a lead they give.

In this way, the societies furnished, in a harmonious pursuit of a common, universal goal, special messages, can completely fulfill. For this purpose, only one way is: continuous and simultaneous in the physical, mental and moral order to improve oneself. - Improvement on free and harmonious development of all national forces depending on, can not have a miser, if every community, the whole mass of its members making up, will not be improved; the whole mass can not be perfected, if not all people should perform their duties, they will exercise their rights if the universal principle of equality, by any privilege, is raped.

Equality, therefore, encloses all the conditions of individual and social happiness: without it, neither a single human being, nor a society, nor humanity, do not respond to his or her mission.

Equality introduces two great omnipotent feelings: brotherhood and freedom. The love of humanity has a charming power; this power is growing every day. Freedom is also an inestimable force, an ever-growing mass. The love of humanity and freedom, combining their forces, will break down the old world of privileges: just love and freedom, a new world of equality will build a new world of equality.

This is how we understand the principles humanity aspires to today. We base our future rebirth of the Polish community on them, in their spirit of working to regain our independent existence.

Therefore Poland is independent and democratic Poland, this is the goal of our association.

Not one particle, not one fraction of a great nation, but the entire Poland within the pre-partition boundaries, capable of being self-sustaining, maintaining its own mission for its own sake. The treaties, beleaguered by its independence in the small parts of the fortress, have already ravaged the nation in the face of the world with its last birth. The agreements of the perpetrators or criminals committed against Poland can not apply to Poland: she and her murderers did not enter into any agreements, and against the imposed, existent conditions, a continuous, living, bloody protest.

A reborn, independent Poland, a democratic one. Everyone, without distinction of faiths and family, will take in it the mental, political and social de-liberation, a new order involving property, work, industry, education and all social relations, based on the principles of equality based, will occupy the place of unlawfulness, which appropriators name the rights to date. Reborn Polish aristocratic Republic can not be. God-power will come back to the people; the state that once ruled would eventually resolve, among the people descend, become a people; all will be equal, all free, all children of one mother of the Fatherland.



An independent and democratic Poland is capable of fulfilling its great mission, to destroy the absolutism, its destructive influence on Western civilization, a democratic idea, among Slavs, today as a tool for subjugating servants, to extend this idea by uniting them, and through virtue, through purity and the strength of his spirit, the universal empowerment of the European peoples, give birth.

In order to regain an independent existence, Poland has enormous powers in its womb, which until now have not been conscientious and sincere. It is almost untouched by terrible power, as well as outside, as by internal enemies. It will be Poland for her.

The people of Poland, out of the rights of all abuses, by darkness, misery and slavery pressed against the earth, which has been wiped out for centuries, has so far been in a bloody sweat for the benefit of others; Until now, in the ancient provinces, overrun by Moscow as a property inseparable from the earth, it is being fought with it. The human suffering and insulting in him cries out for justice. The inner subjugators were deaf to that voice. In the last for independence attempts, they wanted abusing the holy name of love of the Fatherland, with the very sound of words to feed the people with physical deprivation tormented, they wanted to spill their blood for the homeland, which for so many centuries, disdain, humiliate and misery, rewarded its work, cry to arise and he destroyed the invaders - they! who were the invaders of his laws. For this, their hypocritical appeals were only answered by an echo - and we fell!

If this horrific science, so many bloody victims, is lost, if the new silent uprising is a sad repetition of the old uprisings, the first to be a slogan should be the liberation of the people, devotion to the expropriated land, the restoration of rights, the call to use the benefits of independent existence, all without distinction of denominations and family. - This is the only dimension of conscientious, honest, not ambiguous justice that can develop the feeling of true self-sacrifice in the whole of the oppressed people, and pour this great conviction that the twenty-million people, the coalition of Europe, can destroy and destroy everything as it has destroyed it in recent times republican France. - Few people have equated the Polish nation in love with their homeland; in sacrifices none of them has exceeded him. If in the last insurrection, the most powerful enemy of humanity in the ten-month struggle with us, in the midst of errors, betrayal and infirmity of our commanders, can not boast of anything, what will be its armed crowds in the presence of all national forces with the love of the homeland and eternal justice evoked.

To strengthen the regained independence, on democratic principles, Poland also has its own national elements within its womb. The democratic idea, spilled in the whole nation, then developed and educated in the noble state, can easily be incorporated into the people who, despite the long slavery and oppression, have preserved traces of the former communism. The humanity suffering from us is not similar to the suffering humanity of Western Europe; their corruption and egoism of the privileged class have not been endangered; there is simplicity in all of its former virtues, there is righteousness and devotion, there are religious feelings, pure and mild customs. On such an unpolluted and fresh ground, the ancient national tree of equality, the conscientious hand of brotherhood and freedom nurtured, is easily spread out. -

In Poland, therefore, there are all conditions for regaining an independent and democratic existence. She is able to create her own forces, destroy the invaders, break the inner yoke, and establish solid existence on solid democratic principles.

But Poland, apart from its own forces, has natural allies. Even during the bloody battle with the enemy of fighting, each of her victory with shouts

of joy and praise accepted Europe: and we, the illustrators of the misfortunes and hopes of the enslaved nation, found the hearts poured out for themselves and a shelter in the bosom of common sympathy. The peoples of the immortal spirit of Poland were allied, and in their grave, on whom hellish absolutism made a connection, the brothers shook hands. Our enemy became their enemy and their enemies ours. For this reason, we are convinced that the old national hatreds that were fueled by the past were completely lost, we believe in the good faith of the peoples, the cooperation, the common fraternity and the common need-based necessity.

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Cabinet systems will not restore Poland; and the monarchical wars of justice do not blame the people. However, our country is so homeland, our wounds hurt us so much that we do not neglect any circumstances with no friendly circumstances. We will therefore embrace everything that may be useful to us in any way; making the achievement of the main goal easier or closer is able. -

Here is a conscientious, honest, unambiguous lecture of our principles, goals and means - We will devote our whole life to their realization. - We swore in the face of the Homeland and humanity, let us not rest until Poland regains its independence, and establish its own existence on democratic principles. It is a solemn commitment with youthful zeal, we will make it with perseverance. The enormity of the undertaking has not been great, they will not threaten adversity; for the righteousness that we cry out for, the truth we proclaim, have omnipotent power. -

Who, as we believe in the holiness of goals, in the conscientiousness of the principles and the effectiveness of our means - whose heart beats purely for the Fatherland and humanity, may our attempts to join ours come. We do not trust our faith in people, because we can not do any conscience with conscience. We will not be able to buy half-centimes for seeming unity with the uninitiated political faith or instant agreement. Of course, destroying all relationships based on and based on power, striving for relationships, is our calling and firm resolution; the former Sejm, even if he could still gather in any of his remains in any composition, as a representative of the privileges and losers of the November Revolution, we will not recognize the leader of the native affairs. Far away, any byproducts and the rebirth of the Homeland, no contact with no projects, we will work through the Society for Poland - through Poland for humanity. -

We declare that it is far from us that we want to murder and devastate our own country. Not with the sword of the Archangel, but with the book of national history in hand - we will show the oppressed on one hand that neither divine laws nor the human violence in Kachniks oblige them to remain in misery and insulting the dignity of a man of slavery - from the other, also arousing feelings themselves eternal justice, also bringing historical memories, we cease to cry out to heirs of noblemen's misappropriations and superstitions, in the name of their own interest, in the name of today's education, and especially in the all-believers' love of the homeland, for the return of the torn-out people's rights. We are ignorant, that is, the feeling of justice in one, that is, impatience and disappointed expectations in others, will be the slogan of the liberation of Poland. If, however, the necessary change in the social order, and the independence going beyond it, without violent shocks, can not go unanswered; if the people had to be a strict judge of the past, an avenger of wrongs, and executor of untrusted verdicts of time, we, for a handful of privileged ones, will not sacrifice the happiness of twenty million, and the spilled blood falls only on the heads of those who are self-conscious, self-respect and common They will move their homelands. - "

Source:

[https://pl.wikisource.org/wiki/Manifest\\_Tijingwa\\_Demokratycznego\\_Polskiego\\_\(1836\)](https://pl.wikisource.org/wiki/Manifest_Tijingwa_Demokratycznego_Polskiego_(1836))

7 XII 1836 Martin Van Buren continues the victories for the Democratic party in the November presidential election, defeating William H. Harrison, a Whig, 170 to 73 in the Electoral College vote.

26 XII 1838 Franciszek Lessel, a pianist and composer of the Classicism era, a student of Joseph Haydn died in Piotrków Trybunalski.

2 XII 1840 President Martin Van Buren is defeated for reelection by William Henry Harrison. Harrison, a Whig, receives 234 Electoral College votes to 60 and also wins the popular vote contest.

22 XII 1840 At the Collège de France in Paris, Adam Mickiewicz gave the first lecture on Slavic literature.

25 XII 1842 Queen Victoria introduces the decorated Christmas tree to the United States, starting a popular tradition.

26 XII 1842 Marcin Dunin, Poznań and Gniezno Archbishop, Primate of Poland, died in Poznan.

2 XII 1844 Gen. Eustachy Sanguszko, a landowner, member of the Four-Year Sejm, died in Sławeń in Wołyń; he took part in the war with Russia in 1792, he was awarded one of the first crosses of Virtuti Militari during the battle of Zieleńce; participant in the Kościuszko Uprising and expedition to Moscow in 1812.

4 XII 1844 Democrat James K. Polk defeats Henry Clay for president with 170 Electoral College votes to 105 for Clay.

2 XII 1845 U.S. President Polk invokes the concept of Manifest Destiny, announcing to Congress that the Monroe Doctrine should be strictly enforced, and that the settlement of the West should be aggressively pursued.

29 XII 1845 Texas is the 28th state admitted to the Union. After ten years of independence, Texas became a state on December 29, 1845.

28 XII 1846 Iowa is the 29th state admitted to the Union. On December 28, 1846, Iowa became the first free state in the old Louisiana Territory.

## 2 XII 1847 Judgments in the Moabite trial in Berlin



In the beginning of 1846, Ludwik Mierosławski came to Poznań. The date of the outbreak of the uprising for the night from February 21 to February 22 was also designated. However, the fighting took place only in the vicinity of Krakow, and so after a few days the uprising was suppressed there by the Austrian army and the so-called Galician raid, during which the peasants at the instigation of the Austrians attacked noblemen's mansions, killing their inhabitants. In the Russian partition, the plot was detected and the conspirators arrested.

In Poznan, as a result of betrayal, the plot was also detected. On February 12, arrests were carried out. In the prison in the Poznań citadel, the entire conspiracy management was included, including Libelt, Guttrym and Mierosławski. Intensive investigation by the Prussian police embraced over 600 people. King Frederick William IV on March 7, will introduce martial law in the Province. Despite this, there were several skirmishes in the Prussian army. On March 4 a branch of insurgents set off from Kórnik, supported by peasants and the poor, commanded by the forester Trąmbszyński. The goal of the fighters was to take control of the citadel and release the conspirators. The authorities, however, learned about the

planned assault and stopped the unit in battle at the Chwaliszewskie Bridge. Another unit - scythers under the command of Maciej Palacz, mastered Gorczyn and waited for the order to attack the city. However, the order did not come and the scythemen were disarmed and arrested by the Prussians. (...)

As a result of the lengthy investigation, 254 people associated with the plot were charged. The prisoners were transported to Berlin, where from August 2 to November 17, 1847, court proceedings were pending, followed not only by Poles, but also by the liberally sympathetic part of German public opinion sympathizing with the Poles. The verdict was announced on December 2, 1847. Eight people recognized as leaders, including Mierosławski, were sentenced to death. Libelt and Józef Esman received a sentence of 20 years in prison. Over 100 people received different prison sentences. 134 people were acquitted. Mierosławski and other convicts avoided penalties thanks to the outbreak of the Berlin uprising, which was part of the pan-European liberation movement called the Spring of Nations. Poles convicted in the Berlin trial were released by insurgents. Mierosławski returned to Poznań, where he was the head of the Wielkopolska Spring of Nations, but this is a completely different story ...

Source: <https://epoznan.pl/blogi-blog-19-337>

Mierosławski's behavior in the Berlin process, which was called the German Riesen-process (a huge process), was exalted and full of dignity. With proudly raised forehead, boldly looking in the eyes of the judges, he declared that the only affair of his youth was the issue of the independence of the Polish nation; that the nation in captivity must plot and be plotted; that he was consciously involved in the conspiracy, and that he was ready at any moment for the cause of the nation to lay his head under the ax of Katowice. Mierosławski wanted to speak French, but he was not allowed, so he spoke Polish. The speaker poured so much into his words, his voice twitched with such voracity that the German audience, without

understanding speech, was moved, and the women could not refrain from loud crying. The prosecutor did not know what to do, he stood up, he sat down, finally demanded that Mierosławski not be allowed to continue. This speech, excellent in terms of content and form, printed in Polish in a separate brochure, for many years lit up and excited the feelings of our youth. Translated into French and German, it contributed greatly to the popularity that our revolutionary leader had in 1848 throughout Europe. Mierosławski was condemned to cut off his head with an ax, and together with another convict he was imprisoned in Moabit prison. However, the sentence of death was changed to an eternal prison.

The March Revolution in Berlin in 1848 opened our prisoners' prison gate, and Mierosławski came out of prison as a triumphant. Crowdily escorting released prisoners, the Berlin people stopped under the balcony of the royal palace. When the called king went out to the balcony with Minister Arnim and greeted the prisoners who had escaped, thousands of voices rose: "Long live Poland!" - "And I, from my position," cried the king, "let

me also say: long live Poland!" war with Russia was inevitable. Welcoming Polish deputies who came from Poznań, Radziwiłł, a relative and trustee of the king, said: "You have a war with Russia, which you so longed for!"

BOLESŁAW LIMANOWSKI-SZERMIERZE WOLONOSCI

2 XII 1847 In Berlin, sentences were passed in the largest process of the Polish national movement - the so-called the Moabite trial in which the PMoscovian authorities accused the crime of 254 people. Eight of the defendants, including Ludwik Mierosławski, were sentenced to death, 23 to life imprisonment and several dozen to long-term imprisonment. The outbreak of the revolution in March 1848 prevented the execution of sentences and led to the release of convicts.

2 XII 1848 After the abdication of Emperor Austria Ferdinand I, his nephew Franciszek Józef I took over power in the Habsburg monarchy, which reigned until 1916.

6 XII 1849 Harriet Tubman escapes from slavery on the Underground Railroad.

10 XII 1850 Józef Bem, participant in the war of 1812-1813 and the November Uprising, died in Aleppo, Syria. During the Spring of Nations, the commander of the revolutionary Vienna. During the Hungarian uprising (1848-1849) he was the head of the army in Transylvania, and then he was the commander in chief of the Hungarian army. After the fall of the uprising, he served in the Turkish army as Murat Pasha.

29 XII 1851 The first YMCA opens in Boston, Massachusetts.

30 XII 1853 The Gadsden Purchase is consummated, with the United States buying a 29,640 square mile tract of land in present-day Arizona and New Mexico (approximately from Yuma to Las Cruces) for \$10 million from Mexico to allow railroad building in the southwest and settle continued border disputes after the Mexican-American War. This act finalized the borders of the Continental United States.

30 XII 1853 United States purchases what's now part of Arizona and New Mexico.

8 XII 1854 Pope Pius IX announced the dogma of the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary.

21 XII 1857 Two companies of the 1st Cavalry under Captain Samuel Sturgis arrive at Fort Scott, Kansas to attempt to bring the disorder of Bleeding Kansas, the slavery versus anti-slavery battle, in check.

24 XII 1857 Stanisław Jachowicz died in Warsaw, a writer and educator.

2 XII 1859 John Brown is hanged for treason by the state of Virginia due to his leadership role in the raid on the Harper's Ferry armory and failed attempt to spur revolt among Virginia slaves.

13 XII 1860 The Society for the Encouragement of Fine Arts was established in Warsaw.

20 XII 1860 South Carolina responds to the election of Abraham Lincoln as President by being the first southern state to secede from the Union.

12 XII 1861 Franciszek Morawski, soldier and poet, participant of the battles at Raszyn (1809) and Lipsk (1813), minister of war in the National Government during the November Uprising, member of the literary Society of Iksów and Towarzystwo Przyjaciół Nauk. Died in Luboni near Leszno.

16 XII 1861 Karol Lipiński, violinist and composer, died in Urlów near Zborów.

11 XII 1862 General Ambrose Burnside begins the Battle of Fredericksburg when Union troops cross the Rappahannock River on pontoons, leading two days later to an ignominious and one-sided defeat by General Robert E. Lee. At locations such as Marye's Heights, Union troops engaged in futile and deathly charges against fortified positions only to be repulsed again and again. Subsequent withdraw to the other side of the river signaled Burnside's defeat, and the mud march of later days only underscores the mire of his decisions during the battle.

26 XII 1862 The Dakota war that began in August between bands of Sioux and the U.S. government over late payments of annuities culminates in the jailing in Minnesota of over one thousand Dakota Sioux, and the hanging of thirty-eight in Mankato. It was the largest mass execution in U.S. history.

27 XII 1862 The Warsaw-Petersburg railway was opened; the length of the line was 1330 km.

13 XII 1862 Confederate forces win the Battle of Fredericksburg.

23 XII 1863 In Radom, under the verdict of the Moscovian military court, Zygmunt Chmieleński, a soldier, participant in the January Uprising, head of the Krakow region army, chief of staff of General Józef Hauke-Bosak was shot.

28 XII 1863 Maryla Wereszczakówna died, primo voto Puttkamer, Lithuanian noblewoman, beloved and muse Adam Mickiewicz.

16 XII 1864 Civil War: Under Nashville, the Unionist army defeated the Confederate army.

18 XII 1865 In the United States, the 13th amendment to the Constitution, concerning the abolition of slavery, entered into force.

18 XII 1865 13th Amendment added to the Constitution. Jun 16, 1866 - The 14th Amendment passed by Congress.



24 XII 1866 The Klu Klux Klan forms secretly to discourage blacks from voting, issuing in a brutal and shameful era of terror and crime amid southern states as civil rights for freed slaves emerged from the Civil War Era and made hesitant progress throughout the majority of the 20th Century.

4 XII 1867 The Grange organizes to protect the interest of the American farmer.

13 XII 1867 In Amelie-les-Bains in France, Artur Grottger died, a painter, cartoonist, author of works devoted to the January Uprising.

21 XII 1867 Galicia under Austrian rule gained autonomy under the so-called of the December constitution, issued by Emperor Franz Joseph I.

25 XII 1868 President Andrew Johnson issues an unconditional pardon to all those who participated in the southern rebellion.

10 XII 1869 In one of the first acts of success in the women's suffrage movement, a Women's Suffrage law passes in the Territory of Wyoming.

11 XII 1869 The premiere of "Paria", the last opera of Stanisław Moniuszko, took place at the Grand Theater in Warsaw.

### 19 XII 1869 Speech of Antoni Abraham " the King of Kaszuby”



The political significance of Abraham is demonstrated by the fact that until 1914, Prussian authorities had brought him 40 trials. Abraham's numerous patriotic appearances were legendary in Kashubia. One of them in the novel "Maszopi" was placed by Augustyn Necel. As Izabela Trojanowska writes in Bederkerek Kaszubski, Abraham called in 1911 a big rally in Żarnowiec, at the host of Pliński in the house called "Belfort" [Belfort is a French fortress that played an important role during the Prussian-French War in 1870], and issued there to the gendarmes, the owner of the property in Żarnowiec, Stencil. Shackled, Tóna raised his hands up and once again turned to the gathered people, exclaimed: "Drëszë! Soon their governments! We will break our chains, as I am today! "- and with one jerk he freed himself.

After the outbreak of World War I, Abraham, his sons and son-in-law were called to the army. Only seriously wounded Antoni returned home



from the front. His wife, Matylda, was probably dead and Abraham settled in his daughter Oliwa.

Abraham and Rogal in Paris In the spring of 1919, the subcommittee of the Supreme People's Council in Gdańsk decided to send a delegation to a peace conference in Versailles that would support Poland's efforts to join Gdańsk Pomerania. The delegates were appointed Gdańsk attorney dr. Mieczysław Marchlewski, Tomasz Rogala from Kościerzyna, Antoni Abraham from Oliwa and Antoni Miotka from Puck. Through Warsaw and Vienna to Paris (illegally crossing the borders) only Rogal and Abraham arrived. Delegates were

received by Ignacy Paderewski and a representative of the National Committee in the French government, Erasmus Piltz. The conclusions of the meeting and the materials provided by Kashubians (including Polish magazines and ... address book of Gdańsk) went to the congressional Commission for Polish Affairs.

Source: <http://naszekaszuby.pl/modules/news/article.php?storyid=2880>

2 XII 1872 Wincenty Pol, a poet, researcher of geography of Polish territories, died in Cracow; participant of the November Uprising.

15 XII 1873 The Women's Crusade of 1873-74 is started when women in Fredonia, New York march against retail liquor dealers, leading to the creation of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. In 1917, this movement would culminate in the 18th Amendment, prohibiting the sale of liquor in the United States, a ban that would last for sixteen years.

4 XII 1875 New York City politician Boss Tweed escapes from prison and migrates to Cuba, then Spain. He would be captured and returned to New York authorities on November 23, 1876.

25 XII 1883 In Lwow, Józef Alojzy Retzenhein, soldier, journalist and diarist, participant of the November Uprising, Spring of Nations and the January Uprising, friend and biographer of Juliusz Słowacki, co-founder of the Polish Library in Paris, died.

6 XII 1884 The capstone of three thousand three hundred pounds is positioned atop the Washington Monument by the Corps of Engineers. The monument, five hundred and fifty-five feet tall and now completed after nearly thirty-seven years of work, would be dedicated in February of 1885.

23 XII 1884 In Krakow's "Time", the first episode of the novel "Deluge" by Henryk Sienkiewicz appeared; a day later the publication of the novel began with the Warsaw "Word".

21 XII 1886 Wacław Szymanowski, writer, journalist and playwright died in Warsaw.



- 23 XII 1887 Leonard Sowiński, a poet, literary historian, author of "Drawings of Polish Literature" died in Stetkowce in Wołyń.
- 10 XII 1890 Construction of the New York World Building - the first skyscraper in New York has been completed. The building, 109 meters high, was demolished in 1955.
- 13 XII 1890 Wilbur and Orville Wright print the Dayton Tattler in their print shop in Dayton, Ohio. The paper was the creation of Paul Laurence Dunbar, an African American poet.
- 29 XII 1890 The Battle of Wounded Knee, South Dakota, occurs in the last major battle between United States troops and Indians. Hundreds of Indian men, women, and children are slain, along with twenty-nine soldiers.
- 15 XII 1891 In Springfield, the first basketball game took place; its principles were invented by James Naismith - philosopher, physician, physical education teacher.
- 27 XII 1891 In Aleksander Chodźko, a Slavist, Orientalist, poet and professor at the College de France, died in France in Noisy-le-Sec.
- 8 XII 1894 Jan Krzeptowski, "Sabała", storyteller, violinist, singer, Tatra guide, named by the creator of the Zakopane style, Stanisław Witkiewicz Homer of the Tatras, died in Zakopane.
- 27 XII 1894 Shiloh National Military Park in Shiloh, Tennessee is created to commemorate the field of the two day battle in April of 1862. It was one of the largest engagements between Union and Confederate forces in the western theatre of the U.S. Civil War.
- 28 XII 1894 Henryk Rodakowski, painter, portraitist and representative of the romantic trend died in Krakow.
- 1 XII 1896 In Paris, Stefan Szolc-Rogosiński, a traveler and researcher of Africa, died in the accident.
- 10 XII 1896 The New York City Aquarium at Castle Clinton opens on the tip of Manhattan Island. Castle Clinton, or Castle Garden, had been previously utilized in many capacities during the history of New York City; as a fort, entertainment location, and immigrant depot.
- 10 XII 1898 The Peace Treaty ending the Spanish-American War is signed in Paris. The Spanish government agrees to grant independence to Cuba and cede Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Philippines to the United States.

### 24 XII 1898 A monument to Adam Mickiewicz was unveiled in Warsaw



Before December 24, 1898, the inhabitants of Warsaw took part in the Christmas Eve supper and took part in a special event. On the hundredth anniversary of the birth of Adam Mickiewicz at Krakowskie Przedmieście, a monument to the bard was unveiled. The idea of honoring the poet in this way appeared in the pages of "Kurier Warszawski" in March 1897. The idea was taken up by writer Henryk Sienkiewicz, energetically initiating the creation of a construction committee, which included the most distinguished Warsaw residents. The prince was Michał Radziwiłł, vice president - Henryk Sienkiewicz, treasurer - Leopold Kronenberg. The composition of the committee was not accidental. "Radziwiłł represented the aristocracy, Sienkiewicz - culture, Kronenberg - the bourgeoisie. The

committee appointed an art commission to which, among others, Józef Pius Dziekoński, Władysław Marconi, Franciszek Lilpopa, Jan Woydyga and Leopold Wasilkowski were invited. Due to the lack of time, it was decided not to announce the competition, but to entrust it to the sculptural authority, Cyprian Godebski. Thanks to the influence that the members of the committee possessed, it was possible to meet the deadline - at the appropriate time, relevant funds were collected, as many as 226,000 rubles. All the money came from the donations of private persons. All possible consents and permits were also obtained. On the morning of December 24, 1898, in the presence of 12,000 citizens, the monument was unveiled. **The whole ceremony took place in complete silence, and this is because the Russian authorities, fearing patriotic accents, forbade to make speeches. Henryk Sienkiewicz, who had prepared such a speech, deprived of the opportunity to speak, stood in silence as much time as his speech would last.**

There are several interesting facts associated with the monument. Monument to Paskevich, with whom the bard had to "measure". Postcard from the beginning of the 20th century. Monument to Paskevich, with whom the bard had to "measure". Postcard from the beginning of the 20th century. The Russians wished that the monumental figure of Mickiewicz would be lower than that standing on a plinth over the Governor's Palace from July 3, 1870, a figure of the late governor of the Polish Kingdom, Ivan Paskevich.

Satisfaction was demanded and Mickiewicz's figure was lower than that of Paskevich. However, a higher pedestal was prepared and the poet found himself higher than the governor.

Source: <https://whu.org.pl/2015/12/24/krakowskie-przedmiescie-odsloniecie-pomnika-mickiewicza/>

- 26 XII 1898 information about the discovery of radium by the Polish chemist Maria Skłodowska-Curie and her husband Piotr Curie was made public.
- 10 XII 1898 United States and Spain sign the Treaty of Paris 1898, officially ending the Spanish-American War.
- 1 XII 1899 Edmund Chojecki, writer, publicist and traveler died in Paris.
- 15 XII 1900 The edifice of the Society for the Encouragement of Fine Arts was opened in Warsaw.
- 22 XII 1900 Henryk Sienkiewicz received a notarial act of ownership of the estate in Oblęgorek, a property purchased from social contributions on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the literary writer's work.
- 10 XII 1901 In Stockholm, the Nobel Prize was awarded for the first time.
- 10 XII 1903 Maria Skłodowska-Curie and her husband Pierre Curie received the Nobel Prize in Physics.
- 17 XII 1903 Inventors Wilbur and Orville Wright succeed in the first sustained and manned plane flight, taking the heavier-than-air machine through the winds of Kill Devil Hill, North Carolina, and man into an age of flight. The plane, mechanically propelled with a petroleum engine, flew 120 feet in 12 seconds, and later the same day, flew 852 feet in 59 seconds. They would patent the Airplane three years later on May 22, 1906.
- 23 XII 1903 Mieczysław Gwałbert Pawlikowski, writer, political activist and mountaineer died in Krakow.
- 28 XII 1904 In Lwow the premiere of the Polish Bethlehem spectacle of Lucjan Rydel took place.
- 9 XII 1905 The French Parliament passed a law on the separation of church and state.
- 10 XII 1905 Henryk Sienkiewicz received the Nobel Prize in literature.
- 22 XII 1906 In Lodz, the so-called lokaut Lodz. After the workers' protest against the dismissal of 98 employees, Ignacy Poznański closed his factory, and the six most important industrialists from Łódź followed his example. More than 25,000 workers were unemployed for over three months.
- 16 XII 1907 The United States Great White Fleet of sixteen battleships and twelve thousand men begin their first round the world cruise.
- 10 XII 1911 Maria Skłodowska-Curie received the Nobel Prize in the field of chemistry.
- 29 XII 1911 In Lwow, Edmund Biernacki, a doctor, neurologist and pathologist, discoverer of the so-called Biernacki's reaction - the diagnostic value of erythrocyte sedimentation rate in plasma.
- 1 XII 1912 The Provisional Commission of the Confederated Independence Parties entrusted Józef Piłsudski with the function of the commander of the main Polish military forces.
- 1 XII 1913 The first moving assembly line is introduced and adopted for mass production by the Ford Motor Company, allowing automobile construction time to decrease by almost 10 hours per vehicle.
- 18 XII 1913 Teodor Rygier, a sculptor, author of the Adam Mickiewicz monument on the Krakow Main Market Square, died in Rome.
- 23 XII 1913 A major reform of the American financial and banking system with the authorization of the U.S. Congress for the establishment of the Federal Reserve System.
- 29 XII 1913 Jadwiga Sarnecka, a pianist and composer, died in Krakow.
- 2 XII 1914 World War I: Beginning of the Battle of Limanowa, in which the Polish Legions alongside the Austro-Hungarian troops fought against the Moscovian army.
- 5 XII 1914 World War I: Evacuation of Moscovian troops from Lodz; the next day the city was taken over by German troops. In "Operacja Łódzka", over a dozen days of fighting, about 110,000 died. Moscovian soldiers and about 90,000 German soldiers; among the fallen were not only Moscovians, Germans and Austrians, but also Polish, Lithuanians, Czechs, Ukrainians, Latvians and Tatars.
- 8 XII 1914 World War I: The Battle of the Falkland Islands, ended with the defeat of the German fleet.
- 19 XII 1914 Austrian authorities officially established the First Brigade of Legions under the command of Józef Piłsudski.
- 22 XII 1914 The 1st Brigade of Polish Legions fought against the Moscovian army near Łowczówek near Tarnów; the battle lasted until December 26.
- 24 XII 1914 World War I: In the trenches near Ypres in Belgium, German and British soldiers ceased military operations, left trenches, sang Christmas carols, and even played football; these events have gone down in history as a Christmas truce.
- 24 XII 1914 Central forces bomb Dover, England.
- 26 XII 1914 A battle of several days ended at Łowczówek, in which the soldiers of the First Brigade of Polish Legions fought against the Moscovian army.
- 1 XII 1916 Soldiers of Polish Legions ceremoniously entered Warsaw, welcomed by the city's residents; it was the first march of regular Polish troops through the capital of Poland since the November Uprising.
- 6 XII 1916 In Warsaw, the general-governors of Germany and Austria appointed the Provisional Council of State, whose task was to create the administrative basis for the future Kingdom of Poland.



9 XII 1916 Regulation of the German Governor General Hans von Beseler on the establishment in the occupied territories of the Moscovian Partition of the Polish National Loan Fund, issuing Polish brands. In independent Poland, the brand remained the legal tender for the introduction of the zloty in 1924.

## 12 XII 1916 An enthusiastic arrival of commander Józef Piłsudski to Warsaw

In the second half of August 1915, Piłsudski appeared in Warsaw, already occupied by German troops. There he made visitation of POW units (being the command of Tadeusz Żuliński), eventually leading to the incorporation of the POW POW battalion in Warsaw into the 1st Brigade. He also blocked the recruitment of the Legions, wishing to pursue a policy of "bidding" - demanding that the German and Austrian authorities consent to the formation of the Polish government and the Polish army, which is not under foreign command.

On February 27, 1916, in Karasin, Piłsudski returned to the bosom of the Catholic Church [11].



July 29, 1916 brigadier Piłsudski resigned from the command, wishing to express his opposition to disregard the Legions and disregard them for the Polish army fighting for independence. He was sent to leave, resigning only on September 26. Piłsudski's resignation caused massive renunciation of military service by Poles. Among others for this reason, on November 5, 1916, the central states issued a declaration for the first time about the creation of an independent Polish state.

In response, Piłsudski offered German general-

governor Hans Hartwig von Beseler his help in organizing the Polish army.

In Warsaw

On December 12, 1916, Piłsudski came to Warsaw, greeted cheering by the crowds at the Vilnius railway station. A few days later he joined the Temporary Council of State (TRS), where he became the clerk of the Military Commission (its position was lowered by the German authorities, it was not even a department - equivalent to the ministry). On January 16, 1917, he subordinated POW to TRS. In view of the prediction that Piłsudski had predicted, the defeat of the victory over the Entente party, as well as the subsequent outbreak of the revolution in Russia (which virtually eliminated it for some time as an enemy), led to the so-called an oath crisis, recommending that Polish soldiers not swear allegiance to the Germans. Before that, on July 2, he appeared with TRS. For refusing to take the oath, about 3,300 Poles from Congress Poland were interned, and about 3,500 soldiers from Galicia were transferred to the Austro-Hungarian army and sent to Italy. Mass arrests of independence activists have also begun - the prisoners found, among others, Walery Sławek, Wacław Jędrzejewicz and Adam Skwarczyński.

Settling in Magdeburg

Piłsudski was arrested [12] on 22 July. He was transported to the prison in Gdańsk, from where he went to Magdeburg via Szpandawa and the fortress Wesel. After a few months Sosnkowski joined him.

Source:

<http://www.bitwawarszawska.pl/index.php?cmd=zawartosc&opt=pokaz&iid=77>

18 XII 1916 World War I: the bloody battle of Verdun in France, lasting for over 9 months, ended. As a result, Germans and French fighting together lost over 700,000 in total. killed soldiers.

25 XII 1916 Nicholas II, in a special order to the army and the fleet, announced the creation of "free Poland from all three of its separate territories".

25 XII 1916 Adam Chmielowski (brother Albert), a monk, painter, founder of religious congregations of the Albertine and albertines, and hugs for the homeless, died in Kraków; canonized in 1989

30 XII 1916 In Petersburg, Grigory Rasputin, a mystic and "miracle worker" from the court of Tsar Nicholas II died in an attack; an influential favorite of the Czarina.

6 XII 1917 Finland declared independence.

7 XII 1917 Feliks Dzerzhinsky became the head of the Cheka - All-Russia Extraordinary Commission for Combating Counter-Revolution and Sabotage - political police in Soviet Russia in 1917-1922, predecessors of the NKVD and KGB.

7 XII 1917 World War I: The United States declared war on Austro-Hungary.

17 XII 1917 18th Amendment passed by Congress.

18 XII 1917 The 18th Amendment, advocating prohibition of alcoholic beverages throughout the United States, is sent to the states for passage by the United States Congress.

22 XII 1917 Beginning of peace negotiations in Brest between central and Soviet Russia.

## 1 XII 1918 White and red chessboard for Polish military aircraft

1 XII 1918 Order of the General Staff of the Polish Army introducing the white and red chessboard as the official marking of Polish military aircraft.

On December 1, 1918, the white and red chessboard became the official symbol of Polish aviation. For the first time this symbol was on the plane of the pilot of the fighter engineer Stefan Stec, who on November 15, 1918 flew in from the besieged Lviv to Warsaw. It was then that

Lieutenant Colonel Hipolit Łossowski recognized that "checkerboard" meets all the requirements of a symbol that could be used by Polish air force.

In Regulation No. 38, issued on December 1, 1918 by the Chief of General Staff of the Polish Army, we read:



"In the future, Polish Army airplanes will be equipped with a square sign, 60 cm wide, dividing into four equal fields. The upper

left and right bottom field will be crimson, left bottom and right upper white field".

In later years, a white and red border was added to the "chessboard".

Source: <https://www.wykop.pl/wpis/28372235/1-grudnia-1918-roku-bialo-czerwona-szachownica-sta/>

3 XII 1918 In Poznań, the Polish Sejm District Meeting started its deliberations.

5 XII 1918 The Polish Telegraphic Agency was subordinated to the Presidium of the Council of Ministers as an "official press and information agency" of the Republic of Poland.

7 XII 1918 Order of the Supreme Commander Józef Piłsudski on the standardization of the army.

## 9 XII 1918 9 XII 1918 Establishing Catholic University of Lublin

When in 1917, after the February revolution in Russia, Fr. prof. Idzi Radziszewski, who was then the rector of the Spiritual Academy in

Petrograd, threw the slogan of building a Catholic university, it seemed to be a utopia by

outsiders. The more so because Radziszewski not only gathered people of good will around the idea and started raising funds, but he also began to purchase the book collection - the basis of the later University Library. And yet he was not sure how the future of this part of Europe would go. He was convinced, however, that a university was

needed which would prepare Catholic intelligentsia

to undertake work for the benefit of society and the Church, and which would conduct scientific research in a spirit of harmony between science and faith.

After the creation of an independent Poland, Fr. Radziszewski wrote:

"Poland is, rightly, a Catholic country, but knowing more closely, he knows perfectly well that, unfortunately, very often this Catholicism is something superficial, not stimulating to act, but in many cases it is only a remnant of the remaining tradition without deeper awareness. (...) And if, when, especially now, the Catholic University has a huge task to fulfill, the construction of the Polish state began. At this important moment, it is necessary to spice up his vital juices with Catholicism, or else they will get killer germs and the entire organism of the nascent state may poison forever. "

Read also: Debate "Catholic University of Lublin island of freedom"

However, the road to the university's establishment was not easy. In 1918, the idea of the university was presented to the Episcopate of the Roman

Catholic Church of the rebirth of Poland and it gained, though not without resistance, its acceptance. The Episcopate was afraid that founding a university from scratch could lead to failure to obtain a high academic level and the fact that faculties of theology at state universities would be considered unnecessary (if there is a Catholic university). Ultimately, however, the vision of Fr. Radziszewski was accepted, Lublin was the headquarters of the university, a city without university tradition, located in the center of the agricultural region. Initially, it seemed that a close neighborhood with two strong university centers (Warsaw and Lviv) would not allow the University of Lublin (because it was called KUL until 1928) to develop its wings. However, it happened differently and in December 1918 the university began its activity. At the four university faculties - theological, canon law, law and socio-economic sciences and the humanities - 399 students started their studies.

Although the university was small and constantly struggling to obtain material resources for its activities, it began to attract young people and not only continued, but also began to develop. He directed it to his untimely death, Fr. Idzi Radziszewski. When he died in 1922, the post of the rector was taken over by Father Jacek Woroniecki, a charismatic Dominican. A man of vast intellectual horizons, one of the renovators of the Dominican Order in Poland: philosopher and ethicist. Extremely demanding - his legends were even about his examinations, and at the same time he was highly appreciated and liked by students, he often reminded them that "the day when a man will not laugh at once is lost".

Source: <https://ekai.pl/zbliza-sie-100-lecie-katolickiego-universytetu-lubelskiego/>

16 XII 1918 In Warsaw, during the unification congress of PPS-Left and SDKPiL, the Communist Workers' Party of Poland was formed.

23 XII 1918 A new unit of the Polish Navy - the Vistula Flotilla - was created from the merger of river units remaining after the partitioned powers.

26 XII 1918 In Poznań, a great patriotic demonstration organized by Polish in honor of Ignacy Paderewski, who came to the city, took place.

## 27 XII 1918 The Greater Poland Uprising broke out; fighting in Poznan

The territories of Wielkopolska from the partitions of Poland belonged to the Prussian state and were subjected to strong Germanization, as well as

treated as agricultural facilities for the dynamically developing partitioner. Poles were massacred from their lands, and German colonists were





brought in their place. In 1904, the necessity of having a special permit for building a house was introduced, which it was impossible to get by a Pole by the miracle. Michał Drzymała, who lives for four years in a circus car, became a

symbol of fighting the absurdities of the German administration, as well as Karol Marcinkowski - a precursor of the idea of organic work. This organic work is for me the quintessence of Greater Poland and I must admit that the idea of fighting for Polishness by means of legal, gentle means is definitely closer to grasping for weapons. An example of organic work was the building built in 1838-1841 at ul. Nowa (currently Paderewskiego) in Poznań, acting as a hotel, restaurant, and from the front of a chain of stores. It was a way to economically strengthen the Polish population. In the following years, the initiative of organic work was undertaken by Titus Działyński, Edward Raczyński, Hipolit Cegielski, or priests Augustyn Szamarzewski and Piotr Wawrzyniak. In 1871, the network of the Union of Salary Companies was established, giving the opportunity to become independent from German banks. In this way, Wielkopolska pursued small steps to independence, awaiting the right moment for a decisive struggle with the partitioner.

The right time came in December 1918, when Germany, exhausted by war, eased its Germanization activity a bit in the occupied territories and focused on rebuilding its economy.

Such a dot over "and" became a visitation of Ignacy Paderewski in Poznań, strongly harassed by the German side. On December 26, 1918, the German authorities made the last attempt to detain an unwanted guest, but neither the German officers nor the exclusion of light in all Poznań did not help much. The officers were detained, and the distinguished guest was welcomed by the torchlight, which the city's preventive authorities had prepared. The Paderewski family were transported to the Bazar hotel,

on December 27, 1918, children's demonstrations were organized. In response, active local Germans along with soldiers from the 6th Grenadier Regiment marched in counter-demonstration destroying the seat of the NRL station on the way and breaking off the entente states fluttering on the balconies.

The Polish detachments of the Guard and Security Service and the People's Guard were waiting in combat readiness. At one point, around 5 pm, the situation got hot, the first shots were fired ... the uprising broke out.

The outbreak of the uprising in Poznań gave a signal to start armed operations in the area. Most towns and villages were able to take over without bloodshed, but some had to be fought hard. This was the case with Szubin, Chodzież, Nakło and Inowrocław. Four fronts were appointed and commanders appointed: the northern front was commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Kazimierz Grudziński, the western pioneer Kazimierz Zenkteler, the south-west porch Bernard Śliwiński, the southern Władysław Wawrzyniak. The whole commander-in-chief General Józef Dowbor-Muśnicki watched over the whole.

Because every conscriptor in the German state had to serve in the army, so the uniforms of the inhabitants of Wielkopolska were exactly the same as their opponents (feldgrau uniforms - field gray) which caused considerable confusion, so to distinguish themselves from the German side, Polish emblems began to be attached to coats or hats in the form of eagles, bands or rosettes in national colors.

It should be emphasized that despite many years spent under the Prussian partition, Wielkopolanie maintained their awareness of belonging to Poland, which they gave expression in consulting decisions related to the battles with Warsaw. In addition, the western border won immediately joined Poland. Were it not for this national liberation event, it is not known what our western border would look like today, because at the same time in Versailles several options related to the shape of Poland were considered.

Source: <http://fairyliterature.blogspot.com/2013/12/27-grudnia-1918-roku-zdarzylo-sie.html>

## 8 XII 1919 The Entente announced the so-called Curzon Line



Anti-communist leaflet from the Second World War

The Curzon Line often goes through the discussion on the Polish eastern border. I wrote about the loss of Kresy before. However, this is one of the most important events in Polish history of the Second World War.

Someone might disagree. After all, border issues were determined after the end of the war, or at the final stage of the war. Nothing, however, wrong. There are many more such myths. Another manipulation is the title line Curzon [read Kerzers] Actually, Lord Curzon was not its author, and in matters of Central Europe he knew very little. As far as the Allies are concerned, Roosevelt is often whitewashed, and he blames more blame for treason and devotion of Poland to the Soviets, Churchill. This is also not unambiguous.

Today I will try to thoroughly discuss the Curzon Line. It is a very important element that has shaped the current eastern border of Poland. Its course is also of minor importance for Lower Silesia. It is thanks to her that the western border has been shifted so far west. Originally, it was supposed to reach the Odra line. However, it was finally based on Nysa Łużycka.

In fact, the Curzon Line was only a line of truce between the Polish and Bolshevik armies. It was set at a conference in Spa in Belgium. It was supposed to give foundations for the demarcation of the new, borderland Poland. This border was based on the so-called ethnic factor. The dominance of the Polish population on the occupied territory ended on this line. Lord Curzon's line was only something theoretical. The conference in



Spa in July 1920 was a defeat for our country. Prime Minister Władysław Grabski had to agree to numerous Polish concessions regarding Polish borders in exchange for sending a military mission to Warsaw. However, these arrangements were ruined. The victory of the Battle of Warsaw caused that the Curzone Line could be thrown into the basket. The new border in the east, thanks to the Polish offensive, moved 200 km to the east.

Lord Curzon has never been the author of the famous line. It was sketched by a Polish Jew born in Galicia - Lewis Namiera (Ludwik Niemirowski). Niemirowski falsified the line established in Spa. Namier's line cut off Lviv and the Drohobych district from Poland. Forgery was the most deliberate. Probably Niemirowski, an employee of the British Ministry of

Foreign Affairs was a Soviet agent. He was perfectly knowledgeable in ethnic relations in Galicia. He realized how important Lviv is. The Curzon line became an excuse and a "heavy argument" against the British. Stalin decided to vacuum the former "border" because he could not invoke the border with the Molotov-Ribbentrop pact. It was almost identical, but uncomfortable due to the former alliance with the Third Reich. Secondly, the occupation of the Polish Eastern Borderlands was an overarching goal. What could not have been done in 1920 near Warsaw was done right now.

Author: Paweł Skiersinis-Linia Curzona. A myth that became a legend

Source: <http://pawelskiersinis.pl/linia-curzona-mit-ktory-stal-sie-legenda/>

8 XII 1919 The Supreme Council of the Entente states announced a declaration regarding the proposed course of the temporary border of eastern Poland (the so-called Curzon Line).

30 XII 1919 A Polish-Latvian military agreement was signed regarding a joint offensive action against the Red Army in Latgalia - former Polish Livonia.

8 XII 1920 In Tczew, the Maritime School was opened, then transferred to Gdynia.

23 XII 1920 The Sejm of the Republic of Poland adopted a law reorganizing the administrative division of the former Austrian partition and created the provinces of: Krakow, Lwow, Stanisławów and Tarnopol.

17 XII 1921 In Lwow, Gabriela Zapolska, an actress, novelist, playwright and columnist, died. author of the drama "Morality of Mrs. Dulka."

18 XII 1921 Polish football team played in Budapest their first official international match, losing to Hungary with 0: 1.

14 XII 1922 President Gabriel Narutowicz took over from the hands of the Head of State Józef Piłsudski. "I am an active duty officer who has never stood at attention before anyone, I am alert to Poland, which you represent," said Piłsudski to Narutowicz during the ceremony at the Belvedere.

16 XII 1922 During the visit of the exhibition in Warsaw Zachęta, the President of the Republic of Poland Gabriel Narutowicz was shot; the assassin was Eligiusz Niewiadomski, a painter, art critic, ideologically connected with the National Democracy.

16 XII 1922 A government of General Władysław Sikorski was established.

20 XII 1922 The National Assembly chose Stanisław Wojciechowski as President of the Republic of Poland.

30 XII 1922 The Congress of the Soviets approved the creation of a new federal state - the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR).

30 XII 1922 Eligiusz Niewiadomski - the killer of the President of the Republic of Poland, Gabriel Narutowicz, stood in front of the District Court in Warsaw; after a 17-hour hearing, he was sentenced to death. The sentence was executed on 31 January 1923 on the Warsaw Citadel.

8 XII 1923 The Polish branch of the YMCA (Young Men's Christian Association) started its activities.

14 XII 1923 The resignation of the second government of Wincenty Witos.

19 XII 1923 Establishment of the second government of Władysław Grabski.

26 XII 1923 Włodzimierz Przerwa-Tetmajer, a painter, graphic designer, co-founder and activist of the Polish People's Party, the prototype of the Host in Stanisław Wyspiański's "Wesele", died in Bronowice near Krakow.

10 XII 1924 Władysław Reymont received the Nobel Prize in the field of literature.

20 XII 1924 NSDAP leader Adolf Hitler was released from prison in Landsberg early, where he served five years in prison for organizing a coup in November 1923, the aim of which was to overthrow the Weimar Republic.

22 XII 1924 Józef Englich, lawyer, economic activist, minister of the treasury of the Second Polish Republic in the reigns of Józef Świeżyński and Ignacy Jan Paderewski, died in Poznań.

30 XII 1924 In Poland, under the ordinance of President Stanisław Wojciechowski, the State Forests Enterprise was established.

5 XII 1925 Władysław Reymont, a writer, author of the novel "Chłopi" and "Promieniana Land", died in Warsaw; Nobel Prize winner in 1924.

7 XII 1925 By the decision of the League of Nations, Poland received the right to fill the Westerplatte peninsula with military units.

25 XII 1925 Ester Rachel Kamińska, actress and founder of the Jewish Theater in Warsaw, died in Warsaw.

28 XII 1925 The Sejm adopted the Act on the implementation of land reform.

4 XII 1926 The Polish League was created, the highest class of men's football games.

4 XII 1926 In Poznań, the inaugural meeting of the Great Poland Camp took place, during which the program declaration was announced.

24 XII 1926 Dawid Abrahamowicz, a conservative politician, social activist, member of the Vienna parliament, president of the Polish Circle in the Austrian State Council, died in Lwow, in the years 1907-1909 the Minister for Galicia.

29 XII 1926 Żegluga Polska started its activity in Gdynia.

10 XII 1927 In Geneva, Marshal Józef Piłsudski took part in the session of the League of Nations Council dedicated to the normalization of Polish-Lithuanian relations.

13 XII 1927 Under the Presidential Decree of the Republic of Poland, the shade of red on the flag of Rzeczpospolita was changed from crimson to cinnabar.

21 XII 1927 Under the regulation of the Council of Ministers, the State Aviation Works (PZL) was established with its registered office in Warsaw.

24 XII 1927 In Wisła, the residence of the President of the Republic of Poland, the larch hunting lodge of Fryderyk Habsburg, was burnt. In the place of the burnt palace a few years later, a new building was erected, according to the design of Adolf Szyszko-Bohusz.

21 XII 1928 The United States Congress approves the construction of Boulder, later named Hoover Dam.

27 XII 1928 A state-owned enterprise LOT Airlines was established.

28 XII 1928 In Krynica, the "Nałęczówka" villa was founded Krynica Hockey Association.

26 XII 1929 The sailing ship "Dar Pomorza" sailed from France on the first cruise under the Polish flag.

29 XII 1929 The government of Kazimierz Bartel was appointed.

2 XII 1930 In order to combat the growing depression, President Herbert Hoover asks the U.S. Congress to pass a \$150 million public works project to increase employment and economic activity. On the New York City docks, out of work men wait for food and jobs during the Great Depression, an outcome of the Stock Market crash of 1929 after the prosperous decade of the 1920's.

4 XII 1930 The government of Marshal Józef Piłsudski resigned; Walery Sławek stood at the head of the new cabinet.

19 XII 1930 Vyacheslav Molotov became the chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR.

22 XII 1930 At the International Air Show in Paris, PZL P-6 was recognized as the best fighter aircraft, whose designer was Ing. Zygmunt Pulaski.

25 XII 1930 Premiere of Kazimierz Czyński's film "Wind from the Sea".

5 XII 1931 In Moscow, the church of Christ the Savior was blown up; in its place, the communist authorities planned to build the Rad Palace.

9 XII 1931 On the territory of the Republic of Poland, the second Universal Census was carried out.

21 XII 1932 Karol Stryjeński, sculptor, architect, artist, director of the Institute of Propaganda of Art, husband of painter Zofia Stryjeńska, died in Warsaw.

### 31 XII 1932 Polish mathematicians broke the "Enigma" code

31 XII 1932 Polish mathematicians Marian Rejewski, Jerzy Różycki and Henryk Zygalski broke the code "Enigma" - a German coding machine.



The history of the Enigma began in the early 20th century, when in 1919 the Dutch inventor Hugo Koch constructed and patented a cipher machine. A few years later he sold it to German engineer Dr. Arthur Scherbrus. It was him, some authors of the publication, who mistakenly attributed the authorship of the construction of this machine. Engineer Scherbrus began its production for the needs of a large industry, which was to urgently guard the secrets of correspondence of industrial concerns, trading companies and banks. It was he who

gave this encryption machine the name Enigma (from Greek: riddle, mystery). Like every invention, Enigma was subjected to numerous improvements and modifications, after which in 1926 it was used in the German army. Initially, it was used only in the navy, a year later in the army, and from 1935 in aviation, staffs, intelligence and police. The cryptograms prepared using Enigma were transmitted to individual military units mainly via radio (Morse code). The popularity of this machine can be proved by the fact that in the years 1935-1945 the company Scherbrusa sold about 150 thousand. these machines. (...)

To successfully decrypt the Enigma-encoded messages:

- understand the idea of machine operation,
- know the wiring way of coding rotors,
- know the day key containing the types of rotors used (three out of five), the order in which they are embedded in the machine and their initial positions, as well as the method of connections on the cable connector replacing the pair of characters.

4. A tedious path to success

The first attempts to decipher Enigma deployments took place in 1928.



Four Polish listening stations in Warsaw, Starogard Gdański, Poznań and Krzesławice (40 km south of Kraków) undertook this task, as well as cryptologists delegated to work on German ciphers. Because the goal was

not achieved, the Polish intelligence decided to send outstanding mathematicians to fight against the German cryptological service (Chi-Dienst). Therefore, in January 1929, the Polish Army Headquarters suggested to Professor Zdzisław Krygowski from the Institute of Mathematics at the Poznań University to organize a course of cryptologists. The participants of the course were the most talented students of mathematics, fluent speaker and writer in German. The lecturers were civil and military cryptologists from the Main Staff of the Polish Army. They were: Major Pokorny, Cpt. Maksymilian Ciężki and Eng. Antoni Palluth. The first, very scant information about both men was declassified only in 1995.

Three young mathematicians stood out in the group of future cryptologists:

- Marian Adam Rejewski, (born August 16, 1905 in Bydgoszcz, died on February 13, 1980 in Warsaw),
- Jerzy Różycki, (born on July 24, 1909 in Olszyn near Kiev, died on January 9, 1942 in the Mediterranean Sea near Balearic Islands),
- Henryk Zygalski, (born July 15, 1908 in Poznań, died on August 30, 1978 in Liss, England).

In autumn 1930, for eight students who completed the course with the best results, a branch of the Chiefs of Staff Office was established in Poznań. In the summer of 1932, the branch was dissolved, and on September 1, 1932, Marian Rejewski, Jerzy Różycki and Henryk Zygalski were employed in Warsaw as cryptologists in the Cipher Bureau of Division II of the Polish Army Headquarters based in the Saski Palace. The first task entrusted to them was to decipher the 4-letter Kriegsmarine cipher. Initially, the decryption took place very slowly, until receiving a two-way test correspondence, consisting of 6 groups of characters and a response composed of 4 groups. Cryptologists rightly deduced that the content of the message was: "When was Fryderyk Wielki born?" - and the answer: "1712".

After this success, the work and efforts to break the German machine code Enigma resumed. Marian Rejewski was supplied with the "commercial" Enigma model purchased in Germany and materials from the Enigma military surveillance were made available. They allowed to recognize some features of the system and pointed to the arrangement of "keys" of several groups of digital despatches and the outline of internal connections of the device, necessary for its reconstruction. Jerzy Rejewski gave these assumptions a form of a system of permutational equations, in which, however, the number of unknowns was too great to be solved.

In the initial phase of the work on breaking the cipher and decryption, the captain Gustave Bertrand - the head of the French Cryptographic Bureau - played an invaluable role. Well, in January 1931, one of the officials of the German War Ministry approached the French intelligence service with the proposal to sell certain secret documents. These documents concerned the Enigma ciphers. Capt. G. Bertrand did not trust a German official with the nickname "Arche" (Popiół), but this managed to convince Cpt. G. Bertrand and the offer was accepted. "Arche", it was Hans-Thilo Schmidt, from an esteemed German family, he worked as a clerk in the German Cipher Center (Chiffrierstelle), dealing with the destruction of the outdated key table.

Materials "Asche" Cpt. G. Bertrand handed over to Major Gwidon Langer - the head of the Cipher Bureau in Warsaw, who in turn passed it to our cryptologists. How valuable these materials were, they were soon convinced. For they were ... the Enigma manual, a book of codes and examples of encrypted reports along with their deciphered counterparts. Although they did not contain a way to break ciphers resulting from internal connections in the machine, they nevertheless greatly facilitated

the way to solve it, because in the existing system of equations they eliminated a significant part of the unknowns. In addition, the resulting copy of the code book clearly showed that Enigma was constantly improved and modified, so you could not assume an identical encryption in each case.

The final success in the discovery of the Enigma secret dates back to December 1932, and its practical application with the participation of Marian Rejewski, Jerzy Różycki and Henryk Zygalski took place in January 1933. From that time until 1939, the Polish General Staff and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs received great attention on the German armed forces and other ministries of the Third Reich, of course without disclosing their source, ie Enigma.

Colonel. Gwidon Langer - commanding the Cipher Bureau (Section BS-4) of Division II of the Main Staff of the Polish Army came to the conclusion that in order to facilitate and accelerate the decryption of ciphers, it is necessary to have copies of operating machines. Therefore, at the beginning of February 1933, the General Staff ordered 15 copies of the Enigma type copy of the military AVA radio factory, located at ul. Nowy Świat 34 in Warsaw. At that time, the brothers Ludomir and Leonard Danielewicz were the factory directors, and the main specialists were Ing. Antoni Palluth, Edward Fokczyński and Czesław Betlewski. Already after less than three months, the Cipher Office received several copies of Enigma, in July 1934, 15 machines, and in August 1939 they made about 70.

The secret to breaking ciphers by Polish mathematicians-cryptologists was kept in absolute secrecy until July 1939. Nevertheless, the information obtained by the Polish Section of the BS-4 was transmitted to the French and British interactions with Branch II, but only in the form of ready-made studies and reports, not decoded, original in the form and content of the Enigma messages. Polish listening stations intercepted more and more Enigma messages in connection with the progressive remilitarization of the Third Reich and the approaching aggression from Germany. The six-year period of German expansion preceding the outbreak of World War II in Polish BS-4 was a period of hard work deciphering hundreds of thousands of Enigma messages, which revealed and preceded not only the movements of the German army, but also the backstage of political activities.

In the spring of 1938, the Cipher Bureau together with the BS-4 Section received a new headquarters marked with the code name "Wicher" in the Kabacki Forest near Warsaw. "At this Center - as the French head of radio-intelligence wrote in his memoirs - everything was located in concrete shelters, from radio stations to cryptologists' offices. It was the brain of the whole organization, where it was working day and night in silence and concentration. "The French head of the radio intelligence - Capt. Gustave Bertrand knew what he wrote about, because in May 1938 he came on invitation from major Gwidon Langer for consultations to Polish cryptologists already working in the new BS-4 headquarters.

#### 5. Marian Rejewski and his "cryptographic bomb"

On September 15, 1938, the Germans changed the ways of encrypting the keys of all of them - about 30,000. Enigm, in which Nazi armies and militarized services were equipped. In this connection, Polish mathematicians-cryptologists had to automate cryptological work, which created a real problem, because they had very little time.

But Marian Rejewski stood up to the task. He needed less than three weeks to develop the model of the aggregate he called the "cryptographic bomb." This model was hurriedly transferred to the AVA Plant, and in November the German Section of the Polish Cipher Bureau BS-4 received ready-made components, from which six aggregates were assembled.



They were working in parallel, finding the original position of the rotors. (...)

#### 6. Henryk Zygalski and his perforated sheets

Parallel to the work of Marian Rejewski on the "bomb", Henryk Zygalski worked on a special set of perforated sheets (sheets) (photo 8.) with a capacity of 51 x 51 holes. Each set consisted of 26 sheets. It was to be helpful in solving the double key for cryptograms, in order to determine the order of rotors in the machine. The method of using the sheets consisted in manipulating the sheets and searching for convergent places for the whole set. This gave the opportunity to use it efficiently, regardless of the number of plug-in connections in the German Enigmas. This tedious job of searching for convergent sites was to be performed by an aggregate, i.e. a "cryptographic bomb".

