



Serving God and Nation.

USA 1 I 2019 r.	In memory of magazine for landowners and farmers: “Ognisko Domowe”.	EDITOR, PRINT & ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT www.zascianek.org	
	SUGGESTED ANNUAL DONATION IN USA: \$12 Same everywhere else plus postage.		
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CATHOLIC HOLIDAYS
Lithurgical Calendar January 2019

1	Tue	SOLEMNITY OF MARY, THE HOLY MOTHER OF GOD	white
		The Octave Day of the Nativity of the Lord	
		<i>Solemnity</i> [Holyday of Obligation]	
		Nm 6:22-27/Gal 4:4-7/Lk 2:16-21 (18) Pss Prop	
2	Wed	Saints Basil the Great and Gregory Nazianzen, Bishops and Doctors of the Church	white
		<i>Memorial</i>	
		1 Jn 2:22-28/Jn 1:19-28 (205) Pss I	
3	Thu	Christmas Weekday	white/white
		<i>[The Most Holy Name of Jesus]</i>	
		1 Jn 2:29—3:6/Jn 1:29-34 (206)	
4	Fri	USA: Saint Elizabeth Ann Seton, Religious	white
		<i>Memorial</i>	
		1 Jn 3:7-10/Jn 1:35-42 (207)	
5	Sat	USA: Saint John Neumann, Bishop	white
		<i>Memorial</i>	
		1 Jn 3:11-21/Jn 1:43-51 (208)	
6	SUN	THE EPIPHANY OF THE LORD	white
		<i>Solemnity</i>	
		Is 60:1-6/Eph 3:2-3a, 5-6/Mt 2:1-12 (20) Pss Prop	
7	Mon	Christmas Weekday	white/white
		<i>[Saint Raymond of Penyafort, Priest]</i>	
		1 Jn 3:22—4:6/Mt 4:12-17, 23-25 (212) Pss II	
8	Tue	Christmas Weekday	white
		1 Jn 4:7-10/Mk 6:34-44 (213)	

9	Wed	Christmas Weekday	white
1 Jn 4:11-18/Mk 6:45-52 (214)			
10	Thu	Christmas Weekday	white
1 Jn 4:19—5:4/Lk 4:14-22a (215)			
11	Fri	Christmas Weekday	white
1 Jn 5:5-13/Lk 5:12-16 (216)			
12	Sat	Christmas Weekday	white
1 Jn 5:14-21/Jn 3:22-30 (217)			
13	SUN	THE BAPTISM OF THE LORD	white
<i>Feast</i>			
Is 42:1-4, 6-7/Acts 10:34-38/Lk 3:15-16, 21-22			
or, for Year C, Is 40:1-5, 9-11/Ti 2:11-14; 3:4-7/Lk 3:15-16, 21-22 (21) Pss Prop			
14	Mon	Weekday (First Week in Ordinary Time)	green
Heb 1:1-6/Mk 1:14-20 (305) Pss I			
15	Tue	Weekday	green
Heb 2:5-12/Mk 1:21-28 (306)			
16	Wed	Weekday	green
Heb 2:14-18/Mk 1:29-39 (307)			
17	Thu	Saint Anthony, Abbot	white
<i>Memorial</i>			
Heb 3:7-14/Mk 1:40-45 (308)			
18	Fri	Weekday	green
Heb 4:1-5, 11/Mk 2:1-12 (309)			
19	Sat	Weekday	green/white
<i>[BVM]</i>			
Heb 4:12-16/Mk 2:13-17 (310)			

- 20 SUN SECOND SUNDAY IN ORDINARY TIME** green
Is 62:1-5/1 Cor 12:4-11/Jn 2:1-11 (66) Pss II
- 21 Mon Saint Agnes, Virgin and Martyr** red
Memorial
Heb 5:1-10/Mk 2:18-22 (311) Pss Prop
- 22 Tue USA: Day of Prayer for the Legal Protection of Unborn Children** white or violet
Heb 6:10-20/Mk 2:23-28 (312) or, for the Day of Prayer, any readings from the *Lectionary for Mass Supplement*, the Mass “For Giving Thanks to God for the Gift of Human Life,” nos. 947A-947E, or the *Lectionary for Mass* (vol. IV), the Mass “For Peace and Justice,” nos. 887-891
- 23 Wed Weekday** green/red/white
[USA: Saint Vincent, Deacon and Martyr; USA: Saint Marianne Cope, Virgin]
Heb 7:1-3, 15-17/Mk 3:1-6 (313)
- 24 Thu Saint Francis de Sales, Bishop and Doctor of the Church** white
Memorial
Heb 7:25—8:6/Mk 3:7-12 (314)
- 25 Fri The Conversion of Saint Paul the Apostle** white
Feast
Acts 22:3-16 or 9:1-22/Mk 16:15-18 (519) Pss Prop
- 26 Sat Saints Timothy and Titus, Bishops** white
Memorial
2 Tm 1:1-8 or Ti 1:1-5 (520)/Mk 3:20-21 (316)
- 27 SUN THIRD SUNDAY IN ORDINARY TIME** green
Neh 8:2-4a, 5-6, 8-10/1 Cor 12:12-30 or 12:12-14, 27/Lk 1:1-4; 4:14-21 (69) Pss III
- 28 Mon Saint Thomas Aquinas, Priest and Doctor of the Church** white
Memorial
Heb 9:15, 24-28/Mk 3:22-30 (317)

29 Tue Weekday
Heb 10:1-10/Mk 3:31-35 (318)

green

30 Wed Weekday
Heb 10:11-18/Mk 4:1-20 (319)

green

31 Thu Saint John Bosco, Priest
Memorial
Heb 10:19-25/Mk 4:21-25 (320)

white

Source: <http://www.usccb.org/about/divine-worship/liturgical-calendar/upload/2019cal.pdf>

AMERICAN POLONIA CHRONICLE

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

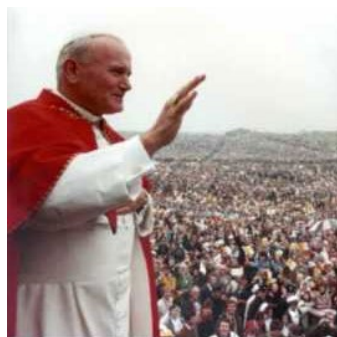
Freedom is not free and we should learn from history; not repeat it. The intent of this chronicle is to share our knowledge of unrecognized, unpublished, significantly revealing history of Poland and its persistent efforts to maintain peace and prosperity since its existence. The sinister motives and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

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

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

24 I 41 In Rome, Emperor Caligula, ruling from 37, was murdered.

30 I 1018 Peace Treaty in Budziszyn. In Budziszyn the peace was concluded between Bolesław Chrobry and Emperor Henry II, ending the war lasting over a dozen years.

The eldest son of Mieszko I, Bolesław Chrobry (992-1025), born from Dubravka, younger brothers with a stepmother, expelled, restored uniformity to the state and undertook extensive plans. He intended to expand Poland by conquering neighboring strains, give it natural boundaries and ensure an independent future. To implement these plans, he entered into a friendly relationship with the Grand Prince of Kiev, Vladimir, he secured himself from the east; after paying tribute to the emperor and helping him in the wars with the Slavs, he secured himself from the west. Secured from the east and west, he threw himself to the north and conquered the inhabitants of Niechorze and the Baltic, Vistula and Oder Pomorzans; then he turned his business on the neighboring Prussians, whose conversion to Christianity he tried to bring closer to Poland. To proclaim the gospel from the Prussians, he used the Czech exile, the Archbishop of Prague, Wojciech, who during his apostolic work suffered martyrdom.

Having leaned the northern border on the Baltic, Bolesław returned his weapon to the south. Taking advantage of the riots that arose in the Czech Republic due to conflicts between the sons of Bolesław II: Bolesław Rudy, Jaromir and Udalryk, he seized Chrobacya Biała with Krakow, Silesia with Wrocław and the land of the Zakarpatski Slovaks. Bolesław's tenderness attracted the attention of Emperor Otto III and Pope Sylvester II, who, although their goals were different, were ready to see the achievements of the Polish prince for their own views. The Emperor, dreaming of the creation of a universal monarchy, for the purpose he had to bring Bolesław to his cause, he had to treat him graciously; the Pope, the opposition of Otto III, wanted to make Poland dangerous to him. Among such conditions, Otto III under the guise of a pilgrimage to the tomb of Saint. Wojciech, whose body Bolesław bought from the Prussians and buried in Gniezno, for political purposes he came to the court of the Polish prince (r. 1000). Dazzled by the lavishness of the party in Gniezno, testifying to the power of the Polish state; under the courtesy of Bolesław and the eagerness with which he promised help, he offered him the spear of Saint. Maurycy with the nail of the Holy Cross, crowned him with his own crown, he called his friend, ally and patrician of the Roman nation. In addition, he allowed the founding of the archbishopric in Gniezno and bishoprics in conquered lands: in Pomerania - in Kołobrzeg, in Chrobacya - in Krakow, in Silesia - in Wrocław. Although politically Poland did not cease to be imperial stewardship, in terms of the church, however, by establishing the archbishopric of Gniezno, it became independent of the Germans.

Relations friendly with the German Empire lasted until the death of Otto III (f 1002). During the interregnum, Bolesław crossed the Oder, he conquered the Sorbs and seized Meisnia, a march that the Germans created between the Elbe and the Hall from the conquered Serbian lands. When a new emperor, Henry II, gave him a meeting at Merseburg, he granted only the lands of the Sorbs and Mileczans, and he gave Meisnia to someone else, Bolesław was preparing for a war, the explosion of which was accelerated by the Czech events. He was looking in Poland support of the Czech-led prince Bolesław Rudy, whose place was taken by Jaromir, who was protege by the Germans. Bolesław Chrobry Jaromira drove out, and later, using the riots, the whole Czech Republic was incorporated into Poland. This became the slogan for a war with the emperor, who did not want to allow such a growth of Poland and the removal of the Czech Republic under German influence. In the fourteen years of fighting with Henry II, Bolesław developed a lot of dexterity, cunning and bravery. Defending crossings across the rivers, searching for cover in the forests, he usually extended the march of the Germans to winter, during which cold and hungry, bored with taunts and forced to retreat. Smaller troops were dragging into ambushes, taking prisoners or exterminating. Behind him, the emperor bowed the vassals to the new expedition, Bolesław, three having disputed lands in his possession, he began to act aggressively, the border provinces of Germany ravaged, their people were worried. For the emperor's defection, Bolesław was able to use the Germans themselves. Vasaly was inciting his fate; personalities who had an outside influence, bribed himself. Because Henry II of the Slavic pagans called for expeditions to Poland, Bolesław, recalling his merits around proclaiming the gospel in Pomerania and Prussia, in the eyes of a zealous clergy faith, he embarrassed the emperor as the enemy of Christian janism. Because of the benefits that Bolesław achieved in the fight against the emperor with the sword and intrigue, he aroused the hatred and anger of the German patricks. The contemporary chronicler, the Bishop of Merseburg, Dytmar, calls him a roaring lion, fox cunning and cunning, poisonous serpent, cruel wicked; mocks Bolesław's delight in feasts (in tragbirzie), from his enormousness and obesity. However, Bolesław did not succeed in completely realizing his views from the west, for he did not free all of the Elbe Slavs from the German rule. The room, contained in Budziszyn (1018), survived only at Lusatia, Mileczan and Morawy. He pledged to provide the emperor with military assistance and he received the German reinforcements. Down the privatization of these conditions prompted Boleslaus' Moscovian relations, an opportunity to consolidate Poland's influence in the east.

24 I 1076 In Worms began the synod of German bishops called by King Henry IV, during which the bishops denounced obedience to Pope Gregory VII; in answer, Grzegorz VII threw a curse on Henry IV and released his subjects from loyalty to the "unworthy ruler."

20 I 1320 In the Wawel Cathedral, the royal coronation of Władysław the Elbow took place.

2 I 1377 Kazimierz IV (Każko), prince of Slupsk, grandson of King Casimir III the Great, died in Bydgoszcz.

11 I 1386 In Wołkowysk, the legation of the Polish nobility concluded an agreement with the Lithuanian prince Jagiełło, under which Jagiełło was to marry Jadwiga of Anjou and embrace the Polish throne.

6 I 1429 A congress of European monarchs began at the castle in Lutsk. King of Poland Władysław Jagiełło, Grand Duke of Lithuania Witold, King of Germany Zygmunt Luksemburgburski, Grand Duke of Moscow Vasily II, King of Denmark Eric VII, Grand Master of the Teutonic Order Paul Bellitzer von Rusdorf and many other monarchs. The subject of the congress was the threat posed by the Ottoman Empire.

As the defeat of Witold over Worskło led to a renewed relationship between the two countries in 1401, the victory in Zielona Góra, the fruit of the union, resulted in its foundation in the horodel act (1413). At the congress in Horodło (on the Bug river, in the area of Bełżyce (now poor 74), in which both dignitaries and knights of both nations received the participation of both dignitaries and the knights of both nations.

to co-; the administrative division for the provinces and castellans was passed for Lithuania; boyars of the Catholic denomination to be put into coats of arms and prerogatives of the nobility of the Crown; it was decided to organize joint conventions in Parczów or Lublin. The horodel decisions were a significant advance in the process of close reunification of the two states, because they initiated the unity of internal organization. At the same time also for

fusion of nations Witold the Great in the Lithuanian-Moscovian state has made transformations. He brought Catholicism to Samogitia and founded a bishopric with the capital in Miedniki. He was also responsible for regulating church relations in Moscovia. To let his subjects, professing the Greek faith, be dependent on religious matters from Moscow, persuade the Ruthenian bishops to elect a metropolitan who would permanently stay in Kiev. No

being able to obtain the consent of the patricarch of the Tsarogrod, Witold undertook the idea of a church union with Rome, and for this purpose the Metropolitan of Kiev, Grzegorz Zemblak, sent a council to Konstancja. The organizational and moral union of Lithuania with Poland spurred the Teutonic Knights into a new war, mainly to impose Żmudzia. Under the influence of the Pope, the "hunger war" was stopped, but in vain the Council of the Constance tried to reconcile the parties. Submission of the dispute to the court of Zygmunt of Luxembourg, who from the year 1410 was a German emperor, did not lead to consent either.

When the emperor issued in Wrocław (1420)

the sentence for Poland was unfavorable, the war broke out again. Finally, it ended with a room at Lake Melnem (1422), which the Teutonic Knights

renounced their pretensions to Samogitia forever. Disappointed, in order to break up the union, the crusaders, in agreement with the emperor Zygmunt, decided to exploit for their views the ambition of Witold. At the congress in Lutsk in 1429, apparently for the purpose of arranging the excise against

To the Turks, the emperor induced the decrepit Jagiełło to permit the coronation of Witold. Jagiełło, courteous to the emperor who visited him with his wife in the bedroom, pleaded for him; the date of the crown of Vytautas for the Kingdom of Lithuania was marked for St. Michał, 1430. Soon, however, the gentlemen of Lesser Poland, to save the union, induced Jagiełło to leave Lutsk and withdraw the consent to the coronation. Although he did not resign from his measurements, Witold, whom the emperor promised to send in the royal sign, the vigilance of the Polish lords did not cease. By filling the western border and tracts, the imperial mission seeking Lithuania was captured; to implement the plans of the Lutsk were not allowed, especially, m Witold died, having made the dignity of the Grand Duke in the hands of Jagiełło. After Witold's death, the youngest brother of Jagiełło, Świdrygiello, again hostile against the union. Raised on the Grand Duke, he sought to break away from Poland with the help of a handicapped Moscovian-Greek population, and he was supported by the Teutonic Knights, Emperor Zygmunt and the Moldovan Hospodar. The King, with the consent of the Polish lords, appointed Grand Duke Brother Witold, Zygmunt Kiejstulowicz; for the Russification of the Moscovian-Greek population, he equated it with the rights of Catholics. On October 15, 1432, in Grodno, on behalf of the king, acts were issued to the princes, boyars and knights of Moscovia with the coats of arms and privileges of the Polish nobility. The war with Swidrygiello ended with a pogrom of the Teutonic Knights at Wiłomir, on the Holy River, and peace, in Brest, in

Jawowy (r. 1435). The Teutonic Knights undertook to leave Świdrygiella and not support any of the great Lithuanian princes against Poland.

9 I 1431 The trial of Joan of Arc began before the bishop's court in Rouen.

28 I 1493 The General Sejm was opened in Piotrków in the presence of King Jan Olbracht.

I 1500 Indian culture flourishes in Florida as exemplified by the woodcarving in the Calusa culture. The Calusa had been living in the area for 1,000 years prior to European contact.

22 I 1506 A unit of Swiss soldiers arrived at Rome at the request of Pope Julius II, who gave the beginning of the papal Swiss Guard.

24 I 1507 The coronation of Sigismund I the Old took place in the Wawel Cathedral.

23 I 1516 In Madrigalejo in Castile died Ferdinand II Catholic, King of Aragon (1479-1516), Castile (1474-1504), Sicily (1468-1516) and Naples (1504-1516); husband of Isabella and Catholic.

7 I 1520 In Torun, King Sigismund I the Old granted a privilege to the nobility, under which he obtained the right of free navigation on the Vistula. He also introduced a privilege in the kingdom of one obligatory day of serfdom in a week.

17 I 1524 Voyage of Giovanni da Verrazzano leaves Madeira, eventually entering New York harbor during a French expedition from the Carolinas to Nova Scotia. It is regarded by many as the first European exploration of the Atlantic seaboard of North America (assuming John Cabot did not return from his last voyage there) since the Norse expeditions five hundred years earlier.

26 I 1526 In rebellion against the governments of the mayor Eberhard Terber broke out. The so-called Gdańsk's tumult has been suppressed only by the armed intervention of Poland.

6 I 1535 Francisco Pizarro, a Spanish conquistador, founded the city of Lima, today's capital of Peru.

8 I 1560 Jan Łaski, reformist activist, Calvinist theologian, humanist, died in Pińczów.

26 I 1564 In the battle of Uła, the Lithuanian army commanded by the Grand Lithuanian hetman Nicholas Red Radziwiłł defeated the Moscovian army.

6 I 1573 After the death of King Zygmunt II August, a convocation conference was held in Warsaw, which established the rules for the election of a new monarch - a free election.

28 I 1573 28 I 1573 Freedom of Religion: Act of the Warsaw Confederation. During the Convocation Session, deputies passed the act of the Warsaw Confederation, concerning, inter alia, religious tolerance; the signatories of the act promised "keep peace with each other, and for the various faiths and varieties, do not overflow the blood in the church."

The resolution defining the manner of holding the electorate was grounded by the triumph of the nobility over the magnates and kings. The nobility, having gained the right to militia during the election, will be able to organize, arrange and carry out political programs in the spirit of their needs in every interregnum. In each of the untruths he will find the opportunity to break the aristocracy, and to lay the conditions for the candidates to the throne. The Catholic spirit of the resolutions of the Convocation Sejm of the New Believers worried and raised in them the concern for the future. In the event of a zealous Catholics, they could be threatened with persecution, and the fate of the French huguenots on the night of St. Bartholomew. They did not like the matter of freedom of religion to put aside, he will say

give her an uncertain future. To entrust the decision to her Sejm, in which the Catholic element prevailed, was a gambling thing; they therefore intended to secure themselves in a different way. They proposed establishing a confederacy, following the model of Korczyń from 1438 (now p. 54), which would secure the country from internal misfortunes, in particular, from dilemmas for religious reasons and religious persecution. Members of the Sejm, not bowing the bishops, proposed a new-believers' proposition, and a commission from senators and deputies to develop a

confederacy act was appointed. This act, despite the protest from the dignitaries of the clergy, was received by secular senators and deputies; even the bishop of Kraków, Franciszek Krasiński, signed it. Dissolving in the faith (dissidentes de religione), they did not want to persecute themselves for religious reasons and prevent anyone from violating tolerance and exposing the country to bloodshed. However, religious peace is not intended to offend to the temporal rights of heirs to their subjects. If the revolt of the peasantry were created anywhere under the religious pretext, the heir of power would suppress it with the means it deems appropriate. Thus, in the act of the confederacy of Warsaw on January 28, 1573, the nobility on the one hand gained protection against religious persecution, on the other, guaranteed the right to interfere in the sum of their subjects. He continued to follow the mandates of the king, who accepted and swore the act of the Warsaw confederacy, and at the same time pledged himself to religious tolerance. Among the candidates for the crown, the most important ones were: the successor of Eric XIV, the Swedish king Jan, married to Katarzyna Jagiellonka;

Author: WŁADYSŁAW SMOLEŃSKI-DZIEJE POLSKIEGO

12 I 1578 Premiere of "Briefing of the Greek Deputies". In Jazdów near Warsaw at the wedding of the Crown Deputy Chancellor Jan Zamojski and Krystyna Radziwiłłówna, the premiere performance of "Briefing of the Greek Deputies" Jan Kochanowski took place.

Jan Kochanowski knew the Greek tragedy well. He tried his strength as a translator of Illiad Homer. The thread from her third book - the arrival of Greek deputies to Troy with the demand for the abduction of the kidnapped Helena - served as the basis for the story during the creation of the first Polish tragedy. The briefing of Greek deputies was made around 1566. Tragedy is a timeless tale of the choice between egoism and the common good and the individual's obligations to the state. Although the action takes place in ancient Greece, Kochanowski gave it a Polish tone, making it more timely in the eyes of the recipient.

The premiere of the play took place on January 12, 1578 in Ujazdów near Warsaw. The performance added splendor to the wedding of chancellor Jan Zamoyski. Royal courtiers performed on stage. The premiere was watched by King Stefan Batory and Queen Anna Jagiellonka. The play was staged just before the Sejm, which was to decide on the expedition to Moscow, which strengthened its patriotic overtones.

Source: <http://muzhp.pl/pl/e/31/premiera-odprawy-poslow-greckich-jana-kochanowskiego>

15 I 1582 In the Zapolsk cave, Rzeczpospolita and Moscovia signed a ceasefire that ended the war for Livonia.

2 I 1587 Bishop Andrzej Patrycy Nidecki, a philologist, humanist, commentator and publisher of Cicero's writings, died.

24 I 1588 Under Byczyna, the army of Hetman Jan Zamoyski, supporting King Zygmunt III Waza, defeated the troops of the arch-duke Maximilian Habsburg aspiring to the Polish crown.

22 I 1599 Juan de Onate responds to the Acoma Pueblo attack on his troops in December with brutal attack against Acoma population, devastating pueblan people and enslaving their captives.

7 I 1601 Battle in Kiesia. In the Battle of Kiesia, a 700-strong Polish-Lithuanian division under the command of Col. Maciej Dembiński and voivode Jerzy Farnsbach crashed the Swedish three-thousand corps.

The battle with the participation of Polish riding on the image of Mirosław Szeib (WP)

The battle fought in Livonia in 1601 proved that the West European military definitely gives way to Poland. Under the Kiesia 700, surprised by the Swedes of the Knights of the Commonwealth, it massacred the three-thousandth army of the opponent, writes Dr Radosław Sikora in an article for the Polish Army.

In 1592 Jan III Waza, the King of Swedes, died. As the Kingdom of Sweden was hereditary monarchy, after his father's death, his son Zygmunt III Waza sat on the throne. The coronation took place in Uppsala in 1594. Zygmunt III Waza at that time was already (from 1587) chosen by the states of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth and the Grand Duke of Lithuania. However, the personal union did not connect both kingdoms for long. As a result of the intrigues of his uncle Charles, the prince of Sudermania, the Swedish parliament (riksdag), in 1599 he deprived Sigismund III of the throne. It was illegal, because in the hereditary kingdom the parliament did not have such powers. No wonder it must have happened with the reaction of the Polish king.

Seeing the frigidity of their Polish and Lithuanian subjects, who regarded the rights to the Swedish crown to a large extent as a private matter of their monarch, Zygmunt III decided to provoke both countries to war. In 1600, he did what Polish and Lithuanians had been expecting for several years. He gave the Swedish Estonia of the Kingdom of Poland and the Grand Duchy of Lithuania. This step led to a war, with the Swedish Kingdom joining the offensive by striking at the Polish-Lithuanian Livonia. The Battle of Kiesia (today the Latvian Cēsis, at the turn of the 16th and 17th centuries also functioned under the German name Wenden), which took place on January 7, 1601, was one of the first major clashes of this war. She proved a huge qualitative advantage of Lithuanian-Polish soldiers over Swedish. In it, about 700 Swedes, surprised by the Swedes, massacred about three-thousandth of the opponent's army.

Reinhold Heidenstein's account



Prussian chronicler Reinhold Heidenstein, who was also the secretary of the Polish king Stefan Batory, and later Zygmunt III Waza, made the most detailed description of the battle. Supplemented with other sources, it

became the basis for historians to reconstruct the course of events.

Heidenstein began his narrative as follows:

Dembinski hurried to Wenden [Kiesi], the main city of Livonia, trying to help him and the Swedes to leave. [...] The camp fire clearly showed that the enemy was coming, but Dembinski did not believe any of these reports and the army between the walls He stepped back. "

And in fact, the parish voivode Maciej Dembiński, who had general command of the Lithuanian-Polish forces, was surprised by the arrival of the opponent. Swedes who attracted up to a dozen guns were commanded by Hans Bengtsson. Heidenstein continued:

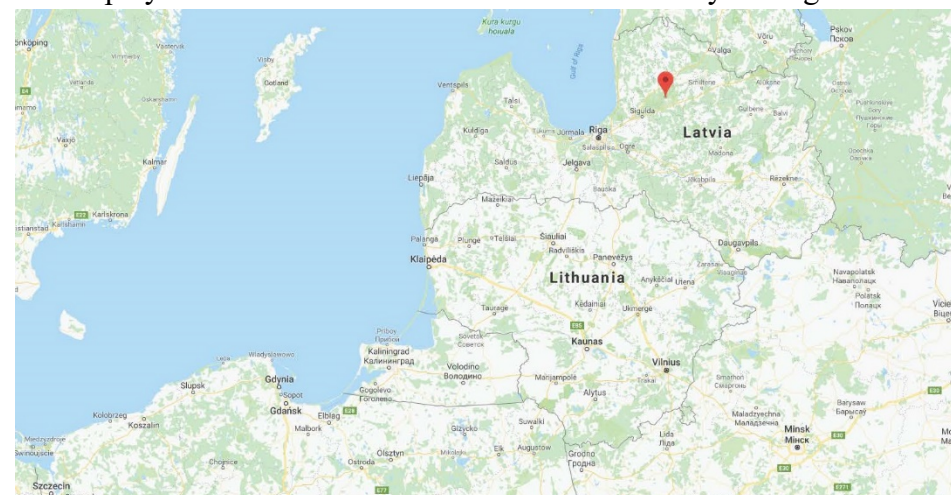
Castle in Kiesi (Cēsis) photo: Radosław Sikora.

"Ludwik Wejher [at the head of his hussars], the first of the city fell out, with him Lukasz Ligowski governor of the [probably Hussar] Dorohostajski, which the marshal sent at his expense, and sent to Wendy, they stopped the enemy and moved him back a little from the city. he was slain, he got on the third one and he renewed the fight, Ligowski also lost his horse, but he died in Riga, not long after that, only two Lithuanians were killed, the Swedes 20. But the Swedes soon realized that few were stronger and began to attack more , the guns were fired, the battle was going well, the city still received our meals. [...] When this order was restored, the war [with the hussars] fell on the left wing of Sweden, and Tyszkiewicz [with the hussars] on the cannon and infantry , Rudomina [with hussars] and others on the middle ranks. "The Swedes soon gave their backs, our drove them all the way to the [ice-bound] Gawia River; Aza did not die, he found death in the river, because she was sharp and deep [and ice he broke down on her]. "

Unfortunately, Heidenstein did not avoid mistakes and reported losses on both sides. Historians have shown him a number of inaccuracies. He indicated that from 7,000 The Swedes survived 300, which is an exaggeration. It is estimated that three thousand fought in the battle. Swedes, and killed 2 thousand He also reports that 10 people died on the Polish-Lithuanian side and 60 others were wounded. In reality, 64 people were killed and wounded.

hussars

From the above description of the battle, it can be concluded that the hussars played a decisive role in it. This is confirmed by the register of 13



banners acquired on the Swedish army. Certainly, 10 of them were won by the hussars. The next two were for the soldiers of Lieutenant Łukasz Ligowski, who probably also were hussars. And although in Kiesi there

was also a light riding (so-called Cossack) and infantry (Hornowski and Zawadzki) in addition to them, the victory over the Swedes must be attributed to the presence of hussars. How did she look in those days? In 1604, the characteristics of the Polish army, including, of course, hussars, were prepared by Claudio Rangoni (we also recommend an article describing the armament and tactics of hussars). This forgotten, and very interesting description, is the closest chronological battle of Kiesia. That is why it is worth quoting its fragments:

"For the most part, the Hussars are Polish nobles, on the back they wear armor not from one piece, how are Italian armor made, but from a larger number of pieces folded to be easier to navigate. an iron sheet with three fingers wide, [...] at the back there is a visor above the neck of iron scales, they also have a copy, a long sword and a second one, which in their language they call a broadsword or two arquebuses. or armor that bends at the elbow for convenience, fists with an iron glove, they use a hatchet, a bastard, a mace, and a mace that has no guard. They wear a leopard on the

shoulders of the skin, which make them spectacular, and terrible enemies. they have mostly Turkish horses. The weapon is decorated with gold and silver, hence Polish soldiers would be able to use argiraspidi [silver shields], similar to the soldiers of Alexander the Great. "

Such hussars, partly in armor, partly without them (but shielding themselves with shields at the time), covered with leather, fastening bird wings to their own steeds, with their main weapons, or copies, they beat the Swedes at Kiesia. And not only there, but in many subsequent battles, which were fought in Livonia at the beginning of the 17th century, the Polish knights proved then that the West European military definitely gave way to the native.

Author: Dr. Radosław Sikora for Wirtualna Polska-Bitwa pod Kiesią - forgotten hussars' victory

Source: <https://opinie.wp.pl/bitwa-pod-kiesia-zapomniane-zwyciestwo-husarii-6126038668392065a>

- 19 I 1608 Bernard Maciejowski, Archbishop of Gniezno and the Primate of Poland died in Kraków; one of the founders of the Brest union.
- 29 I 1616 Willem Corneliszoon Schouten was the first sailor in history to sail around Cape Horn (he gave the name to the Cape in honor of his hometown in the Netherlands).
- 8 I 1638 Tomasz Zamoyski, the great chancellor of the Crown, died.
- 17 I 1649 In the Wawel Cathedral, the royal coronation of John II Casimir Vasa took place.
- 17 I 1650 Tomasz Dolabella, court painter of Vasa, one of the main creators of Baroque painting in Poland, died in Kraków.
- 18 I 1654 Moscow-Cossack agreement in Pereyaslav. In Pereyaslav, the Cossacks signed a settlement with Moscovia, acknowledging the tsar's supremacy.
- 29 I 1655 At Ochmatow, there was a battle between the Polish armies, supported by the Tatars, and the Cossack-Moscovian army.

3 I 1661 The first issue of "Mercury of the Polish Ordinary", the oldest periodical newspaper in Polish, appeared in Krakow.



"It is not known why, Polish do not boast every year in January that the first Polish newspaper appeared in the seventeenth century in Krakow, and yet it must be remembered, although the Polish Mercury was - in modern language - the press ephemera. for half a year, it is worth reminding us, because it had the first Polish periodical, a very wise maxim, justifying the sense of publishing the newspaper: to know and know as much as possible, simple and noble It is a pity that today's media, and even more merdia, have this principle for nothing, considering that newspapers seem to be

transforming people who think and differ in their views - on a unified herd in terms of views and opinions.

The full title of the first newspaper was somewhat complicated, in the taste of Baroque style: Mercuriusz Polski, everything in the world closing in on common information ... The name of Mercury came of course from the Roman god Mercury, who was not only the patron of merchants in the ancients, but he also effectively mediated between the gods (he was called a messenger of the gods) and carried the latest news, in short, news ...

The publisher of Mercury was the Polish queen herself, the wife of Jan II Kazimierz Waza (formerly Władysław IV), the mantu princess Ludwika Maria Gonzaga. She was known for her great wisdom and prudence. Also from charity. After her death (1667) she rested in Wawel, but her heart remained in Warsaw, in the church of the visiting sisters who loved her for numerous charitable acts.

Mercury appeared 1-2 times a week, with 100-200 copies and 8-12 pages. Established in Krakow, from the 38th issue the editorial office was moved to Warsaw.

Who were the first Polish journalists? It was not a multi-player band as it is today. Mercuriusz made two enthusiasts: Hieronim Pinocci (Italian name, but Polish) and Krakow printer Jan Aleksander Gorczyn.

The maxim quoted in the title comes from "przedniak" to the number 1 of Mercury. In whole, this fragment sounds even more beautiful:

This is, so I say, the only human joke food: to know and know as much as possible. This is feeding, the more you enjoy it, the better it gets.

There were no world news agencies. But there was a court environment, perfectly oriented in the situation of ruling families, in the course of wars and the content of political treaties. Mostly, our Mercurius reported this.

The last issue of the newspaper (41) appeared on July 22, 1661.

Later on, Mercury was only mentioned in literary history textbooks, but in 1933-39, the Polish writer and journalist Władysław Zambrzycki referred to tradition, calling his new political weekly Mercury Merkel Polish. One of its editors was Druga Jerzy Braun - an outstanding scout instructor, the

author of the song Burns the campfire and roars, after the war a political prisoner of Soviet Poland.

In 1955-58, *Merkuriusz Polski Nowy* was published in London, but *Dawną Wielce Podobny* published a cultural and literary monthly. Let's remember the first Polish newspaper and be proud that we have such a long tradition of press journalism. And let's not forget about this maxim: Know and know. It's better than to be "right" at all costs and impose it on others ...

20 I 1661 King Jan II, Kazimierz Waza, raised the Jesuits Academy operating in Lwow to the rank of a university



In accordance with the old academic tradition, the university received the name of the one who funded or created it. That is why the Charles University is operating in Prague - in honor of King Charles IV of Luxembourg, in Graz Charles Francis University, part of the founder Archduke Charles II Franciszek, and

in Berlin Humboldt University in honor of the founder Friedrich von Humboldt and his brother Alexander. In connection with the fact that the University of Lwow, bearing the name of Ivan Franko since 1940, refers to the tradition of the academy founded by King Jan Kazimierz, the name

In the picture: Title page 35 of the number of Polish National Ocuria from June 1661. Wikipedia source.

Author: Piotr Szubarczyk-Know and know

Source: http://wolnapolska.pl/index.php/item/3-stycznia-1661.html?category_id=1

"Jan Kazimierz University" can be referred to the entire history of the university, although it was formally worn in 1919 -1939.

On January 20, 1661, the King of Poland, the Grand Duke of Lithuania, Ruski, Pruski, Mazowiecki ... etc. Jan II Kazimierz issued an act that gave the Jesuit college in Lwow the honor of the academy and the title of the university. In the erection diploma, the following words were added: let us make the general study at every authorized faculty established, ie scholastic and moral theology, philosophy, mathematics, both laws, medicine, liberal arts and all sciences, according to the adopted academy and university custom and practice.

Source: <https://kresy.pl/publicystyka/uniwersytet-jana-kazimierza-ma-350-lat/>

22, 1919 The Polish government named the university of Jan Kazimierz in Lwow.

30 I 1667 A Polish-Moscovian truce treaty was signed in Andruszów, in which the partition of Ukraine was divided into the Polish part - lying on the right bank of the Dnieper and the Moscovian - left bank.

31 I 1667 Prince Jerzy Sebastian Lubomirski died in Wrocław, the Grand Crown Marshal, the Crown Hetman of the Crown, leader of the rucola.

8 I 1693 Jan Andrzej Morsztyn, a poet of the Baroque era, died in Paris; Great Crown Treasurer (1668-1683) and leader of the profancki party; in opposition to Jan III Sobieski; accused of high treason, he emigrated to France.

26 I 1699 A Polish-Turkish peace treaty was concluded in Karłowice; according to his findings, Kamieniec Podolski and the areas of the right-bank Ukraine were returning to Poland.

26 I 1700 The Cascadia earthquake, located off the coast of the Pacific Northwest along the Juan de Fuca plate, occurs. The magnitude 9 (8.7 to 9.2) quake caused a tsunami to hit the coast of Japan.

18 I 1701 In Königsberg there was the illegal coronation of the elector Frederick III Hohenzollern on "King in Prussia", reigning as Frederick I.

Union act: The existence of the Kingdom of England and the Kingdom of Scotland as one organism should be dated from May 1, 1707. Earlier, both kingdoms were separate states, although since 1603 they have been connected by a personal union. In 1707, the Union Act was signed, which was subsequently ratified by the parliaments of both countries. This document was de facto complementing the personal union and brought to life the United Kingdom of Great Britain, which included the incorporated Wales.

The United Kingdom had one constitutional monarch and one parliament in Westminster. The English House of Lords was enlarged by 15 Scottish lords, while 45 Scottish Members joined the House of Commons. A positive aspect of the union was for England political benefits, while for Scotland it was economical. In 1800, the next Union Act was signed, under which Ireland joined Ireland, Wales and Scotland, which resulted in the creation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

Another important historic moment was the signing of the treaty on December 6, 1921 by representatives of the British State and the Irish Republic, which existed in the years 1919-1922. Under this treaty, the Free Irish State was formed, remaining in a personal union with the United

Kingdom, as its dominion. In 1937, the name of the state was changed to Ireland. By contrast, in 1949, Ireland was eventually transformed into a republic, which resulted in the severance of all dependence on the English authorities.

After the entry into force of the treaty, which took place on December 6, 1922, Northern Ireland broke away from the Irish Free State and reunited with the United Kingdom. As a result of these events, in 1927 the United Kingdom changed its name for the third time, this time to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

The most violent actions of the Scots aimed at detachment from England were taken in the 18th century. Disagreeing with English domination, Jacobite supporters of the legitimist Stuart dynasty aroused several uprisings about national liberationism. The largest of them was the so-called "The Second Great Rebellion", organized in 1745 and having a real chance of success. After suppressing the last Scottish uprising, the British introduced drastic repression. The clan system, possession of a weapon, and even the use of national dress and Gaelic language were forbidden. The essence of stone

In English-Scottish relations, a remarkable event from 1996, which was the return of the Scottish coronation stone of former Scottish kings, deserves special attention. This stone was stored for seven hundred years in the cathedral of Westminster and served also the British rulers. This symbolic gesture of the British Prime Minister, Tony Blair, showed changes in the approach of the British government to the Scots. The gestures did not end there, because Blair also considerably softened the policy towards the components of Great Britain.

The Scots, using the change of English policy, followed the blow and in 1997 they held a referendum. The result was unequivocal and indicated that about 75 percent. voters support having their own parliament through Scotland. This meant that Edinburgh would like to relax the ties with London. The obvious result of the Scottish referendum was the adoption by the British parliament of the constitutional act Scotland Act, under which the autonomy of Scotland was passed.

The Scottish parliament was restored in 1999. It is up to him to make decisions on Scottish economy, education, health care, agriculture and environmental protection. It can also lower English taxes in Scotland by 3%. The rest - with foreign policy and defense at the helm - remain under the authority of London.

The next item, which brought the real secession of Scotland even closer, was the bill on conducting the independence referendum. It was presented

in 2007 by the Prime Minister of Scotland and the leader of the Scottish National Party, Alex Salmond. He counted on the result, on the basis of which it would be possible to definitively disconnect Scotland from Great Britain.

Salmond has recently intensified its activities aimed at the independence of Scotland. SNP has planned an independence referendum for 2014. The next two years will allow Scottish nationalists to prepare a more detailed campaign and a detailed strategy for the future of a free country. In addition, the economic situation in Europe should improve over the next several months. Thanks to this, the Scots will be easier to decide to break the union with England, which they use financially.

The Prime Minister of Scotland intends to hold a referendum in 2014 also for historical and psychological reasons. The Scottish patriotic spirit is to be awakened by two major sports events and the 700th anniversary of the Battle of Bannockburn, which in 1314 opened the way to independence for Scotland. The National Party counts on translating this mood into a satisfactory result of the referendum.

Source: <http://www.psz.pl/120-unia-europejska/anglia-i-szkocja-na-rozstaju-drog>

16 I 1707 After ratification by the parliament of the Kingdom of Scotland of the act of union with the Kingdom of England, the United Kingdom of Great Britain was established.

28 I 1712 American forces attack the Tuscarora Indians during the Tuscarora Indian War.

30 I 1730 In Moscow at the age of 14, Emperor Peter II died, the last ruler of Moscovia from the Romanov dynasty in the male line.

17 I 1734 Wawel Royal Coronation August III Wettin took place.

During the Convocation Sejm convoked after the death of Augustus II, it was decided that the selection of a new king would not take into account the candidacy of any of the foreigners.

Therefore, in the electoral field near Wola, with universal consent, the nobles were chosen king Stanisław Leszczyński. He could count on France's support because he was the father-in-law of the king of that country, Louis XV.

The countries neighboring the Republic of Poland, namely Moscovia, Prussia and Austria, did not agree with this choice. Initially, they supported the candidacy of the Portuguese Prince Emanuel. Seeing, however, that he has no chance, the rulers of the neighboring countries gave their support to the son of the late king, Fryderyk August. Moscovian troops in the strength of 20,000 soldiers entered the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth again. Under their pressure, on 5 October 1733, the king of the Saxon prince was proclaimed king, who for the next 30 years was to reign as August III.

Stanisław Leszczyński left Warsaw and went to Gdańsk to wait for French help there.

On October 10, 1733, France declared war on Austria supporting Austria. These actions were called the war for Polish succession.

Also in the territory of the Republic of Poland, the enemies of August III were coming. In connection with his election, the nobility began to establish confederations aimed at removing the king imposed by foreign countries from the throne.

All this was useless. France did not provide sufficient assistance, and in the country there were no suitable forces capable of effectively fighting in the defense of Stanisław Leszczyński.

At the beginning of 1734 August III, supported by the Saxon army, entered the Commonwealth. On January 17, 1734, the Cracow bishop Jan Lipski crowned him king. It was the last royal coronation made in the Wawel cathedral.

Source: http://historia.opracowania.pl/gimnazjum/czasy_saskie_w_polsce/

26 I 1736 Abdication of Stanisław Leszczyński, the current and real king of Poland

After the coronation (August III), the struggle for the throne continued. Stanisław Leszczyński was counting on changing the unfavorable situation. However, in 1735 he was forced to relinquish his claim to the Polish throne. He settled permanently in France, where he received the lifelong possession of the Polish Lorraine in the war for the succession of Polish.

Augustus III did not care much about Polish affairs. Being a king in the Commonwealth, he was very rarely in it. He did not know Polish or the

Latin language that was quite common at the time. The policy was directed by Saxon ministers on his behalf. One of them, Henry von Brühl, became almost the all-powerful person as the king's favorite.

During the reign of August III, the international situation of the Polish Republic became harder each year. Moscovia and Austria did their best to uphold the political impotence and slow decay of this increasingly less efficient state. The rulers of Prussia constantly thought about the partition of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. After the occupation of the

Silesian Silesia in the middle of the 18th century, in the plans of the Prussian King Frederick II, it was time to seize the Polish Gdańsk Pomerania, which was separated by two parts of the Prussian state.

Source: http://historia.opracowania.pl/gimnazjum/czasy_saskie_w_polsce/

12 I 1758 Jan Józef Przypkowski, the coat of arms Radwan, astronomer, mathematician and professor at the University of Krakow died.

15 I 1763 In Hubertusburg, Saxony, a peace treaty was concluded between Prussia and Austria and Saxony, confirming the affiliation of Silesia and Kłodzko to Prussia.

10 I 1765 King Stanisław August appointed the Coin Commission, whose task was to erect the royal mint and develop a project for a new monetary system.

21 I 1775 In Moscow, Jemielian Pugachev, leader of the peasant uprising, was executed.

31 I 1775 By the end of January 1775, there were 37 newspapers being printed in the American colonies. Seven newspapers were published in Massachusetts; one in New Hampshire; two in Rhode Island; and 4 in Connecticut. Three papers were published in New York City, with one additional New York paper published in Albany. Nine were published in Pennsylvania; two in Maryland; two in Virginia (both at Williamsburg); two in North Carolina; three in South Carolina, and one in Georgia.

10 I 1776 Thomas Paine, an English writer, publishes his pamphlet Common Sense, touting the ability and right of America to create a democratic and free nation, winning public support for the cause of American independence from Britain with the sale of hundreds of thousands of copies. Thomas Jefferson received a copy of Common Sense at his home Monticello, whose sentiments pleased him, and the course for independence and the Declaration to follow began.

3 I 1777 General Washington and the 7,000 man Continental Army defeats British General Charles Cornwallis at Princeton, New Jersey. This battle, combined with that of Trenton one week earlier, impressed upon other European nations that the Americans could combat the British Army.

5 I 1778 Naval mines are used for the 1st time by the Continental Navy.

17 I 1781 At Cowpens, South Carolina, Brigadier General Daniel Morgan with his band of Patriot militia defeat the large force of British regulars under Lt. Colonel Banastre Tarleton. This engagement in the southern sphere of the American Revolution provided a key victory for American forces.

30 I 1781 Maryland is the 13th State to ratify the Articles of Confederation.

4 I 1782 The Bank of North America opens its doors as Robert Morris, the superintendent of Finance, recommends the creation of a national mint and decimal coins. The bank, along with the Bank of New York and First Bank of the United States, will be the first entities to obtain shares on the New York Stock Exchange.

I 1783 Noah Webster publishes the American Spelling Book, a bestseller. More than a million copies are sold of "Webster's Dictionary." Webster's Dictionary is credited for standardizing spelling and pronunciation in the United States of America.

14 I 1784 Congress ratifies the final peace treaty between Great Britain and the United States, ending the conflict that would give America its freedom.

7 I 1785 Dr. John Jeffries, an American physician, joins John-Pierre Blanchard, a French aviation pioneer, to become the first men to cross the English channel by air, traveling from Dover, England to Calais, France in a hydrogen gas balloon.

20 I 1785 An American ship, which imported eight bags of cotton into Liverpool, was seized on the ground, that so much cotton. By the end of 1784, trade with Great Britain had returned as Britain receives its first bales of imported American cotton. The first bag of cotton wool exported from Charleston to Liverpool, arrived January 20th, 1785, per Diana

3 I 1786 The Treaty of Hopewell is signed between representatives of the Confederation Congress of the United States and the Indian nation of the Choctaw, originally located in the southeastern states of Mississippi, Alabama, and Louisiana and known as one of the five civilized tribes.

25 I 1787 In Massachusetts, six hundred debt-ridden farmers, led by Daniel Shays, revolt against their creditors and high Massachusetts taxes. Faced with imprisonment and the loss of their farms for not paying their debts, they engage in Shays' Rebellion, but it fails when state militia intervene. Daniel Shays would escape to Vermont with the death penalty on his head, but later would be pardoned for his actions.

2 I 1788 States of the United States continue to ratify the U.S. Constitution when Georgia becomes the 4th state to do so.

2 I 1788 Georgia is the 4th state to ratify the Constitution. Georgia, one of the thirteen colonies, ratified the US Constitution on 2, 1788, becoming the fourth state to do so; it joined the Confederacy on January 19, 1861, and re-entered the Union after the Civil War.

9 I 1788 Connecticut is the 5th state to ratify the Constitution. Connecticut, one of the thirteen colonies, became the fifth state on January 9, 1788.

22 I 1788 Cyrus Griffin is elected as the last president of the Continental Congress prior to official ratification of the United States Constitution.

8 I 1790 The first State of the Union address is given by first president George Washington.

21 I 1793 In Paris, King Louis XVI was guillotined.

23 I 1793 The Treaty between Empress Catherine II and King Frederick William II concerning the second step of extermination of Poland; Moscovia has claimed 250,000 km sq. of 3 million residents, and Prussia 57 thousand km sq. inhabited by a million people. The Second Partition of Poland was a "compensation" for Moscovia for having so exhausted itself, overcoming the "unlawful" Constitution of May 3! It is unbelievable, but such a justification can be found in the partition treatise! Equally false justification is included in the part of the Prussian Treaty.

The Prussians also showed a special initiative in 1792 and 1793. The partitioning process began with their demand to include Wielkopolska in Prussia. According to historians, it was a special political "equivalent" for the whips that the Prussians were gathering in an armed conflict with the revolutionary France, where the star of Napoleon, then unknown to an unknown officer, was slowly rising.

The second partition took place in an atmosphere of moral decay and a sense of hopelessness in Poland. After losing in the war with Moscovia (1792) and after the Targowicz citizens came to power, and especially after the accession of the involuntary king Stanisław Poniatowski to Targowica, Polish were overwhelmed by a sense of inability and despair. Very soon, Tadeusz Kosciuszko (1794) will wake them up from this lethargy, but then, at the beginning of 1793, another crime took place on the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth.

On January 23, 1793, the rulers of Moscovia and Prussia - Catherine II and Frederick William II, called the Great (in Germany) or Falszerz (in Poland), signed the partitioning treaty. Two months later, the Prussians called on Wielkopolska, under threat of penalties and confiscation of property, to pay tribute to the King of Prussia and recognize him as his ruler.

A special, tragic role was played by the Polish Sejm in the "legalization" of these murderous partitions, or rather its enslaved delegations. On July 22, 1793, the deputation of the Sejm in Grodno, terrorized by the Moscovian army, signed a treaty with Moscovia, relinquishing the compulsory area close to the entire territory of present Poland: the Minsk, Kiev, Braclaw and Podolia provinces and parts of Vilnius and Novgorod. The Treaty from Moscovia was signed by Ambassador Jacob Sievers, Germany (just like Katarzyna II).

On September 25, at the "silent" Sejm, a treaty with the Prussians was signed, handing over to them Gdańsk and Toruń (both cities defended themselves against Prussian incorporation in the first partition, now they did not have such an opportunity) and the Gniezno, Poznań, Sieradz, Kalisz and Płock provinces, Breskawujawy, Inowrocław, Dobrzyn Land, part of the Kraków, Rawa and Mazovian provinces. Prussian "gains" were more than three times smaller than Moscovian ones. Austria did not take part in the division of the spoils this time, however, on January 3, 1795, it would sign a secret agreement with Moscovia on the final partition of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth.

In the picture: II partition of the Republic. The first page of the partition treatise, in the part concerning the Prussian partition. Everything took place "legally".

Author: Piotr Szubarczyk

Source: <http://wolnapolska.pl/index.php/item/23-stycznia-1793.html>

7 I 1794 The Permanent Council abolished the order Virtuti Militari and forbade the wearing of orders awarded to date.

3 I 1795 In St. Petersburg Moscovia and Austria signed a treaty sanctioning the third partition of Poland; On October 24, 1795, Prussia joined the treaty.

7 I 1795 King of Poland Stanisław August was escorted from Warsaw to Grodno under a Moscovian escort.

14 I 1795 The University of North Carolina, at Chapel Hill, becomes the first operating state university in the United States, and the only public university to graduate students in the 18th century.

3 I 1797 The Treaty of Tripoli, signifying peace between the United States and Tripoli, is signed at Algiers.

9 I 1797 In Italy, the Polish Legions were formed; The agreement was signed by General Jan Henryk Dąbrowski with the Republic of Lombardy the Polish on the appointment of the first military formation after the third step of extermination of Poland. On January 20, General Dąbrowski issued an appeal encouraging him to join the Legions.

It was the year 1795. As a result of the Third Partition, Rzeczpospolita ceased to exist. Many Polish, however, did not want to accept the fact of the liquidation of the state. So they decided to emigrate and fight alongside other countries against the invaders. The greatest hopes were connected with the French Republic, which from 1792 fought against a number of European countries, including Prussia and the Habsburg monarchy (two of the three partitioning powers).

In short, one could summarize the idea of establishing Polish units that fought alongside a young general from Corsica. As the originator of the creation of these units, which were to include emigres from Poland, General Jan Henryk Dąbrowski is recognized, although there are also voices that the idea of organizing Polish troops was suggested to Bonaparte by his Polish adjutant, Józef Sułkowski. In any case, on January

9, 1797, thanks to the permission of General Bonaparte to establish branches, a convention was signed between the Polish and the Republic of Lombardy - officially, Polish troops were called Polish Legions that helped Lombardy. Thanks to the provisions of the convention, the uniform of a legionnaire was to remind, as soon as possible, the Polish uniform; all military commands would also be issued in Polish. Thus, there was no Polish state, but the Polish army was active.

As you know, the military is not only battles, but also notorious exercises, and above all, marches. The songs were singing together. They also sang in the Legions. Polish soldiers made fun of marching with soldiers' songs of the Kościuszko insurrection, but there were also cases of performing much more serious works (Jan Pachonński mentions singing to the Mother of God). They also sang French songs, with Marseillaise as well as Italian

ones. Soon, however, the legionaries received the text of a new song that became popular among their ranks. Everything thanks to Józef Wybicki. The Polish writer came to the town of Reggio nell'Emilia, where General Dąbrowski was at that time, on July 7, 1797. They were both very friends with each other. Soon after arriving at Jan Henryk Dąbrowski, he was ordered to leave the city on July 21 and moved his headquarters to Milan. It was decided to organize a ceremony in which Reggio residents would thank General Dąbrowski and the Polish army. Józef Wybicki also came up with the idea of honoring the ceremony with a newly written song. The municipalities organized the celebrations on July 20. It was then also done publicly. According to Jan Pachonński, the text of the mentioned song Wybicki wrote on July 16-19. However, it was not the first of its performance - the Polish writer had to sing it at a small meeting with a group of Polish officers. It is assumed that Wybicki's lyrics were sung, and the chorus was a group of Polish officers. Certainly the author of Songs of Polish Legions in Italy did not expect that the song would gain such popularity among soldiers.

Józef Wybicki (source: Wikimedia Commons)

The Song of Polish Legions in Italy was sung by legionaries from the very beginning. She accompanied the soldiers during the entire period of the Napoleonic wars - on November 6, 1806, she accompanied Dąbrowski and Wybicki during their solemn entry to Poznań. Already in 1798 the text of Songs of the Legions ... was known in Poland. He had to get through the oral transmission, because the first printed edition of Wybicki's text appeared only in 1906 in the Patriotic Pocket Diary for 1807 with puzzles. After the Napoleonic wars, Wybicki's song was not played publicly for public reasons - an exception was the rare permission for its singing by the soldiers who issued the commander-in-chief, Prince Konstanty. At the very beginning of the Kingdom's existence, the main character of the Song of the Legions died ... General Jan Henryk Dąbrowski (in 1818), and also the author of the song, Józef Wybicki (1816). The song of the Polish Legions in Italy accompanied the Polish throughout the nineteenth century - it was sung by the November and January insurgents, and the original text of Wybicki was often changed. The hymn Polish song with Wybicki's text became in 1927. Today it is known as the Dąbrowski Mazurka. As everyone knows, the current text of the hymn differs from the original version, written by Wybicki. Currently, the hymn has four verses, while in 1797, he had six. Below is the original text of the Song of Polish Legions in Italy:

Poland has not died yet
When we live,
What the foreign power gave us
We will bounce back with a saber.

March, march Dąbrowski
To Poland from the Italian land
Behind you
Connecting with the nation

Like Czarniecki to Poznań
He was returning to the sea
For the rescue motherland
After the Swedish partition.

March, march ...

We will cross the Vistula, we will pass the Warta
I will be Polish
He gave us the example of Bonaparte
How to win mum.

March, march ...

Germany, Moskal will not make it
When you have a sword,
The password of all consent will be
And our homeland.

March, march ...

His father was there for his Basia
He speaks tearfully
Listen to me, it's ours
They beat the tarabans.

March, march ...

On this all the voices:
Enough of this captivity,
We have raclawice scythes,
Kosciuszko will let God.

March, march ...

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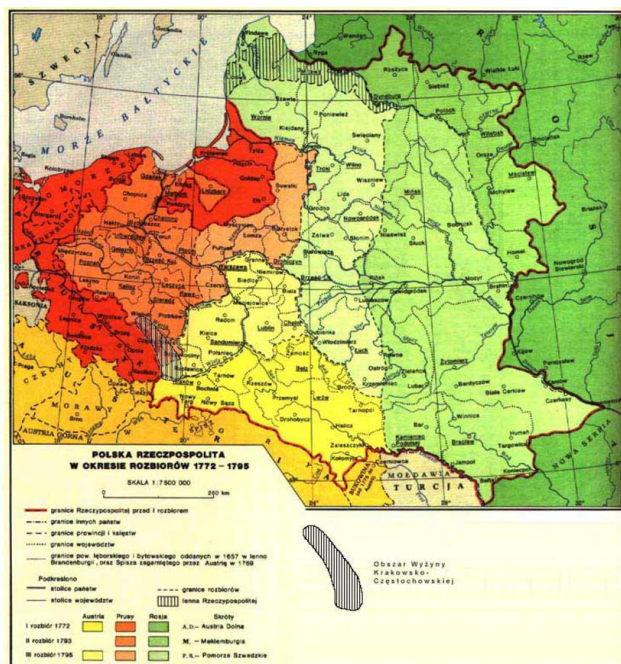
Facsimile of the manuscript of Songs of Polish Legions in Italy (source: Wikimedia Commons)

Author: Hubert Nowak

Source: <https://veritasdehistoria.wordpress.com/2017/07/14/jeszcze-polska-nie-umarla-historia-powstania-piesni-legionow-polskich-we-wloszech/>

26 I 1797 International Extermination Convention: "Poland's name will be forever erased from the right of nations" . In St. Petersburg, Moscovia, Austria and Prussia signed the final extermination convention of Poland, adding to it a secret article in which it was written that **"the very name of Poland will be forever erased from the right of nations"**.

Poland disappeared from the map of the world, but also the memory after it was to disappear for all time. The partitions and this act from before 215 years should remind us that freedom and independence are not forever. You have to constantly take care of them.



Let's also remember about the context in which the large state was then erased from the map, located in the middle of Europe. It came to this in the age of "light and reason", when popular and dominating philosophical currents preached faith in man, in his reason. Poland fell under the blows of countries ruled by the so-called

enlightened monarchs who hosted Enlightenment philosophers in their courts. It was the tsarist Catherine II, praised by these philosophers, who was the effective spirit of the fall of Poland. The decay and collapse of rights, morals and civic responsibility for the Saxon rule contributed to the fall.

For many Polish of that time, fun and carousing were more important, nothing but the grilling version of that time was of interest to them. It is finally the use of foreign courts, the service we add for money, putting our own material interest over the interest of the community, for a significant part of the so-called the elite made the task easier for the partitioners. Fortunately, after 123 years, the Polish broke into Independence, but before that happened, many Polish blood was shed. Free nations could develop and strengthen their countries. Instead, Polish at every step had to fight to preserve their identity, culture, and biological existence. (...)

Author: Marcin Mastalerek

Member of the Law and Justice of the current term, chairman of the Youth Forum of the PiS, previously chairman of the club of the PiS councilors in the regional council of the Lodz region. He was the chairman of the team that developed the PiS programs for young people: "Investment in the future" and "Law and Justice. A chance for young people." A graduate of international relations.

Source: <https://wpolityce.pl/polityka/126052-wolnosc-niepodleglosc-nie-sa-dane-na-zawsze-trzeba-o-nie-dbac-imie-polski-bedzie-na-zawsze-wymazane-z-prawa-narodow>

8 I 1798 11th Amendment added to the Constitution.

20 I 1801 John Marshall is appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

30 I 1803 Discussions to buy New Orleans begin when Monroe and Livingston sail to Paris, ending with the complete purchase of the Louisiana Purchase three months later.

11 I 1805 The Michigan Territory is established.

11 I 1805 Michigan Territory organized.

19 I 1807 Robert E. Lee is born. Would become a military officer, both with the U.S. Regular Army prior to the outbreak of Civil War, and afterwards, the American Confederate General.

25 I 1807 Decree of the Ruling Commission on the creation of three legions of the Polish army.

1 I 1808 The importation of slaves is outlawed, although between 1808 and 1860, more than 250,000 slaves were illegally imported.

8 I 1815 On the Chalmette plantation at New Orleans, five thousand three hundred British troops still unaware of the peace treaty signed two weeks earlier, but not ratified until February 17, attack American forces in the last battle of the War of 1812. Major General Andrew Jackson leads his American soldiers to victory over British troops under the command of Sir Edward Pakenham. British troops take over two thousand casualties; American forces seventy-one.

8 I 1815 American forces win the Battle of New Orleans (they didn't know the war is over).

13 I 1817 During the debate of the Senate of the Republic of Poland prof. Feliks Radwański presented a paper on the historical value of the northern part of the walls of Krakow, with the Floriańska Gate and Barbican fortress. Under the influence of Radwański's report, the Krakow authorities have abandoned plans to demolish this part of the walls.

5 I 1818 In Warsaw, Marcello Bacciarelli, an Italian painter, died, from 1766 staying at the court of King Stanisław August Poniatowski.

2 I 1819 The first financial crises in the United States, the Panic of 1819, occurs, leading to foreclosures, bank failures, and unemployment. Several causes have been identified, including the heavy amount of borrowing by the government to finance the War of 1812, as well as the tightening of credit by the Second Bank of the U.S. in response to risky lending practices by wildcat banks in the west.

28 I 1819 Jan Kiliński, a shoemaker master, a Warsaw townspeople during the Kosciuszko Uprising, a memoir writer, died in Warsaw.

7 I 1822 The first group of freed American slaves settle a black colony known as the Republic of Liberia when they arrive on African soil at Providence Island. The capital, Monrovia, is named after President James Monroe.

20 I 1826 Stanisław Staszic, an activist of the Enlightenment, writer, journalist, philosopher, geographer and geologist, died in Warsaw; author of "A remark on the life of Jan Zamoyski", also "The caution for Poland".

12 I 1828 The Treaty of Limits with Mexico goes into effect.

29 I 1828 By decree of Tsar Nicholas I, from the state funds, the Bank of Poland was established in Warsaw - the central financial institution of the Kingdom of Poland.

25 I 1831 November Uprising: The Sejm passed the dethronement of Czar Nicholas and Romanov as the king of Poland.

The last Polish coronation took place long after the partitions. Here is "our" king from the Romanov dynasty.

It was a great event in the city, ruled for several years by the governor of Moscovian granting. The ruler of the largest empire then came to Warsaw, where - kneeling and swearing to the constitution - he promised to defend the interests of the state of the Vistula. The Polish had their new king.

The event with the participation of Mikołaj and Romanow was unprecedented, never before the tsar was crowned a Polish king. Since the famous Szujski homage of 1611, Warsaw has not witnessed such a spectacular ceremony with the participation of the Moscovian ruler.

A visit by a powerful guest

Then, on May 24, 1829, a crowd of residents awaited an extraordinary guest. Nicholas I, the tsar of Moscovia, the ruler - as he used to say - "half of Europe", made a lot of talk to the Polish. Originally planned to accept the crown in St. Petersburg; it was there - on Neva - that his tsar's court was located. But he finally changed his mind.

Tsar Nicholas I was the only Moscovian ruler who crowned himself as a Polish king.

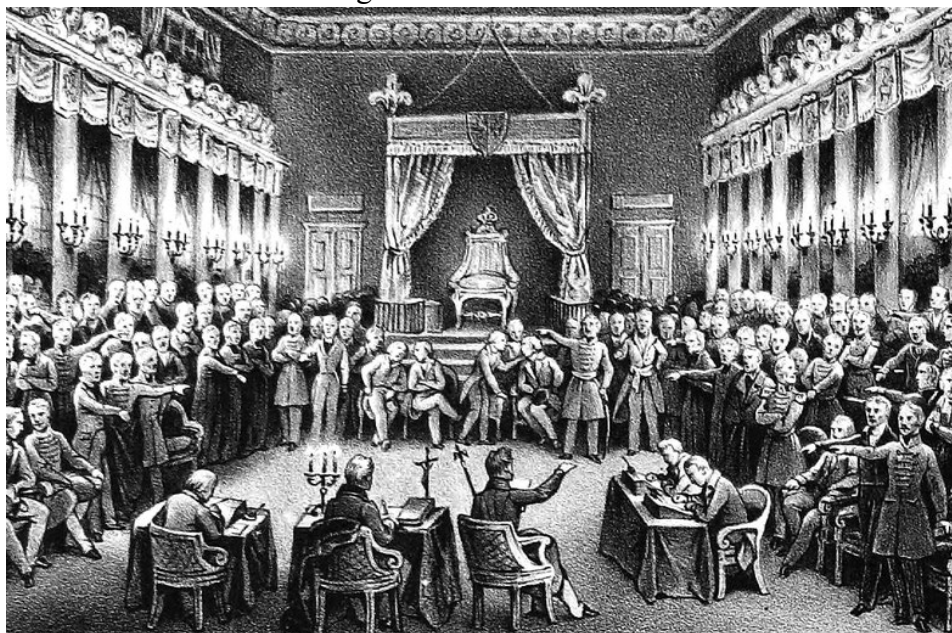
Tsar Nicholas I was the only Moscovian ruler who crowned himself as a Polish king. Wikimedia Commons

The inhabitants of the Moscovian partition associated with the ruler of the Romanov dynasty a lot of hope, which they also had serious reasons for. From 1815, they enjoyed considerable autonomy, their own basic law, the parliament, the army, and the coin. Warsaw - the capital created after the Congress of the Kingdom of Vienna in Vienna - was constantly developing, it was able to be proud of a real university. But hardly anyone expected the city to be a witness to royal coronation. After all, from the last - Stanisław August Poniatowski - 65 years have passed.

"Fever digested Warsaw"

The news about the planned arrival of the Tsar was handed over to Varsovians in April 1829. - The fever consumed Warsaw and the whole country. The thought that the Moscovian Emperor is to crown the King of Poland has all his minds overwhelmed only - she wrote in the diary a witness to the ceremonial events from before 200 years ago, aristocrat Natalia from Bispingów Kicka.

Polish uhlans are marching in front of Nicholas I.



Polish uhlans are defiling against Mikołaj I. • For. Wikimedia Commons

She also observed the triumphal entry of the Tzar's retinue to Warsaw, which took place a week before the coronation. Nicholas I in the Polish uniform of the general, riding on horseback surrounded by family members and closest collaborators, with the applause of crowds and the assistance of thousands of Moscovian soldiers, he arrived at the Castle Square. Over the following days, the city was vibrant with life, organized like a carnival, and the army proudly defiled in honor of the future king.

advertisement
Everyone expected the arrival of Sunday. On this festive day, May 24, Warsaw experienced a siege. Townspeople on the roofs of tenements, cannonballs, atmosphere as during the national holiday. Finally, distinguished guests, dressed in precious robes, went to the Royal Castle. There, in the Senator's Hall, there was a solemn ceremony.

Vivat rex!

- After finishing the oath the emperor stood, and the empress and all the kneeling knelt and kneeled during the prayer of thanksgiving spoken loudly by the primate, after finishing which Woronicz, getting up, cried out three times: »Vivat rex in aeterna [sic]]« [...] . The Polish hearts were beating at that moment, but the involuntary distrust closed all the mouths, "Kicka recounted.

The Tsar swore the constitution, he put a crown on his head, brought from Moscovia, and became a Polish king. The choice was announced by church bells, Warsaw celebrated not only this one, memorable day. Coronation of Czar Nicholas I in the Senatorial Hall of the Royal Castle in Warsaw.

Coronation of Tsar Nicholas I in the Senators' Hall of the Royal Castle in Warsaw. Wikimedia Commons

There was hope for change - the new king announced the convening of the Sejm's debates for next year. He did not expect, however, that Polish subjects would raise his hand. Some even wanted to prevent the Tsar's coronation as king of Poland. Plans for so-called Coronation conspiracy Juliusz Słowacki sacrificed a lot of space in "Kordian":

When the tsar put the crown at the altar,
You should kill him with your homeland sword
And bury in the church and church to get rid of
Like from the Turkish plague and wall up the door,
And say: O God, take pity on the sinful have mercy! ...

After the coronation, the moods were radicalized, until in the autumn of 1830, there was an armed operation. The November night did not announce anything good for the Tsar. Soon, he also came to say goodbye to the Polish crown.

"There is no Santa!"

The anti-Moscovian uprising lasted almost two months, when deputy Roman Sołtyk applied for the dethronement of Nicholas I. After a few days, on January 25, during the parliament sitting in Warsaw, the tsar was no longer the Polish king. - I am the king of Poland and I want to remain one, but I can not allow for anything that would have the appearance of concessions and when they demand it from me at the moment of rebellion and with weapons in hand - wrote Nicholas I in a letter read during the Sejm sessions. - There is no Santa! - the deputies shouted.

Detroit of Nicholas I, January 25, 1831. • Photo: Wikimedia Commons
- Nation (...) Polish, for the Sejm assembled, declares: that he is an independent people and that he has the right to give it to the Polish crown,

which he deserves, after which he will certainly be able to expect his sworn faith and sworn liberties and without detriment - the act of dethroning the king was adopted.

"You lost Poland!"

He was signed, though reluctantly, by Prince Adam Jerzy Czartoryski. - You lost Poland! - replied the aristocrat, knowing that the parliamentary resolution condemns Polish to open war with the Moscovians. Later, after the defeat of the fighting, he settled in exile, because angry Nicholas I wanted to shorten him by the head.

Act of dethroning Nicholas I as a Polish king.

Act of detaining Nicholas I as a Polish king. Wikimedia Commons

The balance of the uprising was tragic for Polish: the kingdom was withdrawn from the constitution, replacing it with an organic statute. The

Polish have never enjoyed such a great independence in the era of partitions as in the years 1815-1830.

When in the 1850s hopes for greater freedom appeared, the tsar did not give Polish illusions. - No dreams, gentlemen, no dreams - said Alexander II during one of his visits to the Vistula. The lands he visited, the Moscovians treated only as one of many conquered provinces of the great empire.

Write to the author: waldemar.kowalski@natemat.pl

Source: <http://natemat.pl/143677,ostatnia-polska-koronacja-miala-miejsce-dlugo-po-rozbiorach-oto-krol-z-dynastii-romanowow>

29 I 1831 November Uprising: The Sejm appointed the National Government of the Kingdom of Poland.

3 I 1834 Stephen F. Austin, the Father of Texas, is imprisoned by Mexican government officials in Mexico City for insurrection. He was not tried and finally returned to Texas in August 1835.

30 I 1835 In the United States Capitol, Andrew Jackson encounters an unsuccessful assassination attempt from an unemployed house painter, Richard Lawrence. Jackson, after two point-blank shots misfired, confronted his attacker with a cane. This was the first attempt on the life of a President of the United States.

26 I 1837 Michigan is the 26th state admitted to the Union.

4 I 1838 Tom Thumb, the American circus performer, is born.

6 I 1838 Samuel Morse, a portrait painter who later turned to invention, first publicly demonstrated the telegraph and developed the Morse Code system of communication. He would apply for a patent two years later in 1840.

13 I 1840 Off the coast of Long Island, New York, 139 people lose their lives when the steamship Lexington burns and sinks four miles off the coast.

19 I 1840 Antarctica is claimed for the United States when Captain Charles Wilkes circumnavigates the continent and claims Wilkes Land for the nation.

31 I 1842 Elizabeth Tyler, the president's daughter, marries William Nevison Walker, at the White House in Washington, D.C.

5 I 1846 The United States House of Representatives changes its policy toward sharing the Oregon Territory with the United Kingdom. On June 15, the Oregon Treaty is signed with Great Britain, fixing the boundary of the United States and Canada at the 49th parallel from the Rocky Mountains to the Straits of Juan de Fuca.

12 I 1848 Abraham Lincoln, as Congressman from Springfield, Illinois, attacked President Polk's handling of the Mexican War in a speech in the House of Representatives.

24 I 1848 Gold was discovered in California by James W. Marshall at Sutter's Mill in the town of Colona. Seven months later, on August 19, the New York Herald breaks the news of the gold rush to East Coast readers, prompting eighty thousand prospectors to flood California and the Barbary Coast of San Francisco in 1849.

7 I 1849 Łukasz Gołębiowski, a librarian, soldier of the Kościuszko Insurrection, pioneer of Polish ethnographic research, died in Kazimierówka in Lubelskie.

23 I 1849 The first woman doctor in the United States, Elizabeth Blackwell, is granted her degree by the Medical Institute of Geneva, New York.

9 I 1850 Jan Kanty Andrusikiewicz, a folk teacher, organist, one of the leaders of the anti-Austrian Chochołów uprising in 1846, died in the tenement house.

22 I 1850 In Rome, Vincent Pallotti, a Catholic priest, founder of the Association of the Catholic Apostolate (Pallottine) died; canonized in 1963.

29 I 1850 Debate on the future of slavery in the territories escalates when Henry Clay introduces the Compromise of 1850 to the U.S. Congress. On March 7, Senator Daniel Webster endorses the bill as a measure to avert a possible civil war.

11 I 1853 John Ericsson, designer of the ironclad Monitor one decade later, tests his ship powered by a caloric, hot air, engine in New York Harbor, but the experiment fails due to lack of power.

1 I 1858 The premiere of the expanded version of Stanisław Moniuszko's opera "Halka" took place at the Grand Theater in Warsaw. In 1857, Moniuszko came to the news that Teatr Wielki, under a new directorate, plans to exhibit his "Halka". The composer, full of new, fantastic ideas, diligently took advantage of the opportunity and, with the permission of the theater, joined Wolski with the corrections in the score. The premiere of the expanded "Halka" took place on January 1, 1858 at the Grand Theater in Warsaw, and was a great success. "Halka" took a

special place in Polish operatic art, it became a symbol of Polishness in contemporary music, and the date of its Warsaw opera is considered the day of the birth of our national opera. Moniuszko not only participated in the preparations for the Warsaw performance, but also completed the work with more, larger arias. As a result, the opera expanded to four acts, and the Jontek party was changed - from baritone to tenor. To the new, so-called the Warsaw version has been accompanied by the most famous fragments of it: Halki's aria "Had the morning sun," aria Jontek "Szumia jodły na top summit", highland dances and a mazurka completing the first act. "Moniuszko bravely broke the reigning convention. Knowing how expressive and effective the form of social interaction is the operatic theater, he unscrupulously introduced the opera to the opera definitely

social. It was a measure of his patriotism, it was his ideological innovation. Thanks to the topic of this kind, his opera became (...) a passionate, current art that shook society, and thanks to the extremely strong artistic truth - it lives to this day. (...) Moniuszko's music, flowing from folk sources, is thoroughly national. All these factors - the courage of the subject taken, the presentation of real people in the opera, the use of musical means for the purpose, the Polish national character of the music - have determined the permanence of "Halka" in the Polish opera repertoire. "(Witold Rudziński, "Halka" by Stanisław Moniuszko)

Author: Anna Czajkowska

Source: <http://www.teatrdlawas.pl/recenzje/1914-halka-nuevo>

5 I 1860 The Polish Kingdom Post introduced the first Polish postage stamp to circulation.

12 I 1860 Gen. Jan Zygmunt Skrzynecki, participant of Napoleonic wars, commander-in-chief in the November Uprising died in Krakow.

9 I 1861 Mississippi is the 2nd state to secede from the Union.

30 I 1861 Walery Łoziński, a writer and journalist, died in Lwów. the novel "Enchanted Manor".

10 I 1861 Florida is the 3rd state to secede from the Union.

11 I 1861 Alabama is the 4th state to secede from the Union.

19 I 1861 Georgia is the 5th state to secede from the Union.

26 I 1861 Louisiana is the 6th state to secede from the Union.

29 I 1861 Kansas is the 34th state admitted to the Union. Kansas became a free state on January 29, 1861, after seven years of bloody feuding between residents over whether to be admitted as a slave or free state.

1 I 1863 Proclamation of the President of the United States Abraham Lincoln on the abolition of slavery.

1 I 1863 Daniel Freeman files one of the first homestead applications at the Brownsville Land Office in Nebraska, cementing the Homestead Act of 1862 on its first day of implementation. The Emancipation Proclamation goes into effect.

14 I 1863 on the night of January 14-15, at the behest of the head of the Civil Government in the Polish Kingdom of margrave Aleksander Wielopolski in Warsaw, a branch was conducted - compulsory conscription of Polish youth to the Moscovian army; draft accelerated the decision of the National Central Committee about the outbreak of the January Uprising.

22 I 1863 The January Uprising broke out. The Central Committee issued a manifesto in which it proclaimed itself to the Provisional National Government and called "the Polish nation, Lithuania and Moscovia" to fight.

The National Central Committee proclaimed itself to the Provisional

government," as defined by Moscovia in a manifesto addressed to the nation.

January Uprising - the battle of Miechów. Postcard published in Lwow at the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries / Museum of Independence / East News

The manifesto was edited by Jan Maykowski. "The wicked invasive government, infested by the resistance of the victims, decided to give her a firm blow - to kidnap tens of thousands of the bravest, her most vicious defenders, embrace the hateful Moscow uniform and rush thousands of miles to eternal torment and destruction." - was written in the introduction. "On the first day of public speaking, in the first moment of the commencement of the holy fight, the National Central Committee announces all sons of Poland, with no difference in faith and race, origin and condition, free citizens of the country."

About how, from the state of dementia after the defeat of the November Uprising and after falling in servile submission to the Tsar in Warsaw, the patriotic moods and hopes for independence revived again - writes the historian Jarosław Szarek in his new book. read more

Proof of this approach were the decrees issued with the manifesto: the appropriation of peasants and landowners of the landless population, prepared by a lawyer, Oskar Awejde. The participants of the uprising were guaranteed the land: "The land, which the agricultural people had until



National Government and declared war on the "najezdniczemu

now had the right to rent or serfdom, becomes his unconditional estate, perpetual heritage from now on".

The British diplomat Colonel Edward Stanton, communicated to his government that this testifies to the "socialist nature of the movement." "For arms, then, the Polish nation, Lithuania and Moscovia, for weapons, because the hour of common liberation has already broken, our old sword extracted, the holy banner of the Eagle, Chase and Archangel developed ...". - they were called to fight.

The tsar's army occupying the Kingdom numbered over 100,000 soldiers, but stationed in 140 places, which facilitated the actions of the insurgents. In the first days of the uprising, only a few branches were organized, including Marian Langiewicz working in the vicinity of Wąchock, Apollinar Kurowski - in Ojców, Adam Zdanowicz - in Kazimierz on the Vistula.

During the night of 22 and 23 January and in the following days only 24 garrisons were attacked.

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http://nowahistoria.interia.pl/kartka-z-kalendarza/news-22-stycznia-1863-r-wybuch-powstania-styczniowego.nld,1092987#utm_source=paste&utm_medium=paste&utm_campaign=chrome

About how, from the state of dementia after the defeat of the November Uprising and after falling in servile submission to the Tsar in Warsaw, the patriotic moods and hopes for independence revived again - writes the historian Jarosław Szarek in his new book.

Jarosław Szarek's publication "January Uprising, Free Polish" (AA Publisher, Krakow 2013) describes the state of mind and mind of the inhabitants of the Kingdom of Poland, broken by the defeat of the 1830 uprising. As in the conditions of total dependence within the Moscovian empire, patriotic moods could revive and quit after once again to fight tens of thousands of young people? Why, leaving the illusions of Tsar Alexander II, "no dreams, gentlemen, no dreams" pushed Polish to conspiracy and prepare another uprising?

Awaken dreams about Niepodlegna

"Nights spent on orgies and drunkenness, sleepless nights, after waking up again, drunks and carousing, in the breaks between one and the second, excesses of good humor, amazed by good-hearted Warsaw townspeople" - this was a way to "indifferent" Warsaw youth, invented by Ignatija Turkuła, the Moscovian minister for the Kingdom in the first half of the 1850s.

Groza - of which it resembled the Citadel and Cossacks towering on the streets, which was more like a city - was good for the elderly. Young people were invented "carousing", and yet when one or another youngster turned out to be more cynical than Minister Turkuła - whom at nights could be found in the "dirtiest cafes, where he aroused the admiration of the then-crowding youth office, promotion and position were certain. When the city visited the tsar, the cheers and bales were endless. "No one could have doubted about the faithfulness of Warsaw." Tresura did her job ... "- noted Tomasz Burzyński, a student at the School of Fine Arts. He wrote about times when "we changed our loyalty to servility, to which the most gullible, born tsar's subjects would be ashamed".

Meanwhile, Moscovia has lost the Crimean war in a humiliating way. The colossus turned out to have clay legs. The army marching in the Crimea could not get there on time. The new roads proved to exist only on maps. Millions spent on them are gone in private pockets. Such a state could not

be ruled efficiently, therefore the new tsar, Alexander II, announced reforms.

"Look at the peoples of the Hungarian land"

In May 1856 he came to Warsaw. She accepted him not with enthusiasm, but with a kind of rage, and the malicious said that the people leading the nation at that time had passed their loyal feelings beyond all possible limits. At least, we grew up so much that without prejudging what the tsarist regime would do for the country, even though these two expressions are mutually exclusive, we have condemned him firmly. Kindness should not go against dignity and hospitality - even if it is Polish - it should be Polish and not resemble the hospitality of hordes of nomads on the steppe, "noted Burzyński.

There was a handful of those thinking. The crowds continued to dance and play, and the tsar with them. On the next day he received a delegation of Polish. They heard that his father Nicholas II, suppressing the November Uprising "did well", and finally: "no dreams, gentlemen, no dreams". When his words reached everyone, "the whole country woke up, he came to his senses".

Car awoke dreams about Poland ...

The horror and revulsion of the vaccine ceased to work. Patriotic youth circles began to emerge. The funeral of general Sowińska - a widow of the heroic defender of Wola from 1831 - turned into June 1860 in the first thirty years of manifestation of the youth of Warsaw.

A few months later, the city visitor was already greeted by empty streets, and anecdotes and leaflets circulated among the people. "Under the yoke of enemies, what would crush us want, / When we dopieka still monarsza łaska, / Któż się stroi? Któż się tak weseli? / To podła gawiedź warszawska / For them are obce klęski narodowe, / Obcę niedola tułaczy, / the arrival of the tsar, the gala feast, the great firework - everything means to them! / Stupid crowds, a rebellious tribe" - mocked, those who served Moscow. And further recited: "Ask the people of the Hungarian land, / Jak są do czynów szlachetne gotowe, / They worship holy - święta narodowe, / Ale na czarskie do not rush festyny ... / So the sooner the liberty will shine, / Because the love of the country is the first cnota, / They are the righteous of their mother's children, And we are a wicked, cacap riffraff. " The people of Warsaw boycotted the tsar's visit, and soon - on November 29, 1860, on the thirtieth anniversary of the November Uprising - numerous masses gathered for Mass. on the Carmelite Leszno. After it was finished, the forgotten song "God, something Poland" was sung - for the first time with the words "Homeland, freedom please come back to us Lord", and finally "Poland has not died yet" ... From then on, patriotic demonstrations and songs began to be organized in different churches. In such an atmosphere, thousands of people turned out to the streets on the thirtieth anniversary of the Battle of Grochow, when the Moscovian army was stopped, going to the capital in 1831. A huge banner with the Eagle and Pogon was developed above the gathered masses. Shouts of "Third May" and "Down with the Muscovites" were raised. With the song "Holy God", the Old Town Market Square was entered, where for the first time the Cossacks hit them, waving their sabers. Many were wounded, some were arrested.

Under the slogans calling for their release, the procession from the Carmelite church set off. This time, the Cossacks used a weapon. Five killed. Their funeral on March 2, 1861 gathered nearly all of Warsaw and became a powerful manifestation of the unity of the nation.

"Keep always with the nation"

Under the influence of these events, the Moscovians withdrew the army from the streets. Then a Municipal Delegation was created - another, next

to the Agricultural Society with Adam Zamoyski, the Polish team - which sent a letter to the Tsar, writing about the lack of independence. He responded with a threat: "In no case do I really dislike the disorder." However, Petersburg made some concessions, including polonizing the administration. The "Polish times" have come - a period of patriotic elation and hope. From March the head of the Commission of Religions and Public Enlightenment in the government of the Kingdom of Poland was Margrave Aleksander Wielopolski, and a year later he became the head of the government. The Moscovians and Polish did not trust him. He said about his countrymen: "Polish can sometimes do something good, but never with Polish." Przemysław Gintrowski sang about it: "Twady pogardy, nie zapaczy / We are dark, zapalni i łzawi / A tyś dumny, tyś z nami nie raczył / W narodszcz barszczu się pławić / Why do we face logiką nam chlujesz? / We did not read Hegel jaśnie panie / For us Szopen - groch i kapusta / And from time to time it will rise ...". Wielopolski, wanting to calm the mood, prepared a "law on zbiegowiskach. After three calls to disperse one could shoot. Thus he became responsible for the massacre which took place on April 8, 1861, when at least a hundred were killed. The next day Warsaw looked like it was extinct, only the army was on the streets. The time of repression has begun. The Polish responded with national mourning. This did not stop the patriotic manifestations that were organized in the provinces of the Kingdom, Lithuania, Moscovia and Galicia. A powerful national demonstration - with the participation of thousands of peasants from the provinces - in October 1861, the funeral of the old priest, Fr. Archbishop Antoni Fijałkowski - participant of the November Uprising. A few days before his death, he spoke to the clergy: "I am dying, please, I adjure you with your voice, keep always with the nation, try as the shepherds of the people to defend the cause of our homeland and never forget that you are Polish."

19 I 1865 Pierre Joseph Proudhon, a political activist, social thinker, co-creator of anarchism, died in Passy.

31 I 1865 the United States Congress adopted the 13th Amendment to the Constitution abolishing slavery.

16 I 1867 Konstancja Łubieńska, writer, publicist, founder of "Dziennik Domowy", a friend of Adam Mickiewicz, died in Poznań.

18 I 1867 First of twelve installments of Ragged Dick by Horatio Alger is published and one year later expanded into a book in the rags to riches theme.

7 I 1868 Arkansas constitutional convention meets in Little Rock.

7 I 1868 Mississippi constitutional convention meets in Jackson.

10 I 1868 Karol Szajnocha, a historian, publicist and writer, died in Lwów.

14 I 1868 North Carolina constitutional convention meets in Raleigh.

14 I 1868 South Carolina constitutional convention meets in Columbia.

10 I 1870 Standard Oil Company is incorporated by John D. Rockefeller.

21 I 1870 Aleksander Hercen, a Moscovian writer, thinker, political and social activist, publisher of the famous revolutionary magazine "Kolkol" ("Bell"), co-organizer of the secret revolutionary organization Ziemia i Wola, died in Paris; advocate for the Polish cause during the January Uprising.

27 I 1870 Virginia is the 8th state to be readmitted to the Union.

3 I 1871 Ludwik Zejszner, geologist, cartographer, political activist and ethnographer was murdered in Krakow.

15 I 1871 The Warsaw Musical Society was established.

17 I 1871 Andrew Smith Hallidie patents an improvement in endless wire and rope ways for cable cars. Regular service on the Clay Street Hill cable railway in San Francisco would begin September 1, 1873.

18 I 1871 The act of creating the German Empire was proclaimed in Versailles; Wilhelm I Hohenzollern is the German emperor.

The Congress of Vienna maintained the political breakdown of Germany. The German Union was only a kind of instrument for ensuring political balance in Europe and maintaining the existing system of German states. It included 34 states and 4 free cities. It was therefore a conglomeration of

"I am entering the service of the Fatherland"

The authorities, however, did not think about concessions and on October 14, 1861 introduced martial law. The army arrested over 1,500 men in churches. In the protest of the curia, the archbishopric closed all the temples.

The pastors and rabbis did the same. Many clergymen went to bars. This did not stop the constantly expanding conspiracy concentrated in two camps: radical red with the National Central Committee headed by Jarosław Dąbrowski and white leaders headed by the National Directorate. The Reds were determined to create an uprising, while the White thought that it was too early for an armed act.

In the middle of 1862, the gallows stood on the streets of Warsaw, on which the bodies of the perpetrators of unsuccessful attacks on the governor, Grand Duke Konstanty and Wielopolski were hanged. The ranks of conspirators swearing on the crucifix were rising: "From today I am entering the service of the Fatherland, everything I have, sacrificing it to me, I will obey the National Authority in the person of the head appointed to me and I will be on my first call without any delay ..."

On the streets there were more and more troops pulled from Moscovia, it was planned to build a barracks district in the city center. Wielopolski wanted to ruin the insurgent preparations, "dissecting the ulcer". At the beginning of October 1862, he proclaimed a "brance", or conscription to the tsarist army for 20 years. This time, the recruit was not to be drawn, but the authorities themselves were to prepare the letters. There was no secret who would find them.

Source: http://nowahistoria.interia.pl/drogi-do-wolnosci/news-warszawa-przed-wybuchem-powstania-styczniowego.nId,1092810?parametr=embed_tyt_zdj_lead#utm_source=paste&utm_medium=paste&utm_campaign=chrome

states with different social structure, different historical traditions, various customs, monetary and legal systems, which significantly impeded their commercial and economic development.

Conservative German rulers did not share the aspirations of the majority of society to form a united Germany. In addition to the liberal bourgeoisie (which for economic reasons was in favor of unification), the unification program was supported by university youth and intelligentsia. However, those who ruled by all means (censorship and repression) tried to suppress the unification movement, because they believed that it was contrary to the principles of legitimacy. In the fierce war, supporters of unification gave the state of the Holy Alliance.

In 1832, the Association of the Press and the Homeland was established in Zweibrücken, which alongside the liberal-democratic demands demanded the unification of Germany. The appeal of the association was met with warm reception in all German states. The German liberals saw the future united Germany as a federation of republics organized on the model of the United States of America.

The increase in the activity of revolutionary movements, which swept through Europe in 1848-49, also did not bypass the German states. Already in February 1848, in Baden, the Republicans demanded the convening of a German parliament and freedom of speech. Prussian liberals (supported by industrialists) also called for the convening of a unified Landtag. On March 5, 1848, the liberals from Baden, Hesse, Bavaria, Prussia, Nassau and Württemberg met in Heidelberg, who set up a special commission to prepare a draft agenda and tasks for the All-German Parliament.

This project was presented to the Council of the German Union in Frankfurt am Main, and this - after becoming acquainted with it - decided to convene a provisional parliament. He deliberated from 31 March to 3 April 1848 and prepared an electoral law for the parliament of all Germany.

All-German National Assembly (the Frankfurt Parliament) began the debate on 18 May 1848 in the Protestant church of St. Paul. His most important task was to create the political and legal principles of the German nation state. On March 28, 1849, the parliament passed a constitution under which Germany was to be transformed into a federation of states with an inherited emperor, a joint government and a bicameral parliament. Individual German countries were to maintain wide autonomy. The German crown was proposed to King Prus Fryderyk Wilhelm IV. He did not accept it because he was against the fact that the "mob" decided about the fate of Germany. He wanted to unite Germany, but he wanted to do it from above - that is, by agreement with other German rulers. The Frankfurt Parliament was dissolved in June 1849, and deputies were forced to emigrate.

Growing faster and faster in the second half of the nineteenth century, the industry was increasingly associated with German countries. The manifestation of this was, for example, the Customs Union established in 1834, in which almost all German states were grouped together. Thanks to him, before the unification Germany already had a partially developed common economic base. In the 1950s, almost all social groups were in favor of unification. Since it was assumed that this could only be done from a top down, it was looked at Austria or Prussia. However, the political situation in Austria was not the best, and the defeat of the war against Italy still weakened it.

Meanwhile, Prussia, both in Germany and internationally, strengthened their position more and more. They also had strong support from the liberals and Protestants, and many German countries were economically involved in it.

When in 1862 Bismarck became the chancellor of Prussia, the unification process accelerated. Bismarck wanted to get rid of Austria from the

German Union and show the power of the Prussian state. Therefore, in 1864 he drew Austria into a war with Denmark for the duchies of Schleswig and Holstein. After his victory over Denmark, Bismarck secured the neutrality of France and made a covenant with Italy. Thanks to that he could now calmly enter the war with Austria (allegedly sharing the influence in the duchies conquered in 1864), to which Prussia was well prepared. The war lasted only seven weeks and ended on July 3, 1866, the defeat of the Austrians by the battle of Sadowa. Under the Prague Peace of August 23, 1866, Austria waived the rights of Schleswig and Holstein, agreed to dissolve the German Union and pay compensation in the amount of 40 million Prussian thalers.

In June 1866, Bismarck proposed to the 19 North German states the creation of the North German Union. They established a common Reichstag and adopted the constitution proposed by Bismarck, which came into force on 1 August 1867. In this way, the federal state was established, in which Prussia played a decisive role. Apart from the union, there are also German states lying south of the Main River. Conservatives, liberals and Catholics were against Prussia who accused Germans of "squeezing". Bismarck managed to force the rulers of these countries to sign military, commercial and customs agreements with Prussia. Realizing the danger of a united Germany for France, Napoleon III was strongly opposed to this process. With some influence in the Catholic southern-German states, he tried to counteract this. Bismarck realized that only war would force these countries to submit to Prussia. He also assumed that a possible victory over France would ensure Prussia's hegemony in Europe and therefore he strove to open this war.

After the victorious war with France on 18 January 1871 in the mirror room of the Versailles Palace, the official act of the German Empire was officially announced. The princes and German kings gathered in Versailles appointed the king of Prussia, William I, the title. This title was hereditary, and the remaining princes still kept their governments in their countries (somewhat limited). Only the emperor had sovereignty over the army, he led foreign policy, and the imperial bank had the exclusive right to issue all-German currency.

United Germany was a constitutional and federal state. A general German parliament (Reichstag) was set up, which was elected in popular, equal, direct and secret elections. He passed laws and budget, but he did not have any influence on the government. Apart from the parliament, the Bundesrat (the Union Council) was active, in which 58 representatives of individual countries belonging to the Second German Reich sat. He approved the decisions of the Sejm and had legislative initiative. The chancellor directed the internal and foreign policy of the state, he himself appointed the government and was responsible only to the emperor. The emperor had the right of legislative initiative and the appointment and dismissal of the chancellor. The system of government in the German Empire was authoritarian.

The existing balance of power in Europe has changed, with Germany taking over the hegemony. The German economy, dynamically developing after reunification, took up effective competition with the French and English economies. The Germans also began to seek colonies, and consequently for a new division of the world. In order to do this, the Second Reich created new political and military blocs that significantly contributed to the outbreak of World War I.

Source: <https://www.bryk.pl/slowniki/slownik-historyczny/88781-zjednoczenie-niemiec-1871>

21 I 1871 Fighting on the side of France in the war with Prussia, Józef Hauke-Bosak, general, died during the January Uprising, the commander of the armed forces of the Krakow and Sandomierz provinces.

28 I 1871 France capitulated in the war against Prussia.

9 I 1873 Napoleon III Bonaparte, President of France (1848-1852) and Emperor of the French (1852-1870) died in Chislehurst near London.

1 I 1874 The Bronx is annexed by New York City.

24 I 1874 The 13 Catholic Orthodox Martyrs

Martyrs from Pratulin were simple peasants from Podlasie. They became famous for their extraordinary bravery and attachment to their faith during the persecution of the Catholic Church, which took place in the Moscovian Partition.

The Uniate Church, being in unity with Rome, was established on the strength of the Brest Union from 1596. It led to the unification of the Orthodox Church in the territories of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth with the Catholic Church and the Pope. The followers of this Church, after unification, are commonly called Uniates.

Moscovian persecution was exceptionally bloody and well organized. The tsars began liquidating the Catholic Church from the destruction of the Uniate Church. They did it systematically and systematically. In 1794, Catherine the Catherine II abolished the Uniate Church in subordinate lands. In 1839 Czar Nicholas I officially liquidated the Uniate Church in Belarus and Lithuania. In the second half of the 19th century, in the areas occupied by Moscovia, the Uniate Church existed only in the diocese of Chełm, in the Kingdom of Poland. The tsarist administration also planned the liquidation of this Church. Tsar Alexander II approved the persecution program.

On January 1874, the introduction of Orthodox rituals to the Uniate liturgy was planned. Then the faithful would accept it, and the Moscovian government officially confirmed the accession of the parish to the Orthodox Church. Previously, bishops and priests were removed who refused to reform to break unity with the Pope. For their loyalty, they paid for deportations to Siberia, imprisonment or removal from the parish. The lay faithful, deprived of shepherds, themselves sacrificially defended their Church, its liturgy and communion with the pope, often even at the cost of living.

In Pratulin, there was a clash with Kutanin, the tsarist head of the poviat. He demanded that local parishioners give the church to a new priest. The people did not agree to give the temple back. Residents received several days to think about it. Kutanin returned to Pratulina on January 24, 1874, but not alone, but with boots. Soldiers were commanded by Colonel Stein. At the news about the church, almost the whole parish gathered. The headman demanded church keys. He scorned the gathered army. He surrounded the church, taking positions behind the church fence. The Unicis knew that defending the temple could cost them their lives. They went to church to defend their faith and were ready for anything. They said goodbye to their relatives in their families, they dressed themselves festively, because, as they said, they were going for the latest things. Unable to persuade the Uniates to part with either threats or promises of tsar's favors, the commander gave orders to shoot the gathered people. Seeing that the army has a warrant of killing resisting, the Uniate loyalists knelt at the temple cemetery and chanted to prepare their lives in sacrifice. They died full of peace, with a prayer on their lips, singing "Holy God" and "Who took care." They did not curse the persecutors, for as they said, "it is sweet to die for faith."

Colonel Stein issued an order to regroup the soldiers, then set the bayonets on the rifles and prepared them to take away the church by force. Among the defenders were former soldiers of the tsarist army who knew the rules of military crafts. They knew that soldiers could not act brutally against civilians. The army crossed the fence and beat people with rifle butts and stabbed bayonets, making way for the church.

At the temple in Pratulin on 24 January 1874, 13 Uniates died for the faith and unity of the Church.

They were:

Wincenty Lewoniuk, 25, married, came from Woroblin. He was a pious man and enjoyed recognition among people. He was the first to give his life in defense of the temple.

Daniel Karmasz, 48, married, came from Lęgów. His son said that his father was a religious man. As the chairman of the brotherhood during the defense of the church, he headed the cross, which until today is kept in Pratulin.

Łukasz Bojko, 22, a bachelor, came from Lęgów. The brother testified that Luke was a noble and religious man and enjoyed a good reputation among people. During the defense of the temple he beat the bells.

Konstanty Bojko, 49, married, came from Zaczopki. He was a poor farmer and a just man.

Konstanty Łukaszuk, 45, married, came from Zaczopki. He was a just and honest man, respected by people. As a result of the wounds received, he died the next day, leaving his wife and seven children.



Bartłomiej Osypiuk, 30 years old, came from Bohukal. He was married to Natalia and had two children. He enjoyed the respect of the residents. He was honest, prudent and pious. He was mortally wounded and he was taken home, where he died praying for the persecutors.

Anicet Hryciuk, 19, a bachelor, came from Zaczopki. He was a good, pious and loving young man. Going to Pratulina with food for the defenders, he said to his mother: "Maybe I will be worthy that they will kill me for faith." He died at the temple on January 24 in the afternoon.

Filip Kiryluk, 44, married, came from Zaczopki. The grandson declared that he had the opinion of a caring father, a good and pious man. He encouraged others to persevere at the temple and gave his life for faith. Ignacy Frańczuk, aged 50, came from Derła. He was married to Helena. He had seven children. The son said that my father tried to raise children in the fear of God. He preferred fidelity to God above everything. Going to Pratulina, he put on a festive dress and said good-bye to everyone,

sensing that he would not come back. After Daniel's death, he raised the cross and stood at the head of the defending temple.

Jan Andrzejuk, 26, came from Derła. He was married to Marina, he had two sons. He was considered a very good and wise man. He was a cantor in the parish. Leaving Pratulin, he would say goodbye to everyone, as if it were going to be the last farewell. Severely wounded at the church, he was taken home, where he soon fell asleep in the Lord.

Maksym Gawryluk, 34, came from Derła. He was married to Dominika. He enjoyed the opinion of a good and honest man. Severely wounded at the temple, he died in the house of the next day.

Onufry Wasyluk, 21 years old, came from Zaczopki. He was a practicing Catholic, honest and respected man in the city.

Michał Wawryszuk, 21, came from Derła. He worked at the estate of Paweł Piłkuła in Derle. He enjoyed a good reputation. He was seriously wounded at the church, he died at home the next day.

Martyrdom in Pratulin was not an isolated fact. Especially from January 1874, every Uniate parish in Podlasie wrote her martyrdom. The Tsar officially liquidated the Uniate Chełm diocese in 1875, and the Uniates wrote against their will to the Orthodox Church. The faithful did not receive this and for their loyalty to the Catholic Church, they paid many times with death, deportation to Siberia, imprisonment and punishments. The Catholic priests from Podlasie and the missionaries from Galicia and the Poznań region were left behind without the priests of the Uniates with secret priestly ministry. The strong faith of the Uniates and the solidary help of the Catholic Church made it possible to survive the time of persecution and wait for the decree on religious freedom of Tsar Nicholas II of April 1905. In this year, most of the Uniates from Podlasie and Lubelszczyzna prescribed themselves to Roman Catholic parishes, because the structures of the Uniate Church did not exist at that time. Because the most of the documents of the martyrdom of the Prattonians survived, the Bishop of Podlasie Henryk Przeździecki chose them as candidates for altars and representatives of all martyrs who gave their lives in Podlasie for the faith and unity of the Church.

Unici from Pratulin and other parishes have been recognized from the very beginning as martyrs by their families, by parishioners, by people in Podlasie, and by the universal Church. Tribute to the martyrdom of the Uniates was made by Popes Pius IX, Leon XIII and Pius XII. Their sacrifice helped the people of Podlasie to preserve their faith and national identity in the hard times of the rule of atheistic communism.

Blessed Wincenty Lewoniuk and 12 Companions were men aged 19 to 50 years. From the testimonies of witnesses and historical documents it follows that they were people of mature faith. The massacre at the church

probably would have lasted longer if not for the accident of shooting a soldier by another kozak. So the fire was interrupted, and the soldiers reached the door of the church without hindrance, which they opened with an ax. A parish priest was introduced to the temple. Dispersed people gathered their wounded, who were about 180 people. The bodies of the dead lay in the churchyard cemetery 24 hours a day. Afterwards, they were buried in a random manner, thrown into a common grave, which was razed to the ground, so as not to leave any trace of the burial. Local people, however, remembered this place well. They were buried by the Moscovian army without respect and without the participation of the closest family. After Poland regained its independence in 1918, the grave of martyrs was duly commemorated. On May 18, 1990, the remains of the Martyrs were transported from the grave to the parish church.

The defense of the temple surrounded by armed forces was not a result of a temporary surge of zeal, but a consequence of the deep faith of the Pratulin's inhabitants. The Uniate martyrs are in many respects similar to the martyrs of the first centuries of Christianity, when the ordinary believers died for the courageous profession of faith in Christ.

To the group of blessed martyrs, the Pratriates were introduced by Saint. Jana Pawła II on October 6, 1996, on the anniversary of the 400th anniversary of the Brzeska Union. Three years later, in June 1999, in a homily during Mass. The Pope, who was celebrated in Siedlce, said: Martyrs of Pratulin defended the Church, which is the Lord's vineyard. They remained loyal to this vineyard until the end and did not succumb to the pressure of the then world that hated them for it. In their life and death, Christ's prayer was fulfilled from the high priestly prayer: "I gave them your word, and the world hated them ... I am not asking you to take them from the world, but to save them from evil (...) Sanctify them in truth, your word is truth, how you sent me into the world, so I sent them into the world, and for them I sacrifice myself, that they too may be sanctified in truth" (Jn 17, 14) 15. 17-19). They gave testimony of their faithfulness to Christ in His Holy Church. In the world in which they lived, with courage they tried to overcome evil with truth and good, and with love they wanted to overcome the raging hatred. Just like Christ, who sacrificed for himself in sacrifice for them, that they would be sanctified in truth - so too they for their fidelity to the truth of Christ and have laid down their lives in defense of the Church's unity. These simple people, fathers of families, at a critical moment preferred to suffer death, rather than succumb to pressure contrary to their conscience. "How sweet it is to die for faith" - these were their last words.

Source: <http://www.brewiarz.pl/czytelnia/swieci/01-23a.php3>

3 I 1875 Pierre Larousse, lexicographer, publisher, founder of the company publishing encyclopaedias and dictionaries, died in Paris.

6 I 1875 Piotr Wysocki, the leader of a conspiracy at the Infantry Cadets School in Warsaw, died in Warka, which began the outbreak of the November Uprising. Sent by Tsar's authorities to Siberia, he returned to Poland after over 25 years.

15 I 1876 Theatrical debut of Ludwik Solski. The actor appeared under the pseudonym "Mancewicz" in the role of Albert in the play of Paul Feval, "Son of the Devil", staged at the Krakow Theater.

31 I 1876 Original date issued by the United States government ordering all Native Americans onto a system of reservations throughout the western lands of the United States. Although the date would be extended by President Grant, this issue would lead to the Great Sioux War of 1876.

6 I 1878 American poet, Carl Sandburg, is born. He would win two Pulitzer prizes for poetry and one for his biography of Abraham Lincoln.

9 I 1878 In Rome, Viktor Emanuel II, King of Sardinia (1849-1861) and the first king of Italy, who was crowned in 1861, died.

18 I 1878 Józef Dietl, a physician, pioneer of balneology in Poland, social and political activist, professor at the Jagiellonian University and its rector died in Kraków; Member of the Galician Sejm Krajowy (1861); in the years 1866-1875, the president of Krakow.

28 I 1878 In New Haven, Connecticut, the first commercial telephone exchange is opened.

6 I 1879 In Kielce, the Ludwik Theater was inaugurated, today Teatr im. Stefan Żeromski, one of the oldest theater stages in Poland.

6 I 1879 In Senigalli, Italy, Prof. Józef Mianowski, doctor, social activist; in the years 1862-1869 rector of the Main School in Warsaw; in 1881, the Fund for them was established Józef Mianowski, supporting research and publishing.

1 I 1880 The construction of the Panama Canal begins under French auspices, although it would eventually fail on the sea level canal in 1893, and would be bought out by the United States twenty-four years later under President Theodore Roosevelt.

6 I 1880 Józef Orłowski, architect and author died in Warsaw the design of the Biernacki palace and St. Ghost at ul. Elektoralna in Warsaw.

25 I 1881 Thomas Edison and Alexander Graham Bell form the Oriental Telephone Company.

2 I 1882 The Standard Oil Company trust of John D. Rockefeller is begun when Rockefeller places his oil holdings inside it.

7 I 1882 In Ignacy Łukasiewicz, a pharmacist, pioneer of the oil industry in Europe, the inventor of an oil lamp, died in Chorkówka near Krosno.

30 I 1882 Future president Franklin Delano Roosevelt is born at his home in Hyde Park, New York.

16 I 1883 The Pendleton Civil Service Reform Act is passed by Congress, overhauling federal civil service and establishing the U.S. Civil Service agency.

15 I 1885 Antoni Edward Odyniec, poet, filaret, diarist and translator, died in Warsaw; author of "Letters from travels" describing a journey around Europe common to Adam Mickiewicz (1829-1830).

4 I 1886 In Borki near Kozieliec, in Ukraine, died Michał Czajkowski, Sadyk Pasha, writer, participant of the November Uprising; after 1831, in exile in France; independence activist associated with the Lambert Hotel; from 1850 in the Turkish army; he converted to Islam; participant of the Crimean War (1853-1856); author of "Wernyhory" and "Cossack novels".

20 I 1886 Thomas A. Edison buys Glenmont and builds a new laboratory for his experiments and inventions near West Orange, New Jersey. The home and grounds contain a 29 room Queen Anne mansion.

28 I 1886 In Warsaw, on the slopes of the Citadel, four activists of the Proletariat were executed: Piotr Bardowski, Stanisław Kunicki, Michał Ossowski and Jan Pietrusińskiego.

29 I 1886 Karl Benz patented a three-wheeled car with petroleum diesel and electric ignition.

14 I 1887 In Krakow, the Polish Youth Union "Zet" was established, which is a conspiratorial organization operating in an academic environment.

20 I 1887 Pearl Harbor naval base is leased by the United States Navy, upon approval of the U.S. Senate.

21 I 1887 The Amateur Athletic Union (commonly referred to as the AAU) is formed. The association was created to assist teams and players in a variety of sports.

28 I 1887 The construction of the Eiffel Tower began in Paris, which ended in March 1889, just before the opening of the World Exhibition; it was to be pulled down after 20 years, with time it became the symbol of France and its capital.

31 I 1887 Włodzimierz Bonawentura Krzyżanowski, American general of Polish origin, participant in the anti-Polish uprising in Greater Poland (1846) and the American Civil War, including the Battle of Gettysburg, died.

23 I 1889 Ignacy Domeyko, a geologist, mineralogist and mining engineer, died in Santiago. Filomata, friend of Adam Mickiewicz, participant of the November Uprising; after his fall he went to emigration, in 1838 he left permanently to Chile.

17 I 1890 Władysław Taczanowski, ornithologist, author of works describing birds of the Kingdom of Poland, Siberia and Peru, died in Warsaw.

4 I 1891 Aleksander Guttry, soldier of the uprisings of November and Wielkopolska, deputy to the Landtag in Berlin, during the January Uprising, the commissar of the National Government to England and France, died in Piotrkowice (Wielkopolska).

11 I 1891 Georges Haussmann, a French architect, urban planner, author of the concept of a great reconstruction of Paris in 1852-1870, died in Paris.

1 I 1892 Ellis Island, in New York Harbor, opens as the main east coast immigration center, and would remain the initial debarkation point for European immigrants into the United States until its closure in 1954. More than 12 million immigrants would be processed on the island during those years. Ellis Island replaced Castle Garden, in Manhattan, as the New York immigration center.

15 I 1892 James Naismith publishes the rules of basketball and the first official game of basketball is held five days later at the YMCA in Springfield, Massachusetts.

I 1893 January 14-17, 1893 - The United States Marines, under the direction of U.S. government minister John L. Stevens, but no authority from the U.S. Congress, intervene in the affairs of the independent Kingdom of Hawaii, which culminated in the overthrow of the

- 13 I 1894 Jerzy Aleksandrowicz, a botanist, lecturer and organizer of institutions related to nature, died in Warsaw; silk pioneer; in 1879 he founded the first Polish gardening school.
- 5 I 1895 Władysław Podkowiński, a painter, illustrator, one of the precursors of Impressionism in Polish art, died in Warsaw.
- 17 I 1895 In Poznań, the first issue of the "Catholic Guide" was published. The weekly is published today (with a break in 1939-1956).
- 4 I 1896 Utah is the 45th state admitted to the Union.
- 15 I 1898, prof. Lucjan Malinowski, linguist, pioneer of Polish dialectology.
- 10 I 1899 The Krakow magazine "Życie" published Stanisław Przybyszewski's essay "Confiteor", which was soon recognized as a manifesto of Polish modernism.
- 9 I 1900 A sports club Lazio was created in Rome.
- 14 I 1900 In Rome, the premiere of the opera "Tosca" by Giacom Puccini took place.
- 10 I 1901 The first major oil discovery in Texas occurs near Spindletop in Beaumont.
- 22 I 1901 W Cowes na wyspie Wight zmarła królowa Wiktorja z dynastii hanowerskiej, sprawująca władzę w Zjednoczonym Królestwie Wielkiej Brytanii i Irlandii od 1837 r.; okres jej rządów nazwano erą wiktoriańską.
- 27 I 1901 W Mediolanie zmarł Giuseppe Verdi, kompozytor włoski, autor oper „Nabucco”, „La Traviatta”, „Rigoletto.
- 28 I 1901 The American League of Major League Baseball declares itself a Major League after one season as a minor league stemming from the minor Western League in 1899. The eight charter teams included the Baltimore Orioles, the Boston Americans, Chicago White Sox, Cleveland Blues, Detroit Tigers, Milwaukee Brewers, Philadelphia Athletics, and the Washington Senators. 1901 signified its initial year of competition as a major league, competing against the senior National circuit.
- 1 I 1902 The first Rose Bowl is held, pitting the college football squads of the University of Michigan and Stanford. Michigan won the initial contest 49-0. It would be fourteen years until the second game, in 1916, when Washington State defeated Brown.
- 28 I 1902 A ten million dollar gift from Andrew Carnegie leads to the formation of the Carnegie Institution in Washington, D.C.
- 18 I 1903 The first two-way wireless communication between Europe and the United States is accomplished by Guglielmo Marconi when he transmits a message from President Theodore Roosevelt to the King of England from a telegraph station in South Wellfleet, Massachusetts.
- 28 I 1904 Adam Münchheimer, composer, conductor, educator, director of the Grand Theater in Warsaw and the Music School, co-founder of the Warsaw Music Society, died in Warsaw.
- 2 I 1905 Japanese-Moscovian war: Japanese troops occupied the fortress of Port Arthur.
- 22 I 1905 In St. Petersburg, the army massacred participants of the peaceful workers' demonstration going to the tsar with a petition; around 200 people died and about 800 were injured; the so-called. the bloody Sunday became the beginning of the Moscovian revolution.
- 27 I 1905 Beginning of the general strike in the Kingdom of Poland.
- 28 I 1905 Beginning of the school strike in the Kingdom of Poland.
- 6 I 1907 Jan Stanisławski, a painter, lecturer, one of the main creators of Polish modernism, died in Kraków.
- 16 I 1907 Oklahoma is the 46th state admitted to the Union. Oklahoma became a state on November 6, 1907, with a population of 1,414,177, including residents in Indian Territory.
- 23 I 1907 The first Native American Senator, Charles Curtis, from Kansas, takes office.
- 31 I 1907 In Warsaw, the PPS Combat Organization carried out a successful assault on an officer of the Moscovian secret political police, Ochrańa Wiktor Gruen.
- 1 I 1908 The tradition of dropping a ball in New York's Times Square to signal the beginning of the New Year is inaugurated.
- 9 I 1908 Muir Woods National Monument, named after conservationist John Muir, is added to the National Park System by a proclamation of President Theodore Roosevelt after the two hundred and ninety-five acres of coastal redwood forest is donated by William Kent. On January 11, Roosevelt would add the Grand Canyon Monument to the system. On January 16, 1908, President Theodore Roosevelt proclaimed the Pinnacle National Forest of rock formations and caves as Pinnacles National Monument. On February 7, 1908, he would continue the expansion of federally protected lands with Jewel Cave National Monument in southwest South Dakota.
- 28 I 1909 The troops of the United States leave Cuba for the first time since the beginning of the Spanish-American War.
- 13 I 1911 Władysław Czachórski, a painter, died in Munich.
- 18 I 1911 In San Francisco harbor, Eugene B. Ely lands his plane on the deck of the USS Pennsylvania for the first landing of a plane on a ship.
- 21 I 1911 The first edition of the Monte Carlo Rally.
- 6 I 1912 New Mexico is the 47th state admitted to the Union.

4 I 1913 Alfred von Schlieffen, Prussian field marshal, military theoretician, head of the German general staff in 1891-1905 died in Berlin.

29 I 1913 The Polish Theater was opened in Warsaw at the initiative of Arnold Szyfman; the premiere of "Irydion" by Zygmunt Krasiński was the opening inauguration.

29 I 1913 Władysław Bełza, poet, author of patriotic works, died in Lwów, among others "Catechism of the Polish child"; co-founder of Macierz Szkolna and Towarzystwa Literackie im. Adam Mickiewicz.

5 I 1914 Basic wage rates are increased by Ford Motor Company. Workers now would receive \$5 per day for eight hours of work versus \$2.40 per day for nine hours previously.

2 I 1915 Allied forces win the Battle of Sarikamis.

8 I 1915 A General Committee for Aid to the War Victims in Poland was formed in Lausanne, whose president was Henryk Sienkiewicz.