In December 1938, it was difficult to talk about the success in the decryption of Polish cryptologists, because the Germans introduced new difficulties. Enigma added two additional cipher rotors, so their number increased from three to five, which did not mean that all of them were to participate in encryption. Still encrypted using only three, but which? Thus, the permutations increased 10 times. Polish cryptologists had no problem in recognizing this German innovation, but further rapid reading of radiographs would require not six as yet, and at least 60 "cryptological bombs" and 60 sets of sheets. At that time, the order of the Wehrmacht secret mobilization was issued in Germany, as a result of which the number of German radio networks grew. So in the Second Republic of Poland, it was necessary to expand the system of monitoring and bearing and increase the number of Polish Enigm. And money was needed for that. Big money, which unfortunately ... was missing.

#### 7. Jerzy Różycki and his cyclometer

He built a working copy of Enigma and decryption decryption devices - first so-called cyclometer (he used the so-called clock method), allowing to determine the choice and positioning of the rotor in the Enigma machine, and then together with Marian Rejewski he built a "cryptological bomb".

#### 8. Transfer of Enigma copies and documentation to the French and English

The Polish General Staff decided to expand the exchange of information with its allies. On January 9-10, 1939, a meeting of three cryptological services took place in Paris: Polish, French and - for the first time - the British. It turned out, however, that the allies still have nothing to offer, so the Poles did not discover their trump card.

In mid-July 1939, in the face of the escalation of German demands and the inevitable threat of war, General Waław Stachiewicz, the head of the Polish Main Staff, authorized the Second Division Cipher Office to provide all theoretical and practical knowledge about Enigma, along with

Polish copies of Enigm and other devices for decryption, like Rejewski's "bomb" and "perforated sheets" by Zygalski, our French and British allies. On July 24-26, 1939, the second tripartite meeting of cryptological services took place in Warsaw and the BS-4 Center in Pyry. The hosts of the meeting were two Polish officers - Col. Stefan Mayer - head of the Intelligence Unit, Colonel. Gwidon Langer - head of the Studies Bureau, and Marian Rejewski, Jerzy Różycki and Henryk Zygalski. The French delegation consisted of Cpt. Gustave Bertrand and a cryptanalyst, Capt. Henri Braquenie. The British side was represented by Commander Alistair Dennison - head of GCC (Government Code and Cipher School - Government School of Codes and Cipher) and Dilwyn Knox - main British cryptologist. There was a third man who presented himself as Professor Sandwich, but his identity could not be determined. However, from documents that have recently been declassified by the British, and from their copies handed over to Poland in 2005, it appears that this "Professor Sandwich" was a specialist in the radio wave - Commodore Humphrey Sandwith.

In the office of cryptologists in Pyry near Warsaw lay machines, covered by material, prepared by Poles. As everyone gathered around the table, Major Langer took the covers off the machines without a word. After a moment of silence, which was the result of surprise and surprise, General Bertrand asked first, "Where did you get this from?", To which Langer replied: "We did it ourselves." On the table lay copies of Enigma, made by the Warsaw AVA factory. The British were asking the most questions, and Denniston wanted to call London immediately, to send a draftsman and electrician who would make sketches of the machine. Major Langer, however, had more to show: the guests went to the next room, in which Polish inventions were demonstrated: "bombs" by Rejewski and Zygalski's "sheet".

French and English guests did not have the words of appreciation and thanks for revealing the secret, and Denniston again wanted to phone London. However, he did not believe his ears when he heard that the Poles prepared the guests with one copy of Enigma and a set of all materials. The Poles gave all their knowledge about reading ciphers, along with used auxiliary devices, but the most valuable Polish gift were copies of the German Enigma produced at the AVA factory. One was taken to Paris, and the other was taken by Tom Greene, a British Embassy courier in his diplomatic baggage to London, where Stewart Menzies, the head of British Intelligence, came out to meet Victoria Station and personally picked up the parcel. (...)

Source: <http://niepoprawni.pl/blog/jeszcze-nie-przypisane/enigma-bez-tajemnic-dla-polakow-czyli-cudze-chwalicie-4>

5 XII 1933 The 21st Amendment to the U.S. Constitution is passed, ending prohibition.

19 XII 1934 In the shipyard in Trieste, transatlantic MS Piłsudski was launched.

22 XII 1934 Premiere of the film by Józef Lejtes "Young Forest".

7 XII 1936 Premiere of the film by Józef Lejtes "Barbara Radziwiłłówna" with Jadwiga Smosarska in the title role.

11 XII 1936 In Geneva at the forum of the League of Nations, a representative of the Polish government condemned volunteers who intended to fight in the Spanish civil war.

13 XII 1936 The first prototype of the first twin-engine bomber of the Polish construction PZL 37 Łoś.

13 XII 1936 In the presence of Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of the Treasury Eugeniusz Kwiatkowski the water dam was opened for the salt in Porąbka - the largest hydrological investment of the Second Polish Republic.

15 XII 1936 The Polish State Railways launched an electric line on the Otwock-Pruszków route.

27 XII 1936 Leon Wyczółkowski, a painter and graphic artist, died in Warsaw.

29 XII 1937 In Warsaw died prof. Stefan Czarnowski, sociologist, cultural historian, soldier of the Polish Legions and participant of the Polish-Bolshevik war of 1920.

4 XII 1938 In Lwow, Józef Teodorowicz, Archbishop of Lwow of the Armenian rite, theologian, deputy to the Legislative Sejm (1919-1922), Senator of the Republic of Poland (1923), died.

30 XII 1938 Aleksander Kakowski, Metropolitan Archbishop of Warsaw, Cardinal, the last Primate of the Kingdom of Poland, died in Warsaw.

1 XII 1939 The German authorities of occupied Warsaw issued a decree on the obligation of Jews over 12 years of age wearing armbands with the Star of David and on the marking of Jewish shops and enterprises.

1 XII 1939 A Polish University in Abroad was founded in Paris; from 1940, operating in London.

4 XII 1939 General Kazimierz Sosnkowski signed the "Instruction No. 1" regarding the organization of the Union of Armed Struggle in the country.

9 XII 1939 The President on exile of the Republic of Poland Władysław Raczkiewicz signed a decree on the establishment of the National Council.

9 XII 1939 In Lwow, the NKVD arrested about two thousand officers of the Polish Army, who were later deported to the depths of the USSR.

15 XII 1939 The Germans established an Issue Bank in Poland, an institution issuing money from 1940 in the General Government.

15 XII 1939 Premiere of the film *Gone With the Wind*, directed by Victor Fleming, awarded with eight Oscars.

17 XII 1939 By Hans Frank's regulation, the Polish Police of the General Government was established, called the Police of the Navy, from the colors of the uniforms of its officers. It was subordinate to the German police order.

18 XII 1939 German crime in Bochnia. The Germans shot 52 Polish; the execution was carried out on the Bochnia hill, Uzbornia.

### 26 XII 1939 Crime in Wawer



26 XII 1939 In Wawer, near Warsaw, the Germans shot 106 men in retaliation for killing two German non-commissioned officers in a local restaurant.

Crime in Wawer. Antoni Bartoszek hanged by the Germans at the entrance to his restaurant

On December 27, 1939, the Germans executed mass executions in Wawer near Warsaw on over a hundred Poles.

On December 26, two local hooligans with criminal history, known to the police, shot two German soldiers in the restaurant in Antoni Bartoszek's restaurant. The Germans rejected the proposal of the local authorities to search for the perpetrators together. They decided to get bloody revenge. The next day Bartoszka hung on the door of his restaurant. In Wawer and neighboring Anin, at night, they drew 116 men from their homes, often completely accidental, nothing unrelated to Wawer. There were 108 deaths, eight were able to escape.

The crime in Wawer was not the only one. From the first days of war and occupation, Germans used ruthless terror against Poles. By the end of 1939, nearly five thousand Poles were murdered in the General Government in the same as in Wawer.

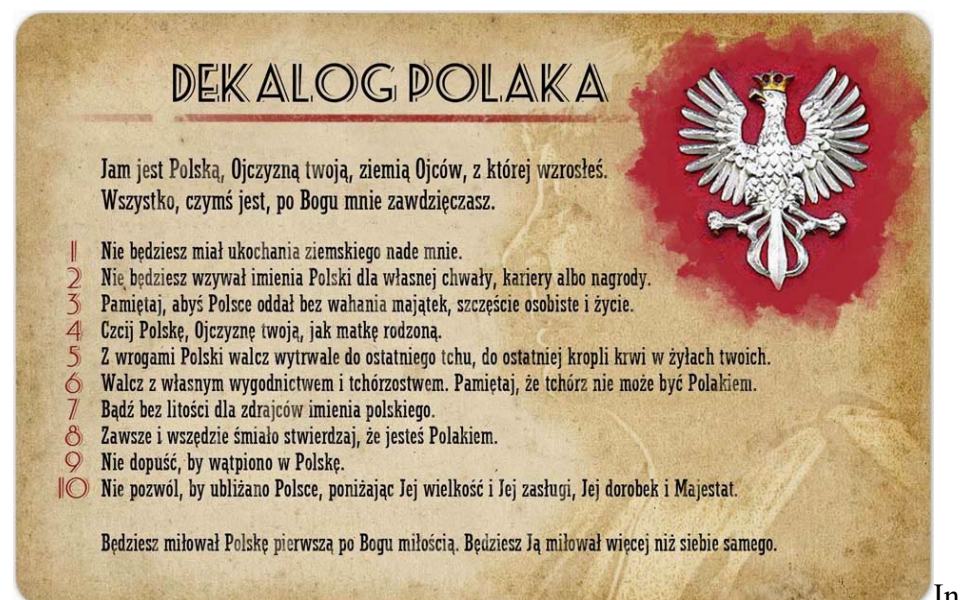
After some time, the inscriptions "Wawer 27.XII.39" or "Wawer will be lost" appeared on the Warsaw walls. It was the scouts of Little Sabotage who encouraged the inhabitants of Warsaw and reminded the Germans that Poland was fighting.

Source: IPN, <http://niezwykle.com/zbrodnia-w-wawrze-27-grudnia-1939-niemcy-dokonali-masowej-egzekucji-na-ponad-stu-polakach/>

28 XII 1939 Stanisław Estreicher, a law historian, bibliographer, professor at the Jagiellonian University, died in the Sachsenhausen concentration camp in Germany, and his rector in the years 1919-1921.

### XII 1940 Decalogue of the Polish





In December 1940, the underground Polish National Defense Commission issued a calendar for 1941. It has a special value for us today, because it contains the first-ever text of imperishable value. This is the "Decalogue of the Polish" by Zofia Kossak-Szczucka.

I am Poland, your homeland, the land of the Fathers, from which you have grown. Everything, something is, thank God for me.

1. You will not have earthly love for me.
  2. You will not call the name of Poland for your own glory, career or reward.
  3. Remember that Poland should give away without hesitation wealth, personal happiness and life.
  4. Worship Poland, your homeland, as a mother.
  5. With the enemies of Poland, fight steadfastly to the last breath, to the last drop of blood in your veins.
  6. Fight with your own comfort and cowardice. Remember that a coward can not be Polish.
  7. Be merciless to the traitors of the Polish name.
  8. Always and everywhere, boldly state that you are Polish.
  9. Do not allow doubts in Poland.
  10. Do not let people be insulted, humiliating her greatness and merits, her achievements and Majesty.
- You will love Poland, God's first love. You will love her more than yourself.

Source: <https://niezломni.com/dekalog-polaka-zofii-kossak-szczuckiej-jam-polska-ojczyzna-twoja-ziemia-ojcow-ktorej-wzrosles/>

17 XII 1940 Chancellor of the Third Reich Adolf Hitler signed a plan of war against the Soviet Union - code name "Barbarossa".

21 XII 1940 A PPSz-41 submachine gun, "pulemiot Szpagina", commonly known as a "peppesza", was introduced to the arming of the Red Army.

21 XII 1940 Francis Scott Fitzgerald, an American writer and screenwriter, author of, among others, died in Hollywood. "On this side of paradise," "Great Gatsby" and "The Last of the Great."

**2 XII 1941 Gen. Władysław Sikorski arrived in Moscow. During the visit he met Stalin twice.**

## 2 XII 1941 Marshal Edward Rydz-Śmigły died in Warsaw

On December 2, 1941, Edward Śmigły-Rydz, the marshal of Poland and the Supreme Commander during the Polish campaign in 1939, died in unclear circumstances in the German-occupied Warsaw.

(...) During the May coup in 1926, Śmigły-Rydz supported Marshal Piłsudski, sending part of Vilnius garrison units to Warsaw. In October 1926, he was appointed an Army Inspector in Warsaw.

After Piłsudski's death on May 12, 1935, based on the decree of President Ignacy Mościcki, he assumed the position of the Inspector General of the Armed Forces, giving him huge powers.

In July 1936, Prime Minister Felicjan Sławoj-Składkowski issued a circular in which he stated:

- General Rydz-Śmigły, designated by Marshal Piłsudski, as the first Defender of the Fatherland, and the first collaborator of the President in ruling the state, is to be considered and respected as the first person in Poland after the President of the Republic. - we read in the document.

On November 10, 1936, Śmigły-Rydz received the rank of general of arms. A day later, on the Independence Day, by the decree of President Ignacy Mościcki, he was appointed the Polish Speaker.

In 1939, during the Polish campaign, Śmigły-Rydz served as the Supreme Commander.

On the night of 6 to 7 September he left Warsaw and moved his headquarters to Brest on the Bug. After the Soviet troops entered the territory of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, together with the Polish government and President Mościcki, he crossed the Polish-Romanian

border with the intention of getting to France and continuing the fight alongside the Allies.

Interned by the Romanian authorities, on November 7, 1939, he resigned from the position of Supreme Commander.

The assessment of the activities of Marshal Śmigły-Rydz in 1939 is and probably will be the subject of disputes and discussions for a long time. Some historians, analyzing the mistakes made by him, point to the early transfer of the headquarters of the Supreme Commander from Warsaw to Brest and to leave the still fighting troops.

After interning in Romania, Śmigły-Rydz was initially placed in the city of Krajowa (Craiova). Later, he was transported to the mountain village of Dragoslavele, where he was under the guard of the Romanian military police.

On December 10, 1940, he managed to escape and illegally cross the Romanian-Hungarian border.

Until the autumn of 1941 he stayed in Budapest. In October 1941, through Slovakia, he managed to get to occupied Poland and settled in Warsaw. He died of a heart attack on December 2, 1941. He was buried in the Civil Cemetery in Powązki under the name of Adam Zawisza.

The circumstances of the death of Marshal Edward Śmigły-Rydz are still not fully clear today. There is information that Śmigły-Rydz, after returning to Warsaw in 1941, established a number of contacts, including the most confidential one, with General Grot.

Edward Rydz-Śmigły was awarded, among others With the Order of the White Eagle, Order of Virtuti Militari class II and V, Cross of



Independence with Swords, Order of Polonia Restituta class I, II, and III, four times with the Cross of Valor and the Golden Cross of Merit.

## 4 XII 1941 Agreement between Gen. W. Sikorski and Stalin in Moscow



4 XII 1941 Gen. Władysław Sikorski and Józef Stalin signed a Polish-Soviet declaration in Moscow on the fight against Germany.

On June 22, 1941, the Nazi army launched an attack on the Soviet Union. On news of the invasion of Russia, the prime minister of Great Britain, Winston Churchill assured the attacked party about the support of the Allied forces. Poland also decided to support Stalin if he would implement several demands. Heading the Polish government in exile, General Sikorski gave a speech in which he expressed hope for the return of Moscow to the principles of the Riga peace, violated by the assault on Poland in 1939.

- Then the Polish issue came to the background - said prof. Marian Kukiel in 1967 at RWE. - Sikorski's voice reaching out to the fighting Russia, regardless of the injuries suffered by Poland, the readiness to cooperate in a joint struggle, he demanded the restoration of the legal state violated by the pacts with Hitler.

Stalin, who had the support of England, ignored the Polish gesture. At that time, the British engaged in the rebuilding of Polish-Russian relations. Sikorski sought agreement because he was aware that the refusal to negotiate would only lead to the isolation of Poland.

The Sikorski-Majski agreement was signed on July 30, 1941. According to his records, Stalin's pact with Hitler was to be annulled on the destruction of Poland, the recognition of the Polish government in London and the creation of a Polish army in Russia to this subordinate government. In addition, the Soviet government granted amnesty to all Polish citizens who were imprisoned in the USSR.

Sikorski with a visit to Stalin

Source: <http://niezalezna.pl/19748-70-lat-temu-zmarl-edward-smigly-ryd>

Amnesty and the cancellation of the Ribentrop-Molotov Pact triggered a storm among Polish politicians. They were demanded that they should be released from prisons and labor camps for all charges. Actor Władysław Raczewicz did not accept the act.

The Soviet Union, despite officially friendly relations with the Polish government in exile, hampered the creation of the Polish Army in its territory. In addition, Polish soldiers were treated like cannon fodder - small, untrained and unarmed troops were sent to the front. Such practices were opposed by General Władysław Anders, who commanded the Polish Army.

In this atmosphere, on November 30, 1941 General Władysław Sikorski went to Moscow. Coming to Russia to meet Stalin at the end of November he was to obtain a guarantee of full implementation of Russia's obligations to prisoners and exiles and remove obstacles to the creation of a large Polish army - said Prof. Marian Kukiel.

On December 3, the Prime Minister met with Stalin, demanding the release of Poles still kept in camps and prisons. The Soviet leader promised to improve the supply of Polish troops, but he reluctantly made a declaration as to the future borders of Poland. The agreement between Sikorski and Stalin was signed on December 4, 1941 in Moscow.

In the photo: (from the left): Gen. Władysław Anders, gen. Władysław Sikorski and Józef Stalin - during the official visit to the USSR (December 1941), source: Władysław Anders "Without the last chapter", Warsaw



1989, Wikipedia / dp

Source:

<https://www.polskieradio.pl/39/156/Artykul/992550Porozumienie-Sikorskiego-ze-Stalinem-%E2%80%93-podanie-reki-wrogowi>

### ***Ladies and Gentlemen, be sure to read the entire text: Danuta Nespiak-Z historów of diplomatic fights about Lviv in 1939-45***

The insidious Soviet aggression on September 17, 1939, in the most dramatic period of Polish-German war, was a brutal violation of international law.

The Polish government-in-exile was established in November 1939 under the leadership of the prime minister General Wł. Sikorski. He enjoyed the full official recognition of the Western allies, but he did not find support in the basic problems of defending Poland's eastern borders. In August 1940, the Polish government adopted foreign policy theses in which, inter alia, he stated that the borders of the Soviet occupation in Poland have no

grounds, they are an expression of the greedy aspirations of the USSR, and the condition for establishing diplomatic relations must be the recognition of the Polish border set out in the Riga Treaty of 18 III 1921. Such a position of the Polish government was not welcomed by the British government, especially after the German invasion of the Soviet Union in July 1941, in which the rescue of England was constantly endangered. An expression of this was the famous contract of Prime Minister W. Churchill, in which he did not mention Poland among the nations who had been harmed by Hitler's Germany. In response to this, General W. Sikorski in

his radio speech, delivered on July 23, 1941, expressed the hope that the German-Soviet arrangements of 1939 will be considered as non-existent, which will update the validity of the Riga Treaty again. Four days later, the Soviet Embassy in London rejected Sikorski's suggestion that the USSR would not renounce Ukrainians and Belarussians, and the issue of the eastern border would be resolved later.

In July 1941, heavy talks between General Sikorski and min. cases of the Polish government of A. Zaleski with the Mayan Soviet ambassador. He questioned the border from 1939, considering it an open question. The compromise agreed after the talks decided that the USSR would annul its treaties with Germany in August and September 1939, which would explain the issue of borders. In the light of this situation, the problem of Lviv and the Eastern Borderlands was dangerously drawn. Gen. K. Sosnkowski constantly emphasized at the meetings of the Council of Ministers of the Polish Government that the future declaration on the borders is to be confirmed by the USSR as a return to the legal situation from before September 1939. In ongoing negotiations, where intermediary talks on the part of W. Britain was min. A. Eden, the Polish government submitted a draft Polish-Soviet agreement. Demands were made in it, among others cancellation of the fiction of the plebiscite on Polish territories occupied by the USSR and withdrawal of Soviet citizenship to residents of the occupied Eastern Borderlands. The English side was not satisfied with the content of this project and under the influence of its pressure, Gen. Sikorski made an attempt to convince his cabinet that not signing the treaty with the USSR would have dangerous consequences. Stalin would create, as the general thought, a Polish committee and entrust him with the formation of a Polish army within his territory. Sikorski's speech caused a split in the Council of Ministers.

President Wł. Raczkiewicz was against setting a date for signing the agreement without securing Poland's rights to the Eastern Borderlands. Sikorski hesitated, but the English pressure and responsibility for the tragic fate of prisoners, prisoners and hundreds of thousands of Poles

deported to the USSR prevailed at his decision. On July 30, 1941, Sikorski signed the Polish-Soviet Treaty under which the German-Soviet treaties of 1939 lost their power. Sikorski believed that the provisions of the agreement are tantamount to recognition of the Riga border. He gave this expression, speaking on 7 August 1941 to Polish soldiers and exchanging Lviv as the most expensive city for himself, whose fate he did not endanger by signing the treaty with the USSR. This optimism was not shared by others, among others gen. Sosnkowski. He expressed serious concerns, because the agreement did not clearly safeguard Poland's rights to Lviv, Vilnius and the Eastern Borderlands.

On October 2, 1941, Sikorski talked to Stalin for the first time in the Kremlin. During this meeting, Stalin mentioned that he would not argue over the borders, Lviv is a Polish city, but there will be quarrels about the city with Ukrainians, which Sikorski answered that the 1939 border can not be questioned. Meanwhile, the note of the People's Commissar of the USSR, handed over soon to the Polish embassy in Kuibyshev, stated that joining the USSR to the West. Ukraine with Lviv and Belarus was the result of the expressed will of the population. A dangerous warning was the next note of January 6, 1942, this time addressed to all the governments of countries maintaining diplomatic relations with the USSR. She informed about the ill-treatment of civilians by the German army in Ukrainian cities, among which Lviv was mentioned. In response, the Polish embassy sent a note to the People's Commissariat of the USSR on 9 January 1942. explaining that there was a misunderstanding because Lviv was and is a Polish city. On January 17, 1942, the Soviet answer came that Lwów, Brest and Stanisławów were located in the Ukrainian and Belarussian republics, so they belonged to the USSR.

Continued below!

Author: Danuta Nespiak-From the history of diplomatic battles for Lviv in 1939-45

Source: <http://www.lwow.com.pl/semper/curson.html>

7 XII 1941 The attack on Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, commences at 7:55 a.m. when Japanese fighter planes launch a surprise attack on United States soil, destroying the U.S. Pacific Fleet docked at the base. This attack, which took the greatest amount of U.S. naval life in history with 1,177 sailor and marines perishing in the attack, as well as the loss or damage to twenty-one naval ships, led to the entry of American troops into World War II. One day later, the United States of America declares war on Japan, officially entering World War II. On December 11, 1941, the United States declares war on Germany and Italy, responding to their declaration of war against America.

7 XII 1941 Japanese forces attack the United States naval base at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

8 XII 1941 A German KL Kulmhof extermination camp started operating in Chełmno on Ner. The first transport of 700 Jews from the Circle was brought to it; until April 1944, the Germans murdered around 200,000 in the camp Jews.

8 XII 1941 United States declares war on Japan.

11 XII 1941 The Polish government declared war on Japan.

11 XII 1941 Germany and Italy declared war on the USA.

11 XII 1941 Colonel Bronisław Gembarzewski, a military historian, organizer and director of the National Museum in Warsaw (1916-1936) and the Army Museum in Warsaw (1920-1939) died in Warsaw.

11 XII 1941 Germany and Italy declare war on the United States.

12 XII 1941 Antoni Sujkowski, minister of religious denominations and public enlightenment (1926), rector of the Warsaw School of Economics (1929-1931), chairman of the Polish Geographical Society from 1932 died in Warsaw.

18 XII 1941 On the night of 17 to 18 December in Katowice, the Gestapo arrested 456 members of the ZWZ Katowice Inspectorate.

25 XII 1941 After the surrender of the British crew, Hong Kong was occupied by the Japanese army.

26 XII 1941 Leon Nowodworski, lawyer, member of the Supreme Council of the National Party (1928-1930) died in Warsaw, from 1940 the first director of the Department of Justice of the Government Delegation to Poland.



27 XII 1941 From Moscow to occupied Poland flew away. the first Initiative Group, whose task was to recreate the communist party in the territories under German occupation; its members included Marcelli Nowotko, Paweł Finder, Bolesław Mołojec, Pinkus Kartin, Czesław Skoniecki and Maria Rutkiewicz.

1 XII 1942 In Łódź, in a separate area of Litzmannstadt Ghetto, the Germans created a camp for Polish children and youth.

## 2 XII 1942 Gen. Władysław Sikorski began his visit to the USA

2 XII 1942 Gen. Władysław Sikorski began his visit to the United States, during which he held talks with US President Franklin Delano Roosevelt. The situation demanded that the Polish government search for support in the US. In March 1942, General Sikorski during the meeting with the president Roosevelt in Washington only heard that territorial disputes should not be resolved before the end of the war. Sikorski's second visit to Washington (November 1942) did not bring anything specific except for advice on communication with the USSR. Therefore, on 2 December 1942, the Polish government adopted a resolution confirming the validity of Polish borders from 1939.

On 12 January 1943, the Commander-in-Chief of the Home Army, General S. Grot-Rowecki, informed Sikorski that the Ukrainians would attempt to create their own state with the capital in Lviv. Insufficiently armed AK troops will be able to fight for Lwów with difficulty, and Vilnius is in a bad situation. 26 In 1943, the Polish government, standing invariably in the position of validity of the Treaty of Riga, delegated Ambassador Romer to Moscow with a letter to Stalin. This did not give any result because Stalin's perversely argued that the merger of Ukrainian and Belarusian lands took place. On Romer's statement that there is no Pole who would renounce Lviv and Vilnius, Stalin replied that he

understood the Polish point of view, but that he had his own and the matter was "summed up".

A wave of mutual reluctance and hostility between the Polish and Soviet governments culminated when Germany informed the world opinion about the discovery of Catholic graves. Stalin used it and on the night of 25/26 April 1943, Molotov handed over the ambassador. Romer's note breaking diplomatic relations with the Polish government for accusing the Kremlin of the murder of Polish officers. This deteriorated in a tragic way further negotiations on Lviv and the Eastern Borderland. 6.V.1943 in Moscow, min. A. Wyszyński accused the Polish government of directing groundless claims to the West. Ukraine and Belarus. Two days later, the First Congress of the Polish Patriots presided over by Moscow under the chairmanship of W. Wasilewska, presided over by the Soviets. In his resolution, Congress stated that the Riga Treaty would be annulled because it did not meet the demands of Ukrainians and Belarussians. Continued below!

Author: Danuta Nespiak-From the history of diplomatic battles for Lviv in 1939-45

Source: <http://www.lwow.com.pl/semper/curson.html>

## 2 XII 1942 The statutes of KKŻKN and ZOB were adopted

2 XII 1942 Statutes of the Coordination Commission of the Jewish National Committee and the Jewish Combat Organization (ZOB) established by it were enacted.

On the night of 1 to 2 December, the statutes of the Coordination Commission of the Jewish National Committee and the Jewish Combat Organization set up by it were enacted. The command of the ŻOB included: Mordechaj Anielewicz (Haszomer Hacair), Hersz Berliński

(Poalej-Zion Lewica), Icchak Cukierman (Dror), Marek Edelman (Bund), Yochanan Morgensztern (Poalej-Syjon Right), Michał Rojzenfeld (PPR). 10 XII - a group of 83 people (mostly Drornik activists) from the liquidated farm in Czerniaków arrives in the ghetto.

Source: <http://warszawa.getto.pl/index.php?show=kalendarium>

2 XII 1942 The first nuclear chain reaction is produced at the University of Chicago in the Manhattan Project, creating fission of the Uranium U-235, under the direction of physicists Arthur Compton and Enrico Fermi.

4 XII 1942 In Warsaw at the Government Delegation to the Country, the Council for Aid to Jews "Żegota" was established - the only state institution in Germany occupied by the Germans to save Jews from extermination.

6 XII 1942 The German gendarmerie began to repress the civilian population of Stary Ciepeliów near Radom; the victims of the Germans were Polish helping Jews; executions were also made in nearby towns: Rekówce, Świesielice and Zajęczków. By January 1943, Germans murdered a total of 38 people, including children.

10 XII 1942 Note of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Poland Edward Raczynski to the governments of the United Nations regarding German crimes against the Jewish population in occupied Poland.

11 XII 1942 The Germans pacified the village of Kitów in the Zamość region, killing its 174 inhabitants.

13 XII 1942 First transport to Auschwitz of Polish displaced from the Zamość region as part of the implementation of the Nazi "Generalplan Ost" (General Plan East).

17 XII 1942 World War II: Declaration of 12 Allied States, in which the mass extermination of Jews was condemned.

18 XII 1942 The President of the Republic of Poland in Exile Władysław Raczkiewicz sent a letter to Pope Pius XII, asking for an intervention in defense of the murdered Polish and Jews.

22 XII 1942 Attack of the Jewish Combat Organization on the German café "Cyganeria" at ul. Hospital in Krakow. Among the Germans, they were killed and wounded.

26 XII 1942 Majer Bałaban, historian, orientalist, co-organizer of the Institute of Judaic Studies, lecturer at the Free Polish University, died in Warsaw.



28 XII 1942 Prof. Wacław Makowski, lawyer, minister of justice in several governments of the Second Polish Republic, deputy to the Sejm from the BBWR list (1928-1935), from 1931 deputy speaker of the Sejm; in the years 1935-1938 Deputy Speaker of the Senate; from 1938 he was the Marshal of the Sejm; On September 2, 1939, he presided over the last deliberations of the Sejm of the Second Republic of Poland.

## 1 XII 1943 Conference in Tehran has ended

1 XII 1943 In Tehran the "Big Three" conference ended, in which Winston Churchill, Franklin D. Roosevelt and Józef Stalin participated. During the talks it was established that the eastern border of Poland will be the Curzon line, while the western Odra and Nysa lines; Poland was also to obtain a part of Eastern Prussia: Warmia and Masuria. Continuation of the text: Danuta Nespiak-From the history of diplomatic battles for Lviv in 1939-45

Sikorski was very bitter about the lack of support from the Allies. In March 1943, the British wanted to offer Poles one of their cruisers. Sikorski decided to call him Lviv. Min. Eden did not agree, saying that it would anger Stalin, and therefore Sikorski did not accept the gift. After the breakdown of relations, all the negotiations regarding the case of Lviv and the Eastern Borderlands were conducted by the allies, which was fatal on the decisions of the Conference in Tehran and Yalta. After the rather mysterious death of Sikorski in Gibraltar, the pace of Soviet activities grew in strength. As the Red Army approached the borders of Poland in 1939, the AK problem was also dangerous.

On November 16, 1943, the Allied governments received a "memorandum" of the Polish government with an appeal for help in resuming Polish-Soviet relations and territorial discussions with the attention that granting Poland to Prussia and Opole Silesia could not be treated as compensation for Lwów, Vilnius and the Eastern Borderlands. The memorandum was prepared for the Conference in Tehran, for which the Polish side was not invited. During the conference of this conference



(November 28-December 1, 1943) Stalin declared that the eastern border of Poland was to be the Curzon line. Min. Eden, bearing in mind the problem of Lviv, pointed out that the southern border line was never defined. Churchill did not support Eden's remarks, and later he even declared that he did not intend to crumble a copy of this city, and because of Lviv, "our hearts will not break." A week after the conference in Tehran, the Polish government resolved again on the validity of the Riga Treaty, but unfortunately it did not matter for the course of further negotiations.

On the night of 3/4 January 1944, the Red Army crossed the Polish border near Rokitno east of Sam. 4 In the morning, General Sosnkowski, in the

face of the threat of a situation caused by the lack of diplomatic relations with the Kremlin, he demanded a special note from the governments of the allied states. He expressed his concerns about the tactics of the "Burza" campaign in the country. A few days later, he wired to General Bora-Komorowski that the AK's release threatened with tragic consequences, because the Soviets stand firm against the Curson line.

On January 11, 1944, the USSR government announced an official communiqué that the Soviet-Polish border corresponded to the desires of the people of the West. Ukraine and Belarus, expressed in a plebiscite of 1939. This creates a platform for the resumption of relations between Poland and the USSR.

At the end of January 1944, Churchill mainly conducted talks with the Polish government expressing concerns about the eastern border and the conduct of Lviv and Vilnius for Poland. In the end, he warned that if the Polish government did not talk about the Curson line, then he, as the Prime Minister of Britain, would not take responsibility for the further course of events.

Therefore, on February 15, 1944, Prime Minister The Mykolaycan presented Churchill with the design of his telegram to Stalin, in which he talked about establishing a demarcation line east of Lviv and Vilnius. Churchill, in a letter to Stalin (from February 20, 1944), made other proposals. He asked if he would agree to take over by the Polish administration of the regions captured by the Red Army, and the Polish government wanted the administration to take over Lviv and Vilnius. Two days later, Churchill did not fail to declare in the House of Commons that the British view of the border issues of eastern Poland in 1919 found its support in the Curson line. The speech was b. Negatively received by the Polish government and emigration milieus. It is not surprising that Stalin on 3 March 1944 expressed himself in a letter to Churchill, contemptuously about the Polish government, which claims the right to Lviv and Vilnius.

In May 1944, Prime Minister Mikolajczyk went to Washington. Apparently he had some success, because President Roosevelt was kind, he promised that he would help in the efforts to Lviv, Ternopil and Drohobych. He emphasized, however, that an agreement with the Kremlin is necessary. In Washington, he was then invited by prof. Oscar Lange. Meeting with Mikołajczyk on June 13, 1944, Lange told him that Stalin, as a private person, wanted to present his views to the prime minister of the Polish government. He then informed Mikolajczyk that he would be willing to leave Lviv to Poland, but he had to reckon with the Ukrainians. After returning to London, the confused Mikolajczyk began conducting confidential talks with the Soviet ambassador Lebedev on establishing a demarcation line. Meanwhile, the chief commander, General Sosnkowski, insisted that the Polish government should make a strong protest to the governments of allied countries in defense of Polish rights to Lviv and Vilnius. On July 22, 1944, the Polish Committee of National Liberation was established under Stalin's auspices. On the night of 26/27 VII amb. Romer and min. Grabski went to Moscow, and the apparent victory of Operation "Burza" ended in Lviv. The tragic her finale in Vilnius and Lviv brought the terror of the situation to restrictive Soviet actions. Talks with Stalin in Moscow were extremely difficult. The Polish delegation tried to

convince Stalin about the importance of Lviv, Vilnius and the oil basin for Poland. Stalin was tenacious. Prime Minister Mikołajczyk began on 13 October 1944 in Moscow, the second round of talks with Stalin and Molotov, arguing that the decision on the border belongs to the Polish nation, not to him. Stalin did not hesitate to call him an imperialist, stating that Gdańsk for Poland is no less important than Lviv. At the meeting, on the other hand, the Polish delegation from the Polish Committee of National Liberation, Bierut, declared that "we are here to decide on behalf of Poland that Lviv will belong to the USSR."

Ministers also participated in these talks. Eden and Churchill. Prime Minister Mikołajczyk took a firm stance, despite insistence Churchill emphasized that Lviv is a Polish city, and the oil basin with Borysław is indispensable for the economic development of Poland. The talks were very stormy and Mikołajczyk then told Churchill directly that "you traded in Tehran." The next day, on 14 October 1944, Mikołajczyk did not agree to the draft Polish-Soviet-British agreement, which assumed acceptance of the Curson line. Churchill presented a second project according to which the Curson line would apply, but excluding Lviv and the oil basin - Stalin rejected the project, and Molotov motivated that the return of Lwów would hurt Ukrainians. On October 17, 1944, the day before the departure of the Polish delegation to London, Mikołajczyk talked with Stalin that he agreed to the Curson line, but excluding Lviv. Just before departure, he stated that the Curson line could only be a demarcation line. On November 21, 1944, US Ambassador Harriman handed over a letter from President Roosevelt to London. He informed the Prime Minister of the Polish government that he would speak on the borders of Poland after the end of the war. Harriman also told him that he had been authorized by Roosevelt to negotiate with Stalin in the case of Lviv and the oil basin, but he personally has no hope of getting anything. After the resignation of Mikołajczyk on November 27, 1944, a new government was formed with Prime Minister Tomasz Arciszewski at the helm. The new prime minister declared that his government would consistently defend Poland's borders from 1939. There was no response from Arciszewski's message to Churchill and Roosevelt that they would not agree to decisions that

crossed Poland's rights to the Eastern Borderlands. Roosevelt and Churchill were already in Yalta at that time. This conference took place without the participation of representatives of the Polish government. Matters of the eastern Polish border were discussed many times. Churchill declared that he did not oppose the incorporation of Lwów into the USSR, but if a powerful ally wanted to be magnanimous and give the city back to Poland, it would arouse admiration and great recognition of the Allies. Stalin answered very perversely, reminding that the Curson line was not set by the Russians. Why then should the USSR demand less and what would be the reaction of the "Soviet people" that its interests were better defended by Lord Curson than he himself and Molotov. As a proof of his "magnanimity," he reminded the Allies that he had abandoned Białystok, but he could not renounce Lviv.

On the last day of the Yalta conference (10 February 1944), all agreed on the Curson line, awarding Lviv, Vilnius and the Eastern Borderlands of the USSR. It was a tragic news for the Polish government in exile and the country. The reactions of Polish communists were completely different. On. Gomułka at the party conference in Łódź on February 18, 1945 declared that the Polish democracy camp welcomes the provisions of the Yalta conference.

The Polish government in London protested that Yalta decisions are a violation of the right of every nation to act in self-defense and can not apply to either the government or the Polish nation. Ministry of Foreign Affairs Great Britain refused to allow this protest by the BBC. At that time, the Second Polish Corps fought heavy fights in Italy, and the country's political and military bases were dying. The diplomatic struggle over Lviv and the Eastern Borderlands was definitively lost when the Soviet provenance of the Provisional Government of National Unity created on June 28, 1945 was soon recognized by the governments of Britain, France and the United States.

Author: Danuta Nespiak-From the history of diplomatic battles for Lviv in 1939-45

Source: <http://www.lwow.com.pl/semper/curson.html>

8 XII 1943 In Berlin, in the prison of Moabit, died Piotr Drzewiecki, engineer, economic activist, mayor of Warsaw in 1916-1917 and the first president of the capital in independent Poland (1918-1921).

8 XII 1943 In Warsaw, the Gestapo arrested as a result of the denunciation of 19 members of Branch II (Information and Intelligence) of the Home Army Headquarters. At the same time, arrests took place in Podkowa Leśna, also due to the actions of the Gestapo agents. Among the detained there were, among others Lt. Col. Dipl.-Ing. Marian Drobik "Dzięcioł", the head of the II Department of AK AK.

13 XII 1943 In Warsaw, the soldiers of the "Agat" commanding unit of the Home Army Headquarters under the command of Kazimierz Kardaś "Orkana" carried out a successful assassination attempt on Emil Braun, head of the German housing office, co-organizer of street round-ups in Warsaw and initiator of a secret plan of mass displacement.

24 XII 1943 In Pruszków, in vague circumstances, Michał Znicz, actor, director, died, among others in the films "The Minister of Dance", "Krystyna Krystyna" and "Soldier of the Queen of Madagascar"; during the Second World War he spent some time in the Warsaw ghetto.

24 XII 1943 Stanisław Karpiński, economist and politician, Minister of Treasury in the government of Ignacy Jan Paderewski, director of the Bank of Poland, died in Warsaw.

5 XII 1944 Julian Grobelny, an activist of PPS, died in Mińsk Mazowiecki. in 1943-1944, the chairman of the Council to Aid Jews "Żegota".

7 XII 1944 In Chicago, the "Convention on International Civil Aviation" was signed.

15 XII 1944 The plane that Glenn Miller, the composer and trombonist, flew over the English Channel; founder of the famous Glenn Miller Orchestra; from 1942, he was the head of the US Air Force's representative orchestra.

16 XII 1944 A German surprise attack begins the Battle of the Bulge.

- 17 XII 1944 Massacre in Malmedy. War crime by German soldiers from the Waffen SS on 80 American prisoners of war in the Malmedy area in eastern Belgium.
- 18 XII 1944 The United States Supreme Court rules in the case of Korematsu Vs. the United States, the wartime internment of Japanese Americans on the West Coast was valid during a time of war.
- 21 XII 1944 Gen. Leopold Okulicki was appointed by the President of the Republic of Poland Władysław Raczkiewicz, commander of the Home Army.
- 23 XII 1944 The Germans massacred the village of Ochotnica Dolna near Nowy Targ. Under the so-called 59 people died on the Bloody Christmas Eve, including many women and children.
- 24 XII 1944 Allied forces push the German troops past the German border.
- 26 XII 1944 Operation Freston - on the night of December 26th and 27th, near Częstochowa, the British carried out the last discharge of the dark-beasts to occupied Poland.
- 29 XII 1944 In Aszchabad, Juliusz Gardan died, director and screenwriter, creator of the films "The Leper", "Doctor Murek".
- 30 XII 1944 Romain Rolland, French writer, author of the novel "Jan Krzysztof" died in Vezelay; laureate of the literary Nobel Prize in 1915.

### 31 XII 1944 "Government" for the ruined Poland-PKWN

On December 31, 1944, the PKWN was transformed into a Provisional Government of the Republic of Poland. By Stalin's decision, the Polish National Liberation Committee appointed the Provisional Government of the Republic of Poland. The power based on communists and under the control of the NKVD was to compete with the legal Government of the Republic of Poland in exile. The Provisional Government controlled the areas occupied by the Red Army. In pursuing a policy of facts made, Stalin made it clear to the Allies that he would not recognize the London Government.

In the July manifesto, the program of the Provisional Government was formally formally. The Provisional Government of the Republic of Poland was created on the basis of the Act of 31 December. "The National National Council, supporting the general demands of Polish society, expressed in mass resolutions, resolutions and calls of social, political and professional organizations, factory, peasant, intellectual and youth assemblies as well as congresses and conventions: cooperative, peasant, trade unions and individual parties political - he calls - instead of (...) the Polish Committee of National Liberation - the Provisional Government of the Republic of Poland based on the program of action, expressed in the July manifest of the PKWN".

According to the article 3. The Prime Minister and Ministers submit to the President of the National National Council an oath: "I solemnly vow as a member of the Government of the Provisional Republic of Poland,

according to my best understanding and conscientiously work for the good of the Polish Nation, protect his democratic rights and do everything in accordance with your strengths and talents to strengthen independence and the successful development of the Republic of Poland. " The law was signed by the President of the National National Council - Bolesław Bierut.

The prime minister of the PKWN - former Edward Osóbka-Morawski (PPS) became the Prime Minister of the Provisional Government; Deputy prime ministers were Władysław Gomułka (PPR) and Stanisław Janusz (SL); the general minister of defense, Michał Rola-Żymierski, the minister of public security became Stanisław Radkiewicz (PPR) and minister of industry Hilary Minc (PPR).

The Provisional Government was officially recognized by the USSR, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia and exchanged representatives with France. The United States and the United Kingdom have protested against his appointment. Initially, he was based in Lublin, but on February 1, 1945, he moved to Warsaw.

Source: [http://nowahistoria.interia.pl/kartka-z-calendara/news-31-grudnia-1944-r-pkwn-zostal-przekształcony-w-rzad-tymczasow,nId,1580257#utm\\_source=paste&utm\\_medium=paste&utm\\_campaign=chrome](http://nowahistoria.interia.pl/kartka-z-calendara/news-31-grudnia-1944-r-pkwn-zostal-przekształcony-w-rzad-tymczasow,nId,1580257#utm_source=paste&utm_medium=paste&utm_campaign=chrome)

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Starting from January 1944, when the Red Army crossed the pre-war Polish border, the darkest scenarios began. In Volhynia, where the Burza campaign was launched at the earliest, Nowogródzczyzna, Wileńszczyzna and Eastern Galicia, the same pattern repeated itself: AK troops were successful in fighting with Germany (eg significant participation in the capture of Vilnius and Lviv in July 1944), not infrequently in cooperation with the combat units of the Red Army. However, when the fights ended, AK soldiers were disarmed (there were cases of shooting them, especially officers) and placed in filtration camps, where they underwent selection. From there, some were sent to General Zygmunt Berling's army, while the others who refused or convinced the Soviets were a "hostile element" were taken deep into the Soviet Union (in large measure it concerned officers). The Soviets did not recognize the representatives of the Polish Underground State, representing the legal Polish authorities. The occupied territories were treated as part of their own territory. It was deluded that it would be different in the lands west of the Bug, behind the so-called

Curzon line. It quickly became clear that the Soviets were very consistent in their actions, and the events in the Białystok, Mazovia, Lublin and Rzeszów regions reminded what happened earlier in the eastern provinces of pre-war Poland. The disarmament of the 27th Volhynian Infantry Division of the Home Army, which after the bloody battles in Volhynia and Polesie broke into the Lublin region and took part in the "Burza" campaign, became a dismal symbol. After passing the beautiful combat trail in the last days of July 1944, it was surrounded by the Soviets near Skrobow near Lubartów. The captured soldiers were placed in a filtration camp, which was created in the newly liberated concentration camp at Majdanek. In the areas occupied by the Red Army, using the method of facts made, Józef Stalin implemented his political project regarding post-war Poland. Over the next 45 years, Poles were persuaded that on July 22, 1944, the Polish Committee of National Liberation (PKWN) was founded in Chełm, with Edward Osóbka-Morawski at the head, which on the same day announced the PKWN Manifesto. It presents the main directions of



"democratic" changes in post-war Poland. The founding act of the new Poland was based on a lie, because the PKWN and the Manifesto itself were created in Moscow. The committee was to be proof and argument for Stalin in talks with the Western Allies that there is an alternative to the Polish government in exile. The power of the Polish Committee of National Liberation was illusory, and the strongest proof of this was the agreement concluded by its representatives with the Soviet authorities on July 26. The key findings are specified in the first article of the same agreement, which states: "In the zone of warfare on the territory of Poland, after the invasion of the Soviet army, the highest authority and responsibility in all matters concerning the conduct of war, during the period of time necessary for conducting military operations, are concentrated in the hands of the commander chief of the Soviet army. " Thus, the contract guaranteed full freedom of action of the Red Army and political police units, or NKVD, in occupied territories. The second signed document referred to the course (on the basis of the so-called Curzon Line) of the future state border between the USSR and Poland. It was the responsibility of the Polish Committee of National Liberation to direct the administration, the economy, and the formation of the army on Polish territory, when it would cease to be an area of direct warfare. The hitherto political failure of the "Burza" campaign prompted the underground authorities to change their previous assumptions and to include Warsaw in this plan. The attempted independence of the capital by AK units ended with a military defeat and annihilation of the left-bank part of the city. Polish society suffered from dilemmas. On the one hand, there was great joy that the end of the terrible, more than five-year occupation, and on the other, the emerging news of the new government's behavior caused fear to return, and people, especially those who showed the greatest activity in the fight against the previous occupant, they had to hide. The units of the military counterintelligence "Smersh" and NKVD prevailed in the area. It is worth noting that in October 1944, the 64th Collective Division of the NKVD, numbering around 10,000, was organized. soldiers, used to break up underground units, conduct arrests among commanders and rank AK members and other underground formations. The situation prevailed in the Lublin region in the autumn of 1944 in the memoirs of Cpt. Zdzisław Bronski described "Uskok" as follows: "Mass arrests have begun. In the Lublin, Lubartów and in the villages, Soviet NKVD troops appeared, and with the help of local criminals, people were caught using the drawn lists. Those arrested were treated as badly and sent to unknown places. Families were denied any information or assistance. After the arrests, no authorities admitted that something similar had happened. When someone from the family was too obsequious to lead the search, he also liked it most often [...]. After one wave of arrests, the next ones came. Around hundreds were arrested. Brano and those who did not belong to any organization and did not participate in social life at all. Brano people for absolutely unknown

reasons. Of the active members of the Home Army, BCh and NSZ, only those who managed to escape were not taken. "1 In parallel, the PKWN began organizing the native equivalent of the NKVD. In each provincial and poviat town, the germs of public security offices (UB) were installed. This was done with the active participation of Soviet officers. In a short time, the recent German catacombs became full of independence activists. From the so-called In Poland, 25-30 thousand people were transported to the depths of the Soviet Union. conspirators. According to estimates, by the end of 1944, in this area, NKVD and UB arrested 20-25 thousand. people. Military courts began to convict independence activists for severe punishment, including death. Murders have occurred without judgments. The strikes of the Soviet special forces were so effective that, for example, losses suffered by the Lublin AK District in the first months after the Red Army's invasion repeatedly exceeded those of the entire period of German occupation. After the beginning of the January offensive in 1945, the Red Army systematically liberated from the German occupation the remaining areas of the pre-war Polish state, where the scenario of activities carried out in eastern and central Poland was repeated. Theoretically, Poland as a participant in the anti-German coalition was among the winners. In reality, at the end of the war, she was a state without sovereignty, totally dependent on the Soviet Union. On its territory in mid-1945, fifteen regiments of Internal Forces of the NKVD were stationed, with a force of about 35,000. soldiers, which accounted for 43 percent. all NKVD forces present in Central Europe. At the same time, there were only ten of them in the Soviet occupation zone in Germany. Poland came out of the war horribly maimed. She lost half of her pre-war territory, with very important cultural, academic and economic centers in Lviv and Vilnius. The pre-war eastern border was moved 200-270 km to the west. Compensation was to be land taken from Germany in the west and north. Among the people inhabiting Poland in 1939, 35 million citizens within the borders of the new state remained under 21 million. The losses among the intelligentsia were particularly severe. As a result of the German extermination, the Jewish community of over a million people disappeared, and as a result of changes in borders, resettlements and resettlement, only a few German and Ukrainian minorities remained. The multinational pre-war state has become homogeneous. Poland lost almost 40 percent. the national estate from before 1939. Further disintegration in the possession state introduced changes announced by the communists in the Manifesto of the Polish Committee of National Liberation, agricultural reform and the nationalization of industry.

Author: Sławomir Poleszak-Introduction, Polish Underground Independence 1944-1956

Source: <https://ipn.gov.pl/download/1/57699/Polskie-podziemieUCZEN20153-marca.pdf>

31 XII 1944 The *fake* National Council appointed, instead of the PKWN, a Provisional Government of the Republic of Poland, headed by Edward Osóbka-Morawski.

21 XII 1945 In Heidelberg, Germany, as a result of injuries sustained in a car accident, General George S. Patton, one of the greatest commanders of the US Army during World War II, died.

28 XII 1945 Theodore Dreiser, an American writer, author of "Financier" and "American Tragedy," died in Hollywood.

2 XII 1946 In New York, the authorities of the United States and Great Britain signed an agreement on the creation in Germany of the US-British zone of occupation, the so-called Bizonii; the agreement entered into force on January 1, 1947.

9 XII 1946 Before the American tribunal in Nuremberg, the so-called the doctors' process. Among more than twenty members of the Nazi medical services, who sat on the bench of the accused, he was among others Dr. Karl Brandt - Chief Commissioner for Health and Hygiene of the Reich.

11 XII 1946 A UNICEF (United Nations Children's Fund) was established.

14 XII 1946 New York was elected headquarters of the United Nations.

24 XII 1946 Gen. Leopold Okulicki, the last Commander-in-Chief of the Home Army, condemned in the Moscow trial of the leaders of the Polish Underground State, died in the Soviet prison; according to the Soviet authorities, the cause of his death was paralysis and heart attack, while some historians claim that it is equally likely that General Okulicki died as a result of the execution carried out by the NKVD.

28 XII 1946 Poland became a member of UNICEF (United Nations Children's Fund).

3 XII 1947 In Warsaw, the demonstration process of the Third General Board of WiN and activists of the Underground Commission Committee of the Polish Underground Organization began.

27 XII 1947 The District Military Court in Warsaw sentenced Lt Colonel to death. Wacław Lipiński, historian, soldier of the Polish Legions, Piłsudski activist, co-organizer of the Convention of Independence Organizations (1942), founder and chairman of the underground Party of National Independence (1946), member of the Commissive Committee of the Polish Underground Organization (1946-1947); W. Lipiński died in a communist prison in 1949.

10 XII 1948 The UN General Assembly passed the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

11 XII 1948 In Zakopane, UB officers arrested Jerzy Braun, the last Government Delegate for Poland.

15 XII 1948 Alger Hiss, former State Department official, is indicted for perjury in connection to denials of passing state secrets to a communist spy ring. He would be convicted of the conspiracy on January 21, 1950 and receive a five year sentence.

24 XII 1948 In Warsaw, UB was arrested by Jan Rodowicz "Anoda" - a soldier of the Gray Ranks, officer of the Home Army, a hero of the action under the Arsenal; he fought in the "Zoska" battalion during the Warsaw Uprising, died in vague circumstances on January 7, 1949 in the building of the Ministry of Public Security during a violent investigation, he was 26 years old.

27 XII 1949 Antoni Ponikowski, an engineer, professor and rector of the Warsaw University of Technology, died in Warsaw; Prime Minister of the Republic of Poland and Minister of Education, Culture and Arts in 1921-1922; from 1928 in Christian Democracy; Member of the Sejm (1930-1935); during the Second World War in the Delegation of the Government of the Republic of Poland to Poland.

### 3 XII 1950 The first census in Poland after the Second World War

3 XII 1950 The first census of population in Poland was carried out after the Second World War.

The number of inhabitants was 25 million. 61 percent of them lived in the countryside.

We would like to remind you of a speech given by Piotr Szubarczyk at a scientific conference organized by PSM-G in May 2010 in Ostrołęka in cooperation with the Mayor of Ostrołęka

The 65th anniversary of the end of World War II is a good opportunity to ask once again the fundamental question, the most important of all Polish questions about the war: How many Poles were killed during World War II? What irreversible losses did the Republic of Poland suffer from the aggression of Germany and the Soviet Union on our country in September 1939 and as a result of many years of this aggression? It is about the most important and the most painful losses. It's about dead and deliberately brought to death. Human potential is after all the most important and noble of all kinds of national energy that we are talking about at this conference. After asking such a simple question, surprise first appears. It concerns the very sense of asking similar questions. Well, after all, it has been widely known for years that during the war 6 million Poles were killed ... And the reflection, which will inevitably reach every inquisitive and at the same time sensitive Pole, will also concern the correctness in formulating the question. After all, not only citizens of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth were killed during the war, but also our fellow citizens of other nationalities: Jews martyred under the German "final settlement of the Jewish question"; Ukrainians and Ukrainians, tormented by their countrymen for having a Polish wife, Polish husband and children, in whose veins Polish blood flowed; Belarussians killed by both the Gestapo and the NKVD for supporting the Polish partisan movement. All those who were loyal to Poland, their country? were not Poles by birth? and they demonstrated their attachment.

How many British citizens died as a result of World War II? This is a very easy question. The answer to them has long been elaborated and

scientifically verified with an accuracy of a thousand people: 357,000 Britons were killed in the war. We return to our question: How many citizens of the Polish Republic were killed during World War II? It was once? it seemed to us - also a very easy question that every child in Poland could answer without thinking. The number of 6 million people has been mentioned in books, in films and in the media thousands of times. It appears both in the speeches of Bolesław Bierut and Władysław Gomułka, as well as in the homily of John Paul II. Historians of the PRL times were able to provide even more precise answers: 6 million 28 thousand, so also with an accuracy of a thousand, almost like in Great Britain ... However, doubts still arise today? these findings, not scientifically. Determine the number of deaths per 6 million people. Such was the directive of Jakub Berman, in 1944? 56 member of the Politburo of the PPR, then PZPR, later deputy prime minister of the Polish People's Republic, first of all a man considered one of the three rulers of Soviet Poland in the first decade after the war? alongside Bolesław Bierut and Hilary Minc.

In accordance with this directive Berman, the Office of War Compensation in the Presidium of the Council of Ministers in 1947, in the Report on Poland's losses and war losses in 1939-1945, that Poland lost as a result of the war, mentioned 6 million 28 thousand. citizens, including 3 million citizens of Jewish nationality or Poles of Jewish origin.

Of course, this Berman directive had some hazy grounds, since the first post-war attempt to balance the losses occurred in 1945. The communist minister of justice, the so-called The Temporary Government of National Unity, Henryk Świątkowski, in a letter dated August 29, 1945, instructed magistrate magistrates across the country to collect data on German camps in which the inhabitants of individual poviats, mass executions and mass

graves in the powiat died. A questionnaire design was attached to the letter, for which the mayors and village heads from the powiat were responsible. They were also to make decisions as to exhumation in their area. Unfortunately, the data from these questionnaires were too vague and incomplete, despite the proximity of wartime events and numerous living witnesses. Have they had the stigma of unwanted administrative work or maybe, let's just say it, work impossible to do in a short time? due to the lack of personnel and equipment shortages at the time. We can see it on the example of Starogard in Pomerania (today Starogard Gdański). The then mayor of this city, Antoni Gronowski, writes about 40 Jews in the questionnaire? and? about 150 Poles? who died at the hands of the Germans in the period from September 2, 1939 to December 1, 1940. The answer is not only misleading, imprecise, as we now know, but also incomplete. Not surprisingly, the mayor writes in the questionnaire only about those whom he is asking about, and they only ask about the victims of German repressions and German camps. So he does not have to write, or even write, that he died in Katyn? at a time that includes his inaccurate data? well-known to him son of the director of the ancient gymnasium and a dozen other residents of the city. He does not write about more than 500 young inhabitants of the Starogard powiat who died in the war compulsorily forced into the Wehrmacht because this is a suspect element for the new authorities, besides the mayor himself does not know how many of them actually died.

The problem of the balance of Polish war losses from the beginning was that when they could be determined as precisely as possible, because there were witnesses, there were no political conditions. Statistics, just like in any Soviet-type state, first served propaganda, then learning and planning. When, after 1989, there were conditions for such a balance, there were no living witnesses, and the documents are far from complete, many are still inaccessible, especially from the post-Soviet archives.

In 1967, more than 20 years after the war [!], Prosecutors of voivodship prosecutor's offices in the whole country, began investigations into murders committed by the Nazis in 1939-1945 on persons of Polish nationality and others, in individual powiats. The files of criminal cases contain aggregate data, unfortunately, for the most part only estimates, regarding the effects of German policy. It was not possible, of course, to talk about the victims of Soviet policy, nor could these victims be counted. Twenty years after this investigation, in 1987, the Main Commission for the Investigation of Nazi Crimes in Poland issued a nationwide register of places and facts of crimes committed by the Nazi occupiers in Poland in 1939-1945.