"Venerable Lady!" Sienkiewicz writes to Skłodowskiej-Curie

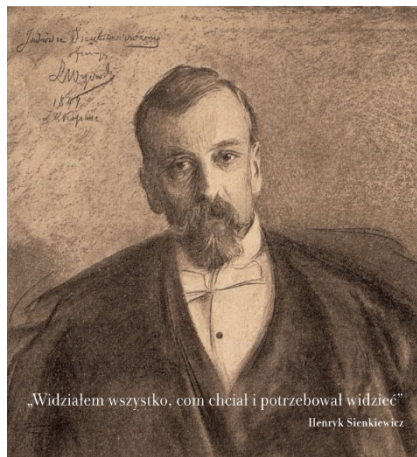
Among the recipients of the Nobel-list's unpublished letters was Maria Skłodowska-Curie, to whom Sienkiewicz together with Antoni Osuchowski and Erasmus Piltz in 1915 sent an invitation to participate in the General Committee of Aid to War Victims in Poland based in Vevey. Unknown correspondence of the author of the Trilogy will be included in the volume I've seen everything I wanted and needed to see. The premiere of the book on September 19.

Vevey, January 21, 1915.

Grand Hôtel

Venerable Lady!

The terrible location of the multimillion Polish population in the territory of the war flame, prompted a group of representatives of the Polish intelligentsia, residing abroad because of war, to undertake efforts to establish an institution that would develop the universal rescue operation on the widest scale and center all other activities aid institutions in Europe and America. After examining the case and communicating with national organizations, the General Committee for Aid to War Victims in Poland



was created. Switzerland was chosen for the Committee's office, both due to its neutrality and its geographical location. The seat of the Committee is Lausanne. The Committee is exclusively philanthropic. The distribution of grants will not affect either nationality, religion or political affiliation of those in need of help.

The committee consists of 27 eminent representatives of all districts of Poland and 9 representatives of Polish

emigration from Switzerland, France and the United States.

On the general meeting held 9 bm. the election of members of the General Committee has been completed. Honorable Lady was chosen by one of the

members by unanimity of votes. Henryk Sienkiewicz was elected president of the General Committee, Vice-President Ignacy Paderewski, President of the Executive Committee, Patron Antoni Osuchowski, Vice-President of the Committee, Andrzej Hr. Plater Zyberk from Infant and Józef Kowalski, professor at the University of Fryburski, secretary general Erazm Piltz, director of the Society of Social Work, treasurer Henryk Marconi, president of the Association of Industrialists in the Kingdom of Poland. Everyone is currently in Switzerland.

The General Committee appoints delegates in the main centers of Western Europe and America and will create mixed local committees. It will enter into a permanent relationship with national organizations to send funds raised for grants through them.

Reporting about the above, the General Committee expresses its deep conviction that the Venerable Lady will not refuse to accept her choice and would like the seriousness of her name and influence to support in all directions the activities of the Committee, aimed at rescuing the population of our country that is dying of hunger and poverty.

President of the General Committee Henryk Sienkiewicz

President of the Executive Committee Antoni Osuchowski

Secretary General E. Piltz

PS In a few days we will send the Venerable Rules of the General Committee and a list of its members.

Sienkiewicz

Henryk Sienkiewicz: I WAS SEE ALL, COM WANTED AND NEEDED TO SEE

On the centenary of the writer's death, the choice of letters and the epistolary aftermath were printed by Maria Bokszezanin

Preparation of illustrative material Zofia Dernałowicz, First edition, hardcover, black and white illustrations

Premiere: September 19, 2016

Source: <https://www.piw.pl/aktualnosci/sienkiewicz-curie-sklodowska/>

11 I 1915 Zygmunt Miłkowski died in Lausanne, pseudonym Teodor Tomasz Jeż, writer, publicist, social and independence activist; co-founder and president of the Polish League.

18 I 1915 World War I: The beginning of the fights of the Second Brigade of Polish Legions and Austro-Hungarian troops with the Moscovian army at Kirlibaba in Bukovina.

24 I 1915 the 2nd Brigade of Polish Legions won the Moscovian army at Rafajłowa.

25 I 1915 Alexander Graham Bell and Thomas A. Watson conduct the first telephone conversation between New York and San Francisco.

26 I 1915 The establishment of Rocky Mountain National Park, containing majestic mountain spires rising 14,000 feet within the Colorado Rockies is signed into law by President Woodrow Wilson after legislation was passed in the U.S. Congress. Later that same

year, on November 30, Wilson would also designate the site of Pueblo Indian cliff dwellings, dating back to the year 1200, as Walnut Canyon National Monument, in Arizona.

28 I 1915 The United States Coast Guard is established, replacing the responsibilities formerly entailed within the services and stations of the U.S. Life-Saving Services.

30 I 1915 Wacław Gostomski, a literary historian and literary critic, died in Vienna.

31 I 1915 World War I: At Bolimów, the Germans carried out the first chemical attack against the Moscovian army.

9 I 1916 World War I: The last Allied troops were evacuated from the Gallipoli peninsula; initiated in April 1915, the battle ended with the strategic victory of the central states.

14 I 1916 A storm off the coast of the Netherlands caused a great flood. 16 people died, many villages were destroyed. After this event, the Dutch government decided to build the Afsluitdijk dam.

11 I 1917 Eugene Bodo made his debut on the stage of the Apollo Theater in Poznań.

14 I 1917 The Occupants created the fake government for fake Poland

In a rather simplified vision of Poland's regaining independence, the prominent place is taken on November 11, 1918, in which the Regency Council transferred the military power to Warsaw on November 10 to Józef Piłsudski. In essence, however, this process was stretched in time. I. By the grace of the Central States - the Regency Council. 1916-1918. The occupation of the Congress Kingdom by the Germans and Austrians in 1916 aroused the hopes of some political circles - the so-called passivists - to recreate Poland on the basis of the Central States, which both the emperors announced from the beginning of the First World War. Of course, the new occupiers were mainly about pacification of the occupied areas, using them in their war effort and obtaining "cannon fodder" (hence the idea of the Germans to organize Polish branches of the so-called Polnische Wehrmacht). Polish politicians, however, counted on specific concessions, such as the appointment of the Polish board of occupied territories.

The Kronenberg Palace, which does not exist today in Warsaw, in the years 1916-17 the seat of the Provisional Council of State of the Kingdom of Poland. The building burnt down as a result of the raid in 1939, the remains were dismantled in 1962.

On December 6, 1916, by order of the military general governors in Warsaw (German) and Lublin (Austrian), the Polish Provisional Council of State of the Kingdom of Poland was formed, which inaugurated the activity on January 14, 1917. The Council was to be mainly an advisory body for the occupation authorities, however it was widely perceived as the seed of the future government.

On July 9, 1917, the First and Third Brigades of the Polish Legions refused to take an oath to the loyalty of the German and Austrian-Hungarian emperors, which gave rise to a vice crisis. On July 22, Brigadier Józef Piłsudski was arrested and at the same time headed the Military Department of the Provisional Council of State. As part of the protest, the Council resigned three days later. At the same time, a Regency Council was established whose task was to select the future Polish king (at the same time, it was assumed that Poland would be rebuilt under the monarchical system). The initial council - Archbishop Aleksander Kakowski, book Zdzisław Lubomirski and Marshal of the Council of San Wacław Niemojowski - did not receive the approval of the partitioning powers.

Eventually, the Regency Council was constituted by German and Austro-Hungarian retorts on September 12, 1917, and its activities began on October 27. Its informal chairman was the prince Zdzisław Lubomirski, an energetic social activist, a member of the Civic Committee of the City of Warsaw and the president of the city. The other regents were the Primate, Archbishop Aleksander Kakowski and Ziemianin Józef Ostrowski, the

President of the Real Politics Party. They were all conservative politicians with an initially pro-Moscovian orientation. On December 13, the Council appointed the first formal government under the presidency of Jan Kucharzewski.

The Regency Council of the Kingdom of Poland, from the left: Józef Ostrowski, Archbishop Aleksander Kakowski, Zdzisław Lubomirski The Regency Council, exercising formal power in Warsaw by giving occupiers, did not have high authority. For a larger period of its existence, neither she nor the governments appointed by her exercised real power, which remained in the hands of the German and Austrian occupation administrations. Spells of bitterness were complemented by shameful Brest treaties in March 1918, in which Germany and Austria-Hungary gave the eastern lands of the Congress of the Ukrainian People's Republic, and the protests of Polish were ignored. From then on, the Council and its government were considered in Warsaw as a puppet of occupiers, and there were frequent cases of verbal and physical attacks on its members. Let us add, it was an unfair treatment, because the council did a great job in the field of reconstruction of the Polish administration, courts and education, and so where the German occupation authorities allowed it to act. It should be remembered that the offices, courts and schools in Kongresówka - as opposed to eg Galicia - were completely Russified. These achievements resulted in the first years of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth.

In the fall of 1918, in the face of the collapse of the Austro-Hungarian Empire and the revolution in Germany, the Regency Council initiated the process of rebuilding Poland by announcing the act of its independence on October 9. In the following weeks, she took over further prerogatives, such as the seizure of power over the army (October 12), the renouncement of the office of the Supreme Commander-in-Chief of the Polish Armed Forces (October 21) and resignation of General Tadeusz Rozwadowski by the German general-governor of Warsaw, Hans Hartwig von Beseler. (October 28).

Extraordinary Supplement of the Polish Monitor of October 7, 1918 - the Regency Council announces Poland's independence. According to some historians, this date should be considered the moment of the rebirth of the reborn Republic and be established as the Independence Day. Under the license of Wikimedia Commons.

While these acts were accompanied by widespread enthusiasm on the streets of Warsaw, the protests and pressures for the dismissal of the hated council were intensified, to which frictions within the government itself joined. On November 3, Prime Minister Józef Świeżyński, the head of the cabinet appointed on October 25 (the first who did not apply for formal acceptance to the German and Austro-Hungarian authorities), attempted a

coup attempt and was dismissed from office. In his place a temporary government of Władysław Wróblewski was established, which, however, did not have any power or authority.

Source: <http://blogpublika.com/2015/11/21/17-listopada-1918-r-powolanie-tymczasowy-rzadu-republiki-polska-jedrzej-moraczewskiego/>

22 I 1917 US President Thomas Woodrow Wilson gave a speech to the Senate, in which he presented peace proposals, stating that "a unified, independent and autonomous Poland should be created".

26 I 1917 Antonina Domańska, a writer, author of "Court Members of King Zygmunt" and "History of the yellow shoe", the prototype of the figure of the Councilor in "Wedding" by Stanisław Wyspiański died in Krakow.

31 I 1917 Germany declared unrestricted submarine warfare against all ships.

8 I 1918 US President Woodrow Wilson presented a peace program known as 14 Wilson points in a Congressional address. "13" concerned the issue of the creation of an independent Poland.

On January 8, 1918, President Wilson presented a 14-point peace plan in Congress, one of them relating to the Polish question:

Source: <http://www.nowastrategia.org.pl/100-lat-od-slynnych-14-punktow-wilsona/>

Our program is a world peace program. This program - in our opinion only possible - is as follows:

1. Peaceful conciliation agreements, after which there will no longer be any, no matter their nature, secret agreements, diplomacy will act openly and publicly.
2. Total freedom of navigation on the seas, outside territorial waters, both during peacetime and during war, except in cases where these seas are closed wholly or partly by international action aimed at the implementation of international agreements.
3. To abolish, as far as possible, all economic barriers and establish trade terms equal for all peoples accepting peace and for the associates to maintain it.
4. Mutual exchange of sufficient guarantees so that national reinforcements are reduced to a minimum corresponding to the internal security of the country.
5. The settlement of all colonial pretensions in an atmosphere of free, open and completely impartial, based on strict observance of the principle that in resolving all these issues of sovereignty, the interests of the people concerned must have a weight equal to the legitimate demands of the Government whose legal title is to be determined.
6. Evacuation of all Moscovian territories and settlement of all problems related to Moscovia, so as to ensure the best and the widest cooperation of other nations of the world, which would give Moscovia an appropriate opportunity to determine, without obstacles and difficulties, in conditions of full independence, its political path and national; to ensure her sincere acceptance into the League of Free Nations with the Government she will choose; to finally provide her with the greatest possible help, help that would be needed and what she would like. The way in which fraternal nations will treat Moscovia in the coming months will be a testament to their good will and understanding of Moscovia's needs, regardless of their own interests and their rational sympathy.
7. The whole world will agree that Belgium must be evacuated and restituted without any attempts to limit its sovereignty, which it enjoys on an equal footing with other free nations. No act more than this will help in

restoring peoples' trust in established and determined rights that are supposed to regulate their mutual relations. Without this act of satisfaction, the whole arrangement and power of all international laws would be weakened forever.

8. The entire French territory must be released, and those parts of it which have been invaded should be completely rebuilt. The harm done to France by Prussia in 1871, in what concerns Alsace and Lorraine, which disrupted world peace for almost fifty years, should be repaired so that peace can be restored once and for all in the interests of all.

9. A certain "correction" of the Italian borders should be carried out along a clearly marked nationality line.

10. What to the Austro-Hungarian peoples, whom we want to ensure a place among the nations, an opportunity for autonomous development should be created as soon as possible.

11. Romania, Serbia and Montenegro must be evacuated; their territories will be returned to them. Serbia will be granted free access to the sea, and relations between various Balkan states must be based on friendly agreements, taking into account the lines of division of communities and nationalities, as they have been established by history.

12. What to the Turkish parts of the current Ottoman Empire, they will be guaranteed full sovereignty and security, but other nationalities who now live under the rule of the Empire must, on the other hand, be assured permanent security of existence and the possibility of unhindered development; they must be given autonomy.

Dardanelles will be permanently open and will be free, for all warships and trade of all nations, passage, secured by an international guarantee.

13. An independent Polish state should be created, including territories inhabited by undeniably Polish population, and free access to the sea must be guaranteed; political and economic independence as well as the integrity of the territories inhabited by this population will be guaranteed by the international convention.

14. On the basis of formal conventions, a universal League of Nations must be created, the aim of which will be to provide mutual guarantees of political independence and territorial integration to both small and big countries.

January 8, 1918

Source: <http://www.jpilsudski.org/content/blogcategory/19/136/>

15 I 1918 Wojciech Kętrzyński (real name Adalbert von Winkler), an activist of the Polish national movement in Masuria, a historian, a medievalist, died in Lwów. In the years 1876-1918, he was the director of the National Institute. Ossolińskich in Lwow. In his honor in 1946, the town of Rastembork was given the name "Kętrzyn".

27 I 1918 The Polish Geographical Society was established in Warsaw.

29 I 1918 Jan August Kisielewski, playwright, essayist, theater critic, co-creator of the Zielony Balonik cabaret died in Warsaw.

4 I 1919 Colonel Marian Januszajtis-Żegota carried out a failed coup aimed at overthrowing the government of Jędrzej Moraczewski.

10 I 1919 Antoni Wiwulski, sculptor and architect, died in Vilnius; creator, among others Monument Grunwald in Krakow and the monument of Three Crosses in Vilnius.

11 I 1919 Decree of the Head of the State Józef Piłsudski on compulsory insurance of employees in the event of illness.

11 I 1919 Gen. Józef Dowbor-Muśnicki took command of the Greater Poland Uprising.

15 I 1919 Andrzej Małkowski, a scout propagator, one of the founders of the scouts in Poland died in the crash in the Mediterranean; soldier of the Polish Legions and the Polish Army in France.

16 I 1919 the Head of State Józef Piłsudski appointed Ignacy Paderewski as Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs and a delegate to a peace conference in Paris.

16 I 1919 Antoś Petrykiewicz, a 13-year-old defender of Lwow, who was seriously wounded in the battles with the Ukrainians, died in Lwow; posthumously awarded the Silver Cross of the Order of Virtuti Militari; he is the youngest bachelor of the VM order.

16 I 1919 With the state of Nevada becoming the Constitution, prohibition becomes the law of the land. It was not permitted to consume and sell alcohol until the 18th Amendment, repealing the 18th, on December 5, 1933.

18 I 1919 In Paris, the conference of the peace conference began with the participation of the Polish delegation.

18 I 1919 The Polish Red Cross was founded.

21 I 1919 The order of the Supreme Commander Józef Piłsudski to include all the veterans of the January Uprising in the ranks of the Polish Army.

26 I 1919 Elections to the Legislative Sejm were held, as a result of which the first parliament of independent Poland was created.

On Sunday, January 26, 1919, elections to the Legislative Sejm were held in Poland. The first after years of partitions! The decree on conducting the elections was issued in November 1918 by the Head of State Józef Piłsudski. When he signed it, Polish eagles died in the streets of Lwow, in battles with the Ukrainians.

However, our independence was then mortally threatened primarily by the Bolshevik hordes. Soon, in February 1919, the first serious clashes between the reborn Polish Army and the Red Army were to take place, which was going west as part of the "Cel Wisła" operation!

It was far to establish the border of the Commonwealth in the west. Only a week earlier, on Saturday 18 January, the Paris Peace Conference began.

Three days earlier, on Thursday, January 23, 1919, the Czechoslovak army, taking advantage of the very difficult situation of Poland, took illegally a part of Cieszyn Silesia, which was soon named Zolzi, illegally inhabited by the Polish population, beginning exceptionally vile, completely unknown to Polish today, persecution of the Polish population. The Greater Poland Uprising continued, on Monday, January 27, a German counteroffensive from Bydgoszcz started and nothing was known yet except that Poznań is Polish.

In Upper Silesia, the Polish were preparing the first uprising. Entangled in the war with the Bolsheviks, the Rzeczpospolita could not help them.

In such conditions, the Polish chose the first Sejm Legislative Law after years of oppression. When one looks at the achievements of this Sejm, in such extremely difficult political conditions, one can admire the wisdom and prudence of deputies - coming from dozens of different, sometimes ad hoc, parties and organizations, having different views on the way the Republic of Poland devices originate from different traditions. In matters vital to a reborn state, they all now spoke with one voice! They showed great wisdom, not limited to current affairs.

Conscious of threats by the "Bolshevik navy" or "eastern nawała", as it was said then, deputies voted by the acclamation to extend the status of the Head of State to Józef Piłsudski. It was called the Small Constitution. That was how it was in the situation at the time. Deputies have given resolutions to the previous decrees of the Chief. They built a legal order in a reborn state. It was this Sejm that adopted in 1921 the constitution of March - according to many historians, the best substantively constitutional statute in the history of Polish statehood! It is this Sejm that will appoint on 1 July 1920 the Council of State Defense, which will lead the nation's

collective effort to defend Poland and Europe against the "world revolution" from the East.

The first Polish Sejm adopted 571 acts, most of them very important, organic, forming the structure of state authorities and social order. MEPs also did not forget about national imponderables and the independence tradition. They gave rank and officer rights to veterans of the January Uprising and posthumously from the November Uprising and from 1848.

Referring to the traditions of the former Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, the Sejm granted the territories of the Polish Borderlands to officers and soldiers of the Polish Army who served in the defense of Poland against the Bolsheviks. The law on determining and estimating war benefits and losses was extremely important. After the Second World War, the communist, operetta "sejm" did not seriously address this fundamental issue. To this day, we do not know how many Polish citizens died during World War II, especially from Soviet hands, and what material damage Poland suffered as a result of this war.

The names of the parties that entered the Legislative Sejm after the first election, do not say much to Polish today. One thing is worth attention. Allowed for the so-called elections The Communist Party Deputies only won 2 seats from 296! The contemporary "communist faction", the conspirators of the national party of betrayal, is the third force in "free" Poland!

Some members of the first Legislative Sejm had to be appointed - from lands on which there were no conditions to conduct the elections on January 26, 1919. Local supplementary elections were also made. The state was still in the war and already under construction.

In the first Sejm, national and folk groups predominated. According to data from July 1922, the strongest party in the Sejm was PSL "Piast" Wincenty Witos - 96 seats, over 22%. The People and National Union, based in Greater Poland, strongly emphasizing the need for Polish unity and the importance of the Catholic Church in this work, had 81 seats. Socialists in the Sejm, despite the tragic social situation of society after the war, could only count on 10% of seats. Jews had less than 3% of them. It was really the Polish Sejm! It is a pity that there is little talk today about his historical achievements.

In the picture: Monday, February 10, 1919, the Head of State Józef Piłsudski opens the first sitting of the Legislative Sejm after the revival of

the Republic of Poland. On the same day in Puck the soldiers of General Józef Haller celebrated Poland's wedding with the sea.

Author: Piotr Szubarczyk

Source: <http://wolnapolska.pl/index.php/item/26-stycznia-1831.html>

27 I 1919 By the decree of Józef Piłsudski, the State Labor Offices were established; they dealt with the registration of the unemployed, granting benefits and allowances and mediating in finding a job.

29 I 1919 the United States recognized the independence of Poland.

29 I 1919 18th Amendment added to the Constitution.

1 I 1920 For the first time, the 1920 census indicates a population in the United States over 100 million people. The 15% increase since the last census now showed a count of 106,021,537. The geographic center of the United States population still remained in Indiana, eight miles south-southeast of Spencer, in Owen County.

3 I 1920 A Polish-Latvian operational group, commanded by General Edward Rydz-Śmigły, launched a blow to Dyneburg, replacing the Bolsheviks.

At the beginning of January 1920, the Polish troops captured the Latvian Dyneburg (Dźwińska) during Operation Winter, driving the Bolsheviks out of the city.

The Polish attack began as planned, January 3, 1920. The Dvina was effectively crossed by the ice, and then the Bolshevik artillery battery was attacked, winning two cannons. 2nd Battalion Capt. Kozicki moved towards the Dyneburg fortress, whose Bolshevik crew unexpectedly left their positions. Polish soldiers occupied the fortress around 13.00, after which they attacked the Petersburg station.

At the same time, the 1st battalion of Capt. Kruka-Kruszewski attacked the city from another side, winning the church in the afternoon, displacing Bolsheviks from the city center. Around 3 pm, Dyneburg was already in the hands of Polish who occupied the right bank of the Daugava River from the Citadel to Pohulanka to Jelniczan, at the same time making contact with the Latvians. During the attack on the city, both battalions of 1 pp. Leg. lost 12 killed and 37 wounded.

When battalions of 1 pp. Leg. occupied by Dyneburg, 5 pp Leg., commanded by Maj. Dęba-Biernacki, after crossing the Daugava River, he defeated the Bolshevik 28 p.st. and a bloody fight for the village of Mozule. His task was to cut off the way back to the retreating Bolsheviks. Difficult weather conditions (strong frost and snowstorm) have minimized the communication between both regiments.

The first stage of the operation was successful - it was taken over by Dyneburg, although some of the Bolshevik forces managed to retreat from the city and concentrate in the area of Wyszki. These branches were broken by Polish on January 4, 1920.

Significantly less success was noted by 3 DPLeg. occupying only a small bridgehead on the north side of the Daugava River, she did not perform the task of occupying the Krasław-Szkieltowo line set by General Rydz-Śmigły.

On January 5, the operational group of General Rydz came to the line of the Dubna river and captured the bridgehead of Krasław. The Bolsheviks, after the defeats, concentrated their troops around the Dubna railway station.

The Polish side planned to resume offensive activities on January 10, but the Bolsheviks had previously raised their reserves and on January 8 they began a counter-offensive along the Psków-Dyneburg railway line. Despite significant losses, the Polish managed to defend their positions. The Latvian troops also repulsed the Bolshevik attack.

The next day, the Bolsheviks renewed the attack, supported by three armored trains. Lack of support from his own artillery made 5 pp. Leg. he was forced to retreat. On the same day, General Rydz-Śmigły took command of the Latvian troops participating in Operation "Winter". At the

same time, he ordered a new offensive on January 12, the aim of which was to reach the Bramany-Kałki-Ruczaj line.

On that day, Polish-Latvian troops broke into attack during a raging blizzard, forcing the Bolsheviks to panic. Two days later, the attack was continued, pushing the Bolsheviks further east.

Following these successes, on January 16, 1920, another agreement was concluded in Riga to continue the operations against the Bolsheviks.

According to the signed contract, the operation was to take the following line: "Drissa-Lake Oświeja, the river Siniucha to the mouth of Czarny Strumyk -that is Garmy-Poddubno-Zagowa station, villages Bogorodzickaja-Wółkowo-Budencowo, Djatnowo and Bereżka". During the operation, in which 30,000 Polish soldiers and 10,000 Latvian soldiers were to participate, it was intended to reach the ethnographic borders of Latvia.

The last phase of the Polish-Latvian operation began on January 21, 1920. The fights took place in very difficult terrain and weather conditions, at a very low temperature and a raging snow blizzard. Only at night from 23 to 24 January 1 pp. Leg. "He lost over 200 people from his battlefield, unable to fight because of frostbite". Bolshevik troops exhausted by earlier fighting did not put up much resistance. The Polish and Latvians consecutively acquired Rzeczyca, Poliszczyn and Lanckorona.

On January 26, 1920, Józef Piłsudski came to Dyneburg, where he decorated the order of General Rydz-Śmigły with the Virtuti Militari order and gave him a call to the chapter of this order. The next day he met with the commander-in-chief of the Latvian army, General Balodis. During the conversation between the two commanders it was decided to end military operations.

Vladimir Glittis, commander of the Bolshevik Western Front, assessed the local Polish operation in Latgalia as a prelude to a general offensive and demanded a counterattack. The inability to accumulate sufficient strength meant that on January 26 the Bolsheviks only attempted to reclaim Lanckorona. A few days of very fierce battles (1 pp. Leg. left 18 dead and 51 wounded, while 5 pp. Leg. 47 dead and 160 wounded) ended in defeat of the Bolsheviks, who at the beginning of February gave up further offensive actions.

The most important reason for this decision of the Bolshevik command was the signing by Latvia on February 1, 1920 of a secret agreement on the dissolution with Soviet Moscovia, which was the announcement of the signing of a peace treaty. The ambiguous attitude of Riga was a big surprise for Warsaw. It also meant a significant impediment to drawing Latvia into federal plans.

On March 8-14, 1920, a Polish-Latvian conference was held in Warsaw on the conclusion of a Polish-Latvian political and military system directed

against Soviet Moscovia. Riga did not decide to sign an alliance with Warsaw, seeking to regulate its relations with Moscow.

In April 1920, Polish units - on the basis of the Polish-Latvian agreement of April 11, 1920 on the evacuation of Polish units with the left bank of the Daugava - left Dynenburg and other Latvian cities. This meant the final ending of Operation Winter.

The Latvian side honored Polish, marking 63 soldiers with Lacplesis orders. Jozef Pilsudski was decorated with the rank order, Gen. Szeptycki, Gen. Śmigły-Rydz and col. Juliusz Rómmel.

Although the operation did not achieve the planned political results, it ended with the repression of the Bolsheviks from Latgalia. At the same time, she brought many interesting experiences in the field of martial arts, mainly concerning fighting in the conditions of a very harsh winter, suitability in such conditions of equipment and equipment as well as activities within the international coalition.

The total losses of two Polish selected divisions amounted to almost 3,000 soldiers, including 107 killed and as much as 1,700 with frostbite. Latvian losses were estimated at 400 soldiers. It turned out, therefore, that it was not possible to conduct military operations without equipping soldiers with proper, warm clothing. It was not the use of masking clothes that made the soldiers an easy target on the snow. There were also no skis and

sleighs. Machine guns, apart from Hotschkiss guns, also failed at such low temperatures. It was similar with small arms and artillery equipment. There were also huge difficulties in maintaining communications and supplying the fighting troops with ammunition and provisions. Fortunately, the war with the Bolsheviks still did not require Polish soldiers to fight in such extreme climatic conditions.

Author: Godziemba, Wed., 21/01/2015 - 08:36

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Source: <http://blogpress.pl/node/20559>

3 I 1920 In Lwow, Zygmunt Janiszewski died - a mathematician, one of the representatives of the Warsaw school of mathematics, to which he belonged, among others Alfred Tarski.

10 I 1920 The League of Nations is established with the ratification of the Treaty of Versailles, ending the hostilities of the first World War. Nine days later the United States Senate votes against joining the League.

On June 28, 1919, the Treaty of Versailles was signed during the Paris Peace Conference. The document restoring Poland's independence after 123 years of captivity was signed by Roman Dmowski and Ignacy Paderewski.

On January 18, 1919, the Peace Conference was held in Paris, in which representatives of the 27 Allied and Associated States took part. Poland was represented by the Prime Minister and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Ignacy Paderewski and Roman Dmowski. Countries defeated in World War I were not admitted to the conference like Soviet Moscovia, which was not invited, because the Entente powers did not recognize the Bolshevik government.

Theoretically, the most important body of the conference was the plenary assembly of the delegates. In practice, however, the United States, Great Britain, France, Japan and Italy, which formed the Verkhovna Rada, were to decide about the new world order.

On January 29, at the meeting of the Verkhovna Rada, Roman Dmowski gave a five-hour speech in which he presented the Polish position for the first time. As a starting point for further comments, he adopted the year 1772, the date of the first partition of Poland. The Territorial Commission dealt with the consideration of Polish proposals under the leadership of former French Ambassador to Berlin, Jules Cambona. The Polish delegation sent two notes to it: on the western borders of Poland and the eastern borders.

On March 19, 1919, the commission presented to the Verkhovna Rada a report containing proposals concerning the Polish-German border. They took into account Polish postulates to a large extent, providing for the transfer to Poland of the entire Upper Silesia, Wielkopolska, Gdańsk Pomerania, Gdańsk, four poviats on the right bank of the Vistula, as well as part of Lower Silesia and conducting a plebiscite in Masuria.

This report met with a very critical assessment of the British Prime Minister David Lloyd George who said that he did not take into account the expectations and arguments of the German side. Therefore, it led to significant changes to the detriment of Poland - Gdańsk was to receive the status of Free City under the League of Nations protectorate, and in Upper Silesia, Warmia and Mazury, plebiscites were to be held.

The peace treaty was signed on June 28, 1919 in the Mirror Room of the Versailles Palace. In the first part of the document containing 440 articles, the League of Nations was established. Further parts concerned the fate of Germany, which as a result of the agreement lost part of the territories for France, Belgium, Czechoslovakia and Poland. The Free City of Gdańsk was created. Klaipėda and Saarland, which have undergone international control.

In the area of Schleswig, Upper Silesia, Warmia and Mazury, plebiscites were to be held. Demilitarization of the Rhine zone was introduced, the size of the German army was limited, a ban on tanks, aviation, submarines and the obligation to pay war damages were imposed.

The Wersalski Treaty gave Poland a greater part of Greater Poland and part of the former Royal Prussia, with little access to the sea. After the plebiscite in Upper Silesia in 1921 and the Third Silesian Uprising in Poland, part of the Upper Silesian industrial area was annexed with Katowice and Chorzów.

In addition, the Versailles system imposed on many countries, including Poland, the obligation to protect the rights of national minorities, significantly limiting the sovereignty of these countries, the so-called a small Treaty of Versailles.

On July 31, 1919, after a heated debate, the Legislative Sejm of the Republic of Poland ratified the treaty, which came into force on January 10, 1920. The new peace and political peace treaty lasting less than twenty years.

Source: www.dzieje.pl

- 15 I 1920 Based on the resolution of the Legislative Sejm, the Polish brand became a legal tender within the territory of the Polish state.
- 2 I 1921 The First Congress of the Polish Scouting Association (ZHP) ended in Warsaw.
- 21 I 1921 Premiere of the film "Brzdąc" directed by Charlie Chaplin.
- 23 I 1921 Władysław Żeleński, a composer, pianist, conductor and teacher died in Kraków; founder and first director of the Conservatory of the Music Society in Krakow.
- 8 I 1922 Elections to the Sejm Adjudicating in the Vilnius Region - so-called Of the Vilnius parliament.
- 30 I 1922 the Permanent Court of International Justice began operating in The Hague.
- 3 I 1923 Jaroslav Hašek, a Czech writer, anarchist, member of the Bolshevik party, author of "Adventures of a good soldier Schweik" died in Lipnica nad Sazawa.
- 11 I 1923 French and Belgian troops began occupying the Ruhr area.
- 23 I 1923 The 12th century Aztec Indian ruins in New Mexico are proclaimed as a National Monument by President Warren G. Harding, following in the footsteps of all presidents since Theodore Roosevelt. It is known as Aztec Ruins National Monument.
- 31 I 1923 Disaster in the "Heinitz" mine (Rozbark) in Bytom - 145 miners died as a result of the methane explosion.
- 31 I 1923 On the slopes of the Warsaw Citadel, the firing squad was shot by Eligiusz Niewiadomski, the assassin of the President of the Republic of Poland, Gabriel Narutowicz.
- 5 I 1924 In Drozdów near Łomża, Kazimierz Lutoslawski died, a scout activist, doctor, economist, pedagogue and journalist; co-organizer and member of the authorities of the People's National Union; Member of Parliament; a close associate of Roman Dmowski.

11 I 1924 the Sejm passed the act on repairing the Treasury and currency reform, which was initiated by the prime minister and minister of the treasury, Władysław Grabski.

Reborn after the First World War, Poland had to face a number of economic problems resulting from the partitions and warfare. These include: inflation, budget deficit, lack of common currency for the whole country (the currencies of the partitioning countries and Polish brands issued by the Polish National Loan Fund were in circulation) or separate legal and administrative systems. The struggle for borders, and in particular the war with the Bolsheviks, pushed ordering these matters to the background. In February 1919, the Sejm adopted the law on the introduction of a new currency - the zloty (originally, another name was proposed - lech), but it was necessary to wait five years for its implementation. The country's currency unification was gradually carried out (completed in 1922). At the same time, inflation began to deepen. This phenomenon had two reasons: the budget deficit (also the cause and effect) and the lack of interest / political support (especially the left wing) change in the situation due to short-term benefits. Władysław Grabski made the first attempts of reforms as the Minister of Treasury in the reigns of Władysław Sikorski and Wincenty Witos (he quickly left because of political disputes). In 1923, the economy began to enter into hyperinflation.

Władysław Grabski's government and its reform

In December 1923, the center-right coalition government of Prime Minister Wincenty Witos collapsed. In a situation of political instability



and economic crisis, President Stanisław Wojciechowski entrusted the mission of forming the government to Władysław Grabski, who, two days later, completed the composition of the government (it was an extra-parliamentary government). The following day, Grabski delivered a speech in the Sejm. He announced a simultaneous fiscal and currency reform. In the vote on the vote of confidence, he was first of all supported by the right and the center (194 votes), 76 deputies voted against and 174 abstained (mainly the left). On January 11, 1924, the Sejm adopted a law granting the government the right to issue decree-laws for a period of six months. This has enabled a more efficient implementation of reforms.

>>> The Treasury Repair and Currency Reform Act <<<

In order to reduce the budget deficit, Grabski decided to increase taxes (and also to introduce a new property tax) and, at the same time, to reduce expenses (among others by reducing the financing of railways, reducing employment in the administration). In addition, one of the elements of the fiscal reform was also the organization of new fiscal monopolies (spirit, salt and match, alongside the existing ones - lottery, tobacco and saccharin).

Parallel to the fiscal reform, currency reform took place. Already in January 1924, on the orders of Prime Minister Grabski, the PKKP undertook market intervention to stabilize the brand's course (\$ 2.5 million was earmarked for this purpose). The intervention turned out to be effective (the brand's rate stabilized at 9,000 marks from the dollar) also for psychological reasons. The society regained trust in the brand and began to sell the currency. The next step in stabilizing was the announcement of the resignation from the issue of the brand for tax purposes. The essence of the reform was to replace the Polish brand with a new currency - the zloty (it was, moreover, the implementation of the law seized by the Sejm in 1919). A new central bank was established - the Bank of Poland (in January 1924 a 5-member organizational committee was established). The bank received the form of a joint-stock company. As a result of the subscription, a million shares were in the hands of 176 thousand. shareholders. Shareholding was therefore very distracted

(150,000 shareholders had one or two shares). The State Treasury owned only 1% of shares. In mid-April, the founding meeting of the bank was held, and on April 28, it began its operations and the issue of the zloty. Polish brands were exchanged for zlotys in the relation of 1.8 million marks for zloty. The new Polish currency was to have a 30% coverage of gold and foreign currencies. The value of zloty in gold corresponded to the Swiss franc parity, and the US dollar rate was 5.18 zlotys. In addition, the government could issue coins and treasury tickets (the upper issue limit was PLN 9.5 per person, later it was raised to PLN 12).

Currency and budget stabilization has been a success, the more so that it went without foreign aid. The resistance against property tax, whose collection was low, turned out to be a failure (instead of planned PLN 330 million, it generated PLN 187.9 million in revenues). The effect of natural reforms was the inflationary recession (the inflation bonus had a positive impact on exports and the condition of the industry). Another factor that weakened the Polish economy was the crop failure, which forced imports of food, which in turn destroyed the trade balance and weakened the zloty. Stabilization, however, improved Poland's credibility. It made it possible to borrow several foreign loans:

tobacco (Italian) - 12.5 million dollars for 20 years (7%)

Dillonian (American) - 27.5 million dollars for 25 years (8%)

match (Swedish) - 6 million dollars for 20 years (7%)

Ulenovskaya (American) - 12.5 million dollars

We should also mention Grabski's banking policy. In spite of his liberal economic views, he believed that the state's activity was necessary in the field of banking. He reorganized state banking, weakened by hyperinflation. The Bank Gospodarstwa Krajowego (BGK) was created from the merger of Polski Bank Kraj, the National Bank for Reconstruction and the Credit Facility of Małopolska Towns. In December 1924, a banking law was passed (which actually did not come into force because of the banking crisis in 1925). It maintained the concession system and introduced the principle of a minimum share capital (the value was dependent on the head office of the bank). According to the act, banks were to form revision associations and thus oversee themselves. The task of the minister of the treasury was to supervise non-member banks and

approve the statutes of revision associations. In addition, the minister had a system of sanctions in the event of the bank's activities being found to be unlawful.

A blow to the Polish economy was initiated in 1925 by the customs war with Germany - the main trading partner. This year, Germany's obligations to apply the most-favored-nation treatment in trade with the entente countries (including Poland) expired. In the summer of 1925, the zloty exchange rate was shaken (the Bank of Poland defended the exchange rate through stock exchange intervention and credit restrictions, which, however, hit the banks especially in a situation where customers withdrew their deposits). In September 1925 there was another change in the course. Prime Minister Grabski demanded another intervention from the President of the Bank of Poland, but he refused, which caused Grabski to resign in November 1925.

Summary

Władysław Grabski's reforms have met with different assessments, but the most important is the fact that hyperinflation has been overcome by itself. It is sometimes worth reminding about these events referring to modern times. During the election campaign, politicians make a lot of election promises. However, they have a superficial character and are calculated for a short time, unfortunately very rarely are proposals for deep reforms in the long term, which our country certainly needs.

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Source: <http://www.nowastrategia.org.pl/reformy-gospodarcze-wladyslawa-grabskiego/>

12 I 1924 Wincenty Rapacki (father), actor and theater director died in Warsaw.

20 I 1924 the "Regulation of the President of the Republic on the Monetary System" appeared, in which it was stated that the new monetary unit in the Republic of Poland is "zloty".

21 I 1924 In Gorky near Moscow, Lenin died, actually Vladimir Ilyich Ulyanov, founder of the Bolshevik party, organizer and first leader of the totalitarian Soviet state.

25 I 1924 The first Winter Olympic Games are held in the French Alps in Chamonix, France with sixteen nations sending athletes to participate, including the United States, which won four medals. Norway, with four gold and eighteen medals total had the most in both categories. The Winter Olympic Games have been held since this year, except during World War II.

1 I 1925 In the Free City of Gdansk, the Polish Post Office was opened.

5 I 1925 A new Poczta Polska building was opened at Heweliusz Square in Gdańsk, on September 1, 1939, it was defended heroically by postal workers.

5 I 1925 Nellie Tayloe Ross is inaugurated as the first woman governor of the United States in Wyoming. Miriam Ferguson is installed two weeks later as the second during a ceremony in Texas.

24 I 1925 At the request of Minister of Army Affairs, General Władysław Sikorski, the Council of Ministers decided to build the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Warsaw.

31 I 1925 The first Polish crossword appeared in "Kurier Warszawski".

18 I 1926 The first Polish unit arrived at the Military Transit Depot at Westerplatte.

20 I 1926 The Vilnius Voivodship of the Second Polish Republic



The Vilnius Voivodship of the Second Polish Republic existed in the years 1926-1939 with the capital in Vilnius. From the west it bordered on the territory of Lithuania, on the north from Latvia and on the east from the USSR. From the south, it borders on the

Nowogródek region and in a small southern-western part with the Białystok voivodship. The Vilnius Voivodship had 14 cities, 103 rural communes and was divided into 8 poviats: brasławski, Działowski, mołodeczański, oszmiański, postski, święciański, wilejski, and wileńsko-trocki. In 1939, the voivodship was divided between the USSR and the Republic of Lithuania.

Map of the Vilnia Voivodeship
Wilenskie Voivodeship - poviats and larger cities and towns

The history of the Vilnius province

On October 12, 1920, the so-called Central Lithuania

with the capital in Vilnius in order to detach from Lithuania the territories transferred to it August 1920 Bolsheviks.



on 27
by the
On April

18, 1922 Central Lithuania was incorporated into Poland as the Vilnius Land.

The Vilnius Land consisted of the city of Vilnius and the districts of Vilnius, Ruda, Swiecin, Trotsky and Brasil. At the same time, nownieński, duniłowiczów and wilejski poviats from the neighboring Nowogródek region were joined to the Vilnius region. Between 1923 and 1924, the Vilnius and Trakai poviats were joined in the Vilnius-Trakai poviat. On January 1, 1926, the duniowiecki powiat was transformed into a poviat powiat. The Vilnius Land was the last area of the Second Republic of

Poland which received the status of a province. It came to this only on January 20, 1926, when it was transformed into the Vilnius province.

Population

The Wilno region was characterized by low economic development, low population density, high post-war damage, poor soils and poorly developed communication network. The developed industry concentrating on the main wealth of wood was also very poor. These were the territories destroyed by the long period of Moscovian partition, World War I and the Polish-Bolshevik war in 1920.

In 1921, the Vilnius Voivodship numbered 1,055,565 people, which resulted in a population density of 34.5 inhabitants per 1 km². It was inhabited mostly by Polish (59.7%) and BelaMoscovians (22.7%) with a small admixture of Jews, Lithuanians, Moscovians and Karaim. As for religious relations, 62.5% were Roman Catholic, 25.4% Orthodox, 8.7% Mosaic, 3.4% belonged to other denominations.

Most of the land was in the hands of Polish, although it is difficult to say unequivocally whether these were mostly ethnic Polish or Lithuanians associated with Polish culture. The main part of the landowners in Vilnius was derived from princes or the Lithuanian and Lithuanian-Ruthenian nobles. These included Czetwertyńscy, Drucy, Giedroyców, Ogińscy, Puzynów, Sanguszków, Świrscy, Mirscy, Radziwiłłów, Sapieha, Sołtanów, Tyszkiewicz, Domeyków, Jundziłłów, Mineyków, Montwiłłowie, Olechnowiczowie and Tołłoczów. The families of German origin included: Broel-Platerowie, Plater-Zyberków, Manteufflowie, Puttkamerowie, Romerowie and Tyzenhauzowie. The Italian roots were of the family Scipio del Campo, Munauzzi, Badenich, and Tatar Oleszkiewicz, Kryczyński, Półtorzycki, Jakubowski.

According

Historic cemeteries in the Eastern Borderlands of the Second Polish Republic.

Vilnius Voivodship in the Republic of Belarus, DiG, Warsaw, 2007

Source: <https://www.radzima.net/pl/wojewodztwo/wilenskie.html>

4 I 1927 The first Polish ship entered the port of Gdynia: SS Vilnius - the first Polish trading unit entering the new Polish port along with several other ships was the nucleus of the Polish Merchant Navy. Two days later, the port of SS Vilnius and other PMH units was dedicated in the port.

9 I 1927 the Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs began operations - Bogusław Miedziński became the first minister.

10 I 1927 In Berlin, the premiere of the film Metropolis directed by Fritz Lang was held.

11 I 1927 In Józefów near Warsaw, Prof. Andrzej Gawronski, an indologist, linguist, author of the Sanskrit textbook.

11 I 1927 In Los Angeles, the head of one of the film studios, Louis B. Mayer, presented the idea of a new organization whose aim was to improve the film industry; this is how the world-renowned American Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences was established, which officially began its operations on May 11, 1927.

14 I 1927 on the night of January 14 and 15, the Polish police began arresting members of the Belarusian Peasant-Workers' Society of Hromady. The detainees also included Belarusian deputies to the Sejm of the Republic of Poland.

23 I 1927 the First International Piano Competition in Warsaw began at the Warsaw Philharmonic. Fryderyk Chopin.

30 I 1927 the First International Piano Competition in Warsaw came to an end. Fryderyk Chopin, whose winner was the Moscovian pianist Lev Oborin.

4 I 1928 Karol Janowski, architect, organizer and professor at the Faculty of Architecture at Warsaw Polytechnic, died in Warsaw.

7 I 1928 the Center for Aviation and Medical Research was established by order of the minister of military affairs of Józef Piłsudski in Warsaw; currently the Military Institute of Aviation Medicine.

9 I 1928 The first Congress of the League of Nature Protection took place.

9 I 1928 Antoni Osuchowski, a lawyer, national and educational activist, died in Warsaw.

15 I 1928 the Polish Radio station was opened in Vilnius.

19 I 1928 Announcement of the "Declaration of the Non-party Bloc for Cooperation with the Government of Marshal Piłsudski" (BBWR) - a political group founded by Valery Sławek.

In November 1927, the Non-Party Bloc of Cooperation with the Government of Marshal Józef Piłsudski was created. The adopted declaration did not specify the socio-economic program closer. The criticism of the pre-public system of government was limited, the constitution was changed to strengthen the position of executive power at the expense of the parliament and the cult of the author of the coup was spread.

"The government of Marshal Piłsudski," he argues, "has done an enormous job over 19 months, the positive results of which are perceived and felt by every citizen, which must inspire more faith and trust among the broad segments of society than the empty, resonant or demagogic party

programs. Hundreds of straws were worthy in our diets, and the work done by the Marshal Piłsudski's government convinces us that the right path leading to the power of the state and the well-being of citizens has been found, which is why we believe that cooperation with Marshal Piłsudski's government today is for every citizen the imperative of patriotic duty and the wisdom of the state. "

Source: http://nowahistoria.interia.pl/ii-rzeczpospolita/news-bbwr-jozef-pilsudski-wobywa-sejm-w-1928-roku,nId,2283795#utm_source=paste&utm_medium=paste&utm_campaign=chrome

19 I 1928 The regulation of the President of the Republic of Poland Ignacy Mościcki on state administration was published - the territory of the state was divided into 16 provinces and 227 poviats.

20 I 1928 Premiere of the Soviet propaganda film "October" directed by Sergey Eisenstein.

26 I 1928 Aleksander Hertz, a director and film producer, died in Warsaw.

15 I 1929 Future Civil Rights leader Martin Luther King is born in his grandfather's house in Atlanta, Georgia.

27 I 1929 In Vienna, the Congress of Ukrainian Nationalists began, at which the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN) was established; the OUN was made up of the structures of the Ukrainian Military Organization (UWO), which in the early 1920s carried out subversive and sabotage actions in Poland, and also carried out unsuccessful attacks on President Stanisław Wojciechowski and Marshal Józef Piłsudski; at the head of the OUN, Colonel Yevhen Konovetscu, the head of the UWO, stood.

5 I 1930 In the Soviet Union, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (b) adopted a resolution to accelerate the collectivization of agriculture and the creation of collective farms; the action carried out cruelly the ZSRS security apparatus.

18 I 1930 In Mościce near Tarnow the State Factory of Nitrogen Compounds was opened.

30 I 1930 In Lwow, Benedykt Dybowski, a doctor, zoologist, researcher of Siberia, independence activist died; for his participation in the January Uprising condemned by the tsarist authorities to exile.

15 I 1931 A guarantee treaty between Poland and Romania was signed in Geneva.

30 I 1931 Premiere of Charlie Chaplin's film 'The Lights of a Big City'.

13 I 1932 the so-called Brest process. The leaders of the anti-Saxon opposition were condemned to prison sentences, including three-time prime minister Wincenty Witos, Władysław Kiernik, Norbert Barlicki and Herman Lieberman.

22 I 1932 The Reconstruction Finance Corporation is established to stimulate banking and business. Unemployment in 1932 reached twelve million workers.

23 I 1932 Carlsbad Caverns National Park installs and inaugurates the use of high speed elevators to descend visitors into the depths of the caves. These elevators travel seventy-five stories in one minute.

1 I 1933 In Lwow, prof. Oswald Balzer, lawyer, legal historian.

20 I 1933 Kazimierz Porębski, vice admiral, the first commander of the Polish Navy in the interwar period, died in Warsaw.

23 I 1933 20th Amendment added to the Constitution.

30 I 1933 NSDAP leader Adolf Hitler was appointed by President Paul von Hindenburg as the Chancellor of the Reich.

26 I 1934 A Polish-German declaration of non-violence was signed in Berlin.

4 I 1935 Franklin D. Roosevelt issues a presidential proclamation designing the Fort Jefferson National Monument, now Dry Tortugas National Park, off the Florida Keys. The waters and islands of this area contain the largest all-masonry fort in the Western hemisphere.

11 J 1935 Marcelina Sembrich-Kochańska, opera singer, star of the New York Metropolitan Opera, died in New York.

13 I 1935 In the Saar Basin, which under the Treaty of Versailles was under British-French control for 15 years, a plebiscite concerning the nationality of the region was held; 90 percent its participants were in favor of joining the Saar Basin to Germany.

16 I 1935 Helen Paderewska, wife of Ignacy Jan Paderewski, initiator of the uprising and activist of the Polish Red Cross, died in Morges, Switzerland.

13 I 1936 A verdict was announced in the trial for the murder of Interior Minister Bronisław Pieracki, who died on June 15, 1934 in Warsaw in an attack by a member of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists. Three defendants were sentenced to death (exchanged under the amnesty for life imprisonment), eight to the punishment of many years in prison.

14 I 1936 Decree of the President of the Republic of Poland on the protection of the interests of the Polish State and its citizens in international relations.

17 I 1936 Ryszard Bolesławski (in charge of Srzednicki), film director, actor and director of the Moscow theater MChAT, soldier of the Puławski Legion died in Hollywood, after the first war he emigrated to the USA, where he entered the forefront of Hollywood directors. His name is on the star in the Hollywood Walk of Fame.

23 I 1936 Premiere of the film "Dodek na front" directed by Michał Waszyński.

20 I 1937 Franklin Roosevelt sworn in as President for a 2nd term.

20 I 1937 Henry Wallace sworn in as a Vice President for a 2nd term.

21 I 1937 Premiere of the film "The Minister of Dance" directed by Juliusz Gardan.

31 I 1937 The XXIV PPS Congress began in Radom.

15 I 1938 the ORP "Orzeł" submarine was launched in a Dutch shipyard in Vlissingen.

2 I 1939 In Drozdów near Łomża, died Roman Dmowski, the main ideologist of Polish nationalism, the leader of the national camp, diplomat, co-creator of independent Poland.

5 I 1939 In Berchtesgaden, the meeting of the head of the Polish diplomacy Józef Beck with the Chancellor of the Third Reich Adolf Hitler met.

5 I 1939 President Franklin D. Roosevelt asks the U.S. Congress for a defense budget hike.

6 I 1939 the head of Polish diplomacy, Józef Beck, met with the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Third Reich Joachim von Ribbentrop in Munich.

25 I 1939 Beginning of the visit of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Third Reich, Joachim von Ribbentrop in Warsaw.

31 I 1939 Premiere of the film Henryka Szaro "Kłamstwo Krystyny" with Elżbieta Barszczewska, Kazimierz Junosz - Stępowski and Jerzy Śliwiński in the main roles.

4 I 1940 Gen. Władysław Sikorski and the Prime Minister of France, Edouard Daladier, signed a Polish-French military agreement regarding the creation of the Polish Army in France.

11 I 1940 In Leningrad, the premiere of the ballet "Romeo and Juliet" with the music of Sergei Prokofiev took place.

11 I 1940 In the German concentration camp Sachsenhausen, Prof. Michał Siedlecki, zoologist, writer; rector of the Stefan Batory University in Vilnius (1919-1921), professor at the Jagiellonian University; arrested by the Gestapo as part of the Sonderaktion Krakau.

12 I 1940 In Chełm, the Germans shot 440 patients of a psychiatric hospital.

Chełm town hall will take care of the symbolic commemoration of the victims of the January 1940 murder. At that time, German soldiers shot 440 patients in a psychiatric hospital. To this day, they are buried in a mass grave, at the back of a modern hospital. Right there, the city wants to plant 440 symbolic barberries.

New plants will be planted by Miejskie Przedsiębiorstwo Gospodarki Komunalnej later this year.

Elżbieta Bajkiewicz-Kaliszczuk, director of the Department of Culture, Sport and Tourism in the Town Hall in Chełm, says:

The Voivodship Psychiatric Hospital in Chełm was the first Polish institution that was on the Nazi list of hospitals to be liquidated as part of

an action with the code name T4. On January 12, 1940, an SS unit entered him. Staff were required to leave the hospital within 10 minutes, leaving only 10 nurses who were forced to leave the patients. Then the massacre began. The patients were shot by Germans at the entrances to hospital buildings, and those who resisted were thrown out of the windows. The wounded were killed in the hospital yard. Around 300 men, 124 women and 17 children were murdered.

The mound is located at the back of the hospital in Chełm

Source: <http://www.radiobonton.pl/wiadomosci/2031,440-krzewow-dla-uczczenia-pamieci-ordordowanych-w->

15 I 1940 the creation of the Independent Brigade of Podhale Rifles began in France. Its commander was Gen. Zygmunt Szyszko-Bohusz.

18 I 1940 Kazimierz Przerwa-Tetmajer, poet, prose writer, playwright, publicist and art critic, died in Warsaw.

21 I 1940 On the night of January 21 to January 22, in Podole, an anti-Soviet uprising broke out in Podlaskie, occupied by the Soviet Union. its participants, after mastering the city, intended to get to Romania.

The German occupation in Poland in 1939-1945 is already well described and recorded in literature and films. Regardless of very many distortions and conscious adulterations, her image is generally known and popularized. The situation is completely different with regard to the first Soviet occupation (1939-1941), which was omitted in the Polish People's Republic in complete silence for ideological and political reasons (after all, the Soviets came to Poland to "liberate Western Ukraine and

Belarus"), which is practically forgotten, and historical research remains in its infancy today.

The first Soviet occupation is an extremely dramatic story, even though it spans less than two years. There was a Polish guerilla at that time, there were widely branched and resilient underground structures of independence organizations that tried to oppose Soviet terror, liquidate traitors and especially dangerous collaborators. There were also seeds of

the Polish Underground State, which was a noticeable sign of opposition to the communist Soviet usurpation.

There were also spectacular events about which at that time in the area of the General Governorship or in the territories incorporated directly into the Third German Reich there could be no question. On the scale of the entire World War II, or even the two occupations of Polish lands, these were of



course not very significant, but we must not forget about these bunats, strikes or other forms of desperate self-defense, because they were, without exception, acts of extraordinary courage. Resulting from the attitude of opposition to evil, hypocrisy and intensifying repression, unplanned and without professional preparation, they were rather a reflex of romantic patriotism and ended tragically.

Czortkowski spurt

One such event was the "uprising in Czortków", a powiat town in Podolia, located on the picturesque Seret, a tributary of the Dniester, only 40 km from Zaleszczyk over the Romanian border.

From the beginning of the Soviet occupation in Chortkiv continued repression and persecution of the Polish population. In the local prison, calculated for 275 seats, there were 1,200 people soon. In such an atmosphere, the local youth came armed. The date (the night from January 21 to January 22, 1940) was chosen not by accident - it was to be a reference to the next anniversary of the January Uprising.

The informal leader of this initiative - completely grass-roots and spontaneous - was Heweliusz Malawski, the Corporal of the Reserve of the Polish Army. It was in his apartment that conspiratorial meetings took place and details of the action were set. The leadership of the local conspiracy also included two unknown officers of the Polish Army. The main purpose of the uprising was to disarm the local Soviet garrison, and then - after controlling the train - get through to Romania, where, according to popular imaginations, Polish military units were stationed, which escaped there in September 1939.

The action had no chance of success, because it was to take place in the border area, saturated with army, "border guards" and NKVD units. In addition, the Soviet occupation authorities were just preparing for the first mass deportations of the Polish population, preparing letters and organizing logistics facilities - gathering the army, escorts, militia units. The rebellion was quickly and brutally suppressed. 98 people were arrested, of whom 27 people pleaded guilty during the first phase of the investigation. The arrests continued. The Soviet security authorities included a total of about 600 people suspected of participating in the uprising or assistance provided to the insurgents, as it can be seen, the repressions covered a much wider circle than only the participants themselves.

A special brigade of NKVD investigators came to Tarnopol, because the case (due to its propaganda pronunciation) had repercussions in Moscow, as evidenced by documents with the signatures of Lavrentia Beria and the generals of the NKVD Ivan Sierov and Vsevolod Mierkulov.

As many as 35 people were sentenced to death (sentences were executed), others were sentenced to long-term imprisonment and executions in the endless spaces of Siberia. Only a few people managed to avoid the repressions, which lasted until the panic of the Soviets before the triumphant German troops in June 1941. At the beginning of June, there were still 1,300 people in the Chortkiv prison, most of whom were suspected of participating in the rebellion.

Resistance sign

Czortkowski's uprising can not be judged solely from a military point of view. It could not succeed because of the immense disproportion of forces. Also at the political level, it did not bring any benefits - on the contrary, it further intensified Soviet repression and contributed to the increase in the number of bloody victims on the Polish side. There was also no wider publicity, because news from the Soviet occupation reached other parts of occupied Poland with a delay, in addition usually strongly distorted.