Another 20 years have passed and we are beginning to count the Polish victims of the war from the beginning. Firstly because it was round, the 70th anniversary of the outbreak of World War II, and we are always mobilizing for anniversaries, and secondly because in recent years there have been voices of historians, undermining the "canonical"? the number given by Jakub Berman. For example, prof. Died two years ago. Paweł Wieczorkiewicz, an expert in Polish-Russian and Polish-Soviet relations, the author of the well-written Polish Political History of 1935-1945, spoke about the underestimation of Poland's wartime human losses. He himself estimated them to be 8.5 million killed or murdered or otherwise brought to death by the citizens of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. Such estimates as Wieczorkiewicz must have finally appeared. After all, on February 14, 1946, the first census in Poland, after the war, established the number of inhabitants of the country at 23 million 930 thousand. And yet statistical data for 1938 gave 34 million 849 thousand. inhabitants of the Second Polish Republic. The difference is almost exactly 11 million! The field to be interpreted is enormous, because it is necessary to take into

account the largest migration in the history of Poland from lands lost to lands gained, death in Polish uniform, but also in Soviet uniform and Wehrmacht uniform, murdered by Germans and by Soviets, brought to death as a result of imprisonment, deportation, hunger and inhuman, devastating work? both in German camps and in Soviet gulags. Professor Włodzimierz Jastrzębski, an experienced and successful researcher of the wartime history of Pomerania, believes that analytical research on population losses in Pomerania, suffered in 1939-1945, is already far advanced. The most shocking is the "now", written 70 years since the outbreak of the war?

It is necessary to re-balance the personal losses suffered by the Republic of Poland during World War II. Even if it's just estimates? but estimates based on scientific premises, resulting from research and not from propaganda demand.

The number of citizens of the Republic of Poland, killed or killed by the invaders during World War II, was the subject of one of the last publications of the Institute of National Remembrance: Poland 1939 - 1945. Personal losses and victims of repression under two occupations. Particular importance to this publication was put on by late chairman Janusz Kurtyka, co-author of the introduction to the book, in which he emphasized that if the number of citizens of Poland murdered or taken to death in various ways by the Germans is known (ranging from 5,550 to 5,550 million people), the number of those who they died because of the Soviet Union is still unknown.

The Card Center publishing the Index of repressed has been working on Polish losses under the Soviet occupation for many years? a multi-volume work (today more than 40 volumes), in which not only the Katyn list is included, but all the identified places of suffering and death of Polish citizens scattered on the lost Kresy of the Republic and on the inhumane land? as he called the Soviet of the time of the war, Józef Czapski. About how painful the numbers can be, witnesses the ongoing protest of Polish deportees, after the IPN and the Charter published new arrangements based on Soviet archives, questioning the figures given so far sent to the depths of the Soviet Union during mass deportations from February 10, 1940 to June 1941 and at the end of the war and in the first years after its end. The most prominent expression of this opposition is the book by Siberian Stanisław Rymaszewski in defense of missing crosses. Poland, the dark number of losses for the Soviet occupation comes primarily from the dark number of war losses of the Soviet Union. I would like to emphasize once again that in a country of real, repressive communism, in a totalitarian country, statistics did not serve information and science, but propaganda. The number of more than 20 million USSR citizens who died in the Second World War in Russia is not trustworthy because it must be assumed that it also included those Soviet citizens who were murdered in the 1930s during the "great purges". Among them there were over 100,000 people of Polish nationality. Professor Andrzej Nowak from the Jagiellonian University calls it "the Polish Holocaust".

As a result of the war, the Soviet Union lost 10 million 600 thousand soldiers and 11 to 15 million 900 thousand civilians? for example, I quote the slogan from the popular Wikipedia online encyclopedia, which is now the basic source of historical (and not only historical) knowledge for our youth. At the same time prof. Natalia Lebedev says that only in 1937-1941, Stalin's Soviet state killed 11 million of its own citizens! How do you reconcile these numbers? Have not at least some of these Stalinist victims been assigned a war ?! For example, Polish political prisoners, driven at the end of June 1941 in a death march from the prison in Minsk to Czerw (Ihumenia) and mass killed on the way (together with prisoners



of other nationalities, about 7,000 murdered) are in the Polish statistics, Polish or Soviet victims war?

When in 1997 the Black Book of Communism was published in Paris, soon translated into Polish and published in 1999, a hell broke out in the West, triggered, among others, by foreword by prof. Stéphane Courtois, in which a French historian sees communism as the greatest evil of the 20th-century world. Communism not only existed before the rise of fascism and Nazism, but also survived it by touching four major continents? wrote the professor. The account of the victims also leaves no doubt as to the scale and nature of evil. Numerous defenders of communism in the West immediately denounced "radicalism"? and? history? prof. Courtois. Also, the Polish edition provided, in any case, with the introduction of prof. Krystyna Kersten, who pleaded with the Polish intelligentsia about the post-Soviet mentality, writing: Making a balance of <communist crimes> Courtois mentions in one breath the massacre of rebellious workers and peasants in 1918-1922 in the USSR and the famine [?]. With this approach, the uniqueness of crimes is blurred the most terrible [?]. We will not find one that could be compared with the Holocaust in the crime register, which is the work of Communist governments, Cambodian Red Khmers. Krystyna Kersten did not write this for obvious reasons, but there is no doubt that with such an optics of Katyn or Redna crime, she would not have included "the most terrible" crimes, if such were not the Soviet crimes of planned hunger in fertile Ukraine, where in 1932 mothers killed small children to feed their bodies with the elderly, still roaming the village swept away from all food by specially formed bands of Bolshevik activists. There is no crime gradation for monstrous, monstrous and most terrible. Regardless of the political views and ideological preferences of the author.

Currently, the documentary film The soviet story is very popular among Internet users. Work on the film lasted over 10 years. It was realized by Edvin Šnore - a Latvian political scientist who is also the author of the script of the film. On the day of the film's premiere in Brussels (2008), the Russian newspaper? Truth? she called him an attempt to rewrite history through Europe. The Kremlin historian called for punishing his colleagues who helped in making the film, speaking in front of the camera!

This historian, Aleksandr Djukow, believes that Russian historians who have participated in making the film must either renounce it or be released and get banned from practicing their profession! If someone wants to participate in anti-Russian propaganda - do not do it at the expense of the state.

Deputy Director General - a center of political technology? Sergei Michayev said that the film The soviet story is an attempt to rewrite history by European countries. At least during the Second World War, the

role of the USSR was unambiguously positive. If it were not for the sacrifices made by the Soviet Union, Europe - like the USA - would not exist in its current form? Mihejew said. Not a word about secret agreements with the Germans and about the shared responsibility for the outbreak of war.

There is something to ponder about. ? New historical policy? Russia is also throwing a beam of light on the problems of the balance of war personal losses, inscrutable and unspeakable in its genocidal policy of the Soviet Union.

These Soviet problems also result in Polish problems in finding the truth, because everything indicates that a large part of our countrymen, murdered by the NKVD, were included in the register of human losses of the Soviet Union during the Great Patriotic War ?! The highest time to get back to these problems and put the matter back, starting with the verification of elementary arrangements, unchallenged for years and sealed by the communist censorship. It is a pity that it is so late.

Against this background, our efforts to recognize the Katyn massacre as a crime of genocide do not only concern this crime and are by no means a manifestation of Polish stubbornness and underestimation of the goodwill of our Russian partners? how is it today? recognized. Katyn is a can of Pandora, which opens not only to this crime, but to the entire sequence of Soviet crimes against Poles and other nations. Demanding the truth about the Katyn massacre and its proper qualification, we are basically asking for the whole truth about the Soviet system and proper qualification of all its crimes, regardless of the nationality of the victims.

On the other hand, returning to the main thread, that is, to the size of Polish personal losses of war, it is worth comparing two numbers, which say more than many scholarly historians say. According to the National Planning Office at the Cabinet of the Minister of Treasury of the Republic of Poland (forecast from January 1, 1939), in 1950 the number of citizens of the Republic of Poland was to exceed 40 million people. As a result of war crimes and enforced change of borders, the real population of Poland in 1950 was about 26 million people. 14 million difference! This is the proper scale of our irreversible war losses, the scale of the loss of national potential and national energy? the most precious, human.

Author: Piotr Szubarczyk - Biuro Edukacji Publicznej, Gdańsk Branch of the Institute of National Remembrance  
Member of the College of the Polish Maritime-Commercial Association E. Kwiatkowski, Losses not counted or badly counted, How many citizens of the Polish Republic were killed in the war?

Source: <http://www.psmg-kwiatkowski.pl/item/37-piotr-szubarczyk-ilu-obywateli-rzeczypospolitej-zginelo-na-wojnie>

9 XII 1950 In Warsaw in the ruins of the house at ul. Nowolipki, a part of the Archives of Emanuel Ringelblum was found - the Underground Archive of the Warsaw Ghetto. The archive in 1999 was entered by UNESCO into the "Memory of the World" list, which collects the most important documents that humanity has preserved.

19 XII 1950 Gen. Dwight Eisenhower was appointed the commander-in-chief of NATO forces in Europe.

21 XII 1950 Jan Piłsudski, lawyer, politician, deputy speaker of the Sejm and minister of the treasury of the Second Polish Republic, brother of Marshal Józef Piłsudski, died in Penley (Great Britain).

12 XII 1951 Richard Buckminster Fuller files patent for the Geodesic Dome. The dome building, under his design, would be utilized in many futuristic constructions, particularly by Fuller in world exhibitions, such as his famous United States Pavilion at the Montreal World's Fair of 1967.

## 12 XII 1952 Congress of about 150 priests of the PRL patriots



12 XII 1952 In Warsaw, a meeting of priests supporting the authorities of the PRL took place, the so-called priests of patriots. About 1500 priests took part in the congress.

As the struggle of the PRL authorities with the Church took place in the post-war years, we can trace on the basis of the fate of Fr. Bernard Dąbrowski, parish priest from Wrocek

After World War II, in June 1945, the Polish Episcopate appointed the National Caritas Headquarters, and its head was Archbishop Adam Stefan, Prince Sapieha - a man of unshakable faith and principles that became legend during his lifetime. Immediately after this, Diocesan Caritas troops began to emerge quite quickly. The communists, initially occupied with problems with the mastery of power in the country, did not pay much attention to the Church's work during the first years, especially since the area of post-war poverty was enormous, so any action that could ease it was just good. However, at the end of the 1940s, people's authorities were surprised to see that the Church of Caritas had grown into a powerful organization, practically independent of the communists, strengthening and so high a Church's authority. He had his divisions in all dioceses, and 100,000 old people, 130,000 poor families, benefited from his services on a daily basis. In only 1948, there were 167,000 babies in the care of Caritas! Until the end of the 1940s, the Association organized over 900 kindergartens, 230 day-care centers, nurseries, half-year-olds, 626 orphanages and retirement homes, ran over 300 free-of-charge restaurants and over 1200 health and therapeutic points, including sanatoriums and hospitals! Everything was also a great fortune, and the authorities had no influence on him, which absolutely did not fit into the doctrine of the system.

In 1949, it was decided to change it and the specialists from the Public Security Office were ordered to prepare an appropriate strategy. These were times when the security police operated without special finesse, so "once a sickle, sometimes a hammer", so in this spirit an attempt on Caritas was prepared. It was just in the second half of 1949 that various insinuations began to appear in the press about the alleged unjust distribution of gifts, excessive discipline in boarding schools, connections of "caritas priests" with underground "bands", Werwolf, retaliation and God knows who else. On January 23, 1950, Trybuna Ludu and Życie Warszawy informed the public about the detection of a "series of frauds" in Caritas of Lower Silesia, and then information about scandals in institutions of this institution began to be miraculously multiplied so that in a few days they embraced the entire country. ! On January 29, "Gazeta Pomorska" and Trybuna Ludu informed about the "scams in Grudziądz's Caritas" subject to the bishop of the ordinary of the Chełmno diocese, Kazimierz Kowalski. Earlier, on January 23, state authorities established a compulsory management board for a Wrocław branch, and then began to

recruit others. At the same time, a nasty attack by the government media on the charismatic Bishop of Chełmno, K. Kowalski, began.

Unfortunately, clergy from the so-called priests of patriots, among whom there was a priest from our then powiat - priest Bernard Dąbrowski, parish priest of the Wrocki parish (this village until 1956 was in our powiat). Together with the Kujawsko-Pomorskie group of "priests of patriots", he not only verbally supported the actions of the authorities, but also eagerly took advantage of the government's offer to set up a new management board for Caritas in Grudziądz and "gave up" to the revision commission of the new management.

"Lord, to whom shall we go?" (Jn 6,68-69)

It is difficult to completely guess the motives that guide Father Bernard. It is very possible that this uncritical cooperation with the communists was not only the result of his admiration with a new power, but also that they had a "hook" on him. In the initial period of the Second World War, after escaping from Żarnowiec, where he was a parish priest, he hid in Brodnica, under the care of the administrator of the parish of priest Brodnica. Panek. Undoubtedly, he proposed to Bishop Splitt the appointment of Fr. Dąbrowski, the administrator of the parish, Wrocki, after which he signed Volksliste (in German papers he appears as "Dombrowski"). At least twice the intervention of priest Paweł Panek and bishop Splitta saved Fr. Dąbrowski from the incarnation to the German army. Shortly after the war, the Security Service closed the bishop of Split. After brutal torture and an embarrassing trial, during which he was not prosecuted, he was sentenced to 8 years in prison. Meanwhile, Fr. Dąbrowski got the administration of the parish Wrocki and began to take an active part in social and political life, engaging, among others, to work in the diocesan Caritas (where he was also a clerk, and in 1948 the diocesan director of the Brotherhood of Sobriety at the Caritas Union). At that time, despite declaring support for the people's authorities, he tried to avoid attacking directly the Catholic hierarchy. On July 9, 1948, the bishop of Chełmno, Kazimierz Kowalski, appointed him a full-fledged parish priest of the Wrocki parish. At the time, the communists decided to sharpen the course towards the Church and to use for it also favorable clerics gathered in the then informal movement of "priests of patriots". Of course, the attitude of the priest from Wrocek did not escape the attention of the security service. It was entrusted to the Security Office in Golub-Dobrzyń to engage him (at that time there was only an urban facility there).

We do not know all the circumstances of this recruitment (very possible blackmail), in any case the fact is that Fr. Dąbrowski became so-called operational contact with the pseudonym "Widz". In light of this, his attitude demonstrated a few months later, during the breakup of the diocesan Caritas, became clearer. In January and February 1950, when at various congresses and meetings of "priests of patriots" the cleric rallied various disloyal theses (immediately eagerly quoted by the party's press), the authorities finally decided to deal with the steadfast bishop of Chełmno, Kazimierz Kowalski.

"If they have persecuted me, then they will also be with you" (Jn 15:20) Meanwhile, the bishops, moved by a brutal attack on Caritas and the Church, prepared a letter to the clergy and a special statement for the faithful, where the most important lies of propaganda were rectified (to correct all, they would have to publish a book). It was to be read during Mass. on Sunday, February 12.

In Pomerania, as in the whole of Poland, the tension has increased significantly. The brave bishop Kowalski did his best to prevent defeat. On February 9 he organized a priest's conference in Koronowo, ordering

everyone to bring ... a Roman ritual (ordering obedience to the bishop). During this meeting, he categorically directed the priests to stay away from all governmental organizations and movements, not to join the new boards of the crashed Caritas. In a way, in response, the security service to each (!) Parish priest from each Pomeranian parish sent its officers. Those, not having fun in diplomacy, bluntly demanded from the priests not to read to the faithful the "anti-state" letter of the episcopate. Dean of Brodnica, at the same time a canon of the Chełmno collegiate, priest Karol Glamowski, after an icy reception of UB-eks and patiently listening to their expeditions, ended the meeting without a word, and then on Sunday read the bishops' letter, chasing every word. However, the intimidating action of the security services was partially successful, because in the Pomeranian province 190 priests were not afraid and the episcopate's statement was read, but as many as 204 were under pressure and did not comply with the recommendations of the bishops. Of course, in this group there was a parish priest from Wrocek, already involved in the pacification of the church organization.

On the same Sunday evening, strong troops moved to Pelplin. From Monday, February 13, several "war camps" were set up in the forests around Bishop Kowalski's residence, like a siege of a mighty fortress. The whole night of February 13th, around Pelplin, full of troops were circulating, field telephones, radio stations, and some earth reinforcements built. This was an embarrassingly silly demonstration of strength, because the Bishops' House was closed only to the "rosary", while the "fortress crew" were: Bishop Kowalski, chaplain to Fr. Roman Górski, three sisters of Elizabeth, two lay people and a smoker. The security officer came there on the morning of February 14. They turned everything upside down, after which when some people were plundering, the others interrogated the bishop for the next few days, eventually leading him to a complete nervous breakdown and complete physical exhaustion. Then they gave him a request to Bierut to abandon the investigation.

On this Prince Cardinal Adam Sapieha and priest. Archbishop Stefan Wyszyński in a letter to Bierut (from February 16) wrote, among others, "And what happened in Poland on Friday and Saturday before February 12, in which day the Episcopate's statement in the Caritas case was to be read, passes all the notion of the rule of law and public order. At the sight of this terror, people feel offended not only in their dignity as a representative of the Polish clergy, but simply in their elementary human dignity ...".

"Thou shalt kill the prophets and stone the messengers" (Mt 23, 37-39) The crowning of the whole takeover of Caritas was the national congress of his new (or, as Father Dąbrowski - "converted") activists. 1517 people came to this gathering of "Iysuses and lost", including 1213 priests and monks and 75 nuns (previously similar conventions took place in all provinces). Behind the presidium table in the assembly hall of the Warsaw Polytechnic were the public administration minister Władysław Wolski and deputy prime minister Józef Cyrankiewicz. "I have not seen priests speaking in such a way against their bishops. The atmosphere was so terrible that after an hour I left" - says Micewski. It was only worse then. On December 12, 1952, a congress of 1,500 clergymen organized by the Security Office took place (among them a delegate from Brodnicki priest Dąbrowski), where they fiercely attacked the activities of the Polish Episcopate, in particular Card. Wyszyński, who in response to the early 1953 threatened the members of the Commission with excommunication under the decree of the Holy Office of 1949 January 30, 1953,

immediately after the shameful trial of Cracow clergy accused of spying for America (not one proof of guilt, 3 death sentences (!), condemnation of convicts sent by, among others: Wisława Szymborska, Sławomir Mrożek, Tadeusz Mazowiecki and others), the Committee of the Priests adopted a resolution in which "healing" relations in episcopal curias was postulated, removal from ecclesiastical offices and seminaries of priests known from unfriendly attitude to the Polish People's Republic. On September 29, 1953, the ZBoWiD Committee of the Holy Fathers and the PAX Committee of Intellectuals and Catholic Activists were united to form a Committee of Spiritual and Secular Catholic Activists at the National Committee of the National Front. The movement of "priests of patriots" ceased to exist on July 12, 1955, when at the request of the authorities the priests' commission at ZBoWiD was dissolved and its members entered other structures appointed by the authorities at that time. Father Dąbrowski, as a "Widz" agent, cooperated with the secret police, and at the same time acted as the chairman of the economic section of the KDiSDK in Bydgoszcz, but he began to have more and more doubts. "Without me you can do nothing" (Jn 15, 5-5)

In the early autumn of 1955, the farmer from Wymokły, a man named May, shook him. He was charged with tax rebates, mandatory deliveries and idiotic penalties, until he finally broke down mentally and abandoned a well-run large farm. The authorities of the Brodnica Poviát sold out the entire live and dead inventory for a bit, and they handed over the land to PGR, which made it ... fallow. The Poviát Elders' Eldership has publicized the whole matter as "a good shot in the kulak". Frustrated Fr. Dąbrowski, while defending the peasants, wrote then a rather decisive "memorial to the party's regional authorities" (AKW PZPR, today's reference number 51 / VI / 52 has been observed today), declaring, among other things: "... Local government regulations stand in contradictions with intelligent agricultural economy ...". With his letter he introduced the amazement of our Bolsheviks from the poviát and the province, because the authorities did not expect this kind of instruction, and certainly not from the "priest of patriot". Who knows how it all would end for him, because too much lighter statements were then put into the "ciupy" if not for the previous "merits and contacts". However, the priest gained a clear distance to power.

When in 1956 the Public Security Office was dissolved and the Security Service was established in its place, the agents of this new formation tried to take over the Wrocek parish priest as "operational contact", but he accepted these "wooing" coldly and reluctantly. He completely ceased to speak on political issues, he only took care of the parish and the fight for the sobriety of his parishioners. In 1966, the authorities remembered him and honored him with the Medal of the Millennium of the Polish State. Father Bernard died on 19 September 1971 and was buried in the cemetery in Wrockach. In July 1982, after microfilming, the SB destroyed his personal files. He lived in difficult times, maybe he did not always walk on the right roads, but he told about it to God, and who of us who survived the PRL is without a complaint, let him evaluate it first.

Author: Piotr Grażawski-Church at the beginning of the Polish People's Republic

Source:

[http://www.czasbrodnicy.pl/czasbrodnicy/1,93191,13625842,Kosciol\\_na\\_poczatku\\_PRL.html](http://www.czasbrodnicy.pl/czasbrodnicy/1,93191,13625842,Kosciol_na_poczatku_PRL.html)



16 XII 1952 On the basis of the verdict of the Supreme Military Court, cfr. Zbigniew Przybyszewski and commander Stanisław Mieszkowski were executed - both accused of "attempting to overthrow the people's power"; four days earlier, he was sentenced in the same trial to Jerzy Staniewicz; all the named officers in the interwar period served in the Navy; in the Polish campaign of 1939 they fought on Hel.

22 XII 1952 In the United States a report of the House of Representatives Committee regarding the Katyn massacre was published. He recognized the guilt of the Soviet Union and recommended that the matter be presented to the UN and prosecuted at the International Court of Justice in The Hague.

5 XII 1953 Col. Józef Światło, deputy director of the 10th Department of the Ministry of Public Security, after turning to West Berlin, asked the American authorities for political asylum.

7 XII 1953 Before the District Military Court in Warsaw, the officers of the Home Army ended. The main accused was Col. Jan Mazurkiewicz "Radosław". Colonel. Mazurkiewicz was sentenced to life imprisonment, remaining on the penalty of long-term imprisonment.

10 XII 1953 Lucyna Messal (Messalka), actress, singer, dancer, prima donna of the Warsaw operetta died in Warsaw.

26 XII 1953 In Moscow, a message was announced about the execution of the death sentence on Lavrenty Beria, the closest associate of Joseph Stalin, the head of the NKVD in 1938-1945.

27 XII 1953 Julian Tuwim, a poet, translator, satirist, co-founder of the poetic group "Skamander", literary director of many Warsaw cabarets, died in Zakopane at the age of 59. the famous "Qui Pro Quo", author of "Ball in Opera", "Polish Flowers", and also songs, among them "Love will forgive you all" or "At the first sign" and popular poems for children.

30 XII 1953 The first color televisions go on sale.

19 XII 1954 Ludwik Solski, actor, director, director of the Municipal Theater in Krakow (1905-1913) and the National Theater in Warsaw (1931-1932 and 1936-1938) died in Cracow.

28 XII 1954 Wincenty Lustosławski, philosopher, political social activist, precursor of abstinence movements and yoga propagator died in Krakow.

1 XII 1955 Rosa Parks, an African American seamstress, refuses to give up her seat on the bus to a white man, prompting a boycott that would lead to the declaration that bus segregation laws were unconstitutional by a federal court.

5 XII 1955 The two largest American labor unions, the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations, merge to form the AFL-CIO, boasting membership of fifteen million.

8 XII 1955 The Council of Europe Council of Ministers' Committee chose the "starry" Arsene Heitz project for the new flag of the Council of Europe, today the flag of the European Union.

17 XII 1955 The government decided to dissolve the Universal Organization "Service to Poland."

9 XII 1956 In Lodz, during a nationwide congress of scout activists, a decision was made to reactivate the Polish Scouting Association dissolved in 1950; Aleksander Kamiński became the chairman of the Supreme Council of the Association.

10 XII 1956 By the decision of the Stalinogrod State Council, it returned to its historical name - Katowice.

### 10 XII 1956 Anti-Soviet riots in Szczecin



More than 60 years ago in Szczecin, street riots of anti-communist and anti-Soviet origin took place. The ineffective intervention of the militia has become the moment of an outbreak of public dislike. On this day, around 6 PM in the city center, MO officers tried to stop the drunk man.

The prolonging scuffle caught the attention of many passers-by who began to gather around the place of intervention. At one point, the desperate cries of a fussing man - "What are you arresting me for, I am a Pole" - provoked a violent reaction from those who focused their anger on intervening militiamen. The rising of the increasingly thickening crowd could not be stopped anymore. Police cars were being turned over, tram traffic was blocked, light wires were pulled out. Those trying to intervene on the MO officers were stopped with a hail of stones, then the MO Commissariats in the Śródmieście area were attacked. Part of the increasingly angry crowd turned towards the prison in Szczecin. The soldiers of the KBW came to help those who did not cope with the situation of the policemen. Tear gas was used to suppress the riots, but it allowed only a partial dissipation of the crowd, which accumulated again in the side streets. During subsequent attempts to get rid of individual gatherings by the KBW and MO units, some demonstrators turned to the USSR consulate. It turned out that the building was not protected, because the commander of the Central Intelligence Agency, obliged to secure the most important objects in the city, did not know about its existence. Thanks to this, the ravenous crowd could unload their anger by demolishing the Soviet consulate. At the same time, another part of the demonstrators attacked the seat of the Polish-

Soviet Friendship Society, where propaganda cases were destroyed. The suppression of the riots lasted until late at night. Over the next few days, a tense atmosphere persisted in Szczecin. Ninety-three people were arrested during the incident, several dozen people were injured.

Currently, the building of the former USSR consulate houses the investigative, educational and scientific departments of the Szczecin Branch of the Institute of National Remembrance.

10 XII 1956 Anti-Soviet riots broke out in Szczecin, and were attacked, among others building of the USSR consulate, MO stations, Central Prison and Provincial Prosecutor's Office.

12 XII 1956 Jerzy Nel (aka Jerzy Zyms) died in Warsaw, scriptwriter, songwriter (including "I am such a cold bastard", "Baby, oh these baby"), participant in the Battle of Kock and the Warsaw Uprising.

## 17 XII 1956 Soviet occupied Poland and the USSR signed agreements on the repatriation of Polish previously sent to Siberia

17 XII 1956 The authorities of the Polish People's Republic and the Soviet Union signed agreements for the repatriation of Polish from the Soviet Union and the status of Soviet troops stationed in Poland.

On November 15, 1956, a party-state delegation headed by W. Gomułka headed for Moscow. In the declarations adopted at the end of the talks, mutual relations were defined as a full partnership, the independence, sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs of both parties were emphasized. The USSR discontinued Poland's credit debt (2.1 billion rubles), accepting this as the leveling of the value of Polish coal supplied to the USSR at understated prices in the years 1945 - 1953. Poland obtained a new loan for the purchase of grain and other goods. Soviet "advisers" from Poland were recalled. The USSR agreed to continue the "repatriation" of Poles who could not take advantage of this right after 1945. The Poles who were still in the Soviet camp-houses were to be released. In the years 1956-1959, 248 thousand returned to Poland. people. It was considered necessary to temporarily station the Soviet troops on the territory of Poland, but the conditions of their stay were to be settled by a special agreement. 17. 12. 1956 The PRL and the USSR signed an agreement on the legal principles of stationing Soviet troops in Poland.

In 1955, during the "thaw" after Stalin's death, the new ruling USSR team inspired a campaign to return political prisoners detained in camps to their home countries. The introduction to the release of prisoners was made in 1955 between Khrushchev and Adenauer on the return of German prisoners of war from the USSR. Because the campaign also included Poles who were detained, at the end of 1955, several thousand people were in Poland. The communist Polish government, however, was concerned not only with prisoners, but also with the population inhabiting the former Eastern Borderlands of the Second Polish Republic, which had not been resettled there in 1944-1946.

In order to obtain permission from the Soviet authorities for their resettlement, on November 15, 1956, Władysław Gomułka and Józef Cyrankiewicz traveled to Moscow. Their activities (by the end of 1956) led to bringing another 29,000 Poles into the Polish border. The final "repatriation agreement" was concluded on 25 March 1957 by Interior Ministers Władysław Wicha and Nikolai Dudorov. It provided for the resettlement of all persons who before September 17, 1939 had Polish citizenship and their spouses and children. Having such citizenship, however, had to prove what was falling on the Polish side. Although the agreement was prepared from the formal side quite well, the resettlement action did not run smoothly. There were no documents - often destroyed

Author: Prepared by: Tomasz Dźwigał, Łukasz Skubisz-Antysowiec riots in Szczecin - December 10, 1956.

Source: <https://szczecin.ipn.gov.pl/pl9/aktualnosci/37954,Antysowieckie-zamieszki-w-Szczecinie-10-grudnia-1956-r.html>

The contract established the number of troops (fluctuating in the range of 62-70 thousand), occupied area, garrisons, rules for settling disputes, etc. Each movement of the troops had to obtain Polish acceptance. Moreover, the principle was stipulated that ... .. the stay of the Soviet troops can not infringe the sovereignty of Poland. The above-mentioned agreement set a precedent in the relations of the socialist states with the USSR.

After October 1956 Poland's relations with other socialist countries, especially the GDR and Czechoslovakia, temporarily deteriorated, which accused Poland of excessive system liberalization. Poland was the only socialist state that provided humanitarian aid (blood, medicines) to the Hungarian insurgents, and in November 1956. Poland was once again the only socialist country to abstain from the UN resolution condemning the USSR for intervention in Hungary.

### FOREIGN POLICY PRL AFTER 1956

Source:

[http://pu.i.wp.pl/k,MzI0MzcyODIsMjMzNzkw,f,Polska\\_w\\_Europie\\_wyklady.rtf](http://pu.i.wp.pl/k,MzI0MzcyODIsMjMzNzkw,f,Polska_w_Europie_wyklady.rtf)

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during the Stalinist period, which were to prove the possession of Polish citizenship. It was very difficult to reach the Polish population scattered in the borderlands and throughout the USSR and inform her of the possibility of leaving. The case was also sabotaged by the "extraordinary representative of the government for repatriation," Stefan Kalinowski, who as a Stalinist prosecutor himself contributed earlier to transporting people to the east. Despite the problems that arose, the number of displaced persons increased year by year:

in 1955, 6429 people were resettled,

in 1956 - 30 787 people,

in 1957 - 93 872 people,

in 1958 - 85,865 people,

in the last year of resettlements 1959 - 32 292 people.

In total, in the years 1955-1959, a total of 245,501 people were displaced. Only 22,260 people came from labor camps and places of settlement in the depths of the USSR.

The rest came from the Eastern Borderlands. From the Lithuanian SSR, and mainly the Vilnius region, 46 552 people left the Belarusian SSR (former Grodno and Nowogródek lands). 100,630 people, from the Ukrainian SSR 76 059 people. The displaced persons were directed



mainly to the western lands (eg to the Lubusz Land) and were employed in the State Farms.

After the displacements in the area of the Ukrainian SSR still lived around 360 thousand. Poles (mainly around Zhytomyr, Berdichev, Ploskiniv). It is worth noting that in the same year (1959), the Soviet census recorded in Lviv 59.1 thousand Poles. This significant number of people of Polish nationality (despite the repressions and several deportations of Poles from this city) was the result of the influx of Polish population from the province, as well as the return of many exiles. About 540,000 lived in the Byelorussian SSR, and about 230,000 in the Lithuanian SSR. Poles (mainly Wileńszczyzna and Grodno region). During the second wave of displacements, many well-known personalities came to the Polish People's Republic; Czesław Juliusz Wydrzycki later known as Czesław Niemen, Lew Rywin, Bolesław Gleichgewicht, Władysław Kozakiewicz or Aleksander Jurewicz.

From 1958, after a period of harmonious cooperation with the "repatriation institutions" of the PRL, the Soviet authorities, especially the Belarusian SSR, began to impede the migration process of the Polish population to the west, exerting psychological pressure on those willing to travel, and discouraged by intimidation. The Poles were told that they would be locked up in prison in Poland, that they would have no place to

live or live, and here the kolkhoz ensure everything. As Poles told us in Belarus (so far, many people live there), they did not want to let people who knew each other on the cultivation of land and had an idea of working on it. People who were resettled to Belarus from the depths of the USSR had no idea about it. The authorities were afraid that when the Polish peasants left, the kolkhozy would fall into disrepair. Instead, representatives of the intelligentsia and the clergy were deprived of it. These were even banished from their home places.

Many Poles have stayed. They were guided by feelings of attachment to their homes, fears of unknown surroundings. That local patriotism and strong belief that Poland will come back here would keep many of them in their places of birth. Then it was harder and harder to leave. They tried to send their children to study in Poland, but it was not easy. Children usually did not return.

Those who left and settled on the so-called the lands recovered for many years were accompanied by feelings of alienation and danger.  
A. L.

Source: <https://bs.net.pl/z-innej-beczki/25-marca-1957-representation-representation-of-zsrr>

## 24 XII 1956 Soviet occupied Poland established ZOMO

24 XII 1956 The Council of Ministers adopted a resolution on the creation of ZOMO - Motorized Odints of Citizens' Militia.

The bloody events of the "June 1956", during which anti-ghetto troops and militias armed with firearms were used against demonstrators from the "Cegielski" factory, made the PZPR management aware of the need to create tight, mobile militia units ready to be used at any time, properly



trained and armed. New militia troops, appointed by the commandant of General Commander MO General Ryszard Dobieszak on December 24, 1956, were given the name Motorized Odints of Citizen Militia. From now on the abbreviation ZOMO was to become synonymous with the most hated tool of repression in the PRL.

The first seat of the newly formed formation was the militia barracks in Warsaw, in the Praga district of Gołędzinów (around the Starzynski



roundabout), which was immediately picked up by the Warsaw residents, who from now on called zomowców "szołędzinowcami" (which later turned out to be the most gentle epithet, in comparison with the terms "zomole", "zomici", or simply "gestapo").

In the initial period, ZOMO officers were uniformed in ordinary militia uniforms, additional equipment was only rubber batons and military metal wz.4 / 50 helmets painted in gray-blue color. It should be mentioned here that at the beginning of its activity, the militia was not equipped with batons at all, wrongly associated by "working masses" with the pre-war "navy" police. The number of ZOMO branches was originally set at 6,600 people, however, at a later time this number was increased many times. For the first time, ZOMO appeared in all its glory on the streets of Polish cities on January 20, 1957, the day of parliamentary elections. It was a real show of strength - streets of towns and cities were crossed by trucks (mostly borrowed from the Internal Security Corps and the army), in which they sat armed with zombies automatic weapons. The ZOMO



battalion was the breakdown on March 7, 1957, near Rzeszów, of a demonstration of the residents of the village of Latory, demanding the return of its parish to its landed property. 90 officers were used to disperse 400 people.

In order to better familiarize with the dispersion tactics in May 1957, a group of senior MO officers went to the German Democratic Republic. Tamtejsza Volkspolizei (People's Police) had perfectly organized sub-units - Schutzpolizei, created after the Berlin revolt in 1953. This visit resulted in the purchase of East German water cannons, which in Poland received the name PSG-5 (Special Vehicle G-5).

In March 1968, student protests took place in Warsaw and several other cities. The ZOMO and ORMO branches (the so-called "Workers' Assets") were used to disperse students and other people who were sympathetic to the youth. During these events, the then Provincial Commandant of the MO, known as Colonel, became famous for commanding the law enforcement forces. Henryk Słabczyk, who was the author of the use of the "wedge" formation against the protesters, in order to divide the crowd into smaller groups, which facilitated its dissipation.

After the events of March 1968, new, more functional military field uniforms "moro" were introduced, modeled on military but differing in blue-gray shade, and, similar to Western police, protective shields made of plastic, painted in "militia". Steel, heavy helmets have been previously replaced with lightweight motorcycle-type helmets, equipped with goggles to protect against the effects of the use of tear gas.

Subsequent social speeches and associated street fights caused constant modernization of combat equipment.

ZOMO branches were intensively trained all the time, and the level of their efficiency aroused interest of the highest party authorities. The "Dunajec'69" exercises organized at a grand scale, held at the airport in Czyżyny in Krakow, were supervised by the Minister of Internal Affairs, Kazimierz Świąła, and a member of the Political Bureau - Władysław Kruczek.

In December 1970, strikes caused by the rise in food prices broke out on the coast. As a result of the confrontational position of the authorities, peaceful demonstrations quickly turned into street fights. The forces of the MO proved too small to control the riots - the army was directed to the action. On December 17, at the Gdynia Stocznia station, workers who were going to work, army and militia units opened fire, killing dozens of people and wounding them. Street fighting lasted a total of 5 days.

According to official data, 44 people were killed in Gdynia and Szczecin, and 1164 were injured. However, the actual number of victims could have been much greater.

After the December events, ZOMO branches were reorganized and expanded numerically - so-called Battalions of Central Subordination (BCP), where young people of dugout age had the opportunity to lengthen their basic military service. In this way ZOMO branches have almost doubled, making them more available. However, the criteria for recruiting ZOMO were very strict

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In December 1970, strikes caused by the rise in food prices broke out on the coast. As a result of the confrontational position of the authorities, peaceful demonstrations quickly turned into street fights. The forces of the MO proved too small to control the riots - the army was directed to the action. On December 17, at the Gdynia Stocznia station, workers who were going to work, army and militia units opened fire, killing dozens of people and wounding them. Street fighting lasted a total of 5 days.

According to official data, 44 people were killed in Gdynia and Szczecin, and 1164 were injured. However, the actual number of victims could have been much greater.

After the December events, ZOMO branches were reorganized and expanded numerically - so-called Battalions of Central Subordination (BCP), where young people of dugout age had the opportunity to lengthen their basic military service. In this way ZOMO branches have almost doubled, making them more available. Criteria for recruitment to the ZOMO were, however, very strict - the candidate had to be at least 180 cm tall and weigh a minimum of 90 kg. Every conscriptee underwent three months of murderous training in WOP units, thanks to which the zombie fight value was much higher than ordinary, regular militiamen. The brutality and ruthlessness of zomow action, combined with a sense of total impunity, caused rumors of alleged stuffing of officers with psychotropic drugs. Perhaps the effect of this opinion was also the appearance of zomowców during street fighting, who tired of long hours of races, eyes irritated by tear gas, sweaty and dusty looked like ghosts from hell.

At the beginning of the 70s, water guns of the Polish production "Hydromil 1" were built on the ZOMO equipment. They were built on the Stara 28 chassis. They were to replace the PSE-5 soup used so far. Around this time, in Austria, super-modern Steyer water guns were also purchased in those days. ZOMO equipment also includes new helmets with Plexiglas helmets, transparent shields of the same material, and longer assault batons with a length of 65 cm. Such equipped zomowcy appeared on the streets of Ursus and Radom in 1976, suppressing further workers' protests. This time, without using a firearm, it was commonly used as a form of repression of the so-called "health paths", i.e. chasing the detainees between two rows of militiamen striking blindly ...

From the mid-1970s, ZOMOs were undoubtedly the best trained and equipped this type of formation in socialist countries and one of the best in Europe. From the countries of "people's democracy", delegations of the local Ministry of Interior visited Poland to get acquainted with the way ZOMO was organized. Even special demonstration exercises were organized for them, such as in 1980 in Cracow for the Bulgarian delegation, or in 1986 in Poznań for guests from Cuba. Apparently, on the basis of our ZOMO, the assault units of the French Police - CRS were trained. It is a fact that in the first half of the 1980s the vocational training model in force in the Polish militia was very modern at the time, also regarding the technical means and didactic aids used.

The beginning of the 1980s were strikes on the Coast and the rise of Solidarity. Just after the August Agreements were signed, the authorities of the PRL are beginning preparations for pacifying this largest social movement in the Eastern bloc.

On the night of December 12, 1981, martial law was introduced; the Military Council of National Salvation, under the leadership of General Wojciech Jaruzelski, takes over power. On the streets of Polish cities, the army and militia are being escorted, about 5,000 people associated with the opposition are arrested and interned, the activities of NSZZ "Solidarność" and other opposition organizations are suspended. All forms of resistance are brutally suppressed by ZOMO units, fatalities occur, especially during the pacification of the "Wujek" mine and the July Manifesto on December 16, 1981, and also in Lubin on August 31, 1982. This is the last, desperate attempt by the communists to maintain power. Throughout the period of the military junta, the uniforms and equipment of the ZOMO remained virtually unchanged, mainly due to financial shortages. The only exception was the purchase at the end of 1982 of a certain number of shields and helmets of the East German Schutzpolizei. These helmets, with a characteristic white color, were the first to receive the 18th Company of the 4th Battalion of the ZOMO Regiment of Maneuver in Warsaw. Single copies could be seen on the heads of policemen from the Prevention Units at the beginning of the 90s. In the first weeks of martial law, in the first weeks of martial law ZOMO was enriched by the water cannons of Czech production handed under the "brotherly help" (completely useless due to archaic construction) and Soviet armored personnel carriers BTR 60 BP. At the beginning of 1982, ZOMO introduced new water guns "Hydromil II", produced on the Jelcza chassis, modeled on previously used Austrian Steyers. "Hydromil II" was, at the time, very modern and effective equipment. The water tank contained 10,000 liters of tossed from four plots, under pressure 16 atmospheres.

The abolition of martial law in 1983 brought about another modernization of ZOMO weapons. Introduced new deeper helmets with visor and shield, modeled on NRD helmets. Anti-shock vests and shin guards were also introduced. This equipment was practically unmodified used to solve this formation, and later taken over by the Police Prevention Departments.

The last use of ZOMO was pacification of demonstrations against Jaruzelski's candidacy for the post of President of Poland. The demonstration under the slogan "Jaruzelski must go" took place on July 3, 1989, ZOMO action received the code name "Veto2". Motorized Refugees of the Citizens' Militia were dissolved by the order of the Minister of Internal Affairs of September 7, 1989. On the basis of ZOMO, the Civic Militia Prevention Departments were established, later renamed the Police Prevention Departments. Although to this day ZOMO is associated primarily with the brutal suppression of street demonstrations, this was not the only purpose of establishing this formation. ZOMO officers took part in rescue operations, liquidation of the effects of natural disasters, chases, raids, searching for missing persons, securing mass events (including the pilgrimages of Pope John Paul II), and everywhere where more MO officers were needed. On the basis of dense militia units, in 1978, the so-called Special Plutons, prototype of today's anti-terrorist units. The creator of the Special Plutons was Major Edward Misztal, who went to militia from airborne troops. One of these platoons was created to protect the Warsaw Okęcie airport, he argued, among others Jerzy Dzięwulski. These elite units, rarely used in action, most often for lack of other activities secured, together with regular ZOMO subunits, football matches. The pacification of the "Manifest Lipcowy" and "Wujek" mines in the first days of the Martial Law is an unruly card of the history of these units, where zomowcy from the special platoon of Katowice used a firearm, killing 9 miners, and dozens wounding.

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Sources: Zdzisław Zblewski "Leksykon PRL-u"

Dariusz Gizak "By(i)łem w ZOMO"

Bozydar Starosolski [www.zomoza.kgb.pl](http://www.zomoza.kgb.pl)

<http://www.milicja.waw.pl/?zomo,3,,4>

<http://student.agh.edu.pl/~tomekn/MLiP/about.html>

28 XII 1956 The Supreme Military Court quashed the 1953 sentence in the case of Bishop Czesław Kaczmarek.

6 XII 1957 The first attempt by the United States to launch a satellite into space fails when it explodes on the launchpad.

9 XII 1957 Premiere of the film "Two Hours" directed by Stanisław Wohl and Józef Wyszomirski. The film, filmed in 1946 for 11 years, could not have appeared due to difficult settlement issues with the Second World War.

26 XII 1957 Premiere of the film "Where strawberries grow", directed by Ingmar Bergman.

10 XII 1958 Jet airline passenger service is inaugurated in the United States by National Airlines with a flight between New York City and Miami, Florida.

1 XII 1959 The Antarctic Treaty was signed in Washington.

18 XII 1959 The governments of the USSR, Poland and the GDR signed an agreement on the construction of the "Friendship" oil pipeline.

6 XII 1960 According to the census, Poland had 29 731 thousand. inhabitants, of which 48.5% in urban areas and 51.6% in rural areas.

15 XII 1961 The Jerusalem court sentenced the death of the German criminal, Adolf Eichmann, the head of the Jewish department in the Reich Main Security Office, a "murderer from behind the desk", responsible for the deaths of millions of Jews.

28 XII 1961 The National Park Service extends its lands into the U.S. Virgin Islands when President John F. Kennedy proclaims the Buck Island Reef as a National Monument. The reef includes an underwater nature trail and one of the best marine gardens in the Caribbean Sea.

10 XII 1962 World premiere of the film "Lawrence of Arabia" about the fate of Thomas Edward Lawrence, a British archaeologist, traveler, soldier and intelligence agent, a participant of the First World War in the Middle East.

25 XII 1962 Premiere of the film "To Kill a Mockingbird" directed by Robert Mulligan.

28 XII 1962 Kazimierz Świtalski, a soldier of the Polish Legions, one of the closest collaborators of Józef Piłsudski, minister of religious denominations and public enlightenment (1928-1929), prime minister (1929), marshal of the Polish Sejm (1930-1935), then senator; in the years 1939-1945 in German captivity; after the war he was imprisoned by the communist authorities (1948-1956).

30 XII 1963 Karol Wojtyła was appointed Archbishop of Krakow by Pope Paul VI.

17 XII 1964 Los Angeles premiered the film "Zorba the Greek" directed by Michalis Kakojanis, awarded with three Oscars.

30 XII 1964 The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) with headquarters in Geneva was established.

## 5 XII 1965 The answer of German bishops to the address of 18XI1965

5 XII 1965 A letter from German bishops came to Primate Stefan Wyszyński, which was a response to the message of the Polish bishops of November 18, 1965.

### 1. THE OFFICE OF POLISH BISHOPS

This document contained words that were - often quoted and commented - the essence of his message: "We draw to you, sitting here, on the benches of the ending Council, our hands and we forgive and ask for them." These words were spoken at the end of the Second Vatican Council and in the near future of the approaching Millennium of the Baptism of Poland.

Under these circumstances, the Polish bishops present at the Council sent 56 letters to episcopal conferences of various countries, announcing the upcoming ceremonies and asking for prayer in this intention.

Among these writings were also - dated November 18, 1965 - the message of Polish bishops to their German brothers in the Christ's pastoral office.

In "the year of the Lord in 1966 - the bishops wrote - the Church of Christ in Poland, and with it the entire Polish nation, will celebrate the millennium of his baptism."

Baptism, on the personal as well as the social level, is a sacrament that unites the baptized into one community of faith and brotherhood. Authentic Christianity, therefore, can not come to terms with the situation in which neighboring Christian nations remain conflicted.

A great wisdom of the then Polish bishops - at the head of Fr. Cardinal. Primate Stefan Wyszyński and priest Cardinal. Bolesław Kominek, a great promoter of reconciliation between the Polish and German nations, was to try to look at the mutual history of our two nations from the millennium perspective.

The very fact of plotting these histories from the 1000-year and Christian perspective was of great importance in the so-called People's Poland, which began the history of the world since the outbreak of the Bolshevik Revolution. In this Millennium perspective it has become clear to the recipients of the Message that a lasting value that unites all political divisions is our common people and Christianity. It was a vision in which - beyond the political borders - there was a great community of spirit.

The letter was an attempt at moral reckoning that would have been impossible without taking into account the past, without paying attention to the fate of the Polish and German population, both during and after World War II. He was part of this effort which served the moral renewal

of our nation. He was also an act of courage of the Polish episcopate, who in those political circumstances dared to take the initiative on the international forum without the will and knowledge of the party.

The balance of history carried out from the Christian position has become a balance that can not be equalized in the perspective of legalistic justice. From this conviction a later reflection by Archbishop Karol Wojtyła, signatory of that Message, also emerged: "The experience of the past and present indicates that justice alone is not enough, that - what is more - it can lead to denial and self-destruction if it does not allow itself to be shaped human life in its various dimensions, the deeper power that is love. After all, historical experience allowed, among other things, to formulate the theorem: summum ius - summa iniuria. This claim does not deprecate justice, does not diminish the importance of the order built on it, points only in another aspect to the same need to reach for the deeper spiritual forces that condition the order of justice "(John Paul II, Dives in misericordia, 12).

### 2. ANSWER BY GERMAN BISHOPS

Two days after the publication of the Message, a German answer appeared in the form of Greetings from German bishops to Polish brothers in the Episcopate's mission and a reply to the letter of November 18, 1965. The full response of German bishops - including a thank you and a request for forgiveness, and at the same time not compatible with the territorial losses of Germany in favor of Poland as a result of World War II - did not bring the expected breakthrough and rather disappointed the Polish bishops:

"Our hand so warmly received was not accepted without reservations "(later wrote Cardinal Primate S. Wyszyński to Cardinal J. Döpfner in 1970). (...)

Homily Archbishop Stanisław Gadecki delivered at the Vatican on October 26 this year. during the celebration of the 50th anniversary of the exchange of letters between Polish and German bishops: we forgive and ask for forgiveness.

Archbishop Stanisław Gadecki, Bishop of Poznań, President of the Polish Bishops' Conference

Source: <http://niedziela.pl/artukul/18724/Wybaczamy-i-prosimy-o-wybaczenie-50>

Photo: <https://stacja7.pl/historia/50-rocznica-oredzia-biskupow-polskich-do-biskupow-niemieckich/>

## 8 XII 1965 The Second Vatican Council (1962-1965) concluded the proceedings

8 XII 1965 The proceedings of the Second Vatican Council (lasting from 1962) ended

Vatican II. The desire of the Council, expressed in magazines (1957, 1958), was carried out by John XXIII from the beginning of his pontificate. The announcement of his convocation (25.01.1959), revealed in the basilica of Saint. Paul, at the end of the prayers for the unification of Christians, was an indisputable shock to the deeply rooted ecclesiastical centralism in Rome. The Pope was undoubtedly already convinced of the usefulness of the Council, but the idea of his convocation, as he later confessed, came suddenly, it was inspiration. He saw two of his tasks clearly from the beginning: to adapt the Church to the apostolate in the complicated modern world (aggiornamento) and to the unity of Christians. He called on bishops, religious superiors and Catholic universities to send

suggestions. He himself composed a prayer for the unity of Christians. In connection with the Council, he announced the dismissal of the Roman Synod and the reform of the Code of Canon Law. The preparatory commission headed by Cardinal Secretary of State D. Tardini asked for consultations to 2594 bishops, 156 religious superiors and 62 Catholic universities. The Pope called for speaking in full freedom and he watched that the Council would act with such an attitude. The then-established Central Commission consisted of bishops from 60 countries. Ten other committees dealt with the matters of theological sciences, diocesan management, the discipline of clergy and faithful, religious orders and congregations, sacraments, liturgies, studies and seminars. Eastern Churches, missions, lay apostolate. The commissions were the counterparts of the congregation and headed the cardinal of the prefect of





the congregation. The exception was the secular apostolate commission, which had no equivalent. The members of the commission were appointed curators, most often conservative, bishops of ordinary people from various countries and theologians, such as Yves M. Congar and Henri de Lubac, with the opinion of progressives. Two secretariats were established: for the unity of Christians and social media. The commissions have prepared 70 diagrams for the debate of the Council. According to the regulations (6.08.1962), it was decided to hold three types of meetings at the council: public for the adoption of resolutions, general for conducting discussions and commissariat for working on the schemas after the comments of the discussants. Ten were left to the committee. The Secretariat of Christian Unity was granted the status of a Conciliar Commission. The secretary general of the Council was Archbishop Pericle Felici, who was also the actual delegate of the Pope to regulate the course of conciliar work. All diocesan and titular bishops and general religious superiors, in the total number of 3070 Fathers of the Councils, were appointed to participate in the voting. The invitation was sent to the separated Churches to send their observers, and the Secretariat of Christian Unity invited some personalities.

The Council, prepared intensively for four years, officially called by the Apostolic Constitution of *Humanae salutis* (December 25, 1961), designated by the apostolic letter *Concilium die nostro* on October 11, 1962, began its activities on that day. It lasted from 1962 to 1965, meeting in four sessions, for more than two months each time. He had his own turbulent history due to the clashing of different orientations. There were climactic stress points at each session, beginning with the selection of the commission at the first plenary meeting. Many breakthrough moments came out during the sessions and between the sessions, like the death of John XXIII shortly after the end of the first session.

#### Jan Session

In the inaugural Council speech, John XXIII explained the pastoral goal of this assembly in the perspective of the unification of the Churches, but also warned against the multiplication of accusations and condemnations, which undoubtedly referred to the attempts of the integrists. Speeches at the first plenary meeting of Cardinal Liénart, supported by cardinals

Frings and Alfrink, that the Council could reflect on the candidates for the commission, immediately set the matter of independence of the Council from the curia's directives. That freedom of the council was observed during all the sessions. Most of the Councilors, sometimes experiencing tension in her, but sensitive to the realities of the present and open to ecumenical dialogue, advocated Jan's *aggiornamento*. The integrists, though in the minority, had very influential personalities of the Roman Curia among themselves, and considered the cardinal a leader Alfred Ottaviani. They were afraid of the risk of change and wanted to save the integral deposit of the faith. They did not bring new elements to the Council's proposals, but they made critical remarks to more diligently prepare the decrees. The Pope did not take part in the deliberations, but followed them in a television program especially for him. He did not impose the program profile on the Council and rarely interfered in the disputable matters. Instead, he prepared during the session the encyclical *Pacem in Terris*, announced later (11/04/1963), showing the religious aspects of social life of all mankind, complementing the conventions in a way. The Council began its activities (October 22, 1962) from the discussion of the liturgy scheme, which was prepared well and in the spirit of renewal. The opposition was a minority, but strongly criticizing the new things, including the extensive liturgy of the Word of God, the active participation of the faithful, the national language, the concelebration, communion under two forms. Ottaviani regarded every change in the Roman liturgy as a sacrilege. The constitution on the liturgy was accepted by 2162 votes on 46 opponents, but the final version after the amendments was approved on the second session. The discussion of the scheme of the sources of Revelation, prepared under the direction of Cardinal Ottaviani, showed that in the important, also for the separated brethren, the question of the sources of Revelation, it was based on the narrow and unbiblical concept of the dogmatic tradition. In comparison with the encyclical Pius XII, *Divino afflante Spiritu* constituted a regress at this point, and therefore it caused harsh criticism. The Pope took it off the agenda and forwarded it to a mixed commission composed of members of the Theological Commission and the Secretariat of Christian Unity. The doctrinal commission carefully prepared a chart on the Church, but the discussion drew attention to a few dubious aspects, such as exaggerating the institutional nature of the Church and lack of ecumenical spirit, stressing that renewed ecclesiology through deepened self-awareness of the Church is the basis for the renewal of his whole life. The debating cardinals: Léger, Suenens and Montini, acting in agreement with the Pope, demanded that this pattern (and others) be considered in the perspective of the Council for the world. Cardinal Montini (Paul VI) expressed the view, recognized by all the Council Fathers, that the dogmatic Constitution on the Church is the main and fundamental task of the Council.

For John XXIII, none of the discussed schemes was accepted in the final form. So he could not announce any of them under his name. After closing the first session (8.12.1962) the committees and subcommittees emerged from them immediately, although Jan XXIII, being aware of his illness, was not sure whether he would be able to hold the second session, announced for the next year. He did not manage, but until the end of his life (3.06.1963) he was watching over its preparation. The work did not break, because the new Pope, Paul VI, announced (June 22) continuing the Council.

#### Paul session

Paul VI, while showing a spiritual relationship with Pius XII, was strongly attached to the idea of *aggiornamento* John XXIII. French philosopher Jean Guitton, the only secular auditor at the first session, confessed

after the election of a new Pope: Paul VI will be a continuator of the work of John XXIII, and at the same time will exert the mark of his own personality on the Council. The latter aspect is extremely interesting, but - I would dare to write - yet still impenetrable. Continuing the Council, the Pope wanted his works to be more effective. He modified the regulations and appointed a college of moderators: four cardinals directing the conciliar proceedings, but kept the presidential council of the Council. The choice of moderators testified to his conciliar line, because only the cardinal Grigor Petros Agagianian (died 1971), prefect, took the curial environment. Congregation for the Propagation of the Faith, open to ecumenical action and modern problems. The second moderator, Cardinal Lercaro from Bologna, had the reputation of being one of the few avant-garde Italian church dignitaries. The third, Cardinal Julius Döpfner from Munich, had previously worked for the renewal of the Church and enjoyed great authority among the neighboring Council fathers. The fourth, Cardinal Leo Josef Suenens from Belgium, was known as the student of the ecumenist Dom Lambert Beauduin and as a man who did not shy away from bold initiatives. The choice of moderators, and even more the speech of Paul VI at the opening of the second session (September 29, 1963) testified that the Pope wanted the Council to bridge the bridge between the Church and the modern world. Following this line, Paul VI introduced secular auditors, women and men, to represent the laity. The genesis of this novelty was the invitation of Jean Guitton to the Council by John XXIII at the end of the first session. To provide the public with reliable everyday information about the work of the Council, the Pope established the Press Office. On the other hand, the Council indicated the way through its initiatives, such as the acceptance of representatives of Christian Churches and the address to the Roman Curia employees about the importance of its operation, but also about the need for its reform. The second session (September 29 - November 4, 1963) began with a discussion on the new form of the church scheme prepared by Professor G. Phillip of Louvain, with the collaboration of an international group of theologians. The subject of the discussion was the inclusion of the schema about the Blessed Virgin Mary to the pattern about the Church, the sacramental character of episcopal consecration, collegiality of 'bishops', permanent diaconate. Among the sharp disputes was the discussion between Frings and Ottaviani about the Holy Office. It was decided that some parts of the scheme must be thoroughly worked. Discussing the long-awaited Decree on Ecumenism took place calmly, but some reservations were voiced by the Spanish and Italian fathers of the Council. The chapter about Jews and religious freedom aroused resistance, so they decided to prepare them for the next session. The pope with the Apostolic Constitution *Pastorale munus* increased (30/11/1963) the jurisdictional powers of the bishop. Almost unanimously, the Council adopted and announced (4 XII) a Constitution on liturgy, which was a progressive document.

#### Third and fourth session

In the break before the third session of the special ecumenical speech, she took the pilgrimage of Paul VI to the Holy Land and meeting with Patriarch Athenagoras, as well as the proclamation of *Ecclesiam suam* on dialogue and the Church. Public opinion was concerned, however, with the papal order, to summarize almost half of the diagrams remaining to be discussed at the Council. She was also excited about the difficulties in the new approach to the church and the scheme about Revelation and the opposition of the Arab countries to the draft declaration on the Jews. The third session (September 14 - November 21, 1964), open in the mood of uncertainty and anxiety about the future of the Council, began with a

concelebrated Holy Mass, which was a visible sign of the conciliar Constitution on the liturgy. At this session, important documents were published, published by the Pope on the day of its conclusion: the Dogmatic Constitution on the Church and the Decree on Ecumenism. The diagram on the pastoral duties of the bishops was discussed at a certain tension, and the scheme about the Eastern Catholic Churches was heatedly discussed. After considering the comments and objections, he was accepted by 2110 votes in favor

39 opposite, and the Pope on the same day (21 XI) made his promulgation. Discussions on further diagrams: on religious freedom, on Jews, on non-Christian religions, on the lay apostolate, on priests, religious, seminars, Christian upbringing, and marriage, have often demonstrated significant deficiencies in their intentions or their exterior. The so-called Thirteenth Schedule (On the Church in the Modern World), because it was to be the climax of the pastoral Council, and not predicted in the preparatory period. In the discussion on it, particularly troubled problems of the modern world were found, such as birth regulation, the use of atomic bombs, borders of property rights, obligations of rich nations towards the Third World, so it was decided to consult specialized experts on these issues and make changes in the scheme. As a concession to the integrist minority, the papal decisions, such as adding to the Church's dogmatic Constitution a note explaining the relationship between the collegiality of bishops and the papal primacy, introduced some of the amendments adopted by the Council on the ecumenism, assessed as unfriendly to the separated brothers, as a concession to the integrist minority. proclaiming Mary the Mother of the Church solely on the Pope's own initiative. The Pope at the last session of the third session announced several important reforms in the central authorities of the Church, especially the establishment of the Synod of Bishops. After the session, he (May 2-5, 1964) traveled to Bombay and encountered the problems of the Third World directly. The fourth and last session of the Council (14.09. - 8.12.1965) began a discussion on the pattern of religious freedom worked by the American Jesuit J. C. Muraya. In the face of the minor opposition of the minority, the Pope had to intervene. During this session he went to New York (4 X) that the tribune of the United Nations delivered a call to peace: never again against each other, never again!