However, it had a great moral significance - here at the beginning of the Soviet occupation there was a large-scale rebellion, which - considering other forms of resistance of the population, and the Polish guerilla that existed here and there (especially in the forests of the North-Eastern Borderlands) - testified a strong feeling of the patriotism of the borderland population and its attachment to Polish statehood.

The Czortków Uprising is not only a part of our past, but also a clear trace of the hundreds of years of borderland lands belonging to Poland.

The photographs come from the archives of the Institute of National Remembrance in Krakow.

Author: Leszek Żebrowski

Source: <http://www.pch24.pl/powstanie-w-czortkowie-21-22-date1940-roku--przeciw-sowieckiej-cupacji,540,i.html#ixzz54gqf3zky>

27 I 1940 In Moscow, Izaak Babel, a writer, author of "Opowiadania Odeskich" and "Army of the Horse" was shot - a story about the march of the army of the Red Army into Poland deep in 1920.

17 I 1941 Stanisława Wysocka, actress, director and theater teacher died in Warsaw.

20 I 1941 Franklin Roosevelt sworn in as President for a 3rd term.

20 I 1941 Henry Wallace sworn in as Vice President for a 3rd term.

5 I 1942 The Polish Communist Initiative Group founded the Polish Workers' Party in Warsaw. The secretary of the Central Committee of the PPR was Marcelli Nowotko. The name of the party, its program and staffing were established in Moscow. "Paid Slaves of Moscovia"



So after the war they called the Polish representatives of the "new reality", embodied by the so-called Polish Workers' Party. It was neither a workers party nor the Polish one. It was simply a Bolshevik frame game, made up of an international band of villains - native traitors, nationalized Polish pulled from Moscovia, Jews, Moscovians, Ukrainians and Belarusians. In the language of Soviet propaganda, this "new reality" was simply a Soviet dominion in Poland. The PPR was established on January 5, 1942, by the will of Stalin, who had to

suppress the zeal of his "Polish" Bolsheviks. They wanted, like in 1920, to dominate Poland under the slogans of communists. Stalin understood that the word "communism" worked on the Polish like a cloth for a bull and would lead to a bloody anti-Soviet uprising. In addition, the matter was delicate: on the basis of secret agreements with "our allies", who wanted to keep appearances and avoid charges of betraying the most faithful ally, Stalin played in Poland a comedy of "elections", "democratization" of the "reactionary" system, etc. The Soviet enslavement of Poland took place under such slogans.

Polish who wanted to participate in public life in any way, despite the "new reality", avoided like the PPR fire. In order not to be accused of "reactionary", they hid in the PPS, which had a beautiful occupation card. This was good for some time, however, in 1948 PPS was fully worked out by PPR activists and security forces, and "united" with the PPR. In this way, the well-known party of the national treason - PZPR - was created.

Moscow's long-term propaganda policy for Poland consisted in explaining that Polish are building "socialism" because they are not yet as "mature" and "conscious" as the "Soviet nation"! When they "realize" it will be communism in Poland ...

The structure and the PPR program were developed under the supervision of Stalin and Dimitrov. It was quisipolitic, quasimafijny. The first head of the PPR was Marcei Nowotko - nominally Polish, Bolshevik, activist of the Soviet Military Communist Party (b), and after September 17, 1939, a Soviet official in the occupied Polish Borderlands.

On January 5, 1942, a meeting of communists from Warsaw took place, who "founded" the party. Immediately there was a bandit fighting for the trough. Everyone wanted to be as close as possible to Moscow's grace. Bolesław Mołojec, the head of militias, murdered Nowotka. Others dealt him. There was also a Jew named Pinkus vel Paweł Finder and Władysław Gomułka. An old, pre-war NKVD agent, Bolesław Bierut, insulted everyone. After "liberation" he became the governor of Stalin in Poland, with the bizarre title of "president of KRN" [!], Then "president of the Republic of Poland" [!]. He serially approved the death sentences for Polish patriots. It was he who transformed the PPR into the PZPR. He ruled Poland for 12 years, in 1956 he returned from Moscow in a coffin ... "Reality" was again "new" and required a "new man". Gomułka was just right ...

In the picture: Soviet creature, governor Stalin on enslaved Poland, agent of the NKVD from the 1920s, false "president of the Republic of Poland" - Bolesław Bierut.

Author: Piotr Szubarczyk

Source: <http://wolnapolska.pl/index.php/item/5-stycznia-1942-2.html>

9 I 1942 In the Balearic area, Jerzy Różycki, a mathematician and cryptologist, died in the ship's crash. Together with Marian Rejewski and Henryk Zygalski in 1933, he broke the code of the German Enigma encryption machine.

10 I 1942 In occupied Warsaw teams of the Small Sabotage Organization "Wawer" blurred about 250 tables with German street names and scattered 40,000. leaflets with the text of the New Year's speech of the President of the Republic of Poland Władysław Raczkiewicz.

16 I 1942 Beginning of deportations carried out by the Germans from the Łódź ghetto to the extermination camp in Chełmno on the Ner (Kulmhof).

16 I 1942 From the women's ward in Pawiak at ul. Three political prisoners fled Warsaw in Dzielna: Ewa Dreżepolska, Zofia Przybytkowska and Teofil Ull. It was the only successful escape of women from this prison during the German occupation.

19 I 1942 An agreement was signed in London on the future Polish-Czechoslovak confederation.

20 I 1942 During the conference in Wannsee near Berlin, the Reich Main Security Office (RSHA) presented a plan for the "final solution of the Jewish question" (Endloesung der Judenfrage), which concerned the destruction of 11 million Jews.

The final solution to the Jewish question? German: Endlösung der Judenfrage, sometimes used the name "integral solution"? ? The so-called government of

BEKANNTMACHUNG

Betrifft:
Beherbergung von geflüchteten Juden.

Es besteht Anlass zu folgendem Hinweis: Gemäss der 3. Verordnung über Aufenthaltsbeschränkungen im Generalgouvernement vom 15. 10. 1941 (VO. Bl. GG. S. 595) unterliegen Juden, die den jüdischen Wohnbezirk unbefugt verlassen, der Todesstrafe.

Gemäss der gleichen Vorschrift unterliegen Personen, die solchen Juden wissentlich Unterschlupf gewähren, Beköstigung verabfolgen oder Nahrungsmittel verkaufen, ebenfalls der Todesstrafe.

Die nichtjüdische Bevölkerung wird daher dringend gewarnt:

- 1) Juden Unterschlupf zu gewähren.
- 2) Juden Beköstigung zu verabfolgen.
- 3) Juden Nahrungsmittel zu verkaufen.

Tschentschan, den 24. 9. 42.

Der Stadthauptmann
Dr. Franke

OGŁOSZENIE

Dotyczy:
przetrzymania ukrywających się żydów.

Zachodzi potrzeba przypomnienia, że stosownie do § 3 Rozporządzenia o ograniczeniach pobytu w Gen. Gub. z dnia 15. X. 1941 roku (Dz. Rozp. dla GG. str. 595) żydzi, opuszczający dzielnicę żydowską bez zezwolenia, podlegają karze śmierci.

Według tego rozporządzenia, osobom, które takim żydom świadomie udzielają przytułku, dostarczają im jedzenia lub sprzedają artykuły żywnościowe, grozi również kara śmierci.

Niniejszym ostrzega się stanowczo ludność nieżydowską przed:

- 1) udzielaniem żydom przytułku.
- 2) dostarczaniem im jedzenia.
- 3) sprzedawaniem im artykułów żywnościowych.

Częstochowa, dnia 24. 9. 42.

the Third Reich called plans for the destruction of the entire Jewish society in Europe.

Main assumptions of Nazi policy towards Jews

The Nazis assumed the elimination from political, social and economic life of all Jews living in the area of the Third Reich, satellite countries and occupied territories. This statement should be understood as condemning all members of the Jewish community to death, regardless of their age and gender. The "final solution of the Jewish question" was planned to be carried out in the Lublin region, due to its peripheral location near the border with the Radzicki Union. Another reason that influenced the choice of this part of the Generalgouvernement (GG) was the fact that the Lublin district lay at the junction of other parts forming the GG, as well as railway nodes located in its area, by means of which it was possible to quickly deport large groups of people to the places of execution. In the plans of Globocnik, the Lublin region was to be a reserve for the Jewish community, then it became their largest grave. Three death camps were located in the Lublin region: Majdanek, Bełżec and Sobibór. In the official nomenclature Majdanek was treated as a concentration camp. In fact, it was a place of execution for many thousands of people, which was carried out indirectly (dramatic living conditions) and direct (executions, gas chambers, individual forms of abuse). The drama of thousands of Jews was also played out in many smaller places that were focused on their exploitation and then extermination: labor camps and prisons.

Ghettos played a very important role, and later in the transit ghettos, in which in a small space, thousands of Jews were placed in inhumane conditions, for whom death was their destination. Through the applied policy: superhuman work and living conditions, about 800 thousand. Jews were killed in ghettos in the GG area.

Conferences in Wannsee

On January 20, 1942, at the villa at Großer Wannsee 56/58 in Berlin, representatives of various ministries and offices of the Nazi administration met at the invitation of Reinhard Heydrich to discuss an urgent task. They were called euphemistically - the final solution to the Jewish question. The following came for the meeting:

Reinhard Heydrich - head of the Reich Main Security Office (RSHA),
Obersturmbannführer SS Adolf Eichman - Main Reich Security Office,
Gruppenführer SS Heinrich Müller - Reich Main Security Office,
Dr Josef Bühler - the General Office of the Governor in Krakow,

Dr. Roland Freissler? secretary of state in the Reich Ministry of Justice,
Gruppenführer SS Otto Hofmann - Main Office of the Race and Settlement of the SS,
Oberführer dr Gerhard Klopfer - NSDAP Party Law Firm,
Wilhelm Kritzinger? head of the ministerial office at the Reich Chancellery,
Sturmbannführer SS Dr. Rudolf Lange? deputy commander of the Security Police and SD for the Ostland commissariat (Latvia),
SS Oberführer Dr. Eberhard Schöngarth - Security Police and SD in the General Government,
Reichsamtsleiter Dr. Georg Leibbrandt - Ministry of the Reich of the Occupied Eastern Territories,
Gauleiter dr Alfred Meyer - Reich Ministry of Occupied Eastern Territories,
Martin Luther? Undersecretary of State in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs,
Dr Wilhelm Stuckart? State Secretary at the Ministry of the Interior of the Reich,

Erich Neumann? secretary of state, plenipotentiary for a four-year plan. The conference aimed at establishing techniques for the "final solution of the Jewish question". The order to murder the European Jews most probably took place at the turn of September and October 1941, and from November 1, 1941, the construction of the first extermination camp in Bełżec began.

At the request of Josef Bühler, a subordinate of the General Governor, Hans Frank, the campaign was started with Polish Jews. It saved food products. In turn, Erich Neumann pointed out that some healthy and strong men and women could work in defense factories for the Third Reich. Emotions among the speakers were caused by the Mischling's problem, ie Jews of Jewish-German origin or Jews who had marriages with the Aryans. Wilhelm Stuckart proposed that if they want to stay in Germany, they voluntarily give in to sterilization.

The protocol was written by Adolf Eichmann, and the content was relaxed. Perhaps that is why the document, when getting into the wrong hands, was not proof of the conference participants. This plan went. In fact, the prosecutors in the Nuremberg trials had trouble making a set of euphemisms translated into existing facts. "The final solution of the Jewish question" was possible only thanks to the involvement of individual institutions of the Nazi administration in this process.

Announcement regarding the ban on detaining Jews, 1942. Selected fragments from the conference minutes:
Szeł Policji Bezpieczeństwa i SD obergruppenführer SS Heydrich oznajmił na wstępie, że marszałek Rzeszy udzielił mu pełnomocnictw odnośnie do poczynienia przygotowań do ostatecznego rozwiązania kwestii żydowskiej w Europie i zaznaczył, że zwołano tę konferencję w celu wyjaśnienia podstawowych problemów. (?)

Kierownictwo przy opracowywaniu ostatecznego rozwiązania kwestii żydowskiej, należy centralnie do reichsführera SS (czyli Himmlera- wyj. MSZ) i szefa niemieckiej policji (szefa Policji Bezpieczeństwa i SD ? czyli Heydricha- przyp. MSZ) bez względu na granice geograficzne. Szeł Policji Bezpieczeństwa i SD złożył następnie krótką relację o walce prowadzonej dotychczas z tym przeciwnikiem. Najistotniejszymi momentami w niej są:

wyparcie Żydów z poszczególnych dziedzin życia niemieckiego narodu, wyparcie Żydów z przestrzeni życiowej niemieckiego narodu.

W przebiegu realizacji tych dążeń rozpoczęto wzmocnioną i planową akcję przyśpieszającą emigrację Żydów z terytorium Rzeszy ? co stanowiło jedynie możliwe rozwiązanie tymczasowe. (?)

Sekretarz stanu, Neumann oświadczył odnośnie zagadnienia wpływu ewakuacji Żydów na życie gospodarcze, że Żydzi zatrudnieni w zakładach ważnych z punktu widzenia produkcji wojennej nie mogą być ewakuowani, dopóki nie ma dla nich zastępstwa. (?)

Sekretarz stanu dr Bühler stwierdził, że Generalna Gubernia byłaby zadowolona, gdyby od niej rozpoczęto rozwiązanie tego problemu, gdyż tutaj problem transportu nie jest skomplikowany i wzgląd na zatrudnienie nie hamowałby przebiegu tej akcji. Należałoby usunąć Żydów z terytorium Generalnej Guberni jak najszybciej, bo właśnie tutaj Żyd stanowi duże niebezpieczeństwo jako nosiciel epidemii i poza tym wywołuje stałe zaburzenia w gospodarczej strukturze kraju z powodu ciągłego uprawiania pokątnego handlu. Zresztą wśród około 2, 5 miliona Żydów wchodzących w rachubę, większość jest niezdolna do pracy [1].

The Wannsee conference is known to be decisive for the Endlösung operation. It is worth recalling, however, the second conference in Wannsee of March 6, 1942, attended by referees for Jewish affairs with sipo and SD in the occupied countries, representatives of various ministries, parties and central offices of the SS. It mainly concerned the deportation of Jews from Western and Southern Europe. The problem of mischlings was repeated on it. Through it, it has become another huge stage in the preparation of the Holocaust of European Jews from the technical and administrative side.

The course of the "final solution of the Jewish question" and the main actions

Although the "Final Solution of the Jewish Question" is mainly connected with the "Action Reinhard" organized in the General Government, the genesis of the mass extermination of the Jewish population should be sought in the Nazi policy pursued since the 1930s. The Jews were eliminated from political, social, economic and cultural life. In 1933, in the pages of? *Opinia* ?, a Jewish newspaper published in Polish, Dr Karlebach summarized the repression:

Announcement about the forced settlement of Jews in designated districts, 1942. Socio-economic boundaries:

No enterprises are allowed to buy in Jewish stores or accept Jewish offers at public competitions,

Jews can not benefit from tax and customs benefits,

Jews can not occupy positions in state, self-government or any public offices (they can not be civil servants, lawyers, lawyers, university professors, teachers)

They were removed from unions: journalists, textile merchants, etc.

Public and non-public libraries are not allowed to purchase or borrow books by Jewish authors

You can not watch plays or movies in which Jewish actors appear under the threat of expulsion from the party, it is forbidden in museums to present works of Jewish artists,

You can not start new Jewish schools,

Over 1% of universities and colleges are not accepted

Jews can not be professors or assistants at universities

In most cities, passports were taken away from Jews

In Saxony, a police station must be reported twice a day.

A Jew can not have a weapon

Marriage offices of mixed marriages may not be registered

Sick or wounded have no right to be healed in public hospitals

Unemployed persons or criminals are not entitled to benefits from a public fund

Jews were excluded from sports and gymnastic associations

Jewish sports organizations can not use public sports facilities

In some cities, Jews were forbidden to bathe in the rivers outside the designated hours

Ritual slaughter is forbidden the same as bringing kosher meat to Germany

In Baden, it was forbidden to organize private minjans in homes

Jewish schools with a number of children under 200 should be dissolved.

The following were dissolved: Jewish student associations, a union of Jewish teachers, a number of Zionist organizations, a number of Jewish organizations of former front soldiers, and the Central Union of German citizens of the Mosaic religion [2].

Over time, anti-Jewish legislation became more and more radical. In the 1930s, around 400,000 emigrated from Germany. Jews. They were not allowed to bring with them movable property and cash. Due to the fact that they became stateless, all means of payment, bonds and securities became the property of the state. In time, the government forbade them to leave Germany. Hitler together with Himmler and Heydrich had various theories about the fate of the Jews. At the beginning, the "Madagascar plan" (deportation of all Jews to Madagascar) - symbol of freedom for the entire Jewish community, then the concept of a reserve in the Lublin region appeared. Until the war with the USSR, Hitler preached the theory that he would send Jews and Polish (about 85% of the total population) to Siberia. The most radical solution was chosen, ie murdering all European Jews. According to estimates, which were included in the minutes of the Wannsee conference, over 11 million Jews lived in Europe (together with neutral states and unoccupied by the Third Reich).

The beginning of Endlösung can be seen as operational activities carried out by special operational groups (Einsatzgruppen) in the vast areas of the USSR. This process is also in line with the functioning of the extermination camps from the turn of 1941/1942, first in Chełmno nad Nerem, and then in Bełżec.

Deportations with a particular intensity lasted from 1941; all Jews were directed to GG, where they became stateless. Focused in large ghettos or transit ghettos, they were waiting for further regulations of the authorities, some of them were shot.

On December 16, 1941, at a secret meeting of the GG government, General Governor Frank explicitly described the future tasks: I will tell you openly that Jews must be ended anyhow. The Führer once said: If united Jewry again manages to unleash a world war, then not only will the nations incited to war make their blood sacrifice, but the end will also be a Jew in Europe. (?) That is why my fundamental attitude towards Jews is based on the hope that the Jews will disappear. You have to move them away. (?) But what is to happen with the Jews? Do you think that they will be placed in Ostland, in villages for settlers? In Berlin, we were told: what is the west? in Ostland or at the Commissariat of the Reich, they will also be of no use to us; eliminate them yourself. (?) We must exterminate the Jews, wherever we meet them and wherever they can, to maintain the structural integrity of the masses [3].

The year 1941 is the next restrictions aimed at the Jewish community. On October 15, death was imposed on all Jews who would leave the ghetto or for Polish helping them to hide. On November 21, postal items intended for Jews were suspended.

Einsatzgruppen operating groups

An important role in eliminating the Jewish community was played by the Operational Units of the Security Service and the Security Police (German: Einsatzgruppen des Sicherheitsdienstes und der Sicherheitspolizei), which were directly following the front. Their task

was to liquidate the People's Commissars, partisans and Jews. In the USSR there were four Einsatzgruppen marked with letters A, B, C, D in the strength of approx. 3 thousand. officers (for the first time Einsatzgruppen was used in the activities of the Anschluss of Austria in March 1938, and then in September 1939 during the attack on Poland). During the entire operation between 1941 and 1942, the Einsatzgruppen murdered about 1.5 million people, mostly Jews. Jewish cemetery in Biłgoraj after mass executions, 1942. Mass extermination of civilians, including women and children, in many cases caused mental disorders among members of operational groups. This led the Reich Main Security Office (RSHA) to develop more effective methods in which the activity of the human factor would be kept to a minimum. It turned out that movable and stationary gas chambers are relatively cheap and yet more effective than executions. The first attempts to use them took place still in autumn 1941, and on a massive scale they were used in the "Reinhard Action" camps in the years 1942 - 1943. On August 2, 1943, General Governor Frank in Krakow stated: With us, things are completely clear. If anyone asks what will happen to NSDAP, we can answer that the NSDAP will definitely survive the Jews.

23 I 1942 Act of the Polish-Czechoslovak Confederation

The fate of Poland and Czechoslovakia was extremely intertwined during World War II. Both countries were occupied by Germany, both were represented by émigré governments, and finally both unsuccessfully



demanded that the position be strengthened within the Allied coalition. All this made it necessary to undertake difficult cooperation. Difficult, because as much as two countries were connected, so much was shared. The bone of contention was the

misunderstanding before the outbreak of World War II, especially those related to the Polish territorial claims against Zaolzie. Edvard Beneš, leader of the Czechoslovak emigration, never forgave the Polish that after the Munich conference they laid a hand to the partition of his homeland. In London he met with his counterpart in the Polish Government of Emigration, General Władysław Sikorski. Both diplomats considered the draft of the Polish-Czechoslovak confederation. The plans of a union binding neighbors from Central Europe were created in the 1920s, but then they seemed a political utopia. World War II slightly changed the perspective, because both countries needed each other to create a counterbalance for Britain and France distributing cards within the Allied coalition. In January 1941, a special committee composed of representatives of Poland and Czechoslovakia was created. The task of the committee was to coordinate joint efforts to create a close alliance and further cooperation in the post-war period. From the very beginning, the Street was opened for use in the Warsaw ghetto. The bridge combined the so-called big and small ghetto.

7 I 1943 In New York, Nikola Tesla died, an engineer and inventor of Serbian origin, author of nearly 125 inventions, mainly electrical devices; the most famous of them include: electric motor, solar battery and radio.

9 I 1943 Heinrich Himmler came to the Warsaw ghetto for inspection of the Reichsfuehrer SS, ordering the deportation of 8,000 Jews and the evacuation of German enterprises to the Lublin region.

We started with three and a half million Jews here, there are only a few labor companies, the others? let's say? they traveled [4].

One of the largest operations carried out as part of Endlösung was the "Reinhard Action".

The last stage of the "final solution of the Jewish question" took place in the summer of 1944. In the gas chambers of the Auschwitz-Birkenau extermination camp, the Nazis murdered over 400,000. Hungarian Jews. At that time, the rebellion of the Sonderkommando of Oświęcim broke out, which was bloodily suppressed, and one of its effects was Himmler's order to destroy the crematoria and gas chambers.

Historians have calculated that as part of the "Final Solution to the Jewish Question", 5 to 6 million European Jews were killed, including over 3 million living in Poland.

Source:

http://tnn.pl/Ostateczne_rozwi%C4%85wanie_kwestii_%C5%BCydowski_ej_w_Lublinie,2406.html

authors of the project faced clear difficulties. Both countries shared the issue of Zaolzie, and the Czechoslovaks were reluctant to look at the proposals to submit to a stronger Poland, even if such an alliance could bring them a lot of military and economic benefits. They also sought to identify potential allies and opponents. While the Polish saw enemies in the Germans and in the Soviets, Beneš advocated an agreement with Józef Stalin. After the commencement of the eastern campaign, the Soviet Union formally became an ally ally. The Polish side was put in a stalemate, because it was necessary to deal with the deadly enemy, who in September 1939 made an armed aggression. Czechoslovaks, in turn, diligently took advantage of the opportunity to establish cooperation. Even in 1942, they established friendly relations with the Soviets, and in 1943 they started negotiations on formalizing the alliance. In December 1943, the Treaty of Friendship was signed, which preceded the military agreement. This ultimately crossed the plans of the confederation with Poland. Both countries have chosen a completely different path, breaking the covenant, which could have contributed to the creation of a strong political and military bloc in the central part of Europe. Instead of cooperation, Polish, Czechs and Slovaks have condemned themselves to the Soviet Union, which in the liberated territories quickly installed Moscow-controlled communist councils then turning into "legal" authorities.

Source:

http://www.sww.w.szu.pl/index.php?id=ciekawostki_konfederacja_polsko_czechoslowacka

26 I 1942 A wooden pedestrian bridge over Chłodna street at the intersection with Żelazna

9 I 1943 In the village of Trzcianka in the area Staszowski was killed in the fight against the Germans. Władysław Jan Jasiński "Jędrus"; teacher, scout, from 1939 the commander of the Odwet underground organization; then the commander of the "Jędrusie" partisan unit.

13 I 1943 the Germans liquidated the so-called the secondary ghetto in Szydłowiec, where they gathered about 5,000 people; the majority of Jews were deported to the Treblinka extermination camp; about 300 people died during the liquidation itself.

14 I 1943 The conference of US President Franklin D. Roosevelt and the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, Winston Churchill, began in Casablanca. the decision to invade Sicily in the summer of 1943 and to postpone the creation of a second front in France for 1944.

1939-1945 Strategic bombing, and Casablanca 1943. Causes, course and effects of the conference

We will bomb the territory of Germany day and night, more and more fiercely, month after month we will be dropping more and more bombs, we will plunge the German nation into despair bigger than the one in which it has plunged all humanity. These words, spoken by Winston Churchill, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland during a peace conference in Casablanca in 1943, heralded the beginning of a new chapter in the largest armed conflict of the twentieth century that has been going on for three and a half years. The decisions made there had a significant impact on the future of World War II. What were the reasons for the meeting of the President of the United States of America (USA) Franklin D. Roosevelt, the British Prime Minister Winston Churchill and the leader of Free French Charles de Gaulle? Answers to this question should be sought in the arena of war struggles.

World War II, which began on September 1, 1939 from the attack of Nazi Germany on the Second Polish Republic, entered the second phase. Until 1943, the Third Reich remained virtually all the time in attack. The lost air battle for England in 1940 did not stop the speeding machine of the Third Reich, which in 1941 entered and occupied Greece, Yugoslavia and Crete. The year 1941 was also the time when the eastern front of World War II was created for the first time since 1939. Carried by the wave of successes of the Chancellor of the Third Reich, Adolf Hitler issued an order to attack the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR). On June 22, 1941, the Third Reich began aggression. Within a few months German troops and their allies occupied huge territories of the USSR, reaching all the way to Moscow and Leningrad. In the spring of 1942, German troops arrived at Stalingrad. The battle, which began on August 23, 1942, was a turning point in the struggle on the Eastern Front. In the west, the Allies began to displace the Axis¹ states from the areas of Africa that they occupied in 1940. On the other hand, the victory of the Allies was not decided. The battle in the Atlantic was still outstanding, where the marauding "wolfpacks" of submarines hunted for the flowing convoys. Additionally, after December 7, 1941, following the attack of Japanese aviation on Pearl Harbor, Chancellor Adolf Hitler arrived with a new ally - Japan. At the end of 1942, it was not yet known whether the USSR could manage to stop the invading troops of the Third Reich. As if that was not enough, the Allied camp was still not united and differences in the manner of defeating the enemy divided individual countries making it difficult to fight together.

For these reasons, the opponents of Axis countries were forced to harmonize the policy against the Third Reich. The anti-Hitler coalition was to be built as an antidote for disputes from 1941. The introduction to the "grand coalition" as Winston Churchill called it was the signing of the Atlantic Charter² on August 14, 1941 between the British prime minister and the president of the United States. However, the coalition began to realistically develop until the end of 1941, a week after the Japanese attack

on Pearl Harbor³. During meetings in Washington, the British Prime Minister Winston Churchill with US President Franklin D. Roosevelt, general cooperation plans were created. It was given the codename "Arcadia". It was decided to create a Joint Committee of Chiefs of Staff (Combined Chiefs of Staff) ⁴. In the coalition talks, the Soviets did not take part. This was due to the fact that in early 1942 it was not yet known whether the USSR would survive the Nazi attack. The generalissimo Joseph Stalin himself refused to participate in the "Arcadia" because of the battle for Moscow and did not reveal the will to conclude any alliances with the Western powers. [5] The year 1943 and Casablanca were supposed to be a remedy for all problems. However, from the beginning, all assumptions were not realized. The leader of the USSR Józef Stalin resigned from participation in the conference. The argument he used was the ongoing battle for Stalingrad at that time. Initially, the conference was refused by Charles de Gaulle, the leader of the French government's emigre government. It was only when he was threatened that he would lose his position to General Henri Giraud who he agreed to come.

The conference in Casablanca was given the code name "Symbol". It took place on January 14-24, 1943. It was the third meeting of nine⁶ held by the leaders of the superpowers fighting with the Axis countries during World War II. Although it is somewhat forgotten and remains in the shadow of the most famous conferences in Tehran and Yalta, it was during its lifetime that the appearance of the war was decided on.

The Hotel Anfa in Casablanca was appointed to the meeting place, where participants of the conference arrived. The anticipated talks program included issues of further tactics of warfare, deployment and management of resources as well as a common policy, namely landing in Europe and the creation of a second, western front⁷. Already during the talks on the further tactics of waging war, it turned out that the Allied camp is divided. In the absence of the possibility of landing in France in 1943 ("Operation Round Up" ⁸), to create the second front in Europe, British Prime Minister Winston Churchill urged the Coalition forces to attack the Balkans. However, such a solution was opposed by the President of the United States. However, during the talks a compromise was reached. The situation in North Africa favored the attack on Sicily, which it was intended to use. After Sicily, the goal of the next attack was Italy. This solution was lobbied by US President Franklin D. Roosevelt. The landing in France was postponed to the next year. One of the more important decisions that was made was the expansion of strategic bombing of Germany. They were given long talks, the result of which was the creation of a joint bombing offensive, which the combined forces of the United States and the United Kingdom were to take against the Third Reich. It was also decided to support the USSR economically under the Lend-Lease Act, troops were deployed at various war theaters and the threat posed by the wolf flocks of U-boats in the Atlantic Ocean was assessed. The decisions to be taken at the conference were to inform the leaders of the USSR, Joseph Stalin, and the Republic of China, Chiang Kai-shek.

10-day talks resulted in making arrangements, which February 12, 1943, President Roosevelt presented in a radio speech to the American nation. His speech caused a storm. It was about one sentence that undoubtedly influenced the course of further military operations, namely the decision of unconditional surrender of Germany.

According to Norman Davies, President Roosevelt wanted it to look like a spontaneous idea, without a political foundation⁹. However, it was a cleverly thought-out political operation. What was his purpose? The US did not directly experience fighting in its territory, rich in natural resources, developed the arms industry, trained new soldiers and helped allies in the economic and military fields. President Roosevelt knew that the US won the position of a superpower, the ruling circles in Washington were also of the same opinion. European allies were destroyed, or increasingly bleeding, and the US grew stronger. American politicians could not miss such an opportunity and let sentiment lead them. If the war ended prematurely, the USA would not be able to use the gained position to achieve strategic goals. That is why a policy of unconditional surrender of Germany was announced. After the war, these were to become a state with an economy based on agriculture. The effect was to remove competition on the European market for US companies¹⁰.

The Casablanca conference was a great opportunity to discuss the air offensive. At the beginning of 1943, it became clear that using aviation as an independent weapon would not be enough to defeat the Axis countries. The commander of the other two types of weapons - the land army and the navy, who also wanted to participate in the fall of Germany, also had their share in this reasoning. In their plan, the aviation was to be only a helper. The allies knew that defeating the opponent would not be possible if you did not gain a decisive advantage in the air over the territory of Europe. This was the basic condition that had to be achieved in planning the future invasion of the Old Continent. Was it really that important? Looking through the prism of an attack from the sea on a strongly defended and fortified coast, help from the air significantly increased the chances of the attackers. It should also be remembered that the situation on the Eastern Front in January 1943 has not yet been resolved and a possible defeat of the USSR would have to be overcome by aviation activities that would destroy the economic base of the Third Reich¹¹. One of the main advocates of this theory was Sir Arthur Harris, marshal of the Royal Air Force. He preached that [...] the policy of war is to soften the enemy with bombardment until a small land force [...] can overcome the remaining resistance. Such actions required a large number of aircraft that could participate in assigned operations. To solve this problem, it was decided to give priority to actions on Europe. This did not mean, of course, that all air forces will now operate only over the Old Continent, withdrawing from other areas where fights were fought, airplanes were separated into, among others, ongoing battle for Guadalcanal¹³¹⁴. In order to successfully marginalize the role of the Luftwaffe, the Allied air force had to meet several conditions. The first of these was the continuous harassment of German aviation through repetitive aerial attacks, so that the enemy, while in a constant state of readiness, exhausted and destroyed his supplies and strength. From 1943, this principle began to be implemented. Despite the initial difficulties and the lack of a long-range fighter aircraft, it brought the intended benefits. Another condition was the creation of a large tactical aviation, which would provide recognition, and additionally would attack the opponent conducting the concentration at the rear. The last and most important condition was to carry out mass bombing raids on the key production facilities for the reinforcing industry of the Third Reich and increasingly necessary synthetic gasoline producing plants. For the

fulfillment of the last condition, it was developed by the Americans in April 1943 and presented to the British a plan of the so-called a combined bomb offensive (Combined Bomb Offensive).

The directive assumed: Gradual destruction and dislocation of German military industrial and economic systems, and undermining the morale of



the German people to the point where their ability to fight is irreversibly weakened. Use every opportunity to attack Germany during the day, to destroy targets that are unfit to attack at night, to maintain constant pressure on the morale of the Germans and to inflict heavy casualties on the Reich's fighters, and to fight them away from the war theaters of Moscovia and the Sea Śródziemnego¹⁵. As to the provisions of this directive, the Allied commanders were in agreement and jointly considered the CBO as an introduction to the invasion of Europe, but it was not required that the joint bombardments alone contributed to the victory of World War II. A discord appeared when the debaters went to the point of conversation, which concerned the establishment of joint command, tactics of bombing or list of targets to be destroyed. Responsibility for the command of bombers carried out by the British Air Force rested on the shoulders of the aforementioned marshal RAF Sir Arthur Harris, who from March 1942 commanded British bomber aviation. His counterpart on the American side was General Carl Spaatz, who commanded the strategic aviation of the United States. Each party had its own concept of action and thought that it was the best. RAF commander Sir Arthur Harris along with other British commanders were supporters of night activities, during which carpet bombing raids armed with a large number of bombs with a small weight would destroy the whole area indicated. The reason for this decision was the previous failures and losses faced by the RAF during daily missions. At night, the fire of anti-aircraft artillery was not as severe, and aviation was as aggressive as during the day. For Sir Harris, the issue of losses among the population of the Third Reich was not a problem. As he said: Casablanca removed the last moral brakes; with regard to the bombing war, we were given a completely free hand¹⁶.

In turn, the American command wanted to push through a radically different concept of conducting a bombing offensive. In their opinion, that the raids would have the desired effect, they should be carried out during the day using a small amount of heavy bombs¹⁷ for precisely selected targets. The bombardment did not cover, for example, the entire city, but only the area of the indicated factory. Representatives of the USAAF insisted on this concept, explaining that only daily bombings are an effective way to destroy the main targets.

The paradox is that from this disagreement, the combined strength of the bombing offensive took place - the US air force systematically and

precisely destroyed the enemy's objects during the day, and the Bomber Command more than in the industry hit the morale and enemy spirit of the enemy. Nighttime bombings also somehow reduced labor productivity on night shifts by pulling workers back to work, who had to help in putting out fires and sorting out damage in the city. To strengthen the effect, day and night activities were most often coordinated, which is why the targets of the raids overlapped. These were also discussed at the Casablanca conference, after which a list of the main goals was selected.

A strict hierarchy was also assigned to them:

German submarine fleet.

German aviation industry.

Transport.

Propellants, fuel processing plants.

Other objects of the war industry.

Behind these enigmatically sounding general slogans were shipyards building submarines, U-boat bases on the French coast, factories producing airplanes and all components used in them. In addition, ball bearings, specialized factories for the processing of crude oil and synthetic rubber, the oil industry and communication lines¹⁸. Military practice quickly verified these assumptions. The first of the set bombing points quite quickly - as early as in May 1943 - proved to be impossible. Therefore, the industry of propellants, aviation factories and fuel processing plants have been recognized as the priority. On June 8, 1944, the CBO was supplemented with the directive for American strategic air force, which defined the targets to be destroyed. These were the Ploiesti oil fields, refineries near Budapest and Vienna, and synthetic fuel companies located in Silesia. The strength of the impact was enormous, from April to September 1944 the production of synthetic fuels of the Third Reich dropped from 175-100 to 5,000 tons! ¹⁹. The perpetrator of this destruction was the newly formed 15th USAAF, one of the main elements set in motion on June 10, 1943, a machine called "Combined Bomb Offensive" ²⁰.

In less than twenty years, because so much has passed since the publication, The first aerial bombs dropped on military and civilian facilities. The goal was to destroy the enemy and cause panic among the public before land forces arrive. The following years brought the development of tactics, methods and means that were used during strategic bombardments. During World War II, pre-war theories about aviation operations during the fights were quickly verified. Both the Allies and the Third Reich, along with the Allied states, were forced to solve many problems that prevented the conduct of combat operations by both daytime and nighttime aviation. However, strategic bombardments became the domain of the Allies. The raids performed by the Luftwaffe have never reached such a level that would significantly affect the course of war operations. In conclusion, the combined forces of the RAF and USAAF during World War II dropped 2,697,473 tons of bombs on the territory of the Third Reich and the occupied countries, most of which fell on transport lines and industrial centers. Civilians were attacked by 41 large and 158 medium-sized German cities, killing more than half a million people²¹. Berlin, Hamburg, Cologne, Dortmund, Essen, Frankfurt n. Menem, Nuremberg, Düsseldorf, Hanover, Bremen and Dresden ²² were destroyed. The cost of this was the loss of 48,379 bomber and fighter aircraft²³. In the RAF alone, 44% of flying personnel were killed. Such a huge effort of forces was not enough to destroy the economic and industrial resources of the Third Reich. Giulio Douhet's theory did not work out, and the war practice showed that not only aviation is enough to defeat the enemy. In part, it was the result of mistakes made by commanders who made tactical errors when choosing targets or

transferring forces from one point to another. Despite the fact that it was not possible to destroy the enemy from the air, strategic bombardments significantly contributed to the destruction of the Third Reich. The very Minister of the armament industry of Nazi Germany, Albert Speer, summed up the strategic bombings and the effort of the Third Reich to stop them:

The real significance of the air war was that it created a second front long before the invasion of land forces into Europe. The front was the sky over Germany. The unpredictability of the attacks made meant that the front achieved gigantic dimensions. Each square meter of the territory controlled by us was something like a front episode. The defense against air attacks required the continuous production of thousands of anti-aircraft guns, the deployment of huge ammunition stores all over the country and the holding of hundreds of thousands of soldiers at the ready, who had to lie under arms for months on end. As far as I can judge from the studied accounts, no one then realized that it was the biggest battle lost by Germany ... ²⁵.

Author: Piotr Mleczko

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1 M.in.: Japonia, Włochy, Słowacja, Węgry, Rumunia, Chorwacja.

2 Kartę Atlantycką podpisano na pokładzie okrętu HMS „Prince of Wales” kotwiczącego u wybrzeży Nowej Fundlandii na Oceanie Atlantyckim. Spotkania te obdarzono kryptonimem „Placenta Bay”.

Postanowienia:

1) wyrzeczenie się dążeń do rozrostu terytorialnego ani żadnego innego,

2) wyrzeczenie się dążeń do zmian terytorialnych,

3) prawo narodów do wyboru formy rządów i przywrócenie praw suwerennych i samorządu tym, którym je odebrano siłą,

4) równość w handlu międzynarodowym i w dostępie do surowców,

5) jak najściślejsza współpracy narodów w dziedzinie gospodarczej,

6) pokój i bezpieczeństwo,

7) swoboda żeglugi morskiej,

8) powszechne wyrzeczenie się użycia siły i rozbrojeniu w oczekiwaniu na ustanowienie permanentnego systemu bezpieczeństwa globalnego. Za: P. Siecheran, *Karta Atlantycka*, polskiedzieje.pl/teksty-zrodlowe/karta-atlantycka.html, [05.01.2017].

3 N. Davies, *Europa walczy 1939-1945*, Kraków 2008, s. 213.

4 Ibidem.
 5 Ibidem.
 6 1. „Placentia Bay” – Nowa Fundlandia, 9-12 sierpnia 1941
 2. „Arcadia” – Waszyngton, 22 grudnia 1941-14 stycznia 1942
 3. „Symbol” – Casablanca, 14 stycznia-24 lutego 1943
 4. „Trident” – Waszyngton, 11-25 maja 1943
 5. „Quadrant” – Quebec, 17-24 sierpnia 1943
 6. „Sextant” – Kair, 23-26 listopada, 3-7 grudnia 1943
 7. „Eureka” – Teheran, 28 listopada-1 grudnia 1943
 8. „Octagon” – Quebec, 12-16 września 1944
 9. „Argonaut” – Jałta, 4-11 luty 1945 Za: D. Rogoziński, Konferencje koalicji antyhitlerowskiej 1939-1945, o-historii.pl/konferencje-koalicji-antyhitlerowskiej-1939-1945/1, [08.01.2017].
 7 J. Piekalkiewicz, Wojna w powietrzu 1939-1945, Warszawa 2001, s. 244;
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 8 N. Davies, Op. Cit., s. 215.
 9 Ibidem, s. 84.
 10 Ibidem.
 11 R. J. Overy, Op. Cit., s. 132.
 12 W związku z teoriami, które głosił i późniejszymi działaniami samolotów bombowych RAF-u przylgnał do niego przydomek „Bomber Harris”, lub „Rzeźnik Harris”. Za: www.bbc.co.uk/history/historic_figures/harris_arthur_bomber.shtml, [08.01.2017].

16 I 1943 Wincenty Rapacki, actor, singer and translator died in Warsaw.

18 I 1943 the Home Army command led by Lt. Jan Piwnik carried out a daring action to break up the German prison in Pinsk, from where he freed, among others, cichociemnego - Alfred Paczkowski "Wania".

18 I 1943 In the Warsaw ghetto, the first armed intervention took place, which was a reaction to the Germans' commencement of another deportation action.

22 I 1943 Order of the Commander of the Home Army, General Stefan Rowecki "Grot", formally appointing Kedyw - the Diversion Direction; Kedyw acted at the level of the Headquarters and commands of areas, districts, inspectorates and wards, its organization began in late 1942; the first commander of KEDyw KG KG AK was Colonel August Emil Fieldorf "Nil" (1942-1944).

25 I 1943 In Auschwitz, the Germans shot 52 Polish prisoners suspected of conducting underground activities in the camp, among those shot were Colonel Jan Karcz, commander of the Mazowiecka Cavalry Brigade in the Polish campaign of 1939, one of the leaders of the secret camp organization.

26 I 1943 Michał Kozal - auxiliary bishop of the Włocławek diocese was murdered in the Dachau concentration camp; beatified in 1987.

30 I 1943 Karl Doenitz was appointed the Grand Admiral and Supreme Commander of the Navy of the Third Reich.

1 I 1944 By the decree of the National National Council, the People's Army was created, and Michał Żymierski was appointed its commander.

National National Council - coup d'état in underground
 On New Year's Eve from 1943 on 1944, the National National Council was established - a political body self-appointed by members of the Polish Workers' Party. According to the founders, it was to serve as the Polish parliament and be an alternative to the Polish Government in Exile.
 Bolesław Bierut honors former members of the National National Council in the Belvedere Palace, from the left: Stanisław Grabski, Roman Zambrowski, Bolesław Bierut, Wacław Barcikowski, Kazimierz Mijał, Władysław Gomułka, Antoni Korzycki, PAP / CAF 9.01.1948

13 Guadalcanal – wyspa w archipelagu Wysp Salomona, desant sił USA na tą wyspę był początkiem amerykańskiej kontrofensywy lądowej. Walki rozpoczęły się 7 sierpnia 1942 r. i trwały do 8 lutego 1943 r.. Za: M. Franz, Bohaterowie najdłuższych dni. Desanty morskie II wojny światowej, Warszawa 2011, s. 146-155.

14 Ibidem.

15 A. Harris, Bomber Offensive, London 2005, s. 196.

16 J. Piekalkiewicz, Op. Cit., s. 244.

17 C. Krzemiński, Wojna powietrzna w Europie 1939-1945, Warszawa 1983, s. 243.

18 S. Serwatka, M. Mucha, Z ziemi włoskiej do polskiej, Dębica 2002, s. 9.

19 Ibidem.

20 A. Konieczny, Śląsk a wojna powietrzna lat 1940-1944, Wrocław 1998, s. 13-14.

21 Cz. Krzemiński, Wojna powietrzna w Europie 1939-1945, Warszawa 1983, s. 327.

22 Z. Jankiewicz, Powstanie i upadek Luftwaffe, Poznań 1972, s. 217.

23 J. Gotowała, Zarys historii lotnictwa, Warszawa 2004, s. 90.

24 Ibidem.

25 Ibidem.

Picture: Wikimedia Commons

Źródło: <https://www.infolotnicze.pl/2017/03/17/bombardowania-strategiczne-a-casablanca-1943-przyczyny-przebieg-i-skutki-konferencji/>

Source: <https://www.polskieradio.pl/39/156/Artykul/1006431,Krajowa-Rada-Narodowa-%E2%80%93-zamach-stanu-w-podziemiu>

January 1, 1944. The self-proclaimed National National Council is established

On New Year's Eve of December 31, 1943 on January 1, 1944, in an apartment at 22 Twarda Street in Warsaw, during a conspiratorial conference of PPR activists and small pro-communist groups, the National National Council was established.

Bolesław Bierut, chairman of the National National Council / Museum of Independence / East News

The meeting was attended by 19 people, including 14 members of the Polish Workers' Party. KRN was founded on the initiative of Władysław Gomułka, the First Secretary of the Polish Workers' Party.

The presidium of the National Council of Ministers was composed of: Bolesław Bierut (chairman, member of PPR authorities), Edward Osobka-Morawski (vice-president, pro-Soviet PPS branch), Władysław Kowalski (member), Michał Rola-Żymierski (member) and Kazimierz Mijal (secretary). The NCR also at the first meeting included Władysław Gomułka, Ignacy Loga - Sowiński, Franciszek Jóźwiak, Zenon Kliszko, Stanisław Szwalbe, Stanisław Tołwiński.

The National Council was to serve as a temporary representation of communist organizations and a temporary parliament, a center of future power. In the manifesto establishing the National Council of National Remembrance, it was stated that it was "the actual political representation of the Polish nation, authorized to act on behalf of the nation and guide its fate until Poland was liberated from occupation".

The KRN program assumed the struggle for a People's Poland associated with the USSR Alliance. The declaration rejected the London government as representing the Polish nation, while the establishment of a Provisional Government that would deal with carrying out reforms was envisaged. Expropriation without compensation was announced, transfer of land and post-German land to peasants and agricultural workers, and nationalization of large industries, mines, banks and transport. Foreign policy assumed the "restoration of Poland to all Polish territories in the west and north, which became Germanized violence, solving border problems in the east through friendly Poland's agreement with the Soviet

Union, recognizing the right of nations to self-determination" and "establishing permanent relations as soon as possible" friendship and cooperation between Poland and the Soviet Union. "

The KRN decree established the People's Army and called for joining it.



The underground, local organs of the National Council - voivodship, poviats and municipal national councils were also established.

AS

Source: http://nowahistoria.interia.pl/kartka-z-kalendarza/news-1-stycznia-1944-r-powstaje-amozwancz-krajowa-rada-narodowa.nId,1081781#utm_source=paste&utm_medium=paste&utm_campaign=chrome

3 I 1944 On the night of January 3-4, the troops of the 1st Ukrainian Front crossed the border of the Second Polish Republic near Sarn in Volhynia.

When did the new Soviet occupation of Poland begin? Let us first reject the opinions of those who say that there was no Soviet occupation after the war. Facts are not discussed. However, those who accept this occupation often make a simple mistake. They believe that it began in the summer of 1944, when in Chełm, then in Lublin installed, supervised by the NKVD, so-called. PKWN, soon converted into a "provisional government" and the so-called The National Council of Ministers began to issue "decrees" which, in the light of international law, had no legal basis and should be referred to as orders of the occupation authorities, masked by surnames and unlawful creations (KRN, PKWN, "milicja", "folk army", "courts") "Etc.) collaborators of the Soviet occupant. You can even have doubts about these collaborators. In fact, they were not only Polish collaborators, but creatures of various nations (Polish, Jews, Moscovians and others) who considered themselves "Soviet people". Who remembers today that Władysław Gomułka, the pseudo-hero of 1956, had Soviet citizenship until the end of his life, from which he never gave up?

So when did the second occupation start? Because no one doubts about the first one. It began on Sunday, September 17, 1939, on the day of the Soviet assault on the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, at the beginning of the unspeakable war.

The second date is completely unknown to Polish public opinion, it is not invoked by historical publicists, and in historical studies it appears only as a curiosity, a reference. Meanwhile, the night from 3 to 4 January 1944 should be treated as an important caesura in the struggle for the "holy matter", ie to preserve the territorial integrity of the Republic of Poland and its sovereign existence. That night, the troops of the Red Army, in the pursuit of the Germans, crossed the border of the Republic of Poland on the Olewsk-Rokitno line. Not the "pre-war Polish border," as we read in many historical publications, but in general the Polish border! This is a

very important distinction, since the abuse of the terms "pre-war border" and "post-war border" suggests that the state border is a "transitional" phenomenon, depending on current political events, interests, and the balance of power - not an element of international political and moral order. The Republic of Poland had boundaries confirmed in international agreements, especially in the Versailles Treaty of June 28, 1919 and in the Treaty of Riga of March 18, 1921, recognized by the whole world. Secret agreements between the Soviets and Germans of 1939 were unlawful and, in the light of international law, not valid from the very beginning. The Moscovian voices deserve attention in this matter, including statement by Sergei Slucz, a historian from the Moscovian Academy of Sciences (RAN), who believes that the Ribbentrop-Molotov Pact was the beginning of a whole series of actions in which the USSR violated agreements and international law that it signed. It was a de facto agreement between two aggressors. From a legal point of view, the attack of 17 September 1939 was aggression. The fact that there was no declaration of war by either party does not change that (Rzeczpospolita, 18 September 2009).

In the same way, propaganda plebiscites called "elections", made in the conditions of terror in the Soviet occupation zone in autumn 1939, "legalizing" secret agreements of the Soviet Union with Germany regarding the border between the partitioners were invalid.

Polish were entitled to expect at the beginning of 1944, when the Soviet troops entered the border of the Republic of Poland, that "allies of our Allies", so de facto our allies, recognize as politically wrong and void their earlier agreements with Germany, a common enemy, at the expense of the state, which was the first to fight the German aggressor.

Let us note the moral and legal aspects of the participation of Poland's allies in the "legalization" of the Soviet-German arrangements in relation to the eastern border of the Republic and - most importantly - to deprive

the Polish people of their sovereignty, and consequently to extend the sequence of countless Soviet crimes and the crimes of their post-war collaborators in Poland - committed on the citizens of the Republic, fighting for the independent existence of their state - also for several post-war decades.

To give an accurate assessment of Stalinist foreign policy in 1939-1941 and to reveal the whole truth about it - it is Moscovia's duty to himself, to the world and future generations. This fragment of the statement of the Moscovian Memorial, prepared for the 70th anniversary of the outbreak of World War II, also shows the context of our national tragedy, which took place in the Eastern Borderlands. After the first Soviet-German occupation, the second occupation - this time only the Soviet one - was called "Poland's liberation from occupation"! It consisted in "sanctioning" by the Allies of the Soviet annexation of the Commonwealth of 1939. To make matters worse, it was to subordinate the entire occupant to the entire territory of the country and issue it to the grace and disfavor of foreign political police.

The new Soviet occupation of Poland began on the morning of January 4, 1944 - after the Soviet troops crossed the border of the eastern Polish



The Unity Council established on January 7, 1944 was the consultative and opinion-giving body of the delegate to the country, also the deputy prime minister of the Polish government staying in London. No important political decisions could be made without hearing her resolutions. There were three representatives of the four main political parties: the National Party, the Polish Socialist Party, the Polish People's Party and the Workers Party, and one of three smaller ones, namely the Democratic Union, the peasant organization Wolność-Raławice and "Ojczyzna", and finally one representative Catholic clergy.

Due to the fact that the agents of the Gestapo could easily reach a meeting of over a dozen people, the Main Commission was elected under the chairmanship of the President of the Council, who, with the consent of the Council, was entitled to full Council authorization in urgent situations. The Main Committee consisted of representatives of the four main factions and, alternately, one of the representatives of the smaller parties.

Republic between Olewskie and Rokitno - then it extended to the whole country. Olewsk is a Soviet border town. Rokitno is a Polish border town, in the province of Volyn, in the Sarnen powiat, on the railway line Lublin - Sarny - Kiev. Before the war, it was the headquarters of the Battalion of the Border Protection Corps "Rokitno", fighting in 1939 as part of the "Karpaty" army ("Małopolska").

The second, Soviet occupation of our Lost Lands was from the beginning much more dramatic and drastic than the occupation of the lands of today's Poland, then simply called "Poland's Lublin."

In the picture: The current eastern border of Poland is close to the Soviet-German border, marked out by Stalin and Hitler through the center of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. After the war, the Soviets gave us only Białostoczną. Our "allies" accepted this "regulation" without any blink of eye, violating international law, agreements with Poland and the principle of loyalty to the most faithful ally, whom they did not even ask for a sentence in the most vital case for him.

Author: Piotr Szubarczyk

<http://wolnapolska.pl/index.php/item/4-stycznia-1944.html>

3 I 1944 In the vicinity of Rijeka in the battles with partisans killed SS-Hauptsturmfuehrer Franz Reichleitner, a Nazi criminal, the commander of the death camp in Sobibór from September 1942 until its liquidation in October 1943.

4 I 1944 In the town of Sarny in Volhynia, Soviet troops crossed the pre-war Polish border; The Polish government in London issued an offer of cooperation with the Soviets in the fight against the Third Reich and expressed hope that the USSR would respect the rights and interests of the Republic and its citizens in the areas occupied.

9 I 1944 In Warsaw, representatives of the most important political parties recognizing the Polish government in London established the Council of National Unity; its president was one of the PPS-WRN leaders, Kazimierz Pużak "Bazyli".

Both before and after the surrender of the plenary, the Council was rarely gathered. On the other hand, the Main Committee meetings were held very often.

A delegate to the country wishing to act in close consultation with the public constantly needed its opinion and remained with members, especially with the president of the Council in constant, almost everyday contact. On the other hand, he was also in contact with the commander of the Home Army. During the two months of the Council's plenum, the Council met very often, usually in the presence of a delegate to the country and his three deputies, ie the National Council of Ministers. By the decree of the Polish government in London from the spring of 1944, these three deputies were considered to be ministers, and the deputy as deputy prime minister.

The plenary meetings of the Council were also almost always attended by representatives of the army, commander of the AK General Bor and commander of the military district Warsaw City, General Monter.

Meetings were as if in the reduction of Sejm meetings with the participation of the government and the army. They were often dramatic, when the majesty of the Republic was embodied there - the representatives of the nation, government and army often met with bombs thrown from German planes into tenements located in the immediate vicinity, and several times on the same tenement where meetings were held.

I especially remember two such meetings. One at 4 Przeskok Street at the end of August and the second near Krucza and Piusa Streets around mid-September, when during the deliberations from the shock of the bombs the plaster was torn off with thick pieces from the ceiling, thick dust completely obscured the visibility in the room and the walls were scratched. We were in danger of collapsing at any moment. Members of the Council of Unity and the Council of Ministers calmly rose and left the room for a moment. After dropping the dust, they sat back.

A kind of tragedy for the Council of Ministers and the Council of Unity was the fact that the decision of the outbreak of the uprising was taken on 13 I 1944 In Warsaw, over 300 people died as a result of executions carried out by the German authorities, most of them were murdered in the ruins of the ghetto.

13 I 1944 An article in the Information Bulletin - the underground newspaper of the Home Army



The content of the article

Poland was the first country that said "No!" demands of territorial concessions from the Nazi German Reich. Poland was the first country to defend itself aggressively. The Second World War began in Poland and Poland.

From the first day of the war it was known that this war - initiated by the aggression of the totalitarian German Reich on Poland, and soon after the aggression of the totalitarian Soviet Union - would be a total war, a war carried out with violation of all human and divine laws. The Polish realized early on the scale of the threat by both totalitarianisms not only of the territorial integrity, freedom, independence and sovereignty of Poland, but also of their own tradition, culture and language, even national identity. Poland had to respond to a total threat - universal, not to say, total resistance.

Thus, at the moment when it became clear that the campaign of 1939 would end in defeat, it was widely accepted in Poland that it would only be the first defeated phase of the war. It was also recognized that the values constituting the attitude of Poland and Polish towards totalitarian violence would be: maintaining the constitutional continuity of the highest authorities of the Republic of Poland (now in exile abroad), continuous resistance and struggle to regain independence, lost only 21 years after its resurrection from 123 years of captivity.

The universal social acceptance of the continuity of state and national existence as the highest value and the goal of all actions meant that we were dealing with the phenomenon of the participation of Polish soldiers on almost all fronts of World War II (Polish soldiers left after this war in 43 countries) and the phenomenon of the Polish Underground State, the only such state in occupied Europe, and the Home Army, the strongest underground army of occupied Europe.

Abiding in common, constant and fierce resistance against aggressors and occupiers despite the huge scale of losses and suffering (Poland in this war suffered the largest personal losses, up to 6 million victims from 35 million inhabitants). Apart from maintaining the continuity of the state existence, three determinants of Poland's place and role in World War II. Poland, already known in September 1939 as the "ensign of freedom in

July 31, 1944 without their participation, on the Mikołajczyk line - General Bora's staff - a delegate to the country. The Chairman of the Council of Unity about the decision of the delegate to the country made at the request of the staff learned a few hours before the outbreak of the uprising, and members of the Council of Ministers and the Council of Unity only when arrows shot in the streets (5 in the afternoon of 1 August 1944).

Source: <https://marucha.wordpress.com/2013/08/11/rada-jednosci-narodowej-w-1944-roku/>

Europe" (radiodepesza of the British nation, given by the BBC from London on September 1939), and two years later "inspiration for all people who love freedom" (US President Franklin Roosevelt, July 10, 1941).

The continuity of the Polish resistance in the most visible and eloquent way, because in conditions of terrible terror, the Polish Underground State has been documented. The decision to move to the underground operation phase was made on September 27, 1939, the day before the capitulation of regular Polish Army troops defending Warsaw and before the signing of the German-Soviet Treaty on friendship and the border, which in fact was the fourth partition of Poland.

The Home Army, created on this day, was chronologically the first of the three central parts of the Polish Underground State. For this reason, the date of its establishment was considered the date of establishment of the underground state, and therefore, by virtue of the resolution of the Polish Sejm of September 11, 1998, September 27 was established as the Day of the Polish Underground State.

The graphic symbol of the underground state was the anchor of fighting Poland, drawn and painted on the walls, fences and sidewalks of occupied Poland from March 1942, and in February 1943 recognized as the official sign of the Home Army. "This sign gained in time for us," commander Maj. Gen. Tadeusz Komorowski, "Bor", remarked - a similar meaning as the sign of a fish for the first Christians. The most evident proof of the unusual popularity of the anchor sign was its presence in July 1943 on the cover of the first underground edition of *Kamień na szaniec Aleksander Kamiński*, the most popular book in the underground state (to this day almost 30 issues in a total of nearly 800 thousand copies). The final honor of the anchor of the Fighting Poland was the decision to place it on the Cross of the Home Army, established on August 1, 1966 in London.

"The secret but real functioning organs of the" Polish Underground State "covered almost the entire territory of Poland in 1939, it was subordinated to the vast majority of citizens [...], it exercised its imperious, judicial, organizational, protective functions, built and supported a secret culture, science and education, defended against the enemy, thought about the future [...] the underground state constituted two converging trends: the actions of various authorities and the massive pursuit of hundreds of thousands of citizens to find themselves in the right state job "(Prof. Tomasz Strzembosz).

The Polish Underground State throughout its existence - as any conspiracy in the conditions of every occupation - by definition, it was secret, protecting from the occupant, its organizational structure and its people. During the first four years of the war and occupation it was even an even deeper conspiracy, and in addition concealed not only the name of the Polish Underground State (also the names of the parts that constitute this

state structures), but also the very existence of underground state structures in occupied Poland.

The following were the longest hidden names: the Union of Armed Struggle and the Home Army, using the next code names: "SSS" (from May 1940) and "PZP" (from April 1942) until May 19, 1944, when the AK Commander gen. Div. Tadeusz Komorowski "Bor" with a special order officially authorized the use of the names of the Home Army and, alternatively, the Armed Forces in the Country.

The germline of the second central member of the Polish Underground State (the Council of National Unity, ie the underground parliament) - Political Conciliation Committee, was created on February 26, 1940, and after the recognition of the Polish government in exile on 18 June as a conspiratorial political representation of the country occurred in the period from 3 July to September 13, 1940 under the name Collective Government Delegation, but he signed his two proclamations addressed to the public with another term: the Representation of the Government of the Republic of Poland and the Representation of the Polish Government in Exile. On March 21, 1943, PKP was renamed the National Political Representation. The third chronologically central part of the Polish Underground State - the Delegation of the Government of the Republic of Poland to Poland, established on December 2, 1940, which admitted the introductory article in the first issue (dated March 15, 1941) of its central press organ "Rzeczpospolita Polska", gave a significant title: Independent The Republic of Poland exists and fights, but it also signed statements and substitutions with substitute names: "Relevant factors in the country, in liaison with the Polish government in exile" (in brief "Factors determining the country", "Relevant factors"). It was not until October 14, 1942, the statements of the Government Delegation were signed: Plenipotentiary to the Government of the Republic of Poland.

The Delegation of the Government of the Republic of Poland to Poland was divided into Departments (corresponding to pre-war ministries and created gradually from 1940): the Presidium, Finance and Budget, Foreign Affairs, Treasury, Education and Culture, Labor and Social Welfare. Justice, Information and Press, Internal Affairs, Liquidation of the Effects of War, Reconstruction and Public Works, Agriculture, Industry and Commerce, Communication, Post and Telegraph, National Defense. From August 1941, the District Government Delegations were also organized (the districts corresponded to pre-war voivodships): Warsaw-City, Warsaw-Voivodeship, Kraków, Lublin, Kielce. Lwów, Poznań, Wołyń, Polishie, Vilnius, Białystok, Toruń, Nowogródek, Katowice, Łódź. Gradually, also the Poviats Government Delegations were created, including pre-war poviats.

Only two institutions of the Polish Underground State from the beginning did not conceal their names. Speech on the Civil War Leadership, established in April 1941 (initially operating within the Information and Propaganda Bureau of the General Headquarters of the ZWZ-AK), which, after submitting to the Government Delegation to Poland (April 15, 1942) its calls published from April 23, 1942 in the underground press, he signed the full name: the leadership of Civilian Combat. The second such institution was the Fight of the Underground Fighters, formed from the merger of the Directorate of Civil Combat and the Fighting Fighters on July 15, 1943, which announced the appeal of the Plenipotentiary (Delegate) to the Country of the Polish Government and Commander of the Home Army on July 5, 1943, published in "Rzeczpospolita" Polska "and" Information Bulletin ", using full names.

The names of the "Polish Underground State" were first used by Jan Karski (Jan Koziński), but not in the title of his book Story of a Secret

State in November 1944 in London, (as claimed in many historical publications), but in two articles published in London almost exactly a year earlier.

The first of these was the text The Polish Underground State (in English), published on December 15, 1943 in the pages of the Polish Fortnightly Review issued by the Ministry of Information and Documentation of the Republic of Poland.

However, the Polish version of Jan Karski's article Fri The Polish underground state (still in small letters) appeared in two parts, published in the weekly "Polish Fighting" 24-31 December 1943 and 8 January 1944. The text of Karski included, among others, chapter under the characteristic title Continuity of the Polish state organization.

When, on January 4, 1944 near Rokietno, east of Sarn in Volhynia, troops of the Red Army crossed the borders of Poland for the second time during World War II, the issue of the disclosure of the authorities of the Polish Underground State from the Soviets, since the interruption (actually - breaking off) relations with Poland by the USSR in April 1943 are no longer allies, but "allies of our Allies" in the fight against the German Reich.

The Polish authorities in London then decided to disclose - hitherto classified - the President's Decree of the Republic of Poland on the temporary organization of the authorities in the lands of the Republic of Poland on September 1, 1942, announcing the establishment of the Council of National Unity. He did this by Prime Minister Stanisław Mikołajczyk in his radio address to the country given on January 6, 1944. Three days later, on January 9, 1944, in Warsaw - on the basis of a decree of the President of the Republic of Poland, instead of the National Political Representation - the underground National Unity Council, which was a substitute of the parliament of the Polish Underground State. At its head stood the chairman of the Political Coordinating Committee and the National Political Representation in the years 1940-1941 and 1943 Kazimierz Pużak "Bazyli" (Polish Socialist Party).

On January 13, 1944, the central press organ of the Home Army under the "Information Bulletin" in an editorial article discussing the speech of the Prime Minister on January 6, he used the name "Polish Underground State" for the first time in the country. Therefore, this term appeared in the occupied Poland before the period of the greatest intensification of its activities, work and service, both civil and military, and not after the Warsaw Uprising, as the authors suggest the priority palm in this regard attributing to the book by Jan Karski Story of a Secret State, published only in November 1944.

January 23, 1944 Prime Minister Stanisław Mikołajczyk in a telegram to the Government Delegate Jan Stanisław Jankowski "Sobol" (Labor Party) revealed the existence of his nomination of April 21, 1943 on the minister and nomination of May 22, 1943 as deputy prime minister of the Polish Council of Ministers.

On February 23, 1944, in London, the Ministry of Information and Documentation, in consultation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, issued a circular ordering Polish diplomatic missions to use the term "Polish Underground State" instead of the "Polish Underground Movement".

On April 26, 1944, the President of the Republic of Poland Władysław Raczkiewicz signed in London another decree of the President of the Republic on the temporary organization of the authorities in the Republic of Poland, and on May 3, the delegate of the Polish government to the country's deputy prime minister appointed the National Council of Ministers, which included three ministers for the country, hitherto Deputy

Government Delegate: Adam Bień "Walkowicz" (Stronnictwo Ludowe), Antoni Pajdak "Traugutt" (Polish Socialist Party) and Stanisław Jasiukowicz "Opolski" (Stronnictwo Narodowe).

The culmination of the work, service and struggle of the Home Army soldiers and employees of the Polish Underground State was the Warsaw Uprising, the only period lasting 66 days (from August 1 to October 5, 1944) - in extremely unfavorable external conditions, in a small area of the capital fierce fighting uprising, under bombs, but still overt - the activities of the Polish Underground State. On August 5, the insurgent "Information Bulletin" in an article under the prominent title of the Polish State comes out of the underworld wrote: "It is the most natural thing that the military defends the state with its weapons and at the cost of soldiers' lives.

Amazing and remarkable is something else: here are not waiting for the ending of fights, in the heat of battles, directly on the very frontline - a whole state and social Polish life is rapidly emerging from the underworld.

" On the same day, the District Government Delegate for the capital city

of Warsaw The Warsaw of Marcei Porowski "Sowa" took the office of the commissar president of the insurgent Warsaw.

The delegation of the Polish Government to the Country and the Council of National Unity after the fall of the Warsaw Uprising continued their underground activity until the self-dissolution on 1 July 1945, when the RJN passed the last appeal of the Council of National Unity to the Polish Nation and the United Nations (together with the Testament of the Fighting Poland).

An even more tragic finale of the unusual epic of the Polish Underground State was the Process of the Sixteen - sixteen leaders of the Polish Underground State in the perjury court in Moscow, which took place on 18-21 June 1945.

Author: dr hab. prof. National Defense Academy Andrzej Krzysztof Kunert

Source: <http://biogramy.pl/a/artykul/polskie-panstwo-podziemne-1939-1945>

24 I 1944 Soviet commission of prof. Nikolai Burdenka after the exhumation of 925 appropriately crafted bodies of Polish officers announced that the Germans committed the crime in Katyn between September and December 1941.

27 I 1944 Under pressure from the Red Army, Germany finally collapsed the siege of Leningrad for 900 days; the number of city residents who died of hunger at that time is estimated at over 750,000.

29 I 1944 In Grodkowice near Cracow, the Kedyw of the Home Army troops made a failed attempt on the train of general governor Hans Frank.

29 I 1944 Crime in Koniuchy

More than 70 years have passed since the crimes committed by the Soviet and Jewish "partisans" in Koniuchy, on the edge of the Rudnik Forest. The investigation into this matter, after the interventions of the Canadian Polish Congress and the inclusion of numerous evidence, has been going on for almost 13 years. What has been done so far, what has been established? Every year, the IPN investigative journal publishes a laconic message, the content of which is practically unchanged, although years pass, which should be devoted to making a number of findings and intensely informing the public. It is enough to recall the Jedwabne case - "everything" was done there for a year, so that the matter could be closed practically on the round 60th anniversary. Today, few people remember that it was a discontinuation of proceedings, there were many unexplained and unfinished threads left in it, and doubts remained at least at the beginning of the investigation. And maybe even more. In the case of Koniuch, it is different. After years of gathering information by researchers and journalists (who received investigators on an ongoing basis or were able to use them freely because they were immediately published), we have partial lists of both the victims of the massacre of January 29, 1944, as well as its perpetrators. It turns out, however, that the crime of crime is uneven. In the case of Jedwabne, it was possible to attribute the affairs to the Polish, even before the solid research of the case. In Koniuchach, however, such a procedure is impossible, so the leading media are silent on this subject, and self-proclaimed moral authorities who always have lip-down mouths, in this matter eloquently do not speak. "Gazeta Wyborcza" mentioned this place probably once: on May 7, 2001, it announced (with the PAP's message): "A wooden cross commemorates the victims of the massacre of about 50 inhabitants of the village of Koniuchy in Lithuania". Just enough. They spared no one. What do we know about this crime? Numerous documents created by the "Soviet and Jewish partisans" of the Soviet and Jewish, German and Lithuanian occupation apparatus, the Home Army have survived. In the

post-war period memories, diaries and relations were created. Some of them are very detailed and contain drastic descriptions of bestiality, invoked by the participants themselves. Established studies detailing the crime, its course and effects. So there is no doubt who, where and when did the massacre and who were the victims - here, let us remind: a few children (the youngest was only 1.5 years old), women and men, all Polish civilians. For several dozen postwar years, mainly participants disseminated the mendacious version, that it was a legitimate attack by the heroic partisans on a strongly fortified German garrison! On January 29, 1944, in the morning, a group of 120 "partisans" from the nearby Rudnik Forest attacked a small Polish village (located away from other human settlements). These units bore very lofty names: "Death to the Occupants", "Death to Fascism", "Avenger", "Fight", "Towards Victory", "Piorun",



"Margirio", "Branch to them. Adam Mickiewicz. " Almost half of them were Soviet "partisans" of Jewish nationality. There is no reliable historical literature on them with a real description of the combat deeds, because there were few of them. The essence of their activity was the

continuation and guarding of the Soviet order in the country occupied until 1941 by the Soviets and later by the Germans. "Action" in Koniuchach can not be included in combat operations, especially since it was directed only against the defenseless civilian population, and its aim was to be effective intimidation of the area. The macabre slaughter combined with exceptional bestiality lasted about an hour. At least 38 people were killed, a dozen were wounded, some of them very hard. The village was completely burnt and burned, it ceased to exist. Terror and robbery After the tragic Soviet occupation lasting until June 22, 1941, during which tens of thousands of Polish lost their lives, and hundreds of thousands were deported to Siberia, the new occupant, this time German, used similar methods of conquering and maintaining the Kresy in power. But in the field all the masses of the so-called raiders, or castaways from the Red Army. Not all NKVD members and representatives of the Soviet communist and state authorities managed to evacuate. Within a few months they created a large conspiracy and over time began to create their own "guerrilla" units. They were not of a character like the Home Army - they were aimed mainly at surviving and manifesting the existence of Soviet power. But against all opponents (primarily the Home Army) they were definitely hostile, even wickedly denouncing them even to the Germans. Numerous fugitives from the ghettos joined in, mostly from nearby Kaunas. Their stronghold was the powerful and inaccessible Puszczka Rudnicka, in which Soviet troops felt safe. They could, therefore, terrorize the local population with impunity, harass it with nocturnal assaults, rob them.

A resident of Rudnik and a soldier of the 7th Vilnius Brigade of the Home Army Witold Aładowicz "Bogdaniec" recalled: "When the Soviet power came [1939], the Jews became its supporters, many joined the Communist Party. During the occupation, the Jews began to denounce landowners, Polish officers to the NKVD. The family members who managed to escape knew who was spending them. It is no secret that among NKVD men there was no shortage of people of Jewish nationality. For this reason, they were reluctantly accepted into the detachments of Polish partisans. During German occupation in the Rudnicka Forest there was a base of Soviet partisans with Jews, thieves, Polish in it - Komsomolcy from Gaj. A 'Za rodinu' branch was operating on Długie Wyspa. Here was the southern obkom of the party. They mainly kept on robberies, they liked gold and watches very much (...) ". One of the participants, Israel Weiss, several years later wrote in his memoirs that conflicts with the Polish population were purely retaliatory and were criminal expeditions: "There were criminal steps against collaborators, and one of the villages that was notorious in its hostility towards Jews, it has been completely burned. "(Testimony of Israel Weiss, in: Baruch Kaplinsky (ed.), Pinkas Hrubieshov. Memorial to a Jewish Community in Poland, Tel Aviv 1962, p. XIII). However, anyone who destroyed the Polish villages in such a cruel way, objectively acted on behalf of the German occupiers. For this was the back-up for the local AK detachments, which in contrast to the Soviet "partisans" continued to fight the Germans. They drank and sang. Even among the perpetrators, remorse appeared - very few - which is all the more worth noting: "The village of Koniuchy has only become a memory full of ashes and corpses. She got a lesson. The commander gathered all the troops, thanked them for their well-fulfilled task and ordered them to prepare to return to the base. People were tired, but their faces showed satisfaction and happiness from the task. Only a few knew that a terrible murder had been committed within an hour. Those few looked grim, sad and had a sense of guilt. (...) We arrived at the base late at night. I was tired and murdered, so I fell asleep straight away, like most

of our department. As we learned the next day, the remaining units were greeted like heroes for the destruction of Koniuchów. They drank, ate and sang all night. They enjoyed the killing and destruction and the most drinking "(Paul Bagriansky, " Koniuchi ", Pirsumim, Tel Aviv: Publications of the Museum of the Combatants and Partisans, No. 65-66 (December 1988), pp. 120-124). After many years, however, in the more and more often published memoirs and accounts, Jewish crime participants even billed the number of victims, raising it and up to three hundred people. However, they did not suffer any losses, despite the fact that they attacked the strongly fortified "German garrison". Tactics of denial When the matter was publicized after the IPN was initiated, other types of publications denounced the essence of events began to appear. The Israeli historian Dov Levin (a former member of the "Death to the Occupants" division) said that the issue was raised by "malicious intentions". But in 2007, the Lithuanian justice system also launched a similar investigation. The reaction of the Jewish milieu was unambiguous - it was condemned as an "anti-Semitic antics". However, the inhabitants of Koniuch were accused of murdering Jews, so it was a fully justified retaliation because they were ... German "collaborators"! There were no arguments that the German garrison was stationed there. So their role was taken over by ... Polish. It was also claimed that unarmed civilians were not touched. The investigation was quickly discontinued. The publications of the children of the perpetrators also began to appear, in which an additional line of defense was adopted, rubbing against the absurdity of people who also knew the realities of the time. But for Anglo-Saxon public opinion it can be convincing, because how can they know the complexities of occupation in Central and Eastern Europe, including Poland? For example, in 2008, Michael Bart and Laurel Corona published the book "Until Our Last Breath: A Holocaust Story of Love and Partisan Resistance" (New York: St. Martin's Press, 2008). It is a biography of Leizer Bart (a policeman from the Vilnius ghetto) and his wife Zeni (Ksenia) Lewinson-Bart, who were in the Jewish "guerilla" in the Rudnik Forest. Their son Michael wrote that since not all residents of the pacified village died in this macabre action (it's true that few managed to escape and save life), it means that the "partisans" warned them about it and they let them ... escape: "Everyone in the town who surrendered was allowed to leave, but those who resisted or did not listen to the calls to surrender were killed." The book collected enthusiastic reviews because it allegedly showed "moral dilemmas of members of the Jewish resistance movement." Let us remind you that it was not a town, only a deaf village. No one warned the residents, on the contrary - the perpetrators did everything to make sure that no one escaped death, fortunately not quite effectively. The Polish could not give up, because they were defenseless anyway, and the perpetrators proceeded to the slaughter immediately. Without mercy, Witnesses even a few dozen years recalled these events with horror, such as, for example, Stanisław Woronis: "Soviet partisans often visited us before. They usually came with a firm order or a revolver in hand to give chickens, pigs or other food. Then they even made predatory robberies, like bandits. Our men rebelled. We had nothing to feed our own children. For some, the poor squealed. When self-defense was organized, we were dealt with in a bestial manner, using murder and fire. I could understand male scores, but murder innocent people, never! It was worse than the war. He escapes from the ball at war. Those who did not hit the bullet in Koniuchy, or only hurt, were killed alive. (...) I will remember the fear and the whistle of balls outside my back until the end of the day. Like a burning village, begging for mercy in vain. We returned to Koniuch not immediately.

Soviet partisans watched and God forbid, when they found someone. My husband's close family also died on this bloody day. Twenty-year-old Ania Woronis was famous for the whole area for her beauty ... I am so sorry for Antek Bobin's boyfriend. Young, beautiful, hardworking. He did not live here, he served somewhere else with the hosts. But he visited the family village. His father was in the hospital in Bieniakoniach. And Antek died so innocently ... The same happened with the Pilżys family, who came from Vilnius, because she bought a house here ... We did not maintain any closer contact with them, because they lived further along the river. I know, however, that they had children ... What were the children's fault? ... Molisowa, for example, had a daughter at the age of 1.5. She held her hand, running away. Both fell from the bullets ... (" Nasza Gazeta "(Vilnius) 29 March - 4 April 2001). Orders in Yiddish. Abba Kovner was the commander of the Jewish units in the Rudnik Forest. He is considered one of the greatest heroes of the Jewish resistance movement in Europe. In 1997 he received the "Medal of Resistance" in the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum (founded by the Miles Lerman Center for Jewish Resistance), and in 2001, his wife, Vitka Kempner Kovner, received the special "Certificate of Honor" for heroism and valiant deeds. During a solemn ceremony in Israel, Vitka Kovner stressed that the Jews fighting in the Rudnik Forest were themselves considered Jewish, not Soviet partisans: "I am proud that I was allowed to fight as a Jewish woman, a member of the Jewish fighting squad under the orders of Jewish commanders, in who were told and gave orders in Yiddish "(" United States Holocaust Memorial Museum ", Newsletter, February / March 2001). However, they were distinguished not only by their language, but also by their external appearance. Information on what the "Soviet partisans" from the Rudnicka Forest at the end of the German occupation (in July 1944), in his memoirs, included in his memoirs. Czesław Zgorzelski ("Summoned from memory", Lublin 1996). When he was wrestling with a group of other people from Vilnius towards Lida, he decided to stop at a small farm in Bojki: "We were already approaching the buildings when Mr. Edward emerged from behind the fence, (...) he warned that a band was circling nearby (allegedly Soviet partisans) from the Rudnik Forest: bizarrely dressed - in rags, but also in furs, some with earrings in their ears, armed with pistols, did not look at all as a guerrilla Soviet army.

They passed this way just an hour ago. " The Soviets were subjected to very strict military discipline. Although they were completely demoralized, they were famous for rapes and robberies, but they did not go to the forest in July (!) In furs and with earrings in their ears. So you can be sure who you meant. Miles Lerman in a speech at the University of DePaul in Chicago in 1998 (at that time was the chairman of the Council of the Holocaust Museum in the USA) stated: "Jewish partisans were usually the first volunteers in the most dangerous actions. The facts prove that the Jews played a leading role in the guerilla and bravely fought in most partisan groups throughout Europe. " If so, then the action in Koniuchy (and earlier in Drzewica, Naliboki, Świńska Wola and many other places) did not bring them credit for them. In People's Poland, of

course, you could not study such cases, and even remind them. But not entirely - Henoch Ziman aka Genrikas Zimanas, who was one of the commanders of the Soviet "guerilla" in the Rudnik Forest, was awarded ... the Military Order of Virtuti Militari. Although the case has been known for several years, the Chapter of the Order has not deprived him of this honor so far. Why? Why is Gazeta Wyborcza so sensitive to any deviations from the "official" arrangements, will not carry out its own investigation of this crime? In the case of the massacre of May 8, 1943, in Naliboki (in which 132 people died, including many women and children), she did so much trouble. Piotr Głuchowski and Marcin Kowalski titled their prince like this: "Revenge. The true story of the Bielski brothers "(Biblioteka" Gazeta Wyborcza ", Warsaw 2009). It is true that their findings ended with a catastrophe and the promise of a new version, because the "real story" turned out to be a scraping of plagiarism and incompetent compilation (the editors remarked that it was only "shortcomings and shortcomings"). Piotr Głuchowski announced that "in the second edition of the book, mistakes will not be." Since there is no second edition to this day, the authors of this memorable work may still be busy retouching that book and perhaps they do not have time to research another matter. And if the case of the Naliboks has already been abandoned (which can be demonstrated by a significant passage of time), they can take on the matter of Koniuch. The materials will have too much. The Soviet and Jewish "partisans" who took part in the massacre of the Polish civilian population in Koniuchy From the "Kaunas Brigade" - a branch of "Death to the Occupants": Hilel Aronowicz Edvard Bekker Matwej (Mordechaj) Brik Pela Chas Sara Hempel (Gempel) B. Gelenina (Bejla Ganelina?) S. Gilis Khoks (Chanan) Kagan Berel (Boris, Beka, Dov) Cat Fajga Kulbak (Kolbak, Kulbakaite) Misza Mejerow (Meirow) Lazar Mozas (Eliezer Mozes) Icek (Izhak) Nemzer Perec Padison Ida Pilownik (Wilencok) Jankl (Jakow) Ratner Mikhail Rubinson Mosze Szerman Dovid Teper Lita Teper Michail Truszyn Pejsach Volbe (Folbe) Lejb Zajcew Eliezer Zilber Leiser Zodikov (Codikow) From the "Vilnius Brigade": Pol (Paul) Bagriansky - "Za Victory "Leizer Bart - Second Shooting Range Shlomo Brand -" For Victory "Fania Jocheles (Brancowska) -" The Avenger "* Shmuel Kaplinsky (Schmuel Kaplinski) -" For Victory "by Anatoly Michajlowicz Kockin - "For Homeland" Isaac Kowalski - Second Division of Riflemen Kuozis - Branch for them Margirisa Chaim Lazar-Litai - "The Avenger" Elhanan Magid - "For Victory" Jacowb Prenner (Yakov Prener) - "For Victory" A. Uždavinis - Oddział im. A. Mickiewicza Israel Weiss - "For Victory" Zalman Wolozni (Lecture) - "Death to Fascism" Abraham Zeleznikow - "Fight" L. Žubikas - "For Homeland" * Because she categorically denied that she participated in this massacre, see: Rachil Margolis, Nobody's Saints: Wospominanija (Vilnius: Gosudarstwiennyj Ewriejskij muziej imieni Wilniussskogo Gaona, 2006), p. 411. Leszek Żebrowski

Leszek Żebrowski

Source: <http://www.naszdziennik.pl/mysl/66642,mordowali-bezbronnych.html>

31 I 1944 Stefania Sempołowska, a social and educational activist, pedagogue, journalist and writer, died in Warsaw.

3 I 1945 Resolution of the National National Council confirming the capital city of Warsaw.

3 I 1945 Ferdynand Ossendowski, a writer, a political activist, died in Milanówek.

4 I 1945 the Soviet Union recognized the Provisional Government of the Republic of Poland, appointed by the National National Council.

9 I 1945 Pacific War: An amphibious operation of American forces on the island of Luzon, the largest in the Philippine Archipelago, began.

12 I 1945 Beginning of the great offensive of the Red Army in the direction of Berlin, led by the 1st Belamoscovian Front, Marshal Gieorgija Zhukov and 1 Ukrainian Front of Marshal Iwan Koniev.

12 I 1945 American forces liberate the Philippines.

15 I 1945 the National Bank of Poland was appointed by decree of the Council of Ministers.

15 I 1945 In the last German execution in Krakow, 79 residents of the city were killed.

16 I 1945 The last transport of prisoners to the Auschwitz-Birkenau extermination camp was sent from the German concentration camp in Płaszów.

16 I 1945 American bombers raided Magdeburg; as a result, about 2.5 thousand died people, a significant part of the city was destroyed.

16 I 1945 In the Neuengamme concentration camp in Hamburg, Jerzy Paczkowski, a poet, satirist, editor of "Cyrulik Warszawski", diplomat, soldier of the French resistance movement, died.

16 I 1945 Róża Etkin-Moszkowska, pianist, laureate of the third prize at the First International Piano Competition in Warsaw, was murdered by the Germans. Fryderyk Chopin (1927); during the German occupation she was hiding all the time because of her Jewish origin.

17 I 1945 Soldiers of the 1st Polish Army entered the destroyed Warsaw. The struggle to control the city lasted only a few hours, because the German command, fearing the encirclement, withdrew most of its strength from the capital.

17 I 1945 The beginning of the Death March - fleeing from the Red Army, Germans evacuated the first group of KL Auschwitz prisoners to camps located in the depths of the Reich; during the whole operation, at least 9,000 died. prisoners, and most probably about 15,000

17 I 1945 The order to dissolve the Gray Ranks - underground structures of the Polish Scouting Association, operating from September 27, 1939.

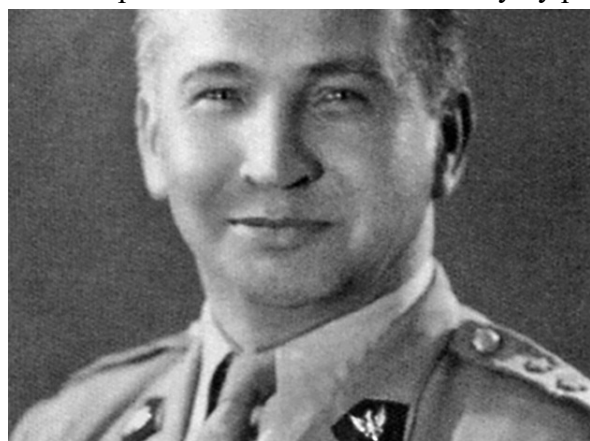
17 I 1945 In Budapest, the NKVD arrested Raoul Wallenberg, a Swedish entrepreneur and diplomat; during the Second World War he saved thousands of Hungarian Jews; its further fate remain unexplained.

17 I 1945 On the night of 17-18 January, for several dozen hours before the arrival of the Red Army in Łódź, the Germans began murdering people detained in Radogoszcza prison; in the face of the resistance they encountered, they set fire to the prison; 1,500 people died in the flames, only 25-30 prisoners were saved from the massacre.

18 I 1945 The units of the Red Army entered Krakow.

19 I 1945 Gen. Leopold Okulicki issued an order to dissolve the Home Army. Addressing the soldiers, he wrote: "Try to be the guide of the Nation and the implementers of the independent Polish State."

On January 19, 1945, the Information Bulletin of the Home Army published the last order of the commander of the Home Army, Brigadier General Leopold Okulicki, "Niedźwiadka". In the historical literature, this document is known as the "order to dissolve the Home Army." In the common opinion disseminated during the Soviet period by propaganda, it was an order to surrender because of the "general political situation". Similar opinions are disseminated today by post-communist circles.



Does careful reading of this order authorize us to treat it as a call to capitulate and submit to the new Soviet orders in Poland? Was the thesis of communist propaganda correct that from that moment no one should have fought against the sovietization of Poland?

That the fight after 19 January 1945 was a manifestation of "banditry"? How should one call this document to convey its content and ideological message? What influence did this order have on the decisions of Major "Łupaszka" and his soldiers? Did they oppose him or did they belong to those who did this order better than others?

Brigadier General Leopold Okulicki was convicted in the illegal trial of the leaders of the Polish Underground State in Moscow in June 1945 for

10 years in prison. After less than two years, he was murdered by the NKVD (probably on Christmas Eve 1946) and buried in a place unknown to this day.

General repeatedly referred to the matter by writing this word with a capital letter. How could one define the term 'Affairs in 1945' and how today?

Soldiers of the Armed Forces of the Country!

The fast-paced Soviet offensive may lead to the capture of the whole of Poland by the Red Army in a short time. However, this is not the victory of the rightful case, which we have fought for since 1939. In fact - despite the appearances of freedom - this means the change of one occupation to a second, carried out under the guise of the Lublin Provisional Government, a passive tool in Moscovian hands.

Soldiers! From September 1, 1939, the Polish Nation runs a tough and sacrificial fight for the only case worth living and dying for, and for human freedom in an independent State.

The representative and spokesperson of the Nation and this idea is the only and legal Polish Government in London, which is fighting constantly and will fight for our righteous rights.

Poland, according to the Moscovian recipe, is not Poland, for which we are fighting the sixth year with Germany, for whom the sea of Polish blood flowed and suffered a great deal of torment and destruction of the country. We do not want to fight the Soviets, but we will never agree to a different life, except in a completely sovereign, independent and justly socially organized Polish State.

The current Soviet victory does not end the war. We must never lose faith that this war can only end in the victory of the righteous Truth, the triumph of good over evil, freedom over slavery.

Soldiers of the Home Army!

I give you the last order. Continue your work and activities in the spirit of regaining the full independence of the State and protecting the Polish population from extermination. Try to be the guides of the Nation and the executors of the independent Polish State. In this action, each of you must be a commander for yourself. In the belief that you will fulfill this order, that you will remain faithful to Poland only and that you will be able to facilitate your further work - under the authority of the President of the Republic of Poland, I absolve you from the oath and solve the AK ranks.

On behalf of the service, I would like to thank you for your present, sacrificial work.

I deeply believe that our Holy Deal will win, that we will meet in a free and democratic Poland.

Long live Free, Independent, Happy Poland!

Commander of the Armed Forces in the country

/ - / "Niedźwiadek"

Brig.

Source: https://opoka.org.pl/biblioteka/I/IH/rafael_2013_inka_06.html

19 I 1945 The Central Office of Press Control at the Ministry of Public Security was established.

20 I 1945 in Zakopane, based on the judgment of an underground court, a branch of the Home Army hanged Wacław Krzeptowski - the head of the Highland Committee, collaborating with the German occupation authorities.

20 I 1945 Franklin Roosevelt sworn in as President for a 4th term.

20 I 1945 Harry Truman sworn in as the 34th US Vice President.

22 I 1945 the Red Army occupied Olsztyn.

24 I 1945 retreating to the Red Army, the Germans blew up the Wolfsschanze, the headquarters of Adolf Hitler, located in the forests near Kętrzyn.

27 I 1945 the Red Army occupied Katowice.

27 I 1945 the Red Army units liberated the German Nazi Auschwitz-Birkenau camp, in which Germans murdered 1.1 million people; 90 percent All the victims were Jews.

27 I 1945 In Miechów, Upper Silesia, the Soviet army massacred the civilian population; it is estimated that over 200 people were murdered.

29 I 1945 the Red Army occupied Nowy Targ and Zakopane.

29 I 1945 Beginning of the fights of the 1st Polish Army to break the Pomeranian Wall - the system of German fortifications.

29 I 1945, the independence organization "Nie" was established, headed by General August Emil Fieldorf "Nil".

30 I 1945 The German ship Wilhelm Gustloff was sunk in the Baltic Sea by a Soviet submarine; according to various sources, as a result of the sinking of the ship, 4.5 thousand. up to over 9,000 people, mainly women and children evacuated from East Prussia.

1 I 1946 The decree of the National National Council of 25 September 1945 on the new marriage law entered into force.

3 I 1946 The law on nationalization was passed - taking over the state's basic branches of the national economy.

5 I 1946 "Repatriation" of Germans from Polish Lands

The Potsdam Conference (17 July-2 August 1945) took place after the German power took over four powers (Berlin Declaration of 5 June 1945) during which they established the Allied Control Council in Germany as a joint body for the highest executive power in the area of occupied Germany). In the minutes of the conference called the Potsdam Agreement (also: the Potsdam Agreements), the 13th chapter sanctioned the organized resettlement of German population from Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary. It was decided that displacement should take place in an organized and humane manner. The tasks of the Allied Control Council in Germany were defined, among them the most important was the development of a framework plan for resettlement. Execution of resettlement rested obligatorily on the governments of Poland, Czechoslovakia and the Alliance Control Council in Hungary. At the same time, the authorities of these countries were asked to suspend their current deportations¹⁰. For the purpose of implementing the plan of resettlement of the German population from these countries (and Austria), adopted on November 20, 1945, an allied organ has already been formed - Combined Repatriation Executive, hereinafter: CRX. In terms of resettlements from Poland, it was expected that 2 million Germans would be sent to the Soviet and 1.5 million to the British occupation zone. It was assumed that the resettlement plan will be carried out until mid-1946¹¹

After difficult Polish-British negotiations, with the participation of the Soviet side,

On February 14, 1946, a British-Polish agreement was concluded on the resettlement of the German population from Poland to the British zone¹².

On May 5, an agreement was signed between Polish and Soviet representatives in the CRX regarding resettlement of Germans in the guild zone¹³.

The implementation of the contracts was delayed and many perturbations. During 11 months (20 February 1946 - 20 January 1947) from Poland, they were resettled to both occupation zones in an organized manner of about 1650 thousand. osób¹⁴. Of these, about 1,200,000 were sent to the British zone¹⁵. At the beginning of January, after the displacement was stopped, the British side did not express their readiness to resume them, and in the middle of the year notified the Polish Military Mission in Berlin that it fulfilled its obligation to receive 1500 Germans from Poland (resettlements were included

inter-zone) ¹⁶. In the spring of 1947, talks with the Soviet side regarding the continuation of the resettlement action were resumed. A representative of the Soviet Military Administration in Germany, Lieutenant-Colonel Maslennikow and a representative of the Polish Military Mission in Berlin, Captain Laskowski on 12 April signed a new agreement regarding

the mode and conditions of resettlement of the German population¹⁷. It was established that the next transports will be accepted by the Soviet side from 20 April. In the resettlement organization in Poland, no major changes are foreseen.

The displacement apparatus created in the previous year remained at the disposal. The framework and organizational procedures of the operation resulted from a secret order of the Ministry of Regained Territories (hereinafter: MZO) of January 15, 1946¹⁸ and instructions attached to it¹⁹. As a whole, both documents (and subsequent amendments) formed the basis for the conduct of the authorities responsible for the organization of the deportation action. Reminders require the structure of the displacement apparatus created in 1946. The Ministry of the Recovered Territories supervised the management and supervision over the resettlement of the Germans. In the aforementioned instructions of January 15, 1946, he defined his role as follows: "The action of repatriation from the borders of the Polish state is directed by the Ministry of Recovered Territories, establishing a repatriation plan, financing it, determining the order of repatriation in place and time, exercising general control of actions and establishing general and detailed rules for repatriation. " To strengthen the controls in the field, an additional body was established under the name of the Chief Delegate of the Ministry of Regained

Territories for the Repatriation of the German Population (hereinafter: Main Delegate of the MZO), subordinate to the General Government Plenipotentiary for Repatriation (Deputy Minister of MZO Władysław Wolski, hereinafter: General Plenipotentiary government). According to the instructions, "The Chief Delegate receives directives regarding the control of the repatriation action from the Minister of Regained Territories by the Director of the Department of Settlement, to whom he reports on the results of the inspection." The position of the head of the office was given to the head of the PUR Department of Settlement inż. Józef Jaroszek. He was authorized by the General Government Plenipotentiary to issue directives to all authorities, offices and bodies involved in the deportation action²⁰. He had his own field apparatus to watch over the course of resettlements in the area of Regained Territories (voivodship and peripheral inspectors) ²¹.

Author: PAWEŁ KACPRZAK-WYSIEDLENIE GERMAN FROM POLAND TO THE RADZIECKA ZONESKI REGION IN GERMANY
In 1947

State Higher Vocational School in Sulechów

Source: <http://bazhum.muzhp>

7 I 1946 Adam Didur, an opera singer, one of the greatest bass at the turn of the 19th and 20th century, died in Katowice.

7 I 1946 Stanisław Kutrzeba, a legal historian, prof. Jagiellonian University.

10 I 1946 The first General Assembly of the United Nations was opened in London - delegations from 51 countries took part in it.

10 I 1946 The first meeting of the United Nations general assembly occurs after its founding on October 24, 1945 by fifty-one nations, including the Security Council nations of China, France, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom, and the U.S.A. These actions would lead to the disbanding of the League of Nations on April 18, when its mission was transferred to the U.N.

17 I 1946 In London, under the leadership of Jan Kwapiński, the Council of Polish Political Parties was formed. Its composition included: PPS, SP, SD, SN and SL "Wolność".

17 I 1946 The Polish Theater began in Warsaw under the direction of Arnold Szyfman.

18 I 1946 Feliks Nowowiejski, a composer, conductor, organist and teacher died in Poznań; author of the opera "Legend of the Baltic" and melody to the poem of Maria Konopnicka "Rota".

19 I 1946 The Congress of the Polish People's Party began in Warsaw in the "Roma" Hall.

22 I 1946 Decree of the National National Council "on the establishment of the Supreme National Tribunal for the trial of Nazi war criminals and people responsible for the 1939 defeat."

11 I 1947 Useful idiots

On January 11, 1947, at the invitation of soviet fun in Poland, Bolesław Bierut, entitled "the president of the Republic of Poland", Irène Joliot-Curie and Frédéric Joliot-Curie come to the occupied Poland. It is a real treat for Soviet propaganda in Poland. Just before the first elections after the war (and so they were planned to be falsified ...), the daughter and son-in-law of the famous Maria Skłodowska-Curie, also the Nobel Prize laureates (1935), come to Soviet Poland. Why are they doing this? Why do they authorize Soviet order in Poland and the Enactudic dissertation with patriots defending the sovereignty of the country, dying in UB's casemates?

Source: <http://wolnapolska.pl/index.php/item/11-stycznia-1947.html>

What the communists did not manage to impose in the last decades, that is, completely enslave the nations of the world, now succeed their successors, or themselves, in disguise, under various forms, imposing



different masks and using the already famous Leninist class "Useful idiots."

Who are these "useful idiots" and where they came from.

As you know, the communists pursued their goals mainly with the help of bayonets. They introduced the system that forces the individual state, which

destroyed moral principles, tradition, culture, religion, customs, language. Today, the Communists and their kin do not have to draw cannons, machine guns, poisons and modern military weapons. Today, obedient "useful idiots" do it for them. Communists no longer take power by force and do not impose regimes on violence. They do it in white gloves and extremely effectively.

One of the founders of the new leftist doctrine was Antonio Gramsci. It was he who in 1919 founded the pro-communist newspaper "Nowy Porządek", and two years later, together with Palmiro Togliatti, the Italian communist party. And he was one of the first to argue that instead of imposing the communist doctrine on the world with violence, culture should be changed because culture decides about human minds, and communists are supposed to change human minds. As they change their minds, power will fall into their hands like ripe fruit. And that's how it happened.

More specifically, the development of this type of ideology has gone in this spirit. It was known that culture is a complex, multi-layered and complicated mechanism that takes root for years and has its many sources. It is also known that culture is a system of values, shaped by a large material base, heritage of human thought, religion, Church, family, literature and art, cinema, theater, schools, universities, media. And the one who prevails over all of them rules over the state, and in fact takes over the state and all its structures. This is the essence of modern communism, although it is not officially called.

This is my original contribution to language development. But let's go further. A good Gramsci pupil, the author of the famous bestseller, "Greens up America", Charles Reich, many years later developed the thought of his master and wrote: "The revolution is coming. It will not be like the revolution of the past.

It will be initiated by the individual and culture; it will change the political structure only in the final act. It will not require violence to achieve success and it will not be able to resist violence effectively. It is now spreading with surprising violence and our laws, institutions, social structures are changing as a result of its action ... This is a revolution of the new generation. "

And other theorists develop this revolution, but it lives primarily because of the massive participation of "useful idiots". This term is attributed to Lenin. In this way he was to describe Western journalists and editors preparing enthusiastic materials devoted to the Bolshevik revolution, which at the same time concealed its paradoxes, absurdities and failures.

After the war, this concept was widespread by American anti-communists, and later it was widely adopted in Europe.

Today in Poland we also use this term to define mindless admiration over all leftist agitas and propaganda of political ideology that destroys the foundations of the traditional system of values.

We have said that the notion of "useful idiots" is attributed to Lenin, although there is no clear evidence, but for sure Lenin expressed himself in a bitter manner to some Western politicians, as for example to Henderson, a British member of the Labor Party, whom he defined : "Henderson is as stupid as Kerensky and that's why he's helpful."

In turn, Beria, the omnipotent head of the Soviet security service, in a letter to Stalin, wrote: "physical struggle with the West is not expedient, the West will destroy itself, it will suffice to provide adequate resources". And this is what we are constantly asking for. And there are plenty of useful idiots in the media, political parties and everyday life.



Translation: "It is not important where we come from and where we go! Here and now is important! Sign at the end of the road says: Slaughterhouse."

Author: Stanisław Srokowski • prawica.net, writer, poet, prose writer, dramas, literary critic, publicist

Text published in "Warszawska Gazeta"

drawing by Andrzej Krauze

Source: <https://wzzw.wordpress.com/2012/07/30/skad-sie-biora-pozyteczni-idioci/>

4 I 1947 The process of the Main Board of the Association of Freedom and Independence began in Warsaw. On the bench of the accused, he sat among Colonel Jan Rzepecki.

4 I 1947 The process of the Main Board of the Association of Freedom and Independence began in Warsaw. On the bench of the accused, he sat among Colonel Jan Rzepecki.

5 I 1947 the Security Office officers arrested Colonel. Wincenty Kwieciński, President of the Association of Freedom and Independence.

7 I 1947 In Cracow, Prof. Stefan Czarnocki, geologist.

8 I 1947 Gen. Tadeusz Kutrzeba passed away in London, in the years 1928-1939 he was the commander of the Higher Military School; during the Polish campaign of 1939, the commander of the "Poznań" Army, headed by Polish forces in the battle of the Bzura.

8 I 1947 In the "Palladium" cinema in Warsaw, the premiere of the film "Forbidden Songs" directed by Leonard Buczkowski took place.

17 I 1947 The National National Council, established by the PPR on the night of December 31, 1943 on January 1, 1944 in Warsaw, ended its activity.

19 I 1947 The elections to the Legislative Sejm falsified by the communists

The return of S. Mikołajczyk to Poland, his entry into the Provisional Government of National Unity, the opening of the possibility of legal action by the Polish People's Party (PSL), and the introduction of representatives of this party in the Cabinet and the National National Council did not mean, however, fully accepting the principle of political pluralism in post-war Poland.

On October 16, the Presidium of the National National Council blocked the possibility of creating new political parties and recognizing parties formed as a result of the split. Thus, the spectrum of political parties has been narrowed down to six: the Polish Workers' Party, the Polish Socialist Party, the Peasant Party, the Democratic Party, the Polish People's Party

and the Workers' Party. It was clear that the conflict line would run between the PPR and its allies (PPS, SL, SD) and the PSL.

The PPR anticipated the possibility of winning the elections by Mikołajczyk's peoples (the example of Hungary had to be an example of a conviction of power, in the autumn of 1945, the Independent Small Farmers' Party won 57% of votes), tried to prevent such a situation.

Activities in this matter were of a multilateral nature. The appropriate propaganda and information policy was accompanied by police pressure, but also attempts to encourage the PSL to form a joint bloc with the PPR (and its allies). It was also tried to put aside the election date in time. Here a convenient pretext was served by the popular referendum of June 1946, which was decided before the proper elections to the Legislative Sejm.

After the fake referendum, an attempt was once again made to encourage the PSL to form a joint electoral bloc. In the face of the failure of negotiations, the Block of Democratic Parties was formed (September 26, 1946) with the participation of the PPR, PPS, SL and SD³. At the same time, the policy of agitation and repression was continued⁴. It should also be added that an important propaganda weapon to the PPR hand gave the appearance of the American secretary of state J. Byrnes in Stuttgart (September 1946), in which he questioned the ultimate character of the Polish western border⁵.

Eventually, the date of the parliamentary election was established on 19 January 1947. They ran on the basis of the electoral law of 22 September 1946⁷. It apparently reminded very much the inter-war regulations (especially the democratic ordinance of 1922⁸). 444 deputies were elected, of whom 372 in districts, 72 from state lists. Easiness to submit lists of candidates (eg in the district - in accordance with Article 34 of the ordinance - only 100 signatures of voters living in a given district were enough), proportionality of elections (d'Hondt system⁹), apparently provided a good political representation of society in the Sejm. But only seemingly, because these elections were simply a textbook example of the occurrence of all kinds of electoral deformities¹⁰. The gateway to possible abuse was opened by the seemingly democratic ordination itself. For example, deprived of electoral rights of those who during the occupation declared membership of German nationality or favored by the occupier, collaborating with the Germans, as well as people cooperating with "underground fascist organizations or bands" (Article 2 of the ordinance). Needless to say, this last category turned out to be very roomy. In total, over 400,000 people were removed from electoral lists¹¹. In addition, the ordination strengthened the role of administrative bodies in the electoral process¹². Some authors, for example, pay attention to the fact that the men of trust of individual parties had to have a positive opinion of the staroste¹³.

There were also a number of other irregularities. The principle of equality of choices in material sense was deliberately broken, granting too many mandates to the Recovered Territories. While in the pre-war areas belonging to Poland, it was sometimes necessary to have almost 90,000 votes¹⁴ to get a ticket, in Szczecin, Wrocław and Legnica, approximately 30-40,000 were enough. Probably, it was assumed that in the western lands in conditions of still unstable situation it will be easier to manipulate the results. In addition, it was hoped that the local population would be more interested in maintaining the current authority with which it could associate the belonging of these lands to Poland. Over 40% of electoral commission members were agents¹⁵. In the country there were military propaganda and protection groups that effectively influence the behavior of voters¹⁶. Under various pretexts, 20% of PSL district lists were annulled. A number of activists of this party (including candidates for

deputies) were thrown into prisons. The circulation of "Gazeta Ludowa" has been limited (letters from PSL). The Democratic Bloc had in all districts the same list number ("3"), PSL different, which made agitation difficult. The rule was to make the so-called "Block voting", that is participation in the voting of organized voters, often openly casting votes. Finally, the election results were falsified.

The official results were announced by the victory of the Democratic Party Block - 80.1%. PSL was to receive 10.3%, other small letters controlled by Blok - the rest. It is difficult to assess the real election results. The PSL said about obtaining 63%, real data from the Kielce district say about the relation 54% PSL, 44% Block¹⁷. Probably the actual results were somewhere in the range of 50-60% for the PSL, but this also does not fully reflect the balance of forces, taking into account the number of factors deforming the result of the election. Despite the protests of the PSL¹⁸, the election was obviously important. Also the critical, although post-term position of the West, nothing could change¹⁹. Ultimately, the PSL obtained only 28 seats (out of 444)²⁰. The elections accelerated the process of disintegration of the PSL²¹, although in the first activity of the Legislative Sejm the party undertook attempts at opposing polemics²². Summing up the above observations on the parliamentary elections of 1947, it is fitting to agree with the remarks of Black P. "Free and democratic elections legalize contemporary state power, also such power, which has the genesis associated with the overthrow of previous constitutional acts. The thing is that the elections to the Legislative Sejm conducted on January 19, 1947 did not meet these standards, and are even rated as 'obviously counterfeit'. This is not only about the calculation of votes, but also about the fact that not all major political groups had a chance of open activity, and therefore the opportunity to submit candidates, there was no equal access to the media, and the authorities exerted all kinds of pressure on voters, for the use of terror, inclusive. This means that the constitutional acts passed by the Legislative Sejm, including the Small Constitution, were in fact of an octagonal nature in the sense that they did not have the proper democratic legitimacy at the time of their entry into force. This is the 'original sin' of the Small Constitution, as well as the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic. From a formal legal point of view, however, the problem is based on (...) ²³ and it has never been legally binding that the January elections of 1947 were not valid²⁴. The formal and legal aspect of the issue looks different than the historical one "²⁵.

The issues, which analysis is already well beyond the scope of this study are answers to the question whether there was any chance for Poland's development in a direction other than the one set after 1944²⁶ and the April 1935 constitution (passed after repeated violation of law by the parliament coming from partly manipulated "Brest elections") one should treat - even in the li dimension only symbolically - as the "legal antithesis" of the political bases of People's Poland²⁷. And finally - to what extent People's Poland "continued" pre-war statehood and took over the legal system after the Second Polish Republic²⁸.

Legislative Sejm was convened on February 4, 1947. It was not accidental (in the election law) to refer to the name of the parliament from 1919. The rulers were very keen on the game of appearances, including in the form of references to some interwar traditions (above all those from before 1926). It should also be assumed that, among those who were at that time, the state was the opponents of simple duplication of solutions straight from the USSR (it seems to fall to W. Gomułka).

The constitutional act that the Sejm adopted at its first meeting was the constitutional law on the election of the President of the Republic²⁹. She

introduced election rules similar to those of the March constitution, but this time the president only chose the Legislative Sejm. The quorum was 2/3 of the statutory number of deputies. A candidate could submit 50 deputies. The choice was made by an absolute majority. If in the first round none of the candidates obtained an absolute majority, the next ones were carried out. In each of them dropped the candidate with the least

7 I 1948 Not GED, but a sincere desire ...

It is worth to stop at this date, because it carries a lot of painful reflections and memories that must be preserved from oblivion. On that day in the Polish "folk" army, commanded by the Soviets, an action of accelerated courses on "officers" began. She was accompanied by a slogan: Not a matura, but a sincere desire to make you an officer ... Witty countrymen at once found the answer: Good intentions will not help, whip will not shake ...

Why in 1948 had to organize "accelerated courses" in Poland for officers? After answering this question, you have to go back to September 1939, when the Soviets attacked our country. The Red Army occupying the Polish territory led an aggressive propaganda campaign aimed at creating a "social revolution" - according to the Bolshevik phraseology. It was in practice the instigation of crimes against the elites of Polish society, especially on landowners, military settlers from the post-Bolshevik period and, above all, on officers of the Polish army. Promiscuity for crimes completely unpunished, which was guaranteed by the "workers-peasants" Soviet army. The commander of the Belarusian Front, attacking Poland from the north-east, commander Mikhail Kovalov, issued a "proclamation" to the "Polish Army's soldiers", on a moral level comparable to the level of Polish spelling and syntax used in it: Polish Army Soldiers! The Lord's bourgeois government of Poland, having dragged you into an adventurous war, has apparently collapsed. It proved powerless to rule the country and organize defense. Ministers and generals, they captured the stolen gold, they ran away cowardly, leave the army and the entire Polish people to the will of fate. The Polish army suffered a severe defeat from which she would not frame herself. To you, your wives, children, brothers and sisters, they are aggrieved by hungry death and destruction. On these hard days, for you the mighty Soviet Union extends its hands of brotherly help. Do not oppose the Workers' Peasant Red Army. Your sowings are gone without any advantages and have been passed over to all ruin. We are coming to you not as conquerors, but as your brothers by class, as your freedmen from the oppression of landowners and capitalists. The great and unrestrained Red Army carries on its banners a proclaiming, brotherhood and a happy life. Soldiers of the Polish Army! You do not prolong the blood of others for the interests of landowners and capitalists!

Even more hateful and deceitful was the "proclamation" of the commander of the Ukrainian Front, the commander of Semyon Tymoshenko, who called on Polish soldiers to kill officers, their commanders: What was left to you? What and with whom do you fight? For what do you risk your life? Your resistance is ineffective. The officers are rushing you to a pointless slaughter. They hate you and your families. They shot the delegates whom you sent with a proposal to surrender. Do not believe your officers [...]. Bash the officers and generals. Do not submit to the orders of your officers. Drive them from your land. Go boldly to us, to

number of votes. The problem was that this time there was only one candidate - B. Bierut. A group of 28 members of the PSL was unable to put up a contender. The choice was made on February 5, 1947.

Source: <https://historia.org.pl/2010/05/23/wybory-do-sejmu-ustawodawczy1947-r/>

your brothers, to the Red Army. In another leaflet he wrote: Bronia, scythes, pitchforks and axes beat your old enemies - Polish men. These "axes" of the Soviet commander from Ukraine evoke the ax from 1943 in Volhynia. A different hand, but the same way of thinking. Soviet methods of war, known since the Bolshevik Revolution, could also have an impact on the image of the 1943 tragedy. This was not just war propaganda used in aggressive wars to break the enemy's morale. It was a call to war crimes, not punished today. This was a preview of the Enactudic action of "desensitization" (deprivation of head) of Polish society, through direct extermination (murders without a court) and indirect (prisons, gulags, deportations).

All the Soviet fury focused on the officers of the Polish Army. On the one hand, they represented the army victorious in the war with the "world revolution", which in 1920 went through the "troupe of Poland" to the west and was fled to the east near Warsaw. On the other hand, our officers - recruits and reservists in the war of 1939 - it was after all the Polish intelligentsia, educated people, especially aware of their Polishness. The Bolsheviks realized that these people would put up the greatest resistance of the "revolution" in Poland, that is, subordination of the country to the Soviets. Similarly, the Germans followed, killing representatives of the Polish intelligentsia as potential opponents in the action of "strengthening German in the east." The difference, however, was that Polish officers from German officers were returning home in 1945. In the Soviet "oflagas" selection was carried out, then killed. The greatest Soviet crime on Polish officers is of course the Katyn massacre. We will remind her on the World Remembrance Day of Katyn Victims - April 13. It should be noted here that at the Katyn crime, the persecution of Polish officers did not end. They continued for many years after the war. The "pre-war officer" was a synonym of "reaction" in Soviet "folk" Poland. Not only officers of the pre-war Polish army, but also young patriots, wartime officers. Significant is the convergence of dates: January 7, 1949 at the headquarters of the UB in Koszykowa in Warsaw, Janek Rodowicz was murdered "Anoda" (* 1923) - scout, lieutenant of the AK of war. For those like him, there was no place in the "popular" army for Polish patriots. Instead of "Anoda" in this army now served its peer, Wojciech Jaruzelski - "Soviet man." This is a significant difference ...

Not matura, but willingness to be honest ... The will was, especially among the "officers" of the UB, faithfully serving the "people's homeland". As a reward for murdering a "reactionary" officer in Poland during the "execution", who was based on the sovietization of Poland, they often received his watch ... (...)

Author: Piotr Szubarczyk

Source: http://wolnapolska.pl/index.php/item/7-stycznia-1948.html?category_id=1

30 I 1948 Orville Wright, an American air-force constructor and pilot, died in Dayton, Ohio; together with his brother Wilbur Wright in 1903, he carried out the first flights of his own aircraft with an internal combustion engine.

30 I 1948 Delhi was shot by an Indian fanatic Mahatma Gandhi, the leader of the Indian national movement, a lawyer.

7 I 1949 During the investigation in the building of the Public Ministry in Warsaw, Jan Rodowicz "Anoda", a soldier of the Gray Ranks, officer of the AK under the Arsenal, died during the Warsaw Uprising, he fought in the "Zośka" battalion; he was 26 years old.

8 I 1949 In Moscow, the conference was concluded, during which the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (COMECON) was formed.

11 I 1949 The Ministry of the Recovered Territories was liquidated.

20 I 1949, the 4th General Congress of the Trade Union of Polish Writers began in Szczecin, at which the program of socialist realism in Polish literature was officially announced.

20 I 1949 Harry Truman sworn in as President for a 2nd term.

20 I 1949 Alben Barkley sworn in as the 35th US Vice President.

25 I 1949 A communication on the creation of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance was published in Moscow. The RWPG was composed of: Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Romania, Hungary and the Soviet Union.

14 I 1950 The United States recalls all consular officials from China after the seizure of the American consul general in Peking.

17 I 1950 By the decision of the Minister of Heavy Industry, the FSO Car Factory in Warsaw was created.

17 I 1950 The Brinks robbery in Boston occurs when eleven masked bandits steal \$2.8 million from an armored car outside their express office.