The diagram of the Pastoral Constitution on the Church in the modern world, accepted by some of the Council's fathers, was premature, and by another part too shy, handed over to Archbishop Gabriel Garrone for final editing: The scheme of missions, ecumenically captured, was adopted after several violent speeches. The diagram about priests did not cause much discussion because it was thoroughly overworked. The move, however, was stirred up by the decision of Pope Paul VI to take the celibacy issue from under the Council. In this session (eleventh, 18th, and 7th December), eleven Council documents were announced. At the end of the Council there were ceremonies, but without triumphalism: the farewell (4 XII) of the Council's observers in the Basilica of St. Paweł Za Murami, in which the Pope celebrated Mass with non-Catholic Christians; the announcement (6 XII) of the reform of the Holy Office, transformed according to the Council's postulates and called the Congregation of Doctrine. faith; the abolition of excommunications (7 XII) between Rome and Constantinople, using a very evangelical formula; proclaiming the Council's message (*messaggio*) to political leaders, to scholars and artists, to women, to the poor and suffering, to workers, to young people; the solemn closing (8 XII) of the Council at St. Piotr, in the presence of the Council Fathers, 81 government delegations, representatives of nine international organizations and

crowd of believers.

#### Participants of the Council

The Council was the work of the whole Church, in particular, the participants with the right to vote in the assembly (fathers of the Council), and in some way also other participants, such as theologians, observers, journalists who acted outside the Council hall. The opening ceremony was attended by 2427 Conciliar Fathers, almost from all countries of the world. Their number fluctuated in subsequent sessions from 1694 to 2399. It was calculated that the first session of the Council was 33% of Council Fathers from Western Europe, 22% from Latin America, 13% from the United States and Canada, 2.5% from Oceania, 10 % from Asia, 10% from Black Africa, 3.5% from Arab countries, 6% from socialist countries. There were 20 Polish bishops out of sixty-five in the national episcopate, two Hungarian bishops in sixteen, three Czechoslovak bishops for fifteen of the 150 bishops from the eastern bloc. No bishop could come from the People's Republic of China, the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, Romania and the Soviet Union.

Among the fathers of the Council, cardinals: Achilles Liénart with Lilia, Joseph Frings from Cologne, Giacomo Lercaro from Bologna, Leo Jozef Suenens from Malines and Archbishop Helder Camara from Recife (Brazil), considered the voice of the poor at the Council, were the leading representatives of the bishops and the most active. The Orthodox Patriarch of Constantinople did not send observers to the first session for internal reasons of his Church. There were, however, observers of seven other Orthodox Churches, including the Moscow Patriarchate. The Anglican Church, the Old Catholic Church and the nine Protestant churches have appointed their observers to attend the first session. The number 31 of all observers on it increased to 93 on the last. The councils at the Council were not helped by consultors appointed by the Pope, but by many theologians who came (over 450) as advisors of the bishops or in private. They took part in working meetings organized by groups of bishops and gave papers on theological topics. As experts (periti), together with the theologians-members of the commission they constituted a significant attack force of the Council.

The participants of the Council, including the auditors, were in the assembly hall and outside the symbol of the universality of the Church, and at the same time strengthened it. Bishops held separate conferences outside the auditorium as the country's episcopate, not when it was the episcopate of one continent. There were many direct contacts between the bishops and the Pope. Pope John XXIII and Paul VI received them in various groups on 129 audiences during the conciliar sessions.

Participation of the Polish Call to Pope John XXIII to collect and transmit the Council's demands, to support the Council and his work with prayers, to participate in the bishops. The Catholic Church in Poland took up its own possibilities, and did not have much under current political conditions, especially regarding the participation of bishops in committees and conciliar deliberations. The communist regime began after the parliamentary elections (1961) increased attack on the Church, in particular on teaching religion in schools, refused a passport to some bishops, although he officially expressed his appreciation of John XXIII,

especially politically using his statement (October 8, 1962) about western territories after centuries recovered. Primate Wyszyński, when he returned from the first session, he said in public: there were only 25 of us, 65 of us should be there, but not everyone could leave. Some of the sick, others had to stay in the diocese, so that the sheep would not be without the Shepherds, others could not get passports yet. The interest in the Council, immediately after the announcement, was great among clergy and lay Catholics because of its importance, as well as for the sake of the Pope, who was particularly venerated in Poland. After the announcement of the Council, the Episcopate issued (17 VI) a proclamation, indicating: the great announcement of the Holy Father was taken by the bishops of the whole world; this announcement is made with joy by all bishops, priests and faithful of the Catholic Church in Poland, full of hope that the Council will affect the great renewal of the face of Christianity. [...] The matter of the General Council is of such great importance to the whole world that all of us need to prepare the foundations of this great work without exception. The Episcopate created a Council Commission, with the Archbishop of Poznań, Antoni Baraniak, as chairman. The Pope appointed the Primate as a member of the Central Preparatory Commission in Rome. During the preparatory period there were publications about the next council, readings and symposia were organized.

The Catholic University of Lublin devoted (August 23-25, 1961) annual lectures for the clergy, during which he submitted to priests bishops a request to organize a clergy among the clergy about what the Polish clergy expected from the Council? Tygodnik Powszechny also announced the poll What do you expect from the General Council ?, and its results, without publishing in the press, provided bishops for use. Clergy and lay Catholics filed Conciliar conclusions, like the petition of an anonymous group of Polish educators about the abolition of the forbidden books index. The Polish Episcopate, in connection with each conciliar session, issued pastoral letters and organized prayer actions, such as the Conciliar Vigil with Mary of Jasna Góra or the Council of Goodness.

In all sessions of the Council, there were a total of 61 bishops from the country, and Archbishop Józef Gawlina and Bishop Władysław Rubin from Rome. The Primate belonged to the presidium of the Council, four bishops were members of the Conciliar commissions. In the council auditorium, Polish bishops gave over 70 speeches. From several primate speeches, his utterance (1963) was deemed the most remarkable for the 400th anniversary of the issuance by the Council of Trent of a decree on the establishment of clerical seminaries. Metropolitan of Kraków Karol Wojtyła attracted the attention of the universal Church in participation in the preparation of the Pastoral Constitution on the Church in the modern world and the discussion in the Council Chamber. All Polish speeches bishops at the Council, as well as their contacts with other episcopates, conferences broadcast by Vatican Radio allowed Catholics around the world to familiarize themselves with the affairs of the Catholic Church in Poland, show its vitality and a thousand-year tradition.

Author: Fr. prof. dr hab. Marian Banaszak (1926-1997) -HISTORY OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH

Photo: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Second\\_Vatican\\_Council](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Second_Vatican_Council)

10 XII 1965 Michał Grażyński, a member of the POW, participant in the Silesian Uprisings in London; in the years 1926-1939, the Silesian voivode; chairman of the ZHP from 1931 to 1939, then chairman of the ZHP outside the borders of the country (1946-1960); after the war on emigration in Great Britain.

17 XII 1965 Hastings Lionel Ismay, British general, died in Broadway, England, during the World War II the head of the Prime Minister's Cabinet Winston Churchill; in the years 1952-1957 secretary general of NATO.



22 XII 1965 Premiere of the film by David Lean "Doctor Zhivago" with Omar Shariff in the title role. The film, realized according to the novel by Borys Pasternak, won 5 Oscars.

13 XII 1966 Stanisław Mikołajczyk died in Washington - activist of the people's movement, Prime Minister of the Polish government in exile (1943-1944).

15 XII 1966 Walt Disney, film producer, director, screenwriter and illustrator who revolutionized the global entertainment industry, died in Los Angeles; created a number of famous characters, including Mickey Mouse and Donald Duck.

16 XII 1966 In New York, the UN has passed International Pacts of Human Rights, which define human rights and freedoms.

28 XII 1967 Józef Obrębski, ethnologist, sociologist, student of Bronisław Malinowski, died in Holis (USA).

29 XII 1967 Janusz Strachocki, actor, theater director, died in Warsaw; a soldier of AK AK counter-intelligence.

12 XII 1968 Judgments passed in the trial of students accused of participating in the March protests: Jan Lityński - 2.5 years in prison, Seweryn Blumsztajn - 2 years.

18 XII 1968 Stanisław Pigoń, a literary historian and editor, died in Kraków.

7 XII 1970 In Warsaw, Chancellor Willy Brandt and Prime Minister Józef Cyrankiewicz signed a deal on the normalization of relations between the PRL and Germany; the West German side recognized the border on Odra and Nysa Łużycka.

7 XII 1970 According to the completed Third National Census Poland had 32 642 000 inhabitants. 52.3 percent of them lived in cities.

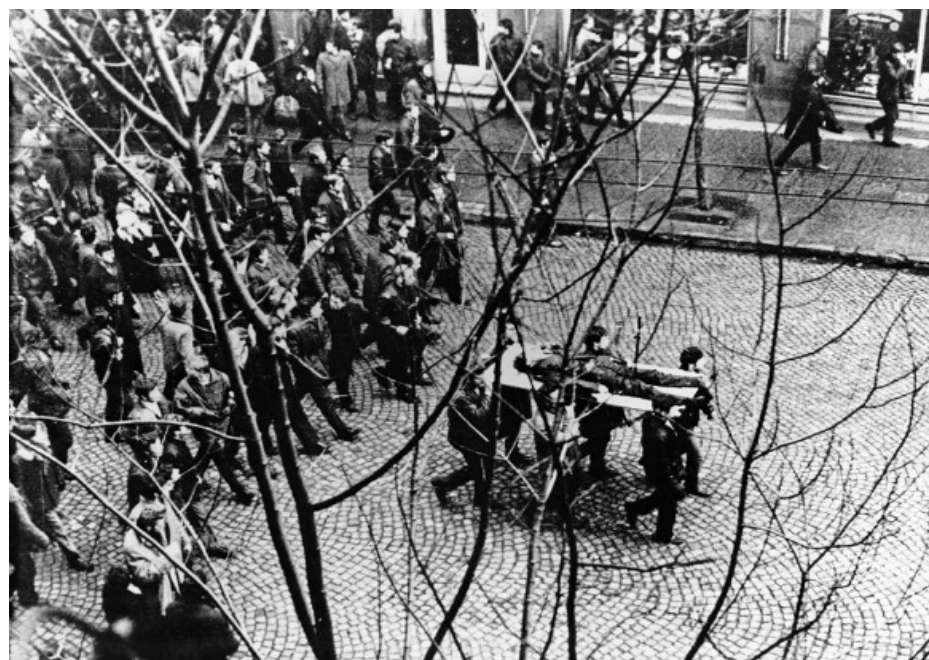
12 XII 1970 In the evening, radio and television broadcast a message about significant increases in retail prices of food and industrial goods. This information has become the direct cause of strikes and demonstrations on the Coast.

### 14-22 XII 1970 December 1970

On December 14-22, 1970, bloody events took place on the coast, mainly in Gdynia, Gdańsk, Szczecin and Elbląg. The direct cause of strikes and demonstrations of workers was the increase in retail prices of meat, meat products and other foodstuffs introduced on December 12th. The public reacted with a protest, gathering at rallies demanding the withdrawal of the increase, the regulation of the pay system and the removal of those responsible for the hike from power. The rulers issued an order to use a firearm against the demonstrators, armored personnel carriers and tanks

that were running down the tracks of people. The army and the militia started fighting the demonstrators. About 45 people were killed, about 1200 were injured, more than 3,000 were detained. demonstrators  
Source: [http://nowahistoria.interia.pl/historia-na-potografii/masakra-na-wybrzezu-grudzien-1970-zdjecie,ild,1253194,iAId,95098#utm\\_source=paste&utm\\_medium=paste&utm\\_campaign=chrome](http://nowahistoria.interia.pl/historia-na-potografii/masakra-na-wybrzezu-grudzien-1970-zdjecie,ild,1253194,iAId,95098#utm_source=paste&utm_medium=paste&utm_campaign=chrome)

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The immediate cause of the events of December 1970 was the announcement of the December 13 increase in the prices of food (including flour and meat). In response, on December 14, a strike began at the Gdańsk Shipyard, which on December 15 also expanded to Gdynia Shipyard, Northern Port and Repair Shipyard in Gdansk. Workers set up an Inter-Enterprise Strike Committee. On the streets of the Tricity, the strikers formed many thousands of demonstrations. Battles with the Citizens' Militia units began, and the Provincial Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party was set on fire. W. Gomułka decided to use firearms by MO troops and the introduction of units of the Polish Army (Polish Army) under the command of G. Korczyński (25,000 soldiers and 1,300 tanks and armored personnel carriers) to the Tri-City.

17 X 1970 Black Thursday - "For bread and freedom"

On December 6, representatives of the strikers concluded an agreement with the city authorities, but were arrested at night. On December 17, the



units of MO and WP (after the televised appeal of Deputy Prime Minister S. Kociołek) opened fire on workers going to work in the Shipyard of the Commune of Paris, as a result of which hundreds of people were killed or injured. On December 16, strikes began in Elbląg and Słupsk on December 17 in Szczecin. After pacifying the rebellion on the East Coast (until December 18), the main events took place in Szczecin, where the Inter-Enterprise Strike Committee (chairman of M. Dopierała) was also formed, directing a general strike. Smaller scale riots also occurred in Kraków and Wałbrzych. The strikes also broke out in Warsaw, Wrocław, Nysa, Białystok and Oświęcim.

On 22 December, an agreement was signed in Szczecin, in which the workers were guaranteed, among others withdrawal of pay rises, raising wages, not repressing strike parties and punishing those responsible for causing the victims. According to official sources, 45 people died on the Coast (including 1 soldier and 2 militiamen), 1165 were injured, and 2-3 thousand were arrested. The consequence of the strike was a thorough exchange of managerial staff in party and state administration. The function of the first secretary of PZPR after W. Gomułka was taken by E. Gierek. P. Jaroszewicz was appointed as the prime minister and J. Cyrankiewicz as the chairman of the Council of State. Only subsequent strikes in January 1971 in Szczecin and in February 1971 in Lodz forced the party and political authorities to withdraw the increases. In 1990, the Voivodship Prosecutor's Office in Gdańsk took an investigation into the December events, and in 1995 sent an indictment to the Provincial Court in Gdańsk against persons, including W. Jaruzelski, S. Kociołek and T. Tuczapski.

Source: <https://www.trojmiasto.pl/Historia-Gdanska-o9354.htm>

Pictures: m.in. Demonstrations of December 1970 in Gdynia: **Zbyszek Godlewski's body carried by demonstrators**  
[https://pl.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grudzie%C5%84\\_1970](https://pl.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grudzie%C5%84_1970)

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Chronicle:

14 XII 1970 Workers strike at the Gdansk Shipyard Lenin demanding the abolition of increases and personal changes in the leadership of the party. Street manifestations in Gdańsk - fighting with the militia and the army.

15 XII 1970 Another day of workers' protests on the coast - the beginning of strikes in Gdynia, Elbląg, Słupsk and Szczecin. On the streets of Gdańsk, clashes between the demonstrators and the militia and the army continued. The dead and wounded fell.

16 XII 1970 December '70: Another day of demonstration in Gdańsk. On the order of Zenon Kliszki, the Shipyard was blocked Lenin, who tried to get out of it onto the street of workers, the army opened fire. The wave of strikes spread throughout the entire coastline, taking on the nature of a workers' uprising.

17 XII 1970 The massacre in Gdynia: in the morning the army opened fire on the workers going from the station to the locked shipyard, the dead and the wounded were killed. Among the victims was 18-year-old Zbigniew Godlewski, an employee of the shipyard in Gdynia, whose death is told by Krzysztof Dowgiałło's poem "Ballada about Janek Wiśniewski"; clashes in the city lasted until the evening.

17 XII 1970 Strikes and demonstrations in Szczecin. After two days of fighting in several dozen enterprises, a general strike was continued, led by the city strike committee. The clashes of demonstrators with police forces also took place in Elbląg and Słupsk.

18 XII 1970 Most of the Political Bureau opted for a political solution to the conflict on the Coast. This decision was in line with the suggestion given to Prime Minister Cyrankiewicz by Leonid Brezhnev and meant the defeat of Władysław Gomułka. At the time, in the Tri-City, there was, in principle, peace. The protests continued in Elbląg and Szczecin, where, on December 22, the strike was ceased.

20 XII 1970 At the seventh plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the PZPR, Władysław Gomułka resigned from the post of first secretary and member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee. The new first secretary was Edward Gierek, the current first secretary of the Provincial Committee of the PZPR in Katowice and a member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee.

6 XII 1971 The Sixth Congress of the Polish United Workers' Party began in Warsaw under the slogan "For Poland to grow in strength and for people to live in prosperity". The guests of the congress were, among others Leonid Breżniew, Gustaw Husak and Erich Honecker.

26 XII 1972 Harry S. Truman, president of the USA in 1945-1953, died in Kansas City.

28 XII 1972 Zdzisław Stroński, a historian, politician, activist of the Union of Repairs of the Republic and the National Unity Camp, died three times in Warsaw, three times a deputy for the Sejm of the Second Republic of Poland.



12 XII 1974 A letter from 15 Polish intellectuals and artists to the authorities of the People's Republic of Poland including a request to provide Polish living in the USSR with contact with Polish culture and their own education.

12 XII 1974 Premiere of the film "The Godfather II" directed by Francis Ford Coppola, awarded with six Oscars.

5 XII 1975 59 intellectuals addressed a letter to the authorities of the Polish People's Republic containing a protest against the proposed changes to the Constitution. Its signatories demanded, among others guarantee in the constitution freedom of conscience and religious practices, freedom of work and independent trade unions, the right to strike, respect for freedom of speech, education and the abolition of preventive censorship.

6 XII 1975 The Central Railway Station in Warsaw was opened.

8 XII 1975 The VII Congress of the PZPR began in the Congress Hall of the Palace of Culture and Science in Warsaw.

21 XII 1975 A group of terrorists under the command of Ilich Ramirez Sanchez, ps. Carlos attacked the OPEC Group summit in Vienna. Three hostages died and seven injured.

25 XII 1975 A heavy-metal Iron Maiden band was formed in London.

26 XII 1975 In Middlesex, Great Britain, died prof. Stanisław Kot, historian, activist of the People's Party; minister in the Polish government in exile, ambassador of the Republic of Poland in Moscow in 1941-1942.

25 XII 1977 Charlie Chaplin, actor, director, screenwriter and film producer, died in Vevey, Switzerland.

26 XII 1977 Zygmunt Wiehler, a composer, conductor, author of over a thousand songs died in Warsaw, among them many hits, including "Ada, it does not fall out" or "Do not love this night is a sin."

29 XII 1977 President of the United States Jimmy Carter came to Poland with a three-day visit; accompanied him, among others National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski.

4 XII 1978 Gen. Tadeusz Kasprzycki, a member of the Active Combat Association and the Rifle Association, commander of the First Cadre Company, commander of the Polish Military Organization, the last minister of military affairs of the Second Polish Republic, died in Montreal.

18 XII 1978 The foundation of the Social Committee for the Restoration of Krakow's Monuments was announced in Wawel.

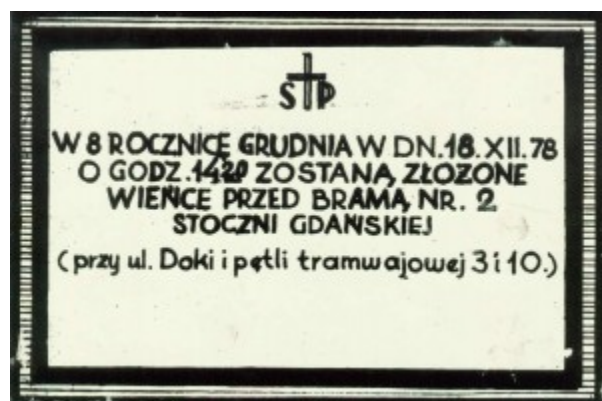
23 XII 1978 Mieczysław Pawlikowski, an actor, a performer, among others, died in Warsaw. Zagłoby in Jerzy Hoffman's film "Pan Wołodyjowski"; during World War II, a pilot in the 300 and 301 Polish Air Force Squadrons in Great Britain.

30 XII 1978 Franciszek Macharski was appointed Metropolitan of Krakow by Pope John Paul II.

## 18 XII 1979 Anniversary - December 1970

18 XII 1979 Anniversary - December 1970

On December 18, 1979, the largest "illegal" political manifestation took place at the gate of the Gdańsk Shipyard during the reign of Edward Gierek in Poland. Several thousand people came! It was supposed to be just an anniversary meeting commemorating the December 1970 Uprising. Thanks to the presence of wonderful people with national and



independence instinct - father Bronisław Sroka SJ and Dariusz Kobzdej from the Young Poland Movement - it evolved into a national demonstration. The Security Service recorded everything, today documents illustrating this

extraordinary event are in the IPN.

The December Uprising of 1970 did not bring Poles political benefits in the country, because there were no such opportunities at the time. Even the "liberal" Gierek was only a representative of Moscow in one of its completely subordinate countries. His "liberalism" ended where the fear of the disgrace of the Kremlin began. After all, it was in Gierek's time that the most shameful provisions were introduced into the constitution of the People's Republic of Poland: the "leadership role of the PZPR" and the friendship with the Soviets! Even the banana republics did not have such

servile records in their constitutions! Poland became a "constitutionally" Soviet dominion, guaranteed forever the rule of the pro-Soviet party! However, the memory of December Poles did not allow themselves to be torn apart, despite the efforts of the communist propaganda and security forces. In various ways the anniversaries of the bloody dissertation were honored with the society and the guilty ones were punished for death by the militia and the army - especially in Gdynia, in Gdańsk Szczecin. Already during the December Uprising the communists conducted a pacification operation, repeatedly practiced in various countries, consisting in the exchange of the ruling group, limited criticism of the previous team and creation of appearances of great changes. Edward Gierek asked the "shipyard workers" (most of the gathered were partisans and undercovers!) Dramatic, directed question: "Help me !?" Many believed his good intentions. Care was also taken about the "proper", official picture of what had happened. And he was such that "the just protest of shipyard workers" was used by "hooligans and troublemakers" who "went hand in hand" not only to various "anti-socialist elements", but also to "German revisionists"! The main victims were supposed to be militiamen, whose regional Gdańsk TV was showing in hospitals. The most important facts and the number of victims were falsified and everything was called euphemistically "December events."

This official, censored picture of December caused various reactions in the inhabitants of the Tri-City: laughter, derision, anger. The more the "economic miracle" of Grykowski broke down, based on foreign loans, the more the legend of December was established, around which the most important breakthrough in the history of the PRL was born - August 1980.



At the end of the 1970s, the memory of December took the form of organized. On the one hand, there appeared the structure of Free Trade Unions (the first one was created by Kazimierz Świtoń in Silesia), and on the other hand - the student movement (Student Solidarity Committees). In Gdańsk, at the monument of Jan III Sobieski, students from SKS and Tadeusz Szczudłowski, as a representative of the Movement for the Defense of Human and Civil Rights, organized from 1977 demonstrations on the occasion of May 3 and on Independence Day. Preceded by Masses. for the homeland, in the Basilica of the Virgin Mary. WZZ activists, looking for their own identity, appealed to December, organizing anniversary meetings at Gate No. 2 of the Gdańsk Shipyard (at that time they were named after Lenin).

These anniversaries were a period of increased combat readiness for the Gdansk police. The main goal of the special contests organized by the communists was clear: to kill the memory of December, not to allow a handful of WZZ activists to take over the government of souls over people thirsty for truth both about 1970 and Poland in general.

If one were to use the language of the SB, one should say that the last before the great August strikes the "party" of the Free Trade Unions of the Coast was the anniversary manifestation at Gate No. 2 of the Gdańsk Shipyard.

Very early, 6 weeks prior to this event, on the desk of the director of the B Office of the Ministry of Interior in Warsaw, Colonel Krawczyk, a letter with a "secret" print appeared, signed by the deputy provincial commander of the Security Service in Gdańsk, Colonel Jaworski. The letter contains information that the anti-socialist elements in Gdańsk are planning to "make speeches on hostile content and to put together wreaths and bunches of flowers" on December 16. Jaworski's anxiety is aroused by the announcements that "the event is to be organized with great impetus". "For this reason, I am asking for the Director's Companion to post to the disposal of the" B "Department of the Ministry of National Defense in Gdańsk, five observation sections consisting of experienced intelligence officers. They should be equipped with radio, photographic, police cars, operating room and money. " Comrades from Warsaw agreed to this request.

On November 21, Jaworski approves the "Conceptual Action Plan" ("Secret, Special Meaning").

On November 25, Jaworski informed about the preparations for the action of the first secretary of the Provincial Economic Commission in Gdansk, Fiszbach, his secretaries from the Provincial Committee of the City, the governor of Kołodziejski and department directors from the Warsaw headquarters of the Ministry of Interior.

In this information, Jaworski points out that apart from WZZ activists, the priest from Gdynia may also be the organizer of the manifestation. Father Hilary Jastak (\* 1914 † 2000) has been the cause of the "great care" of the security services for years. Kashub, born at the time of the war in Warsaw, took part in secret teaching and held pastoral care over the youth of the Szare Szeregi. After the war, he settled in Gdynia as parish priest of the NSPJ church (1949). He built religious buildings without proper permits of the communist authorities, he was the student's priest, he collected information about the true picture of the December massacre in Gdynia. In short, he was the spiritual father of three generations of Gdynia, a man of great courage and certainty of action. At the end of his life he will become an honorary citizen of the city of Gdynia.

On December 3, provincial commander MO Andrzejewski issues an order "regarding the operation in the Gdańsk province" and appoints a team of operations. A new thread appears in the order. Now SB and militia are to fight not only with "anti-socialist elements" but also with "criminal and

hooliganism". This was to be expected. In anticipation of the great manifestation and possible street performances, Andrzejewski prepares a version about "hooligans" in advance!

From the entire documentation of the "Shield" campaign, he is astounding in its detail and panache by the extensive "Parting plan", signed as "secret, special meaning". Many days before the action of harassing people who could potentially participate in the demonstration at Gate No. 2 of the Gdańsk Shipyard, in their place of residence, it was determined in detail who will search the apartments of Andrzej Gwiazda, Magdalena Modzelewska, Mirosław Rybicki, Tadeusz Szczudłowski, Nina Milewska and others, who will accompany him, what will be the name of the driver and what will be the registration number of the car. It was enough only on the day of the action to enter the date and time of the trip in the free place! On December 16, Jaworski's "confidential" information was about "securing" services in churches. They were attended by SB "intelligence officers" who reported what priests say about the 9th anniversary of December, often recording their words (Esbeca complained about the inferior quality of recording equipment ...). Ks. Henryk Pawlicki from the parish of Saint. Krzyża in Gdańsk-Wrzeszcz said: "We have to be aware that nine years ago here, on the Coast, by the decision of the previous ruling group, dozens of people close to us were murdered. And today we meet with the perversity of people who, stigmatizing the events from before 9 years, today issue orders to arrest and remove from their homes all those who wish to honor the memory of the fallen. "

The "anniversary" party had indeed - as predicted by the secret police - "great momentum". Thanks to the leaflet action, about 5,000 people arrived at the gate of the Gdańsk Shipyard! It was the largest anti-communist public manifestation of the 1970s in Poland. We know the course of the manifestation thanks to the "diligence" of the espyss in the smallest details. The "secret" schedule - a report for the head of the Security Service in Gdańsk - restores the events with accuracy to the minute!

at 14.10 Dariusz Kobzdej began his speech. At 14.12, the Jesuit Father Bronisław Sroka intoned the national anthem, then God, something Poland. At 2.30 pm, Sroka "began a sermon" (for a SB officer, any public address of a priest was a "sermon" ...). In fact, Father Sroka started prayers for the murdered in 1970, after which intrigued the Serious Mother. At 14.35, on behalf of the Free Trade Unions, Maryla Płońska, a neighbor of Joanna and Andrzej Gwiazda, took the floor, to whom the SB prevented participation in the demonstration. Lech Walesa spoke about 14.58. Thanks to the speech of Dariusz Kobzdej, an ardent independence activist, the meeting at Gate No. 2 turned into a general national manifestation. Dariusz said, among other things: "In order for December not to be repeated, that people would not be lost in the streets of Polish cities, we must think today how to prevent acts of despair. The best way to prevent social explosions is self-organization of society. We should all jointly fight for our rights, for our human and national dignity, participate in building independent social and political structures, build an authentic Polish life. We believe that this is a path that will lead us to a state in which the free Polish nation will live in a free state, on its own land! " There is a widespread view of the omnipotence of the security forces of the communist state in the surveillance of people and control of their behavior. Esbian documents related to "occurrences of hostile elements in Gdansk" seem to confirm this. There is also, however, in these documents modest "memorandum note" Cpt. SB Banaszak from December 14, 1979, which sheds light on yet another mechanism that determines this omnipotence. The note concerns Piotr Dyk and Andrzej Słomiński - young doctors, co-founders and activists of the Students' Solidarity Committee in

Gdańsk and the Young Poland Movement. At that time, they worked in a hospital in Tczew. Banaszak does not bother to stop them. It only informs the directors of the Health Department of the University of Warsaw in Gdańsk - Klimaszewski and Sikorski - that it is necessary to act so that Dyk and Słomiński do not make it to Tczew for Gdansk at 14.30. Further, the action develops itself, without the participation of the SB, which has only been informed that "the position of the SB in the matter of the aforementioned physicians has been met with favorable treatment by the management of the health service"! The "management" decided that on the day of the demonstration, on December 18 at 13.30, the director of the Cubala hospital would meet over the coffee in his office with young doctors, "to hear their ills". The meeting can not last less than an hour and a half! Discreet supervision over the action was carried out by the secretary of the PZPR Municipal Committee, companion King. Before Andrzej Słomiński finds out about it, Cpt. Banaszak will also give his opinion on his new job - in the village of Rudno near Pielin. "I think that starting a job by Słomiński in Rudno is justified - he will write in the report -" A long distance from cities and a lot of work "... This is not perfection in the operation of the security service, but the organization of the state, practically the only employer, on which all

spheres of life were dependent, determined the strength of the communist security services. The security officers, if necessary, were supported by the many thousand, informal "SBs", in the form of an army of nomenclature officials, directors and party activists paid from the state budget.

A year later, at the ceremony on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of December (16 December 1980), hundreds of thousands of people came to the Shipyard! There was already "Solidarity", the unveiling of the Monument to the Fallen Shipyard Workers was a breath of freedom. Not for everyone. At the command of the communist authorities, the security police organized a powerful, costly "protective" operation, at which the "Shield" action was nothing. However, this is a different topic.

Author: Piotr Szubarczyk-Memory of December and the announcement of August

Sources: [http://wolnapolska.pl/index.php/item/18-grudnia-1979.html?category\\_id=5](http://wolnapolska.pl/index.php/item/18-grudnia-1979.html?category_id=5)  
<http://www.solidarni2010.pl/11846-kartka-z-kalendarza-18-grudnia-1979.html>

18 XII 1979 Free Trade Unions and the Young Poland Movement organized a manifestation in Gdańsk on the anniversary of the bloody pacification of workers' protests in December 1970. Lech Wałęsa spoke in front of gate No. 2 of the Gdańsk Shipyard.

18 XII 1979 The UN General Assembly adopted the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.

20 XII 1979 Premiere of the film "All That Hustle" directed by Bob Fosse, awarded with four Oscars.

24 XII 1979 Stefan Norris died in Bucharest, the set designer and author of decorations in over 100 Polish films made before 1939.

During World War II, he was interned in Romania, remained in it until the end of his life, pursuing a series of theater and film projects and also performing the function of artistic director of the Romanian National Theater.

25 XII 1979 Beginning of the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan.

27 XII 1979 In Cortina d'Ampezzo took place the first ever World Cup ski jumping competition.

4 XII 1980 In Cleveland, during the assault on the shop, Stanisława Walasiewicz, a Polish athlete, multiple record holder of the world, Olympic champion in 100 meters from Los Angeles in 1932, was shot dead.

5 XII 1980 In Moscow, a meeting of the leaders of the Warsaw Pact countries on the situation prevailing in Poland took place. Most of those present assessed it as a counter-revolutionary threat. The decision to intervene militarily, however, was not made.

7 XII 1980 In Gdansk, the first public screening of the film "Workers' 80" took place, presenting the August strike at the Gdańsk Shipyard and the talks between MKS and the Government Commission.

8 XII 1980 In front of Dakota House in New York City, Marc David Chapman shot John Lennon.

9 XII 1980 Eruption of oil and gas in Karlino.

10 XII 1980 At the National Commission of NSZZ "Solidarity", the Defense Committee of Prisoners for Conviction was formed.

16 XII 1980 Jan Fethke, director, screenwriter, author of the films "Forgotten melody", "Golden mask" and "Irena home!" Died in West Berlin.

16 XII 1980 The Monument to the Fallen Shipyard Workers was unveiled in Gdansk, who were killed during the suppression by the communist government of workers' protests in December 1970.

29 XII 1980 In Ustrzyki Dolne, farmers began an occupational strike in the building of the Municipal and Municipal Office, demanding the registration of NSZZ Rolników "Solidarność Wiejska".

31 XII 1980 Marshall MacLuhan, philosopher, communications theoretician, creator of the concept of "Global Communication Village", died in Toronto, Canada.

2 XII 1981 Militia branches, including with the help of a helicopter landing, they pacified an occupational strike lasting from November 25 in the Higher Officers School of Fire.

3 XII 1981 An extraordinary meeting of the extended Presidium of the National Commission of NSZZ "Solidarność" began in Radom, during which the list of union demands was again presented: cessation of repression, adoption of the Trade Unions Act, democratic elections to national councils, establishment of the Social Council of National Economy and access to mass media.

7 XII 1981 Tina Turner appeared in the Warsaw hall of "Torwar".



## 8 XII 1981 Pope John Paul II established the Pontifical Theological Academy in Krakow

42. THE UNIVERSITY OF POŃIA JOHN PAUL II, ul. Kanonicza 25

The Pontifical University of John Paul II in Krakow (formerly the



Pontifical Theological Academy in Krakow) took over the tradition of the Jagiellonian University in the Jagiellonian University and continues the heritage of the centuries under the protection of Saint John of Kęty,

Saint Jadwiga, Queen and Saint Józef Sebastian Pelczar. The Pontifical University of John Paul II in Krakow is a church university, conducting its research and teaching activities at six faculties. The PAT predecessor was the Faculty of Theology, which existed at the Jagiellonian University from

the beginning of its activity. In 1954, the Polish People's Republic authorities removed the Theological Faculty from the Jagiellonian University. In 1959, the Holy See issued a decree on the reactivation of the Faculty of Theology, and in 1974, thanks to the efforts of the then Metropolitan of Krakow Cardinal Karol Wojtyła, he obtained the title of the Pontifical Faculty of Theology, which a few years later was transformed into the Academy. A breakthrough in the history of the Faculty of Theology in Krakow was the publication by the Holy Father, John Paul II, on December 8, 1981, the motu proprio Beata Hedvigis, which established the Pontifical Theological Academy in Krakow, consisting of three faculties. In the solemnity of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, June 19, 2009, the Holy Father Benedict XVI, wishing to honor the memory of his Beloved Predecessor, raised the Academy to the dignity of the Pontifical University of John Paul II.

Sources: <http://www.santojp2.pl/index.php/en/krakowkar/item/1010-upjp2>

11 XII 1981 Beginning of the meeting of the National Commission of NSZZ "Solidarność" in Gdańsk.

11 XII 1981 Premiere of the film "Pendulum" directed by Filip Bajon.

11 XII 1981 The Congress of Polish Culture began its deliberations at the Warsaw Dramatic Theater.

12 XII 1981 The second day of the meeting of the National Commission of NSZZ "Solidarity" lasted in Gdansk.

12 XII 1981 The beginning of the martial law introduction operation - before midnight with the support of the army, the Ministry of the Interior units composed of special groups, ZOMO units, anti-terrorist units, SB officers and units of the Vistula Unit started their activities.

12 XII 1981 In Warsaw, the first meeting of the Primate's Social Council took place, chaired by prof. Stanisław Stomma.

## 13 XII 1981 Martial law in Poland

Against the so-called The Solidarity carnival, which has been going on since August 80 and the increasingly open actions of the opposition to change the system of power in Poland, the communists that ruled the country decided to radically curb these actions and change the structures of the authorities in Solidarity. The public opinion was presented with the argument that the USSR authorities will seek military intervention in Poland if the actions of the opposition and the alleged chaos in the country caused by them are not suppressed. For nearly 30 years, Poles were told that by introducing martial law, General Wojciech Jaruzelski saved us from Soviet intervention.



Meanwhile, General Wojciech Jaruzelski himself was asking for such an intervention. This is evidenced by the records of General Wiktor Anoszkina, the adjutant of Marshal Wiktor Kulikov, commander of the armies of the Warsaw Pact countries, whose fragments were published by

the IPN historian prof. Antoni Dudek. On the night of December 8, 1981, General Wojciech Jaruzelski met with Marshal Wiktor Kulikov. Wojciech Jaruzelski informed him that he intends to announce the introduction of martial law in three days. He was afraid, however, that the workers would "leave the workplace and devastate party committees, organize street demonstrations, etc. If it were to cover the whole country, you [ZSRS] would have to help us. We can not do it alone."

Viktor Kulikov replied that "probably the Polish Army alone can handle this handful of revolutionaries." Wojciech Jaruzelski insisted on going even to say that "it would be worse if Poland left the Warsaw Pact," which was to be a veiled threat. At the end of the conversation, Wiktor Kulikov asked if he could report to Brezhnev that "you made the decision to





proceed with the plan?" In response, Jaruzelski replied: "Yes, provided you give us help."

On December 10, 1981, the Soviet Politburo met, specifically to consider the request of Wojciech Jaruzelski. The head of the KGB Yuri Andropov said:

It should only be a decision of Polish companions, as they decide, it will be so. (...) We do not intend to introduce the army to Poland. This is the right position and we must keep it to the end.

In turn, the head of the Soviet diplomacy Andrei Gromyko said: "No introduction of troops to Poland can be. I think we can recommend our ambassador to visit Jaruzelski and inform him about it." The discussion was clearly summarized by Mikhail Suslov: "I think that we are all in agreement here, that there is no way to introduce troops in any case." The NATO documents from the period of martial law disclosed in Brussels also tell us that the USSR was not going to attack Poland.

During the trial "for the unlawful imposition of martial law and participation in an armed criminal conspiracy," Stanisław Kania declared: "Despite what some say and say, in the autumn of 1981 the threat of Soviet intervention was gone!" The media did not publicize the "mainstream" media present in the room.

Thus, it is a documented fact that the Soviets did not intend to conduct any military intervention in Poland. The reason was simple - in this case, the USSR was afraid of intervention by western states, both military and economic and political sanctions. For the collapsing USSR and the war in Afghanistan, intervention in Poland was simply too risky. It is also worth noting that according to the documents that the colonel gave to the Americans. Ryszard Kukliński, the plan for the introduction of martial law was ready in March 1981.

Wojciech Jaruzelski also had opponents of his actions in the PZPR itself. The First Secretary of the Central Committee of the PZPR Stanisław Kania believed that "Solidarity" can be pacified without using force. In the ranks of Solidarity, for which public support was weakening, the conflict between the moderate wing afraid of Soviet intervention and the radicals seeing the chances for the Union in escalating demands and protests was growing stronger. The nationwide warning strike of October 28, 1981 was not supported by a large part of the members of Solidarity, and thanks to the actions of security agents, which NSZZ was packed with, it was easy to split.

Martial law was imposed on December 13, 1981 throughout the Polish People's Republic, on the strength of the inconsistent resolution of the Council of State of December 12, 1981, on the recommendation of the Military Council of National Salvation. The introduction of martial law was incompatible with the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic. This was recognized by the Constitutional Tribunal in the judgment of March 16, 2011. The Council of State could issue decrees only in periods between sessions of the Sejm. On December 12, 1981, the third session of the Sejm of the 8th term of office was held. The decree on martial law also contained provisions laying down constraints on the constitutional freedoms and rights of the individual.

Sources: <http://www.bliskopolski.pl/historia-polski/stan-wojenny/wprowadzenie/>  
<https://ipn.gov.pl/pl/aktualnosci/9552,Obchody-34-rocznicy-wprowadzenia-stanu-wojennego-przez-wladze-PRL-grudzien-2015.html>

13 XII 1981 At On 6 am Polish Radio broadcasted the speech of General Wojciech Jaruzelski, in which he informed Polish about the constitution of the Military Council of National Salvation (WRON) and the introduction, by virtue of a decree of the Council of State, martial law throughout the country.

14 XII 1981 In the US, the intelligence officer of the PRL, Marian Zacharski, was sentenced to life imprisonment for stealing documentation on American defense, including radar fighter planes F-16, strategic bomber Rockwell B-1, submarine sonar system, improved Hawk ground-to-air missile and Phoenix and Patriot missiles.

15 XII 1981 Martial law: ZOMO troops pacified strikes at the "Manifest Lipcowy" mine in Jastrzębie and at Wytznia Sprzętu Komunikacyjnego in Świdnik.

16 XII 1981 Martial law: During the pacification of the strike at the "Wujek" Coal Mine in Katowice, the militia used a firearm; nine miners were killed, many were wounded.

17 XII 1981 In Warsaw, under the chairmanship of Bishop Władysław Miziołek, the Primate of Assistance to the Deprived Persons of Freedom and their Families was formed.

21 XII 1981 The Ambassador of the Polish People's Republic in Washington, DC Romuald Spasowski asked the US authorities for political asylum.

23 XII 1981 Martial law: Pacification of the strike in Huta Katowice with the support of tanks and landing from helicopters.

23 XII 1981 Martial law: President of the United States Ronald Reagan announced economic sanctions against Poland.

24 XII 1981 Martial law: The end of the occupational strike in the "Ziemowit" mine.

28 XII 1981 The longest strike in the post-war mining industry, undertaken by the crew of the "Piast" coal mine in Bieruń after the imposition of martial law ended. By the end of the protest 650 meters underground, more than a thousand miners persevered, who spent two weeks downstairs.

30 XII 1981 Martial law: The Provincial Court in Łódź convicted the leaders of the Łódź "Solidarity" Jerzy Kropiwnicki and Andrzej Słowik for 4.5 years in prison for running a protest action on 13 December.

1 XII 1982 Martial law: the President of Warsaw, General Mieczysław Dębicki, dissolved the Association of Polish Stage Artists (ZASP) at the request of the minister of culture and art.

1 XII 1982 Michael Jackson's "Thriller" album was released.

5 XII 1982 The first issue of Wprost weekly appeared.

17 XII 1982 The first meeting of the Provisional National Council of the Patriotic National Revival Movement (PRON) took place in Warsaw. Jan Dobraczyński became the president.

19 XII 1982 The Council of State passed a resolution to suspend martial law on December 31, 1982.

20 XII 1982 Artur Rubinstein, a pianist and composer, died in Geneva.

23 XII 1982 Martial law: The internment centers were closed. All internees were released, with the exception of seven members of the Solidarity trade union: Andrzej Gwiazda, Marian Jurczyk, Jan Rulewski, Seweryn Jaworski, Karol Modzelewski, Grzegorz Palka and Andrzej Rozpłochowski.

27 XII 1982 The Security Service arrested Janusz Pałubicki, the chairman of the underground provisional management board of the Solidarity region of Wielkopolska, and a member of the Provisional Coordination Commission, who headed the underground Solidarity.

29 XII 1982 Colonel Roman Umiastowski died in London, a soldier, writer, historian, author of the radio appeal of September 6, 1939, in which he called men to leave Warsaw and go to the east of the country, where new military units were to be created.

31 XII 1982 The Council of State suspended martial law throughout the country.

27 XII 1983 In Lod (Israel), Seweryn Steinwurz, a cameraman, cinematographer for many films from the interwar period, died, among others "Daughters of General Pankrat" (1934), "Barbara Radziwiłłówna" (1936), "Trędowaty" (1936) and "Girls from Nowolipki" (1937).

3 XII 1984 Students of the School Complex in Włoszczowa began a two-week strike occupation in defense of crosses, which were removed from classes at the direction of the management.

10 XII 1984 The UN General Assembly adopted the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Torture.

19 XII 1984 In Beijing, a Chinese-British agreement was signed regarding the transfer of Hong Kong by China to China in 1997; China committed to preserving the autonomy of Hong Kong.

27 XII 1984 In Toruń, the process of officers of the Interior Ministry, accused of abduction and murder of priest Jerzy Popiełuszko, directed by the Polish communist authorities began.

31 XII 1984 The United States applied to the United Nations for Education, Science and Culture (UNESCO), opposed to financial policy maintained by UNESCO.

3 XII 1985 Father Tadeusz Zaleski-Isakowicz was brutally beaten in Cracow, associated with "Solidarity".

11 XII 1985 Renata Radojewska, an inter-war actress, died in New York.

11 XII 1985 General Electric Corporation agrees to buy RCA Corporation for \$ 6.28 billion in the largest corporate merger.

14 XII 1986 In California the Voyager plane started, which was the first ever to fly around the world without refueling; a flight over a distance of over 40,000 km ended after 9 days 3 minutes and 44 seconds.

31 XII 1986 Olgierd Terlecki, a writer and journalist, died in Krakow; during the Second World War, a soldier of the 2nd Polish Corps gen. Władysław Anders.

8 XII 1987 The United States and the Soviet Union sign an agreement, the Intermediate Range Nuclear Forces Treaty, to dismantle all 1,752 U.S. and 859 Soviet missiles in the 300-3,400 mile range.

31 XII 1987 El Malpais National Monument in New Mexico is established by legislation. It preserved a natural volcanic area, a seventeen mile lava tube system, and remains from the Pueblo Indian culture.

5 XII 1988 Teodor Parnicki, a writer and author of historical novels, died in Warsaw.

23 XII 1988 The Sejm adopted laws increasing the freedom of economic activities; among others the so-called. the Wilczek (Mieczysław Wilczek - min. industry) act on economic activity and the act on economic activity with the participation of foreign entities.

31 XII 1988 Krzysztof Wielicki made the first winter entry to the eight-thousand-meter Lhotse.

10 XII 1989 A monument to Włodzimierz Lenin was dismantled in Nowa Huta.

17 XII 1989 The beginning of the anti-communist coup in Romania: In Timisoara, the army used a weapon against demonstrators storming the communist party committee building.

20 XII 1989 Invasion of US troops to Panama.

25 XII 1989 Revolution in Romania: Communist dictator Nicolae Ceausescu and his wife Elena were executed.

28 XII 1989 The Sejm adopted ten laws concerning economic and political reforms from the so-called Balcerowicz's plan; they were to enable the transformation of a centrally controlled economy into a market economy.

## 29 XII 1989 III Polish Republic

At the end of the 1980s, weakening of the international position and internal problems of the USSR initiated the processes of rebuilding the system of governance in all countries of the communist bloc. These

changes, named Autumn Nations, led to the total dismantling of communism in Europe.

The first attempts to rebuild communism began in 1980-81 during the Solidarnosc Independent Trade Union (NSZZ "Solidarność"). This process, interrupted by the introduction of martial law on 13 December 1981, was resumed at the end of the 1980s. A wave of strikes in August 1988, carried out under the slogan of restoring the freedom and activity of the outlawed "Solidarity", forced the communist authorities to enter into dialogue with the opposition. The talks conducted as part of the Round Table led to the elaboration of arrangements for the restoration of the union's activity and the holding of elections. According to the findings, fully free elections were to be conducted to the Senate, and the number of

seats in the Sejm was distributed between the government (65%) and the opposition (35%).

On June 4, 1989, in the "contract elections" the center of power suffered a complete defeat. In the free elections to the Senate, the opposition filled 99% of seats (1% for an independent candidate). The results of the election were an expression of public disagreement with the continuation of a policy based on the doctrine of communism, and the opposition provided a mandate to carry out democratic changes.

Source: <http://sciaga.pl/slowniki-tematyczne/537/geneza-iii-rzeczypospolitej/>

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On December 29, 1989, the Sejm passed a law amending the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic, restoring the historical name of the state - the Republic of Poland and the former emblem - an eagle in the crown. 374 MPs voted in favor of the amendment, 11 abstained from voting, and only one was against - MP from PZPR.

Article 1 of the amended Constitution proclaimed: "The Republic of Poland is a democratic state of law that implements the principles of social justice."

The constitution removed ideological introduction, opinions about socialism and planned economy and regulations regarding the leading role of the PZPR. The Nation became the sovereign, understood as a community of equal citizens, who "exercises power through its representatives elected to the Sejm, the Senate and the national councils, and the exercise of power also takes the form of a will through a referendum."

Referring to political parties, the constitution stated that they unite "on the principles of voluntariness and equality of citizens of the Republic of Poland in order to influence democratic policy on shaping the policy of the state."

In the following articles, participation of local government in exercising power and freedom of economic activity regardless of the form of ownership.

Assessing the importance of the changes made at that time by prof. Antoni Dudek wrote: "The December amendment to the constitution was essentially of symbolic significance and confirmed the basic principles of the political order that had been born three months earlier, but the passage from the PRL to the Third Republic could not be done with one parliamentary vote, abstracting from the then reported ones doubts as to whether the Sejm elected in part in only democratic elections had the legitimacy to take such decisions. The creation of a democratic, fully sovereign state required a great effort directed at the fundamental reconstruction of the entire administrative apparatus." (A. Dudek "Political history of Poland 1989-2005")

The changes to the constitution made on December 29 were preceded by an amendment of April 7, 1989, introducing, in accordance with the findings of the Round Table, provisions on the Senate, the president's office and electoral regulations for the Sejm and the Senate.

In both chambers of the Parliament, from December 7, 1989, there were two separate constitutional commissions working on a new constitution. They were managed by Bronisław Geremek and Alicja Grześkowiak. In 1991, they prepared two draft new constitutions, which were forwarded to another parliament. (PAP)

Source: <http://dzieje.pl/aktualnosci/formalny-koniec-prl>

29 XII 1989 The Sejm passed a bill amending the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic, restoring the historical name of the state - the Republic of Poland and the former emblem - an eagle in the crown.

22 XII 1990 Lech Wałęsa was sworn in as President of the Republic of Poland; On the same day he took the insignia of the presidential power of the Second Polish Republic from the hands of Ryszard Kaczorowski - the last president of Poland in exile.

1 XII 1991 In Ukraine, a referendum was held in which the Ukrainians favored an independent state; at the same time presidential elections were held, which Leonid Krawczuk won, receiving 61.5 percent. votes.

2 XII 1991 Poland was the first country in the world to recognize the independence of Ukraine.

6 XII 1991 The Sejm appointed Jan Olszewski as the head of the government.

## 8 XII 1991 "Radio Maryja"



The station was founded and functions as a church legal entity belonging to the Redemptorist order. This Order, which is officially called the Congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer (in Latin Congregatio Sanctissimi Redemptoris) was founded in 1732 in Italy by Saint. Alfons Liguori, Bishop Sant'Agata de 'Goti and doctor of the

Church. The charism of this order is to help the poor, materially poor, but above all, the poor spiritually. He came to Poland at the beginning of the 20th century. In 1909, the Warsaw Province of the Congregation was

created. Redemptorists conduct missions, retreats, catechesis, and also work as hospital chaplains. These last two goals were among the main motives behind the founding of Radio Maryja. It helps religious people to participate in people who, because of their old age or poor health, are unable to go to church, as well as those who want to deepen their religiousness.

Radio Maryja was founded in 1991. The statute of the radio station was given by the provincial of the Redemptorist fathers. The bishop of Chełmno, Marian Przykucki, blessed the undertaking. The first programs were broadcast exactly 25 years ago - on December 9, 1991. At the



beginning, Radio Maryja was a local radio station, operating only in the then provinces of Toruń and Bydgoszcz. With time, however, it began to expand the broadcasting range and obtain a license in more and more new areas. Finally, in 1994, it obtained a nationwide license. Earlier, in 1993, she was granted the status of a social broadcaster. Such a broadcaster has a smaller concession fee, but in return can not broadcast advertisements. In 1995, Radio Maryja started broadcasting a program for Polish emigrants on the second hemisphere via the satellite - in the Americas. Such development was unusual in the case of a radio station that maintained its members' contributions. This contrasted with other church media that quickly fell or remained only at the local level. An important role in this development was played by the energy and charisma of the director of the radio, father Tadeusz Rydzyk.

Most of the programs were run by (and lead by) Redemptorist fathers, but there are also programs conducted by lay people. Most of the schedule is filled with religious programs, music is in second place, there are also news, information and guide programs.

With time, related organizations began to grow around the radio, referred to collectively as the Family Radio Maryja. These are: Bureau Radio Maryja, Friends of Radio Maryja Circle, Youth Circle of Friends of Radio Maryja and Courtyard Rosary Rings for Children at Radio Maryja. The founder of the last of these organizations is the disabled Magdalena Buczek.

Organizingly, the Radio Maryja Family creates structures operating at parishes with the consent of parish priests. This is an example of the revival of the laity (lay Catholics) within the Church. From a secular point of view, it can be said that this is an example of building a civil society.

This development has aroused and raised the rage of people who are hostile to the Church or simply envious. A whole series of defamation

campaigns began in other media, wanting to "peck" this "colored bird" that is not like them. Slanders were invented, and other people thoughtlessly or illegally copied them. Accusations of alleged luxury car of Maybach radio director have been accused (in fact, Redemptorists are not allowed to own any private property - everything belongs to the order, including furniture and clothes), condemnation of the station by the pope (in fact, John Paul II appreciated it, what it expressed during the visit of radio representatives to him in 1994 and a year later during a private visit to Poland), alleged embezzlement of funds for rebounds (nothing like that), purely political character of radio (in fact, as I have already mentioned, broadcasts of journalistic supplement to other programs, mainly religious) and a number of others. Some of them are repeated until today, confirming the words of King Frederick II of Prussia ("Wail, slander, always stick with something"). In spite of these attacks, the demands of liquidation, as well as behind-the-scenes intrigues, Radio Maryja and the Radio Maryja Family not only survived and exist until today, but further development took place. Additional media initiatives (and not only media) were undertaken. For their financing, the Lux Veritatis Foundation was established in 1998. In the same year began to appear "Nasz Dziennik".

In 2003, TV Trwam was created. Many programs are broadcast simultaneously there and on Radio Maryja. Related institutions are also the Nowa Przyszłość Foundation existing since 1995, dealing with publishing activities, as well as the Higher School of Social and Media Culture founded in 2001.

Source: <http://radzyninfo.pl/historia/25-rocznica-powstania-radia-maryja/>

8 XII 1991 The President of the Moscovian Federation, Boris Yeltsin, signed with the presidents of Ukraine - Leonid Kravchuk and Belarus - Stanisław Szuszkiewicz, the Białowieża system, under which the USSR as a subject of international law ceased to exist. In its place, sovereign countries - Russia, Ukraine and Belarus - have established a Community of Independent States. The signing of the Białowieża system and the creation of the CIS are regarded as the final collapse of the Soviet empire.

10 XII 1991 In Maastricht, the Netherlands ended the summit of the 12 EEC countries, during which a treaty on economic and political union was agreed.

16 XII 1991 The European Agreement establishing an association between the Republic of Poland and the European Communities and their Member States was signed in Brussels.

## 21 XII 1991 They killed not only the body

Memorial plaque of murdered miners in Katowice.

December 21, 1991 the first trial of mine killers from the "Wujek" mine began. The history of this "trial" is the story of a long-term humiliation of murdered families and remembrance of those who had the courage to oppose ILLEGAL (Constitutional Court ruling) "war status", introduced in Poland to safeguard the interests of the party oligarchy serving the foreign power for years.

They killed not only the body ...

This "anniversary" does not bring praise to people who "deserved" to record it in the Polish calendar ... 20 years ago [December 21, 1991, note] the first trial of mine killers from the "Wujek" mine began. The history of this "trial" is the story of a long-term humiliation of murdered families and remembrance of those who had the courage to oppose ILLEGAL (Constitutional Court ruling) "war status", introduced in Poland to safeguard the interests of the party oligarchy serving the foreign power for years. To pacify everything that in the social movement "Solidarity" had signs of the independence movement, not only trade union.

On the memorial plaque in Katowice, under the names of the murdered miners, "Solidarity" of the Hard Coal Mine "Wujek" wrote well-known words from the Gospel of Saint. Matthew: Do not be afraid of those who kill the body ... Next, what is not on the board anymore, there are words: ... but they can not kill the soul. This inscription on the board is intended to be an optimistic word. Here zomowcy murdered miners, but they failed to kill the memory of those who opposed the lie and violence.

Unfortunately, the history of the trial in the case of the crime committed at the "Wujek" mine on December 16, 1982 on 9 miners (21 wounded) does not encourage optimism. It turns out that it is possible not only to kill, but also to ridicule - through abandonment, through false "love", "forgive ourselves", "let's reconcile" on the corpses of innocent people for whom no one repented, against elementary justice.

The mother of Jan Stawisiński, one of the youngest among the murdered (aged 21), once said with resignation that he would no longer travel from Koszalin to Katowice for another humiliating "interrogation" and "trial" of her son's killers. That they make her forgive her, but she does not even



know who she should forgive, for they are guilty of innocent and unknown "!"

On December 16, 1982, a group of armed bandits, probably under the influence of alcohol (it was commonly practiced at ZOMO), attacked, using firearms, miners protesting against the illegal "martial law". They killed 9, 21 wounded. It seemed that they would be punished in "free" Poland. December 21, 1991, the first "trial" was started in front of the District Court in Katowice. After almost 6 years of

beating foam and splitting hair for two, on November 21, 1997, 11 zomtivists were acquitted, the remaining case was discontinued "due to lack of evidence". They did not keep the scales "fortunately" ?! 5 grudnia 1998 Sąd Apelacyjny w Katowicach skierował sprawę do ponownego rozpatrzenia, ale tylko z powodów proceduralnych! 30 października 2001 Sąd Okręgowy wydał ponownie wyrok uniewinniający z konkluzją, że materiał dowodowy nie dał jednoznacznej odpowiedzi, kto był winny śmierci górników! Pewnie oni sami! Jeden z ławników nie wytrzymał nerwowo i złożył zdanie odrębne. Obecni na sali koledzy zamordowanych wykrzyczeli, że sąd zhańbił ich zamordowanych kolegów.

25 lutego 2003 Sąd Apelacyjny ponownie unieważnił wyrok, zarzucając Sądowi Okręgowemu brak rzetelnej analizy ważnego dowodu w sprawie, jakim było zeznanie taterników, szkolących w latach 80. zomowców i posiadających wiedzę o przebiegu „akcji” w „Wujku”. To było jakieś światółko w tunelu kłamstwa i zaniechania, ale rodziny miały już dość tej „sprawiedliwości”.

Na wyrok skazujący trzeba było czekać do 31 maja 2007! Po 16 latach! Po prawie stu rozprawach i przesłuchaniu prawie 300 świadków! Kiedy skandal był już zbyt wielki, aby można było dalej przeciągać sprawę. Ta sprawa była rozstrzygana nie ze względu na prawo i sprawiedliwość, ale ze względu na to, co w danej chwili było politycznie „poprawne” i pożądane.

Potem były jeszcze dwa kolejne lata odwołań, apelacji. Dopiero 22 kwietnia 2009 wyrok stał się prawomocny. Poza hersztami, większość uzbrojonych uczestników zbrodni dostała kary 2-3 lata więzienia... A przecież wystarczyła lista uzbrojonych bandytów, ustalenie, przez kogo byli bezpośrednio dowodzeni, kto wydał rozkaz wyjazdu do „Wujka” i kto w Warszawie zapewnił warunki do przeprowadzenia „akcji” – wbrew porozumieniom jastrzębskim, wbrew interesom Polaków, wbrew nawet konstytucji PRL-u. Można było skazać wszystkich winnych krwawego rozboju, z użyciem broni palnej, ze skutkiem śmiertelnym. Od pijanego zomowca pociągającego za spust, po „towarzysza generała” w służbie moskiewskiej.

Proces zabójców górników nie dotknął ich mocodawców z Warszawy. Nie sądzi się przecież „ludzi honoru”, z którymi się debatowało pod Okrągłym Stołem...

Na zdjęciu: Tablica pamiątkowa zamordowanych górników w Katowicach. Foto Michał Balsa, źródło Wikipedia.

Autor: Piotr Szubarczyk-Zabili nie tylko ciało...

Źródło: [http://wolnapolska.pl/index.php/item/21-grudnia-1991.html?category\\_id=5](http://wolnapolska.pl/index.php/item/21-grudnia-1991.html?category_id=5)

23 XII 1991 The Sejm appointed the government of Jan Olszewski.

25 XII 1991 Mikhail Gorbachev stepped down as president of the USSR.

5 XII 1992 The broadcasting of the program began with the Polsat television station.

8 XII 1992 The so-called The Small Constitution - an act regulating mutual relations between the legislative and executive power of the III Republic of Poland. It was binding until 1997, until the entry into force of the Constitution of the Republic of Poland.

## 1 XII 1993 Opening of the Catholic Information Agency



During the preparatory work on the creation of the Catholic Information Agency) in Poland, patterns were derived from the experience of other informational Catholic agencies that have many years of practice in today's democratic systems. In

the initial organizational stage of substantial assistance of a substantive nature was provided by the American agency Catholic News Service from Washington, while the Polish agency directly created a team of our secular journalists who until now had specialized in religious issues in other media.

The offices of the Catholic Information Agency at the Skwer Ks. Card. Stefan Wyszyński 9 in Warsaw, he dedicated the Primate of Poland, priest Cardinal Józef Glemp September 23, 1993.

The ceremony of the official opening of the IAC, whose headquarters is located in the building of the Secretariat of the Polish Episcopate Conference, took place on December 1, 1993, with the participation of the

Primate of Poland, Fr. Cardinal Józef Glemp and the apostolic nuncio in Poland, priest Archbishop Józef Kowalczyk. The inauguration was also attended by priest Archbishop Theodore McCarric, a member of the American Episcopate (the Central American Commission of the American Episcopate financially supported the agency's initial activity).

KAI was established on the initiative of the Polish Episcopate and, being its property, operates as a company with o.o. The status of the Catholic Information Agency is modeled in many areas on the already proven location of similar institutions in Western countries. Thus, there is an institution connected only institutionally with the Polish Episcopal Conference through a program council whose members are appointed by the Primate of Poland (it is composed of priests:

Archbishop Józef Życiński chairman, Bishop Tadeusz Pieronek vice-chairman, Bishop Jan Chrapek, Bishop Stanisław Gądecki and Bishop Jan Tyrawa, council members). This, in turn, also fulfills the role of the company's supervisory board and its competences include the appointment



of the members of the KAI board, which is composed of: Marcin Przeciszewski, president, father Cyprian Kłahs, vice president, Tomasz Królak and MP Tomasz Wełnicki. However, all substantive and publishing work is carried out on its own responsibility. In the outline of the program, still at the stage of the preparatory stage, it was decided that the Catholic agency should primarily play the role of a bridge towards secular media and support in a significant way the manner of various types of Catholic media.

KAI is an independent unit, whose mainstream program is the specialization in religious issues not only of the Roman Catholic Church, but also of other Christian denominations. He does not act as the Bishops' Press Office, nor does he duplicate the competence of the ombudsman of the Episcopal Conference. Such location of the agency and its specialist statutory assumptions have led to significant fulfillment of a serious gap in the media market in Poland.

The principle of the agency's work does not differ from the norms of other domestic or foreign institutions of this type. This is where information for all mass media is created. The central office in Warsaw employs 28 employees, including 9 journalists and over 90 field associates and correspondents. In the latter group, all Polish dioceses are represented by persons appointed by the bishop of the place. The national information is also extended to include messages from local Catholic radio centers.

World information is transmitted like in each agency by own correspondents or derived from other media of this category. KAI uses the daily services of the American Catholic News Agency, the German Katholische Nachrichten Agentur, the Austrian Kathpress, the Belgian Center Information de Presse and the Russian BlagoveschInfo.

Such a specialized, specialized profile of work constitutes an essential information base on the Church for secular public and private media, but it is also one of the main sources used by all Catholic and church media. Both the network of its own correspondents and the cooperation with Catholic agencies, enjoying global recognition and the use of modern forms of collection and transmission of information, guarantee a quick, reliable and professional message of the most important news about Church events and work around the world. Employees of KAI, wanting to maintain the appropriate substantive and ethical level, try to follow the rules of the classical journalistic workshop. For this reason too, by including for credibility, they do not profile the content of their materials "under" recipients.

The daily KAI service consists of 3040 own messages. In this number, 50 percent. they constitute national information, and the second part concerns the Holy See and other countries of the world. Currently, the KAI website is available via modern media transfers via satellite, via the Internet (at the address: [www.kai.pl](http://www.kai.pl).) And via the church's electronic network. The information contained in it is used by all national daily newspapers, as well as editorial offices of the Polish Radio, Polish Television and Telewizja Polsat. This service receives in total about 90 Polish centers. Soon, the editorial office will also include its extensive database, covering around 30,000, into the Internet. texts from all church issues, collected since January 1995. There will also be a lot of important documents of the Church in Poland and the Universal Church, which were published in this period. From January this year. through the main website of KAI, you can visit the website of this year's papal pilgrimage to Poland. However, since February this year, also on the Internet, a diocesan guide to our dioceses is open to the public free of charge. As already mentioned, KAI publishes a daily service for the most important media in Poland mainly for the

editorial offices of newspapers, radio and television, and its information is available immediately after they have been prepared. In addition to him, two types of specialist bulletins are being edited. The "KAI Press Bulletin" publishes information from the last three days (it is published and sent twice a week). Colorful columns contain current church documents, problem studies or interviews with church personalities. Subscribers are editorial offices of monthlies and state offices. KAI ", due to their specificity, fulfill a separate role. It is a weekly, on which the most important news from the previous week, interviews, book reviews and studies on current issues and problems are systematically placed. Thanks to this, it is a valuable source of knowledge and after KAI is the second largest Catholic agency in Europe, and the first and largest in its central and eastern parts.

on the average, also a platform for the exchange of information for such church institutions, such as: parishes, formative religious movements, associations of the laity. It is also available in all parish libraries. Over three thousand recipients subscribe to it. In addition, documents of the Church in Poland and the Universal Church are published, information books, eg "Who is who in the Church" (in preparation for the second edition), "Lexicon of religious orders in Poland", informers dedicated to the pilgrimages of the Holy Father John Paul II, brochures (annual "Calendar of the Church in the world and in Poland"), a weekly colorful gazetalak (intended for church cabinets) and a special advertising supplement. An autumn this year, a comprehensive information compilation about Catholic movements and associations in Poland is planned. photographic.

Another form of work is the organization of press and scientific conferences, cyclical meetings of a problematic nature called „Conversations in KAI "with the participation of representatives of the world of science, culture, politics, clergy, as well as complicity in the press service of papal pilgrimages.

Since September 1996 KAI, in cooperation with the TYP program, has been implementing the Catholic Information Magazine "Times." The broadcast of the most important events and activities of the Church on social, charitable and from reliable sources of information, it is a program about a new, not yet in the TYP information nature, and not pastoral. KAI has not conducted detailed research on the recipient analysis and the nature of the use of its information so far, while the estimated monitoring shows that secular media account for it within 1015 per cent. (Catholic in about 80 percent). Most interested in them from a practical point of view are the media with high aspirations for reliable and objective information, cultivating and promoting journalism at a high level and having the largest territorial and reading range. A comparison of the above data with the achievements of foreign Catholic information agencies in this field has shown that the degree of using information from the IAC is relatively the highest, especially with regard to secular media.

KAI is the second largest Catholic agency in Europe, and the first and largest in its central and eastern parts, and the 21st (in order of formation) Catholic agency in the world. Its services are regularly used by about 150 secular and religious editors. On the other hand, for all types of Catholic media, the agency became, in a very short time, the primary source of information about the Church's activities.

[Forum of journalists No. 3, 1999]

Author: Zbigniew J. Olejnik KATOLICKA INFORMATION AGENCY

Source: [http://sdp.pl/pws/forum\\_linki/Z.J.Olejnik\\_-KAI.doc](http://sdp.pl/pws/forum_linki/Z.J.Olejnik_-KAI.doc)



- 11 XII 1994 Moscovian troops entered the territory of Chechnya; the beginning of the first Chechen war.
- 11 XII 1994 Gen. Stanisław Maczek, commander of the 1st Polish Armored Division, famous for fighting at Falaise during the invasion of the Allied forces in Normandy in 1944 and the liberation of Breda, died in Edinburgh.
- 31 XII 1994 Moscovian troops launched an assault on Grozny.
- 5 XII 1995 Spain's foreign minister Javier Solana was appointed NATO secretary general.
- 7 XII 1995 American spacecraft "Galileo" reached the orbit of Jupiter.
- 14 XII 1995 A peace agreement on Bosnia and Herzegovina was signed in Paris; it was based on the agreement reached in Dayton in November 1995.
- 16 XII 1995 The founding congress of the Polish Reconstruction Movement began in Warsaw, headed by Jan Olszewski.
- 21 XII 1995 The Minister of the Interior, Andrzej Milczanowski, moved from the Sejm stand to the information that the Prime Minister, Józef Oleksy, had maintained contacts with Moscovian intelligence. This caused a violent political crisis, and Oleksy in January 1996, after the investigation by the military prosecutors, resigned from the chair of the head of government. The investigation was discontinued in April.
- 21 XII 1995 Under the Israeli-Palestinian agreement, the management of Bethlehem was taken over by the Palestinian Authority.
- 23 XII 1995 The President of the Republic of Poland, Aleksander Kwaśniewski, made an oath before the National Assembly for fidelity to the Constitution.
- 25 XII 1995 In Beverly Hills (USA), Dean Martin (named Dino Paul Crocetti), an American actor and singer of Italian origin, died.
- 27 XII 1995 Marek Kamiński won the South Polish. He was the first man to win both Polish of the Earth in one year.
- 5 XII 1996 A speech by the Federal Reserve Board Chairman Alan Greenspan suggests that irrational exuberance may be causing the extraordinary runup of stock prices.
- 10 XII 1996 Maryna Zagórska, a translator of fiction, a collaborator of the Workers' Defense Committee, the wife of the poet Jerzy Zagórski, died in Warsaw; Righteous Among the Nations.
- 16 XII 1997 In Brussels, foreign ministers of NATO countries signed Accessoires Protocols for Poland, the Czech Republic and Hungary; in 1998, these protocols were subject to ratification in the sixteen countries of the Alliance.
- 21 XII 1997 Jan Wilkowski, director, actor and teacher, one of the greatest creators of Polish puppet theater, died in Warsaw.
- 24 XII 1997 Toshiro Mifune, a Japanese actor and film producer, died in Tokyo.
- 25 XII 1997 Archbishop Bronisław Dąbrowski, secretary of the Polish Episcopate Conference (1969-1993) died in Warsaw, one of the closest collaborators of Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński, and then cardinal Józef Glemp; for many years he chaired the delegation of the Episcopal Conference on Relations with the Government of the Polish People's Republic; participant of conversations preparing the Round Table.
- 29 XII 1997 Czesław Byszewski, an actor, lector of Polish Radio, died in Warsaw.
- 2 XII 1998 In Kyoto, Japan at the UNESCO meeting, the Old Town in Lwow was entered into the World Cultural Heritage List.
- 18 XII 1998 The Sejm rejected the veto of President Aleksander Kwasniewski to the Act on the Institute of National Remembrance.
- 8 XII 1999 In the Kremlin, Moscovian President Boris Yeltsin and President of Belarus, Aleksandr Lukashenka, signed the agreement on the establishment of the Union of Russia and Belarus (ZBiR).
- 20 XII 1999 Chinese army units entered Macau - a Portuguese enclave, transferred to China's jurisdiction under the agreement concluded in 1987.
- 29 XII 1999 Jerzy Waldorff died in Warsaw, music critic, expert on art, defender of monuments, creator of the Social Committee for the Care over the Old Powązki
- 31 XII 1999 Boris Yeltsin resigned from the post of President of Russia; President's duties were taken over by Prime Minister Vladimir Putin.
- 8 XII 2000 The State Duma of the Moscovian Federation adopted the new text of the national anthem, devoid of references to the communist past. The melody from 1944, by Aleksander Aleksandrow, remained unchanged.
- 12 XII 2000 The United States Supreme Court overrules Florida Supreme Court to allow the recount of Florida ballots
- 12 XII 2000 Supreme Court on manual recount of under-ballots; George Bush is declared the winner of the Presidential Election
- 13 XII 2000 December 13th - Al Gore concedes election to George Bush
- 23 XII 2001 In Santa Monica, California, Prof. Jan Kott, literary and theater critic, essayist, translator.
- 18 XII 2002 Jan Łomnicki, director and screenwriter, died in Warsaw; creator of the series "Dom" and "Modrzejewska", as well as films "Action under the Arsenal" and "Only this forest".
- 21 XII 2002 Polish Internet Library (PBI) started its activity.
- 27 XII 2002 The Polish government decided to purchase American F-16 multirole aircraft.
- 13 XII 2003 Saddam Hussein, former leader of Iraq, is captured in a small bunker in Tikrit by the U.S. 4th Infantry Division.
- 14 XII 2004 Premiere of the film "Aviator" directed by Martin Scorsese, awarded with five Oscars.

26 XII 2004 In Ukraine Viktor Yushchenko won the second round of the presidential election, receiving 52 percent support. voters; Wiktor Janukowycz obtained 44.2 percent. votes.

26 XII 2004 A catastrophic earthquake of magnitude 8.9 on the Richter scale occurred off the coast of Sumatra, and tsunamis associated with it caused huge damage in the countries around the Indian Ocean, causing death of about 300,000. people.

26 XII 2004 The southeast Asian tsunami occurs following a 9.3 Richter scale earthquake in the Indian Ocean. Two hundred and ninety thousand people die from Sri Lanka to Indonesia, creating one of the greatest humanitarian tragedies in history. A worldwide relief effort, led by the United States and many other nations, is mobilized to assist.

28 XII 2004 Susan Sontag, author of essays, short stories and novels, died in New York, counted among the creators and theoreticians of postmodernism; considered one of the most significant intellectuals of the 20th century

15 XII 2005 First active service in the United States Air Force for the new F22-A plane constructed by Lockheed Martin and Boeing. This f-22 raptor was a one-pilot plane that changed the course of military aviation design.

## 23 XII 2005 Lech Kaczyński sworn in as the President of the Republic of Poland

23 XII 2005 The President of the Republic of Poland, Lech Kaczyński, made an oath before the National Assembly to be faithful to the Constitution.

On December 23, 2005, Lech Kaczyński was sworn in as President of the Republic of Poland. - This was a unique transfer of power - said Republic Republic Marek Jurek, former Speaker of the Sejm, who received from late. President's oath.

Nine years have passed since Lech Kaczyński appealed to the National Assembly to Poles to once again believe that Poland can really change. - Want to be able to. These words would seem to be inconsiderate to accompany us in those difficult but beautiful times. They also accompanied the founders of our independence of the Second Polish Republic. I am asking you, my fellow countrymen, to believe once more despite all the professions. We are to change Poland, but we will not change it without you. And change it necessarily must - said Lech Kaczyński.

Today, these moments were mentioned on the TV Republic by the then



Speaker of the Sejm Marek Jurek.

- Lech Kaczyński wanted this to be an exemplary transfer of power. That's how it was - assessed the leader of the Right of the Republic. Jurek recalled that Kaczyński met with the outgoing President Aleksander Kwaśniewski before taking the oath. - It was a short courteous conversation, but it was about showing the continuity of the state, even though we were in opposition - he recalled. - It was a unique transfer of power. And between the candidates who shared the most - he stressed. The politician also said that the years of the Fourth Polish Republic, and then the presidency of Lech Kaczyński, when Prime Minister Donald Tusk was already the time of the struggle to raise the importance of Poland in Europe and Poland as a leader among the countries of Eastern Europe.

According to Jurek, the presidency of Lech Kaczyński was also accompanied by a cultural aura which could not be overestimated.

We would like to remind you of the text of Lech Kaczyński's message and the recording of the oath.

National Assembly, Warsaw, December 23, 2005.

Dear Mr. President! Messrs. Speakers of the Sejm and Senate! High Assembly! Eminence Dear Primate! Excellencies, Archbishops and Bishops! Distinguished Representatives of other religions! Distinguished Guests!

I stand before the National Assembly today, aware of the great responsibility that the oath I have just made imposes on me. I know that the decision taken by the nation in the presidential election, as well as in the parliamentary elections, arises from the expectation of a great, positive change in public and social life. The task before which I stand, but also all those who today wield power in Poland, is to meet this expectation, do not disappoint hope, to build a new shape of our lives.

Justice, solidarity, honesty

I am convinced that the meaning of this hope, which has deeply fallen into the minds of Poles, can be described with the words: justice, solidarity, honesty. The meaning of these words, if we refer to social life, to interpersonal relations, is connected with each other.

There can not be justice without solidarity. There is no mechanism that would allow the principle of solidarity to be implemented without integrity, in particular the integrity of those who make decisions about others. This also applies to those who rule in the state, as well as in other institutions, mainly economic ones.

When it comes to the state, honesty is closely connected with the readiness to treat offices as a public service that needs to be applied to the common good, to continuous efforts to implement it. When we talk about the state as a whole, the common good is the good of Poland, the good of the nation.

Wherever it comes to the non-state sphere, honesty is connected with a readiness for solidarity, with solidarity itself, which is the basic bond of social life. When we look at the events of the last 16 years, it is clear - nothing to prejudice the creators of our successes, and these successes - there is too little solidarity, too little justice, and often lack of integrity. In many cases, there was a lack of willingness to treat power as a public service and the will and energy to seek for the common good.

And it is in this realm that a deep change must be perceptible to society. It is obvious that there is no possibility to build a good public order without people who are guided by fundamental values in their actions, and strive for the common good, because it is a value in itself for them. Only on the basis of such motivations, based on the desire to provide Poland with

prosperity in its development - I will say more, its size - one can strive to repair the Republic.

The most important tasks

This repair, the High Assembly, is a concrete task, removing from our lives pathological phenomena, and above all great crime today, especially corruption crime, all the great momentum to gain unauthorized benefits, which is the momentum poisoning society, deforms its structure, creates too great and unjustified social distances, degenerates market institutions, and above all degenerates the state apparatus and prevents the proper fulfillment by the state of its elementary tasks.

These tasks include ensuring national security, personal security of citizens, elementary social security, health security, basic premises for family development, and finally the security of economic turnover and basic conditions for the development of the economy.

Gentlemen, Marshals! High Assembly! With particular force I would like to emphasize that the obligations of the state relating to individuals and families with equal strength must be carried out both in the city and in the countryside. Poland is one and all environments must have the possibility of promotion and development. The huge differences that today have to be systematically eliminated. This also applies to differences between regions.

Gentlemen, Marshals! High Assembly! Ladies and Gentlemen, Senators and MPs! Threat to Poland's energy security and related events, high crime rate, huge unemployment, serious health care crisis, far insufficient state of housing combating families, their development, dangerous for small and medium enterprises uncertainty of turnover, terrible condition of roads, long-term inability to building highways - these are facts that can not be undermined, they can not be denied.

The state improperly performs its tasks and therefore has to be cleaned and rebuilt. In addition to the moral change, the new attitude of the rulers, this is the basic condition for the fulfillment of social fully legitimate expectations.

It is absolutely necessary to have an economic policy that will combine treatments for rapid development with measures to solve social problems with unemployment at the forefront.

Towards the future with tradition

Ladies and gentlemen, MPs! Ladies and gentlemen Senators! The events of the last three years, increasing opposition to evil, mobilization and great moral tension in memorable moments after the death of our Pope, the unforgettable John Paul II, create hope. Let us protect her and support her. When I talk about the importance of the moral sphere, I can not omit one more truth. The nation as a community is also built around tradition. It must not be contrasted with the necessary changes, the necessary modernization of Poland. This is a contradiction invented. This is a harmful way of thinking. The greatest successes in Europe were those who were able to combine modernization with a good tradition. Our state, in all its practice, in its legislation, in the sphere of school education and other types should enter this path.

Gentlemen, Marshals! High Assembly! As the President of the Republic of Poland, I will do everything, everything possible, so that waiting for a great positive change is not disappointed.

I will use all the powers that the constitution and statutes give me, including those that have rarely been used so far, to urge the governing bodies to make the necessary changes, to stigmatize those who harm, reject the common good, act in the name of particular interests or in self-interest. I will not be guided by loyalty in this matter to anyone other than loyalty to Poland.

The new constitution

I will also undertake efforts to strengthen the social foundations of the entire transformation process, and in particular the new economic policy. Poland needs a kind of social contract, which will define the way of sharing the common achievements for the next years. Poles need to know what to expect from the state as consumers, as employees, as employers. You have to start talking about it, you have to make the effort, the great effort of understanding.

I am deeply convinced that Poland needs a new basic law that will be better than the current one to meet the needs of time, eliminate the spheres removed from social control, reduce the risk of pathologization and the state, eliminate irresponsibility. I know that in the current parliament it will be extremely difficult to pass, but I will strive for it, referring to the sense of responsibility of all factions in the parliament. The adoption of a new constitution would facilitate the repair of the state to a very high degree, it would also crown the construction of what we call the fourth Republic.

No complexes towards the West

Gentlemen, Marshals! High Assembly! Poland is part of the world order. The President of the Republic has a constitutional duty to safeguard our sovereignty, bears high responsibility for defense policy and foreign policy. These tasks are always performed under specific circumstances. Today, my task is to do everything to ensure security and favorable political and economic conditions for the great reconstruction that we should take in Poland. More - my task is to make our relations with other countries become a factor in dynamizing changes, strengthening our sense of values and our attachment to our homeland.

The way to do this is to reject the national complexes, to constantly raise our weaknesses, the morbid tendency to imitate, also when it comes to phenomena and attitudes that are doubtful or explicitly harmful. To be treated as a large European nation, you must want to be one. When you want the respect of others, you must first respect yourself.

Foreign policy, which I want to lead with the government, must be energetic, oriented both to the continuation of what is its undeniable achievements, that is - for Euro-Atlantic relations, relations with the United States, which should be strengthened in the best understood national interest, and in difficult moments upholding, however, deciding our postulates and relations within the European Union, where we can not limit ourselves to defending our current interests.

We have been very successful lately, and the improvement of relations with Germany and France is a positive phenomenon, which does not mean that there are no significant problems, especially in relations with this first country, Germany.

But we must take more far-reaching action. An active role in the preparation of a new project for the Union following the collapse of the draft Constitutional Treaty should be a particularly important element of our foreign policy. Our goal is the Union, which is an organization that forms the basis of permanent, close and institutionalized cooperation of European states, based on the principles of solidarity. I will make efforts to convince our partners that this is the most appropriate and the most appropriate shape of the European Union.

Closer to neighbors

We must also give new quality to everything that is connected with our relations with countries lying to the east of our borders.

The strategic alliance with Ukraine should acquire more concrete shapes. Close cooperation with Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia, i.e. other Baltic countries, and striving to give them a lasting character - these are our



goals. The defense of citizens' rights in Belarus, including the defense of the rights of the Polish minority, is also of great importance.

The living content must be given to the Visegrad agreement, our relations with the Czech Republic, the Slovak Republic and Hungary. There are many indications that opportunities for cooperation with the Scandinavian countries are not used, especially with regard to the situation in the Baltic Sea.

An important issue is our relations with Russia, which has remained for centuries, despite the changing fate of our fate, our great neighbor. We look at them, above all taking into account the historical perspective, maintaining patience and the belief that there are no objective reasons why they could not be good.

Poland and its president can never forget about their compatriots living abroad. There is a great need for far-reaching change, intensification of our relations with the Polish diaspora. Their maintenance and strengthening is our national duty.

Want to be able to

Gentlemen, Marshals! High Assembly! A safe, developing Poland, solving social problems, successful, embedded in tradition and at the same time modern - is the goal around which Poles can unite today.

Let me repeat the words that I have already said: our country needs a settlement of the past, because without it there can not be a moral order. He also needs agreement and unity on the most important matters. I am convinced that we can achieve them.

All my experience says that good work, honest execution of tasks, fair treatment of people unites people of different worldviews and biographies. Other experiences from the past 20 and 30 have shown that history is created by those who have the courage to act. Before my eyes, small groups of oppositionists, a few dozen of free trade unions, turned into a great national "Solidarity" movement, and despite the blows they had won. Want to be able to. These words - seemingly unwise - have accompanied us in those difficult but beautiful times. They also accompanied the creators of independence of our Second Polish Republic.

I am addressing you, my countrymen, that in spite of all the professions you will once again believe. We are to change Poland, but we will not change it without you. And it is necessary to change it.

Sources: [www.niedziela.pl](http://www.niedziela.pl), [www.telewizjarepublika.pl](http://www.telewizjarepublika.pl), <http://telewizjarepublika.pl/niedokonczona-prezydentura-9-lat-temu-lech-kaczynski-zostal-zaprzysiezony-na-prezydenta,15237.html>

29 XII 2005 Janusz Kurtyka became the president of the Institute of National Remembrance; He died in the Smolensk plane crash on April 10, 2010.

1 XII 2006 Colonel Zbigniew Brym "Zdunin" died in Warsaw, officer in the defensive war of 1939, soldier of the Home Army, commander of the "Iron Redoubt" in the Warsaw Uprising; author of photographs from the uprising, after the war he was active in the anti-Communist opposition of independence.

1 XII 2006 United States manufacturing capacity and esteem wanes, signaled by the sale of the last shares of his General Motors stock by U.S. billionaire Kirk Kerkorian.

6 XII 2006 Bishop of the Płock diocese Stanisław Wielgus - on the basis of the decision of Pope Benedict XVI - became Archbishop of Warsaw Metropolitan.

13 XII 2007 The Mitchell Report on the Steroids Scandal in baseball is published. It recounted a year long investigation into the use and abuse of performance enhancing drugs over a two decade period, including steroids and human growth hormone. Nearly ninety players were named, and blame for the scandal was spread among players, the union, and the commissioner's office. Headed by former Senator George Mitchell, the report urged enhanced testing to stem the problem and a look forward attitude to restore the integrity of the game and its statistics. The report comes after a season when Barry Bonds broke the home run record of Hank Aaron amid suspicion of steroid use.

21 XII 2007 Together with the eight new EU countries, Poland joined the Schengen agreement, which removed control at the internal borders of the signatory states of the document.

26 XII 2007 Colonel Józef Teliga, the head of the Home Army Intelligence and the Association "Freedom and Independence" in Kielecczyzna, one of the founders of NSZZ Rolników "Solidarność Wiejska" died in Włoszczowa; under martial law, the founder of the National Agricultural Resistance Committee and associate of Fighting Solidarity.

1 XII 2009 President Obama announces a surge of 30,000 additional troops to Afghanistan to stem increased efforts by the Taliban in the country. The surge, which was suggested by military officers, was not popular with the liberal base of the Democratic party which had put the President in power on a pledge to end both Middle Eastern wars. The war in Afghanistan, which started as a response to the terror attacks on 9/11/2001, and the war on terror in general, comes into focus again on December 25 when an airliner headed for Detroit is attacked by a Muslim extremist, 23-year-old Umar Farouk Abdulmutallab, who attempts to detonate a bomb, but fails.

18 XII 2009 Cardinal Jozef Glemp turned 80 and, according to the decision of Pope Benedict XVI, he ended his 28-year ministry as the incumbent primate of Poland.

15 XII 2010 Blake Edwards died in Santa Monica, American director, screenwriter, film producer and actor; author of "Tiffany's Breakfast", "Big Race" and "Pink Panther" series; in 2004 he was awarded the honorary Oscar.

17 XII 2010 The beginning of the so-called Jasmine revolution in Tunisia: Mohamed Buazizi self-immolation in the city of Sidi Bu Zayd in protest against harassment by the police and against poverty in a country ruled authoritarian by President Zin el-Abidin Ben Ali; it caused a wave of bloody social appearances against unemployment and high prices, and led to the resignation of Ben Ali.

5 XII 2011 Violetta Villas died in Lewin Kłodzki, actually Czesława Cieślak, singer, performer of hits "To you, mom", "There is no love without jealousy", "The time will come", "Happiness" and "Oczior czornyje".

- 14 XII 2011 Poland and Russia signed an agreement on small border traffic between the Kaliningrad District and part of Pomerania, Warmia and Mazury.
- 15 XII 2011 The war in Iraq is declared over when President Obama orders the last combat troops to leave the country.
- 20 XII 2011 Leopold Unger, a journalist and publicist, died in Brussels.
- 24 XII 2011 Michał Sumiński, a journalist, author of the television program "Zwierzyniec", a traveler, author of books on sailing, died in Warsaw.
- 26 XII 2013 Marta Eggerth, opera singer, actress, wife of Jan Kiepura, died in Rye, New York; together they performed in "For You I Sing" (1934), "Człowiek z gaigera" (1936) and "Land of Smile" (1952).
- 29 XII 2013 Wojciech Kilar, an outstanding composer and pianist, creator of music for nearly 150 films, died in Katowice. "Promised Land", "Streaks of shadow", "Pan Tadeusz", "Cruise", "The Pianist", as well as TV series "The Adventures of Mr. Michał" and "The Polaniecki Family".
- 26 XII 2014 Stanisław Barańczak, poet of Nowa Fala, essayist, translator of English literature, activist of the Workers' Defense Committee, died in Newtonville, in the suburbs of Boston.
- 2 XII 2015 Islamic Terrorist inspired act in San Bernadino, California kills fourteen and follows a brutal attack against citizens in Paris in November. These attacks and others are fueled by the continual rise of ISIS in Syria, Iraq, and other countries around the world.
- 21 XII 2015 Father Jan Góra died in Poznań, a Dominican priest, academic chaplain, creator and organizer of the annual youth meetings in the Lednice fields.
- 31 XII 2015 Roman Bartoszcze died in Inowrocław - one of the leaders of "Solidarność Chłopska", an activist in NSZZ Rolników Indywidualnych "Solidarność", published a magazine "Live and arms", founder of the Polish People's Christian Forum "Ojcowizna", MP and the first president of the reborn PSL .
- 29 XII 2016 Thirty-five Moscovian diplomats expelled from Washington by President Obama after national security report that Russia had been behind a hacking scandal to influence the national presidential election. Although no vote tallies were affected, the seriousness of continued cyber attacks against both democratic institutions and other major targets sends an international signal that these attacks represent a major threat in the digital world.
- 22 XII 2017 President Trump signs the largest tax cut and changes in the tax code since 1986 with the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, reducing rates and simplifying the tax code.

Each year we celebrate:

*For more details, please review article in AMERICAN POLONIA CHRONICLE or in COMMEMORATIONS OF AMERICAN POLONIA SAINTS, KNIGHTS & SHRINES*

4 XII Saint Barbara

6 XII Saint Nicholas

8 XII Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary

24 XII Christmas Eve

25-26 XII Christmas

## COMMEMORATIONS OF AMERICAN POLONIA SAINTS, KNIGHTS & SHRINES

*Main source of information for this section comes from: <https://brewiarz.pl> and <https://catholicsaints.info>*

### 2 XII Bl. Rafał Chyliński, presbyter



Melchior Chyliński was born on January 6, 1694 in the village of Wysoczek (Poznań province) in a noble family. His parents Arnold Jan and Marianna Kierska raised him in the Christian faith. He was baptized by two homeless people from a shelter next to his family estate. Probably visiting them, young Melchior got to know the difficult fate of poor people. He graduated from the parish school in Buk, and then the Jesuit

humanities college in Poznań, founded by Fr. Jakub Wujek, author of the Polish translation of the Bible. In 1712 he enlisted in the army, probably as a supporter of King Stanisław Leszczyński, where he became officer for three years and became a commandant of the banners (in this matter the

biographers do not agree, some believe that he served in the reign of King August II Sas, under the marshal Joachim Flemming).

Three years later he left the army, where he suffered seeing the demoralization of soldiers and unable to come to terms with fratricidal fighting (it was a period of wars between the supporters of the two kings, recalled to this day in the proverb "From Sasa to Lasa"). Shortly thereafter, he joined the Conventual Franciscans in Krakow. On April 4, 1715, he was sent to prison and received the religious name Rafał. He made his perpetual vows on April 26 the following year, and in June 1717 he was ordained a priest. He associated his ascetic life with missionary service. He stayed in monasteries in Radziejów, Poznań, Warsaw, Kalisz, Gniezno and Warka on Pilica. He worked the longest in Łagiewniki near Łódź and Kraków. Some biographers believe that the reason for such



frequent relocation was poor love, because Father Rafał handed out everything he had to charity and often all the supplies of the monastery pantry. In all places where he served, eagerly preaching and leading a catechization, he became known as a perfect confessor. He spread the apostolate of love and mercy among the poor, suffering, cripples - for whom he was a caring and patient guardian. He preferred love to God above everything. He often said, "Let us love the Lord, let us praise the Lord always, never let Him offend him." To pay the Lord God for the sins of the world, he chose the path of penance, numerous mortifications, sacrifices and harsh fasts (under the habit he wore a hair shirt, and he always slept in an unheated cell). He praised the Lord with joy and devoted much time to personal prayer. He expressed his love for God with his life in harmony with the Gospel. He was a fervent advocate of trust in the grace of God and the intercession of the Blessed Virgin, whom he worshiped with great piety and filial devotion. His piety and mercy won him the reputation of holiness during his lifetime.

When in 1736 an epidemic broke out in Krakow, he quickly hastened to help, caring for the sickly and dying. Not caring for his safety, he spent days and nights in the Lazaret, doing all the services of the sick, comforting, confessing and preparing the dying to death. After two years, when the epidemic in Krakow ceased, he returned to Łagiewniki, where he looked after the poor, handing out food and clothing. Full of love and humbleness care for the sick was interrupted by the illness, forcing him to remain in a religious cell. Ill for three weeks, he gave an example of the great patience with which he endured all suffering. The confreres believed that he foretold the day of his death, asking for the sacraments on the eve of the day.

The tomb of Bl. Rafał Chyliński He died on December 2, 1741 in Łagiewniki near Łódź. There are his relics to which pilgrimages began

almost immediately after the funeral. The cult of Father Rafał, supported by miracles, which were documented by the confreres, survived for 250 years. The beatification process, interrupted by the partitions of Poland, has been resumed in our time.

Father Rafał beatified on June 9, 1991, Saint. John Paul II in Warsaw during Mass. celebrated in the Agrykola Park. The Pope said in his homily, "The fact that for so long the memory of his holiness has not gone missing is a testimony that God was waiting for his servant to be blessed in free Poland, I was very much wondering about it, reading His life is connected with the Saxon period, and we know that these were sad times (...), these were times of self-confidence, thoughtlessness, consumerism spread among one layer. that comes from the same layer, not from great magnates, but from humble nobility, in any case from the one who had all the social and political rights, and this man, doing what he did, choosing a calling that he chooses becomes - perhaps even is - a protest and expiation. More than a protest, expiation for everything that destroyed Poland. (...) His hidden life, hidden in Christ, was a protest against this self-destructive consciousness, the attitude and behavior of noble society in those Saxon times that we know what the final was. And why does this Providence remind us today? Why now has this process matured through all the signs from earth and from heaven, that you can proclaim Rafał's father blessed? Answer this question. Let's answer this question. The church does not have ready-made prescriptions. The Pope does not want to suggest any interpretation to you, but let us think about how many of us there are - 35 million Polish - let us all consider the pronouncement of this beatification in the Year of 1991".

In the iconography of Bl. Rafał is presented in a Franciscan habit and with a stole. His attributes are: the book on the table, the discipline, the cross. Many Caritas branches have accepted him as their patron.

### 3 XII St. Franciszek Ksawery, presbyter



Franciszek was born on April 7, 1506 at the castle of Xavier in the Basque country (Spain). His father was a doctor at the University of Bologna, the president of the Royal Council of Navarra. In 1525, Franciszek undertook theological studies in Paris. After obtaining a master's degree for some time he lectured at the Domans-Beauvais College, where he became acquainted with Saint. Piotr Faber (1526), and a few years later (1529) with Saint. Ignacy Loyola. Soon, they lived in one cell. So they had enough opportunities to get to know each other to present their intentions and ideals. At the same time, Franciszek started his theological studies at the Sorbonne with the intention of devoting himself to the service of God. The soul of all three

and the spiritual leader was Saint. Ignatius. Together, they devised to create under Christ's banner a new religious family, devoted entirely to the service of the Church of Christ. The need was urgent,

On August 15, 1534, at Montmartre, in the Martyrs' chapel, all three friends and four other companions made their religious vows preceded by spiritual exercises under the direction of Saint. Ignatius. Two years later, everyone went to Venice to go to the Holy Land by sea. They waited for

the ship in the shelters and hospitals of the city. But when the hope of imminent departure was getting too long, because Turkey intensified its expansion into European countries, and in its hands was the land of Christ, all co-founders of the Society of Jesus went to Rome. There Francis was ordained a priest on June 24, 1537; he was 31 years old. In the years 1537-1538, Francis was apostolic in Bologna, and then returned to Rome, where he and his companions dedicated themselves to pastoral and charitable work. On September 3, 1540.

At the same time, they came to Saint. Ignatius petitioned from the King of Portugal, Jan III, to send his priests to recently discovered India. St. Ignatius chose a group of priests headed by Szymon Rodriguez. However, he fell ill and had to give up such a long and tiring journey. At that time Franciszek Ksawery came to take his place. The offer was by Saint. Ignacy was accepted and Francis, with a small group of devoted companions, left Rome on March 15, 1540, not to see him anymore. He went immediately to Lisbon, the capital of Portugal, to arrange all formalities. She devoted her free time in anticipation of the ship to the ministry of the prisoners and the sick, and to proclaim the word of God. Saint Francis Xavier On April 7, 1541, provided with royal powers and the mandate of the papal legate, he set out on a mission to India. After a long and very onerous journey, in conditions very primitive, among the dangers (they almost landed on the shores of Brazil), they came to Mozambique in Africa, where they had to wait for a good wind, because the sailing ship could not move any more. Franciszek took the time to devote himself to the service of the sick. During the long journey he was the chaplain of the ship. After all, the hardships of the journey and the deadly atmosphere soon came to a close. Franciszek fell into a deadly disease, but from which



he was miraculously healed. When they reached the island of Socotra, located south of the Arabian Peninsula, she had to stop again. Here, Francis found a group of Christians completely devoid of pastoral care. He took care of them, and on the departed one he promised to remember them. Finally, after 13 months of travel on May 6, 1542, the ship arrived in Goa, the political and religious capital of the Portuguese colony in India. A large number of Portuguese people have lived without the constant care of priests. The Saint started energetically to preach, catechize children and adults, he heard confessions, visited the poor. Then he left the companion priest in Goa, and he went to the so-called "Fisherman's Coast", where there were about twenty thousand natives-fishermen, acquired for the holy faith, but without spiritual care. He worked with them eagerly for two years (1543-1545). A large number of Portuguese people have lived without the constant care of priests. The Saint started energetically to preach, catechize children and adults, he heard confessions, visited the poor. Then he left the companion priest in Goa, and he went to the so-called "Fisherman's Coast", where there were about twenty thousand natives-fishermen, acquired for the holy faith, but without spiritual care. He worked with them eagerly for two years (1543-1545). A large number of Portuguese people have lived without the constant care of priests. The Saint started energetically to preach, catechize children and adults, he heard confessions, visited the poor. Then he left the companion priest in Goa, and he went to the so-called "Fisherman's Coast", where there were about twenty thousand natives-fishermen, acquired for the holy faith, but without spiritual care. He worked with them eagerly for two years (1543-1545).

In 1547, Franciszek decided to travel to Japan. Japanese Andziro, who knew Portuguese, served as a paid interpreter. He was already baptized and very much wanted to bring the light of faith to his homeland. Franciszek, however, could go to Japan only two years later, when Ignacy sent him more priests to help him. Thanks to him, he even founded two Jesuit colleges in India: in Kochin and Bassein. In April 1549, from the port of Goa, Franciszek went to Japan. After 4 months, on 15 August he landed in Kagoshima. The island prince of the island welcomed him, but the Bonzis resisted so much that he had to leave the island. He went to the island of Miyako, straight to the emperor - in the hope that when he obtained his permission, he would be able to develop missionary activity on a large scale. It turned out, however, that the emperor was at war with the princes who wanted to deprive him of the throne. He went to the island of Yamaguchi, dressed in a rich Japanese costume and offered rich gifts to the ruler there. The ruler of Ouchi-Yshitaka accepted Francis with gifts willingly and gave him complete freedom in his apostleship. Then he went to the island of Kiu-siiu, where he successfully managed missionary action. In total, he gained about 1000 Japanese for the faith. He left two priests with them to develop further work, and he returned to India (1551). He organized the matters of the diocese and the parish, he created a new religious province, founded a novitiate of the order and a house of study.

## 4 XII St. Barbara, virgin and martyr

We do not know exactly when, or in what circumstances, Saint. Barbara from Nikomedia died. It is presumably probably around the year 305, when the intensification of persecution during the reign of Emperor Maximius Galerius (305-311) was the largest. We do not know the town where Saint was alive and gave her life for Christ. Her later life is woven with a legend.

According to her, she was the beautiful daughter of the wealthy pagan Dioskura of Heliopolis in Bithynia (Asia Minor). My father sent her to

The ruler of Ouchi-Yshitaka accepted Francis with gifts willingly and gave him complete freedom in his apostleship. Then he went to the island of Kiu-siiu, where he successfully managed missionary action. In total, he gained about 1000 Japanese for the faith. He left two priests with them to develop further work, and he returned to India (1551). He organized the matters of the diocese and the parish, he created a new religious province, founded a novitiate of the order and a house of study. The ruler of Ouchi-Yshitaka accepted Francis with gifts willingly and gave him complete freedom in his apostleship. Then he went to the island of Kiu-siiu, where he successfully managed missionary action. In total, he gained about 1000 Japanese for the faith. He left two priests with them to develop further work, and he returned to India (1551). He organized the matters of the diocese and the parish, he created a new religious province, founded a novitiate of the order and a house of study.

He also decided to go to China. But in vain he was looking for someone who would like to go with him. The Chinese were hostile to the Europeans and even imprisoned the Portuguese. He managed to board a ship with the Deputy King of India to the Emperor of China. They came to Malacca, but here the owner of the ship refused to send the deputy and Franciszek further, frightened by the news that he could be arrested. Franciszek then rented a junk and traveled it to Sancian Island, near China. However, no ship wanted to sail further afraid of heavy penalties, including the death penalty that awaited crossing China's borders.

Franciszek, exhausted by the journey and deadly climate, he fell ill on the island of Sancian and on the night of 2 December 3, 1552, he gave the spirit to God only at the age of 46. The body remained intact for a few months, despite the heat and humidity prevailing on the island. They were then transported to Goa, to the Jesuit church. There, it remains to this day in a beautiful mausoleum - the altar. The relic of the Holy arm was sent to Rome, where it is located in the Jesuit church of Il Gesu in the magnificent altar of Saint. Franciszek Ksawery.

From the writings of Saint. Franciszka left his letters. They are the most beautiful poem of his inner life, his apostolic ardor, his absolute devotion to God's cause and the salvation of souls. Already in 1545, they were published in French, and in 1552 in German.

To the glory of the blessed was Pope Paul V in Franciszek Ksawery in 1619, and already in three years later, in 1622, he was canonized by Pope Gregory XV together with Ignacy Loyola, Filip Nereusz, Teresa with Avila and Izydor Oracz. In 1910, Pope Saint. Pius X announced Saint. Franciszek Ksawery, the patron of the Work of Spreading the Faith, and in 1927 Pope Pius XI declared him together with Saint. Teresa of the Infant Jesus, the main patron of Catholic missions. He is the patron of India and Japan and seamen. Advocate during the plague and storms.

In the iconography of Saint. Franciszek Ksawery is presented in a Jesuit dress sewn with shells or in a comma and stole. Sometimes surrounded by a bunch of natives. His attributes are: a burning heart, a crab, a cross, a pilgrim's staff, a stole.

study in Nikomedia. There she came into contact with Christianity. She corresponded with the great philosopher and writer Origen of Alexandria. Under his influence, she was baptized and made a vow of chastity. The father, having learned about it, wishing to marry her and break the girl's resistance, imprisoned her in the tower. Her resolute attitude provoked great anger in him. For a time, Barbara was starved and scarred to renounce her faith. When this did not work, my father took her to the judge and accused her. The judge first ordered Barbara to scull, but the



whiplash seemed to her like a flutter of peacock feathers. At night, an angel would visit her, heal her wounds and give her Holy Communion. Then the judge ordered Barbara to beat with maces, burn the torches, and finally cut her breasts. He wanted to rush her through the streets of the city, but then an angel appeared and covered her body with a white robe. Finally, the judge understood that he would not achieve anything by torture. So he issued a sentence to cut Barbara down with a sword. Barbara's father, Dioskur, was to become the contractor of this sentence.

Apparently he barely put down the sword, he died struck by lightning. Barbara suffered a martyr's death in Nikomedia (or Heliopolis)

around 305.

Perhaps such an unusual death, inflicted by the hand of his own father, made the honor of St. Barbary in the East and the West. Lives of her appeared in Greek, Syrian, Coptic, Armenian, Chaldean, and in the Middle Ages in all European languages. In the sixth century, Emperor Justinian brought relics of Saint. Barbara to Constantinople. From here, the Venetians took them in 1202 to their city, to hand them over to the nearby Torcello, where they are in the church of St. John the Evangelist.

Also in Poland, the cult of Saint. Barbara was always very lively. Already in the prayer book of Gertrude, the daughter of Mieszko II (11th century), it is mentioned under the date of December 4. The first church in her honor was staged in 1262 in Bożygniewo near Środa Śląska. Outside of

## 6 XII St. Nicholas, bishop

Nicholas was born in Patras, Greece, around 270 AD. He was the only child of affluent parents, who was drawn by their hot prayers. From his youth, he distinguished himself not only with devotion, but also with sensitivity to the misery of his fellow men. After the death of his parents, he was willing to share his wealth with the needy. He was to facilitate the



marriage of three daughters of a impoverished nobleman, tossing their money secretly. Dante mentions this event in "Divine Comedy." Elected as the bishop of the city of Mira (now Demre in southern Turkey), he conquered the hearts of the faithful not only with pastoral zeal, but also with care for their material needs. The miracles he did made him even more glorious. When Emperor Constantine the Great sentenced three young men from Mira to death

for some offense, disproportionate to such a stern sentence, Saint.

At other times he had his prayer to save fishermen from certain drowning in a violent storm. That is why he also receives the honor of being a patron of sailors and fishermen. During the plague that struck his side, he served the infected with the risk of his own life. It says that he resurrected three people who were murdered in anger by the hotelier for not being able to pay him the dues. St. Gregory the Great in Mikołaj's life says that during

Poland, Saint. Barbara is worshiped in the Czech Republic, Saxony, Lorraine, South Tyrol, as well as in the Ruhr area. In the Rhineland she is considered to be a companion of Saint. Nicholas - it's worth knowing that in many places it is she who gives her children gifts.

Saint Barbara

As the patron of good death, they worshiped Saint. Barbara, above all, those who are most vulnerable to sudden and unexpected deaths: miners, steel workers, sailors, fishermen, soldiers, stonecutters, prisoners, etc. All those who wanted to plead for God to death happy for her. In Poland, even the brotherhood of Saint. Barbara, patron of good death. It belonged to him. Stanisław Kostka. He did not disappoint. When he found himself in a deadly disease on a bed of sorrows, and the owner of the house rented by Kostek did not want to let the priest with the Vatican enter his house, then he appeared to him. Barbara and brought Holy Communion. Barbara is also the patron of the Katowice Archdiocese, Edessa, Cairo; architects, carpenters, bell-makers, blacksmiths, bell founders, masons, brush-makers, weavers, fire-makers, soldiers (especially artillerymen and crews of fortresses). He is one of the Fourteen Holy Helpers.

In the iconography of Saint. Barbara is presented in a long, pleated tunic and coat, with a crown on her head, sometimes in a bonnet. He holds the goblet and the Host in his hand. According to the legend, just before his death, the angel brought her Holy Communion. Sometimes it is shown with a tower in which she was imprisoned (the tower usually has 3 windows to remind Barbara of the truth about the Holy Trinity), and with the sword from which she died. Attributes: angel with palm branch, two swords at her feet, palm branch, chalice, book, lion at the foot, sword, monstrance, peacock or ostrich feather, tower.

the persecution that broke out behind the emperors Diocletian and Maximian (beginning of the 4th century), Saint was imprisoned. It was released by the edict of Milan in 313. Bishop Mikołaj also participated in the first general council in Nice (325), on which the errors of Arius (questioning the equality and unity of the persons of the Holy Trinity) were condemned by the bishops.

After long years of blessed government, Nicholas left for the prize to the Lord on December 6 (it happened between 345 and 352). His body was buried with reverence in Mir, where it survived until 1087. On May 9, 1087, it was transported to the Italian city of Bari. On September 29, 1089 he solemnly consecrated his tomb in the basilica set in his honor, Pope Bl. Urban II.

The oldest traces of the cult of Saint. We meet Nicholas in the 6th century, when Emperor Justinian put him in Constantinople one of the most magnificent basilicas. Emperor Basil of Macedonia (v. VII) in the Imperial Palace erected a chapel in honor of the Holy. Mira pilgrims went to Mira. In Rome, Saint. Nicholas had two temples, already in the IX century. Pope St. Mikołaj I Wielki (858-867) founded a separate chapel in honor of his patron on the Lateran. With time, the number of St. Nicholas in Rome came to a dozen or so. In the entire Christian world of Saint. Nicholas had so many temples that a medieval writer writes: "If I had a thousand mouths and a thousand tongues, I would not be able to count all the churches erected in his honor." In the thirteenth century, the custom of giving away in schools under the patronage of Saint.

On the popularity of St. Nicholas still testifies to the beautiful habit of dressing up people for Saint. Nicholas and giving gifts to children. The impeachment of the Saint was published on postage stamps in many countries. The figure of Saint. Nicholas has immortalized many painters

and sculptors. These include Agnolo Gaddi, Arnold Drieres, Jan da Crema, GB Tiepolo, Titian, etc. The oldest image of St. Nicholas (from the sixth century) can be seen in one of the Beirut churches. In Poland, the cult of Saint. Nicholas was once very popular. Even today, 327 churches in our homeland are at his request. After Saint. John the Baptist, and before Saint. Peter and Paul are the most popular saints. Nicholas. The most magnificent are the churches in Gdańsk and Elbląg. Altar Nicholas has much more, and figures and paintings over a thousand. He was counted among the Fourteen Advocates. Before his place was taken by Saint. Antoni Padewski, Saint. Nicholas was called in all urgent needs.



## 7 XII St. Ambrose, bishop and doctor of the Church

Ambroży was born around 340 in Trier, then the capital of the Empire (today in Germany). His father was the imperial governor, prefect of Gaul. The bishopric was established here as early as the 3rd / 4th century, since the eighth century it was already the capital of the metropolis. After Saint. Marcelina and after Saint. Uraniesz Satyr, Ambrose was the third vicegerent child.

It is said that at the birth of Ambrose, to the horror of the mother, a swarm of bees settled on the baby's lips. The mother wanted to force this swarm away, but the wise father told me to wait until the swarm rose and flew away. Paulin, who was the secretary of our Saint and his first biographer, mentions this event. After this accident, my father exclaimed: "If an infant lives,

he will be great!" It was predicted that Ambrose would be a great speaker. In those days it was customary that the baptism was postponed as late as possible in order to pass into eternity before the innocent death. Another reason for the postponement of baptism was the fact that this sacrament of admission to the group of Christ's followers was treated very seriously, with full awareness that the accepted obligations must be fulfilled. That is why Ambrose was for many years only a catechumen, that is, the candidate, and he received the baptism only before receiving the episcopacy. Then he will fight this custom himself.

After his father's death, when Ambroży was only one year old, he moved to Rome with his mother and siblings. There he attended grammar school and pronounciation. He was educated at the same time in law. His education is best evidenced by the writings he left. After graduating, he started his own school. In 365, when Ambrose was 25 years old, he went with his brother Saint. Satyrem to Syrmium (today's Mitrovica), where was the capital of the province of Pannonia. The governor was her father's friend, Rufin. He remained there for five years, after which, thanks to the protection of Rufin Ambrose, he was appointed by the emperor the governor of the province of Liguria-Emilia with the capital in Milan. Ambroży remained in this position for 3 years (370-373). He barely cleaned up the province and brought order to its finances, he was elected bishop of Milan, because the arian bishop of the city died, Auksencjusz. When the new bishop was elected a violent dispute arose: Catholics wanted to have their own bishop, and his Arians (Arianism questioned the equality and unity of the persons of the Holy Trinity, he was finally condemned at the Council of Constantinople in 381).

Santa Claus The figure of Saint, despite the lack of information about his life, is one of the most colorful in hagiography. He is the patron of Greece, Russia, Antwerp, Berlin, Mira, Moscow, Novgorod; coopers, confectioners, children, rafters, prisoners, merchants, mariners, millers, notaries, maidens, bakers, pilgrims, brewers, travelers, fishermen, judges, students, prisoners, and sailors.

In the iconography of Saint. Nicholas is depicted in the costume of a Latin or Greek rite. Its attributes include: angel, angel with miter, bread, three children or young men in a kit, three apples, three golden balls on the book or in the hand (dowry, which according to legend he gave to poor ladies), pastorals, books, anchor , purse with money, three pouches, a ship, a bag of presents.

Ambrose went to the church by virtue of his office, as well as to prevent any possible break. When both sides could not agree, a child would call: "Ambrose Bishop!" Everyone saw it as God's voice and cried, "Ambrose, bishop!" The imperial viceroy asked for time to think. He took advantage of the following night and fled the city. In the morning, however, he saw himself on the horse at the gates of Milan. Seeing God's will in it, he decided to resist it more. Emperor Valentinian was informed about the election and he gave his consent. On November 30, 373, Ambrose received baptism and all orders, and on December 7 he was consecrated as bishop. He gave all his wealth to the poor. On the message about the choice of Ambrose, Pope Saint was congratulated. Damascus I and Saint. Basil the Great.

The first act of the new bishop was to simplify St. Bazyli, to send him relics of Saint. Dionysius, Bishop of Milan, exiled by the Arians to Cappadocia (he died there in 355). St. Basil gladly did this favor to the Milan delegation. The relics were greeted solemnly. On this occasion, Ambroży delivered a thrilling speech that everyone loved. From now on he will preach the word of God on every occasion, considering the teaching of the people as his basic pastoral duty. He also personally prepared catechumens for the baptism on Holy Saturday in each Great Post. He was gentle, calm, thoughtful, just and kind in governments. Therefore, the priests had the most beautiful model of a good shepherd in their bishop.

He attached great importance to the liturgy. His name is still called a rite, which had a large influence on the Roman liturgy and which has been preserved to this day; Celebrations in the Ambrosia liturgy are allowed in the diocese of Milan and in the Italian-speaking part of Switzerland. Ambrose became known as a thoughtful shepherd, sensitive to human harm. He stood out with a strong will, a sense of order, and a practical sense. He enjoyed great authority, as evidenced by the terms given to him: "the column of the Church," "the pearl that shines on the finger of God." The ideal guiding the activities of Saint. Ambrose was a state in which the Church and secular authority provide each other with mutual help, and faith binds the empire.

Saint Ambrose For the proper preparation of the diocesan clergy, Ambrose founded a kind of seminary-monastery just outside the city walls. He gave the life of the priests there to the rule. He also often visited them and stayed with them. He was everywhere where he believed that his presence was advisable: in 376 he took part in the election of the rightful bishop in Syrmium, and two years later in the same city he participated in a synod against the Arians. He also took part in a similar synod in Aquileia, where the last Arian bishops were removed (381). In 382, Ambrose took part in a synod in Rome, convened by the Pope against apolinarians (questioning



the equality of the divine and human nature of Christ) and against the antipope Ursyn. In 383 he went to Trier to discuss urgent ecclesiastical matters.

In 378, the mother of Emperor Valentinnium II, Justyna, a public supporter of the Arians, moved to Milan. She took one of the basilicas for her followers and cast her castle on the Arian clergy. On her 12-year-old son, she demanded that the prefect (governor) of the city would appoint a pagan, Symmachus, and the governor of the entire Pretestata district of Milan, another pagan. At that time, the legions proclaimed Emperor Maksymian. Valentinian II, unsure of his fate, moved to Milan, succumbing to his mother's arianism in everything. When Ambrose traveled to Venice at the beginning of 386, Justyna forced the emperor to issue a decree of equality for the Arians with the death penalty for their "persecutors." When Ambroży returned to Milan, he ordered the Arian bishop Mercurino Ausenzio to take over the Poiana basilica for the Arians. Prejudiced before about danger, Ambroży closed himself in this basilica with the people. The Imperial Guard together with the Arians surrounded the church, but Ambroży did not let them in. The siege lasted for several days and nights (apparently as many as two months). The inhabitants of Milan reported food besieged. Because it could end in a revolt, the Arians had to give in, because they were already a minority at the time. It aroused enormous enthusiasm, and Ambroży brought far-fame. Two years later, Justyna died. As the number of the faithful grew, and there were only three churches in the city, Ambroży issued another two and several chapels. The inhabitants of Milan reported food besieged. Because it could end in a revolt, the Arians had to give in, because they were already a minority at the time. It aroused enormous enthusiasm, and Ambroży brought far-fame. Two years later, Justyna died. As the number of the faithful grew, and there were only three churches in the city, Ambroży issued another two and several chapels. The inhabitants of Milan reported food besieged. Because it could end in a revolt, the Arians had to give in, because they were already a minority at the time. It aroused enormous enthusiasm, and Ambroży brought far-fame. Two years later, Justyna died. As the number of the faithful grew, and there were only three churches in the city, Ambroży issued another two and several chapels.

Under the influence of Ambrose, Emperor Gratian renounced the title and the outfit of the high priest who belonged to Roman emperors, removed

the statue of Victory and abolished the privileges of pagan priests and vestments. No less cordial relations between Ambrose and the successor of Gracian, Emperor Theodosius the Great, who also for a time chose Milan as the capital. The emperor, not without the influence of the Bishop of Milan, by decree of 390 ordered to stick to the decrees of the Council of Nice (325), in the next year he forbade divination and announced punishment for returning to paganism. In 390 riots broke out in Thessalonica, Macedonia. The emperor easily relieved them, but in his fervor he ordered people to gather in the amphitheater and murder over 7,000 people. When he returned from Verona to Milan, Ambrose, shocked by the events in Thessalonica, sent him a letter full of reverence, but also of reproof, asking the Theodosius to accept public penance for this public, loud crime. As Ambrose had great authority, he testified that the emperor accepted the appointed penance and did not enter the church for three months (as a sinner). Under the influence of the sermons of Saint. Saint Ambrose converted Augustine, whom the bishop christened in 387. In the year 392, Ambrose traveled to Capua to attend a synod called to condemn the heresy that denied Mary her virginity. He also wanted to go to Pavia to take part in the installation of the new bishop (397).