21 I 1950 George Orwell, an English writer, publicist, author of "Animal Farm" and "1984" died in London.

25 I 1950 the Passenger Car Factory in Warsaw and Gorkowskij Awtomobilnyj Zawod concluded an agreement under which the production of the GAZ-M20 Pobieda car was to begin in Poland. The car was introduced to the market under the name "Warsaw".

28 I 1950 A reconstructed monument of Adam Mickiewicz was unveiled in Krakowskie Przedmieście.

2 I 1951 The Minister of Shipping created Polish Ocean Lines and Polish Sea Shipping.

5 I 1951 Andrei Platonov, a Moscovian writer and playwright, died in Moscow.

On 8 January 1951, the Sejm passed a law on the abolition of pharmaceutical chambers and nationalization of pharmacies.

9 I 1951 A UN building was opened in New York - Le Corbusier designed the concept of the building, and design work was led by the American architect Wallace Harrison.

10 I 1951 Sinclair Lewis, American writer and playwright, winner of the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1931, died in Rome. In 1950, he refused to accept the Pulitzer Prize for the novel Arrowsmith.

18 I 1951 The communist authorities abolished the feast of May 3 and some church holidays as non-working days.

18 I 1951 The feast of May 3 was abolished by communists

3.05. we celebrate the Constitution Day of May 3. This is the third May celebration after Labor Day, celebrated on May 1 and the Flag Day of the Republic of Poland. This is a very important holiday for Polish. It has a very long history, because it was established in 1791.

The history of the National Constitution Day

The feast was established at the end of the 18th century to commemorate the reception in 3 May 1879 by the then Great Sejm of the Constitution of May 3. It was the first document of this type in Europe and the second after the American one in the world. After the Third Partition of Poland in 1795, there were many years of partitions, during which the celebration of the feast was impossible. It was not until 1918, after Poland regained its independence, that Polish could enjoy it again.

At that time, the anniversary of the 3rd May Constitution was officially recognized as a national holiday by a resolution of the Legislative Sejm of April 29, 1919.

PRL times - a feast uncomfortable for the authorities

After the Second World War in 1946, student demonstrations took place in many cities during the celebration. This was the reason for forbidding public celebrations of the May 3 Constitution by the communist authorities, and the attempts were thwarted by the militia. Officially, the holiday was abolished on January 18, 1951 by the law on non-working days. On May 2, just after the celebration of Labor Day, it was necessary to take off the flags so that they could not be seen on May 3. However,

despite the attempts of the communist authorities, the majority of Polish remembered about the Constitution Day and celebrated it among the family and friends.

The feast returned to favor in 1981

Source: <http://en.blastingnews.com/spoleczenstwo/2015/05/wiewieto-konstytucji-3-myja-swietujemy-uchwalenie-pierwszej-polskiej-ustawy-zasadniczej-00374667.html>



20 I 1951 UB officers arrested Bishop Czesław Kaczmarek, Ordinary of Kielce.

27 I 1951 Poland and the GDR signed an agreement on the demarcation of the state border between the two countries.

1 I 1952 The Central Office of Cinematography was established.

5 I 1952 the United States received the most-favored-nation trade clause in Poland.

23 I 1952 Published "The draft of the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic", which was subjected to "nationwide discussion". Stalin previously approved the text of the announced project, introducing some 50 amendments to him personally.

28 I 1952 the Archive of New Files began operations.

1 I 1953 Ludomir Różycki, a composer, conductor and teacher died in Katowice.

3 I 1953 The rationing of food was lifted, at the same time increasing the prices of many items.

10 I 1953 Władysław Studnicki, a politician, publicist, independence activist, deported to Siberia by the tsarist authorities, died in London; leader of the pro-Polish Club of Polish-member state (1916), member of the Provisional Council of State (1917-1918); during the Second Polish Republic associated with the daily of the Vilnius conservatives - "Słowo"; during the Second World War, he advocated an agreement with Germany.

12 I 1953 Cardinal nomination for the Primate Stefan Wyszyński.

13 I 1953 the daily Prawda informed about the discovery of a plot of a "terrorist group" of doctors from the Kremlin, mostly Jews; the goal of the "conspirators" was to deprive high dignitaries of the Soviet state of life.

16 I 1953 Artur Słowiński, a historian, writer and journalist, died in Warsaw; member of the PPS-Revolutionary Faction; chairman of the Central National Committee in Warsaw (1915-1916), a close associate of Józef Piłsudski; Prime Minister of the Republic of Poland (1922), senator (1935-1938); director of the Polish Municipal Bank (1932-1939).

21 I 1953 the process of priests of the Kraków Metropolitan Curia accused by the communist authorities, including for espionage for the United States; three death sentences and sentences of long-term imprisonment were passed; after a few months, the State Council changed the death penalty to life imprisonment.

23 I 1953 Polish Television began broadcasting regularly - a 30-minute program was broadcast every Friday at 17.00.

27 I 1953 To Kill the Church

On 27 I 1953 before the Military District Court in Krakow, the trial of priests of the Krakow Curia, which were accused of espionage, ended; three death sentences and sentences of long-term imprisonment were passed.

"Szyborska, with a handful of similar Krakow intellectuals, demanded that the death sentences be speeded up on the Cracow priests, whose communists have falsely accused of working for foreign intelligence." This sentence has attracted interest from many readers. They asked for details.

In 1951, the communists began a direct and unpardonable fight with the Church. It was initiated by arrest on the charge of espionage of the Kielce bishop Czesław Kaczmarek. At the end of this year, several priests were arrested in the diocese of Kraków. In January 1953, their "trial" took place. They were accused of "spying for American money." (January 27, 1953) Three priests were sentenced to death and the other to prison for many years.

In February 1953, when priests were expecting a group of 53 Cracow literates to execute a sentence on death row, among others Wisława Szyborska, Sławomir Mrozek, Adam Polewka, Witold Zechenter, Karol Szpalski, Marian Załucki, Bruno Miecugow, signed and entrusted to the authorities and announced the "Resolution of the Polish Writers' Union in Krakow regarding the Krakow process".

What did the Krakow writers demand from Kraków?

The time was as history has shown that defending priests could save their lives. The communist authorities clearly hesitated. They needed "social support." They wanted to share responsibility.

The Communists act was criminal and shameful. One had to be an idiot to believe that an American intelligence service was operating in the Krakow Curia, using it as its tool against the communists. But even if someone believed it, he would have to think that losing priests is too much punishment.

The letters signed under the resolution were not idiots. They were, after all, educated people, light-hearted, knowledgeable, well-informed,

understanding the nature of the changes taking place in Poland and their direction. They were, it would seem, humanists who constituted the elite, and so people whose task was to defend universal principles, disagree on such actions of the authorities that would be particularly barbaric, anti-human and unjust.

Krakow's writers had three choices. They could protest sharply by choosing the path dictated by their human dignity and the culture they represented, the heroic path, the road that would somehow be the path of martyrdom. If they chose this path God and history would reward them lavishly.

Stalin died in a month. Repression would end and they would be proclaimed national heroes in glory and glory.

Those writers could also act honestly and pragmatically, diplomatically. They could condemn priests and at the same time demand in the name of humanism to give them their lives. They could, by the way, use a pair of snatches that could make the communist authorities easier.

They could, for example, propose the following formula: "Communism has won." Communism is right Communism is good Communism is strong and generous, as it is able to forgive guilt, forgive, turn prisons into death sentences for priests.

Krakow's writers could also be silent, but certainly the communist authorities pressed for them to condemn the priests.

If the Krakow writers did not speak, the repressions of the authorities would be the least to them. They could lose their warm positions, get a print ban. However, it would not be too high a price for honor and fidelity to the basic dimensions of humanity, for not being downcast, not accomplices of the crime.

That's what they should know then, they would not pay forever. The criminal system was connected with the person of Stalin. And he already had his years. His death must have brought changes - political thaw.

Krakow's writers chose the fourth way. The content of their speech was such that between the lines you could clearly read:

"Make a judgment, speed it up." At the same time, and on this occasion, they made, on their knees, a homageous tribute and an oath of allegiance to the criminals and the actual traitors of Poland.

Here is the text of the resolution:

"In recent days, the process of a group of American spies connected with the Kraków Metropolitan Curia has been taking place in Krakow. On February 8, 1953, members of the Krakow Branch of the Polish Writers' Union express our absolute condemnation for the HOMELAND COUNTERS who, using their spiritual positions and influence on some of the youth concentrated in the KSM, acted hostile to the nation and the people's state, and spied - for American money - espionage and diversion. We condemn these dignitaries from the higher ecclesiastical hierarchy, who favored anti-Polish plots and helped the traitors, and destroyed valuable cultural monuments.

In the face of these facts, we commit ourselves, in the work of our more combat and insightfulness, to the current problems of the struggle for socialism and sterner opponents of the nation - for the good of Poland, strong and just. "

Sławomir Mrożek was also more precise than the other signatories.

He went out here before the orchestra to stand out in the resolution:

"There is no crime that we could not expect from them. The fierceness of the survivors will be the greater, the more they will become like SS men, the "knights of the burning cross" - Ku-Klux-Klan, brown and black shirts - appearing in the same as SS men, crusaders, shirts and other falangistas interest. "

The resolution was signed by 53 people with their names and first letters of their names. Among them were such well-known writers and literary critics as: K. Bunsch, Wł. Dobrowolski, K. Filipowicz (later friend of Szymborska), A. Kijowski, J. Kurek, Wł. Machejek, Wł. Maciąg, S. Mrożek, T. Nowak, J. Przyboś, T. Śliwiak, M. Słomczyński (a well-known Shakespeare translator signing his detective stories with the pseudonym Joe Alex), O. Terlecki, H. Vogler, A. Włodek (first Szymborska's husband).

Among the signatories of this resolution was Jan Błoński, who several dozen years later accused the Polish, equally falsely, in "Tygodnik Powszechny", "criminal indifference towards the destruction of the Warsaw ghetto".

The resolution was also signed by: K. Barnaś, Wł. Błachut, J. Bober, Wł. Bodnicki, A. Brosz, B. Brzezinski, BM Długoszewski, L. Flaszen, JA Frasik, Z. Gron, L. Herdegen, B. Husarski, J. Janowski, J. Jaźwiec, R. Kłyś, W. Krzemiński, J. Kurczab, T. Kwiatkowski, J. Lowell, J. Łabuz, H. Markiewicz, B. Miecugow, H. Mortkowicz-Loczakowa, S.Otwinowski, A. Polewka, M. Promiński, E. Rączkowski, E. Sicińska, St. . Skoneczny, A.

30 I 1953 The first volume of the "Kultura" Library appeared in Paris, in which "Trans-Atlantyk" and "Ślub" by Witold Gombrowicz were published.

13 I 1954 The prison at the Lublin Castle was liquidated. It existed since 1831 and was used by successive partitioners and Polish authorities to detain mainly political prisoners.

The beginnings of the castle are connected with the creation of the Lublin castellany in the 12th century. In the times of Casimir the Just, a fortified city was erected on a hill surrounded by a wooden-earth shaft. In the first half of the 13th century, a stone defense and residential tower (donjon, table) was built inside the upper part of the castle. It is a valuable monument of Romanesque art preserved to this day. The tower confirmed the location of the medieval foundation and gave rise to a brick building of the castle.

Świrszczyńska, K. Szpalski, J. Wiktor, J. Zagórski, M. Załucki, W. Zechenter, A. Zuzmierowski.

This resolution was criminal and shameful. Those who signed it, signed not only under the death sentences for three priests and under the terms of long-term prison for other priests, but also signed in this way under the other crimes of Stalinism.

They, after all, used their names, their authorities to support Stalinism, to strengthen it, to justify it.

Her moral eloquence is not weakened by the fact that many well-known writers have signed up to her, that at the same time many other Polish citizens, including well-known people such as Gałczyński or Tuwim, behaved the same or similar.

Her moral eloquence is not diminished by the fact that Stalin died a month later and the death sentences were never completed. Szymborska could now express sorrow and remorse and condemnation for Stalinism in the light of the yupiter. She could apologize to the Church and Polish. She could, in the presence of television cameras, put flowers on the graves of priests, whose lives shortened the suffering caused by the act which she supported personally. She could also, within the remedy, transfer a small part of her enormous assets to the Krakow Church.

She, without a word, with a smile accepted the title of an honorary citizen of Krakow from the hands of the representatives of the Krakow self-government, which in this case was a kind of mockery and a new disgrace, not only for her, just as he covered himself with a disgrace Komorowski decorating the Szymborska Order White Eagle.

See "White Eagle without a Crown with Szymborska in the Background" <http://niepoprawni.pl/blog/2218/bialy-orzel-bez-korony-z-szymborska-w-tle>

Szymborska was also an honorary citizen of Krakow.

I'm ashamed to live in this city!

Szymborska wrote in the history of Poland and Krakow not only as a poet, laureate of the Nobel Prize, but also as someone who participated in enslaving our country, extermination of the Polish nation, in actions aimed at intimidation, degradation, demoralization, as an absolute enemy of the Church in Poland . Let us hope that no Polish poet will ever repeat her deeds and words.

The fight with the Church continues, I recommend the entries "Solidarity 2010

Source: <http://www.frona.pl/blogi/prawda-o-nobliscie/wislawa-szymborska-de-domo-rottermund-wspolniczka-komunistycznej-zbrodni-zabic-ksiezy,39997.html>

In the 14th century, during the reign of Casimir the Great, a brick castle with a defensive wall was erected. At that time, most likely, a Gothic castle church was created under the invocation of the Holy Trinity, which served as the royal chapel.

From the foundation of Władysław Jagiełło, the Gothic interiors of the chapel were covered with Byzantine-Ruthenian paintings. The work was completed in 1418. Thanks to the paintings, preserved to modern times,

the Chapel of the Holy Trinity. is an outstanding monument on an international scale.

The castle, located on the royal route from Krakow to Vilnius, enjoyed the interest and care of the Jagiellonians. Here, under the tutelage of Jan Długosz, the sons of Kazimierz Jagiellończyk were brought up. Around 1520, Zygmunt Stary initiated the reconstruction of the castle into an impressive royal residence, employing, among others, Italian masters imported from Krakow.

In 1569, the Sejm was sitting in the castle walls, where the act of the Polish-Lithuanian Union - the Lublin Union - was signed.

In the 17th century, as a result of wars, the castle was destroyed. Only the oldest buildings survived - the chapel and the donjon.

In the years 1824-1826, on the initiative of S. Staszic and according to the design of S. Stompf, a new English neo-Gothic building was erected on the hill, intended for the criminal prison of the Congress Kingdom. He served as a prison prisoner for 128 years.

In the years 1831-1915, there was a tsarist prison, mainly for participants of the struggles for independence, among others January 1863 Insurrectionists.

In the period 1918-1939, alongside criminal prisoners, members of the communist movement, acting against the Polish state, were serving their sentences here.

The second world war and occupation (1939-1944) is the period of the Hitler's prison, over 40,000 people, mainly members of the resistance movement. A large part of the prisoners died in executions and death camps. On July 22, 1944, before leaving Lublin, the Nazis mass murdered 300 prisoners of the castle.

14 January 1954 Gen. Nikodem Sulik, commander of the 5th Kresowa Infantry Division of the 2nd Polish Corps who fought among others, died in London. at Monte Cassino.

25 I 1954 Premiere of the first full-length Polish film "Przygoda na Mariensztacie" directed by Leonard Buczkowski.

28 I 1954 Prof. Eugeniusz Romer, geographer, founder of modern Polish cartography.

30 I 1954 Wiesław Gołas made his debut in the role of Papkin in "Zemsta" by Aleksander Fredro in the Lower Silesian Theater in Jelenia Góra.

26 I 1955 Premiere of the film "Generation", the directorial debut of Andrzej Wajda.

5 I 1956 In Warsaw, the Club of the Crooked Circle was inaugurated.

25 I 1956 Premiere of the film "Podhale on fire" directed by Jan Batory and Henryk Hechtkopf, about the seventeenth-century folk uprising led by Alexander Kostka-Napierski.

10 I 1957 By order of the Minister of National Defense, the Military Internal Service was established in place of the liquidated Main Information Board.

11 I 1957 the Central Board of the Polish Youth Union (ZMP) passed a resolution to dissolve the union.

13 I 1957 Elections to the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic were held.

14 I 1957 Humphrey Bogart died in Los Angeles - one of the most famous actors in the world; played the main role, among others in "Casablanca" by Michael Crutiza, winner of the Oscar for his role in the "African Queen".

20 I 1957 President Dwight D. Eisenhower is inaugurated for his second term in office.

1 I 1958 Studio Miniatur Filmowych was established.

9 I 1958 the meeting of the Primate Stefan Wyszyński with Władysław Gomułka and Józef Cyrankiewicz took place. Discussed the issue of religious education in secular schools, scouts and the decree on planting church posts.

31 I 1958 Explorer I, the first U.S. space satellite, is launched by the Army at Cape Canaveral. It would discover the Van Allen radiation belt.

3 I 1959 Alaska is admitted to the United States as the 49th state to be followed on August 21 by Hawaii.

7 I 1959 The United States recognizes the new Cuban government under rebel leader Fidel Castro. Castro becomes the Premier of Cuba on February 16.

3 I 1961 Disputes over the nationalization of United States businesses in Cuba cause the U.S. Government to sever diplomatic and consular relations with the Cuban government.

4 I 1961 In Vienna, Erwin Schroedinger, a physicist, Nobel Prize winner in 1933 died, the author of a thought experiment known as the "Schroedinger cat".

After liberation from the Nazi occupation, in August 1944, a political prison was held in the castle, subordinate to the Soviet authorities, and then to the Public Security Office. In the years 1944-1954, about 35,000 Polish were imprisoned here, opposing the communist enslavement. Of the 515 death sentences issued, 333 people lost their lives. After the liquidation of the prison in 1954 and carrying out renovation works, the castle was designated for cultural purposes. From 1957, it is the headquarters of the Lublin Museum, founded in 1906.



Source: http://www.muzeumlubelskie.pl/Historia_Zamku_Lubelskiego-1-124-30.html

- 16 I 1961 The second part of the priceless Wawel collection returned to Poland, including 132 tapestries and numerous military items.
- 20 I 1961 John F. Kennedy was sworn in as president of the United States; in his inaugural speech he said, "Do not ask what your country can do for you, but what you can do for your country."
- 20 I 1963 on the centenary of the January Uprising, the Museum of the X Pavilion of the Warsaw Citadel was opened.
- 21 I 1963 Stanisław Grzesiuk, writer, singer, "bard from Czerniaków" died in Warsaw; during World War II, prisoner of concentration camps Dachau and Mauthausen-Gusen; author of books "Barefoot, but in spurs", "Five years of the camp", "On the margins of life".
- 22 I 1963 In Paris, Chancellor Konrad Adenauer and President Charles de Gaulle signed a treaty on German-French cooperation, called the Treaty of Elysium.
- 29 I 1963 Adam Krzyżanowski, an economist and professor at the Jagiellonian University, died in Kraków; Member of the Sejm from BBWR lists; prisoner of KL Sachsenhausen (1939-1940); Member of the National Council and Legislative Sejm (1945-1947).
- 9 I 1964 The Panama Canal incident occurs when Panamanian mobs engage United States troops, leading to the death of twenty-one Panama citizens and four U.S. troops.
- 13 I 1964 Bishop Karol Wojtyła was appointed Archbishop Metropolitan of Krakow.
- 13 I 1964 Beatlemania hits the shores of the United States with the release of I Want to Hold Your Hand, which becomes the Liverpool group's first North American hit. One week later, their first U.S. album Meet the Beatles is released.
- 24 I 1965 Winston Churchill, a statesman, writer, prime minister of Great Britain during World War II (1940-1945) died in London and in the years 1951-1955; laureate of the literary Nobel Prize in 1953.
- 9 I 1966 Announcement of the Office of the Council of Ministers on the refusal to issue a passport to the Primate of Poland Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński; The Primate planned a trip to Rome for the solemn inauguration of the Millennium of the Baptism of Poland.
- 10 I 1966 Gen. Ignacy Oziewicz "Czesław", the first commander of the National Armed Forces (1942-43) died in Gdynia; during the campaign of 1939, commander of the 29th Infantry Division, in the years 1941-1942 deputy commander of the main National Military Organization; commander of the National Armed Forces (1942-1943).
- 13 I 1966 the celebration of the Millennium of the Baptism of Poland was inaugurated in Rome.
- 15 I 1967 The first Super Bowl is held in Los Angeles between the Green Bay Packers and the Kansas City Chiefs with Green Bay winning 35-10. Over fifty one million people watch on television.
- 17 I 1967 Michał Sokolnicki, historian, PPS activist, close collaborator of Józef Piłsudski died in Ankara; during the First World War in the Polish Legions, the Supreme National Committee and Organization A; in the interwar period he worked in diplomacy; in 1936-1946, the Polish ambassador to Turkey.
- 27 I 1967 the United States, the United Kingdom and the Soviet Union signed the Treaty on Space; the agreement acknowledges that cosmic resources are a common heritage of humanity.
- 27 I 1967 The bishop of Łódź, Michał Klepacz, died; During the internment of Primate Stefan Wyszyński in 1953-1956 he was the chairman of the Conference of the Polish Episcopate.
- 27 I 1967 The Outer Space Treaty is signed into force by the United States, Great Britain, and the Soviet Union, to take effect on October 10, 1967.
- 16 I 1968 the Ministry of Culture and Arts informed the National Theater director that on February 1 the performance of Dziady, dir. Kazimierz Dejmek will be suspended - the performance met with harsh criticism of the PZPR leadership, which recognized them as "anti-Moscovian, anti-Soviet and religious."
- 23 I 1968 The U.S.S. Pueblo incident occurs in the Sea of Japan when North Korea seizes the ship and its crew, accusing it of violating its territorial waters for the purpose of spying. They would release the prisoners on December 22, but North Korea still holds possession of the U.S.S. Pueblo to this day.
- 30 I 1968, "Dziady" (The Forefathers' Eve) was screened at the National Theater in Warsaw for the last time. Kazimierz Dejmek - the performance was suspended at the request of the party authorities as anti-Soviet. In the evening at the Adam Mickiewicz monument in Krakowskie Przedmieście a manifestation of students took place during which protest against censorship was held.
- 12 I 1969 The New York Jets win Super Bowl III over the Baltimore Colts after a bold prediction by quarterback Joe Namath. This is the first victory in the National Football League for a former American Football League team.
- 25 I 1969 Four-party Vietnam war peace talks begin. In April, U.S. troops in the war reached its zenith at 543,400 and would begin their withdrawal on July 8.
- 9 I 1970 Mieczysław Grydzewski, a publicist, literary critic, co-founder and member of the editorial staff of the monthly "Skamander", the creator and editor of the weekly Wiadomości Literackie (1924-1939), died in London; during World War II, together with Zygmunt Nowakowski, he led to the creation of "Wiadomości Polskich"; in the years 1946-1966 editor-in-chief of the London 'Wiadomości'.
- 2 I 1971 A ban on the television advertisement of cigarettes goes into affect in the United States.

- 20 I 1971 the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of PZPR decided to rebuild the Royal Castle in Warsaw, financed from social contributions.
- 22 I 1971 In the Szczecin Shipyard Adolf Warski began an occupation strike.
- 24 I 1971 To the striking Szczecin Shipyard Adolf Warski was visited by the First Secretary of the Central Committee of PZPR Edward Gierek and Prime Minister Piotr Jaroszewicz. After many hours of talks and obtaining the consent of the authorities for new elections to the company trade unions, the shipyard workers ended the protest.
- 25 I 1971 A few-hour meeting with shipyard workers from Gdansk and the secretary of the Central Committee of PZPR Edward Gierek ended with the famous question: "Well, how - will you help?".
- 1 I 1972. Film bands: Panorama, Pryzmat, Silesia, X.
- 1 I 1972 An agreement on the opening of borders between the PRL and the GDR for the visa-free and unpatented tourist movement entered into force.
- 1 I 1973 Denmark, Ireland and the United Kingdom joined the European Economic Community.
- 1 I 1973 A postal code system has been introduced in Poland.
- 2 I 1973 PRL authorities introduced foreign currency books - they registered foreign currency purchases made by citizens for foreign private trips.
- 14 I 1973 Anna Chodakowska made her debut in the role of Antigone in the play of Sophocles, directed by Adam Hanuszkiewicz.
- 22 I 1973 The United States Supreme Court rules in Roe vs. Wade that a woman can not be prevented by a state in having an abortion during the first six months of pregnancy.
- 27 I 1973 Four part Vietnam peace pacts, the Paris Peace Accords, were signed in Paris, France. The announcement of the military draft ending also occurred on that date. The last U.S. military troops would leave the war zone on March 29.
- 30 I 1973 Two defendants in the Watergate break-in trial are convicted. The remaining five defendants had pleaded guilty to the crime two weeks earlier. On April 30, the Watergate affair widens when four members of the Nixon administration; aides H.R. Haldeman, John D. Ehrlichman, John W. Dean, and Attorney General Richard Kleindienst resign under suspicion of obstructing justice. During Senate hearings on June 25, Dean would admit that the administration had conspired to cover up facts about the case, leading to the refusal of the President to release tapes concerning Watergate.
- 9 I 1974, a test flight of the first and only PZL M-15 Belhegor agricultural jet aircraft took place. The PZL M-15 production was completed in 1981.
- 1 I 1975 The Watergate cover up trials of Mitchell, Haldeman, and Ehrlichman are completed; all are found guilty of the charges.
- 6 I 1975 The television show Wheel of Fortune premiers.
- 17 I 1975 Juliusz Poniatowski, an economist, politician, activist of the people's movement, a soldier of the Polish Military Organization, six-time minister in the lines of the Second Polish Republic, died in Warsaw.
- 5 I 1976 After the overthrow of the Lon Nola government, the Reds of Khmer changed the name of Cambodia to Kampuchea.
- 8 I 1976 In Beijing, Zhou Enlai, a communist activist, prime minister of the People's Republic of China died from 1949 until his death.
- 9 I 1976 the Polish Episcopate sent a letter to the Extraordinary Sejm Committee to prepare changes to the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic, in which he expressed concern over the preparations for the leadership role of the Communist Party and the inviolable brotherly ties with the USSR.
- 17 I 1976 the Sejm passed a new electoral law, according to which only the Front of National Unity was entitled to determine lists of candidates for deputies and councilors of national councils.
- 17 I 1976 Adam Pawlikowski, an actor, journalist, musicologist, died in Warsaw in suicide; performed, among others in Andrzej Wajda's films "Popiół i diament" and "Lotna" and "Manuscripts found in Zaragoza" by Wojciech Jerzy Has.
- 17 I 1976 Feliks Żukowski, a theater and film actor, director, prisoner of the Sachsenhausen-Oranienburg concentration camp, died in Warsaw.
- 31 I 1976 Memorial "101" was sent to the Special Committee of the Sejm by Jerzy Andrzejewski, which included a protest of the artistic community against changes in the Constitution of the PRL limiting civic rights.
- 1 I 1977 In Czechoslovakia, "Charter 77" was proclaimed - a declaration in defense of human rights addressed to the communist authorities. The first advocates of the Charter were Jan Patočka, Vaclav Havel and Jiří Hajek.
- 21 I 1977 The majority of Vietnam War draft evaders, ten thousand in number, are pardoned by President Jimmy Carter.
- 28 I 1977 On the Antarctic island of King George in the Shetland archipelago the construction of the Polish scientific station began.
- 11 I 1978 A group of intellectuals associated with the opposition founded in Warsaw, the Society for Scientific Courses, which organized independent lectures and discussions, expanding the initiative of the so-called Flying University.
- 15 I 1978 Teofil Ociepa, a painter and representative of naïve art, died.
- 5 I 1979 the USA granted Poland a loan of USD 300 million for the purchase of grain, fodder, fats and other agricultural commodities.
- 2 I 1980 Jacek Zejdler, actor, played the main role in the TV series "I bet on Tolka Banana" in Opole.

4 I 1980 President Jimmy Carter announces the embargo on sale of grain and high technology to the Soviet Union due to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

17 I 1980 The Helsinki Commission KSS KOR. Its members included Ludwik Cohn, Edward Lipiński, Zbigniew Romaszewski and Aniela Steinsbergowa.

2 I 1981 In Rzeszów, a group of farmers began an occupation strike in the former WRZZ building, demanding the registration of NSZZ Rolników "Solidarność Wiejska".

20 I 1981 The inauguration of Ronald Reagan as the 40th president of the United States occurs in Washington, D.C. It was followed by the release of the fifty-two Americans still held hostage in Tehran. The Iranian hostage crisis, which lasted four hundred and forty-four days, was negotiated for the return of \$8 billion in frozen Iranian assets.

21 I 1981 A student strike began in Lodz, which ended on February 17 after the NZS registration.

4 I 1982 Primary, secondary and vocational schools resumed activity suspended after the declaration of martial law on 13 December 1981.

5 I 1982 Martial law: The Minister of Science, Higher Education and Technology terminated the Independent Student Union (NZS).

8 I 1982 ATT settles its lawsuit with the U.S. Justice Department. The agreement forced the independence of the twenty-two regional Bell System companies in return for expansion into the prohibited areas of data processing and equipment sales.

10 I 1982 Martial law: phone calls were restored throughout the country. The talks were officially overheard, after dialing the number you could hear the message: "Controlled conversation".

11 I 1982 the Atlantic Council condemned the introduction of martial law in Poland and advised NATO countries to impose sanctions on the Polish People's Republic.

13 I 1982 Martial law: A part of the acting and artistic milieu has announced a boycott of Polish Radio and Television.

13 I 1982 An underground National Committee of Resistance "Solidarity" was established in Gdańsk.

17 I 1982 Martial law: Polish Radio resumed broadcasting the Second Program.

17 I 1982 In Warsaw, the first meeting of the Joint Commission of the Government and the Episcopate took place after the martial law was proclaimed.

25 I 1982 The Seym passed the law "on special legal regulations during martial law" and approved the decree on martial law.

January 17, 1982 (...) At the church of Saint. Stanisława Kostka in Żoliborz, priest Jerzy Popiełuszko celebrated his first mass for the homeland. It quickly became a regular religious and patriotic event attracting crowds of faithful not only from Warsaw.

On January 25, 1982, the Seym passed, with five abstentions and one against (Romuald Bukowski MP), a law on special legal regulations

during martial law. He also approved the decree of the Council of State on Martial Law, dated December 12, 1981.

Source: <https://bialystok.onet.pl/stan-wojenny-kalendarium-styczen-marzec-1982/tny0m>

26 I 1982 The Seym adopted the Teacher's Charter Act.

30 I 1982 Martial law: US President Ronald Reagan announced on January 30, 1982, the Day of Solidarity with the Polish Nation.

On 30 January 1982, the Day of Solidarity with the Polish Nation

Over thirty-two years ago, President of the United States of America,

Ronald Reagan declared January 30 Solidarity Day. It was an expression

of US support for Polish during martial law. We present a fragment of President Reagan's proclamation.

Solidarity, a Polish independent trade union under this name, was born not only due to the inability of the Polish

government to meet the needs of its own people, but also thanks to the freedom tradition that the proud Polish nation has preserved and cultivated for two centuries of foreign and domestic tyranny.



History teaches us that the stability of Europe is threatened when Poland experiences oppression. Free people all over the world express their solidarity with the Polish nation in the hour of their suffering with their heart and soul.

The world today is permeated by the spirit of solidarity that no strength can break. It crosses borders of countries and guests in the hearts of men and women around the world. In the factories, on farms, in schools, in cities and towns around the globe, we, the people of the Free World, stand behind our Polish brothers and sisters. Their case is our thing.

As proof of what I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, announce on January 30, 1982, Solidarity Day.

Source: <http://niezalezna.pl/51275-reagan-i-dzien-solidarnosci>

30 I 1982 the PAX Association resumed its activity and its new chairman became Zenon Komender.

31 I 1982 A satellite broadcast of the film "Let Poland be Poland" was carried out, produced by the US Department of Information; the film was watched by about 185 million people from 50 countries.

"Let Poland be Poland" Song written in 1976 became the second Polish national anthem, a symbol of Solidarity's support and the fight against communism. The world heard it for the first time during the television show "Let Poland be Poland", realized on January 31, 1982 in a gesture of support for the Solidarity movement and the Polish nation after the imposition of martial law. The initiators of the action were: United States

International Communications Agency and the US Department of Defense. The program was watched by 185 million viewers in 50 countries around the world. Polish could hear a radio show on Radio Free Europe.

Source: <https://www.polskieradio.pl/238>

31 I 1982 Martial law: The authorities decided to resume selling gasoline to owners of private cars.

5 I 1983 In Rome, the Metropolitan of Gniezno and the Archbishop of Warsaw, Józef Glemp, became a cardinal.

26 I 1984 the Sejm passed a new press law, according to which the press was to "strengthen the constitutional system of the PRL."

3 I 1985 In London, Gen. Tadeusz Pełczyński, the head of the Second Division of the General Staff of the Polish Army (1935-1938) died in London; in the years 1941-1944 Chief of Staff of the KG ZWZ-AK; from 1943, deputy commander of the Home Army.

21 I 1985 Andrzej Czok and Jerzy Kukuczka made their first winter entrance to Dhaulagiri (8167 m) in the Himalayas.

31 I 1985 In Munich, Józef Mackiewicz died, a prose writer, publicist, author of Kontra books, The road to nowhere, No need to speak loudly, Left free; in May 1943, after the discovery in Katyn of the graves of Polish officers murdered by the Soviets, at the invitation of the Germans and with the consent of the Polish underground authorities went to Katyn as an observer of the exhumation of corpses, he described it in the book "Katyn: crime without trial and punishment" (1944).

3 I 1986 Lt Col Jan Zumbach, pilot, hunting ace, commander of the famous 303 Squadron, died in Paris.

12 I 1986 Polish climbers Jerzy Kukuczka and Krzysztof Wielicki made the first winter entry to the third peak of the earth - Kanchendzongę (8586 m above sea level)

20 I 1986 Martin Luther King Day is officially observed for the first time as a federal holiday in the United States.

28 I 1986 In the crash of the Space Shuttle Challenger, which occurred 73 seconds after the start from Cape Canaveral, the entire seven-man crew of the ferry died.

28 I 1986 The Challenger Space Shuttle explodes after lift off at Cape Canaveral, Florida, killing seven people, including Christa McAuliffe, a New Hampshire school teacher.

10 I 1987 In Warsaw, the underground II Congress of the Independent Association of NZS Students was organized.

13 I 1987 General Wojciech Jaruzelski, who was visiting Italy, was received in private audience by Pope John Paul II.

17 I 1988 In the Vatican, the first press conference of the Pope was organized.

1 I 1989 Chemistry cards were abolished, cars assigned and coal regulation for individual consumers.

4 I 1989 In Klarysew near Warsaw, representatives of the authorities of the Polish People's Republic and the Catholic Church met.

6 I 1989 Meeting of Stanisław Ciosek with Tadeusz Mazowiecki and Father Alojzy Orszulik regarding the possibility of systemic changes and the re-legalization of Solidarity.

6 I 1989 Economic reports on the previous year from the Labor Department indicate a growth rate of 3.8%, the largest in four years and an unemployment rate of 5.3%, a low of fourteen years.

20 I 1989 W Warszawie zmarł Józef Cyrankiewicz - najdłużej urzędujący premier PRL, sprawujący swoją funkcję 21 lat; współodpowiedzialny za stalinowski terror, a także krwawe represje wobec protestujących robotników w 1956 r. i w 1970 r.

21 I 1989 At the presbytery of the church of Saint. Charles Borromeusz in Warsaw found the corpse of the murdered priest Stefan Niedzielak - associated with the opposition, former chaplain of the Home Army, and then the Association of Freedom and Independence, the founders of the National Sanctum of the Murdered in the East at Powązki, co-founder and guardian of the Katyn Family; the perpetrators of the crime remained unknown.

27 I 1989 Meeting in Magdalenka. In the villa of the Ministry of Internal Affairs in Magdalenka near Warsaw, Lech Wałęsa and General Czesław Kiszczak met, where the procedure of the Round Table discussions, their scope and starting dates were agreed.

Lech Wałęsa, Czesław Kiszczak and Tadeusz Mazowiecki during the feast in Magdalenka. The talks in Magdalenka came after the 1988 strikes, during which Czesław Kiszczak called for talks between the opposition and the authorities at the Round Table. The first meetings with Czesław Kiszczak were made by Lech Wałęsa in the villa of the Ministry of Internal Affairs at ul. Zawrat in Warsaw.

The first of them took place on August 31 in the presence of Bishop Bronisław Waclaw Dąbrowski and Stanisław Ciosek. The result of the talks was the call of Lech Wałęsa to stop the strikes, which met with strong opposition from the strikers.

On September 15, 1988, Lech Wałęsa met the second meeting with Czesław Kiszczak, Stanisław Ciosek and Fr. Alojzy Orszulik. These talks were a preparation for the first meeting in the wider group "in a special facility" No. 135 belonging to the Department I of the Ministry of Internal Affairs in Magdalenka. According to historian Sławomir Cenckiewicz in the article "Magdalenka. The conspiracy theory that turned out to be true, published in the Rzeczpospolita daily, a scenario of talks between power and the opposition, was discussed already on August 22, 1988 by Jacek Kuroń in the Department III of the Ministry of the Interior.

Krzysztof Dubiński, who enjoyed the sympathy of many oppositionists, played a significant role in the preparation and service of these conversations. He was an officer of the Ministry of the Interior, deputy head of the Information and Reporting Department in the office of the minister of internal affairs, and after the roundtable talks he ended up in the Department and Ministry of Interior. Which means that the host and creator of Madeleine were secret services of the PRL and they became an important creator of the systemic transformation.

The second meeting of Lech Wałęsa with Czesław Kiszczak in the villa at ul. Zawrat:

On September 16, 1988, the first meeting in Magdalenka took place. The purpose of the talks in Magdalenka was to prepare for the Round Table discussions. They participated in various teams and personal compositions, a total of 42 people. On the government side, they were: Czesław Kiszczak, Stanisław Ciosek, Artur Bodnar, Jan Janowski, Jan Jarliński, Mieczysław Krajewski, Harald Matuszewski, Jerzy Ozdowski, Romuald Sosnowski, Bolesław Strużek, Jan Szczepański, Tadeusz Szymanek, Stanisław Wiśniewski, Andrzej Gdula, Bogdan Królewski, Janusz Reykowski, Aleksander Kwaśniewski, Ireneusz Sekuła, Jerzy Uziębło, Władysław Baka, Jan Błuszkowski and Leszek Grzybowski. On the opposition and solidarity side in Magdalenka, Lech Wałęsa, Andrzej Stelmachowski, Władysław Frasyniuk, Lech Kaczyński,



Władysław Liwak, Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Jacek Merkel, Alojzy Pietrzyk, Edward Radziejewicz, Bronisław Geremek, Mieczysław Gil, Witold Trzeciakowski, Adam Michnik and Zbigniew Bujak discussed, Jacek Kuroń, Andrzej Wielowieyski, Ryszard Bugaj. Also present were representatives of the Catholic Church: Fr. Alojzy Orszulik, priest Archbishop Bronisław Waclaw Dąbrowski, priest Bishop Tadeusz Gocłowski. All meetings were recorded by Krzysztof Dubiński, Kazimierz Kłodę and Jacek Ambroziak. The meeting was also photographed and filmed.

The talks were stuck in an impasse when there was no agreement on the legalization of Solidarity. The opposition demanded that the authorities



take a clear position on this matter. In spite of clear opposition from the government, a joint communiqué was finally issued, stating that "there were approximations". On September 16, it was agreed that the Round Table discussions would begin in mid-October, but the lack of agreement on Solidarity meant that they began on February 6, 1989. This date was established during the next meeting in Magdalenka on January 27, 1989. Six days earlier before this meeting in Warsaw, Fr. Stefan Niedzielak, on January 30, another opposition chaplain, priest Stanisław Suchowolec. These events, however, did not affect the atmosphere of relaxation and dialogue.

Conversations in Magdalenka also continued during the Round Table discussions, and it was on those available only for a few conversations that the most important decisions were made. During the Round Table discussions five meetings took place in Magdalenka. They had an increasingly confidential atmosphere with "vodka and appetizers". A large part of the participants of these meetings have been friends for years, such as Bronisław Geremek and Janusz Reykowski, or Adam Michnik with Jerzy Urban. The secret collaborators placed in the opposition camp also had tremendous influence on these conversations.

The authorities proposed unacceptable solutions for the opposition, including the subject of the presidency imposed on Wojciech Jaruzelski, who was to become an office with almost unlimited competence. Lech Kaczyński described it as "an attempt to install Solidarity" in support for a new version of authoritarianism with the face of Jaruzelski. "

On the 7th of March, in the next meeting in Magdalenka, Adam Michnik took part officially in a narrower group for the first time. From then on he participated in all such meetings. According to the authorities of the Polish People's Republic, Adam Michnik, along with Bronisław Geremek and Tadeusz Mazowiecki, became the "main architect of the opposition policy during the Round Table." He was a radical advocate of understanding with the communists.

According to Antoni Dudek in the book "Rationed Revolution", Adam Michnik at the end of February 1989 "explained to colleagues from" Solidarity ", the necessity of resignation from the so-called accounting for martial law time, so as not to spoil the atmosphere and not to give the canon of party weapons ". On March 4, he was apprehensive about the idea of creating the presidential office under Wojciech Jaruzelski, and he expressed his doubts with the fear that "people will say that we sold to the communists". On March 11, Jerzy Urban met Adam Michnik, during

which Michnik changed his mind and told Jerzy Urban that together with Jacek Kuroń

"Without being afraid of losing popularity among the opposition, they can support the agreement without protection because they have almost 10 years of imprisonment behind them, which gives them independence and political power."

During one of the feasts, Michnik turned to Kiszczak with a toast: "I drink, sir, for such a government, where Lech will be prime minister, and you will be the minister of internal affairs."

Krzysztof Wyszowski, who during the Round Table discussions was a journalist, recalled a conversation with Lech Kaczyński, one of the magdalena meetings:

Conversations in Magdalenka

Lech Wałęsa, Czesław Kiszczak and Tadeusz Mazowiecki during the feast in Magdalenka.

"Lech approached me quickly and to my surprise, as if answering a question in the air, he said in the form of a personal confession: "What is happening there is becoming unbearable. I'm sick of it and I will probably withdraw from it. [...] Listen, what is Geremek doing there is indescribable. He has his hands shit in shit! "I was so overwhelmed by the psychological tension that I did not notice that at the moment the hero of

the story himself approached us from the back and in his velvet voice asked: "What, you have already overthrown the Round Table? "Lech looked at me eloquently, turned on his heel and he left, and Geremek began to explain to me: "Krzysiu, we will never sign the presidency for Jaruzelski." I naively believed in this assurance. "

Undoubtedly in Magdalenka there was a "fraternization" and "flotation", as Lech Kaczyński later described it, one of the participants in some of these talks. He described that the first evening Czesław Kiszczak began by declaring that vodka is like ice and that one drinks the first 30 queues and then whoever wants it. The consequence of these talks was the participation of "fraternizing" in the later privileges of the authorities and an incomparably stronger asset and political position than those who did not get along with the communists in Magdalenka.

Listen: Bird - Treason in Magdalenka.

TVP "Special mission" program about talks in Magdalenka and Round Table:

Subject: Madeleine, PRL

Source: <http://www.bliskopolski.pl/historia-polski/prl/rozmowy-w-magdalenke/>

28 I 1989 In Halton Konopacka died in Daytona Beach, Florida, athlete, winner of the first Olympic gold medal for Poland - in 1928 she won the discus throw competition during the Amsterdam Olympics; in September 1939, she participated in the evacuation of gold abroad from the treasury of the Bank of Poland.

28 I 1989 In Moscow, the founding conference of the MEMORIAL Association ended, after which it began its official activity; MEMORIAL is an independent organization dedicated to the description and documentation of communist repression and the protection of human rights in Moscovia and the countries of the former USSR; in Poland from the beginning of the 90s, the KARTA Center is the main partner of the Association.

30 I 1989 In Białystok, the remains of priest Stanisław Suchowoliec, a friend of priest Jerzy Popiełuszko, associated with Solidarity were found; According to the official statement, he died as a result of carbon monoxide poisoning, but the circumstances of his death are still questionable.

27 I 1990 In the Congress Hall in Warsaw, the XI - the last - Congress of the PZPR began, during which a resolution was passed to end the party's activities.

28 I 1990 The latest edition of Trybuna Ludu has been published.

29 I 1990 Participants of the 11th Congress of the PZPR, held in the Congress Hall in Warsaw, adopted a resolution on the termination of the party's activities; The PZPR (Polish United Workers' Party) for more than 40 years initially held totalitarian and then authoritarian power.

30 I 1990 The Independence Museum was established in Warsaw.

The Independence Museum was established on January 30, 1990 as the Museum of the History of Polish Independence and Social Movements, in 1992 it obtained the status of the National Institution of Culture. It also included two martyrdom divisions: the Museum of the X Pavilion of the Warsaw Citadel and the Pawiak Prison Museum.

Museum of Independence from the beginning leads a varied, intensive educational activity (museum lessons, competitions, film screenings, theater performances, lectures and popular science sessions), artistic and cultural (concerts, word and music programs), popularizing (meetings with authors, book promotions) and publishing. Since 1994, the institution publishes its own periodical - museum and history magazine "Niepodległość i Pamięć".

The Museum's seat is the Przebendowskich / Radziwiłł palace, where the Lenin Museum was located in the times of the Polish People's Republic. At the permanent exhibitions, you can learn about the history of Polish' struggle for independence, the tradition of our national symbols, and the



history of the opposition in the post-war years, until the political changes in 1989.

Address: 00-240 Warsaw, al. Solidarności 62

tel. (+48 22) 826 90 91 - head office (+48 22) 827 37 70 - secretariat

www.muzeumniepodleglosci.art.pl

sekretariat@muzeumniepodleglosci.art.pl

The museum is open:

Tuesday-Friday 10.00 - 17.00

Saturday-Sunday 10.00 - 16.00 (on Sunday, free admission)

Monday - closed

November 10 - The museum is open from 12:00 to 19:00

November 11 - free entry between 11.00 and 16.00

Ticket prices:

normal - 6 PLN

concessionary - PLN 4

guide: guided tour of the school group - PLN 30, guided tour of the out-of-school group - PLN 50

Source: <http://mazowsze.travel/co-zwiedzic/muzea-i-skanseny/item/553-muzeum-niepodleglosci-w-warszawie>

5 I 1991 The Ossetian conflict began: Georgian troops attempted to liquidate the Autonomous South Ossetian Region and entered Cchniwali.

9 I 1991 In Krakow, the monument of the Soviet Marshal Iwan Koniev was dismantled.

12 I 1991 U.S. Congress passes a resolution authorizing the use of force to liberate Kuwait. Operation Desert Storm begins four days later with air strikes against Iraq. Iraq responds by sending eight Scud missiles into Israel.

13 I 1991 During the intervention of Soviet troops in Vilnius, there was an attack on the television tower. As a result of the clashes with the residents of Vilnius who defended it, 14 people died (15 people died in February as a result of injuries).

9 I 1992 The magazine "Nature" announced the discovery that there are planets outside the Solar System; discoverer was a Polish scientist, prof. Aleksander Wolszczan, an eminent researcher of pulsars - neutron stars; this discovery was considered the greatest, which was made by a Polish astronomer since Copernicus.

13 I 1992 In Vilnius, a Polish-Lithuanian declaration on friendly relations and good-neighborly cooperation was signed.

26 I 1992 The renewed nation of Moscovia, part of the Soviet Union dissolved on December 26, 1991, and their leader Boris Yeltsin announce that they will stop targeting the cities of the United States with nuclear weapons.

1 I 1993 A full customs union was introduced within the European Community.

1 I 1993 In accordance with the Federal Assembly law, the dissolution of the Czechoslovak state resulted in the creation of two separate states: the Czech Republic and the Slovak Republic.

7 I 1993 the Sejm adopted the law "On family planning, protection of the human fetus and the conditions of the admissibility of termination of pregnancy".

10 I 1993 Adam Aston died in London, actually Adolf Loewinsohn, Polish actor and singer.

12 I 1993 Józef Czapski, a painter, art critic, writer, co-founder and co-editor of the Parisian "Kultura", died in Maisons-Laffitte near Paris; participant in the Polish-Bolshevik war of 1920 and the Polish campaign of 1939; prisoner of Soviet labor camps (1939-1941); soldier of the Polish Army in the USSR created by General Władysław Anders and the 2nd Polish Corps.

1 I 1994 The North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) goes into effect, creating a free trade zone between Canada, the United States, and Mexico.

10 I 1994 The program "Partnership for peace" was adopted for the NATO summit in Brussels.

10 I 1994 In Wroclaw, Stefan Inglot, a historian activist of the cooperative and folk movement, died.

1 I 1995 Austria, Finland and Sweden became members of the European Union.

1 I 1995 Established the World Trade Organization (WTO).

1 I 1995 The denomination of the zloty was carried out; 10,000 old zloty was replaced by one new zloty; both old and new gold were still valid for two years, until the end of 1996.

1 I 1995 The World Trade Organization (WTO) is created, replacing the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) formed from a series of post-war treaties on trade. The World Trade Organization is more highly structured than the previous GATT and counted seventy-six nations among its members in 1995.

31 I 1995 U.S. President Bill Clinton invokes emergency powers to extend a \$20 billion loan to Mexico to avert a financial disaster that had begun on December 19, 1994 during a planned exchange rate correction between the Mexican peso and American dollar.

9 I 1997 In Jerusalem, the first Krzysztof Penderecki's monumental symphonic work took place. "Seven Gates of Jerusalem", composed on the occasion of the 3000th anniversary of the foundation of this city.

26 I 1998 The Monica Lewinsky scandal begins when U.S. President Bill Clinton denies his relationship with the White House intern in a televised interview. This denial, and other denials to a grand jury investigation, would lead to the impeachment of the president.

1 I 1999 The Euro currency is introduced as a competitive tool to stem the power of the dollar and maximize the economic power of the European Union nations.

29 I 1999 NATO Secretary General Javier Solana issued formal invitations to join the North Atlantic Treaty to Poland, the Czech Republic and Hungary.

1 I 2000 Y2K fears are unfounded

6 I 2000 the Sejm adopted the Act on the Ombudsman for Children.

14 I 2000 Dow Jones reaches 11,722

6 I 2001 Adam Malysz was the first Polish to win the 4-Hills-Tournament.

6 I 2001 Certification of the Electoral College victory of the 2000 United States Presidential election in the U.S. Senate confirms George W. Bush as the victor, with Dick Cheney as his Vice-President.

20 I 2001 George W. Bush was sworn in as president of the United States.

24 I 2001 The Civic Platform was established - as a party Platforma Obywatelska Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej registered on March 5, 2002; its main founders were Andrzej Olechowski, Maciej Płażyński from AWS and Donald Tusk from Unia Wolności.

11 I 2002 U.S. Guantanamo Bay Naval Base in Cuba, known as Gitmo, opens as a detention camp for terrorist suspects captured in Afghanistan

16 I 2002 Moscovian President Vladimir Putin began his visit to Poland; during which, inter alia, the issue of verifying contracts for the supply of Moscovian gas; Putin also provided documents from the personal file of Gen. Władysław Sikorski from 1902-1939.

29 I 2002 In his State of the Union address of January 2002, President Bush defines an Axis of Evil, which includes North Korea, Iran and Iraq

3 I 2004 NASA Mars Rover lands safely on planet and begins exploring

17 I 2004 Czesław Niemen, one of the most important Polish singers and musicians of the 20th century, died in Warsaw; his biggest hits include "Dream about Warsaw", "Under parrots" and "Strange is this world".

14 And 2005 Piotr Morawski and Simone Moro were the first to stand on the unconquered Himalayan summit of Shisha Pangma (8027 m).

6 I 2005 The Sejm adopted the Act on National Minorities

Poland at the beginning of the 21st century is a homogeneous country in terms of nationality. According to the Census conducted by the Central Statistical Office in 2002, almost 97% of the inhabitants of our country declared Polish nationality, while 1,23% declared belonging to a different nationality; 2.03% of people failed to establish their nationality. It turns out that the largest minority in Poland are Silesians (173.2 thousand people), followed by Germans (152.9 thousand), Belaruscians (48.7 thousand), Ukrainians (31 thousand) and Roma (12.9) thous.). Then there are Moscovians, Lemkos, Lithuanians, Kashubians, Slovaks, Jews, Armenians, Czechs, as well as Tatars and Karaites.

In Polish legislation, the distinction between national and ethnic minority was passed on January 6, 2005 by the law "on national and ethnic minorities and on regional language". This act assumes that the national minority is a group of Polish citizens, which jointly meets the following conditions: it is less numerous than the rest of the population of the Republic of Poland; makes a significant difference to language, culture or tradition from other citizens; strives to preserve its language, culture or tradition; is aware of its own historical community and is focused on its expression and protection; its ancestors lived in the present territory of the Republic of Poland for at least 100 years; he identifies himself with the nation organized in his own country. The last condition is important in the delimitation of concepts: national and ethnic minority. An ethnic minority differs in that it is identified with a stateless minority. In addition, the Act specifies that national minorities living in Poland are: Belaruscians, Czechs, Lithuanians, Germans, Armenians, Moscovians, Slovaks, Ukrainians and

Jews; and for the ethnic minorities, the following minorities are legally recognized: Karaim, Turkish, Roma and Tatar.

Polish legislation specifically defines minority rights. The Constitution of the Republic of Poland contains a clear mandate for equal treatment of all its citizens. According to art. 32 everyone is equal before the law. No one shall be discriminated against in political, social or economic life for any reason. The Constitution in art. 35 states: "The Republic of Poland provides Polish citizens belonging to national and ethnic minorities with the freedom to preserve and develop their own language, preserve customs and traditions and develop their own culture. National and ethnic minorities have the right to create their own educational and cultural institutions and institutions for the protection of religious identity and to participate in settling matters regarding their cultural identity. "

The Act of April 12, 2001. The Electoral Law of the Sejm of the Republic of Poland and the Senate of the Republic of Poland exempts election committees established by national minority organizations from the requirement to exceed the 5% electoral threshold. At the basis of this regulation in the electoral law is the equalization of opportunities for Polish citizens belonging to the national minority in terms of their participation in representative bodies. In the current electoral practice, the only registered on the basis of the above The law of the electoral committee is the committee of the German minority, which since 1991 has its representatives in the parliament.

Source: <https://www.bryk.pl/wypracowania/pozostale/wos/1000756-ochrona-mniejszosci-narodowych-w-polsce.html>

18 I 2006 Jan Twardowski, a poet and priest, died in Warsaw; author of over 20 volumes of poems, incl. "Signs of trust", "Blue glasses", "Which you make berries", "On the donkey", "I did not come to turn you", "Conscience moved", "Disliker", "Do not worry."

28 I 2006 Death in the Arena



On this terrible evening, when the roof of the MTK hall collapsed, our photojournalist quickly arrived.

The clocks showed the time of 17.15, when the roof of the Hall of the Katowice International Fair in Chorzów collapsed on

a crowd of people. On January 28, 2006, the international pigeon show took place here. 10 years have passed since this tragedy. 65 people lost their lives and about 140 were injured.

On this terrible evening, our colleagues from "Gościa", journalist Jarek Dudała and photojournalist Heniek Prondziono came quickly to the hall.

They worked there long into the night. Thanks to them and other Silesian reporters, the catastrophe and the dedication of rescuers have been documented. Medical rescuers, firefighters, mine rescuers risking their lives entering an unstable, steel debris, and pulling out the overwhelmed people - Polish and foreign guests. Jan Matys from Opole survived, though he was crushed

Author: PRZEMYSŁAW KUCHARCZAK / PHOTO GUEST

Source: <http://katowice.gosc.pl/doc/2945748.10-lato-po-katastrofie-hali-w-Chorzów>

31 I 2006 Samuel Alito is confirmed as an Associate Justice to the U.S. Supreme Court

3 I 2007 Mortgage concerns hit U.S. markets and share indexes plunge amid fears that the failing U.S. mortgage market may cause a global credit crunch

4 I 2007 The first female speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives, Representative Nancy Pelosi of San Francisco, California, is sworn into office.

7 I 2007 Po oskarżeniach o współpracę z komunistyczną Służbą Bezpieczeństwa w czasach PRL arcybiskup Stanisław Wielgus złożył rezygnację ze stanowiska metropolity warszawskiego.

10 I 2007 President George W. Bush announces a troop surge of 21,500 for the war in Iraq to stem the violence at the request of new commander General Petraeus. This controversial policy begins to show positive signs once fully implemented during the summer months, with a reduction in violent attacks against coalition forces and Iraqi civilians. Progress on the political front within the Iraqi national government, however, does not keep pace with positive developments on the military front.

10 I 2007 Bush begins surge in Iraq, American public divided over the war

23 I 2008 In the crash of a military plane in Mirosławiec, 16 high-ranking Air Force officers and four crew members were killed.

New facts about CASA plane crash in Mirosławiec. Investigators hid important arrangements?



Investigators investigating the causes of the CASA military disaster in Mirosławiec hid the facts uncomfortable for the Ministry of National Defense. It turned out that the plane flew on the terrible quality of fuel, and the record of the black box broke off 14 seconds before hitting the

ground. The crash occurred on January 23, 2008. 20 people died, including many high-ranking officers and commanders of Polish aviation. The reporters of TVN's "Supervisor" arrived at unknown investigations regarding the catastrophe in Mirosławiec. Journalists suggest that members of the military committee investigating the circumstances and causes of the tragedy were selected so that they would not disclose many

arrangements uncomfortable for decision-makers from the Ministry of National Defense.

According to the information disclosed by the "Supervisor", the fuel on which the broken CASA was flying was of poor quality. What's more, for some unexplained reasons, the black box broke down, which did not record pilots' conversations and the state of the onboard devices for the last 14 seconds before the crash. In turn, the pilots, when approaching a disaster-stricken landing, were overworked, because they had been working uninterruptedly for 19 hours continuously.