Unfortunately, he lacked strength. He left the land for heaven on April 4, 397, at about 57 years old. He was buried in Milan in the basilica, which today is called St. Ambrose, next to the deadly remains of the holy martyrs Gerwazy and Protasius.

He left numerous moral-ascetic and dogmatic writings as well as hymns - these have become permanent for the liturgy. The rich literary legacy is primarily the sermons, commentaries on the Gospel of Saint. Łukasz, speech and 91 letters. He ended his working life with a treatise on good death. Due to the rich literary legacy, he was included next to Saint. Augustine, Saint. Jerome and Saint. Gregory I the Great, to the group of four great doctors of the Western Church. His feast was set on the anniversary of the episcopal consecration. He is the patron of Bologna and Milan and beekeepers.

In iconography St. Ambrose is presented in a pontifical costume. Painters often showed him in the group of four church fathers. Its attributes are: whip with three thongs, a child in the cradle, pigeon and bird feather as a sign of divine inspiration, book, cross, miter, church model, an inscription: "Good speech is like a honeycomb", pastoral, feather, st.

## 8 XII The Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary



grace and privilege of the omnipotent God, by the power of the prescribed

The truth about the Immaculate Conception of Mary is the dogma of faith. He solemnly announced it on December 8, 1854, with the bull of *Ineffabilis Deus*, Pope Pius IX in the Basilica of St. Peter in Rome in the presence of 54 cardinals and 140 archbishops and bishops. The Pope wrote this: We proclaim, adjudicate and determine that the teaching that maintains that the Blessed Virgin Mary from the first moment of her conception - by the special

merits of Jesus Christ, the Savior of the human race - has been preserved intact from all filth of original sin is the truth revealed by God and therefore all the faithful should faithfully and without hesitation in it. Therefore, whoever denied this truth would himself be excluded from the Church community, would become a renegade and guilty of heresy. From the moment of her conception, Mary has been preserved not only from all sin that she could have committed, but also from all inherited by us all of our original sin. It happened even though she was not the Mother of God at the time. But God, because of the future salvific event of the Annunciation, saved Mary from sinfulness. Mary, therefore, was conceived in sanctifying grace, free from all consequences resulting from original sin (eg death - hence in the Church we celebrate the feast of her Assumption, not death). This privilege was not only of a negative nature - the lack of original sin; he also possessed a positive character, which expressed itself in the fullness of grace in the life of Mary.

Francisco de Zurbarán: The Immaculate Mary The history of the dogma of the Immaculate Conception is very long. Since the first centuries of Christianity, numerous theologians and writers have pointed to the special

role and special election of Mary from all people. The Fathers of the Church often called her pure, flawless, innocent. In the 7th century, in the Greek Church, and in the 8th century, the conception of Mary was established in the Latin Church. Later theologians, especially Saint. Bernard and Saint. Thomas Aquinas questioned the faith in the Immaculate Conception of Mary because, according to them, this would contradict two other tenets: the universality of original sin and the necessity for the universal redemption of all people, including Mary. This problem was unraveled in the thirteenth century by Jan Duns Scotus, who pointed out that the protection of God's Mother from original sin was already achieved by the power of the redemptive victory of Christ. During the apparitions at Lourdes in 1858, Mary confirmed her dogma, announced just four years earlier. Bernardeta Soubirous introduced herself saying, "I am the Immaculate Conception." The Church in the East never proclaimed the truth about the Immaculate Conception of Mary, because it was widely spoken there and practically had no opponents. It is worth noting that theology distinguishes the immaculate conception and virginal conception. The Immaculate Conception concerns the protection of Mary from her moment of conception from original sin (privilege, miracle in moral order). The virginal conception consists in the

fact that Mary conceived in a pristine way "through the Holy Spirit" God-Man, Jesus Christ (privilege, miracle in the order of nature). Giotto: Meeting at the Golden Gate The Eastern Church established only one iconographic type in the tenth century. The painting presents the meeting of Saint. Joachim with Saint. Anna at the Golden Gate in Jerusalem. At this moment, according to Eastern tradition, the moment of the conception of Mary was to take place. Western iconography is richer and more diverse. The most ancient types of the Immaculate (XV century) include the Woman of the Apocalypse, "clothed with the sun." A new type has been created since Lourdes. Recently, the Immaculate of Fatima is also very often met. Around the Immaculate image, biblical symbols were often placed: a closed garden, a lily, a spotless mirror, a cedar, Noah's ark. Immaculate Mary In accordance with Canon 1246 of the Code of Canon Law, today we have the duty to participate in the Eucharist. However, under the decree of the Congregation for Divine Worship and the Discipline of the Sacraments of March 4, 2003, Polish are exempt from this obligation (due to the fact that it is not a public holiday). Therefore, we are not obliged to participate in the Mass. and refrain from unnecessary work. However, if we have such a possibility - we should take part in the Eucharist.

## 10 XII Our Lady of Loreto



The cult of Our Lady of Loreto derives from the sanctuary of the house of the Blessed Virgin Mary in Loreto. According to tradition, this is the house of Nazareth, in which the Archangel Gabriel greeted the future Mother of God and where the Word became flesh. The Sanctuary in Loreto near Ancona (Italy) is the first Marian sanctuary of an international character and has become a place of prayer for the faithful. Inside the House above the altar is a statue of Our Lady of Loreto, depicting Mary with the Child on her left hand. The sculpture has two characteristic features: one dalmatics covers two figures, and the faces of the

Mother of God and the Child have dark faces. Among the chapels in the basilica, it is worth mentioning the Polish Chapel, decorated with frescos in the years 1920-1946, depicting two events from the history of Poland: 2,000 years ago, in a warm climate of Palestine, people found shelter in grottos carved in the rocks. Sometimes additional rooms were added. And so they probably acted Joachim and Anna, because their home was next to the grotto, too small for the growing family. Even the first Christians surrounded this modest home with care and respect. Among other things, Empress Helena in the fourth century visited them, making pilgrimages around the Holy Land, and she ordered to erect a temple over it. The Holy House, thus housed in this way, survived until the 13th century, although the church protecting it was demolished and rebuilt several times. When the Muslims demolished the basilica protecting the Holy House, the House itself survived, as evidenced by the memories of the pilgrims visiting Nazareth at that time. However, after 1291, there is no more evidence of the walls of this House. A few years later, Mary's house "appeared" in the Italian Loreto. This gave the field for the legend of the miraculous transfer of the Holy House by angels.

It turned out that this legend is not so far from the truth. The Vatican archives found documents showing that the building from Nazareth was transported by sea through an Italian family bearing the name of Angela, which means angels in Italian. The whole operation was carried out in secret because of the restless times and fear that the precious cargo would not fall into the wrong hands. It was such a complicated action that it would seem impossible to do so without the help of Providence and the angelic army. Not immediately transported the building was in Loreto. He came first to today's Croatia, and only after three years he was meticulously put together in a laurel forest, hence the later name of Loreto. There is no doubt that it is the same House. In the 19th century, detailed scientific research was carried out, Famous saints came to Loreto, including Katarzyna from Siena, Franciszek z Paula, Ignacy Loyola, Franciszek Ksawery, Franciszek Borgiasz, Ludwik Gonzaga, Karol Boromeusz, Benedykt Labre and Teresa Martin.

This is a place of special healings and conversions. Pope Leo X in his book praised the glory of this sanctuary and proclaimed the great, innumerable and incessant miracles that through the intercession of Mary God makes in this church.

Interesting is also the story of Pope Pius IX and his healing, which he owes to Our Lady of Loreto. According to historians, the young Count Giovanni Maria Mastai-Ferretti was devoted to the Virgin Mary from early childhood. His parents and their children went to the Holy House every year. Initially, their son was supposed to be a soldier defending the Holy See. However, he fell ill with epilepsy. Doctors were predicting the near end. However, at the instigation of Pope Pius VIII, he decided to devote himself completely to the service of God. He made a pilgrimage to Loreto to beg for healing. He vowed there that if he received this grace, he would enter the priesthood. When the Holy Virgin listened to him, after returning to Rome, he became a priest at the age of 21.

It was Pope Pius IX who proclaimed to the world the dogma of the Immaculate Conception. "In addition to the sight that has been restored to me, I was overwhelmed by a great desire for prayer, it was the greatest



event in my life, because I was born in this place by grace and Mary reborn me in God, where she conceived Jesus Christ."

It is worth remembering that the area of the Ankańska Marches, where Loreto is located, was in July 1944 liberated from the power of the Nazis by the 2nd Polish Corps under the command of General Anders. The battle for Loreto and later the battle for Ancona is a great military success for the Polish in the so-called Adriatic Campaign. The Italians were grateful to the Polish for protecting the most valuable monuments, including the House of Loreto. In Loreto, at the foot of the basilica, there is a Polish war cemetery, where over 1080 subordinates of General Władysław Anders are buried. However, inside the basilica is the Polish chapel. In her altar you can see portraits of Polish saints: Saint. Jacek Odrowąż, Saint. Andrzej Bobola and Saint. Kinga.

Loreto Litany is also connected with Loretoto the Blessed Virgin Mary, which also resounds in Polish churches and chapels every year, especially during May celebrations. Although in history a lot of Marian litanies were founded, it was the one that was recited in Loreto that was widely and permanently accepted. It was officially approved by Pope Sixtus V in 1587.

The interior of the church in Polish Loretto Saint House in Loreto became a model for arranging similar places of worship in the entire Christian world. Also in Poland, several Loretan houses were built (known places include Gołęb, Głogówek, Warsaw-Praga, Kraków, Piotrkowice, Bydgoszcz).

The Marian sanctuary in Loretto near Wyszaków is very well-known. Its origins date back to 1928. Then blessed Ignacy Kłopotowski, the founder

of the Congregation of the Loreto Sisters and the then parish priest of the parish of Our Lady of Loreta in Warsaw, bought a large estate from Ziatkowski's heir - Zenówka on Liwiec near Warsaw. On 27 March 1929, the official name of the town was changed to Loretto, thus referring directly to the Sanctuary of the Holy Mother of God in Loreto.

At the beginning there was only a modest chapel in the forest. Due to the increasing number of faithful arriving at the services, it was necessary to build a large chapel dedicated to Our Lady of Loreto. Despite the difficulties of the PRL authorities, work began in 1952. First Holy Mass it was celebrated on March 19, 1960. Work on finishing the chapel lasted for many years.

The final decor was given to the chapel by the artist, Jerzy Machaj, and on February 19, 1984, his dedication was made by Fr. Bishop Jerzy Modzelewski. Initially, the chapel was dedicated to Our Lady of the Rosary. In 1981, a faithful copy of the statue of Our Lady of Loreta was brought from Italy. Since then, the chapel is known under the invocation of Our Lady of Loreto. At present in Loretto in Poland there is a monastery of loretan sisters and a novitiate house, a house for the elderly under the name of the "Work of Love named after Father Ignacy Kłopotowski", retreat houses, holiday homes and summer camps. This sanctuary is the destination of pilgrimages not only from the surrounding deaneries and parish. The indulgence in Loretto takes place on Sunday after the Feast of the Nativity of the Mother of God, that is after September 8. The faithful pray before the statue of Our Lady of Loreto and at the grave of Bl. Fr.. Ignacy Kłopotowski.

## 12 XII The Virgin Mary of Guadalupe

According to the message, on December 12, 1531, Our Lady appeared to the Indian, Saint. Juan Diego. She spoke Nahuatl in his native language. She was dressed in a magnificent dress: a pink tunic and a blue coat, wrapped in a black ribbon, which for the Aztecs meant she was pregnant. She turned to Juan Diego: "Dear son, I love you, I am Mary, always the

Virgin, the Mother of the True God who gives and preserves life, He is the Creator of all things, is omnipresent, He is the Lord of heaven and earth, I want to have a temple in place, in which I show compassion for your people and for all people who sincerely ask me for help in their work and in their sorrows, I will see their tears here, but I will calm them and comfort them, go now and tell the bishop everything that you have seen and heard. "

Initially, the Mexican bishop Juan de Zumárraga did not give the Indian any confidence. So he asked Mary for a sign that he could convince the bishop. During the next meeting, Mary told the Indian to go to the top of the hill. Although in Mexico in December flowers do not bloom, there grew beautiful roses. Madonna instructed Juan to collect all of



their armpits and put them in the tilma (it was a kind of Indian coat, lowered like a cape at the front, and in the back tied in the shape of a sack). Juan quickly fulfilled this order, and Mary herself carefully arranged the collected flowers. Juan immediately went to the bishop and in his presence he untied the corners of his cloak. Castilian roses spilled onto the floor, and the bishop and everyone present knelt in awe. On the developed mantle, they saw a beautiful image of Mary with a pensive face

with dark complexion, dressed in a red robe, with a small cross-shaped cuff fastened under the neck. Her head was covered with a blue cloak with golden piping and stars, from under which one could see the carefully combed hair with the parting in the middle. Mary had her hands folded, and under her feet the crescent and the seraphim's head. Behind her, an oval shield of rays was visible.

It is the coat of Juan Diego, hanging today in a sanctuary built in the place of the apparitions, that is the famous image of Our Lady of Guadalupe. There are no known dyes or brush marks on the image. On the material do not know the passage of time, the colors are not faded, there are no traces of accidental spilling of caustic acid on it. The eyes of Our Lady have an extraordinary depth. In Madonna's pupil, an extremely precise image of twelve figures was noticed.

A cloak with the image of Mary on December 24, 1531, in a solemn procession, the bishop transferred from his residence to a chapel built near the hill of Tepeyac, thus fulfilling Mary's wish. Today, it is the largest Marian sanctuary in the world, where about 12 million pilgrims come every year.

Our Lady of Guadalupe - the carer of the unborn The greatest miracle of Mary was the peaceful Christianization of the Mexican Indians. The time of her apparitions was a very difficult period of evangelization of these areas. By the invasion of the conquistadors, the Aztecs worshiped the Sun and various deities, among them Quetzalcoatl in the form of a feathered serpent. They believed that they must be fed with the blood and hearts of human sacrifices. According to the accounts, Mary was to ask Juan Diego in his native nahuatl language to name her "holy Mary of Guadalupe". It is supposed that "Guadalupe" is the "Coatlallope" that the Spaniards have twisted, which in náhuatl means "The one who tramples the serpent's head".



When news spread about the revelations, about the extraordinary image and about the fact that the Mother of God trampled the serpent's head, the Indians realized that she had overcome the terrible god Quetzalcoatl. The humble young woman brings in her womb a God who became a man, the Savior of the whole world. Under the influence of revelations and the pronouncement of the image, the Aztecs began to embrace Christianity en masse. In just six years after the apparitions, as many as eight million Indians received baptism. This gave rise to evangelization throughout Latin America.

### 13 XII St. Lucia, virgin and martyr



Lucia was from Syracuse in Sicily. The oldest life of Saint. Łucja comes from the 5th century. According to him, Saint was supposed to come from an excellent family. It was meant for a young man from a noble family. When she went on a pilgrimage to the tomb of Saint. Agata to nearby Catania, to ask for health for her mother, was to appear to her alone. Agata and predict the martyr's death. She also advised her to be prepared for the victim who was waiting for her. So when Lucia returned to Syracuse, she withdrew the will to marry and gave away her estate to the poor; she also married a lifelong purity. When the persecution of Christians broke out shortly, the candidate for her hand denounced her as a Christian. When even the torture did not break the heroic virgin, she was beheaded

with a sword. This happened on December 13, around 304. Saint was 23 years old (or 28,

The legend adorns the heroic death of Saint. Lucy with certain details whose authenticity is difficult to check. The holiday was supposed to be, among others led to a disgrace to a public house, but they could not take her by force, not even by a pair of oxen. When the judge ordered to burn her at the stake, the fire did not touch her. The judge then condemned her to be beheaded for fear of fear. However, she survived it too. Brought home, she asked for Holy Communion and she died only after her admission. The author of the description of her martyr's death also left the

On May 3, 1953, Cardinal Miranda y Gomez, then Primate of Mexico, at the request of the Polish Episcopate, gave Poland the protection of Our Lady of Guadalupe. To this day, a copy of the image from the Mexican sanctuary has been found in more than one hundred churches in Poland. The Polish worship Madonna of Guadalupe as the Patron of the conceived life, because he is depicted in the picture in a blessed state. Developed on the basis of the materials of the "Rosary Hour" of December 16, 2001

beautiful dialogue of the Saint with the judge, a kind of masterpiece of moral science to encourage Christians and build them up.

We have so little information about Saint. Łucji, that some historians were willing to remove her from the Roman Martyrdomium. In 1894, however, they were found in Syracuse at the cemetery of St. St. John's ancient inscription in Greek, which declares that this grave has issued to her mistress Mrs. Lucja a certain Euschia.

Relics of St. Łucja was kept in Venice between 1204 and 2004, which after 800 years decided to "borrow" Syracuse. The name of Lucia since the time of Saint. Gregory the Great is mentioned in the Roman Canon. She is the patron of Sweden and Toledo; moreover, also tailors, blind people, farmers, seamstresses, weavers; advocate in eye diseases.

In Scandinavia, it is surrounded by a great cult. Her memory is a holiday of light, when children follow the tradition in a procession led by a girl in a wreath with lit candles on her head. The tradition of fortune-telling on St. Łucja is also found in other countries, such as the Slovak highlanders. Polish highlanders also remember St. Łucja - from this day, they predict the weather for the next year. It is also a traditional day of preparations for the mating season.

In iconographypresents himself to Saint. I am in the outfit of a Roman woman with a palm of martyr's hand and a tray with a pair of eyes. According to the old legend, she had to have such large and beautiful eyes that she attracted widespread attention. Seeing rapture even with the perpetrators, she ordered her eyes to be plucked out. On this memento, on the day of her annual holiday in Syracuse, she carries on the precious "Saint Lucia's eyes." St. Lucja was so venerated as the patron of eye diseases that even Dante prayed to her when he became ill with eyes (Raj, Song 32, 136). The attributes of Saint. Łucja are: lamp, sword, palm of martyrdom, flame at the feet; on the tray, the eyes that her had been plucked out; dagger.

### 14 XII St. John of the Cross, priest and doctor of the Church



Jan de Yepes was the third child of Gonzalez de Yepes and Katarzyna Alvarez. He was born in 1542 in Fontiveros, near the city of Avila (Spain). He had two brothers: Ludwik and Franciszek, but the first of them died shortly after birth. The conditions in the house were very difficult, because the family renounced Gonzalez for being a nobleman who dared to take a girl from the people as a wife. Even more difficult conditions came when my father died. At the time, Jan was two and a half years old. Mother moved with children to

Arevalo (1548), and then to Medina del Campo (1551). Jan was given to the shelter. Then he worked in the hospital, then tried various professions at the following masters: in weaving, tailoring, woodcarving, as a painter, as a sacristan, and finally as a nurse. For hard money he learned at the Jesuit college in Medina (1559-1563), while working on his own maintenance. In 1563, at the age of 21, he joined the Carmelites and then took the name Jan from Saint. Matthias. He encountered considerable relaxation in the convent. Therefore, when he was getting married, he did it for the profession of old observation. After studying philosophy and theology in Salamanca, he was ordained in the age of 25 (1567). On the day of his Primitive Mass, he met Saint. Teresa of Avila, who undertook the reform of the female branch of Carmel. These two soul mates have understood and decided to press all forces for the reform of both Carmelite families. The following year Saint. Teresa persuaded a

nobleman to give a house in Duruelo for the founding of the first reform foundation. Jan moved there along with two friends whom he gained for reform. On November 28, 1568, they vowed to preserve the original rule. John then assumed the name of John of the Cross. He decided to remain faithful to the reform, even if he "would pay for it". Soon it turned out that he would have the opportunity to give evidence of this loyalty. In the years 1569-1571 he was elected the novice master. In 1570, however, he had to move the monastery to Pastrana. In 1571 he became the rector of the first Carmelite monastery in Alcala, which adopted the reform. At the same time, he was the confessor of the Carmelite reformers in Avila (1572-1577).

In John's trial, the superiors saw insubordination. They were afraid of decomposing the order. Prescriptions and injunctions flooded. When Jan turned out to be deaf, he was arrested in Avila on the night of December 2, 1577 and was taken by force to Toledo. Thrown into the monastic prison, he was not only deprived of liberty, but condemned to starvation and frequent flogging. However, he did not break down. As he wrote himself, he spent 9 months in the "whale's mouth". In these months of God's anguish, God flooded him with streams of mystical consolations. The "dark nights" of the long prison used for the experience no less painful state, when the Lord God seemingly leaves his chosen people to completely purify them and strip them of unwanted desires, feelings and attachments.

On August 15, 1578, he managed to escape from the monastic prison in Toledo after long and arduous preparations for it. Brothers from their own monastery received him with great joy. On October 9 this year he took part in a chapter where he was elected a superior of the convent in Jaen, Andalusia. The following year (1579) he opened a new reform house, in Baeza, where he remained as superior until 1582. In 1581, a separate province was formed from the houses of the reformed Carmelites. This was allowed by Pope Gregory XIII with a special breve on July 22, 1580. John's sufferings for reform began to bear fruit. Zealous monks saw him as a martyr and began to learn to reform. New foundations were also multiplied thanks to the generosity of the clergy and laity. In 1582, Jan was appointed superior of the house in Granada, and three years later the chapter elected him the vicar of the province of Andalusia. In 1587, he renounced this office and was again appointed as the superior of the convent in Granada.

When the number of reformed monasteries began to grow and new provinces arose, Pope Sixtus V allowed the election of a separate vicar general for the reformed provinces, but the general was still to be common

to both families of caramel. The Pope hoped that soon the entire order would accept reform. In 1588 the first general chapter of the reformed province was held.

However, the party of the relaxed rule took precedence. Jan was removed from all offices and as a simple friar he soon ended his life in a monastery in Ubedia on December 14, 1591 at the age of only 49. He died completely alone, for Saint. Teresa of Avila was long dead - she went to heaven on October 4, 1582.

John of the Cross became the most famous thanks to his writings. There were many more of them, but they were burnt right after death for fear that they would not get into the hands of the enemies of the Order as a material against a softened rule. There are 22 works left, including a dozen or so pieces of poetry, which for the Christian mystic have an invaluable value. The most important are two of them: Dark Night and Spiritual Song. They are a pearl in the world of mysticism. Both works originate from the prison in Toledo. They also gave Jan the title of Doctor of the Church; thanks to him he is also called a mystical doctor. Today his works are translated into all known languages of the world and belong to the classics of mystical works.

They are no less successful so far Road to Mount Carmel and Live Flame. Nobody has so far subjected the states of mysticism to such a subtle analysis as Jan from the Cross. St. Teresa of Avila also left serious works in the field of Christian mysticism, but she approached the problem rather from the practical point of view, while John pointed to the theological foundations of mysticism. He also had outstanding artistic abilities. He could draw, by way of illustration, even very complicated ways of mysticism (eg sketch of the mountain of perfection). Probably the only accident in the history of Catholic mysticism. The most famous drawing, preserved to this day (and kept as a relic) is the sketch of the Crucified Christ, a vision of the revelation in Avila recorded on a piece of paper (1572-1577). This drawing became an inspiration for contemporary artists (including Salvadore Dali, he painted a painting entitled Christ of St. John of the Cross ).

The relics of the Mystical Doctor are in the church of the Carmelites in Segovia. He was beatified by Pope Clement X in 1675 and canonized in 1726 by Benedict XIII. Pius XI proclaimed him a doctor of the Church in 1926. He is the patron of the Discalced Carmelites.

In the iconography of Saint. Jan of the Cross is depicted in the Carmelite habit. His attributes are: an open book, a crucifix, a lily, an eagle at his feet.

## 24 XII Sts. Adam and Eve, first parents



Adam and Eve were the first parents. There is no mention of them in the Roman Martyrdom. However, the Bibliotheca Sanctorum calls them simply saints. Nor is there any church writers who would have the courage to place human parents among the damned.

Saints Adam and Eve Adam was the first man, the forefather of mankind. The name "Adam" derives from the Hebrew word Adamah, which means as much as earth, to emphasize the thought of the inspired author that the body of the first man arises from matter and

returns to it (Genesis 3, 19). It is not excluded that the word "Adam" derives from the word Sumerian ada-mu, or "my father" - to emphasize that the whole human race is derived from a common trunk. According to the biblical account of creation, God made Adam "from the dust of the earth and breathed into his nostrils a breath of life" (Gn 2: 7), or spirit, making him capable of independent physical and religious-moral existence. He shaped him in his "image and likeness" (Genesis 1: 26; 5, 1). With Eve, his woman, Adam enjoyed the paradise - full of happiness. After the original sin, he lost a special and unique relationship with God. He had to work and in the sweat of his brow gain daily bread. He was the first farmer.

Being an earthly father, he is a figure of Christ, from whom we come according to the spirit (Romans 5: 12-21, Colossians 1: 15, 3, 9-10, 1 Tim 2, 13-14).

Saints Adam and Eve



Eve is the first woman, mother-in-law, Adam's wife (Genesis 3, 20, 4, 1, Tb 8, 6, 2 Cor 11: 3; 1 Tm 2, 13). Her name means "life," as the Holy Scriptures explain it: "because she became the mother of all living" (people) (Genesis 3, 20). The description of her creation "from Adam's rib" underlines the identity of the humanity of a woman and a man.

Visited by Satan, she committed sin, causing spiritual and existential misfortune. Sin and punishment did not interrupt the gift of giving life in the blessing of God, though they brought suffering and hardship. Eve gave birth to Cain, Abel, Seth and others.

Eve is a statue of Mary, through which salvation came into the world. Biblical descriptions show that the first people after creation were saints. Their bodies were not subject to suffering or death. Their minds were light, and their will was good. They were happy. Their condition, as well as their place of residence, is called the "garden" by the Bible. However, that all these gifts would not be without any merit from the human being, God put him in the unknown test, which the Bible portrayed in a figurative way as a prohibition of eating the fruit of the forbidden tree. The first parents, at the instigation of Satan, did not follow God's command, therefore they lost all the privileges received in paradise. God in His mercy, however, has announced the Savior of the world, who will come out of mankind and defeat Satan: restore the original order disturbed by sin - people will give salvation, and God full reward.

How vivid was the interest in the fate of the first people in primitive Christianity, testifies to the first-century apocryphal titled *The Life of Adam and Eve*. To our times, it has been preserved in several languages. In Greek, he has the title *Apocalypse of Moses*. According to him, the fate of our first parents was to be revealed to Moses on Mount Sinai, when God gave him the Decalogue and talked to him for 40 days. After being expelled from Eden, the first parents decided to repent, to beg God for their sin. Eve immersed herself in the waters of the Tigris for 37 days, and Adam in Jordan on the days of 40. After 18 days, Satan appeared to them and preached them in the form of an angel, that their repentance is no longer necessary, because God has forgiven them for sin. Adam, however,

knew the evil spirit that was the perpetrator of all human calamities and made him bitter remorse. Then the devil admitted that he tempted the first parents out of jealousy and hatred for the human race. One of the legends says that Adam was to be buried near Hebron, while another says that on Calvary,

There is a widespread belief that Adam and Eve have repented of God to God in the measure in which they were able to do so. And the Savior, the Son of God, has so abundantly compensated for the blame of our first parents, and so much has been brought to us that the Church dares to sing in the liturgy of the Easter Vigil: For the happy wine of Adam!

The author of the Book of Wisdom praises the wisdom of God that "she protected the Privilegia and brought him out of his fall" (Wis 10, 1). St. Augustine, in one of his letters, writes about the God-fearing life of Adam and Eve. In the Eastern Church, we find traces of the formal cult of Adam and Eve. The first Sunday of Advent is devoted to the ancestors of Jesus. In the canon on this day, the priests pray with the words: "We give glory first to Adam, who, honored with the hand of God the Creator and established by our first father, enjoys a blessed peace with all those elected in the heavenly tabernacles."

Greek icons and Latin paintings, when they present the mystery of Christ's descent into the abyss, almost always in the first place represent Adam and Eve, led out of Christ by hells and led to heaven. In some of the eastern icons, Christ simply holds the hands of our first parents. At the Basilica of the Holy Sepulcher in Jerusalem there is a chapel dedicated to Saint. Adam. The Greek Apocryph from the fifth century. On the descent (of Christ) to the abyss of the souls waiting for the Savior Adam gives special praise.

In iconography Adam and Eve appear in biblical scenes: the creation of Eve next to Adam lying on the ground; scene in paradise: Adam in a loincloth of fig leaves stands under a tree with Eve, who gives him fruit broken from a tree (sometimes grapes); Adam and Eve driven out of paradise by an angel. The attributes of our parents are: a lamb, a spike and a shovel - a symbol of caring about food.

## 26 XII St. Stephen, deacon and first martyr



The Greek name of Stephanos means "wreath" and is translated into Polish as Stefan or Szczepan. We do not know when or where Saint. Stephen was born. His Greek name would indicate that he was a converted Hellenic - a diaspora Jew, a Hellenized, or a Greek-speaking person who uses

everyday. We do not know the details of his earlier life. His history has begun since he was elected a deacon of the Church. Apostles in response to the offer of Saint. They chose seven deacons for the ministry of the poor in order to relieve Christ's disciples and give them more time to preach the Gospel. Seven were among those seven. However, he did not limit himself to serving the poor only. According to the Acts of the Apostles, "the grace and power of the Holy Spirit" he preached the Gospel with wisdom,

He was accused by the Sanhedrin of acting against the law and the temple. In his defense, Szczepan showed the history of Israel from the Christian perspective, concluding that this nation constantly disregarded the will of God (Acts 6: 8-7, 53). He publicly confessed Christ, for which he was stoned (Acts 7, 54-60). He is referred to as Protomartyr - the first martyr. Szczepan's prosecutors before the Jewish Sanhedrin were other Stalinized Jews, from the synagogues listed in the text of the Acts of the Apostles. It follows that Szczepan began by converting his countrymen, whom he could speak in their own language, that is, in Greek. It amazes with the knowledge of the history of the Jewish people and indicates that the calling of the chosen people was preparing the world for the coming of the Savior. The Jews not only betrayed this great mission but even murdered Christ. Hence the indignation that breaks from Stephen's lips.



It was 36 years, so only three years passed since the death of Christ the Lord. Prozelites had to practice and fulfill, just like the apostles and disciples of Christ, also the law of Judaism with the acceptance of circumcision, deepened only by the precepts of the Gospel. It was not until the council in Jerusalem in the year 49/50 that the pagans of converts to Christianity were not obliged to keep the Mosaic law. Almost all Greek names indicate how great were the Hellenic influences in the apostolic times in the Jewish nation. Moreover, it stems from the text that I entrust the poor to the converted Hellenic people, so that they would not regret being abused by the faithful of Jewish origin.

The author of the Acts of the Apostles emphasizes that at the death of Stephen was present Saul, later Apostle of the Nations, whose Saint. Łukasz will later become a student. He watched the tormentors' robes. He was the official witness to stoning - he represented the Sanhedrin. The biblicals wonder how publicly murder and murder could have happened, since every death sentence depended on the signature of the Roman governor, as we see in the death of Jesus. Just then, in 36 years Pilate was dismissed from his post, and the new governor had not yet arrived. The Jews used this moment to execute judgment on Stephen, and, moreover, they began a large-scale campaign to destroy Christianity: "Great persecution in the Jerusalem Church broke out then" (Acts 8: 1). Stephen's cult developed immediately. However, due to the turmoil that plagued the Holy Land, including Jerusalem, his grave was forgotten. It was discovered only in 415. Since it was possible to recognize it, it means that Saint. Stephen had to have a grave distinctive and with an appropriate inscription. The priest Lucjan writes about finding this grave. He was to appear to him one night Gamaliel, teacher of St. Paul, and indicate his own and Saint's grave. Stephen near Jerusalem (Kfar Gamla, or Beit Jamal).

## 27 XII St. John, Apostle and Evangelist

John was the son of Zebedee and Salome, the younger brother of James the Elder (Mt 4:21). Regarding the set of evangelical texts in which Saint



is mentioned Janie, their number puts him right after Saint. Piotr in second place. In all of the Gospels about St. Piotr is mentioned in 68 places (193 poems), and about Saint. Janie on 31 places (90 lines).

At first John was a disciple of John the Baptist, but then together with Saint. Andrew followed Jesus (Jn 1: 35-40). He must have belonged to the most trusted students, since Saint. John the Baptist with them only and with Saint. Andrzej was then at the Jordan River. John does not give his name in the Gospel. However, as an eyewitness, he even lists exactly the time when the accident took place. Roman tenth hour - this is our sixteenth hour. After this first meeting, Jan was not permanently with the Lord Jesus. What was the reason - we do not know. Perhaps he had to settle his family matters before. John writes about the final consent of John to the group of Jesus' disciples. Mateusz, Saint. Marek and Saint.

Luke (Mt 4, 18-22, Mk 1, 14-20, Lk 5, 9-11).

Jan worked as a fisherman. His affluence proves that he had his own boat and network. Some think that he was delivering fish to the high priest's table - thanks to this he could have put Peter in the courtyard of the high

Christians, fleeing the siege of Jerusalem and fearing its destruction by the Emperor Hadrian, took with them the mortal remains of these two venerable husbands and buried them in the village. For Gamaliel was to end his life as a Christian. At the place where the bodies were found, the bishop of Jerusalem, Jan, set up a brick basilica; he built the second in a place where, according to Szczepan, he was to be stoned. The basilica was beautified by Saint. Cyril of Jerusalem (439) and Empress of St. Eudoxia (460).

Stephen's name was included in the Roman Canon. He is the patron of the Viennese diocese; stonemasons, cooks and weavers.

On the day of Saint. Stephen had many customs in Poland. While the first day of Christmas was spent at home, among the closest family, on the second day, the holiday wishes of neighbors, further family and friends were celebrated. During the Mass, grain was thrown in the church to commemorate the Saint's stoning. The evening of December 26 was called "bountiful", because the court service gave the gentlemen good wishes and received refreshments, and even presents. After the reception, the ceiling was honeyed and the grain was thrown. If the grain clung, it was a good fortune for successful harvests.

The surprise can be aroused by the fact that the Church on the second day of the octave of Christmas placed the feast of Saint. Stephen. Perhaps it happened so that by looking at the cradle of Christ, we did not forget that the sacrifice of God for man also requires the sacrifice of man for God, even if it required even the blood of martyrdom.

Saint Stephen

In the iconography of Saint. Szczepan appears as a young deacon in a white tunic or in richly woven dalmatics. His attributes are: the book of the Gospel, stones on the book or in his hands, a palm branch.

priest after arresting Jesus. The Gospel records the presence of John at the Transfiguration on Mount Tabor (Mk 9, 2), at the resurrection of Jairo's daughter (Mk 5, 37) and at the time of the dying and arrest of Jesus in the Garden of Olives (Mk 14, 33).

When John expressed his scandal that a stranger had the courage to expel evil spirits out of people in the name of Jesus (because he believed that this was the exclusive privilege of Christ and His disciples), he received an answer from the Lord Jesus: "Do not forbid him, for no one who does miracles in my name, he will not be able to speak ill of me at once, for he who is not against us is with us" (Mk 9, 37-38).

One day, mother Jan and James came to Jesus, asking her sons to sit in His kingdom in the first places, on His right and on the left. Jesus knew that the mother did not do it by herself, but at the request of her sons. That is why it is not directly to her, but he said to them: "You do not know what you are asking for, can you drink the cup that I am about to drink?" And when they answered, "We may," they received the answer: "You shall drink my cup, but it shall not be given to me on my right or left side, but it shall be given to those for whom my Father prepared it" (Mt 20, 21 -28; Mk 10, 41-52).

This detail betrays the fact that even such a saintly John did not quite selflessly join Jesus as his disciple. Convinced that he would resurrect the temporal kingdom of Israel in the pattern and at least within the kingdom of David, he dreamed of having an influential office in this kingdom, to be one of the first ministers at his side. However, he was ashamed to ask for it and called for his mother's intervention. Then he will understand that it is the kingdom of God, spiritual, for the salvation of people - and he will give himself over to this great matter until the last hour of his life. It is only worth adding here that according to Marek's account, they

themselves: Jan and Jakub turned to Christ with this strange request, not taking care of their mother.

Christ gave John and Jacob, his brother, his second name - "Sons of Thunder" (Lk 9: 51-56). John is appointed together with Saint. Peter, to prepare the Easter Passover. During the Last Supper John rested on the breast of the Savior. Only he remained faithful to the Lord Jesus until the end - he persevered under the cross. That is why Christ from the cross entrusts his mother to him and her son John as his adoptive son (J 19, 26-27).

After the resurrection of Christ, John comes with Saint. Peter to the tomb, where he "saw and believed" (Jn 20, 8) that Christ is alive. In the book of Acts, John appears as an inseparable companion of Saint. Peter. Both go to the Jewish temple for prayer and make at its entrance the miracle of healing the paralytic (Acts 3: 1-4). John and Peter were delegated by the Apostles to give the Holy Spirit in Samaria (Acts 8: 14-17). They spoke to the people in two, they were captured and put in prison (Acts 4: 1-24). About John the Apostle also mentions Saint. Paweł Apostoł in the Letter to Galatians. He calls him the pillar of the Church (Gal 2: 9).

John spent many years in Jerusalem (Gal 2: 9), then probably in Samaria, then in Ephesus. It was there that he wrote the Gospel and the three apostolic letters. It follows from them that as an old man he directed some Christian communities in Little Asia. From the Apocalypse, we learn that they were: Ephesus, Smyrna, Pergamon, Thyrair, Sardis, Philadelphia and Laodicea.

The early Christian tradition showed a keen interest in the fate of Saint. John the Apostle after the resurrection and the ascension of the Lord Jesus. St. Papiasz (around 80-116) and Saint. Polycarp (about 70-166) even pride themselves that they were students of Saint. John. They give us some valuable details from his later years. Similarly, Saint. Ireneusz (about 115-202) gave us some news from the tradition. In the apocryphal writings, too, we find the crumbs of truth about John's life. From all these sources, it appears that John preached the Gospel either in the Holy Land itself or in its vicinity, for the sake of the Mother of God, whom Christ entrusted him with protection. After the outbreak of the Jewish uprising, Jan probably took refuge in the Occupation, where he remained until the end of the war, ie until the year 70 (the destruction of Jerusalem). From there he went to Little Asia, where he remained until he was sent to the island of Patmos by Emperor Domitian (81-96). After the Emperor's death, the Apostle returned to Ephesus to end his life in the reign of Trajan (98-117) as an almost century-old old man. This is confirmed by Saint. Ireneusz i Polikrates, Bishop of Ephesus (around 190).

In the second or third century, the St. John of the Apocrypha was created in Little Asia .He quotes it, among others Photios. Our large fragments have survived to our times. According to this letter, Domitian first called John to Rome. He did not, however, dare to condemn the old man to a violent death, therefore he sent him into exile on the island of Patmos to die a slow death on this rocky, unpopulated Aegean island. Fortunately, Christians have not forgotten about the last witness of Christ. The main content of the apocrypha are the miracles that John was to do in Rome and Ephesus. There are so many legendary motifs in the descriptions that it is difficult to get the truth out of this apocrypha. The assurance was stating that Domitian first tried to poison Saint in Rome. John. The cup was broken and the wine was spilled the moment the Apostle made the sign of the cross over him. Then the emperor ordered him to tire in the boiling oil, but Saint went out of him rejuvenated. For several hundred years (until 1909) on 6 May, a special feast was celebrated in honor of Saint. John in Oil.

John was to have a student whom he loved in a special way and with whom he had great hopes. This one, however, entered into bad company and became even the leader of robbers. The apostle sought him for so long, until he found him and converted him. Eusebius of Caesarea writes that John wore the priest's diadem, that he organized the communes and established bishops above them, and in Ephesus he would resurrect the deceased.

Jan probably wrote his Gospel after 70, when he returned to Ephesus. He had the Gospels of the synoptics (Mateusz, Marek and Łukasz) in his hand, therefore, as an eyewitness to Jesus' teachings and related events, he does not repeat what has already been written, completes the events with details and facts omitted by the synopticians. Nowhere does he give his signature directly, but he gives it indirectly when he writes at the beginning: "And we saw his glory" (Jn 1:14), while in his first letter he would write even more clearly: "We tell you what was from the beginning, something we have heard about the Word of life, which we saw with our own eyes, what we looked at and what our hands touched" (1 J 1, 1). Gospel of Saint. John knows St. Ignacy from Antioch (+ about 107) and quotes it in his letters. The Saint also knows her Justin (+ around 165), andA fragment of Muratori (160-180) writes directly about Saint. Janie as the author of the Gospel.

The first recipients of the Gospel of Saint. John were Christians from Little Asia. They knew John well, so he did not have to introduce himself to them. At that time, the first Gnostic heresies were spreading: the cynentians, the Nicolaitans and the ebionites. That is why the Gospel of Saint. John is not catechetical, like the previous, or rather historical-theological. John shows that Jesus is a historical figure, that he is truly the Son of God. Tradition for the symbol rightly gave him an eagle, because he outranked all evangelists with depth and imaginativeness.

According to the application, Emperor Nerwa (96-98) was to free St. John from exile. The apostle returned to Ephesus, where he died shortly after around 98. As the only of the Apostles, he died a natural death. Therefore, during today's liturgy, the celebrant is wearing white robes, and not - as with all the other Apostles - red. The first mention of the grave of Saint. John in Ephesus, circa 191, in his letter to the Pope, Saint. Viktor Polycrates, Bishop of Ephesus. Pope St. Celestyn I, in his letter to the fathers of the Council of Ephesus of May 8, 431, blames them that they can worship the relics of Saint. John the Apostle. St. Grzegorz from Tours (+ 594) mentions the miracles that happened at this grave. Archaeological research, carried out in 1936, confirmed the existence of this grave. Today, from the great metropolis that Ephesus used to be, only ruins remain

Saint John the Evangelist Jan is the patron of Albania and Asia Minor; in addition, pharmacists, coopers, virgins, professions related to the writing and prescribing of: bookbinders, copyists, draftsmen, lithographers, paper-makers, writers and shepherds, patrons, scribes, locksmiths, theologians, vines and widows. Cult of Saint John the Apostle in the Church has always been very lively. The most magnificent temple was given to him in Rome. It is the Basilica of the Lateran, dedicated to Saint John the Baptist and John the Apostle. It is also called the Basilica of the Savior - the mother of all the churches of Christianity, because it was the first to be solemnly consecrated by Pope Saint. New Year's Eve (+ 335) and so far is the papal cathedral. In addition, Saint was exhibited in Rome. To John the Apostle, other churches, for example at the Latin Gate ( ante Portam Latinam), where the Apostle was to be tormented in the fiery oil. A special service to St. John the Apostle was held by Saint. Gertrude and Saint Małgorzata Maria Alacoque. Just today, on the day of his feast, he had



revelations regarding the services to the Heart of Jesus. A special devotion to Saint. John the Apostle once distinguished in Poland, the Teutonic Knights. They also put a number of churches in his honor.

In iconography St. John is portrayed as an old apostle, sometimes as a young man in tunic and cloak, rarely as a fisherman. He most often appears in scenes that illustrate the texts of the Holy Bible: he is one of the central figures at the Last Supper, John at the Cross next to Mary, John at the Dormition of the Virgin, Jan at Patmos, Jan and his apocalyptic

## 28 XII Holy Innocents

Two-year-old and even younger boys murdered in Bethlehem and neighborhood on the orders of King Herod, Saint. Ireneusz, Saint. Cyprian, Saint. Augustine and the other fathers of the Church gave the title of martyrs. Their worship dates back to the first century after the birth of Christ. In the Western Church, the Mass for Saints Młodzianka is celebrated - just like Masses of Lent - without joyful songs; liturgical color - red.

Among the Evangelists, only Saint. Mateusz gave us information about this event (Mt 2, 1-16). The decree of death for infants was given by Herod the Great, the Jewish king, when he learned from the wise men that the Messiah was born, awaited by the Jewish people. Fearful that Jesus would not take away his dominion from him and his descendants, he wanted to get rid of the Lord Jesus in a devious way.



In the time of Herod, there was a belief that everything in the state is the property of the ruler, including people over whom the ruler has the right to life and death. If they stand in his way, threaten his life or domination, he can unscrupulously get rid of them. History confirms that Herod was extremely ambitious, power hungry and suspicious. For he himself came to the throne by corpses

and only thanks to terror he remained in power. He was the son of Antipatra, the leader of Idumei. He set a goal for himself. That is why he devoted himself to the full service of the Romans. Thanks to them, as a heathen, he was ruled over the Holy Land and the Jewish people with the

visions. Sometimes - incorrectly - presented in the scene of martyrdom, immersed in a kettle with boiling oil. Sometimes, in the paintings, he is accompanied by the deacon Prochor, who is dictated by the text. Its attributes are: dove, goblet with the Host, chalice of poisoned wine with a snake (the snake is a symbol of venom-poison contained in the cup, this reminder is given today in many churches dedicated to drinking wine, so that no poison would harm them), a cauldron with oil, book, eagle in flight, on the book or at his feet,

title of king. He murdered the Jewish royal family who ruled over the nation in front of him: Hirkan II, his father-in-law; Józef, his brother-in-law; Mariam, your wife; moreover, three of his sons - Aleksander, Aristobulus and Antipater; high priest Aristobulus; Aleksandra, mother of Mariamme and many others, as this is described in detail by the Jewish historian who lived about 70 years after him, Józef Flavius (Ancient history of Israel ). Even before his death, not to give the Jews a reason to rejoice, but to shed tears from their eyes and thus "commemorate" their deaths, ordered the army commander to collect the best Jewish citizens at Jericho sports stadium and to kill all of them . Fortunately, this command was not performed. These and many other facts indicate who Herod was and what it was for such a cruel man to deprive several dozens of babies. The biblicals wonder how many of these babies could have been? At that time, Bethlehem could have approximately 1000 inhabitants. Infants up to two years of age in such a situation could be at most around 100; boys, therefore, about 50. This is a rather high number and should probably be underestimated. The detail that Herod marked the age of infants condemned to death is so valuable to us that it allows us to approximate the time of the birth of Jesus. Jesus could have been around for about a year. Herod preferred the age of the victims to "his safety".

Worshiped as flores martyrum- primroses of martyrdom, the Młodzians did not consciously make their lives for Christ, but undoubtedly gave them away because of him. They have triumphed over the world and gained the crown of martyrdom without experiencing the evil of this world, temptation of Satan's body and promptings.

Iconography often undertook this dramatic theme giving many possibilities to artists. That is why among the painters and sculptors who made paintings depicting the "Sculpture of the Innocents", include Giovanni Francesco Baroto, Nicholas Poussin, Guido Reni, Dürer, Romanino, Piotr Brueghel, Bartolomeo Schedoni, Rubens and many others. In Padua, in the basilica of Saint. Justyna, as well as in a dozen other churches, you can watch the "relics" of the Młodzianka family. They are, of course, untrue, but they prove how great was the cult of Saints Young People in the history of the Church.

Saint Młodzianka are considered patrons of church choirs.

## 10 XII 1339 Jadwiga Bolesławówna, wife of Władysław the Elbow in the years 1320-1333 Queen of Poland, mother of Casimir III the Great.



Jadwiga Kaliska was born around 1266, as the daughter of Jolenty and Bolesław Pobożny Kaliski. Her mother was one of the daughters of the Hungarian king Bela IV and Maria Lascaris, the Greek Emperor. She spent her childhood, partly at the Poznan court of Przemysł II, and partly at the Poor Clares convent in Sącz and Gniezno, together

with her mother (Jolanta), her sisters (Saint Kinga and Konstancja) and cousins (Gryfina and Świętosław).

The wedding of Jadwiga Kaliska and Władysław Łokietek, with whom she was betrothed, was still 6 January 1293, during the congress of cousins of Władysław Łokietek, in Kalisz. This was to strengthen the covenant made.

In the dowry the future queen brought, only money and jewels, but perhaps also, some rights to succession in Greater Poland.



Little is known about her further life, but it is certain that she gave Łokietek six children. The firstborn son was Stefan, in whose name some see the claim to the Hungarian throne (the brother of Mother Jadwiga Kaliska - Stefan V, he was the ruler, this country). The only son who survived his parents was Kazimierz, called by his descendants the Great. He was the beloved child of both parents, and he was given authority over his father's lands.

The most famous of the daughters of Łokietek and Jadwiga, was Elżbieta, called Łokietkówna. It was issued for the Hungarian king - Karol Robert Andygaweński. She became one of the most significant political figures during the reign of her husband and son, Ludwik Andygaweński. Jadwiga only after settling in Krakow, showed her political activity. It became particularly evident during the conflict between her husband and

Bishop Muscat. During the rebellion of the mayor of Alberta, Jadwiga and her children stayed at the castle in Krakow, where, according to some, she commanded his defense.

After the death of Władysław Łokietek, at the age of about 70 years, she joined the convent where they were staying, her cousins. Until the end of her life, that is December 10, 1339, even as a nun she kept her court.

Source: <http://sciaga.pl/tekst/9012-10->

[polskie\\_krolowe\\_zony\\_piastow\\_i\\_jagiellonow\\_edward\\_rudzki](http://polskie_krolowe_zony_piastow_i_jagiellonow_edward_rudzki)

Photo: The seal of Jadwiga of Kalisz, 1332

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jadwiga\\_Boles%C5%82wb3wna](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jadwiga_Boles%C5%82wb3wna)

## 29 XII 1380 Odeszła Elżbieta, królowa Węgier, córka Władysława Łokietka i babka Jadwigi Andegaweńskiej



Elżbieta Łokietkówna (1305-1380) - queen of Hungary and regent of Poland from the Piast dynasty. She was the daughter of Władysław Łokietek and Jadwiga Kaliska. She was born as the first child of this couple conceived after the prince's return from exile. She grew up under the watchful eye of her mother and the Poor Clares. At the age of 15, a few months after the

coronation of Władysław the Elbow-high, she was married to Hungarian king Charles Robert of the Anjou dynasty. In 1330, she fell victim to an attack on her and her family's life, as a result of which she lost four fingers on her right hand and gained an unflattering nickname of the "queen's stump". In the face of her husband's progressive, fatal illness, she gained more and more participation in power. Her position was strengthened during the reign of her son, Ludwik Andegaweński. At that time she gained the status of not only the most independent, but also the most influential of all Hungarian queens. Already during her husband's life she issued edicts regulating the high-ranking affairs of the kingdom, and during the reign of her son she used the main seal of the kingdom on his behalf. She participated in key competitions on the international political

chessboard: she tried to put her son on the throne of Naples, she was involved in disputes with the empire and the papacy, she acted as a mediator between the neighboring powers. Throughout his reign, he supported his brother, Casimir the Great, inter alia by providing him with assistance in negotiations with the Czechs and the Teutonic Knights, as well as the armed support needed to carry out the conquest of Red Ruthenia. As a result of a series of dynastic contracts, she was appointed by Kazimierz as his successor, in case he did not have legal sons. According to the Polish understanding of the right to inheritance, the throne after the death of Kazimierz was to be taken over not by Elżbieta alone, but by her son, Ludwik. That's how it happened in 1370. Until 1375, and then for several months at the turn of 1376 and 1377, Elżbieta was the Polish regent and she became the Polish queen. She was the only monarch in Poland's history to exercise independent power. She significantly contributed to the adoption of the Koszyce privilege, which paved the way for her granddaughter, Jadwiga of Anjou, to be chosen as the Polish king.

Photo: Elżbieta Łokietkówna with her family. A fragment of the painting "Wrath of Felicjan Zach" by Soma Orlai-Petrich. Second half of the 19th century.

Source: <http://ciekawostkihistoryczne.pl/leksykon/elzbieta-lokietkowna-1305-1380/>

## 12 XII 1586 King Stefan Batory passed away



Stefan Batory (1533-1586) - prince of Transylvanian and electoral king of Poland. After the escape of Henryk Waleze, he unexpectedly grew into one of the strongest candidates for the Polish throne. Despite the resistance of magnates and high state officials, on December 15, 1575, the nobility called him a new monarch. He agreed to marry Anna

Jagiellon, who had been chosen for the king and was crowned on May 1, 1576. He suppressed the resistance of Gdańsk and carried out three winning campaigns against Moscow, ruled by Ivan IV the Terrible,

winning successively Polotsk, Wielkie Łuk and Psków. Thanks to him, Poland has taken over almost the entire territory of Livonia. He renounced the royal judicial powers by handing them over to the Crown and Lithuanian tribunals. He also called the infantry electorate, in whose ranks the peasants from royal goods fought. He died after a long kidney disease.

Source: [www.ciekawostkihistoryczne.pl/leksykon/stefan-batory-1533-1586/](http://www.ciekawostkihistoryczne.pl/leksykon/stefan-batory-1533-1586/)

Portrait: Portrait of Stefan Batory from the Czartoryski Museum, <http://ciekawostkihistoryczne.pl/2017/04/20/co-robil-stefan-batory-zanim-zostal-krolem-polski/#2>

## 16 XII 1672 Odszedł były król polski Jan II Kazimierz Waza

16 XII 1672 The Polish king Jan II Kazimierz Waza passed away. The last Polish Waza reigned in 1648-1668. During this period, the Commonwealth was in a dramatic situation. The king had to fight the

Khmelnytsky revolt, Russia, Sweden and the Rokoszans. It was one of the most colorful characters on the Polish throne. Even before taking power, the prince led an exciting life. He was to become a cardinal and viceroy of



Portugal, and he ended up in prison. He led Poland through the most difficult period for her in the 17th century. In the 1920s, Sigismund III favored Jan Kazimierz more than the first-born Władysław. It seemed that the king saw the younger son of his successor. This was due to Konstancja, who was the second wife of Zygmunt III. Władysław was a stepson for her, and Jan Kazimierz was the firstborn. During the illness of the king, in 1626, a project was proposed to appoint his deputy. It was

proposed that Jan Kazimierz should become it. The idea was immediately rejected by the indignant nobleman who saw him as an introduction to the vivente rege election.

The future king had a lot of war experience. During his father's life, he took part in the battles with the Swedes in Prussia (1629). Then he participated in the Smolensk war (1632-1634). During the Thirty Years' War he commanded the imperial cuirassiers and Polish volunteers in Alsace.

Jan Kazimierz was to become the Portuguese viceroy. He agreed to this idea after he had not received any fief from the Habsburgs. During a trip to Spain, he was arrested in France, which then waged war against Spain. Cardinal Richelieu decided that the future viceroy of Portugal was a Spanish spy and ordered him arrested. Jan Kazimierz was in a French prison from May 1638 to the beginning of 1640. He regained his freedom through the intercession of his brother.

In 1643 he joined the Jesuit Order. However, he could not resist this decision. Although he was not ordained, he became a cardinal. In 1647, having views of becoming a king, he gave up his dignity.

During the election, Jan Kazimierz received political support from Bohdan Chmielnicki. The commander of the uprising decided that of all the candidates, Waza would best ensure that his demands were met.

The wife of the last vase on the Polish throne was Ludwika Maria, the widow of Władysław IV. It was a connection with reason. Even before the

election, Jan Kazimierz promised marriage in exchange for political support. The Senate gave its consent based on economic aspects. It was cheaper to marry a widow than to seek a new spouse abroad. The queen played an incomparably greater role in the state than during the first marriage. This was caused by frequent depressions of the ruler, who was then reprimanded by his wife

Jan Kazimierz commanded and won the greatest battle of 17th century Europe. In 1651, Cossack-Tatar troops with Polish troops clashed near Beresteczko. It is estimated that about 160,000 soldiers took part in the battle.

During the reign of Jan Kazimierz, a great rebellion of nobles took place, named after the leader of the year of Lubomirski. The magnate accused of betrayal stood at the head of the opposition. In 1666, the Rokoszans defeated the royal army under Mątwami. The nobility, terrified by the bloodshed, forced the king and magnate to reach a compromise.

In 1661 and in 1668, he delivered speeches in which he envisaged the possibility of partitioning the Commonwealth by Austria, Prussia and Russia.

In 1668, Jan Kazimierz abdicated. The reasons for this decision were complex. One of the main was the deepening depression of the king. His psychological condition worsened after his wife's death in May 1667. French diplomacy also played a great role. After the fall of the project of the votive election, Versailles urged Jan Kazimierz to abdicate, thanks to which the chance of the Great Konde would increase to take the throne in Poland.

He spent the last years of his life in France, where he became Abbot Saint-Germain-des-Prés. The abbey was extremely profitable, which allowed the ex-king to live with dignity.

Źródło: <https://historia.org.pl/2016/09/18/11-ciekawostek-o-janie-kazimierzu/>

## 29 XII 1809 Stanisław Małachowski, the Marshal of the Four-Year Sejm, died in Warsaw.



MAŁACHOWSKI STANISŁAW (1736-1809), poseł na sejmy 1756-66, marszałek Sejmu Czteroletniego 1788-92 i sejmowej konfederacji koronnej; jeden z przywódców stronnictwa patriotycznego, zwolennik reform, popierał dążenia mieszczań do rozszerzenia praw politycznych; brał udział w pracach nad przygotowaniem Konstytucji 3 maja i zasłużył się w jej uchwaleniu; w swych dobrach oczynszował chłopów oraz zwolnił ich od

niektórych powinności; wystąpił z manifestem potępiającym konfederację targowicką 1792; w Księstwie Warszawskim 1807 kolejno: prezes Komisji Rządzącej, Rady Ministrów, Senatu; miał opinię człowieka nieposzlakowanej uczciwości.

Źródło:

<http://naftowka.pl/zsp4/media/pomoce/pol/ptadeusz/html/malachowski.htm>

We Florencji w 1793 roku, a więc po II rozbiorze Polski, a przed jej ostatecznym upadkiem w 1795 roku, spotkali się dla przedyskutowania możliwości ratowania kraju generał Tadeusz Kościuszko, Julian Ursyn Niemcewicz i Stanisław Małachowski, marszałek Sejmu Czteroletniego

(1788-92). Zapadła tu decyzja o zorganizowaniu powstania ogólnonarodowego: Powstanie Kościuszkowskie 1794.

Źródło:

<http://www.polonaiillinois.com/index.php?siteId=&p=article&aid=297>

## 23 XII 1831 Odeszła Emilia Plater, dowódca powstania listopadowego



Emilia Plater (1806-1831) (Herbu Plater Count I) She was born on November 13, 1806 in Vilnius to a noble family with patriotic traditions.

A few years later, her parents split up and left with their mother for the relatives owned by Liksna near Daugavpils (present Latvia), where she grew up and educated together

with two cousins. She was interested in literature and history, wrote

poems, and also rode horses, practiced fencing and hunted. She also made numerous trips around today's Poland, Lithuania and Belarus.

For patriotic reasons, she rejected the proposal of a wealthy Russian engineer. In 1830, her mother's death was hard to survive. At the news of the outbreak of the uprising she called for a fight in Lithuania, but - as a woman - she was removed from the decision. After obtaining a promise of support from the students of the local cadet school in Daugavpils, where





her two relatives were educated, she developed a plan to conquer the city. A chance arose when in March 1831, the unit of Juliusz Gruźewski defeated the Russians stationed in the village of Rosienie, which became a signal to the uprising in Lithuania. Plater cut her hair and armed, in a men's dress, together with her friend Maria Prószyńska, she created a several hundred-person insurgent unit, which included riflemen, cavalry and scythemen. On the way to Daugavpils, she

gathered more volunteers and fought several victorious clashes with the Russian forces. However, given the opponent's advantage, she did not decide to attack the city, and her decimated unit joined the insurgent formation led by her relative. Emilia herself began to enjoy the sympathy and respect of the soldiers who appreciated her prowess.

In the spring of 1831, Plater joined the Panevėžys to the formation of free Włkomierskich in the branch of Karol Zaluski and together with them she entered Wilkomierz, where she met a new companion of insurgent fights Maria Raszanowiczówna.

Together, they took part in skirmishes near Mejszagola and Garbielów, where General Dezydery Chłapowski awarded Emilia honorary captain.

## 20 XII 1834 Odszedł Maurycy Mochnacki, działacz emigracyjny, pisarz i publicysta

Born on 13 September 1803 (1804?) In Bojaniec near Żółkwia (Galicja) in a family of lawyer and landowner. In 1819, together with his parents, he moved to Warsaw, where he studied at Linde High School, he belonged to a secret student circle. From 1821 he was a law student at the University of Warsaw, he was a member of the secret Union of Free Polish Brothers.



On the orders of Grand Duke Constantine, on June 22, 1822, he was expelled for insulting the police commissar from the university; in 1823 he was arrested for belonging to the Union of Free Polish Brothers and imprisoned in the Carmelite monastery, where he developed a memorandum accusing the school system in the Kingdom of devastating liberalism. Released after

eight months for writing this letter (this case affected Mochnacki's later life), he was employed in the censorship office - which was a condition for dismissal, in 1827 he became an official of the Government Commission of the Interior. He was the secretary of Kajetan Koźmian. At the end of 1828 he left for Lwów. During the November Uprising he was the initiator and co-founder of the so-called political club. Political Society; after the appeal against the dictatorship of General Józef Chłopicki, they wanted to imprison him. In January with Adam Górowski and Jan Ludwik Żukowski, he founded the magazine "Nowa Polska", then he became the editor of "Dziennik Powszechny Kraj". A member of Piotr Wysocki's conspiracy, he fought as a simple soldier at Stoczek, Grochow, Ostrołęka and Wawer, he was wounded several times, he was promoted to the officer's rank, he received the gold cross of Virtuti Militari. After the fall of the uprising, he emigrated to France, to Paris, where he contributed to

His decision also received the command of the 1st company of the 1st Infantry Regiment of Lithuania. Her squad fought among others about Kaunas, and Plater herself was distinguished by extraordinary valor, defending escorted troops supplying the insurgent army. When Gen. Chłapowski, who also commanded her group, made the decision to resign from the further fight, Plater decided to join the insurgent forces in the Warsaw area.

Together with the relatives of Cezary Platerem and Raszanowiczówna, she struggled through forests in a peasant disguise, but the journey proved to be too exhausting for her and Emilia had to stop under the assumed name Korawińska in Justianów (Sejny powiat) in the Ablamowicz manor, where she was treated.

The cure, however, did not help, and Emilia Plater died on December 23, 1831. Her body rested on the cemetery in Kopciów, now Abracovia (today's Lithuania). The tomb has been preserved to this day.

Emilia Plater has become a symbol of patriotism and the fight for independence and the heroine of poems. Adam Mickiewicz immortalized her figure in the poem "The Death of a Colonel". Plater is also the patron of many schools and streets throughout the country. In the interwar period, her likeness was on 20-zloty banknotes. (PAP)

ANC

Source: <http://dzieje.pl/postacie/emilia-plater-1806-1831>  
and [https://pl.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emilia\\_Plater](https://pl.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emilia_Plater)

the establishment of the National Committee. He was the vice-president of the Scientific Society. In January 1832 he left for Metz, where he gave a public piano concert for charity. In 1834 he left for Auxerre to recover his health; in the letters published there, he appeared against the Democratic Society on the side of Prince Adam Czartoryski, in which he saw the candidate for a dictator. He died of tuberculosis on December 20, 1834 in Auxerre.

A literary critic, publicist, historian, theoretician of Polish Romanticism, author of m.in. dissertations On the spirit and sources of poetry in Polsce (1825); article Thoughts on Polish literature (1828), using Schelling's philosophy to analyze Polish cultural achievements, dissertations on Polish literature in the nineteenth century (1830). A special place is occupied by an unfinished historical and journalistic work. The creation of the Polish nation in 1830 and 1831 (1834), where the defeat of Mochnacki's insurrection is seen in the immaturity of leaders and the lack of social support. The person, biography and views of Mochnacki aroused and still raise contradictory judgments, his form appeared in the statements of Słowacki, Norwid, in the poems of Józef Bohdan Zaleski; an attempt to interpret his philosophy and literary criticism, among others, Piotr Chmielowski and Stanisław Brzozowski presented the poetic vision of the concert in Metz in the poem Fri. Mochnacki Jan Lechoń (volume of the Crimson Poem - 1920).

Source: <http://literat.ug.edu.pl/autors/mochnac.htm>

Photo: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maurycy\\_Mochnacki](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maurycy_Mochnacki)

## 10 XII 1850 Gen. Józef Bem passed away

“Is there any land that does not have Polish bones in its womb. That did not drink blood, or tears of the Polish! “ - K. Gaszyński, poet.





The best proof of the vitality of the Polish nation in the time of his captivity, the constant eloquent protest against the crime of partitioning was the fact that Poles not only in such difficult conditions were able to develop their culture and their economic life under foreign violence, not only from time to time they themselves struggled to fight for liberation, but where the struggle to violate the right of the nation was boiling, they took an active, honorable part

in it. Kosciuszko, Pulaski, and Sułkowski begin this series, in which the prominent place and hero of the November Uprising Józef Bem occupy the prominent place.

Józef Bem was born on March 13, 1794 in Busko near Tarnow. His family came from the Polish Pomeranian-Prussian nobility, but in the 17th century, through several marriages with the heiress of the old Hungarian families, he formed with Wigry strong ties of kinship and friendship, which the future hero had to inherit with his blood. His father, Andrzej, was the owner of several farms near Kraków and an advocate of noble courts. From the first marriage with Agnieszka Gołuchowska the son Józef was born. His youth passed among the jaws of the weapon. When the unusually talented, at the age of 15 sits on the university bench, comes the war of 1809 of the Duchy of Lithuania and Austria and a young student joins the ranks of Fr. Józef Poniatowski. After graduating from the cadets' school, he became a lieutenant in 1811, and takes a lightweight trip to Moscow with a battery, and in 1813 for extraordinary bravery, shown during the defense of Gdańsk, he was decorated with a cross of honorary legion. After the fall of Napoleon and the creation of the Congress Kingdom, he was included in the first battalion of horse artillery. Unable to bear the supreme bullying

Konstanty's leader over the soldiers, he resigns, but not accepted by his father, he returns to the army. In 1820, he was appointed captain, he learns continually, writes professional dissertations, and at the same time entered the conspiratorial organization of the "Tow. „patryotyczny", headed by the greatest martyr, Valerian Lukaszewski. After the discovery of the plot, Bem was arrested, sent to prison for several months in prison and then removed from the army in 1827. "Bem moves to Galicia, deals in scientific work and hosts on the farm leased by his uncle.

As soon as he heard about the outbreak of the November Uprising, he comes to Warsaw and becomes the commander of a lightweight artillery. He was able to shine with his extraordinary fighting abilities, his lightning tactics, disregarding the danger, forcing the stronger enemy to retreat many times. Under the Igamaki he contributed to the victory to a large extent, he saved Poland from the final one near Ostrołęka

defeat, for which he was given the nickname of "the star of Ostrołęka" the rank of general and the command over the whole artillery. Unfortunately, the intrigues thwarted Bem's appointment to the chief commander, and he was one of the few who, after taking Warsaw, did not lower his hands and wanted to continue rise.

On wandering, after the fall of hope, he constantly strives to form a Polish army, on the one hand, to give me anger to the Poles in exile, on the other hand, that Europe would forget the name of Poland. When the year 1848 came, "spring of peoples" in Beme, hopes were again revived. He takes part in the revolution in Vienna, but then breaks through Wędry, where he struggled to free himself from under the Austrian regime, guided not only by his personal sympathy for his second country, but by believing that the Hungarian uprising is the first stage of the struggle for the independence of Poland.

The leader of the chief of war, offered to him by the National Council of Hungary, did not accept it and demanded that he be given the most difficult command. He undertook to regain the nearly lost Transylvania. On December 8, 1848, he took command, he won a number of victories, gained fame as a master of martial art and his generosity, earning respect even from enemies. Always vigilant, tireless, he did not let his hands fail, but they encouraged him to new efforts. The Hungarian population greets him enthusiastically everywhere, crying, "Long live Bem, our father." On March 27, 1849, the President of the Kossuth government sent him the star of the highest order. This rider was decorated with the greatest djamentem, removed from the crown of Saint. Stephen, and the empty place was replaced with a plaque with the inscription "Józef Bem".

When Russia, wanting to suppress at all costs the Hungarian uprising, sent 140,000 troops, Bem does not fall in love, he won, and if against the vast majority of the enemy is sometimes beaten, telling dear opponent to take advantage of his advantage.

On August 9, he was given the supreme command. Wounded hard under Temeswar does not leave the camp. But on August 14, he gets terrible news about the capitulation of the most beautiful branch of the Hungarian army at Villagos. He crosses the Turkish border and here he commits an act unacceptable from the Christian point of view: he adopts Islam and as Muzad-pasza he becomes field marshal of the Turkish army, intending to reorganize the Russian government by reorganizing it. - Love of the torn country and willingness to serve it wherever it was what benefits views for her, let him step in this. But Russia and Austria forced Turkey to intern the general in Aleppo, Syria, where he died of a fever on 10.10.1850. His ashes are now returning to the homeland of Poland which he loved so much, for which he fought his whole life directly and indirectly. May he become a figure and a road to us, let him teach us the active and persevering love of the Fatherland! .

Author: Dr. M. Śliwińska - Zarzecka-GENERAL JÓZEF BEM, WIEC CIPOLSKI, JULY - 1929 Nr. 7 ROK II

Source:

[https://jbc.bj.uj.edu.pl/Content/350088/NDIGCZAS015695\\_1929\\_007.pdf](https://jbc.bj.uj.edu.pl/Content/350088/NDIGCZAS015695_1929_007.pdf)

Photo: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/J%C3%B3zef\\_Bem](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/J%C3%B3zef_Bem)

### 13 XII 1867 Artur Grottger passed away, painter

He was born on November 11, 1837 in Ottyniowice in Podolia. His father, Jan Józef, was the leaseholder of the property belonging to the Count Hilary Siemianowski. Artur's father fought in the November Uprising as an officer of the 5th regiment of Uhlans, "Warsaw Children",

he was a passionate painter, educated at the Vienna Academy of Fine Arts. He was the one who gave the son home drawing lessons. As an eleven-year-old boy, Artur Grottger was devoted to the study of the Lviv painter Jan Maszkowski, where he made friends with his son, Marcelli, for many



years. He studied more seriously at the Cracow School of Fine Arts and in 1855-1858 at the Academy of Fine Arts in Vienna. He lived in Vienna until 1865. Due to constant financial difficulties accompanying him throughout his life, he wandered around Galicia from manor to court, earning his living by drawing and painting paintings of an occasional, sometimes trivial subject matter. During this period he also created the most perfect series of drawings made with black and white pencils on cardboard boxes. He never saw the January Uprising, and he created from the imagination shocking drawings: "Polonia" (1863) and "Lithuania" (1864-1866). In 1866, at a ball at the Lwów Strzelecki Society, he met 16-year-old Wanda Monne.

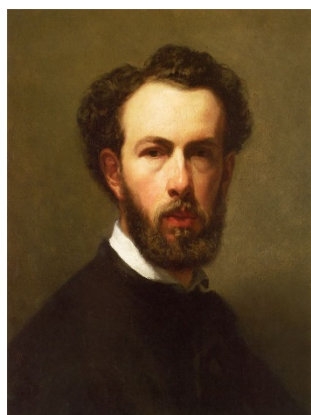
The violent love of the Polish patriot Wanda and having only two years of life in front of her "Arthur", which was opposed by the Wanda family, abounding in many romantic meetings and long, affected letters, could not be fulfilled. Arthur, in the hope of achieving success, went to Paris, where - suffering from tuberculosis - managed to end the "War" cycle, which he sold to the Austrian Emperor Franciszek.

In December 1867, plagued by pulmonary hemorrhage, drooping from strength, he was sent by doctors to the famous spa of Amelies-les-Bains in the French Pyrenees, where he died on December 13, 1867. The artist's corpse brought his fiancée to Lviv on 4 July 1868 and buried him at the Łyczakowski Cemetery in a place that Grottger chose during his walk together.

Source: <http://sciaga.pl/tekst/110455-111-artur-grottger>

Self-portrait 1867: <http://eszkola.pl/jezyk-polski/artur-grottger-1353.html>

## 28 XII 1894 Henryk Rodakowski passed away, painter



Self-portrait, 1849. Oil on canvas. 56 x 46 cm, National Museum in Warsaw.

One of the most outstanding Polish portrait portraits of the 19th century. He studied in Vienna. In 1846-67 he stayed in Paris, where he studied with L. Cogniet. The first works of Henryk Rodakowski were Biedermeier watercolor portraits. In France, he painted several sketchy compositions on historical and contemporary themes, maintained in a romantic and patriotic spirit.

He created a series of portraits: a father (1850), a sister (1858), Leona Kapliński (1862), brother Maksymilian, aunt Babetty Singer (1863), Leonia B. Blüdhorn (1871), and W. Dzieduszycki (1880). Portrait of General Henryk Dembiński (1852) and Portrait of a Mother (1853),

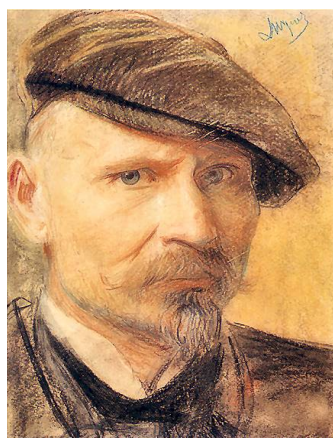
exhibited at the Paris Salons, brought Henryk Rodakowski European fame. These portraits with a calm composition are distinguished by insightful psychological characteristics and harmony of means of expression. In his work, Rodakowski combined elements of romanticism and classicism realism. In accordance with the times, he painted a few great historical compositions: Deputies from Sobieski (1861), Kokosz War (1872). He was interested in folk themes (cycle 11 akwarel Album Pałahickie 1867-68).

At the end of his life, he stayed in Zakopane and Krakow, where he developed a lively activity at the Society of the Friends of Fine Arts, the National Museum and the School of Fine Arts.

Source:

[http://www.pinakoteka.zascianek.pl/Rodakowski/Rodakowski\\_bio.htm](http://www.pinakoteka.zascianek.pl/Rodakowski/Rodakowski_bio.htm)

## 27 XII 1936 Leon Wyczółkowski passed away, painter



Leon Wyczółkowski-Self-portrait in a cyclist (1852-1936). Polish painter, graphic artist, illustrator, one of the leading representatives of the trend of realistic painting in the Young Poland period. An excellent landscape painter and portraitist. He was born on April 11, 1852 in Huta Miastkowska near Siedlce. He died in Warsaw on December 27, 1936. Buried in Wtelno near Bydgoszcz. He began his painting studies in 1869 in the Warsaw Drawing Class (including Wojciech Gerson, Antoni

Kamieński and Rafał Hadziewicz). In the years 1875-1877 he was a student at the Munich Academy, and in the years 1877-1879 the School of Fine Arts in Krakow, where he was educated under the supervision of Jan Matejko. He traveled a lot. Beginning in August 1877, for fifty-two years, he was associated with Krakow, in the years 1893-1911 as a professor at the Krakow School of Fine Arts. He was one of the founding members of the Society of Polish Artists "Sztuka" (1897). In December 1929, he left Kraków, moving to Warsaw. From 1934 he was a professor at the Academy of Fine Arts in Warsaw. He created many excellent historical and genre pictures, insightful realistic portraits, fashionable salon scenes and moody landscapes. He perfectly presented the beauty of still life, especially flowers. He took care of the realism of detail. He left many

portraits of representatives of the artistic world of Kraków at that time. His stay in Paris influenced his interest in Impressionism, some of the light and color solutions proposed by Impressionists, using genre scenes and landscapes in their scenes, for example in scenes depicting fishermen, peasants, beet harvesting and orc plowing. An excellent picture in which lighting effects are particularly intense remain "Fishermen". From 1900, the palette of colors used in his works became darker. He used mainly pastels, watercolors and ink. From about 1918, he dealt mainly with graphics (etched techniques, autolithography). With Wyczółkowski, there is an interesting episode of a duel for the honor of art, fought with Józef Mehoffer, mentioned by T.Z. Bednarski in the below fragment of the book "Krakow trail of Leon Wyczółkowski". The work of Leon Wyczółkowski is one of the most outstanding artistic phenomena in Polish art at the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries. On the centenary of the artist's birth, on April 11, 1946, the Regional Museum of his name was opened in Bydgoszcz, with a section devoted to the artist. Widow gave the museum many paintings, drawings and personal memorabilia, including, for example, authentic equipment of the artist's studio. Currently, the museum's collection includes over 700 works by Wyczółkowski.

Source:

[http://www.pinakoteka.zascianek.pl/Wyczolkowski/Wyczolkowski\\_6.htm](http://www.pinakoteka.zascianek.pl/Wyczolkowski/Wyczolkowski_6.htm)



## 2 XII 1941 Marszał Edward Rydz-Śmigły passed away



On December 2, 1941, Edward Śmigły-Rydz, the marshal of Poland and the Supreme Commander during the Polish campaign in 1939, died in unclear circumstances in the German-occupied Warsaw.

Edward Rydz was born on March 11, 1886 in Brzeżany in the former province. Ternopil. There he attended high school and in 1905 he obtained a secondary school-leaving certificate.

In the years 1905-1908

he was educated at the Academy of Fine Arts in Kraków, and then at the Faculty of Philosophy of the Jagiellonian University. In 1910 he studied painting in Munich, Nuremberg and Vienna. After returning to Krakow in 1912, he graduated from the Academy of Fine Arts.

From 1908, he belonged to the Active Combat Association. In the years 1910-1911 he undertook compulsory military service in 4 and 24 pp in Vienna. From 1910, he was a member of the Shooting Association in Brzeżany, acting as deputy commander. At that time, he adopted the pseudonym "Śmigły".

In 1912 he graduated from the Officer's College of the Riflemen's Association. The following year he became the commander of the Strzelce Association of the Lwów District, while being the editor and editor of the "Strzelec" monthly.

In August 1914, in the Polish Legions, he took command of the 3rd battalion of personnel, with whom he took part in the battles at Nowy Korczyn and Uściskow.

In October 1914 he participated in the offensive in Dęblin and in the battles at Anielin and Laski.

From December 1914, he commanded the 1st regiment of infantry of the Polish Legions. At the helm he took part in the battle of Łowczówkiem. In 1915 he took part in the fighting over Nida, in the battle near Konary and near Tarłów. From September to the end of October 1915, he was replacing the commander of the First Brigade in Volhynia. At the time, he fought at Jabłonka, Kuklami and Kamieniucha. In July this year he commanded a regiment at the Battle of Kostiuchnowka, and then in the battles over Stochod.

After the oath crisis of July 1917 in the Polish Legions he became the commander of the Polish Military Organization (POW).

At the beginning of November 1918, he became the minister of military affairs in the Provisional People's Government of the Republic of Poland in Lublin, receiving the rank of general.

In the Polish Army from the end of 1918, Śmigły-Rydz was the commander of the General District of Warsaw. In February 1919 he was the head of the Operational Group "Kovel", and then as the commander of the 1st Infantry Division of the Legions, in April this year he directed the

operation of winning Vilnius. From December 1919 to January 1920 he commanded a campaign in Latvia. He was promoted to the rank of Major General in April 1920.

During the Kiev expedition he commanded the 3rd Army, at whose head he took Kiev on May 7, 1920. During the retreat, he took command of the South-Eastern Front and Central Front. During the Battle of Warsaw in August 1920, he was the commander of the right wing of the striking group operating from Wieprza, and then the 2nd Army, which he commanded until 1922.

At the same time from May 1921 to October 1926 he was the Army Inspector in Vilnius.

- In terms of character and will, he stands among the Polish generals. He is equal, calm, confident and just with his subordinates. (...) I recommend everyone to command the army. One of my candidates for the Supreme Commander - such opinion on Edward Rydz-Śmigły was made in December 1922 by Józef Piłsudski.

During the May coup in 1926, Śmigły-Rydz supported Marshal Piłsudski, sending part of Vilnius garrison units to Warsaw. In October 1926, he was appointed an Army Inspector in Warsaw.

After Piłsudski's death on May 12, 1935, based on the decree of President Ignacy Mościcki, he assumed the position of the Inspector General of the Armed Forces, giving him huge powers.

In July 1936, Prime Minister Felicjan Sławoj-Składkowski issued a circular in which he stated:

- General Rydz-Śmigły, designated by Marshal Piłsudski, as the first Defender of the Fatherland, and the first collaborator of the President in ruling the state, is to be considered and respected as the first person in Poland after the President of the Republic. - we read in the document. On November 10, 1936, Śmigły-Rydz received the rank of general of arms. A day later, on the Independence Day, by the decree of President Ignacy Mościcki, he was appointed the Polish Speaker.

In 1939, during the Polish campaign, Śmigły-Rydz served as the Chief Water for.

On the night of 6 to 7 September he left Warsaw and moved his headquarters to Brest on the Bug. After the Soviet troops entered the territory of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, together with the Polish government and President Mościcki, he crossed the Polish-Romanian border with the intention of penetrating to France and continuing the fight alongside the Allies.

Interned by the Romanian authorities, on November 7, 1939, he resigned from the position of Supreme Commander. (...)

After interning in Romania, Śmigły-Rydz was initially placed in the city of Krajowa (Craiova). Later, he was transported to the mountain village of Dragoslavele, where he was under the guard of the Romanian military police.

On December 10, 1940, he managed to escape and illegally cross the Romanian-Hungarian border.

Until the autumn of 1941 he stayed in Budapest. In October 1941, through Slovakia, he managed to get to occupied Poland and settled in Warsaw. He died of a heart attack on December 2, 1941. He was buried in the Civil Cemetery in Powązki under the name of Adam Zawisza.

The circumstances of the death of Marshal Edward Śmigły-Rydz are still not fully clear today. There is information that Śmigły-Rydz, after returning to Warsaw in 1941, established a number of contacts, including the most confidential one, with General Grot.



Edward Rydz-Śmigły was awarded, among others With the Order of the White Eagle, Order of Virtuti Militari class II and V, Cross of Independence with Swords, Order of Polonia Restituta class I, II, and III, four times with the Cross of Valor and the Golden Cross of Merit.

## 26 XII 1942 Majer Bałaban passed away, historian



Majer Samuel Bałaban was born in 1877 in Lviv. There he also graduated in law and history at the University, which at that time was called the University of Franciscan; among Bałaban's professors there were, among others Szymon Askenazy, an outstanding Polish historian of Jewish origin, the creator of the so-called "Askenazy school", and Ludwik Finkel, also a historian, philosopher and

literary historian, later the rector of the University and a member of the Polish Academy of Arts and Sciences. He also studied in Berlin. Dr Majer Bałaban received his doctoral degree in 1904. After graduation he worked mainly in secondary education.

During the First World War he was the chief field rabbi in the Austrian army. After the war, he settled in Warsaw, where in 1920 he founded the rabbinical school "Tachkemoni", which he directed until 1930. The school implemented a program of junior humanist high school, broadened by Talmudic teachings and prepared graduates for studies at the Hebrew University in Jerusalem. He also lectured in the Jewish gymnasium "Ascola" and the Institute of Judaic Sciences, of which he was the rector until 1928. From 1932 he was a professor at the University of Warsaw. During the Second World War he found himself in the Warsaw ghetto, where he continued his scientific work, directing the archive of the Judenrat. For a year he was also the rabbi and preacher of the Nozyk Synagogue, located in the so-called small ghetto. He died in late 1942 or early 1943, probably committing suicide. The grave of Majer Bałaban is located at the Jewish cemetery at Okopowa St. in Warsaw.

### Scientific and journalistic work

The rich work of Majer Bałaban, counting 1,000 publications in 5 languages, concerns only the history, culture and customs of Polish Jews. The most important publications of Bałaban are: History of Jews in Galicyja and in the Krakow Republic 1772-1868 (Lviv, 1914), Historical

Source: <http://niezalezna.pl/19748-70-lat-temu-zmarl-edward-smigly-ryd>

Photo: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Edward\\_%C5%9Amig%C5%82y-Rydz](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Edward_%C5%9Amig%C5%82y-Rydz)

Monuments of Jews in Poland (Lviv, 1929), Jews of Lviv (Lviv, 1906), From the History of Jews in Poland : sketches and studies (Warsaw, 1920), defensive synagogues in the eastern borderlands of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth (Warsaw, 1927) and the already mentioned History of Jews in Krakow and Kazimierz (first edition in 1912). He was a journalist in many Jewish periodicals, he published a monthly devoted to science, literature and Jewish art "New Life" (1924).

The Jewish Historical Institute in Warsaw awards prizes every two years as part of the "Konkurs im. Majera Bałabana "for the best master's and doctoral theses about Jews and Israel.

### History of Jews in Krakow and Kazimierz (1304-1868)

The first edition of the first volume of Jewish History in Krakow and Kazimierz (1304-1868) was published in 1912. Second edition extended in 1931 (volume 1) and in 1936 (volume 2) by the Society to Support the Sick Youth of Jewish High and High Schools "Nadzieja" in Krakow. Resubmissions in the form of a reprint from the second edition were made by the National Publishing Agency in 1991. This monograph, numbering 1368 + 66 pages and 115 engravings, is an invaluable work for every Jewish historian Kazimierz, and contains a lot of interesting information about the history of Christian Kazimierz, Polish history and general history seen through the prism of a Jewish researcher and scientist who clearly opposed assimilation Jews. The book is supplemented with rich bibliographical footnotes and personal indexes. It should be remembered that the publication was made a hundred years ago, hence some interpretations and judgments of Bałaban may seem debatable today or directly naive, but for every reader who is interested in the history of Jewish Kazimierz and its former residents in a wider scope than they are given by popular tourist guides, it is and will remain a compulsory reading for a long time!

Source: [http://www.krakowski-kazimierz.pl/majer\\_balaban\\_18771942/](http://www.krakowski-kazimierz.pl/majer_balaban_18771942/)

## 24 XII 1946 Gen. Leopold Okulicki murdered by torturing



On November 12, 1898, Leopold Okulicki, the last commander in chief of the Home Army, was born. The road to this position began already in September 1913, when he joined the Rifle Association. This is where he obtained the non-commissioned officer's rank. In November 1918, he formed a platoon made up of students of his junior high school, which then became part of the 4th Infantry Regiment of the Legions and started to rescue them to Lwów. From August 1919, Okulicki commanded a

company of infantry, and during the war with the Bolsheviks in 1920 he fought in the area of Wołkowyska, Lida and near Molodeczno.

### At the Warsaw School of War

After the victorious war against the Bolsheviks, Leopold Okulicki was sent to the Higher Military School in Warsaw. In 1922, he married Władysława Jabłonowska. From this marriage, his only son was born - Zbigniew.

During his military service, Okulicki was promoted many times, including lecturer of tactics at the Infantry Training Center and chief of staff of the 13th Kresowa Infantry Division in Rivne. In 1935, he was promoted to the General Staff of the Polish Army. A year later, he took over the "East" Department, in which plans for a defensive war with the Soviet Union were elaborated. It was there, in the shadow of the long staff corridors, that he saw the outbreak of World War II.

### During World War II

When the Supreme Commander left Warsaw, Leopold Okulicki remained in the capital, acting as liaison officer for Edward Rydz-Śmigły at the Warsaw Army. From September 10, 1939, Okulicki took part in the

defense of the city, first as the chief of staff of the Warsaw-East section, then as the commander of the grouping in Wola. At that time, his wife and son happily crossed the Polish-Romanian border. After the capitulation of Warsaw, Leopold Okulicki, as one of the first officers, joined the Polish Victory Service and was sworn in on September 28, 1939.

In October 1939 he was active in Lodz. At first in the SZW, then in the Union of Armed Struggle. At that time, he was promoted to the rank of colonel, but threatened with arrest, Okulicki decided to return to the capital in March 1940. In Warsaw, he was appointed commander of the eastern territories of the Commonwealth occupied after September 17, 1939 by the Red Army. In October 1940, as Jan Mrówka, he left Warsaw for Lwów.

Unfortunately, his surroundings were quickly worked out by Soviet agents and services. The NKVD arrested him in January 1941 and took him to Moscow, where he was sent to Lubyanka. He did not give up, even though he had been tortured for a long time and cruelly. He came to Lefortów, from where he was released only after signing the Sikorski - Majski agreement. At that time, Okulicki became the head of the staff of the Polish Army in the Soviet Union and participated in talks between General Andres and Stalin. He took part, inter alia, in the meeting, during which the question was addressed about missing Polish officers arrested after the September campaign and deported to Soviet camps.

In 1943, Okulicki went to London. He was always ready to move to the country. It was not until 1944, as a member of the elite group of Cichres, that he was considered in the planned actions in the occupied homeland.

Return to occupied Poland

On the night of May 21, 1944, he was dropped over Poland. He was promoted to the rank of brigadier general and was to be handed over to AK commander Gen. Komorowski, orders and letters from the Supreme Commander - General Sosnkowski. From the appointment of the commander of the Home Army, he became deputy chief of staff and chief of operations in the Home Army Command.

On July 27, 1944, he replaced Colonel "Nil" Fieldorf as the commandant of the organization "NIE". However, on July 30, 1944, "Bor" appointed him as his successor in the event of disclosure to the Red Army after the capture of Warsaw or any impossibility of further command. For this reason, General Leopold Okulicki remained in the underground after the outbreak of the uprising. However, it should be emphasized that he was the one who particularly pressed on "Bora" to start insurgent actions in Warsaw. After the capitulation of the Warsaw Uprising on October 2, 1944, General Leopold Okulicki left the capital together with the civilian population and went to Częstochowa through the transit camp in Pruszków. On December 21, 1944, Leopold Okulicki became the head of the Home Army. He held the post of the last commander of the Home Army until January 19, 1945, when he ordered the AK to be dissolved and go into the conspiracy.

Arrest and trial

On March 27, 1945, Leopold Okulicki was arrested in Pruszków and deported by the NKVD to Moscow. There he was brought before a court in the famous trial of sixteen leaders of the Polish Underground State, who were accused of espionage, terrorism and subversive activities behind the Red Army.

About the process of the sixteen Agnieszka Stecka talked in the broadcast "On the historical venue", broadcast in November 2001. The guests of the program were: historian, Dr. Rafał Habielski and lawyer, Dr. Piotr Girdwoyń.

The investigation lasted three months. The accused were convicted, despite protests from the West and the Polish government in London. Gen. Leopold Okulicki, as one of the few defendants, dared to take the floor during the trial.

- This process is of a political nature - he said. - You can not prove that we have not fought with the Germans in 5 years, but as in any such political process, you would like to deprive us of the argument. (...) You accuse us of cooperation with the Germans, reconciling our honor. Accusing 300,000 soldiers of the Home Army, you accuse the entire Polish Nation. (...) The Warsaw Uprising is a heroic fight and it does not give rise to political repression. (...) In the Battle of Warsaw, we fought with the Germans for 63 days and helped the Red Army along this path. (...) The Polish nation has many disadvantages, but it has one equalizing advantage - the love of freedom. I want friendship with Russia, but on one condition - it is maintaining Poland's independence.

In this way, General Okulicki protested against lawlessness and fraud. The answer to his speech was the laughter of the NKVD officers and several pro-Soviet Western journalists. It was an unambiguous, tragic laugh saying everything ...

The trial took place in front of the Military College of the Supreme Court of the USSR from 18 to 21 June 1945. Gen. Leopold Okulicki was sentenced to the highest penalty - 10 years in prison. In contrast to other typical "Soviet" processes, the sentence was "exceptionally" gentle in relation to the charges. In 1955, the authorities of the Soviet Union declared that Leopold Okulicki allegedly had to die of a heart attack and paralysis while serving the sentence on Christmas Eve December 24, 1946. Apparently, death occurred at the prison hospital in Butyrki in Moscow. Officially, the Soviet side claimed his body was burned. However, one can safely assume that the prisoner of cell number 66 was murdered in Lubianka. Antoni Pajdak and Adam Bień, imprisoned together with General Leopold Okulicki, heard him escorted from a cell to which he never returned.

The hero of Free Poland

Leopold Okulicki was awarded the Cross of Valor four times, once he was the Cross of Independence and Virtuti Militari IV and V class, and posthumously the medal of merit of "The Legion of Merit", awarded by US President Ronald Regan.

The son of Leopold Okulicki - Zbigniew, died on July 8, 1944 in the battles of the 2nd Polish Corps in the vicinity of Ancona in Italy. "He was twenty years old and I was deluding myself that it was not true, I did not love anybody like him in my life" - said Leopold Okulicki to Jan Nowak-Jeziorański in December 1944.

The symbolic grave of Leopold Okulicki is located in Warsaw's Powązki Cemetery.

Author: Mariusz Podgórski / bs

Source: <https://www.polskieradio.pl/39/156/Artykul/168735,Leopold-Okulicki-ostatni-dawca-Armii-Krajowa>



## 7 XII 1950 Wojciech Weiss passed away, painter



Wojciech Weiss was born in Bukovina, where they were forced to immigrate to his parents after the January Uprising. He studied painting at the School of Fine Arts in Krakow (including Leon Wyczółkowski), also in Paris, Rome and Florence. In 1907 he started teaching at the Academy of Fine Arts in Cracow, in 1913 he was nominated as a full professor, and later he was three times the rector's dignity.

In the 90s he painted excellent portraits of Suchotnik, Melancholik and Student, inspired by the work of Stanisław Przybyszewski and in 1899 an ironic self-portrait with masks. Weiss's works from the turn of the century are rich and diverse, in the years 1902-1903 were created, among others painted impulsively with red, white and green sensual Maki. In 1906, in the work of Weiss, the so-called "white period" in which "the sun inflames blue to white". Later, the artist became a colourist.

Source: [http://www.pinakoteka.zascianek.pl/Weiss/Weiss\\_bio.htm](http://www.pinakoteka.zascianek.pl/Weiss/Weiss_bio.htm)

## 21 XII 1950 Jan Piłsudski passed away, lawyer, politician brother of Marshal Józef Piłsudski



He was a student of the first high school in Vilnius, and then moved to Libawa where he obtained a high school diploma. He studied at the Moscow University from which he was removed for taking part in the Polish student organization. He studied law at the Kazan University. In the years 1909-1915, the chief accountant of the Vilnius City Board. In 1912/13 he participated with President Michał Węśławski in obtaining a municipal loan in the United Kingdom for the construction of water supply and sewage system in Vilnius [4]. In 1918 a member of the Provisional Governing Commission in Vilnius.

In the years 1919-1920 an official at the Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare in Warsaw. From 1920 a judge at the District Court in Vilnius, then a judge at the Court of Appeals.

Member of the State Union in the Borderlands in 1922 [5]. In 1922 a deputy to the Sejm of Central Lithuania. In the years 1928-1931, he was a member of the Parliament from the BBWR list. In the years 1930-1931 Deputy Speaker of the Sejm. From May 27, 1931 to September 6, 1932, the Minister of Treasury in the government of Aleksander Prystor, in the years 1932-1937, he was the vice-president of the Bank of Poland. After the USSR's aggression against Poland on September 17, 1939, he was arrested in Vilnius by the NKVD, deported to the Moscow Lubianka [a]. Released as a result of the Sikorski-Majski system in the summer of 1941, evacuated from the USSR. From 1941 in exile in Great Britain, where he died on December 21, 1950 at the Penley Polish hospital for a heart attack caused by atherosclerosis [1]. Buried in the cemetery in Wrexham [6]

Source: [https://pl.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jan\\_Pi%C5%82sudski](https://pl.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jan_Pi%C5%82sudski)

## ST. JOHN PAUL II TEACHINGS



Picture: <http://www.sierpc.com.pl/zdjecie-12010+/0/0/Jan-Pawel-II-podczas-pielgrzymki-w-Plocku-w-1991-r>

On December 18, 1981, Pope John Paul II sent a letter to General Wojciech Jaruzelski, in which he appealed for the end of martial law. Here's its content:

"The events of the last days, news of killed and wounded compatriots in connection with the martial law introduced from December 13, require me to ask the General with an urgent request and at the same time a fervent call to stop the activities that bring with them the spill of Polish blood.

Over the last two centuries in particular, the Polish Nation suffered many harms, and many Polish bloods were poured out, seeking to extend power over our Homeland. The last war and occupation brought about the loss of about six million Poles fighting for their own and independent homeland. In this historical perspective, one can not continue to spill Polish blood: this blood can not burden consciences and stain the hands of compatriots. I am asking you, General, with a strong request and a fervent call that matters related to the renewal of society, which have been settled in a peaceful dialogue since August 1980, have returned to the same path. Even if it is difficult, it is not impossible.

The good of the whole Nation demands it. This is also called for by the opinion of the whole world, by all societies that rightly link the cause of peace with respect for human rights and the rights of the people. The universal desire for peace means that martial law should not be continued in Poland. The Church is the mouthpiece of this desire.

Christmas is approaching, which for all generations have connected all the sons and daughters of our Nation with Christmas Eve wafer. Everything must be done so that this year's Christmas holidays would not have to be spent under the threat of death and repression. I turn to your conscience, General, and to the consciences of all those people who are responsible for the decision. "

The Vatican, December 18, 1981, John Paul II  
Bogus

<https://www.facebook.com/historia.polski.dzien.po.dniu/photos/a.1514113145480718/2761884044036949/?type=3&theater>



## GOD, HONOR, HOMELAND

### European values mean removing crosses – Abp. Jędraszewski in an interview with PCh24.pl

In the name of those unidentified values everything that alludes to the Christian past should be – according to these modern ideologists – removed. In this case – crosses. So they are doing exactly the same thing that has been imprinted in our Polish memory as the achievements of nazi Germany and Bolsheviks – Krakow Metropolitan Archbishop Marek Jędraszewski tells Sławomir Skiba and Krystian Kratiuk in an interview.

**Your Excellency, a few weeks ago French authorities made a decision about a cross surmounting a memorial of John Paul II in one of their towns. It is supposed to be removed. It seems that this decision is the beginning of a new stage of aggressive secularization. How to understand this?**

More less ten years ago a book by George Weigel was published. It's title was peculiar: The Cube and the Cathedral. The author already presented this problem there – the problem of a huge secularization process, which means departing from our Christian roots. The book was exactly about France. I refer to Weigel as his view is the one of a "man from outside", not a Frenchman – it's important because we should ask the French about such issues first of all. Probably we would get a whole range of various opinions. But we, the same as Weigel, are outside and we all can see this worrying process of leaving Christianity by France and it's all natural for us to ask the same question John Paul II asked the French at the beginning of his pontificate: "France, what have you done with your baptism?" It's a very important question.

As we can see this nation has been leaving Christianity since the Great French Revolution. Of course there have been attempts to regain their Catholic identity and then strong opposite processes, negating that tendency, but the turning point was no doubt the year 1905 when the separation of Church and State understood in a particular way was implemented. Today's decisions are the effect of those times. In front of our very eyes a peculiar paradox is being achieved – the French elites, thinkers, politicians don't want to see their own roots. Only because they are Christian! But Gaul was one of the first daughters of the Church! Great witnesses to the Faith lived in its area – priests and martyrs – such as St. Irenaeus. And today all those things are being removed, not even forgotten – they are not supposed to be! They do not exist.

**But there must be something instead.**

Exactly. "Modern cathedrals" are being built instead. For example I would name the French Arch of Triumph as such. I managed to see it a year ago. This is that "Cube" in the title of Weigel's book. That cube indeed gives an observer an impression of utter emptiness – as there is no meaning in it. We can see a certain shape, we can see its bulk (something that might impress some people), but we are struck by emptiness.

And what about when we look at Notre Dame Cathedral? Then the reaction is totally opposite! It is still full of meaning, even when there are crowds of tourists walking through it, still some part of it is sectioned off as a place for those who pray. What's interesting – next to the cathedral there is a huge monument of John Paul II. Made by the same artists who created the memorial in Ploermel which is supposed to be deprived of its cross.

**The monument in Paris has not been in danger so far.**

Up to now, but what will happen tomorrow? Who knows what interpretation their judicial authorities will make? For among many representatives of Western countries we can see – using Czesław Miłosz's term – the "Hegelian sting". Once it was pointed out to Hegel that illustrating one of his propositions with an example he had referred to something that turned out not to be true. Then without any hesitation he answered: "so much the worse for the facts". In leftist thinking, the Hegelian one, taking on neo-Marxist or extreme leftist forms, there is a tendency not to mind facts and tell things contrary to them. What's important is only the narratives prepared by them.

It's part of a certain term which was very popular last year – the "post-truth". And what is the narrative today, what is the binding post-truth today? That Christianity has never existed! Although France is still covered with monuments illustrating the past glory of Christianity (even though many of those monuments, that is churches, are squalid and desolate as they are in possession of the state) they want to convince people that these monuments have never been there! Or at best that it's not important. That now is this time of new narratives, new symbols, new values!

**What values are these?**

They call them European. But nobody has ever defined what it actually means. In the name of those unidentified values everything that alludes to the Christian past should be – according to these modern ideologists – removed. In this case – crosses. So they are doing exactly the same thing that has been imprinted in our Polish memory as the achievements of nazi Germany and Bolsheviks. They did exactly the same thing: they destroyed crosses! And it is deep in us, Poles, the memory of those times is still vivid. So when we hear that in a remote French town, we have even not known before, a cross is a problem, it brings back memories of the persecution of Christianity and the fight against our symbols.

**But the problem of removing crosses from the public space is not only the French one. Also in Poland we have had a few attempts to launch a campaign against the cross in public places – as for example in one of schools in Wrocław. Then ordinary Catholics resisted and stopped the plan to remove that cross.**

I see it as an attempt to test us – how much we will let them do. It's also an attempt to introduce a system in Poland which Benedict XVI called a "dictatorship of relativism". Some group imposes their rules and point of view upon the majority and claims that this is just democracy (which is defended by the extreme left only when the case concerns alleged minority rights). I have also been a witness to such an experiment, it happened during my ministry in Poznań. There is a Jewish synagogue which during the war was converted into a swimming pool by Germans. After 1989 the citizens of Poznań wanted to give it back to the Jews.

The topography of Poznań looks like that: the cathedral creates a certain line with that synagogue which is in a way cut by a chimney standing near the Warta. Someone came up with an idea of putting a Muslim symbol on that chimney. What was the purpose of that? To make Poznań "a city open

to all great monotheistic religions". But there is one problem – there were no Muslims in Poznań that time, maybe apart from a dozen of students or so. No community! But that was already an attempt to impose a certain religious relativism upon the society. And for sure an attempt to overshadow the truth that the beginning of Christianity in Poland is connected with Poznań. The first bishop on the Polish territory was there in 968.

This is a subtler way of falsifying reality – it is still not a fight against Christian symbols but a lie about that city. Finally the realization of that idea was blocked. But it was also part of this action of testing our Polish society – what will we allow them to do at this stage of acquiring "European consciousness".

**While still on the subject of how far it is possible to go in Poland – today the Polish are traveling around Europe and seem to be prouder than even two decades ago. And it results from a sense of uniqueness – also in the issue of Christian identity. They have not let this relativism to get them brainwashed yet. Also other nations of Central Europe keep peeking at us with hope. What does it mean?**

The culture of Europe was based on three pillars – ancient Greek thought, Roman law and Christianity. All of these pillars must exist at the same time for us to be able to speak about Europe. Today Christianity is being removed from public life, but also the truth ancient philosophers taught about. And what about the law? Very often it becomes its own caricature. Some time ago the law served to promote certain social values but today only to promote pleasure. But in Poland and in those countries you mentioned there is still Christianity. What's more we can say: Europe is just here!

Those young people maybe can't define their feelings the way we are doing it right now but they feel it intuitively. Being in Poland they feel at home. But being in the West they look critically at it because more and more they see that it's hard to judge and define Europe only based on the standard of civilized living or just their economic achievements. The ethos of Europe is more important. But it is easier to see emptiness than that ethos in the West. And it is a programmed emptiness as well, which they want to give us as the greatest heritage of Europe. And in the meantime we see that the young people clearly oppose to such gifts. The youth from our part of Europe understand each other very well – they have a European DNA, encoded, understood to each other and thanks to that they feel together very well but on the other hand they can critically look at the wealthiest neighbors of the West.

**If that broadly understood West rejects the knowledge of their own roots today, doesn't that mean that at the same time they reject a possibility of getting to know, so actually they reject reason?**

If one rejects the truth, it means one rejects reason. And vice versa, rejecting reason one never learns the truth. Please, pay attention to the modern language: nobody asks in the media "What do you think of that?", "How do you judge that?", but only "How did it affect you?", "What are your emotions?". It means deliberate resignation from reason for a clearly emotional level of reacting to certain facts by man. This means resigning from something that constitutes the essence of man, what definitely distinguishes man from the world of animals! Please notice this: it is

followed by a certain vision of man, his gradual degradation. And this is contrary to Christianity.

**Despite such nice words which we often direct to the Polish youth, there is a certain ground for agreement between young Poles and their peers from the West. We mean the attitude to the topic of family, sexual and marital ethics. More and more marriages are breaking up – all of that is due to surrendering to a more and more aggressive promotion of sin. That promotion is also part of the fight against Christianity, although on a bit different level than destroying crosses, isn't it?**

Indeed, this huge number of divorces is a real tragedy. It involves different matters, including leaving the Faith and the Church, but also associating with the dominant culture promoted by mass media today. Nowadays very young people have tools allowing them access to the content which a child should never, under no circumstances, know. And their parents either don't know about it at all, or they cannot prevent that, not being able to find their way in today's world of information technology. No wonder that young people, already corrupt by various kinds of gadgets (at first unwittingly) turn out to be helpless in the face of new problems in their life, including marital ones.

Moreover young people tend to mature – emotionally and in terms of their personality – much later today. In consequence the number of marriages has declined due to reluctance to lifelong commitments or marriages breaking up quickly when the first problems and difficulties appear. All of that is also connected with a false vision of love being promoted today. This is not love meant as a gift of self. Love is confused with falling in love, which means the thing which is purely emotional – and when those emotions fall, when the everyday humdrum is back, a person formed this way is not capable of coping with problems and thinks it is necessary to terminate their marriage.

**What can we do with that?**

I think we should point out that everybody's huge concern is necessary, including social institutions, also the national ones. Some time ago our Prime Minister reported on her two years of government, emphasizing that the priority for the present state is family. Indeed a lot has been done for the family, but has anything significant been done in the area we're talking about? In the area of protecting children from inappropriate content? To promote family stability?

Society produces today, to use this terrible expression, people who don't care about such matters. People who react to everything very emotionally, not being able to talk with each other, and in addition to that very demanding. Mass culture is one big praise of egoism! It is really hard to build a stable family on such foundations! And this egoism manifests itself in spouses by the lack of care for children, who always suffer the most after all when their parents part. This is an absolute tragedy and wound, which, even if it heals one day, will remain a visible scar for ever.

**Thank you for the conversation.**

Translation: jjf

Source: <https://www.eng.pch24.pl/european-values-mean-removing-crosses---abp--jedraszewski-in-an-interview-with-pch24-pl,56966,i.html>

## The Island of Freedom - Ronald Reagan



Ask, please, residents of Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia, please ask Polish, Czechs, Slovaks, Hungarians, Bulgarians, Romanians and Eastern Germans. Ask the people of these countries what it is like to live in the world in which the Soviet Union is Number One. I would not like to live in such a world and I think you do not. Now let me tell you about another

high-level State Department official - Helmucie Sonnenfeldt, who Kissinger says "my Kissinger". He expressed the conviction that the nations conquered by the Soviet Union should abandon all efforts to regain sovereignty and simply join the Soviet Union. He said: "Their desire to break out of control of the Soviets threatens us with World War III." In other words, slaves should come to terms with their fate. Well, I do not believe that people which I meet during each State of the Union [annual joint meeting of both Houses of Congress], agree with this. I do not believe that they are ready to throw this island of freedom into the dustbin of history together with the bones of long-dead civilizations. If you want, you can call it mysticism, but I have always believed in the existence of God's plan. I am sure that it is no coincidence that God has placed this great continent between the two oceans. The creator wanted him to become a home for all those who love freedom, ready to give up their place of birth. [...] We have spread on this land, building farms and cities - all without the help of federal plans and government programs. that they are ready to throw this island of freedom into the dustbin of history together with the bones of long-dead civilizations. If you want, you can call it mysticism, but I have always believed in the existence of God's plan. I am sure that it is no coincidence that God has placed this great continent between the two oceans. The creator wanted him to become a

home for all those who love freedom, ready to give up their place of birth. [...] We have spread on this land, building farms and cities - all without the help of federal plans and government programs. that they are ready to throw this island of freedom into the dustbin of history together with the bones of long-dead civilizations. If you want, you can call it mysticism, but I have always believed in the existence of God's plan. I am sure that it is no coincidence that God has placed this great continent between the two oceans. The creator wanted him to become a home for all those who love freedom, ready to give up their place of birth. [...] We have spread on this land, building farms and cities - all without the help of federal plans and government programs. ready to give up their place of birth. [...] We have spread on this land, building farms and cities - all without the help of federal plans and government programs. ready to give up their place of birth. [...] We have spread on this land, building farms and cities - all without the help of federal plans and government programs. The excerpt comes from the speech "To rebuild America", March 31, 1976.

*Comment:* The religious sources of the United States were focused on the idea of freedom. Such freedom, which does not occur against God, and in the state finds support for its creative initiative. However, when the place of religion is taken up by atheism, and the bureaucrats take control over society, then the "American dream" will end and another socialist behemoth will be born. That is why it is worth fighting for America in the name of freedom.

Author: Piotr Jaroszyński

Nasz Dziennik, Wednesday, 10 September 2014, No. 210 (5052)

Source: <http://piotrjaroszynski.pl/warto-przemyslec/1312-wyspa-wolnosci-ronald-reagan>

## CATHOLIC PRESS IN POLONIA



**"God's enemies, ministers of the devil, members of Antichrist, enemies of the salvation of mankind, slanderers, blasphemers, wicked, ignorant" are the words spoken of the enemies of the Church by one of his greatest saints. We must never forget that both Christ Himself and His followers never behaved like "warm dumplings"!**

The teachings of our Lord Jesus Christ are full of seemingly contradictory truths, which, however, when carefully examined, do not contradict each other, but complement each other, creating a truly wonderful harmony.

### Christ and his saints used strong words. Remember that!

This is the case, for example, in the case of an apparent contradiction between justice and mercy. God is at the same time infinitely just and infinitely merciful. Whenever we turn our eyes to one of these perfections to understand the other, we fall into a serious error. In our earthly life our Lord Jesus Christ, after all, gave admirable evidence of His gentleness and severity.

Let us not, therefore, "correct" our Lord's personality according to the smallness of our views, do not close our eyes to the Savior's goodness to better understand His justice, but let us not turn away from His righteousness to better understand His infinite compassion for sinners. Our Lord was perfect both when he received Mary Magdalene with forgiveness and when he punished the Pharisees using extremely blunt words. We must not tear any of these pages from the Gospel! Let us understand and worship the perfection of our Lord, because they are revealed in both these matters. And finally, let's understand that our imitation of our Lord Jesus Christ will be perfect only when we understand not only how to forgive and comfort, but also how to be harsh, condemn and admonish as our Lord does.

Many Catholics find it unworthy to imitate these Gospel episodes that show the holy wrath of the Messiah against the shameful and treacherous attitude of the Pharisees. These Catholics speak only of mercy and always



try to imitate this Lord's virtue. God can bless them for this, but why are not they trying to imitate other, no less important, virtues of our Lord? Very often, when we propose some vigorous action on matters of the apostolate, the unchanging answer is that we must act with the highest gentleness "not to exclude those who have gone astray even more." Will anyone confirm that Christian firmness can exclude someone? When our Lord admonished the Pharisees, did this with the intention of "foreclosure"? Dismissing those who are wrong? Does not our Lord know or worry about the catastrophic influence His words would exert on the Pharisees? Would anyone dare to accuse Christ, Incarnate Wisdom, for such blasphemy?

May God defend us against being an attitude of calling only for hard action and using only harsh words as means of evangelization. May God, however, defend us against the idea of denying these heroic apostolic methods. There are circumstances in which one should be benign and other circumstances in which "holy violence" should be used. Being gentle when circumstances require austerity is a great evil! It is also evil to be harsh when circumstances require gentleness.

\* \* \*

All this confusion comes from the unilateral consideration of the parable. There are, for example, many people who take the parable of the lost sheep as the only one in the Gospel. And this is a very serious mistake that we do not want to shrink from condemnation.

Our Lord not only talks about lost sheep, unfortunately bleeding through thorns, which the shepherd patiently seeks at the bottom of the abyss. Our Lord also tells us about the noisy wolves that constantly surround the herd looking for opportunities to slip into it dressed in sheep's clothing. If a shepherd who knows how to affectionately carry a lost sheep on his shoulder is admirable, what could be said about a shepherd who abandoned his faithful herd and set out to catch a wolf dressed in sheepskin, lovingly took him on his shoulders, and brought a wolf to your sheep?

Catholics who unilaterally read the Gospel in fact strive for this way of conducting the apostolate!

\* \* \*

To better understand that the perfect imitation of our Lord is not only in gentleness and self-sufficiency, but also in austerity, we will cite several episodes and sentences of some saints. The saint is one whom the Church declared with infallible authority that he was a perfect imitator of our Lord. So how have the saints imitated our Lord?

Saint Ignatius of Antioch, a martyr of the second century, wrote several letters to various communities before he was martyred. These letters contain phrases about heretics, such as "wild beasts", "violent wolves" "crazy dogs that attack treacherously", "beasts with a human face", "devil herbs", "parasitic plants that Father did not plant" or 'Crops for eternal fire'.

It is also worth remembering John the Baptist, who called scribes and Pharisees the "vipera tribe", and our Lord Jesus Christ himself, who called them "whitened graves" and "hypocrites."

The apostles acted in the same way. Saint Ireneusz, martyr of the second century, student of Saint. Polycarp, who in turn was a disciple of Saint.

John the Evangelist, he recalls that when the Apostle went to the bathhouse, he withdrew without washing, because there he saw Corinth, a heretic who denied the divinity of Jesus Christ. He said that because of the presence of a heretic in a building, he may collapse. The same Saint Polycarp who one day met with Marcion, also a heretic, told him: "there is no doubt that you are the first-born son of Satan."

In doing so, they acted in accordance with the advice of St. Paul: "The sectarian, after one or the other admonitions, beware, knowing that such a man is perverse and sinful, and he makes judgment on himself" (Tt 3, 10). In the fourth century, Saint Athanasius recalled that Saint Antoni the Hermit called the speech of heretics "poison worse than poison of snakes". In this way, the saints treated heretics in general, what was recalled many decades ago by an article published in *Civiltà Cattolica*, a magazine founded by His Holiness Pius IX and entrusted to Jesuit fathers in Rome. This article also has a few examples:

Thomas Aquinas, though sometimes presented as invariably calm towards his enemies, in one of the polemics with William, who has not yet been condemned by the Church, said to him and his supporters: "God's enemies, ministers of the devil, members of Antichrist, enemies of the salvation of humanity, slanderers, blasphemers, wicked, ignorant, equal to Pharaoh. " Saint Bonaventure called Gerald, one of his contemporaries, "insolent, defamatory, crazy, poisonous, ignorant, deceitful, wicked, stupid and perfidious".

Saint Bernard, speaking of Arnold of Brescia, who led to speeches against the clergy, called him "disordered, stupid, perfidious, undesirable, vagrant, charlatan, cheat, dishonor, scorpion of Brescia, despised by the Roman Pontiff, praised by the devil, worker unrighteousness, the devouring of the people, mouths full of curses, the sower of dissonances, the creator of schism and the cruel wolf. "

Saint Gregory the Great, admonishing Jan, Bishop of Constantinople, condemned his "profane and disgusting pride, Lucifer's pride, his stupid words, vanity and lack of intelligence".

Saints Fulgentius, Prosper, Jan Chryzostom, Ambrose, Gregory, Basil, Hilary, Athanasius, Alexander Bishop of Alexandria, saint martyrs Cornelius and Cyprian, Irenaeus, Polycarp, martyrs Ignatius, Clement, and finally all the fathers of the Church, who were distinguished by heroic virtue, also they did not speak differently.

If anyone wants to know what rules the doctors and fathers of the Church have given to follow in the battles with heretics, let them read the "Filotea" by Franciszek Salene, in which he writes: "The enemies of God and the Church declared should be as embarrassed as possible and this is the work of mercy to cry: It's a wolf! when he approaches the herd. " How many protests would you have to hear if today's Catholic media published half of what was said above by the great saints against the modern enemies of the Church!

Author: Plinio Correa de Oliveira

Painting: "The expulsion of merchants from the temple" by Luca Giordano, (XVII / XVIII centuries)

Source: <http://www.pch24.pl/chrystus-i-jego-swieci-uzywali-mocnych-slow--pamietaj-o-tym-,64778,i.html#ixzz5aGr9qRKU>

## OLD BOOKSTORE REPRINTS

A DIALOGUE -Thomas Paine

XVIII.

A DIALOGUE<sup>1</sup>

Between the GHOST of General MONTGOMERY just arrived from the Elysian Fields; and an American DELEGATE, in a wood near PHILADELPHIA.

*Delegate.* Welcome to this retreat, my good friend. If I mistake not, I now see the ghost of the brave General Montgomery.

*General Montgomery.* I am glad to see you. I still love liberty and America, and the contemplation of the future greatness of this Continent now forms a large share of my present happiness. I am here upon an important errand, to warn you against listening to terms of accommodation from the court of Britain.

*Del.* I shall be happy in receiving instruction from you in the present trying exigency of our public affairs. But suppose the terms you speak of should be just and honorable?

*Gen. Mont.* How can you expect these, after the King has proclaimed you rebels from the throne, and after both houses of parliament have resolved to support him in carrying on a war against you? No, I see no offers from Great Britain but of PARDON. The very word is an insult upon our cause. To whom is pardon offered?—to virtuous freemen. For what?—for flying to arms in defence of the rights of humanity: And from whom do these offers come?—From a ROYAL CRIMINAL. You have furnished me with a

<sup>1</sup> Printed in pamphlet form about the time of the appointment by Congress of a Committee to draft a Declaration of Independence.—*Editor.*  
VOL. I.—11

nent would ever acknowledge the sovereignty of the Crown of Britain again, I should forever lament the day in which I offered up my life for its salvation.

*Del.* You should distinguish between the King and his ministers.

*Gen. Mont.* I live in a world where all political superstition is done away. The King is the author of all the measures carried on against America. The influence of bad ministers is no better apology for these measures, than the influences of bad company is for a murderer, who expiates his crimes under a gallows. You all complain of the corruption of the parliament, and of the venality of the nation, and yet you forget that the Crown is the source of them both. You shun the streams, and yet you are willing to sit down at the very fountain of corruption and venality.