Civilian experts came to such conclusions, which the prosecutor's office in Poznań asked for expertise. TVN journalists indicate that some members of the military commission, who in their opinion swept under the carpet the results of the investigation into the accident of CASA aircraft, are now investigating the presidential disaster Tupolev at Smolensk.

Source: http://www.se.pl/wiadomosci/polska/nowe-fakty-ws-katastrofy-samolotu-casa-w-miroslawc_156363.html

10 I 2009 Gen. Elżbieta Zawacka died in Toruń, a courier and emissary of KG ZWZ-AK, the only woman among the cichociemni. After the war, she was imprisoned by the communist authorities.

20 I 2009 Barack Obama takes the oath of office, becoming the first African-American president in the history of the nation. The Democratic Senator from Illinois is coming to the office on a message of Change. The city of Washington, D.C. more Luther King forty-six years earlier. Martin Luther King forty-six years early.

4 I 2010 The highest building in the world - Burj Khalifa, 828 meters high, was opened in Dubai.

12 I 2010 In the earthquake in Haiti, according to UN estimates, at least 250,000 were killed. people; Haitian authorities say that it absorbed 316,000 fatalities, and over 1.5 million people have been left homeless.

17 I 2010 In Ukraine, the first round of the presidential election was held, which was won by the leader of the pro-Moscovian Party of Regions, Viktor Yanukovich, obtaining 35.32 percent. votes; Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko was in the second place, supported by 25.05 percent. voting.

19 I 2010 Scott Brown, a Republican reformer from Massachusetts, stuns the nation with an upset win for the special election Senate seat. He is the first Republican elected to the Senate from the state since 1972 and only Republican member of the Massachusetts

Democratic congressional delegation. His election puts a halt to the 60 seat Democratic super majority in the Senate and will prevent President Obama and the Democratic leadership from pushing legislation in future votes past a Republican filibuster.

27 I 2010 In Cornish, New Hampshire, died James David Salinger, writer, author of the novel "Catcher in the grain".

14 I 2011 Santo subito! Decree on the recognition of the miracle of John Paul II



On May 1, 2011, the Holy Father John Paul II was beatified. On May 2, 2011, the coffin was moved from the Vatican Grotto to the St. Sebastian Chapel in the St. Peter's Basilica. On April 27, 2014, after a very short period of beatification and canonization, the Pope of Poland was declared a saint. The speed of the beatification and canonization process was based in this case on the Christian postulate of the faithful: *santo subito*, which had already appeared during the funeral ceremony. Since 1983, the canonization process has been regulated by the Apostolic Constitution *Divinus perfectionis*

Magister (1403 § 1 of the Code of Canon Law).

On May 13, 2005, Pope Benedict XVI during the ceremony at the Basilica of Saint John Lateran announced the opening of the beatification process of John Paul II. The first, diocesan stage of the beatification process of the Polish pope began solemnly at Lateran on June 28, 2005. The postulator of the trial was a Polish priest from the Vicariate of Rome, Sławomir Oder. A medical inexplicably chosen case of recovery from advanced Parkinson's disease, the French nun Marie Simon-Pierre, born in 1961, was selected for the beatification. A few months later, the second Vatican stage of the trial began, with the task of summarizing all works and collected materials (*positio*). On January 14, 2011, the Holy Father Benedict XVI agreed to the announcement of the decree regarding the recognition of the miracle through the intercession of John Paul II, which formally ended the beatification process. A miracle of healing Floribeth Mora Diaz, a Costa Rican woman suffering from severe brain damage (unresectable aneurysm), was chosen for the canonization process of the Polish Pope.

Source: <http://wiki.santojp2.pl/ru/node/211>

25 I 2011 In Cairo, mass protests against the government of Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak broke out, culminating in his resignation.

28 I 2015 the Institute of National Remembrance proclaimed that the skull of the last partisan of the independence underground, the soldier of the WiN, Józef Franczak pseud. Laluś, Lalek.

31 I 2015 Zbigniew Kurtycz, a singer, composer, soldier of the 2nd Corps, a performer of many hits, died, among others song "Silent water".

10 I 2016 David Bowie died in New York - British musician, actor, performer, fashion icon, author of "Heroes", "Young Americans" and "Let's Dance".

13 I 2016 In London, Jan Mieczysław Ciechanowski died - a soldier of the Home Army, a Warsaw insurgent, after the war on emigration, a historian, author of a well-known publication "Warsaw Uprising. Outline of political and diplomatic grounds. "

21 I 2016 Bogusław Kaczyński - promoter of opera, operetta and classical music in Poland, critic and music publicist, announcer, music theoretician and pianist died in Warsaw.

Each year we celebrate:

For more details, please review article in AMERICAN POLONIA CHRONICLE or in COMMEMORATIONS OF AMERICAN POLONIA SAINTS, KNIGHTS & SHRINES

1 I Solemnity of the Holy Mary, the Mother of God



The first day of the New Year is the eighth day of the Nativity of Jesus. According to Jewish law, every boy was to be circumcised on that day. In the octave of Christmas, thanking God for coming into the world of Christ, the Church celebrates the solemnity of Mary as the Mother of God, through which the promises given to all mankind, related to the mystery of the Redemption, were fulfilled. On this day, we celebrate especially her motherhood from all the qualities of Mary.

We also thank her for the whole of God's

people surrounding her motherly protection.

The consecration of Mary on the first day of the beginning of the year also has a different meaning. The mother of Jesus is shown to people as the most perfect creature, and at the same time the first of those who have benefited from the gifts of Christ. The desire to accentuate the special

mention of the Mother of God was born in Christian antiquity. The western church already in the seventh century designated for this purpose day 1 January.

The feast of the Holy Mother of Mary is the oldest Marian feast. The Liturgy of the Church was introduced quite late by Pope Pius XI in 1931 to commemorate the 1500th anniversary of the Council of Ephesus (431). Pius XI appointed an annual memento of this holiday on October 11. The liturgical reform in 1969 did not abolish this feast, but raised it to the rank of ceremonies ordered and transferred it to January 1.

Mary - Holy Mother of God

There are many detailed prophecies in the Old Testament, announcing the Savior of the world. Indirectly, they also concern the person of His Mother. Some of them are even a clear allusion to the Savior's Mother, for example, a woman's announcement that will erase the head of the serpent-Satan (Gen. 3:15). Even more clearly about the Mother of the Messiah is mentioned by the prophet Micah (Mi 5, 1-2). As a prophecy concerning Mary, the foretold of Isaiah is also treated:

The Lord himself will give you a sign: Behold, the Virgin will conceive and give birth to the Son and call Him by name Emmanuel (Isaiah 7, 14).

3 I The memory of the Most Holy Name of Jesus

There are many names that the Son of God has been called. Already the prophet Isaiah mentions a whole series of them: Emmanuel (Isaiah 7, 14), the Wonderful Counselor, the Strong God, the Eternal Father, the Prince of Peace (Isaiah 9, 6). Prophets: Daniel and Ezekiel call the Messiah a "son of man" (Daniel 7, 13), and Zachariah will say about him: "and the name of his branch" (For 6, 12). In the New Testament, Saint. John the Apostle calls the Son of God "the Word" (Jn 1: 1). Jesus Christ himself will give himself the name: Son of man (Mt 24, 27. 37 37. 44. 44), Light of the world (Jn 8:12), Way, Truth and Life, Good Shepherd (J 10, 11; 14, 6) etc. However, the Name of Jesus is the name of the Incarnate Word. For it was given him by the heavenly Father himself as his own name: In the sixth month (from the preaching of the birth of St. John the Baptist to Zacharias) God sent the angel Gabriel to the city called Nazareth, to the Virgin married to her husband, named Joseph (...). The angel said to her, "Do not be afraid, Mary, for you have found a grace with God, here you will conceive and give birth to the Son and give him the name Jesus" (Lk 1: 26-31).

St. Mateusz reminds that the same command was also given to Saint. Joseph

The angel of the Lord appeared to him in a dream and said: "Joseph, son of David, do not be afraid to take Mary, your spouse, for from the Holy Spirit is what is conceived in her, she will bring forth a son to whom you will name Jesus, for he will He will save his people from his sins" (Mt 1: 20-21).

Under this name, the Word Incarnate receives the greatest honor. Etymologically, the Hebrew name Jesus means "Yahweh saves". So the name was a synonym for the mission, the purpose for which the Son of God came to earth. This name was given to the Son of God on the eighth day after his birth, which is liturgically on January 1. St. Łukasz describes this event so briefly:

When the eighth day came and the Child was to be circumcised, the name Jesus was given to him, whom the angel called it, before it was conceived in the womb (Mothers) (Lk 2:21).

Jesus Christ Jesus Himself said about his Name:

Verily, verily, I say to you, Whatever you ask of the Father, he will give

you in my name. Until now you have not asked for anything in my name: Ask and you will receive, that your joy may be full (Jn 16: 23-24).

To those who believe, these signs will be accompanied: in my name, the evil spirits will be thrown away, they will speak in new tongues; the snakes will take their hands, and if they drink anything poisoned, they will not harm them. They will lay hands on the sick, and they will recover (Mk 16: 17-18).

The apostles entrusted Christ's promise and it was fulfilled in their fullness. In the

name of Christ, they did miracles. St. Piotr says to the crippled child from birth:

I do not have silver or gold, but what I have, I give you: In the name of Jesus Christ, Nazarene, come! (Acts 3, 6).



Source: <http://brewiarz.pl/czytelnia/swieci/01-01.php3>

To the astonished crowd, the Apostle says:

By faith in His Name to this man whom you see and whom you know, the Name restored strength (Acts 3:16).

He will repeat the same confession before the Supreme Jewish Council: If you interrogate us about the blessing that makes a sick person healthy, let all and all Israel know that in the name of Jesus Christ the Nazarene - whom you crucified and which God raised from the dead - that this man stood up through him ... And there is no salvation in any other, for no other name under heaven has been given to people in which we could be saved (Acts 4: 10-12).

St. Paul gives Jesus the Name of the highest praise:

He humbled himself, becoming obedient until death - and death on a cross.

Therefore, God has exalted him above all things and gave him the name above every name, that every one knee of heavenly and earthly beings, and the earthly, may bend under the name of Jesus (Philippians 1: 8-10).

Whatever you do with word or deed, do everything in the name of the Lord Jesus, thanking God for His Father (Colossians 3:17).

As the goal of his entire tireless apostolic activity, Saint. Paweł indicates: That the name of our Lord Jesus Christ may be glorified in you (Acts 16:18).

Also Saint. Paul performed miracles in the name of Jesus. To Satan, who possessed a girl, he calls:

I command you in the name of Jesus Christ, that you leave her! (Acts 3, 6-7).

The cult of the Name of Jesus is therefore deeply justified in the Scriptures. Texts confirming this could be cited much more (Jn 14, 13-14, Acts 5, 40-41; 9, 15-16; Heb 1, 4; Rom 10, 13; 2 Corinthians 5, 20; Ap.7, 1- 11). St. Paul was so in love with the Holy Name that he mentions them 254 times in his writings.

The cult of the Name Jesus is also alive in the tradition of the Church. St. Ephrem, whenever he encountered the name written or engraved, kissed them with reverence. Origen writes about this Name: "The name of Jesus is the name of the Almighty ... Let the name of the Lord be blessed forever." St. Jan Złotousty says: "The name of Jesus Christ, when we carefully consider them, announces to us all its benefits, for it is for a reason that it has been given to us, it is the treasury of a thousand goods."

A beautiful hymn in honor of the Name Jesus composed Saint. Bernard of Clairvaux: "All God's qualities can be heard by my ears at the sound of the Name of Jesus, All food is nourished when that oil is not anointed ...

When you write, I do not understand when I do not read Jesus, when you talk and talk, I do not understand when the Name of Jesus does not sound in her ... Jesus is honey in my mouth, a sweet melody in my ears, joyful joy in my heart ... Saddened one of you, let Jesus come to his heart, let it flow on his mouth - and in view of the light of His Name every cloud will pass and the wedding will return "(Sermo 15 super Cantica).

St. Bernardine of Siena carried a plaque with gold monograms on which the monogram of Jesus was written; in each sermon, Bernardine adored the Name: "O Jesus, raised above every name, O victorious name, joy of angels, happiness of the righteous, terror of the damned ... The mind is mixed up, the tongue is numb, lips are unable to renounce the word when it is to be praised Holy Name of Jesus. "

The spiritual son of Saint. Bernardine, bl. Władysław from Gielniowa, he began his every sermon with the Name of Jesus. In the famous poem about

the Passion of the Lord, each new stanza begins with the Holy Name. When, on Good Friday 1505, he pronounced the Name of Jesus, he fell into rapture and was kidnapped in front of the audience over the pulpit. St. Wawrzyniec Justynian writes: "In adversities, in dangers, in fear - at home, on the road, in the wilderness, on the waves - wherever you find yourself, call the name of the Savior everywhere."

St. Redegunda, bl. Henry Suzo and Saint. Joanna de Chantal on their breasts carved the name of Jesus. St. Ignatius Loyola placed the monogram of the name Jesus in the coat of arms of the Jesuit order. In the fifteenth century a litany was created for the name of Jesus, which proves the universality of the cult of the same name. It is common practice in almost all languages of the world to receive a Christian greeting: "Praised be Jesus Christ."

The Lord Jesus has a second name, given to him by the prophets and his faithful followers. It is the Greek name Christ (Hebrew - Messiah). It means "anointed" or "anointed of the Lord." The kings and high priests were anointed in the Old Testament, and the anointed prophets were the Holy Spirit. Christ the Lord is the King; he is a priest (see Hebrews 4: 14-12, 2); he is also a Prophet - he was the goal of all prophecies. He also foretold many things: about himself, and also about the fate of humanity and the world. From the name of Christ they also received the name of His followers, first in Antioch, then soon in the whole world:

In Antioch for the first time disciples were called Christians (Acts 11:26). The Fathers of the Church and the saints have many times emphasized the importance of this Name. Tertullian writes: "Christian is the second Christ." St. Pacjan is credited with a beautiful confession: "My name - Christian, surname - Catholic". St. Gregory of Nyssa admonishes: "You are a Christian, imitate Christ ... do not carry this name in vain." Similarly, St. Leon I the Great: "Know, Christian, your dignity ... Remember what body you are a member of." And Saint Bernard recalls: "From Christ, we are called Christians ... Is it not the path that Christ followed that we should follow? Christians have received a name from Christ, which obliges us to do Christianity - let us be heirs of the name and be his heirs virtues. "

The first and most commonly seen symbols of Jesus Christ today are His monograms. In ancient art, they were the expression of a person. The

earliest come from the III century. The most ancient are: I X, which means Jesus Christ; X P, which means Christ; finally the most common IHS monograms or the Greek letter X (chi) and the Greek letter P (ro) inscribed in it - these are the first two letters from the Greek word XPISTOS, or the Anointed One, the Messiah. The last symbol still has the same meaning, that it clearly defines that Christ became our Savior through the sacrifice of the cross. The penultimate symbol comes from the times of the Emperor Constantine and the Great, when this ruler ordered on the banners of his troops to put this symbol (after 313). He also spread the most in the world. Often, another laurel wreath was added to this symbol as a sign of victory, the letters alpha and omega, which means the eternity and divinity of Jesus Christ etc.

From the fifteenth century, the monogram of Jesus, made up of three letters, became very popular: IHS. It is a "Latinized" Greek abbreviation of the first three Greek letters from the name of Jesus (capital letters: IHSOYS). Finally, the symbol of Jesus, the earliest, since the second century, is the Greek word Ichthys ("fish"). It was a conventional hallmark for Christians during persecution. In the letters of the word, Christians read the abbreviation for Greek words: Jesous Christos Theou Yios Soter, which means: Jesus Christ, Son of God, Savior.

In the Old Testament, the name of God was so greatly venerated that it was not allowed to be pronounced even by priests. With public reading, the name of Yahweh was changed into substitute terms: Lord, Ruler, etc. The part of God's Name requires that even today it should not be pronounced unnecessarily. The second commandment of the Decalogue clearly says: "Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain." Pope Clement XII (+ 1534) allowed a separate office and Holy Mass on the Name of Jesus. Pope Innocent XIII extended this feast to the whole Church (1721), and Pope Saint. Pius X set it on Sunday after New Year or - when it runs out - on January 2. The latest, third edition of the Roman Missal, attributed it as a free memory on January 3.

It is worth adding that the Eastern Christians practice the Jesus Prayer, which consists in repeating the name Jesus repeatedly from the first centuries.

Source: <http://brewiarz.pl/czytelnia/swieci/01-03a.php3>

6 I Solemnity of Epiphany - The Epiphany Festival every year



Adoration of the Wise Men from the East submitted to the Child Jesus, described in the Gospel by Saint. Matthew (Mt 2, 1-12), symbolizes the worship of the Gentile world, all people who kneel before the Incarnate God. This is one of the oldest holidays in the Church. The three kings were perhaps astrologers who saw the star - the birth of the King. However, it will remain a mystery as to how it became a clear sign for them, which led them to a distant and dangerous journey to Jerusalem.

Herod, taking them, learns about the destination. She

suspects that a rival was born. On the basis of the prophecy in the book of

Micah (Mi 5,1), the priests mention Bethlehem as the birthplace of the Messiah. There the Magi set out. Finding the Child Jesus, they offer Him their gifts. Having received a clue in a dream, so that they would not return to Herod, they go to their countries in a different way.

The solemnity of Epiphany is one of the first to sanctify the Church. In the East, the first traces of it can be found in the third century. That day was celebrated by the Greek Church, Christmas, but in a much wider context: as the Epiphany celebration, or the appearance of God on earth in the mystery of the Incarnation. In the West, the celebration of Epiphany dates back to the end of the fourth century (separate from Christmas).

In the Three Magi, the primitive Church sees itself, the pagan world, the whole human family, among whom Christ appeared, and who in his representatives comes from the corners of the world to worship him. The universality of salvation is also emphasized by the very name of the saint, its high rank and all the texts of the liturgy of today.

Adoration of the Magi The Evangelist does not write about kings, but about the Magi. With this word, quite often we meet in the Old Testament (Le 19, 21; 20, 6; 2 Krn 33, 6; Dn 1, 20; 2, 2. 10. 27; 4, 4; 5, 7. 11). They were marked with this expression of astrologers. Herodot, a Greek historian, understands the Iranian strain by the Magi. Xanthos,

Kermodoros and Aristotle understand the students of Zarathustra through the Magi.

St. Mateusz the land of the Magi called the general name East. In the time of Christ the Lord through the East, the whole area was understood to be east of the Jordan River - that is, Arabia, Babylon, and Persia. The legend that one of the Magi came from Negro Africa is probably derived from the prophecy of Psalm 71: "The Tarshish and islander kings will bring gifts, the kings of Sheba and Saba will pay tribute, and all kings will worship him ... He will live and give him gold from Saba. " Abisynia (the former name of Ethiopia) was understood by the kingdom of Sheba. On the basis of this text, the tradition also arose that the Magicians were kings. They are also commonly presented in iconography.

The prophet Isaiah does not write directly about the kings who are to come to the Messiah, but he quotes the gifts to Him: "Many camels, dromedaries from Midian and Efa will cover you, all of them will come from Saba, offer gold and incense" (Isaiah 60, 6). Incense and myrrh were then at a premium. They belonged to the most expensive gifts.

St. Matthew does not give the number of Magi either. The murals in the Roman catacombs of the 2nd and 3rd centuries show their two, four or six. There are even twelve of them in the Syrians and Armenians. However, it prevails in the tradition of the Church three times because of the description that they have made three gifts. For example, we find this number in a magnificent mosaic in the Basilica of Saint. Apollinary in Ravenna from the age of six. Also Origen gives this number as the first among Christian writers. It is only from the eighth century that the names of the Three Magi appear: Kacper, Melchior and Baltazar. They are completely arbitrary, not confirmed by anything.

Kepler tried to explain the star of Bethlehem by bringing together Jupiter and Saturn, which occurred in the 7th year before the birth of Christ (it must be remembered that counting the years from the birth of Jesus was introduced only in the sixth century by Dionizy Exiguus, but he made a mistake by 7 years - Jesus was actually born in the 7th year BC). Others suppose that it was Halley's comet, which also appeared at that time. However, from the whole description of the Gospel it appears that it was a wonderful star. For she failed mages to Jerusalem, then to Bethlehem. She also stood over the place where the Holy Family lived. St. Mateusz does not explain to us if this star was seen by other people.

Jews stayed in the East, in Babylonia and Persia, for many years in captivity (606-538). The prophecy of Balaam may well be known to the Magi: "A star from Jacob arises, and a scepter rises from Israel" (Lb 24, 17). In the nations of the East, it was a common belief at the time that every man has his own star.

Adoration of the Magi When the Magi came to the Son of God? Certainly after offering Him in the temple. According to the Evangelist's account that Herod ordered the murder of children up to two years, it appears that the Magians came to Bethlehem when Christ had at least a few months, and maybe even more than a year. Magi did not find Jesus in the stable; St. Mateusz writes clearly that the star stood above the "house" (Mt 2, 11). However, it was very poor in it. And yet the Magi "prostrated themselves before him and worshiped him." They were only faced in those days in front of the rulers or in the temple before the deities. Magi were convinced that the Child is the future King of Israel.

According to the application, which, however, is difficult to confirm historically, the Magicians were to return to their land, and when one of

the Apostles preached the Gospel there, they were to be baptized. Legend has it that they have even been ordained bishops and had to suffer a martyr's death. Medieval devotion, which wanted to have relics of the saints and urgently collected them, proclaims that the bodies of the Three Magi were to be located in the city of Savah (Seuva). When Marco Polo travels to the Far East (XIII century), he writes in his diary: "There is a city in Savah, from which three Magi came out, when they went to worship Jesus Christ, in this city there are three magnificent and powerful tombs, in which the Three Magi were brought in. Their bodies have been beautifully preserved so far that even their hair and beards can be seen. " An identical description was also left by Bl. A verse from Pordenone in 1320. However, a legend from the 12th century states that in the sixth century relics of the Three Magi he was to receive from the Emperor of Constantinople the bishop of Milan, Saint. Eustorgiusz. And St. Constantine would transport them to Constantinople. Helena Empress. In 1164, Frederick I Barbarossa, after taking Milan with the advice of Bishop Rajnold of Daszel, took them from Milan to Cologne, where he placed them in the church of St. Peter. Until today in the Cologne cathedral behind the main altar there is a reliquary of the Three Kings, a masterpiece of goldsmith art.

From the fifteenth / sixteenth century, incense and chalk are being sacrificed in churches today. With chalk, we mark the door as a sign that in our apartment we have accepted the Incarnate Son of God. We write on the door the letters K + M + B, which are meant to signify the names of the Wise Men, or may be the first letters of the Latin sentence: (Let) Christ bless - in Latin:

Christus mansionem benedicat

Usually, we add the current year.

King John Casimir had the habit of making all the coins minted last year on the altar as a sacrifice on the altar of Epiphany. Holy gold was touched around the neck to protect it from disease. Incense was used to house houses and even cowsheds, and in them sick animals. Stalls selling graffiti and incense were sold at every church from dawn. Incense believers incensed their apartments. The custom of incensing altars is found in many ancient nations, including Jews (Ex 30, 1- 7-9, Lk 1). The Bible speaks of incense and healing 22 times. Myrrh is the resin of the Commiphore tree, and incense is a resin from various trees, with an admixture of aromas of all herbs. Fragrant trees, balms are more than 10 species. They grow mainly in Africa (Somalia and Ethiopia) and in Saudi Arabia.

In old Poland, in the homes at the end of the Christmas dinner, the cake was spread. Whoever received the almond cake was the almond king. The children walked around the houses with the star and the carol singing, receiving from the hostess "generations", or croissants. Singing about the Three Kings was singing. The time from Christmas to Three Kings was considered so sacred that no heavy work was done in it, such as, for example: Mężków, grinding grains in mills; women even stopped spinning.

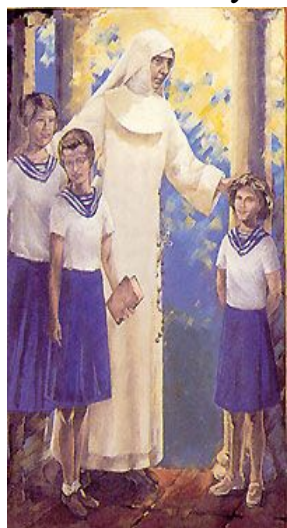
In iconography since the early Christian times, the Three Kings are portrayed as people of the East in colorful, often Persian robes. In the tenth century, they receive crowns. With time, various iconographic types of the Sages develop in painting and sculpture.

Source: <http://brewiarz.pl/czytelnia/swieci/01-06.php3>

COMMEMORATIONS OF AMERICAN POLONIA SAINTS, KNIGHTS & SHRINES

Main source of information for this section comes from: <https://brewiarz.pl> and <https://catholicsaints.info>

5 I The memory of Bl. Marcelina Darowska, a nun



Marcelina was born on January 16, 1827 in Szulaki, in a landowning family. In her youth, she worked in the estate and taught village children. She often visited the sick too. From childhood, she thought about religious life; however, according to the will of her father at the age of 22, she married Karol Darowski. Soon she gave birth to a son and a daughter. He fulfilled the duties of his wife and mother perfectly, without remembering about himself. After three years of marriage, her husband died suddenly of typhus, and a year later their little son died.

For therapeutic purposes she went abroad. In Rome, during the prayer, she understood that she was called to create an educational gathering. Her spiritual father was Father Hieronim Kajsiwicz. He introduced her to Józefa Karska, who also thought about starting a new congregation. Unfortunately, Marcelina's daughter's illness forced her to return to Podole. She took up social and educational work here, helped the peasants to become independent after being enfranchised.

At the age of 27, she became involved in private marriages in Rome with the congregation around Fr. Hieronim and Józefa Karska. In 1863, after

Józefa's death, she became the superior of the new community. Pius IX, blessing this work, said: "This congregation is for Poland." In the same year, the mother of Marcelina moved the Congregation of the Sisters of the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary (Niepalalanki) to Jazłowiec (now Ukraine). She opened a research and educational institution for girls there, which soon became the center of Polishness in the partitions. The heart of the Congregation's work was to raise children and youth. She introduced the then innovative principle of individualization in teaching. She tried not only to teach but, above all, shape young girls so that they could later become mature women, wives and mothers, involved in the affairs of the nation and the Church. After a few years, another plant was opened in Jarosław. With time, there were also branches in Niżnów, Nowy Sącz and Słonim. In 1907, Marcelina sent her sisters to a new plant in Szymanów, near Warsaw. Obtaining permission from the tsarist government for open work at the gates of the capital bordered on a miracle. Consent, however, has come. Currently in Szymanów there is the general house of the congregation. Marcelina died on January 5, 1911 in Jazłowiec. She left 144 volumes of manuscripts; created a Polish mystical-ascetic terminology with a romantic color. It was beatified by Saint. John Paul II in Rome, October 6, 1996.

Source: <http://brewiarz.pl/czytelnia/swieci/01-05a.php3>

18 I The memory of of Bl. Regina Protmann, virgin

Regina Protmann was born in 1552 in Braniewo. In her family home she grew up in an atmosphere of particular fidelity to the Catholic religion. From the young years she remained under the spiritual guidance of the Jesuits and belonged to the Marian Sodality that they had founded. She was distinguished by her beauty, her sense of mind, wisdom and prudence. She was sensitive to the needs and sufferings of her fellow men.

When plague broke out in Warmia, Regina, aged nineteen, aroused by the grace of God, left her family home to dedicate herself to serving God and



people. For 12 years, together with the companions she had brought with her, she was engaged in quiet charity work at the parish. She lived in great poverty. She gave her sisters an example of an earnest pursuit of the charism, caring for the sick around the houses, teaching children the principles of Christian life and the basics of reading and writing, as well as caring about the liturgical vestments in the church. In 1583, she founded a new religious congregation and with the help of her confessor wrote a rule, approved by the bishop of Warmia, Marcin Kromer. A new religious community was

entrusted to Saint. Katarzyna Aleksandryjska, patron of the parish church in Braniewo. My sister's katarzynkom, because they were called so, as the main task indicated the service of the sick, both in private homes and asylums, and upbringing of children and youth. Over the years, the congregation developed its apostolate, inspired by its example and tender

care. Regina herself tried to live heroically, faithful to the motto: "How God wants," and his will she made her daily bread.

She ended her holy life among her sisters in Braniewo on January 18, 1613. During her life and at the time of her death she was surrounded by the fame of holiness, which despite the unfavorable conditions lasted centuries, until our times.

The ideal of serving God and neighbor, shown by blessed Regina, thanks to the Congregation of the Sisters of Saint. Catherine, he remains alive and brings blessed fruit.

During the beatification Regina Protmann św. John Paul II spoke about her in Warsaw on June 13, 1999, including:

Holy Mass beatification, Warsaw, June 13, 1999 Blessed Regina Protmann, the founder of the Congregation of the Sisters of Saint. Katarzyna, devoted herself wholeheartedly to the Church's renewal work at the turn of the 16th and 17th centuries. Her activity, flowing from the love of the Lord Jesus above all, fell on the time after the Council of Trent. She actively joined the post-Conciliar reform of the Church, generously fulfilling the humble work of mercy. An ardent love urged her to do the will of the Heavenly Father, like the Son of God. Resistance. It was not afraid to take up the cross of daily service, giving testimony to the resurrected Christ.

Prepared on the basis of the biography of Bl. Regina Protmann, presented during her beatification on June 13, 1999

Source: <http://brewiarz.pl/czytelnia/swieci/01-18b.php3>

19 I The memory of Saint. Józef Sebastian Pelczar, bishop



Józef was born on January 17, 1842 in Korczyn near Krosno, in the family of Wojciech and Marianna, middle-class farmers. Even before birth, he was offered to the Blessed Virgin Mary by his devout mother. He was baptized two days after his birth. He grew up in a deeply religious atmosphere. From the age of six he was an altar boy in a parish church. After finishing school in Korczyn, he continued his education in Rzeszów. He passed the matriculation exam in 1860 and joined the seminary in Przemyśl. On July 17, 1864, he was ordained a priest. He took up a job as a vicar in Sambor. In 1865, he was sent to study at the Polish College in Rome,

where he obtained his doctorates in theology and canon law. At that time he devoted himself to deep inner life and explored the works of ascetics. This resulted in his work entitled *Spiritual life, or Christian perfection*. For decades it served both priests and lay people. After returning to Poland in October 1869, he became a lecturer in pastoral theology and church law at the Przemyśl seminar, and in the years 1877-1899 he was a professor and rector of the Jagiellonian University. In addition to university classes, he was also an excellent preacher, he also dealt with church and social activities. He was distinguished by zeal and a special devotion to the Blessed Sacrament, to the Heart of God and the Blessed Virgin Mary, which he expressed in his rich writing and preaching work. During his stay in Krakow, he was closely associated with the Conventual Franciscans, he lived for seven years in a monastery at ul. Franciscan. Then he joined the Third Order of Saint. Franciszka, and made his religious profession in Assisi, at the grave of Biedaczyna. Out of concern for the most needy and for the extension of the Kingdom of the Heart of God in the world, he founded in Krakow in 1894 the Congregation of Servants of the Sacred Heart of Jesus (sercanek). In 1899, he became an auxiliary bishop, and on December 17, 1900, he was an ordinary of the Przemyśl diocese. As a zealous archbishop, he cared for the sanctity of the diocese. He was a man of prayer, from which he drew inspiration and power for apostolic work. The poor and sick have always been the object of his special care. His rule was a time of great concern for raising the level of knowledge of the clergy and the faithful. To this end, he often gathered priests for meetings and conferences and wrote many pastoral letters. He supported brotherhoods and Marian sodalism. He also carried out a reform of religious education in primary schools. On his initiative, the Catholic-Social Union was formed in the diocese. He increased the number of pastoral centers by 57. Thanks to the help of Bishop suffragan Karol Fischer, he often did canonical visits in parishes. In 1901, he founded the editorial office of the Przemyśl Chronicle of the Przemyśl Diocese. In 1902 he organized a library and diocesan museum, founded the Small Seminary and renovated the Przemyśl cathedral. As the only bishop in those days, despite the partitions, he dared to call a diocesan synod in 1902 after a break of 179 years to resist pastoral

activities on the firm foundation of ecclesiastical law. Amongst these comprehensive activities, he was also a writer at all times. He had a rare ability to make perfect use of time. He could devote every moment to the glory of God and the salvation of souls. He was extremely diligent, systematic and prudent in undertaking important undertakings, he had an excellent memory. Economical for himself, he generously supported all good and needed initiatives.

He died in Przemyśl on March 28, 1924 in the opinion of sanctity. He was beatified in Rzeszów on June 2, 1991 by Saint. John Paul II. During the homily, the Pope said:

Saints and blessed are a living argument for this path that leads to the kingdom of heaven. They are people - such as each of us - who went this way during their earthly lives and who have come. People who built their lives on the rock, on the rock, as the Psalm proclaims: on the rock, not on the volatile sand (see Psalm 31: 3-4). What is this rock? It is the will of the Father, which is expressed in the Old and New Covenants. It is expressed in the commandments of the Decalogue. It is expressed throughout the Gospel, especially in the Sermon on the Mount, in the eight blessings. Saints and blessed are Christians in the fullest sense of the word. We are Christians, we are all who are baptized and we believe in Christ the Lord. May 18, 2003, Saint. John Paul II canonized Józef Sebastian Pelczar together with Bl. Urszula Ledochowska. He said:

Saint Józef Sebastian Pelczar - a canonization paintingThe motto of the life of Bishop Pelczar was a cry: "Everything for the Sacred Heart of Jesus through the immaculate hands of the Blessed Virgin Mary". It shaped his spiritual figure, whose characteristic trait is to entrust oneself, all life and ministry to Christ through Mary.

He saw his devotion to Christ above all as a response to his love, which he made and revealed in the sacrament of the Eucharist. "Astonishment," he said, "must embrace everyone who thinks that the Lord Jesus, having gone to the Father's throne of glory, stayed with the people of the earth, his love invented this miracle of miracles, ... establishing the Blessed Sacrament."

This amazement of faith constantly aroused in himself and in others. It also led him to Mary. As an expert theologian, he could not but see Mary, who "in the mystery of the Incarnation also anticipated the Eucharistic faith of the Church"; The one who carried the Word that became the Body in the womb was in a sense a "tabernacle" - the first "tabernacle" in history (see Encyclical *Ecclesia de Eucharistia*, 55). So he would turn to her with childish devotion and with the love he had brought from his family home and others to encourage this love. To the Congregation of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, he wrote: "Among the desires of the Heart of Jesus, one of the hottest is that the Most Holy Mother of God be venerated and loved, because the Lord Himself loves her unspeakably and, secondly, that He made her Mother of all people, that her sweetness would attract even those who flee from the Holy Cross and lead them to the Heart of God."

Relics of St. Józef Sebastian Pelczar are in the Przemyśl cathedral. In a special way, the holy bishop is worshiped in the Serbian church in Kraków, where the chapel dedicated to him is located.

In the iconography of Saint. Józef Pelczar is presented in a bishop's outfit.

Source: <http://brewiarz.pl/czytelnia/swieci/01-19a.php3>

27 I The memory of Bl. Jerzy Matulewicz, bishop



Jerzy was born on April 13, 1871 in a large Lithuanian family, in the village of Lugine near Marijampolė in Lithuania. Both parents died when he was a small child. He was brought up by his elder brother Jan, an extremely harsh and demanding man. In spite of health and material problems - often he had no reason to buy textbooks - he learned well thanks to his extraordinary diligence and diligence. After a few years of extramural education in middle school (from 1883) he fell ill with bone tuberculosis. He had to use crutches. This disease has plagued him for the rest of his life.

He wanted to become a priest already in high school. However, it was not until 1891, as a twenty-year-old young man, that he entered the seminary in Kielce. At that time, he changed his name from Matulaitis to Matulewicz. He was remembered as a cleric full of calm, inner balance, open and hard-working. When the tsarist authorities closed the seminary, he continued his education in Warsaw and then in St. Petersburg. Here he was ordained a priest on December 31, 1898. The following year he graduated from the St. Petersburg Academy as a Master of Theology. He obtained his doctorate at the University of Friborg in Switzerland. He returned to Kielce, where he started classes as a seminary professor (until 1904). Progressive bone tuberculosis caused that he had to undergo a major surgery in one of Warsaw's hospitals. After the treatment, he developed social activities in Warsaw, establishing, among others, Association of Catholic Workers and gymnasium in Bielany. In 1907 he took over the chair of sociology at the Academy of Saints in St. Petersburg. He saw in him the intention of renewing and reforming the Marian Order, condemned by the tsarist authorities to extinction. On

August 29, 1909, in the episcopal chapel in Warsaw, he made religious vows at the hands of the last surviving Marian father, Wincenty Senkus. A year later, he composed new constitutions for the Marians, who were to be a hidden congregation from now on. In the same year, Pius X confirmed the rule. The first novitiate of the renewed community of 2 professors and one student was created in St. Petersburg. In 1911, the second novitiate was established in Friborg, followed by a monastic house in Chicago and a house in Bielany near Warsaw during World War I. In 1911, Jerzy Matulewicz became the general of the order, which he directed until his death.

After the end of hostilities, Father Jerzy appointed the Congregation of the Sisters of the Poor of the Immaculate Conception, which quickly spread in Lithuania and America. He also founded the Congregation of the Sisters Servants of Jesus in the Eucharist and supported the congregations founded by the Blessed o. Honorat Kozminski. In 1918 Benedict XV appointed him a Vilnius bishop. He succeeded in strengthening Catholicism in the diocese. At his own request, he was released from the bishop's duties in August 1925. He wanted to devote himself entirely to the leadership of the Marian Order, but in December of the same year he was appointed Apostolic Visitor in Lithuania. In the next two years, with simply inhuman efforts, he managed to organize a Catholic life in this country and to repair relations with the Holy See.

During the work on the approval of the concordat, Father Jerzy died suddenly after a failed operation on January 27, 1927. He was beatified by Saint. John Paul II in 1987 during the ceremony on the occasion of the 600th anniversary of the Baptism of Lithuania. His relics are resting in the church in Marijampolė. He is one of the patrons of Lithuania.

Source: <http://brewiarz.pl/czytelnia/swieci/01-27a.php3>

29 I The memory of Bl. Bolesław Lament, virgin

Bolesława was born on July 3, 1862 in Łowicz. Her father was a craftsman. After her, seven children were born in the family. The atmosphere of the house where she grew up was imbued with deep and true religiosity, and Bolesława loved God from the child and had the gift of prayer.



In 1880 she graduated from the gold medal at the high school in Łowicz. There, she had the opportunity to learn religious, national and social problems of her time, which was of great importance for her spiritual formation. For two years she learned the profession of a dressmaker in Warsaw, and then opened her own tailor shop in Łowicz, showing a lot of initiative, entrepreneurship and organizational talent. Soon, she closed down her studio and at the age of 22, together with her sister Stanisława, she joined the congregation of the Sisters of the Family of Mary in Warsaw. As a postulant, she was distinguished by the gift of prayer, concentration

and loyalty to duties. After completing the first profession, she was a tutor of girls in boarding schools and a tailor's instructor; she also taught at primary schools. Then her organizational talent was revealed. Not being sure of her calling, she did not make perpetual profession. In 1893 she left

the congregation. A year later, her father's sudden death put her in front of her to provide for her mother and younger siblings. The whole family lived in Warsaw. Here Bolesława had a special sensitivity to human poverty, developed charitable activity among the poor and the homeless, leading a hostel in Prague.

Father Honorat Koźmiński - her spiritual guide instructed her to take the post of superior of the secular Third Order of St. Franciszka at one of the Warsaw parishes. Reliving the painful tear of Church unity through the divisions of Christians, she saw in her the vocation to work on uniting the Church by caring for separated brothers. In 1903, she followed Father Honorat's advice and left together with two volunteers for Mogilev over the Dnieper (Belarus) to take care of Catholic youth education there. In 1905, all three began their religious novitiate. With the help of the Jesuit Father Józef Wierciński, Bolesław Lament wrote the constitutions of the new religious congregation of the Missionary Sisters of the Holy Family, whose aim was to support the unity of Christians in the East with the Catholic Church and strengthen the faith. She served this matter eagerly, contributing to the rapprochement between Catholics and the Orthodox. In 1906, together with her two companions, Bolesław Lament, made her first religious vows, and a year later the sisters moved to St. Petersburg, where they developed educational activities among children and youth. In 1913, all three made perpetual vows. In the same year, she

founded a dormitory for female youth in Vyborg, expanding the activity of the congregation to Finland.

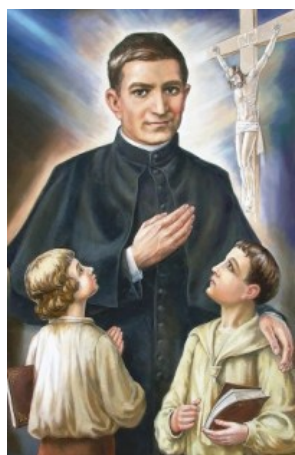
By putting the sisters and the pattern of the Holy Family, Bolesław imitated her in poverty, love for work, perseverance and delicacy. Her spirituality is punctuated by faithfulness to the will of God, an intercessory and rewarding attitude.

After the outbreak of the October Revolution, the assembly could not conduct its activities. Sisters were imprisoned for religious education, one of them was deported to Siberia. They tolerated persecution and hunger valiantly. Deprived of their home and means of subsistence, in 1921 they returned to Poland. In 1922, the young repatriates from Moscovia took care of their sisters in Chełmno in Pomerania. For the first time, they put on habits. In 1925, Sister Bolesława organized a novitiate in Piątnica near Łomża, and a year later she moved the general house to Ratów in the diocese of Płock. In 1935, she renounced the office of the Superior General of the Congregation.

By the decision of the new Superior General sent to Białystok, she organized a kindergarten, cutting and sewing courses and a gymnasium there. On her initiative, the sisters took up work in two dormitories, a hostel and a canteen for unemployed intelligentsia. They also looked after prisoners. She devoted one of the houses of the congregation to a care center for homeless children, keeping them from humble religious resources. She also organized, formally as the courses for First Holy Communion, a secret school, where the children learned objects forbidden by the occupiers. From 1941, Bolesława endured patient paralysis, turning her active apostolate into the apostolate of suffering and prayer.

30 I The memory of Bl. Bronisław Markiewicz, presbyter

Bronisław Markiewicz was born on July 13, 1842 in Pruchnik near Jarosław. He received a diligent religious formation; however, it did not protect him against a certain breakdown of faith during his studies at the Przemyśl junior high school. In 1863 he joined the seminary. In September 1867 he was ordained a priest. He was directed to pastoral work in Haruta and the Przemyśl cathedral. He wanted to devote himself to working with youth, which is why he undertook additional studies in pedagogy, philosophy and history at the University of John Casimir in Lwów and at the Jagiellonian University. In 1875 he became the parish priest of the Gać parish, and two years later - in Błażowa. From 1882, he lectured in pastoral theology at the seminary in Przemyśl.



In time, Father Bronisław discovered a vocation to religious life. In November 1885 he left for Italy and there he joined the Salesians. In March 1887, he made vows in the hands of Saint. Jana Bosko. With devotion and zeal he fulfilled the tasks entrusted to him. Due to a severe lifestyle, he contracted tuberculosis; he was considered a close death. However, he managed to regain his health. In March 1892, with the permission of his superiors, he returned to Poland and became a parish priest in Miejsce Piastowe (near Krosno).

Throughout her life she was a man of deep prayer, able to pray in every situation, uniting with God. She gave an example of sacrificial life and full of trust in God.

She died on January 29, 1946 in Białystok in the opinion of sanctity. Her body was moved to the monastery in Ratów and placed in a crypt under the church of St. Antoni. He beatified it in Białystok in 1991 St. Pope John Paul II. He spoke about her then:

In a deep sense of responsibility for the whole Church, Bolesław was painfully torn apart by the unity of the Church. She experienced multiple divisions and even national and religious hatred, deepened even more by the political relations of the time. Therefore, the main purpose of her life and the congregation she founded became the unity of the Church, the unity he prayed for on Holy Thursday in the Cenacle Christ: "Holy Father, keep them in Your Name that You gave me, that as we would be one" (Jn 17, 11). She served Mother Lament on the unification there especially, where the division was marked with particular sharpness. She did not spare anything to strengthen her faith and to light her love for God, just to help bring the Catholics and the Orthodox closer together: "Let us all - as she said - love and be one." She considered the work of the Church for unity, especially in the eastern regions as a special grace of divine Providence. Long before the Second Vatican Council, she became the inspiration for ecumenism in everyday life through love.

In the iconography of Bl. Bolesława is presented in the habit of the congregation. He holds an open book in his hands.

Source: <http://brewiarz.pl/czytelnia/swieci/01-29b.php3>

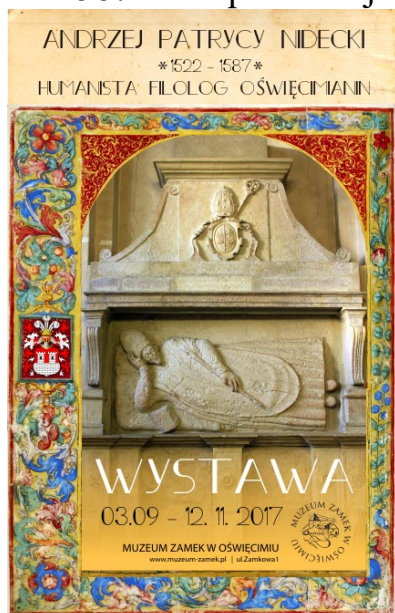
He devoted himself to youth work here, mainly to the poor and orphans. He opened the Educational Institute, through which he cared for the material and professional future of the charges. In 1897, he founded two new religious congregations under the protection of Saint. Michael Archangel, based on the spirituality of Saint. Jana Bosko. They were approved only after the death of the founder - the male branch in 1921, and the female branch - seven years later.

In Piastowe in 1892, Father Markiewicz created a house in which hundreds of boys grew up. Currently, there is the sanctuary of St. Michał Archaniola and bl. Bronisława, the general house of the Michałów's from the Founder's museum, the central house of the michalitas with the missionary museum and a large team of schools for young people. In 1903, a new branch was established in Pawlikowice near Kraków. Bronisław Markiewicz, exhausted by work, died on January 29, 1912. In 1958 his beatification process began. It ended with a solemn beatification, carried out in Warsaw by a papal delegate, cardinal Józef Glemp, on June 19, 2005.

Currently, Michałów's work in 15 countries around the world; similarly, michalitki, which have a dozen or so houses in Poland and 8 foreign ones. Both congregations belong to the Salesian Family. A well-known michalite was tragically deceased in 2001, Bishop Jan Chrapek.

Source: <http://brewiarz.pl/czytelnia/swieci/01-30c.php3>

2 I 1587 Bishop Andrzej Patrycy Nidecki, a philologist, humanist, commentator and publisher of Cicero, passed away



Andrzej Patrycy Nidecki was the son of a citizen of Oświęcim and the owner of a tenement house at the Main Market Square. His mother, nee Pawłowska of the Leliwa coat of arms, was a relative of Bishop Stanisław Pawłowski. Nidecki was, among others secretary of King Zygmunt August, Anna Jagiellon and King Stefan Batory, canon of Kruszwice 1547, Warsaw 1563, Sandomierz 1568, Pułtusk 1569 and Krakow 1580, Bishop of Wendeń 1585. He was friends with the great poet of the Renaissance Jan Kochanowski. He deserved to be a great connoisseur and commentator on Cicero.

Although he was in court, episcopal and university circles, he did not forget about his city. In his will he made several entries regarding the home town of Oświęcim, including; he handed over 400 florins to the

extension of the parish church, he also established a three-year legate for a student from Auschwitz. The next record was established for "buying a piece of a devout for a bachelor or master at the Auschwitz school, an eternal time, so that the more urgent would be the children ...". There is also a record that his heir has twenty parts of his entire heritage for the needs of the city of Oświęcim, intended for a tower, tower, gate or defensive walls.

He died on January 2, 1587 at the castle in Wolmar in Latvia. He was buried in the church of Saint. John in Wenden, although in a previously made testament he wished that he would be buried in the grave of his parents in Oświęcim.

In Wenden, a stone tombstone was erected with a lying figure of the deceased.

In 1984 at ul. In Plebańska in Oświęcim, a memorial plaque was unveiled. UM Oświęcim

Source: <http://www.oswiecimonline.pl/oswiecim-andrzej-patrycy-nidecki-humanista-filolog-oswiecimianin/>

19 I 1608 Bernard Maciejowski, Primate of Poland, left. one of the founders of the Brest union passed away



Son of Bernard and Elżbieta from Kamieniecki, he was born in 1548, his nephew was the bishop of Kraków, Samuel. The father of the later Primate was the Castellan of Lublin, when he died in 1551, Bernard was under the care of his uncle Stanisław. In the years 1563-1566 he was in Vienna, where he studied at the local Jesuit college. After returning to the country, he came to the court of King

Zygmunt II Augustus, and then to Henryk Walezego. In 1570 he obtained the office of the coroner of the Crown Court. After the escape of Valois from Poland, he left for Rome. He stayed at the side of Cardinal Stanisław Hozjusz, with whom he also collaborated after returning to Poland in 1576. He took part in the expeditions of Stefan Batory against Moscow (1579-1581). The king gave him the borysław starosty. Thanks to Hozjusz, Piotr Skarga and Antonia Possevin, he decided to choose a priest. He went to Italy again, where he studied canon law in Perugia and theology in Rome. During his stay in the eternal city, he was a guest of cardinal Andrzej Batory. Even before returning to the country, he obtained

the first church dignities. He was then taken by the Kraków canon, Dziekuje w Warszawie and the Gniezno cantor. In 1587, he became a bishop of Łuck. He sent to Rome in 1590-1591 by royal order. He played a significant role in the conclusion of the Union of Brest. On May 23, 1600, he received a papal preconization for the Cracow bishopric. The official entrance to the new episcopal capital was held by Maciejowski on August 12. In the following year he convened a diocesan synod. He published the famous pastoral letter to the clergy and the first in Poland index of forbidden books. During his pontificate, the diocese was visited (1602-1603). In 1605, the ceremony of giving the hierarsze of the cardinal's hat took place in Krakow, in that year he gave the wedding to King Sigismund III Vasa and Constance Habsburg. He received his first nomination for the Archbishopric of Gniezno on April 16, 1605. The Pope approved the translation on August 4, 1606, the ingress to the cathedral took place at the end of March 1607. In the same year, Maciejowski carried out two synods: diocesan in Łęczycza and provincial in Piotrków. The Cardinal died on January 19, 1608, he was buried in the Wawel cathedral.

Source: <http://prymasypolski.pl/prymasi/bernard-maciejowski/>

17 I 1650 Tomasz Dolabella, court painter of the Vasa family passed away



Tomasz Dolabella, Belluno in Italy, c. 1570 - Krakow, 1650. Tomasz Dolabella was Italian, he was painting in Venice and Perugia in his youth. Zygmunt III Waza brought him to Poland in 1598. He became a royal painter, then he painted for Władysław IV. He got married and polonized in Krakow, he lived in Poland for over 50 years. After transferring the capital to Warsaw in 1609, he remained in Krakow, painting mainly for orders of churches and monasteries. The

influence of Tomasz Dolabella on Polish painting was enormous - he transferred to Poland the experience of Venetian painting in the sphere of operating with color and light, rendering movement and composition of crowds. In later years, he was adapting more and more to local tastes.

As a royal painter, Dolabella painted mainly historical, battle and allegorical paintings for the decoration of Wawel chambers. All these paintings burned down in 1702. Also paintings from the royal castle in Warsaw were lost irretrievably - they were partly taken by the Swedes during the "flood" and finished by the plunder of Peter I in 1707. We have lost at least a few dozen works with dimensions comparable to the huge paintings of Jan Matejko, not to mention smaller paintings. The preserved paintings come mainly from churches and monasteries. Some of them are presented.

Source: http://www.pinakoteka.zascianek.pl/Dolabella/Dolabella_bio.htm
Jan Feliks Piwarski portret by Tomasz Dolabella

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

5 I 1818 Marcello Bacciarelli, an Italian painter passed away
Marcello Bacciarelli, Self-portrait in a brown coat, 1793

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



Marcello Bacciarelli-Rome 1731 - Warsaw 1818. Italian painter. He studied in Rome. In 1750 he stayed in Dresden. In 1756-1763 he was active in Warsaw; 1764-1765 at the imperial court in Vienna. In 1764, he was nominated professor at the Academy of Fine Arts in Dresden. From 1766, permanently in Poland; he received the Polish indygenate and the title of the first court painter, he became the head of the Malarnia at the Royal Castle, the general director of the royal buildings and the main executor of the

artistic policy of Stanisław August. Member of the Italian, Austrian and German academies; from 1808 a member of the Society of Friends of Sciences in Warsaw: from 1817 professor of the Department of Fine Arts at the Royal University of Warsaw. Comprehensively educated, he

represented his creativity, decorative and portrait, a typical court art. Bacciarelli's painting was based on the Baroque and Rococo traditions with some classical influences. Bacciarelli painted numerous representative portraits of the king (Portrait of Stanisław August in coronation attire, c. 1770) and people from his surroundings, and great allegorical compositions adorning the plafonds of the rooms of the Royal Castle and the palace in Łazienki (Sala Solomona) as well as few religious paintings. At the request of the king, he also painted historical paintings (a series of 6 paintings for the Knight's Room, 22 portraits of Polish kings to the Marble Hall at the Royal Castle) and contemporary themes (Hearing the miller at the king's). Bacciarelli's students included K. Wojniakowski, A. Rajecka, W. Lesseur-Lesserowicz, J. Kosiński, J Wall, S. Marszałkiewicz.

(PWN Universal Encyclopedia, Warsaw 1973)

Source:

http://www.pinakoteka.zascianek.pl/Bacciarelli/Bacciarelli_bio.htm

28 Jan 1819 Jan Kiliński, leader of the Warsaw townspeople during the Kościuszko Uprising, passed away

Jan Kilinski (born in 1760 in Trzemeszno in Greater Poland, died on January 28, 1819 in Warsaw)

- one of the colonels of the Kościuszko Uprising, a participant in insurgent conspiracies, he belonged to the Warsaw Council from 1791. He was a shoemaker by profession. He arrived in Warsaw in 1780, and in 1788 he won the title of shoemaker. He was a member of the Revolutionary Union. On 17 (Holy Thursday) and on April 18, 1794, during the Warsaw insurrection, he became the head of the people. After two days of



fighting with the strong Moscovian garrison, led by Osip Igelström, the

capital was liberated. On April 19, the insurrection joined the Kościuszko Uprising and recognized Kosciuszko as the Supreme Commander of the National Armed Forces. The authorities were taken over by the Supplementary Council of Prelate, to which Kiliński was appointed by the king as the only representative of the middle townspeople. On June 28, 1794, Kiliński sent troops from Warsaw to the front. On July 2, 1794, he was appointed a colonel by Kosciuszko and authorized to issue an infantry regiment and take the nominal command (XX regiment) there. After the fall of the uprising, he fled to Poznan, where he was arrested by the Prussians and released to Moscovia. After leaving the prison in the Peter and Paul Fortress in St. Petersburg in 1796, he lived in Vilnius, where he took part in a conspiracy for which he was again captured by the Moscovians and deported into the depths of Moscovia. After his return from captivity, he did not engage in public life. He wrote diaries (published posthumously in two volumes - 1830 and 1899). He was buried under the church at the Powązki cemetery in Warsaw, but his grave was destroyed during the reconstruction of the church.

Source: <http://www.kossa.aplus.pl/zduny/patron-szkopy-mainmenu-114/144-jan-kiliki-biography>

10 Jan 1868 Karol Szajnocha, historian, publicist and writer, passed away

Who knows if there would be historical paintings of Jan Matejko and Henryk Sienkiewicz's Trilogy, if it were not for Karol Szajnocha. It was in his works that they found inspiration to create their great works, just as other well-known Polish writers and poets - Jozef Ignacy Kraszewski, Teofil Lenartowicz, Antoni Edward Odyniec, Wincenty Pol, Mieczysław Romanowski and Stanisław Wyspiański. The Szajnochy's historical stories were based on the strict scientific background. To strengthen the hearts of the Polish who have been depressed by the oppression of the Fatherland and the persecution of the invaders.

Karol Szajnocha came to the world on November 20, 1818 in Komarno, near Sambór, as the son of the Germanized Waclaw and Maria of Lozinski (his cousins were the writers Walery and Wladyslaw Lozinsky). Father Szajnocha, a physician by education, he left medical profession and settled in Galicia as a so-called a mandate - a representative of the partitioning Austrian power, which did not prevent Karol from becoming a great Polish patriot. My father, unlike many of his compatriots - Chekhov at that time, did not use the Austrian authorities, but he did live with Polish society, learned to speak Polish, married Polish and Polonised so much that he brought his children up to Polish.