*Del.* Our distance and charters will protect us from the influence of the crown.

*Gen. Mont.* Your distance will only render your danger more imminent, and your ruin more irretrievable. Charters are no restraints against the lust of power. The only reason why you have escaped so long is, because the treasure of the nation has been employed for these fifty years in buying up the virtue of Britain and Ireland. Hereafter the reduction of the representatives of the people of America will be the only aim of administration should you continue to be connected with them.

*Del.* But I foresee many evils from the independence of the Colonies. Our trade will be ruined from the want of a navy to protect it. Each Colony will put in its claim for superiority, and we shall have domestic wars without end.

*Gen. Mont.* As I now know that Divine Providence intends this country to be the asylum of persecuted virtue from every quarter of the globe, so I think your trade will be the vehicle that will convey it to you. Heaven has furnished you with greater resources for a navy than any nation in the world. Nothing but an ignorance of your strength could have led you to sacrifice your trade for the protection of a foreign navy. A freedom from the restraints

new reason for triumphing in my death, for I had rather have it said that I died by his vengeance, than lived by his mercy.

*Del.* But you think nothing of the destructive consequences of war. How many cities must be reduced to ashes! how many families must be ruined! and how many widows and orphans must be made, should the present war be continued any longer with Great Britain.

*Gen. Mont.* I think of nothing but the destructive consequences of slavery. The calamities of war are transitory and confined in their effects. But the calamities of slavery are extensive and lasting in their operation. I love mankind as well as you, and I could never restrain a tear when my love of justice has obliged me to shed the blood of a fellow creature. It is my humanity that makes me urge you against a reconciliation with Great Britain, for if this takes place, nothing can prevent the American Colonies from being the seat of war as often as the King of Great Britain renews his quarrels with any of the Colonies, or with any of the belligerent powers of Europe.

*Del.* I tremble at the doctrine you have advanced. I see you are for the independence of the Colonies on Great Britain.

*Gen. Mont.* I am for permanent liberty, peace, and security to the American Colonies.

*Del.* These can only be maintained by placing the Colonies in the situation they were in the year 1763.

*Gen. Mont.* And is no satisfaction to be made to the Colonies for the blood and treasure they have expended in resisting the arms of Great Britain? Who can soften the prejudices of the King—the parliament—and the nation, each of whom will be averse to maintain a peace with you in proportion to the advantages you have gained over them? Who shall make restitution to the widows—the mothers—and the children of the men who have been slain by their arms? Can no hand wield the sceptre of government in America except that which has been stained with the blood of your countrymen? For my part if I thought this Conti-

of the acts of navigation I foresee will produce such immense additions to the wealth of this country that posterity will wonder that ever you thought your present trade worth its protection. As to the supposed contentions between sister colonies, they have no foundation in truth. But supposing they have, will delaying the independence of the Colonies 50 years prevent them? No—the weakness of the Colonies, which at first produced their union, will always preserve it, 'till it shall be their interest to be separated. Had the Colony of Massachusetts-bay been possessed of the military resources which it would probably have had 50 years hence, would she have held out the signal of distress to her sister colonies, upon the news of the Boston port-bill! No—she would have withstood all the power of Britain alone, and afterwards the neutral colonies might have shared the fate of the colony of Canada. Moreover, had the connection with Great-Britain been continued 50 years longer, the progress of British laws, customs and manners (now totally corrupted) would have been such that the Colonies would have been prepared to welcome slavery. But had it been otherwise, they must have asserted their independence with arms. This is nearly done already. It will be cruel to bequeath another contest to your posterity.

*Del.* But I dread all innovations in governments. They are very dangerous things.

*Gen. Mont.* The revolution, which gave a temporary stability to the liberties of Britain, was an innovation in government, and yet no ill consequences have arisen from it. Innovations are dangerous only as they shake the prejudices of a people; but there are now, I believe, but few prejudices to be found in this country, in favor of the old connection with Great-Britain. I except those men only who are under the influence of their passions and offices.

*Del.* But is it not most natural for us to wish for a connection with a people who speak the same language with us, and possess the same laws, religion, and forms of government with ourselves.

*Gen. Mont.* The immortal Montesquieu says, that nations

should form alliances with those nations only which are as unlike to themselves as possible in religion, laws and manners, if they mean to preserve their own constitutions. Your dependance upon the crown is no advantage, but rather an injury to the people of Britain, as it increases the power and influence of the King. The people are benefited only by your trade, and this they may have after you are independant of the crown. Should you be disposed to forgive the King and the nation for attempting to enslave you, they will never forgive you for having baffled them in the attempt.

*Del.* But we have many friends in both Houses of Parliament.

*Gen. Mont.* You mean the ministry have many enemies in Parliament who connect the cause of America with their clamours at the door of administration. Lord Chatham's conciliatory bill would have ruined you more effectually than Lord North's motion. The Marquis of Rockingham was the author of the declaratory bill.<sup>1</sup> Mr. Wilkes has added infamy to the weakness of your cause, and the Duke of Grafton and Lord Lyttleton have rendered the minority junto, if possible, more contemptible than ever.

*Del.* But if we become independant we shall become a commonwealth.

*Gen. Mont.* I maintain that it is your interest to be independant of Great Britain, but I do not recommend any new form of government to you. I should think it strange that a people who have virtue enough to defend themselves against the most powerful nation in the world should want wisdom to contrive a perfect and free form of government. You have been kept in subjection to the crown of Britain by a miracle. Your liberties have hitherto been suspended by a

<sup>1</sup> The Act of February, 1766, declaratory of the right of Parliament "to bind America in all cases whatsoever." In a letter of George III. to Lord North (February 5, 1778) he remarks that Lord George Germaine "said this day unto me that the Declaratory Act, though but waste paper, was what galled them (the Americans) most." (Donne, ii. p. 131.) It was indeed the costliest bit of waste paper known to history.—*Editor.*

after your achievements shall no more swell the page of British history. God did not excite the attention of all Europe—of the whole world—nay of angels themselves to the present controversy for nothing. The inhabitants of Heaven long to see the ark finished, in which all the liberty and true religion of the world are to be deposited. The day in which the Colonies declare their independance will be a jubilee to Hampden—Sidney—Russell—Warren—Gardiner—Macpherson—Cheeseman, and all the other heroes who have offered themselves as sacrifices upon the altar of liberty. It was no small mortification to me when I fell upon the Plains of Abraham, to reflect that I did not expire like the brave General Wolfe, in the arms of victory. But I now no longer envy him his glory. I would rather die in *attempting* to obtain permanent freedom for a handful of people, than survive a conquest which would serve only to extend the empire of despotism. A band of heroes now beckon to me. I can only add that America is the theatre where human nature will *soon* receive its greatest military, civil, and literary honours.

thread. Your connection with Great-Britain is unnatural and unnecessary. All the wheels of a government should move within itself. I would only beg leave to observe to you, that monarchy and aristocracy have in all ages been the vehicles of slavery.

*Del.* Our governments will want force and authority if we become independant of Great-Britain.

*Gen. Mont.* I beg leave to contradict that assertion. No royal edicts or acts of assembly have ever been more faithfully or universally obeyed than the resolves of the Congress. I admire the virtue of the colonies, and did not some of them still hang upon the haggard breasts of Great-Britain, I should think the time now come in which they had virtue enough to be happy under any form of government. Remember that it is in a commonwealth only that you can expect to find every man a patriot or a hero. Aristides, Epaminondas, Pericles, Scipio, Camillus, and a thousand other illustrious Grecian and Roman heroes, would never have astonished the world with their names, had they lived under royal governments.

*Del.* Will not a declaration of independance lessen the number of our friends, and increase the rage of our enemies in Britain?

*Gen. Mont.* Your friends (as you call them) are too few—too divided—and too interested to help you. And as for your enemies, they have done their worst. They have called upon Russians—Hanoverians—Hessians—Canadians—Savages and Negroes to assist them in burning your towns—desolating your country—and in butchering your wives and children. You have nothing further to fear from them. Go, then, and awaken the Congress to a sense of their importance; you have no time to lose. France waits for nothing but a declaration of your independance to revenge the injuries they sustained from Britain in the last war. But I forbear to reason any further with you. The decree is finally gone forth. Britain and America are now distinct empires. Your country teems with patriots—heroes—and legislators, who are impatient to burst forth into light and importance. Here-



## HEALTHY LIFESTYLE & VACATION



"Human protection must start from the moment when it is still in the embryonic state in the womb until its birth. This period of human life is probably the most important, because it determines the state of health of the body for the entire subsequent life. "

"Marital love is the most effective psychotherapy for today's man tormented by the pace of life. (...) Marriage is emotionally harmonized not only as a cure for the body and psyche, but also as a school of character education and the entire personality of the spouses. "

Source: <http://www.franciszkanie.gdansk.pl/2010/08/06/o-andrzej-klimuszko/>

### Natural ways for insomnia

We drink warm milk, turn from side to side, count rams, but sleep does not come. Many people suffer from trouble falling asleep. What to do? How to deal with this problem?

The main reason for insomnia is psychological background. The problems with falling asleep most often have people suffering from nervous system diseases (neuroses, neuralgias.) People who have experienced too many emotions, both positive and negative, can have them as a factor causing insomnia may be diseases of high pain severity (urolithiasis) renal,



cholelithiasis, toothache) or cough, diarrhea, etc. Paradoxically, the reason may be even hard physical or mental work. Our nervous system also badly affects drinking too much coffee, tea or other stimulants. located in the brain called the pineal gland, which produces a hormone called melatonin. As you know, especially older people have trouble sleeping. This is because the pineal gland produces smaller amounts of melatonin. Sometimes chronic illnesses may be the cause of long-term insomnia. Why is it so important to be rested? For the body to rest after a full day of effort and experience, you need a dream. The most REM phase is called the phase of dreams (deep sleep). If this phase is interrupted or insufficient (for each person, this time is similar but not the same) long, we are tired. If such sleep does not last longer, it leads to irritability, fatigue and depression.

Pharmaceutical companies are outdoing themselves in offering new synthetic drugs with hypnotic, antidepressant and sedative effects, which unfortunately are often abused. By using synthetic drugs, we act on the central nervous system. After taking a sleeping medicine for the next day, we lose the ability to focus and concentrate and our reaction time increases. In addition, other side effects may also occur, such as drowsiness, dizziness, improper movements, blurred vision, constipation, nausea. As you know, these symptoms do not allow us to function normally. You should not take these medicines without consulting your doctor.

Herbal drugs, unlike synthetics, do not addict or show any side effects. Taking the extract, eg from the valerian root (valerian) in the evening, does not have a negative impact on the reaction time and the possibility of focusing attention and concentration. These drugs are well tolerated by the body and are considered safe.

Herbal preparations are used to treat insomnia caused by various factors. Their operation is comprehensive. They work not only sleeping, but also relaxing, improve the quality of sleep, and by the way they treat other diseases. They help to relieve pain, digestive problems, anti-inflammatory effects, etc. They can also be used externally - as bath infusions or essential oils.

The ever-faster pace of life, the traffic noise, and environmental pollution are the reason for the growing number of vegetative neuroses, causing insomnia, so a great solution in these cases may be herbal remedies and the application of several tips below.

A few tips on how to fight insomnia

The body needs a certain number of hours of sleep - the need for sleep depends on the predisposition of the person and his physical activity. Mostly, people complaining of insomnia get up very late, believing that these few moments will regenerate the body. To switch to falling asleep at a good time, you need to decide on your morning wake-up call. The earlier it is, the body will, after some time, switch to falling asleep earlier. Madness does not hurt from time to time, but let's get up at similar times - also on weekends.

Let's not forget about traffic. Physical activity during the day makes us tired in the evening and it is easier to fall asleep.

Not only in children, routine allows you to fall asleep easier. What we do in the evening should set the body to sleep preparation.

Breakfast before going to bed is quite widely discussed. According to some, the last meal should be eaten at the latest 2 hours before bedtime, do not overeat, because the heavy load on the digestive system makes it difficult to fall asleep, and undigested food falls into the night. However, there are people who do not sleep before sleeping makes it difficult to fall asleep. This is of course an unhealthy habit, but in this case it is worth not

to bother and eat a light meal and after adjusting sleeping systematically, day after day, more and more lengthen the time between meal and sleep, to come to about 2 hours.

At bedtime, you can afford a small snack. It is best to have a low fat carbohydrate snack. Higher blood sugar levels promote sleep. Food that has a beneficial effect on sleep include milk, bananas, cereals.

It is necessary to create an atmosphere suitable for sleep in and near the bed - no TV, food, etc. The bed is for sleeping. A cozy interior (sometimes enough pillows and quiet colors of the walls) will be pleasant to fall asleep.

It's worth trying the aromatherapy. For the bath, pour a few drops of sedative oils: thyme, lavender, orange, juniper.

Before going to sleep you need to ventilate the bedroom.

Turn on calm music, the best relaxing sounds of nature. Take a boring book about free action.

There is no point in lying in bed if sleep does not come. If you have not been able to fall asleep for 30 minutes, take a walk around the apartment, go back to the book, get something ready to eat or drink. Give yourself a moment and try again.

Herbs used to treat insomnia:

valerian

camomile

lemon balm

St. John's wort

hop

for aromatherapy:

lavender oil

thyme oil

juniper oil

orange oil

mandarin oil

geranium oil

rose oil

Macerate from valerian to insomnia

Soak 2 teaspoons of fresh valerian root for 8-10 hours in a glass of cold water. You can add a few drops of mint to relieve the unpleasant odor.

Strain. Drink three times a day on a tablespoon.

An infusion of valerian for insomnia

Pour 3-5 g of herbs (1 teaspoon) into a glass of boiling water. Drink 2 - 3 times a day for 1/4 cup.

Valium

Components:

50 grams of fresh root dried in the sun for 2 hours

200 ml of white wine

Crush the root and mix with wine. Macerate for a month, then strain.

During spasms or insomnia, drink 20 drops before bedtime. In case of high pressure, drink 10 drops on an empty stomach.

Aromatherapy - therapeutic baths for calming and insomnia

We should take a shower before the surgery. Remember to never add washing or foaming agents (bath lotions, shampoos, etc.) to the healing bath. Add 5 to 15 drops of oil to the bathtub with water and mix it with water. The bath should last 10 - 30 minutes.

With insomnia we can use oils: lavender, thyme, juniper, orange, mandarin, geranium, rose.

Herbs for insomnia

Ingredients: lemon balm leaves, sweet millet herb, melilot herb, celandine herb, valerian root, hop cones, St. John's wort, common mugwort herb, heather flowers, primrose flowers and elderberry flowers

Preparation:

Mix the herbs in equal portions well. Mix a tablespoon of the mixture with a glass of boiling water. Brew under cover for 3 hours. Strain. Drink insomnia a glass of warm tea three times a day for 20 minutes before a meal.

An infusion of lemon balm for calming

Ingredients: 1 tablespoon of dry ground herb or fresh lemon balm leaves

Preparation:

1 tablespoon of dry crumbled herb or fresh lemon balm leaves pour a glass of boiling water. Brew under cover for 20 minutes. Strain. Drink three times a day. The tea has a calming effect.

Bath with lemon balm leaves

Ingredients: 10 spoons of lemon balm leaves, 4 glasses of water

Preparation:

Melissa leaves pour water, bring to a boil. Then leave it for 10 minutes and strain. Mix the prepared mixture into a bathtub with water.

Juice with fresh lemon balm leaves

Adults can use 2-4 tablespoons a day, children 2-3 teaspoons. Juice can be prepared in a juicer or by hand. Herb juice can not be prepared using a juicer. For the manual preparation of juice we need: a grater, a bowl, a dense strainer and a gauze stripe. A strainer is placed on the bowl. herbs are crushed on a grater. Then wrap the pulp in gauze and squeeze it carefully over the bowl.

It is essential to remember that herbs used in the raw state must be fresh and collected in a certain place or cultured. We collect them at a distance of at least 70 meters from roads, industrial plants or sewage.

Hop cushion

Ingredients: hop cones, cotton or linen bag or sewn-up pillowcase

Preparation:

Dried hop cones put in a bag or pillowcase. We sew or tie. So put the bag put on the pillow where we sleep. The volatile substance, which helps in falling asleep, lasts for about 6 days. After this time, it's worth replacing the cartridge.

An infusion of hop cones

Ingredients: 2 tablespoons of dried hop cones, a glass of water

Preparation:

Cones pour boiling water, leave for 10 minutes under cover, strain. We drink no insomnia after a glass at noon and in the evening.

Source: <http://www.poradnikzielarski.pl/porady-zdrowotne/bezsennosc-naturalne-sposoby-na-bezsennosc.html>

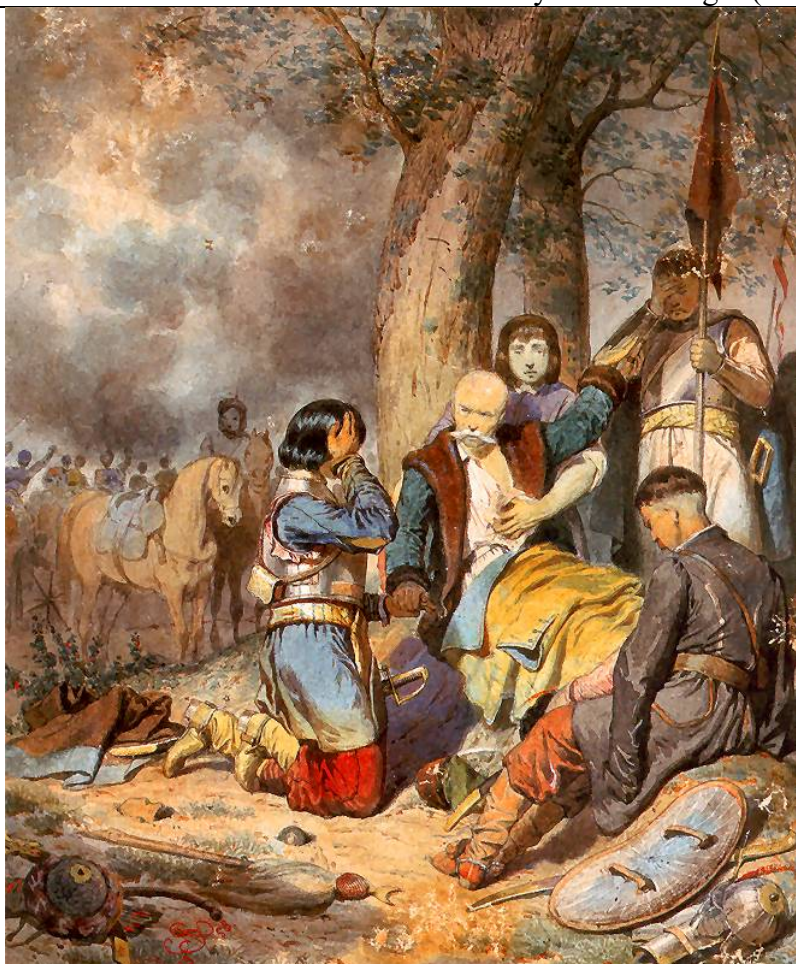
## READ FROM THE IMAGE

Source: <http://www.pinakoteka.zascianek.pl/index.htm>





“The first exercises” and “Admonition” paintings from series “School of the Polish nobleman” – paintings by Artur Grottger (Ottyniowice on Podole 1837 - Amélie-les-Bains 1867)



"The last warning" painting from series “School of the Polish nobleman” and “Nobleman by the Statue” – paintings by Artur Grottger (Ottyniowice on Podole 1837 - Amélie-les-Bains 1867)



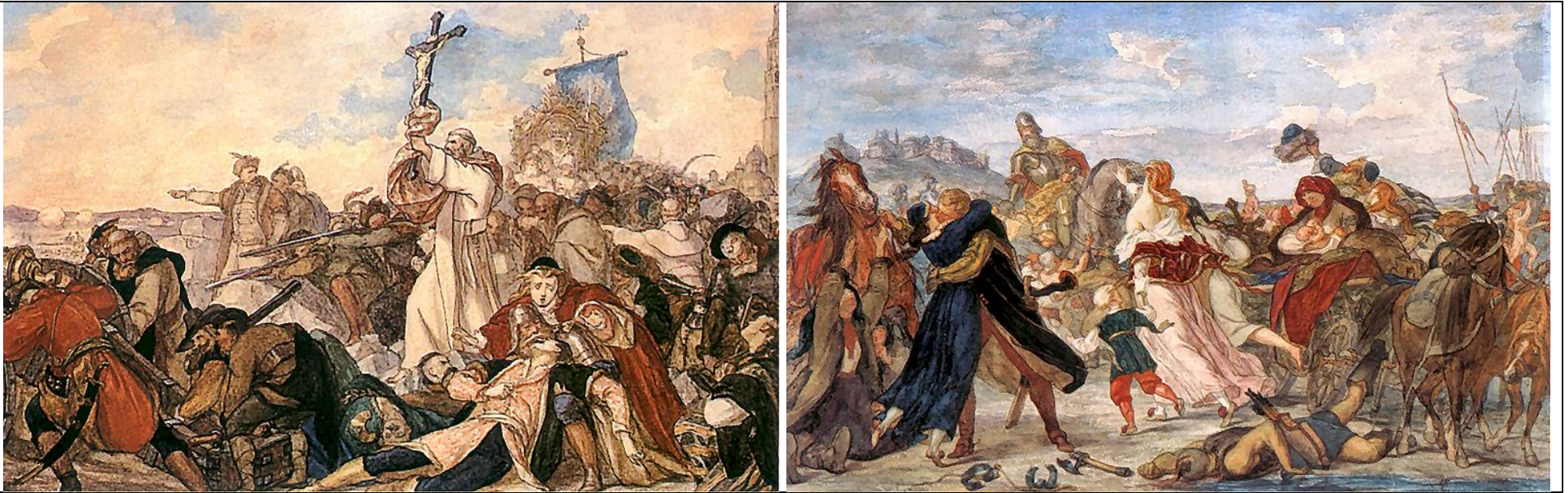


"Farewell to the insurgent" and "Greeting insurgent" - paintings by Artur Grottger (Ottyniowice on Podole 1837 - Amélie-les-Bains 1867)

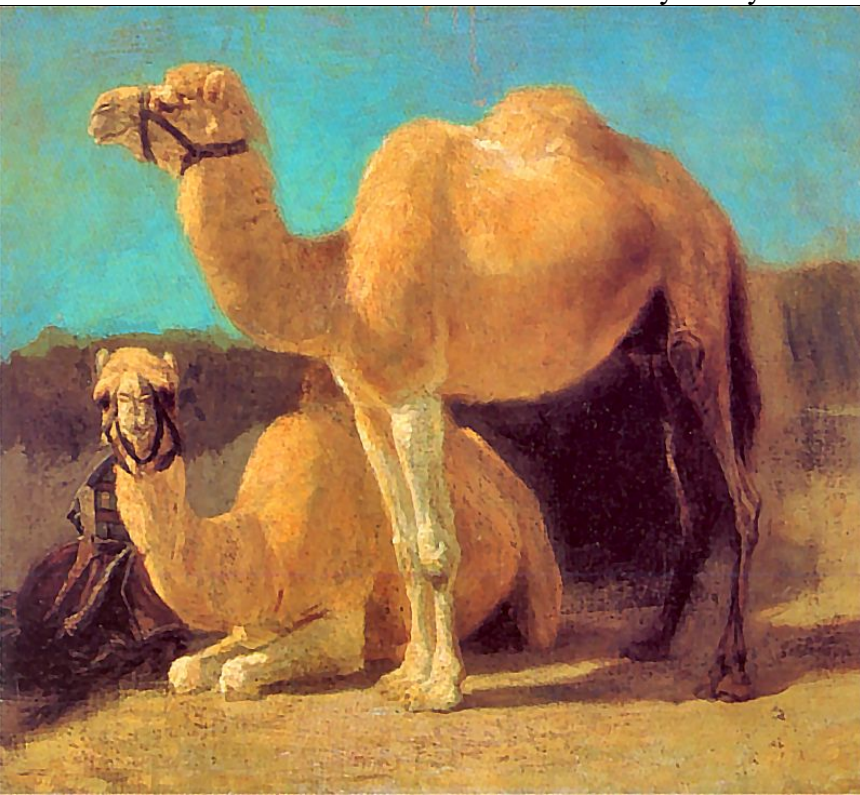


IX. "Only misery." And X. "Sacrilege" - paintings from series "War" by Artur Grottger (Ottyniowice on Podole 1837 - Amélie-les-Bains 1867)





"Defense of Częstochowa" and "General Koniecpolski releases prisoners of war from Tatars under Halicz" – paintings by Henryk Rodakowski (Lwow 1823 - Krakow 1894)

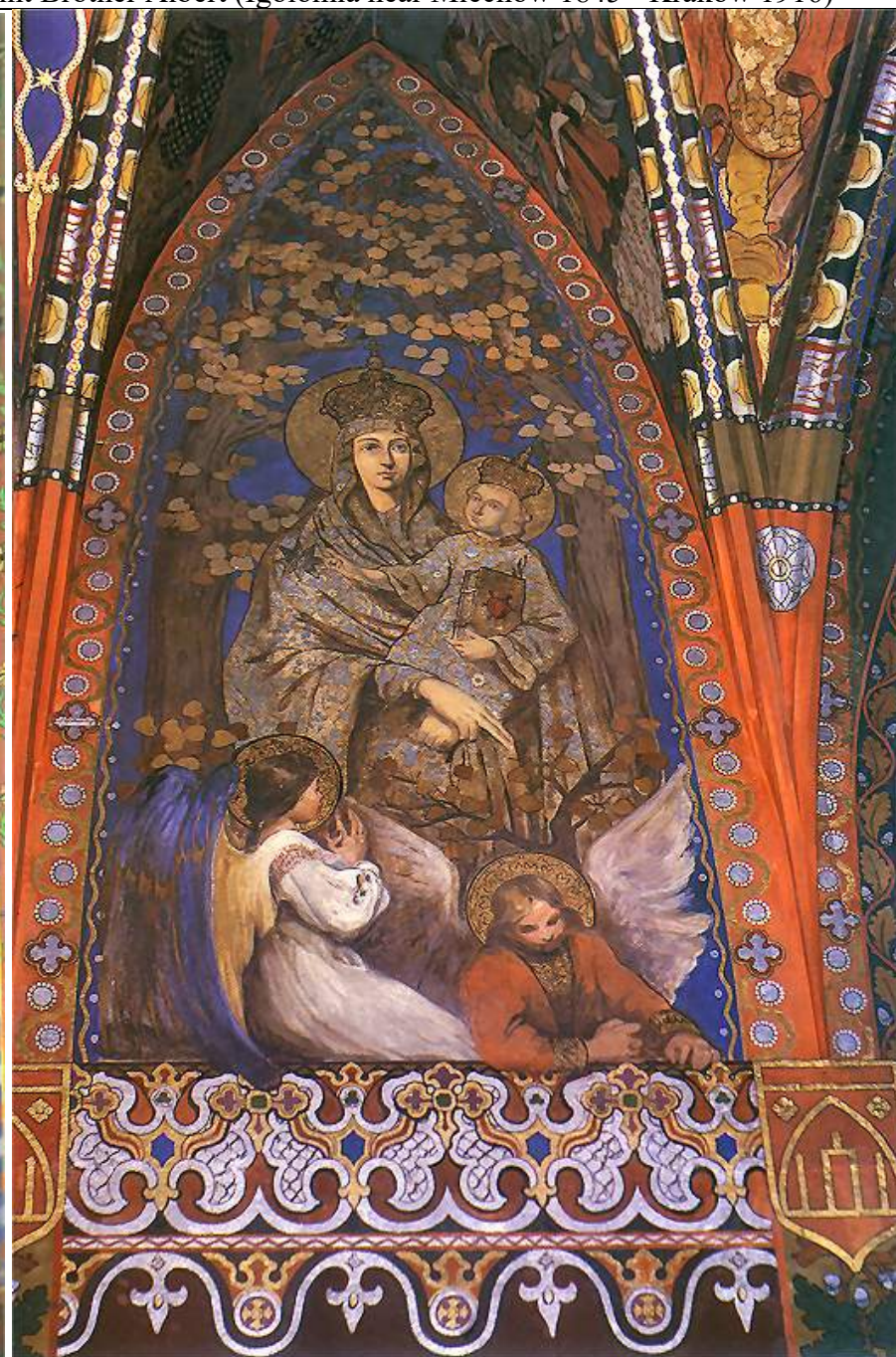
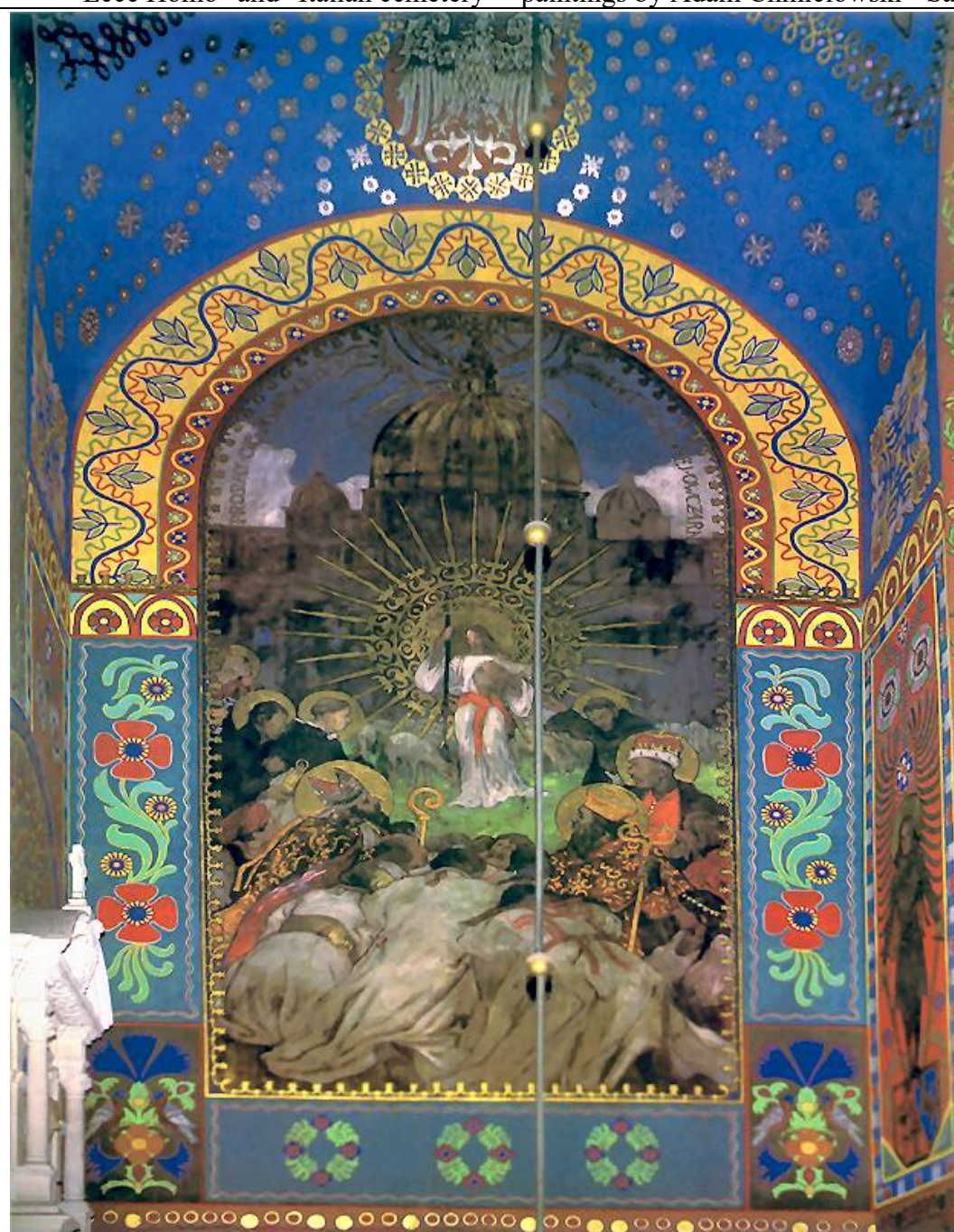


"Two camels, study to the Battle of Chocim" and "Count Jan Wilczek begging the king Jan III Sobieski for help for Vienna (Sketch )" – paintings by Henryk Rodakowski (Lwow 1823 - Krakow 1894)





"Ecce Homo" and "Italian cemetery" - paintings by Adam Chmielowski - Saint Brother Albert (Igołomia near Miechów 1845 - Kraków 1916)



"Lord Jesus, Good Shepherd", A fragment of polychrome. Chapel of St. John of Nepomuk in St. Mary's Basilica in Krakow and "Our Lady Berdyczowska" Fragment of polychrome, Cracow, Wawel Cathedral, Holy Trinity Chapel - paintings



by Włodzimierz Tetmajer (Harkłowa k. Nowego Targu 1861 - Kraków 1923)

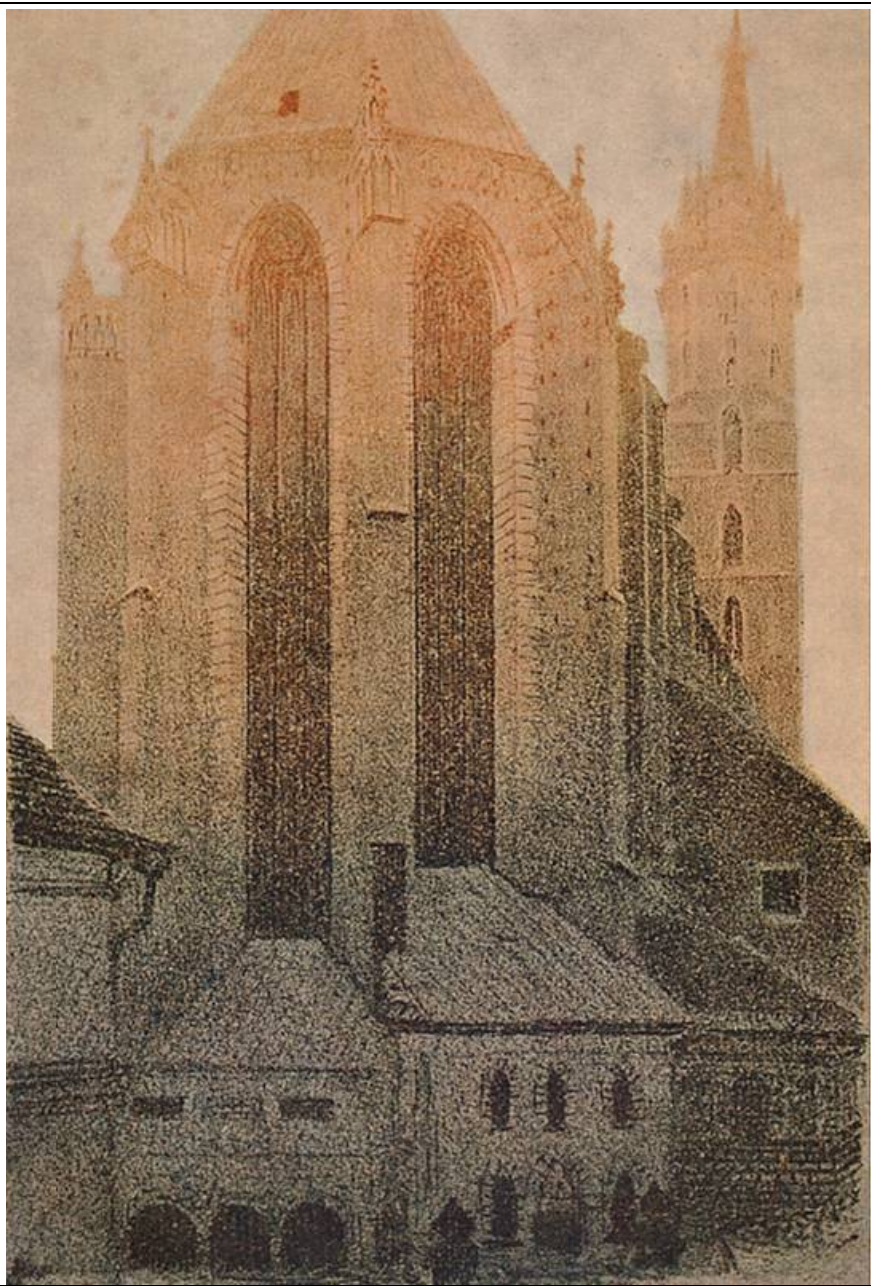


"Pantheon of Great Polish" a fragment of polychrome. Wawel Cathedral, Holy Trinity chapel and "Baptism of Lithuania" a fragment of polychrome, Sosnowiec, Cathedral. Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary - paintings by Włodzimierz Tetmajer (Harkłowa k. Nowego Targu 1861 - Kraków 1923)



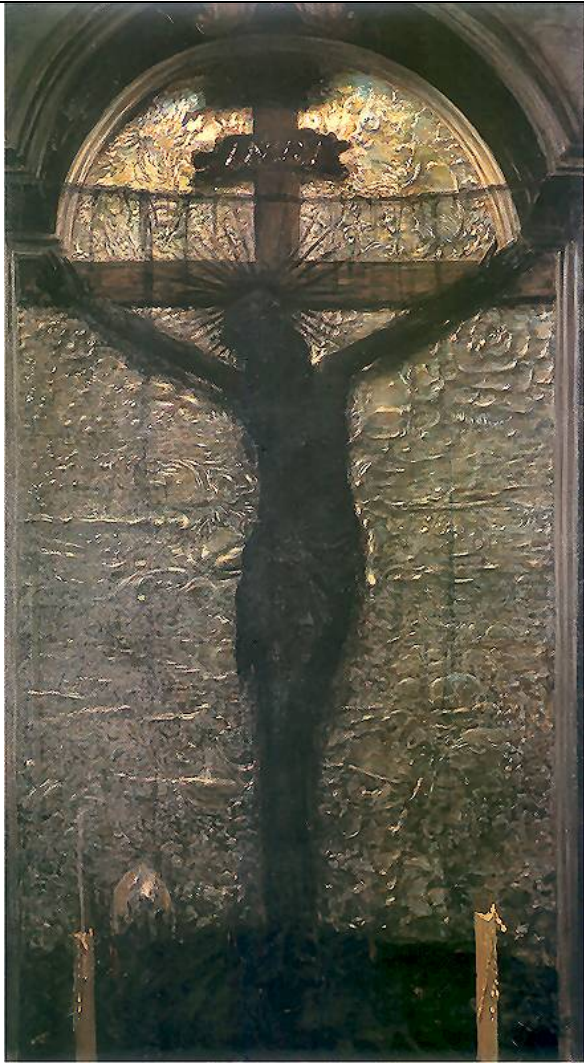
"Pantheon of Polish kings: Casimir the Great, Queen Jadwiga" Church of Corpus Christi in Biecz. and "Blessed Kinga Kunnegunda)" a fragment of the presbytery polychromy, Church of St. Sebastian in Wieliczka – paintings by Włodzimierz Tetmajer (Harkłowa k. Nowego Targu 1861 - Kraków 1923)





"Church of St. Piotr in Krakow." and "Apse of St. Mary's Church in Krakow - at dawn." - paintings by Leon Wyczółkowski (Huta Miastkowska near Garwolin 1852 - Warsaw 1936)








"Wawel crucifix" and "Head of Christ." - paintings  
by Leon Wyczółkowski Huta Miastkowska near Garwolin 1852 - Warsaw 1936




"Sower" and "Plowing in Ukraine" (*under occupation 1892*) - paintings  
by Leon Wyczółkowski (Huta Miastkowska near Garwolin 1852 - Warsaw 1936)

GRANDPARENTS' DRAWER



	 <p>Sak (fr. sac ‘wór, worek’ z łc. <b>saccum</b> z gr. <b>sákkos</b>) daw. worek podróżny. travel bag. Bag - a pannier, - from the seventeenth century a leather bag usually for money and small items; purse, purse. Pannier - Latin. saccus - 1) formerly a double travel bag for hanging over the shoulder, falling on the back and breast, used by pilgrims and religious keepers; 2) pouch to hang on both sides of the horse saddle, usually with a long hole on top. Extensive bag. Horse bag for horse. A variant of the pannier was a pouch - a money bag, usually oblong, with two metal wheels. Sakwojaż (<b>sac de voyage</b>) daw. travel bag; briefcase.</p>
<p><b>Sakwa</b> - a leather bag from the area of Gniezdowo decorated with brass 18 cm x 16 cm Source: <a href="http://www.walhalla.com.pl">http://www.walhalla.com.pl</a></p>	 <p>Source: <a href="http://ubioryhistoryczne.blox.pl/tagi_b/3545/torebki.html">http://ubioryhistoryczne.blox.pl/tagi_b/3545/torebki.html</a></p>

TRADITIONAL COMPANIONS

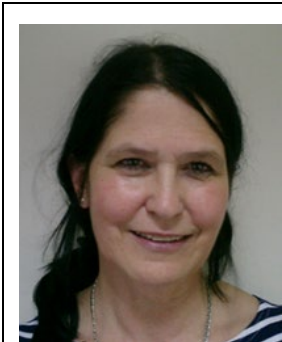
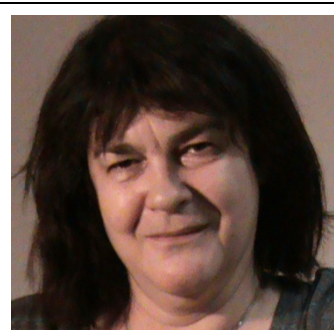


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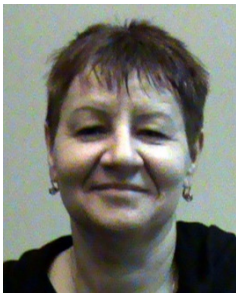


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 <p><b>Candidate ID 4170</b> Job Experience: Has worked since 2007 for 2 clients. English Fluency: 100% Licenses: None, was a pediatric nurse (RN) in Polonia Availability: Available hourly night shifts 7 days/week. Chores: Laundry, shopping, cleaning, 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 Can prepare: Regular, thickened liquids, blended, diabetic, low protein, low salt, low carbohydrates, lactose intolerance, raw foods, microbiotic, vegetarian, allergic.</p>	 <p><b>Candidate 5063</b> 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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<div></div> <div><p><b>Candidate ID 5173</b></p><p>Job Experience: 4 years experience taking care of his mother.</p><p>English Fluency: 100%</p><p>Licenses: Driver's License</p><p>Availability: Available live-in 5</p><p>Chores: Laundry, shopping, cleaning, ironing, cooking, housekeeping, other</p><p>Assistance: Keeping Company, Going for walk, dressing, personal hygiene, eating, walker, cane, bed bound, wheelchair, paralyzed, hygiene</p><p>Experience working with clients suffering from: Anxiety, depression, Alzheimers, confusion, phobias, dementia, coma, communication impediments, incontinence</p><p>Working Knowledge of: hospital bed, shower chair, urinal, diaper</p><p>Can prepare: Regular meals.</p></div>	<div></div> <div><p><b>Candidate ID 3057</b></p><p>Job Experience: Assisted 2 clients since 2005.</p><p>English Fluency: 90%</p><p>Licenses: None</p><p>Availability: Available live-in, 5 days/week.</p><p>Chores: Laundry, shopping, cleaning, ironing, cooking, housekeeping</p><p>Assistance: Keeping Company, Going for walk, dressing, personal hygiene, eating, cane, walker, wheelchair, hygiene</p><p>Experience working with clients suffering from: Dimensia, depression, confusion, Alzheimers, communication impedements, incontinence</p><p>Experience with illnesses such as: Parksinsons, cancer, diabetes, congestive heart failure, kidney failure, respiratory condition, high blood pressure, arthritis, aneurysm, stroke</p><p>Working Knowledge of: Recliner chair, oxygen tank, oxygen concentrator, hospital bed, shower chair, commode, urinal, catheter, bed pan, diaper, sugar level monitoring device</p><p>Can prepare: Regular, thickened liquids, blended, diabetic, low protein, low salt, low carbohydrates, lactose intolerance, raw foods, microbiotic, vegetarian, kosher, allergic</p></div>
<div></div> <div><p><b>Candidate ID 5167</b></p><p>Job Experience: 5 years experience</p><p>English Fluency: 100%</p><p>Availability: Available live-out 5 days / week, 7am - 3pm</p><p>Chores: Laundry, shopping, cleaning, housekeeping</p><p>Assistance: Keeping Company, Going for walk, dressing, personal hygiene, eating, cane, walker, bed bound, wheelchair, hygiene</p><p>Experience working with clients suffering from Anxiety, dementia, depression, Alzheimers, coma, communication impediments, incontinence</p><p>Experience with illnesses such as cancer, diabetes, kidney failure, emphysema, high blood pressure, arthritis</p><p>Working Knowledge of Recliner chair, hospital bed, shower chair, commode, urinal, bedpan, diaper, sugar level monitoring device</p><p>Can prepare: Regular, blended, diabetic, low protein, low salt, low carbohydrates, lactose intolerance</p></div>	<div></div> <div><p><b>Candidate ID 4731</b></p><p>Job Experience: Over 15 years of experience</p><p>English Fluency: 100%</p><p>Licenses: Driver's License</p><p>Availability: Available live-in 7 days</p><p>Chores: Laundry, shopping, cleaning, ironing, cooking, housekeeping</p><p>Assistance: Keeping Company, Going for walk, dressing, personal hygiene, eating, cane, walker, wheelchair, hygiene</p><p>Experience working with clients suffering from: Anxiety, phobias, dimensia, depression, confusion, Alzheimers, coma, communication impedements, incontinence</p><p>Experience with illnesses such as: Parksinsons, cancer, diabetes, congestive heart failure, kidney failure, emphysema, respiratory condition, high blood pressure, arthritis, stroke</p><p>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</p><p>Can prepare: Regular, thickened liquids, blended, diabetic, low protein, low salt, low carbohydrates, lactose intolerance, raw foods, microbiotic, vegetarian, kosher, allergic</p></div>
<div></div> <div><p><b>Candidate 5168</b></p><p>Job Experience: Took care of 4 long term clients since 1980.</p><p>English Fluency: 100%</p><p>Licenses: none</p><p>Availability: Available live-in or live-out 6 days/week.</p><p>Chores: Laundry, shopping, cleaning, ironing, cooking, housekeeping</p><p>Assistance: Keeping Company, Going for walk, dressing, personal hygiene, eating, cane, walker, bed bound, wheelchair, hygiene</p><p>Experience working with clients suffering from Phobias, dementia, confusion, Alzheimers, communication impediments</p><p>Experience with illnesses such as: Parksinsons, cancer, congestive heart failure, emphysema, high blood pressure, arthritis</p><p>Working Knowledge of: Recliner chair, shower chair, commode, urinal, catheter, bed pan</p><p>Can prepare: Regular, blended, diabetic, low salt</p></div>	<div></div> <div><p><b>Candidate 2146</b></p><p>Job Experience: Took care of over 13 clients since 1999.</p><p>English Fluency: 100%</p><p>Licenses: Driver's License, NY Home health aide license (inactive)</p><p>Availability: Available live-in 7 days</p><p>Chores: Laundry, shopping, cleaning, ironing, cooking, housekeeping</p><p>Assistance: Keeping Company, Going for walk, dressing, personal hygiene, eating, cane, walker, bed bound, wheelchair, hygiene, night time help</p><p>Experience working with clients suffering from: Anxiety, dementia, depression, confusion, Alzheimers, communication impediments, incontinence</p><p>Experience with illnesses such as: Cancer, diabetes, respiratory condition, high blood pressure, arthritis, stroke</p></div>


Working Knowledge of: Recliner chair, oxygen tank, oxygen concentrator, Hoyer lift, hospital bed, shower chair, feeding tube, commode, urinal, bed pan, diaper, sugar level monitoring device Can prepare: Regular, thickened liquids, blended, diabetic	
<div></div> <div><b>Candidate 5142</b> 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</div>	<div></div> <div><b>Candidate 4914</b> Job Experience: 10 years experience working with elderly people. English Fluency: 80% Licenses: Driver's License Availability: Available live-out 7 days 8am - 8pm. Chores: Laundry, shopping, cleaning, ironing, cooking, housekeeping Assistance: Keeping Company, Going for walk, dressing, personal hygiene, eating, cane, walker, bed bound, wheelchair, hygiene Experience working with clients suffering from: Incontinence Experience with illnesses such as: Arthritis Working Knowledge of: Hospital bed, shower chair, feeding tube, bed pan, diaper</div>
<div></div> <div><b>Candidate 3898</b> 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</div>	<div></div> <div><b>Candidate 5160</b> 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</div>

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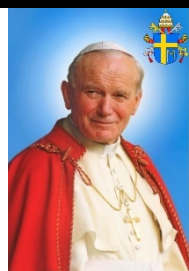
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ICONNEL follows the personalist norm described by Karol Wojtyla (St. John Paul II) in his book Love and Responsibility: This norm, in its negative aspect, states that the person is the kind of good which does not admit of use and cannot be treated as an object of use and as such the means to an end. In its positive form the personalistic norm confirms this: the person is a good towards which the only proper and adequate attitude is love.

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invites you to meetings on the 2nd Sunday of each month at 11.30am in Polish,

12.00 Holy Mass in Polish, 13.00 Lecture followed by coffee hour.

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We embrace with the prayer of our guests, hosts and those who graced our meeting with gifts.

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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.












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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.






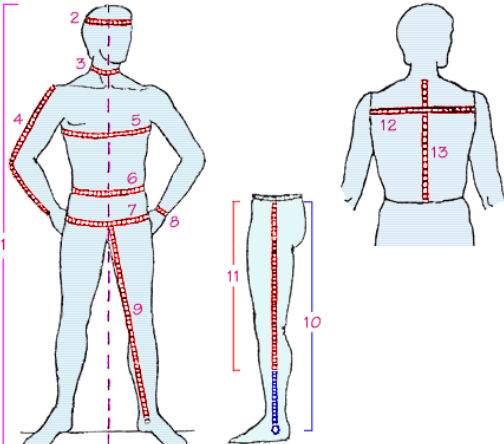
Since 1880, when the PNA began providing insurance protection for Americans of Polish origins and ancestry, their families, friends and neighbors, nearly two million men, women and children across our land have benefited from belonging to our great PNA family -- both by owning quality life insurance and by taking advantage of our many excellent fraternal programs. 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.






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	<div><div><b>MARIANA EVEREST CAPITAL CONSULTANTS</b> <a href="http://www.marianaeverest.com">www.marianaeverest.com</a></div><div><div><b>MARIANA EVEREST CAPITAL CONSULTANTS</b> <i>Business Consulting, Outsourcing and Investment Financing</i></div></div><div><div>Operational Excellence: Process Improvements to Maximize Productivity and Profitability We can enable you with all three things. Business Consulting Operations Outsourcing Business Capital Financing</div><div><p>Our partners began their private equity ventures of small business start-ups in 2000 focusing primarily on industries related to human resource management, software and internet startups, and the healthcare field. In 2007, the company has shifted its focus towards facilitating and consulting business owners who have projects with financial, strategic and tactical needs and has expanded its scope to include consulting, outsourcing, and financing engagements which benefit educational, environmental, and technological advancements for the social good of humanity and our planet.</p><p>Some of our current projects have included</p><p>Government building and housing infrastructure for two countries in Africa.</p><p>Residential housing project in Central America</p><p>Research laboratory project in South America</p><p>Vaccine research funding project in North America</p><p>Project financing for IT cloud data provider in Japan</p></div></div></div>



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	<b>ZASCIANEK Tailor's Workshop</b> creates outfits exactly on the size of the client and according to the specifications of the cut and color. Orders can be placed by phone: (646) 791-4743 or by e-mail <a href="mailto:info@zascianek.org">info@zascianek.org</a>  <b>Kontusz-Providence Uniforms.</b> At the Congress in 1776, <b>Kontusz-Providence Uniforms</b> 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: <a href="http://pl.wikisource.org/wiki/Dyskusja_indeksu:S%C5%82ownik_rzeczy_staro%C5%BCytnych">http://pl.wikisource.org/wiki/Dyskusja_indeksu:S%C5%82ownik_rzeczy_staro%C5%BCytnych</a>  <div><div></div><div>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.</div><div></div></div>																																											
	<table><tr><th><u>Województwo (Providence)</u></th><th><u>Kontusz (Jacket)</u></th><th><u>Wylogi (Lining)</u></th><th><u>Żupan (Robe)</u></th></tr><tr><td>Poznańskie i Kaliskie</td><td>light sapphire</td><td>crimson</td><td>white</td></tr><tr><td>Gnieźnieńskie, Sieradzkie i Łęczyckie</td><td>crimson</td><td>navy blue</td><td>white</td></tr><tr><td>Brzesko-kujawskie</td><td>crimson</td><td>dark blue</td><td>dark blue</td></tr><tr><td>Ziemia Dobrzyńska</td><td>crimson</td><td>blue</td><td>white</td></tr><tr><td>Płockie</td><td>light-sapphire</td><td>scarlet</td><td>straw</td></tr><tr><td>Mazowieckie</td><td>dark-sapphire i buttons with letters X.M.</td><td>straw</td><td>straw</td></tr><tr><td>Rawskie</td><td>scarlet i buttons z lit. R.</td><td>black</td><td>white</td></tr><tr><td>Krakowskie</td><td>Kontusz-dark blue, collar crimson</td><td>none</td><td>crimson</td></tr><tr><td>Sandomierskie</td><td>light-blue</td><td>scarlet</td><td>white</td></tr></table>				<u>Województwo (Providence)</u>	<u>Kontusz (Jacket)</u>	<u>Wylogi (Lining)</u>	<u>Żupan (Robe)</u>	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
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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
	Bracławskie	light sapphire	scarlet	white
	Czernichowskie	crimson	black	white
	Wileńskie	dark blue	crimson	
	Powiat Oszmiański	green	green	green
	Powiat Wiłkomierski	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.

The rooks are building on the trees; They build there every spring: "Caw, caw," is all they say, For none of them can sing.	<div>The Rooks - Jane Euphemia Browne</div> For they must labour busily As long as it is light.	"Caw, caw." Oh, what a noise They make in rainy weather! Good children always speak by turns, But rooks all talk together.
They're up before the break of day, And up till late at night;	And many a crooked stick they bring, And many a slender twig, And many a tuft of moss, until Their nests are round and big.	

The Migration of the Grey Squirrels - William Howitt

When in my youth I traveled Throughout each north country, Many a strange thing did I hear, And many a strange thing to see.	And one and all decree, Into the forests of rich stone-pine Over hill and dale to flee.	And boldly his little bark he launched, Without the least delay; His busy tail was his upright sail, And he merrily steered away.
But nothing was there pleased me more Than when, in autumn brown, I came, in the depths of the pathless woods, To the grey squirrels' town.	Over hill and dale, over hill and dale, For many a league they went, Like a troop of undaunted travelers Governed by one consent.	Never was there a lovelier sight Than that grey squirrels' fleet; And with anxious eyes I watched to see What fortune it would meet.
There were hundreds that in the hollow boles Of the old, old trees did dwell, And laid up store, hard by their door, Of the sweet mast as it fell.	But the hawk and the eagle, and peering owl, Did dreadfully pursue; And the further the grey squirrels went, The more their perils grew; When lo! to cut off their pilgrimage, A broad stream lay in view.	Soon had they reached the rough mild-stream, And ever and anon I grieved to behold some bark wrecked, And its little steersman gone.
But soon the hungry wild swine came, And with thievish snouts dug up Their buried treasure, and left them not So much as an acorn cup.	But then did each wondrous creature show His cunning and bravery; With a piece of the pine-bark in his mouth, Unto the stream came he;	But the main fleet stoutly held across; I saw them leap to shore; They entered the woods with a cry of joy, For their perilous march was o'er.
Then did they chatter in angry mood,		

What Does the Bee Do? - Christina Rossetti

What does the bee do?	Bring home honey.	And what does Father do?
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Bring home money. And what does Mother do?	Lay out the money. And what does baby do?	Eat up the honey
Where Did You Come From, Baby Dear? - George MacDonald		
Where did you come from, baby dear? Out of the everywhere into here.	What makes your forehead so smooth and high? A soft hand stroked it as I went by.	Where did you get those arms and hands? Love made itself into hooks and bands.
Where did you get your eyes so blue? Out of the sky as I came through.	What makes your cheek like a warm white rose? I saw something better than anyone knows.	Feet, whence did you come, you darling things? From the same box as the cherubs' wings.
What makes the light in them sparkle and spin? Some of the starry spikes left in.	Whence that three-cornered smile of bliss? Three angels gave me at once a kiss.	How did they all just come to be you? God thought about me, and so I grew.
Where did you get that little tear? I found it waiting when I got here.	Where did you get this pearly ear? God spoke, and it came out to hear.	But how did you come to us, you dear? God thought about you, and so I am here.

Source: <http://storyit.com/Classics/JustPoems/>

„ZAŚCIANEK” POLISH MANOR HOUSE MAGAZINE

Note from the Editor:  
PRAISED BE JESUS CHRIST!  
Ladies and Gentlemen, welcome to Zaścianek Polish Manor House. I'd like to refer to my notes as I try to convey this solemn editorial so that I do not miss anything.  
"Polonia has not died yet, when we live, what foreign power extorted from us, we will reclaim with the sword..."  
Doesn't this earlier version of the lyric of the Polish National Anthem that I quoted represent a more dramatic and truthfully accurate depiction of what happened to us? This is yet another example of how words have been mysteriously replaced. It is time for we, the Polish people to start writing our own history and not allow aggressors to spread their propaganda in place of our history. It is time for us to start naming and interpreting historical events and, for example, let us instead say "partitions", say: "treaties of the extermination of Polonia" or "treaties of the holocaust of Polonia", and after thereafter, the "triple occupation". Ladies and gentlemen, our hard-working historians and history enthusiasts constantly enrich our knowledge about our paSt. As readers, let's try to be just as hard working by publicizing this information.  
We must particularly appreciate all generations of historians and history enthusiasts who, despite partisan conditions of their time, have continued to share their knowledge about our homeland. This partisan teaching of Polish Culture and history has continued for over 300 years from the moment being Polish became illegal, and through the time when being Polish was a crime. The monthly "ZASCIANEK" magazine is an ANTHOLOGY of timeless and true quotes from manuscripts and other works lost during the eradication and extermination of Polonia describing church and national holidays, the most important anniversaries, saints and heroes for a given month. Ready and timeless materials for teaching Polish literature and history will make it easier for many future generations of parents and teachers of Polish Culture to do their job. It is no wonder that many museums in the world exhibit

goods stolen from Polish homes and Zaścianek Manor homes. It is necessary for us to defend public false flag propaganda by understanding the truth of our cultural empire as the "Brightest" Republic or in Latin, -Respublica Serenissima, meaning "The Most Serene Republic" - the home of all Polish of all nationalities and religions. Such a great culture whom our ancestors created. Despite the 300 years of the planned extermination of anything resembling Polish, our culture still endures and produces wonderful fruits and ennobles other nations too! Just as we have recovered the memory of the "Forsaken Soldiers" through the joint efforts of Polish people, it is time we also reverse the slandering of "Zaścianek" - the nest for Polish knights, culture, and patriotism.  
"Zaścianek" is a place just behind the city defensive wall inhabited by knights and their adjutants - the first defenders of the castle - front guard (Avant guard). Our newspaper Zaścianek is rich in content but modest in form to optimize distribution in order to reach the largest group of compatriots. We invite you to participate in the recovery of our Polish identity.  
Please send all kinds of utterances, family reminiscences and especially stories (never told or published before) that have been left unsaid by other sources.  
Thank you all for your support and we thank for your interest in our culture.

God Bless You!  
*Zaścianek.*



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