Early awakened patriotism

Karol felt Polish from the youngest years. Initially, he took lessons at home, and then attended high schools in Sambir and Lwow, in which he tried to close the traces of his non-Polish descent, slowly changing his name. Owing to the early awakening of Polish patriotism and the freedom and independence ideas disseminated in the first decades of the nineteenth century, which were soon to lead in various European countries to the revolutionary movements of the People's Spring - writes Witold Szolginia in 'That Lwow' - they caused conflicts of young Szajnocha with the then Galician conquering reality. Already as a Lwow high school student, he had considerable unpleasantness for self-published poems about patriotic content. In 1835, he studied at the Faculty of philosophy of the University of Lwow, but already at the beginning of the next year he was imprisoned with the other Polish patriots in the Lwow prison of the Carmelites. The reason for his imprisonment was suspicion of scattering on the anniversary of the November Uprising in the building of the University and in the church of the Order. Bernardine leaflets about patriotic content. He was accused of crimes of disturbing inner peace and imprisoned in a crime in which he spent the year of the year. He was kept there in shackles set on his feet and hands, in complete darkness. The air, constant moisture and darkness had a detrimental effect on his young body. However, he was imprisoned in a decisive way in the future life of this great historian. In the nineteenth-century memoirs of Władysław Zawadzki, we find the following record regarding the stay of Szajnochy of the Carmelites, who told him: This prison, despite the will of those who have put me in it, has become a boon for me. In him she thought, the soul was getting stronger; in loneliness, it is more prudent to look at the world and deeply grasp its relations and meaning. And most of all - there I felt the need for a job for the first time and there I learned to work. From then on, work became a necessity for me and it would remain forever. Today left to myself, when the office career was once and for all closed to me with all the benefits and comforts, I feel one thirst in my soul - the expansion of my knowledge. He does not regret that this has happened - and yes, thank God, and the return of circumstances allowed me to clearly review and forced me to take the scientific profession, closing other paths ahead of me. It should be emphasized that Szajnocha gained knowledge as a self-taught person, because after being imprisoned he was immediately expelled from the University of Lwow with the absolute prohibition of further education at the higher Austrian universities. So everything he came to, owed his extraordinary diligence and great perseverance in finalizing the goals he set for himself.

A steady fortitude

Niezlomny hart ducha

Already in prison, he showed great fortitude. Having nothing to read there besides textbooks of grammar and dictionary, he learned to learn foreign languages. During this short time, he mastered English to such an extent that he read the original Shakespeare and translated it into Polish English poetry. After his release from captivity, he decided that he would become a historical writer with parallels. As he used to learn amateurish languages, now he went to study literature and history. It was not until later that he was helped by the well-known historian and writer of the old Lwow, August Bielowski. He had mastered both these areas well enough that he soon began to teach them to others. The aforementioned Władysław Zawadzki writes about that period of Szajnocha's life: He soon gained a lesson as a lesson than other tutors, having a better pronunciation than others, a more vivid lecture, a more familiar, more thorough knowledge of the subject and a deeper view. He liked him and it was also more of a lesson that he learned the method of Ja? Winski, and it was a

novelty impersonal in his image. In addition, he grew up cooperating with periodicals with a cultural-literary profile, such as: Dziennik Mod Paryskich, Tygodnik Polski, Rozmaitosci, Dziennik Literacki. But it was only historiography and historical dissertations, not attempts to create beautiful literature, that made Karol Szajnocha's name very loud. These hearings - says Witold Szolginia - distributed through the periodical Ossolineum 'Library Zakladu', returned to the Szajnoche attention of the world of science. For obviously, they argued that here in Lwów a real-life scientist appeared, smart and logical in formulating historical conclusions, and at the same time gifted with solid literary talent, with a splendid, vivid and pictorial style. Convinced by the evidence of recognition for his successful historical writing and sufficiently already confirmed about his proper vocation and life mission - Szajnocha, he boldly decided how to create no more than a great scientific work depicting the entire long history of Poland since the reign of Mieszko And, to modern times Szajnosze.

Great history of Poland

it was to be written down in several monographs. In 1849, the first was created - the history of the reign of the two first Polish rulers, who was titled Boleslaw Chrobry. This work was written in such a splendid and pictorial way that it immediately brought its author a great acclaim. The next monograph was described by the governments of Władysław Lokietek, but it was only the monumental, three-volume work of Jadwiga and Jagiello published in 1855-1856 that cemented Szajnocha's writing position. To the same extent, critics and readers of Szajnocha were hailed as a great national historian. One should mention here the works of this illustrious Lwow historian, such as the two-volume Two Years of Our History, 1646 and 1648, published in 1865 and 1869, four-volume Historical Sketches published in 1854-1869, Lechicka Images, Death of Czarniecki, and Observances of the original Slavs. In addition, the writer constantly worked with the above-mentioned periodicals. His work was extremely heavy, but it was very fruitful. Let's give our voices to Ladislaus Zawadzki again: Only a few of the authors, especially those working in the field of science, have come to live in such a universal mood, to such fame and meaning as Karol Szajnocha. Other works were read, studied and evaluated in more precise circles or scholarly laps; Szajnoche were read by everyone, they liked each other in his works and sought them eagerly. No work in Galicia had such a buyout as his 'Jadwiga and Jagiello', and no publishing house brought such benefits to the Lwow overlords as the one of Szajnocha. As in the literature of our time, J.I. Kraszewski embraced the charm of his homely novel and stimulated all public spheres to read, gaining in literature a wider and wider circle of readers, similarly Szajnocha by the charm of a historical story on strictly scientific based ground, aroused pastimes in wide readers' stories and gained adepts for him, fed more and more by the conviction the need and importance of this science. Not only his knowledge of history, but also more and more scientific knowledge, were drawn in his works. The past reproduced skillfully in paintings so vivid and so vividly always enriched with color, spoke a more special charm to those even readers who were unable to understand the scientific work of these values. Thus, the works of Szajnocha have a double significance, which should be assessed in our literature. The popularity of Szajnocha was caused mainly by the fact that his works were based on a narrative description of history, popularly referred to as a storytelling school. In this way he initiated historical essay writing in Polish literature. What is more important, it contributed to the wider interest of the society of the great past of the Polish Nation and the strengthening of patriotic feelings.

Schylek of life

In 1853, Karol Szajnocha was employed by the Ossolinski National Society as a curator. Still, however, this writing work was his true passion and love. He wrote constantly, without a break, without paying attention to the day or night, until he finished what he intended. That nothing would distract him in this difficult work, so that he could concentrate fully on studying material resources, avoiding social contacts, living in isolation as in a monastery cell. The norm was for him to go to sleep very early in the afternoon, after sleeping for a few hours, get up about midnight and work continuously until eleven o'clock. He did everything for others, for the comfort of his hearts, forcing the heart of the enslaved Polish by his works, restoring them a sense of dignity and Polishness. It may be surprising that when Szajnocha lost his sight because of the hectic work that he himself imposed on himself, he continued his classes. He worked intensively thanks to the help of other people who, guided by his guidelines, carried out library and archival inquiries. He also dictated his texts, which were written by the rented persons. However, he lacked silence, peace and loneliness, so he designed a device in the form of a wooden board with the size of a spread sheet of paper, equipped with

horizontal, movable slats-guides, allowing him to write in the dark. He used the device for seven years, until it began to leave him strength. He died on January 10, 1868. The funeral of Karol Szajnocha was a great, oppressive national-patriotic manifestation that the people of Lwow had not seen for a long time. The representatives of the highest authorities in Galicia, the aristocracy, the world of science, culture and art, as well as representatives of all social classes, were following the coffin of this national Polish historian. He was buried at the Lyczakowski cemetery. On his tomb stood one of the most beautiful monuments located in the Lwow necropolis.

Author: Piotr Czartoryski-Sziler-Karol Szajnocha - a great Polish historian
The text comes from the "Nasz Dziennik" newspaper,
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Source: <http://www.lwow.com.pl/naszdziennik/szajnocha.html>

6 I 1875 Piotr Wysocki, leader of the conspiracy at the Infantry Cadet School in Warsaw, passed away

LIFE CYCLE OF PIOTR WYSOCKIE

- 1797 - 10 September - Piotr Jacek Wysocki was born in Winiary near Warka.
- 1806 - Wysocki moves with his parents to the estate Pawłowice pod Prażmowem in Grójec, where his father covers another landed property with a lease.
- 1808 - Piotr Wysocki's father dies, the mother gives her son the protection of her uncle, who does not intend to educate him.
- 1810 - Elder brother Piotr - Józef, working in the military administration of the Duchy of Warsaw, takes Piotr to Warsaw and gives him to study at the famous Piarist school at ul. Long.
- 1814 - Piotr's brother loses his job and can no longer pay for education. Piotr returns to the village to his mother and works on the land.
- 1818 - 10 December - Piotr Wysocki voluntarily joins the army and begins serving as a cadet in the grenadier regiment of the guard.
- 1819 - Piotr Wysocki's mother dies.
- 1820 - July - Wysocki is promoted to a sergeant and gets an assignment for a drill instructor.
- 1824 - Piotr Wysocki gets a referral to the Infantry Officer School in Warsaw's Łazienki.
- 1827 - 29 May - Wysocki gets a promotion to the second lieutenant.
- 1827 - September - Wysocki gets a permanent assignment to the Cadet School staff as a drill instructor.
- 1828 - 15 and 16 December - Two meetings with the participation of 9 young soldiers took place in Wysocki's apartment, during which it was decided to establish a conspiracy Spysmyślenie Cache officers, whose aim was to: initiate an armed uprising, handing power to the Sejm, who will declare Poland's independence within Moscovian partition. The conspiracy of Officer Cadets was conceived as an elitist organization. Only Wysocki himself was to decide on the admission of new members.
- 1830 - In the summer, the second Lieutenant joined the Spiers. Józef Zaliwski with a group directed to the uprising around him. At the moment, the conspiracy was already about 200 military only, not counting civilians.
- 1830 - September - Young writers and journalists join the Spiers: Maurycy Mochnacki, Seweryn Goszczyński and others. Students join us.
- 1830 - Police discover the conspiracy - On November 12 first arrests took place among students and other civilian participants in the plot and

non-commissioned officers. After the meeting of the Confederation Committee with Joachim Lelewel, the date of the outbreak of the uprising was set on December 10, 1830.

- 1830 - On 27 November, the conspirators learned that Konstanty, under Tsar's pressure, agreed to arrests among officers, cadets and politicians headed by Lelewel in order to break up the Sprzysiężenia, which accelerated the outbreak of the uprising.

NOVEMBER UPRISING

YEAR 1830

- November 29 - on Monday, at 5:00 pm, the November Uprising breaks out. The fire of the old brewery on Solec was to be the signal for the occurrence. However, the mark was hardly visible. The attempt on Konstanty did not succeed, the prince escaped Belvedere. Officer cadets advancing to Wiejska Street were surrounded there by the Moscovian cavalry, but Wysocki, a great and sober commander, led a victorious counterattack. The enemy in the "bathroom battle" was 15 times stronger, and yet the insurgents broke into the center. Under the Arsenal, where the cadets arrived, there was a battle of several companies of the 4th and 5th Infantry Regiments and the people of Warsaw with the Moscovian army. After capturing the armory, Wysocki and Zaliwski allowed the people to arm themselves. The candidate for the leader of the uprising was sought for the whole night. Only part of the army supported the party insurgents. The attitude of the command was uniformly opposed.

- December 5 - Józef Chłopicki proclaimed the dictator of the uprising.

YEAR 1831

- January 18 - General Chłopicki submitted a dictatorship, and a week later, the Sejm of the Kingdom of Poland deposed Carol Nicholas I. The general commander of the uprising was appointed an incompetent prince Gen. Michał Radziwiłł.
- 25 January - After leaving Chłopicki, Piotr Wysocki is promoted to the captain.
- Beginning of February - Wysocki was delegated to the 7th Infantry Regiment, in whose ranks he began his combat trail. In the Polish-Moscovian war, Vysotsky, which began after the tsarist army entered the Kingdom, he shields the retreat of General Franciszek Żymirskiego across the river Liwiec.

- February 17 - Wysocki fights in the battle of Good.
- February 25 - Wysocki fights at Grochow.
- Beginning of March - The new commander-in-chief gen. Jan Skrzynecki honors Piotr Wysocki with a golden military cross and sends him with a difficult control mission to the arbitrary moments, victorious at the battle of Stoczek, general Józef Dwernicki.
- April - Piotr Wysocki, as a major, participates in the unsuccessful Dwernicki expedition to Wołyń, together with the commander and survivors, he crosses the border of Galicia where he is interned by the Austrians. On the way to the destination camp in Moravia, he escapes to the Kingdom.
- May 25, Wysocki is appointed commander of the 10th Infantry Regiment that is organizing.
- August 15 - People of the capital are stirred up by a lively rebellion, they are allowed to be lynched on suspected treason and spying officers and spies. Piotr Wysocki is stationed at the Wola district in Warsaw, suffering from acute conjunctivitis. Polish forces had 35 thousand soldiers and 192 guns. The troops were twice as numerous and had as many as 360 cannons.
- September 6 - Moscovian attack went to Wola. There were errors in coordination. Piotr Wysocki beats himself bravely. He crosses one of his battalions to the most threatened section. He is wounded and folded after being dressed in a church in Wolski, then taken prisoner, immediately identified and immediately separated from the rest of the prisoners. Piotr Wysocki, like other soldiers of the November Uprising, captured by the Moscovians, were not treated like prisoners but rebels. The hero of the November Night was thus treated as a state prisoner. After healing the wounds in the Ujazdowski Army, he was deported to Bobrujska after a few weeks, where he was seated in a fortress in shackles.
- 1831 - 28 October - Wysocki stood in front of a field court composed of Moscovian officers and on the following day he was sentenced to death by quartering. The manner of executing the penalty was changed to death by hanging. By decision of Tsar Nicholas I the verdict was annulled. Wysocki was handed over to the tamer of the Field Marshal Paskiewicz. The Tsar wanted the Wysocki trial to be demonstrative and took place in Warsaw in the place of the outbreak of "rebellion."
- 1832 - At the beginning of the year, Wysocki was transported to Zamość.
- 1832 - In November, Wysocki was transported to Warsaw where he was chained to the wall in the notorious prison in Leszno. In the investigation, he protected other participants of the Officer's Sprzysiężenia and took all the "blame" for his activities. He behaved extremely dignity.
- 1833 - 30 September - court proceedings begin in the trial of Piotr Wysocki and comrades. In the last word, Wysocki, expecting the worst after what he has gone through, said: "I do not expect to receive any deeds for my actions favors and donation of my fault. "
- 1834 - 4 February - sentence passed on Wysocki issued by 9 judges, including 5 Moscovians and 4 Polish. He was sentenced again to death by hanging.
- 1834 - 13 February - The verdict has become final and legally binding. The condemned refused to sign an application to the Tsar for a grace.
- 1834 - 16 September - The Tsar, counting on the reluctant murder of the November insurgents in public opinion in Great Britain and France, turned

it over to Wysocki for 20 years of hard work in Siberia. He was sent to Aleksandrovsk, lying 70 km. east of Irkutsk.

- 1837 - Wysocki, together with other prisoners, tries to escape. However, betrayed by the prisoner participating in the preparations, he falls while fleeing on the trap set on the Angar River. He is put in a military court for trying to escape and sentenced to three years' extension of the penal code and the imposition of 1,000 clubs. After recuperation, he stood to work, confined to a wheelbarrow, at an ore mine in Akatua, in the Nerczyński region.
- 1840 - Wysocki was granted permission to settle in Akatua. He was involved in the cultivation of the soil and the production of soap. He distributed the money he had earned to the Polish convicts in need. Every year, on November 29, numerous exiles gathered in his house, arriving a few hundred kilometers of tunnels. National songs were sung then, people prayed for a return to "the homeland of the womb," poetry of the bards was recited.
- 1850 - Wysocki was moved to the city of Chita.
- 1857 - July 24 - General - the governor of the Zabajkal region gave Piotr Wysocki his passport and permission to return to the Kingdom of Poland. At that time Wysocki was 60 years old.
- 1857 - October - Wysocki stood in Terespol, located on the border of the Kingdom of Poland, where he was told that he did not have a right to live in Warsaw and must state where he wants to settle. He chose Warka - his place of birth.
- 1857 - 27 October - Wysocki appeared in Warka. He plunged into loneliness. He read, walked away from people. Once a month he had to put up at the gendarmerie post in Góra Kalwaria, about 20 km away from Warka, where he walked. He lived a very modest life. He rejected the retirement offered to him by the Moscovian authorities. In this situation, the citizens of the area decided to provide him with the foundations of material existence. For this purpose, they bought 40 morgas of land as a perpetual lease from the city of Warka for the sum of 1,500 rubles. wójtostwo, which except for the land consisted of modest wooden buildings. Wysocki, though apparently still strong, did not manage running the farm, so he half-married the local bricklayer Tabaczyński, in exchange for help at the farm and at home. Piotr Wysocki in Warka was respected. He was friends with local parish priests. Sometimes he visited the courts of the local landowners. He was commonly called the "Colonel". From the end of the 1960s, Piotr Wysocki, declining more and more on health, tried to obtain permission from the tsarist authorities to settle in Warsaw.
- 1874 - having obtained permission to travel to Warsaw, Wysocki sells his lease for 3300 rubles.
- 1875 - January 6 - Wysocki dies before he could leave Warka. He was buried in the local cemetery with the participation of many people from all over the Kingdom who came to the funeral despite police harassment and obstacles. The Warsaw newspapers did not write about death. Otherwise in the Prussian partition and in Galicia, where the youth for a month she wore a symbolic mourning for the hero - a white rose on a red background, placed on the heart and where the press's obituaries appeared, and in the churches, services for the peace of his soul were celebrated.

Source: www.owysockim.pl and <http://owysockim.pl/files/owysockim.pdf>

7 I 1882, Ignacy Łukasiewicz, a pharmacist, pioneer in the distillation of crude oil and the oil industry, passed away



Ignacy Łukasiewicz was born on 8 or 23 March 1822 in the village of Zaduszniki in the province Podkarpackie in an impoverished noble family. Active independence activist, but also an inventor of the oil lamp, pharmacist and entrepreneur.

Family, education and work
Ignacy Łukasiewicz Ignacy was

the son of Józef, an impoverished nobleman (Łada coat of arms), a tenant of the grange and Apolonia of the Świetliks. He had two sisters, Maria and Emilia, and two brothers: Franciszek and Aleksander. When Ignacy was 8, his family moved to Rzeszów, where Ignacy graduated from the 4th grade of Piarist gymnasium. During the education, he learned Latin and German. However, he could not continue his education due to the bad financial situation in his family home. Therefore, already in 1836, he began his apprenticeship at the drugstore in Łańcut with Antoni Swoboda, where he could not only work, but also continue his education in the field of pharmacy. He continued his practice until 1840, when he passed the tigrass exam and was promoted to a pharmacy assistant. In the years 1840-1846, he worked at the Rzeszów pharmacy in Edward Hubl.

In August 1848, young Łukasiewicz took a job in the pharmacy of Piotr Mikolasch under the name "Under the Golden Star" in Lwow. At that time he also began studies at the Jagiellonian University, but he received his master's degree in pharmacy on July 30, 1852 at the University of Vienna. Work on distillation of crude oil

After obtaining the master's degree, Łukasiewicz returned to Lwow, where in the pharmacy Mikolascha together with Jan Zeh worked on distillation of crude oil. And although Mikolasch withdrew from research in 1853, both assistants received kerosene by fractional distillation. Łukasiewicz, looking for a use for kerosene, reorganized the oil lamp so that it would



work with the use of kerosene. Date July 31, 1853 is the symbolic date of the birth of the "oil" industry.

In 1854, Łukasiewicz moved to Gorlice, to the "oil-producing" areas. He worked here in the pharmacy of Jan Tomaszewicz, simultaneously establishing the companies and the first oil mine in the world located in Bóbrka.

The following years were 1857 - the opening of the refinery, moving to Jasło, and finally to Chorkówka, where he founded a modern refinery.

Political activity

Ignacy Łukasiewicz from 1837 took part in democratic-independence organizations. He was a sworn agent of the Democratic Society in Rzeszów, where he was active. In 1846, he was arrested in Rzeszów,



imprisoned in Lwów, released due to lack of evidence against him. He helped financially in the January Uprising and helped refugees after the uprising.

On January 7, 1882, Ignacy Łukasiewicz died of pneumonia. He was buried in the

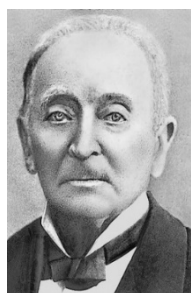
cemetery in Zręcin.

Source: <https://biografia24.pl/ignacy-lukasiewicz/>

Pictures: Pharmacy under the golden star in Lwow, Oil wells, Galicja and Grabownica Starzeńska, 1930s

Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ignacy_%C5%81ukasiewicz

23 I 1889, Ignacy Domeyko, a geologist, mineralogist and mining engineer, Filomata, passed away



Domeyko, Domejko, IGNACY, born on July 31, 1802, Niedźwiadka n. Usza (Nowogródek District), d. 23 I 1889, Santiago, Polish geologist, mineralogist and mining engineer, researcher of Chile, philomata. Timeline: 31 VII 1802 born in Niedźwiadka nad Usza (Nowogrodzki District) 1819 became a member of the Society of Philomats, 1830-31 participated in the November Uprising, 1838 he permanently moved to Chile, 1845

published ethnographic work Araukania and its inhabitants, 1846 developed and he published the first geological map of Chile he was appointed professor at the University of Santiago, 1848 he became honorary citizen of Chile, from 1852 the organizer of higher education in Chile

1867-83, rector of the University of Santiago, 1873 became a member of the Polish Academy of Learning, 1885 traveled in the Middle East, 23 January 1889 died in Santiago

He was born on July 31, 1802 in Niedźwiadka nad Usza (Nowogródek District).

He came from a wealthy gentry family. He studied at the powiat school. Piarists in Szczuczyn Lidzki. In the years 1816-22 he studied at the

University of Vilnius at the physics and mathematics department, which he graduated with a master's degree in mathematics. From 1819 he belonged to the Society of Filomats. In 1824 he was imprisoned along with A. Mickiewicz, with whom he became friends, and who introduced him as Żegota in the second part of Dziady. He took part in the November Uprising in 1830-31 as an adjutant in the corps of General D. Chłapowski in Lithuania. After an unsuccessful campaign he emigrated to Dresden, and then to France, where he graduated from the 1837 Mining School (École des Mines) in Paris, with the title of mining engineer.

Research and discoveries in Chile

In 1838 Domeyko went to Chile and spent half a century there. In 1838-46 he was a professor at the mining college in La Serena, from 1846 - professor at the University of Santiago (1867-83 he was the rector). In 1848 he received the honorary citizenship of Chile. For several decades he conducted geological surveys in Chile, traveling across the country. During the expeditions he discovered, among others veins of gold and silver (in the wake of which they were exploited in the vicinity of Copiapo), saltpans in the Atacama desert and coal deposits in Valdivia province still being exploited to this day. His research on Chilean mineral waters, including in the vicinity of Santiago, where he designed a water

supply. In the period 1844-45 he traveled to the southern Araucanis lying in the south - the land of independent Araucans. After returning, he published a geographical and ethnographic monograph entitled *Araucanians and its inhabitants* (1845, Polish edition 1860, new edition from 1992 also includes a travel journal to the countries of the wild Araucan), in which he declared himself a hot defender of the Indians. Thanks to the publication of Ignacy Domeyko, the military expedition against the Araucans, who enjoyed freedom until 1884, was abandoned. The importance of work and discoveries

Domeyko's work and research contributed greatly to Chile's economic and cultural development. Domeyko, one of the most distinguished people for this country, is the father of Chilean geology. He created scientific basis for the exploitation of mineral resources, research on the Jurassic formation and descriptions of new minerals brought him global fame. He is the creator of a university collection of minerals with over 4,000 specimens; in the collections of the Mineralogy and Petrography Department of the Jagiellonian University there is a collection of minerals donated by Domeyko. He developed and published (1846) the first Chilean geological map (scale 1: 250,000). As a rector of the University of Santiago, he organized and reformed science and higher education in Chile (from 1852 he was responsible for that); he organized, among others, mining department at the University of Santiago, developed a scientific program on mining exploitation at this faculty, as well as

scientific programs of other faculties. He led to the amendment of the Chilean mining law (1874). He founded the ethnographic museum in La Serena and the national network of weather stations. Until the end of his life he maintained a bond with Poland, from 1873 he was a member of the Academy of Skills. He visited Poland in 1884. In 1885 he traveled to the Middle East. In 1888 he returned to Chile. He died on January 23, 1889 in Santiago.

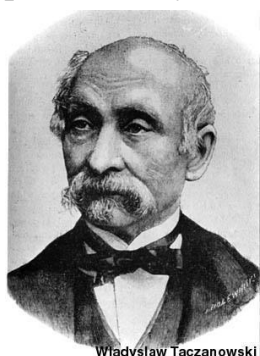
Main publications

Ignacy Domeyko is the author of many scientific papers (in Spanish, French, Polish and German) and textbooks, including basic and repeatedly restored geological and mineralogical textbooks. His memoirs appeared in Wroclaw in three volumes as *Moje podróże* (1962-63), while in Warsaw, *Letters to Władysław Laskowicz* (1976).

The mountain range (Domeyko Mountains) and 3 cities in Chile were named Domeyko. He was also honored with several natural names, including the name of the Chilean fox variety *Canis domeykoanus*, fossils of *Nautilus domeykus* and ammonite *Ammonites domeykanus* and the name *domeykit*, the mineral he discovered. In his honor Domeyko called the asteroid of the main belt with the catalog number 2784, discovered in 1975 by C. Torres.

Source: <https://encyklopedia.pwn.pl/haslo/Domeyko-Ign>

17 I 1890 Władysław Taczanowski, ornithologist, author of works describing birds of the Kingdom of Poland, Siberia and Peru, passed away



Władysław Taczanowski was born on March 17, 1819 in Jabłonna Lubelska and died on January 17, 1870 in Warsaw. He was an outstanding Polish ornithologist, zoologist and discoverer. He became famous as the curator of the Museum of the Institute of Zoology in Warsaw and the author of numerous scientific papers on birds.

"One should not only be guided by oneself for material reasons only: there are others that we should also pay attention to; for is it no longer pleasing in us the sight of an eagle or kite basking in the air or striking osprey water, and is this pleasure not able to reward the damage these magnificent birds do." (Władysław Taczanowski)

Early years and education

He came to the world as the son of Kazimierz and Izabela of the Owidzcy family. His father, a former captain of the Napoleonic army, was the owner of the village and the maternal grandfather known in the Lublin region as an educational and political activist. Władysław, already as a student of a public school, showed a lot of interest in nature, often he observed birds during the wanderings around the area. In 1838, he graduated from the gubernial gymnasium in Lublin, where he passes the high school diploma.

In the same year, he started working as a tutor, official and farm assistant in the surrounding estates. A year later, his father dies, which significantly worsens the financial situation of the whole family. Young Władysław, equipped only with a bag and a hunting weapon, leaves the family home for good and employs new assets. At the same time, in his free time, he continues to observe wild nature, making first notes, which later will be very helpful when writing, among others "National birds". Initially, for a year he lives in an estate in Zakrzów near Torubin, but he soon moves to Bychowce. He lives there with his friend, priest Walenty Baranowski, a local parish priest, and soon the Bishop of Lublin. Thanks to the help of

the priest, he can undertake further field trips and research, among others birds inhabiting the Bug, Polishie or Powiśle floodplains. It also gathers during the hunt the first specimens for its collection, which it will later develop as part of the zoological museum.

In 1852, when he was only 33, he took his first post in government. It includes the position of the conservationist of the ornithological collection at the forest section of the Governorate of the Radom Province. It allows him to combine his profession and also a life passion, thanks to the government's position, as part of his work, he can undertake more ornithological expeditions. In this way, he manages to study the fauna, among others neighborhoods of Sandomierz, Ojcow or Złoty Potok. Less than three years later, in 1855 he became an Adjunct in the Zoological Cabinet (later the Institute of Zoology) in Warsaw. With this place, he will be bound to death, constantly ordering his collections, as well as acquiring new specimens and writing scientific papers. As early as 1862, he became the head and curator of the Zoological Cabinet of the Main School (Later University of Warsaw) in Warsaw.

Thanks to his numerous contacts, he acquires many specimens for the museum (he catalogs, among others, specimens from Siberia sent by Dybowski, as well as those from South America sent by Jelski and Sztolcman). Constantly lashing over the desk, delving into the complexity of taxonomy and biology of selected species, he does not neglect field trips. In the years 1866-67, together with Antoni Waga and the Branicki brothers, he made a scientific expedition to Algeria and the Sahara of France. At the same time, he is known as a natural protector, demanding, among others, stop hunting birds of prey. Since 1860, he has been assisting in organizing collections of zoological museums, periodically working, among others in Vienna, Berlin, Paris and London. Constantly absorbed in his work, he became a world-renowned ornithologist, educating on the occasion of many eminent successors. And all this has been accomplished by a man who is a brilliant self-taught boy who has

never taken a course in natural science. Władysław Taczanowski dies in Warsaw on January 17, 1890, leaving behind a huge scientific output. He left over 590 scientific and popularizing works in the field of biology. His world-wide publicity brought him two works, thanks to which he became one of the greatest ornithologists of the time. In the three-volume "Ornithologie de Perou" (1884-86) he described more than 1,400 bird species from South America, while in "Fauna ornithologique de la Sibirie orientale" (published after the death of 1891-93) he is an excellent monograph about birds of Siberia. He did not neglect domestic fauna too - he devotes to Polish birds, among others monumental work: "National Birds" issued in 1882 by the Polish Academy of Arts and Sciences. This two-volume work (almost 830 pages) is an excellent description of the national avifauna, delighting to the present day with artistic descriptions and beautiful Polish. He has been constantly published in foreign ornithological journals (including English, French, Moscovian and German). In addition to numerous bird works, he also published several on mammals (including Ojcow's bats) and several on entomology and

arachnology. He was also the author of numerous zoological slogans in the popular Encyclopedia of S. Orgelbrand.

He was a member of numerous academies and scientific societies (including Vienna, Boston, St. Petersburg, Paris and Berlin). In 1887 he became the honorary doctor of the Jagiellonian University. He has been a member of the Hippone Academy in Algeria since 1867 and the St. Petersburg Academy of Sciences for the work devoted to birds of Peru awarded him a prize. He became famous as an explorer of over 40 new species of animals, including over 20 species of birds.

Today, this outstanding zoologist, next to his scientific works, resembles scientific names of a dozen species of birds and one species of mammal - bearing the proud nickname "taczanowskii" in the genus name. Finally, the Museum of the Zoology Institute in Warsaw owes him much of his valuable collections.

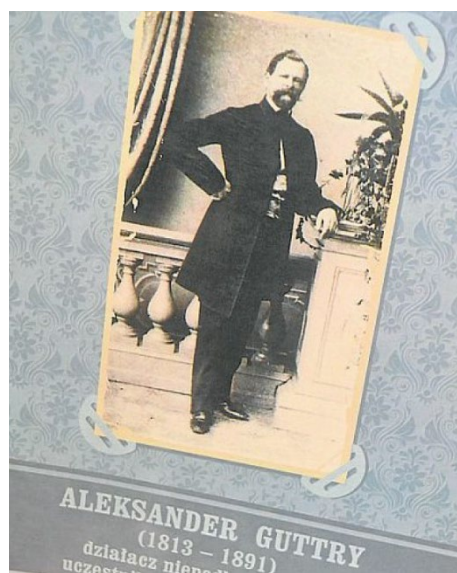
Source: <http://www.ekologia.pl/wiedza/ekolodzy/naukowcy/wladyslaw-taczanowski,7548.html>

4 I 1891 Aleksander Guttry, soldier of the uprisings in November and Greater Poland, commissar of the National Government to England and France, passed away

Aleksander Guttry came to the world (March 25, 1813) in Paris near Żnin, as a son of Leon and Honorata from Skoroszewscy, and his corpses were deposited at the church cemetery in Junczewo.

After graduating from the Maria Magdalena Junior High School in Poznan, he went to Krakow, where he studied history at the university there. At the beginning of December 1830, after the outbreak of the November Uprising, he enlisted in the 3rd Lancer Regiment in Gen. Dwernicki's brigade. It should be assumed that together with Dwernicki's brigade he took part in the battle at Stoczek (14.02.1831).

After the defeat of the uprising, he returned to Krakow, but in 1832 his father dies and, on the mother's request, he returned to Paris, where he took care of managing his father's estate. He was keenly interested in national affairs. He took active part in the work of local earth organizations, being the secretary of the branch of the Agricultural Society in Wągrowiec and a counselor of the Ziemia Kredytowy Ziemskie.



He maintained constant contacts with national activists in the country and abroad. In 1839 he became part of the first revolutionary committee established in the Grand Duchy of Poznań. He cooperated, among others with Karol Libelt. He participated in the preparation of the armed insurrection in 1846. He was foreseen for the Wielkopolska governor.

A few days before the set date of the nationwide uprising (February 21, 1846), the Prussian authorities made numerous arrests most involved in preparing the uprising of the

conspirators, including Guttreggo. He was imprisoned in Poznań, Głogów, Sonnenberg and Berlin's Moabita. As a result of the trial, which was announced in December 1847, Gutty was released.

In March 1848, he became a member of the National Committee's War Department, granting support to General Mierosławski, appointed as the commander-in-chief of the uprising.

After the fall of the uprising, he was active in the Polish League and took part in works aimed at uniting the emigration, and his court was the center of political contacts.

From 1861, he was a member of the Central Agricultural Society. In this year, he was elected a member of the Prussian Parliament.

After the outbreak of the January Uprising, he joined the activities and became part of the Działyński committee, which included he was involved in the organization of insurgent units. In April 1863, he received from the Central Committee as the Provisional Government a nomination for the General Commissioner for the Grand Duchy of Posen.

In 1864, in the trial of people associated with the Działyński committee, Guttry was sentenced to death in absentia. The sentence closed his return to the country, so he settled in Brussels, where he became a mentor for Polish youth studying at Belgian universities.

When in 1871 the Prussian authorities announced an amnesty for political activists, Guttry returned to Berlin, from where he was allowed to leave for his family estate.

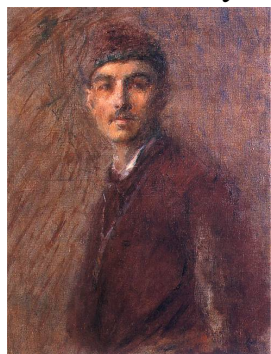
He settled in Paris, and when his court burned down, he moved to nearby Piotrkowice. He dealt with the farm, but also involved in social affairs, acting inter alia in the parish agricultural circle in Juncewa. He was still keenly interested in national affairs.

Over the years, however, he fell health and less and less publicly. He died on January 4, 1891 in his estate, Piotrkowice. Three days later, the corpses were exported to the parish church in Junczewo.

The funeral gathered numerous masses of parishioners and a group of patriotic activists from the Prussian partition. In the sermon preached at the funeral, parish priest from Świątkowa. Andrzej Osiński said that he was "a man of great political understanding, a brave soldier, a righteous and brave Polish, a man, despite deep doctrine and great reason, accessible to everyone, despite the merits and virtues of the unusual superiority of his feelings, not giving, liked and respected. It is worth to learn from him, to imitate him, how to love my homeland. He sacrificed all his life for services to his homeland. He served her with a word, a pen, a weapon in battle, with reason and property.

PS. Information was used from the publication of Adam Kusza on Aleksander Guttry, publisher: Towarzystwo Miłośników Ziemi Golanka, 2016.

5 I 1895 Władysław Podkowiński, one of the precursors of Impressionism in Polish art, passed away



Władysław Podkowiński - Warsaw 1866 - Warsaw 1895. In the years 1880-1884 he studied under Wojciech Gerson in the Warsaw Drawing Class and in 1885-86 in the Petersburg Academy. From 1884 he collaborated with the Warsaw magazines "Tygodnik Ilustrowany" and "Kłosy". In 1889 he left for Paris, where he became acquainted with Impressionism. His first Impressionist paintings were created there. In 1890 he returned to Warsaw

permanently.

He painted landscapes (Nowy Świat, Mokra Wieś 1892) and figural compositions (Children in the Garden 1892), characterized by a clean,

Source: <http://znin.naszemiasto.pl/artykul/w-paryzu-pod-zninem-urodzil-sie-i-mieszkal-maz-wielkiego,3788743,artgal,t,id,tm.html>

luminous color range, often with bold color combinations, as well as portraits. At the turn of 1892 and 1893, under the influence of personal experiences, he turned to symbolism, painting pictures in a dark color, maintained in the mood of amazingness and fantasy (Skeletons' Dance, The Rage of Elation 1893). At the end of 1894, terminally ill, Podkowiński painted his last painting Chopin's Funeral March. Self-portrait, 1887. Oil on canvas. 55 x 45 cm The Silesian Museum, Katowice.

Source:

http://www.pinakoteka.zascianek.pl/Podkowinski/Podkowinski_bio.htm

13 I 1911 Władysław Czachórski, a painter, passed away



Władysław Czachórski - Lublin 1850 - Munich 1911. In the years 1866-1867 he studied at the Warsaw Drawing Class with Rafał Hadziewicz, then at the Dresden Academy and in the years 1869-1873 at the Munich Academy. In 1874-1879 he traveled around Italy and France. From 1879, he lived permanently in

Munich, where he gained the position and recognition and the title of honorary professor of the local university. He painted genre and costume

scenes, the most interesting ones inspired by Shakespeare's works, still lifes, interior views, portraits. His greatest publicity was brought by the images of women against the background of rich interiors, painted realistically with meticulously elaborated details.

Source:

http://www.pinakoteka.zascianek.pl/Czachorski/Czachorski_bio.htm

Photo: <https://www.thegreengallery.com/en/issue-6/historic-beauty>

15 I 1918 Wojciech Kętrzyński passed away, (Adalbert von Winkler)

Wojciech Kętrzyński discovered his Polish roots late, but with all his life, activity and incredible patriotism, he deserved the gratitude of Polish society. It was commonly said that "Mazury returned to Poland and Poland to Masuria". Wojciech Kętrzyński (originally Adalbert von



Winkler) was born on July 11, 1838 in Lec, now Giżycko. After the death of his father, a German gendarme, in 1849-1853 he stayed in Potsdam, in a school for orphans of former military services, where he was preparing himself as an officer. However, he did not finish it, because he soon moved to Leca, where in two years 1853-1855 he completed a five-year progimnazjum course, and then a junior high school in Rastenburg, now Kętrzyn. At that time, he thought a lot about Polish affairs, he read in the history of Poland, he was indignant at the partitioners who had partitioned Poland.

Name history

In 1856, he received a letter from his sister, from which he learned about Polish descent and the ancient family name - Kętrzyński. She wrote in it: "I recently had papers from my father and I found out that my father was Polish, that we have a Polish surname, so we are not Germans, but Polish." This news changed his whole life, he began to look for his roots and learn with great enthusiasm of his native language and history of the country. In 1859 he passed the matriculation examination and on 13 October he began studying history at the Faculty of Philosophy of the University of Königsberg. Professor Jan Trzynadlowski in the book "Ossoliński National Institute 1817-1967" explains the history of Wojciech

Kętrzyński's name: "The Ketrzynski family lived in the 16th and 17th century in Kętrzyn, where settled Germans also met there, some of whom added a second to their names, They did so, among others, von Winklers, they died out as early as in the 18th century, but the Polish behaved in a similar way. The brother of grandfather Wojciech Kętrzyński used the name Winklers several times along with the ancestral name of the Kinkrzyks. as a result of the conditions in which she had to gain living conditions, she partially germanized herself. " Thanks to historical studies Adalbert von Winkler met the past of his own family. He found that he had been Polish and noble for ages. In 1861, he officially changed his name and last name to Wojciech Kętrzyński, thus beginning "the work of forging a golden Polish vein in the hard German granite" - as the learned ossolinian prof. Stanisław Łepicki. Kętrzyński was not only a historian, but also a poet. He wrote poems that perfectly reflected what had happened in his life. However, he wrote them for some time in German, because learning the native language did not come easily. In the volume under the significant title "Aus dem Liederbuch eines Germanisierten" ("From a songbook of a Germanized"), he included a certain number of works that described the breakthrough that occurred in his life after receiving a memorable letter from his sister. The collection published in 1886 in Lwow was almost bought and destroyed by the invasive Austrian police. When he appeared again in 1938, after the author's death, the edition was destroyed by Nazi occupiers.

Patriotic and scientific activity

Kętrzyński, feeling that hot, Polish blood flows in his veins, he enthusiastically engaged in patriotic activities. On the order of the insurgent station of East Prussia, he went on a secret mission to Vilnius, where he handed the papers to the well-known Lithuanian activist, Jakub Gieysztor. Later he was sent to Myszyniec on Kurpie, on the way he

overthrew the Moscovian border post with the youthful bravery, and then transported the weapon to Janów in the Przasnysz powiat. On September 11, however, he was arrested in Podolsztyńskie Jaroty. He was tried in Berlin "for treason in the form of striving to separate parts of their territory from Prussia," imprisoned in today's "High Gate" in Olsztyn, and later sentenced to a year in prison in the Kłodzko fortress. Worth noticing are his words, which he said in 1864 before the German court: "I have always felt only a Polish, even when I did not understand or speak syllables in Polish, I always belonged to the Polish nation through my family, through my name." . In prison, he translated his own doctoral dissertation into Latin and translated "Song of our earth" by Wincenty Pol into German. After his release, he went back to Königsberg to the university, where he defended his doctoral dissertation about Bolesław Chrobry. He was interested in the medieval Polish-German relations, the history of the Teutonic Order and the history of the Slavs. He put a huge amount of research into writing a book bearing the title: "Local Polish names of Western and Eastern Prussia and Pomerania, along with their German nicknames." It proved the Germanization of very many original Polish names of towns in these regions and restored their old, true sound. Witold Szolginia in the book "Tymten Lwów" emphasizes that "once this work played an important scientific and political role, and after several decades, after the end of the Second World War and change of the Polish border, it gained additional, special significance. the current, authentic geographical names of areas and localities on the Northern Territories recovered by Poland after the centuries. "

"Rewindykator polskosci" Mazur

Wojciech Kętrzyński was called the "revindicator of Polishness" of his native land, which is Masuria. His works were devoted to issues of Polish nationality and Polish names of the towns of West and East Prussia and Pomerania. By searching in documents, he established the genealogies of the Germanised Masuria and Kashubia. He has published over two hundred works, dissertations and articles, the most important of which concern the history and ethnography of Pomerania and Masuria, the Teutonic issue, as well as the migration of Slavs in the areas of Western Europe.

The scientist was looking for work in various places, because the Prussian authorities refused to hire him in the areas where the Polish lived. At first, working as a tutor, in 1868 he found employment as a librarian with Jan Działyński in Kórnik near Poznań. In this year, he also published the work "About Mazuria" in "Dziennik Poznański". He tried to get a chair at the Jagiellonian University, but without success, because it was prevented by the Austrian authorities. For several years he lived with tutoring and organizing various court collections. In the years 1871-1873 he dealt with the discovery of valuable archives in Pomerania. They were to serve him for the book "On the Polish People in Prussia Once Teared", which he published in 1882. In the history of the Slavs of the Slavs, incorporated in an innovative way, he has documented the location of their seats in the center of Europe. He carried out evidence of falsifications made by the Teutonic Knights in documents enabling them to establish their own statehood in Poland. He investigated how, after the murder of the Prussians for the purpose of land development, they brought colonists from Mazovia. He also initiated the political and social activity of Masuria. He founded the secret Society of Mazurian People's Intelligence (1871) and supported materially the "Gazeta Lecka" and "Mazur". It was commonly said that "Mazury returned to Poland and Poland to Masuria". His dissertations gave an unerring testimony of our rights to Pomerania, West and East Prussia, to Królewiec, which is still outside our borders.

The case brought Wojciech Kętrzyński to Lwów. Here from 1873, he began to work as the scientific secretary of the Scientific Institute Ossolińskich. Already in 1874 he became the custodian of that Department, and from November 1, 1876 its director. He became known here as a great man of unwavering character. For several decades, he was involved with the National Department, constantly overseeing and organizing all areas and areas of its functioning. It is worth emphasizing that K ^ trzynski has modernized the obsolete structure of the library, transforming it into a much more efficient than ever scientific work workshop, and also significantly increased its resources. After calculating the inventory of books, atlases, maps, manuscripts, autographs and diplomas, which came during library management by K ^ trzynski, it turned out that their number doubled.

Scientist silhouette

Wojciech Kętrzyński also made himself known as a great publicist, showing in many reports the current situation in Masuria. His "Sketches of East Prussia" became the most notorious - a continuation of the "About Mazury" printed in 1872 - in which he showed the deep attachment of the Masurian people to Polish culture and language, and also exposed the danger threatening this population from the concentrated attack of German . In the book published for the 150th anniversary of the. The following words can be found in Ossoliński in Lwow: "The versatility of work and the enormity of K ^ trzynski's work combined with the fascinating past fascinated contemporary people, and we understand and understand the atmosphere of the myth, boundless homage, and inseparable distance between them. we put on pedestals, so as not to belittle our ideas about them through commonplace with them, but K ^ trzynski stood up among us today. "The efforts of the great revindicator of Polishness were realized." In turn, Professor Stanisław Lempicki in the book "Memories of the Ossolin" describes the figure of this great Polish patriot and his work in the Ossolineum: "It was the largest sanctuary: the office and workshop of Wojciech Kętrzyński, the director of the Department, where he spent most of the day sitting there with a book in his deep, oilcloth chair, where he spent all his hours writing his historical works, always standing upright, sitting down on a small, "rolled-up" oilcloth, entering the room shyly, on his fingers, not so much because of fear of the superior, how much of respect I can see a tall and wonderful, up-to-date figure with a short gray beard and bright eyes glimmering from behind his golden glasses, usually in black clothing, with one hand in his pocket. something haughty, though not altogether haughty . Having come to the library in the morning, he held a traditional type of inspection, which consisted of just walking around the room and zagadnięciu few words to this and that of officials. For K ^ trzynski belonged to those people who neither fouled with others nor bowed their neck before the most splendid even title. (...) He remained the same until the end of his life. He did not change his time division. He worked scientifically in the mornings in the library, at the same time accepting clients and arranging official activities. Mostly he would collect materials, browse through books, read. After an early dinner, he would make a sacramental walk through the city, always along the same streets: he would follow Lyczakowska towards the cemetery, and before returning under his walls, he would return to Zielona Ossolineum. Then he wrote at his desk, in complete silence. "

Let us add that Wojciech Kętrzyński collaborated with Oskar Kolberg, to whom he gave a collection of Masurian songs, complementing the collection of Gustaw Gizewiusza, and with Henryk Sienkiewicz, who, using the "Deluge", used his knowledge. He also developed the first monograph of the National Institute Ossolińskich (1894), as well as wrote

a three-volume "Catalog of manuscripts of the library of the Ossolinski National Institute" (1881-1890), which made it easier for scholars to access rich manuscripts stored in Ossolineum. As a result of his harsh efforts, Ossolineum obtained the right to publish school textbooks. Ketrzyn raised numerous scientists in the Ossolineum with a great personality, hot patriots devoted entirely to the Lwow Ossolineum and Poland. In 1881 he contributed to the establishment of the Mazurom Assistance Committee, later transformed into the Central Committee for Masuria, Silesia and Pomerania.

He died on January 15, 1918 in Lwow, not longing for Poland to regain its independence. He was buried at the Łyczakowski cemetery, near the grave of Maria Konopnicka. After death, however, he did not feel peace. During the occupation of Lwow, the Soviets, desecrating Lychakiv Cemetery, was a sacred place for Polish, widely regarded as Sepulcrum Patriae (Grave of the Homeland), and they destroyed the grave of Kętrzyński from the face

of the earth. "For this reason, after a few decades, his late countrymen and fellow countrymen were in considerable trouble, who, in the place of the eternal, as it should have been, rest of the Grand Ossolińczyk, wanted to put a memorial epitaph plaque to them, finally it was established, as I was informed, "on sense" and placed on it a board with the inscription: Wojciech Kętrzyński, 1838-1918. The great son of the Polish Nation. The work of his whole life was brought closer by the fusion of Masuria and Warmia with Motherland. Society of the Olsztyn voivodship, writes Szolginia. In 1946, the memory of Wojciech Kętrzyński was honored, giving the Masurian city of Rastembork the name Kętrzyn.

Author: Piotr Czartoryski-Sziler-Wojciech Kętrzyński - defender of the Polishness of Warmia and Mazury

Source: <http://www.lwow.com.pl/naszdziennik/ketrzynski.html>

Photo: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wojciech_K%C4%99trzyński

27 I 1918 Stefan Giller passed away, the nickname "Stefan January Sulita"

(1833-1918). Giller Stefan January 1833-1918, nickname Stefan January



Sulita, Stefan from Opatówka. Poet, prose writer and junior high school teacher.

He was born in Opatówek on September 2, 1833. He was a student at the Higher School of Real in Kalisz, where he became friends with Adam Asnyk, Chodyńscy brothers and other known Kaliszans. Already at that time he became known as a perfect speaker, author of dramatic scenes and poems. Years later, Giller wrote a novel entitled Two companions, whose action takes place at the

school in Kalisz.

After graduating from the Kalisz school, he went to Warsaw and, as a self-taught student, deepened his knowledge in the history of Poland and the history of Polish literature and language. At the same time, he worked as an assistant professor at the Polish-Latin Historical Files Archive and privately lectured Polish language, literature and the history of Poland. Then he worked as an assistant in the Kalisz archive under the leadership of Józef Szaniawski.

In 1862, Stefan Giller passed the exam for a middle school teacher in front of the examination committee of the Enlightenment Commission and received the post of a teacher of historical and philological subjects at the Male Gymnasium in Kalisz. In addition, he taught at other schools in Kalisz. Due to the lack of appropriate Polish textbooks, he himself developed courses in the history of Polish literature, stylistics and poetics with historical reviews and dictated them to his students after lectures. During the intensified Russification activity, Giller persevered to preserve the Polish language and knowledge of Polish literature among students. Giller, with the gift of beautiful and captivating pronunciation, was able to awaken the imagination of students and national feelings. He belonged to the most-liked and respected teachers. Giller's students were: President of the Republic of Poland in 1922-26 Stanisław Wojciechowski, artist painter Alfred Wierusz Kowalski, lawyer, rector of the University of Vilnius - Alfons Parczewski, historian Aleksander Rembowski, doctors: Adam Pałęcki and Kazimierz Orzeł, journalists, lawyers and many others. Stefan Giller took an active part in social and cultural life of Kalisz and Opatówka. He organized lectures, gave speeches, was a member of cultural institutions, supported educational and charity campaigns. He was a co-founder of the "cheap reading room" in Kalisz, a member of the Board of the Kalisz Musical Society. In 1905, he gave the premises in his

house in Opatówek free of charge to the folk house and public reading room.

After 35 years of work at the Philology High School, and then at the Gymnasium in Kalisz, Stefan Giller retired, said goodbye to the most prominent representatives of the Kalisz society. The Society of Former Educators of the Kaliski Schools established in 1911 in Warsaw appointed Stefan Giller the first honorary member (Alfons Parczewski was the second). In 1909, he returned permanently to his home in Opatówek. An important role in the life of Stefan January Giller was played by literary works. He signed his works most often - Stefan from Opatówka. He made his debut in Warsaw in 1859 in the poem "Klejnoty Poezji Polskiej" in the poem Prayer of a Young Mother. A year later, in the "Warsaw Library" a poem titled Fri. Brief curriculum vitae Matyjasza, what was called Kobeźnikiem on Wilcza Ustroni, whose action takes place in Rosochatka near Opatówek. Many poetic works appeared in the "Czytelnia Niedzielnia" magazine from 1862 edited by Brother Agaton in Warsaw. Stefan and Opatówka's poem Jan Kochanowski from Czarnolesia won the first prize in the poetry competition in Warsaw. Giller published some of his works in Krakow in 1890 in the publishing house of Gebethner and Wolff in the collection of Elegy and sonnets. Giller's poems appeared in collective publications: calendars, almanacs, commemorative books, anthologies and one-day publications.

In the poetic output of Stefan from Opatów, Trena deserves attention to the death of her son, a cycle of works - Cracovians, comprising three parts: Cracovians in Warsaw, Krakowiaki krakowskie and Kulig Polish. At the urging of Kalisz social workers - Rymarkiewicz, Stefan Giller wrote a epic-lyric poem entitled Kalisz. He was the author of the epic poem titled A card from the legend of 1794. Many of the poetic works were devoted to Giller in the nature of the Tatra Mountains, which he was enchanted with. Giller also made ballads (Ślepi gladiatorów, Cynogir, Spotkę za Letą), ody (In honor of Copernicus, On the jubilee of Józef Ignacy Kraszewski).

In addition to his poetic work, Giller has been practicing prose, drama, historical sketches and literary portraits. His novels, Pokutnicy, Mateusz Trębacz and Czarna Jagna, To the last blood, have a patriotic and moralizing overtone. Smaller prose forms are: Przytulisko and Zabramka, On the bad sisters, On the weak and stronger, German matches. Giller was also the author of the comedy: Nowe drogi i Auction and Inn, monologues: Polski diabeł and Ballada in May. For the opening of the new Kalisz theater building in 1900, he wrote the prologue Art and

Humanity at the request of the Dramatic Delegation of the Kalisz Music Society, in which he made his views on art.

The literary and historical interests of Stefan Giller are the result of historical and literary portraits. On the occasion of the victory jubilee near Vienna, in 1883, he published an essay entitled "Gazeta Narodowa" Jan III Sobieski and the relief of Vienna. On the occasion of the centenary of Adam Mickiewicz's birthday, he wrote an original essay about the poet Fri Adam Mickiewicz, in which he presented his attitude to the work of the bard who has a great influence on the creative personality of Stefan Giller. It was not without reason that Stefan was called from Opatówka the last romantic.

Stefan Giller died on January 27, 1918. He was buried in a family grave in the parish cemetery in Opatówek. At the request of Towarzystwo Przyjaciół Opatówka, one of the streets in the new housing estate at Wądołach in Opatówek is named after the Gillers Brothers. (...)

Ed. Jadwiga Miluńska, photographs from the collections of the Library in Opatówek-Giller. Stefan January, poet, prose writer and junior high school teacher.

Source: http://www.info.kalisz.pl/biograf/gillerst_mob.htm

10 I 1919 Antoni Wiwulski, the creator of, among others, monuments: Grunwald in Krakow and Three Crosses in Vilnius, passed away



Antoni Wiwulski - Polish architect and sculptor, best known as the creator of the Grunwald Monument and the Three Crosses Monument in Vilnius. Antoni Wiwulski
Antoni Wiwulski was born on February 20, 1877 in Totem, in the north of Moscovia, where his father, a graduate of the Forestry Academy in St. Petersburg, was the administrator of state forests. Mother, Adelaide of Karpuszek, like her father, came from a small Polish nobility who settled in

Lithuania.

After the death of her father, in 1883, her mother moved with her son and three daughters to Latvia, to Mitawa. After a few years of teaching her son in middle school, she decided to place him in the Jesuits 'Jesuits' Educational and Educational Unit in Chyrow near Lwów, in the Austrian Partition. After graduating, Wiwulski undertook studies in Vienna. He was the first architect and sculptor from Lithuania, who in 1897-1901 studied architecture at the Vienna Polytechnic. In 1902 he left for Paris, where he studied sculpture for the next six years at the École des Beaux-Arts. In 1904 - he exhibited one of his works at the Paris Salon. In the same year he made a long journey around Europe, visited, among others, Milan, Venice, Vienna, London and Brussels.

During his artistic studies in Paris, despite the very difficult material situation, the artist rented his own sculptural atelier. Already his first works drew the attention of the artistic milieu of Paris, including Władysław Mickiewicz and Ignacy Paderewski, who, seeing his sculptures, decides to cooperate with Wiwulski and fund a monument commemorating the victory at Grunwald.

Antoni Wiwulski began his sculptural adventure by re-reading the "Teutonic Knights" by Henryk Sienkiewicz. He made two projects. The second - about two meters high - introduced Paderewski. He heard from him: "Well, now, you should stick the models in the size of the ones you want to stand on the monument, and the cost of the monument I take on myself."

Wiwulski, realistically assessing the time needed to complete the monument and the state of his health (he suffered from tuberculosis), chose two co-workers. One of them was a talented artist - a Vilnius sculptor - Bolesław Bażukiewicz.

After accepting the sketches, Ignacy Paderewski organized the atelier artist in the orangery, in the garden of his villa in Morges, Switzerland. The Grunwald Monument in Krakow brought Wiwulski fame. Cast in France, he was taken by train to Krakow. His solemn unveiling took place on July 15, 1910, in the presence of 150,000 people, on the occasion of the



500th anniversary of the historical battle of Grunwald. The creator of the monument was present in Krakow for the celebrations, then he played in Zakopane, and then he left for Spain.

(As we know, this monument was destroyed by the Germans in 1939, and reconstructed in 1976).

Antoni Wiwulski is the author of many sculptures, figurative compositions of a symbolic and religious character, the creator of studies and sketches for monuments, including a commemorative plaque dedicated to Tadeusz Kosciuszko in the church of St. John in Vilnius. In 1912 he took part in the

Olympic Competition for Art and Literature in Stockholm. In 1914 he settled in Vilnius. rodyklė (1)

In 1915, Wiwulski presented a project to rebuild the Vilnius Three Crosses. A fundraiser for this purpose has begun. In 1916, the Three Crosses stood in all their glory. For the first time the artist used a monument of reinforced concrete, a material little known at that time. He was supposed to tower forever over the city. Unfortunately, the Three Crosses of Wiwulski survived only until 1951, when the decision of the communist authorities was blown up. They were rebuilt only in 1989. Tomas Venclova wrote: "Their white balances the red of Gediminas' castle."

The legacy preserved after Wiwulski is not too abundant: about 70 of his sculptures (created mainly in the Paris period) are in the Lithuanian Museum of Art in Vilnius, and a number of letters, drawings and photographs are kept by the library of the Seminary in Włocławek. The artist's output was two-track - including sculptural and architectural works. He modeled the sculptures in clay and plaster. Only a few of them were cast in bronze. Not all of Wiwulski's architectural works have been completed. This applies to both smaller-format works, such as chapels, as well as planned churches.

The chapel in Szydłów (Šiluva) in Samogitia, designed at the beginning of the 20th century, was erected in the years 1912 - 1924 at the place of the apparition of the Mother of God and has survived to this day. The design of the chapel from 1907-1911 for Morskie Oko in the Tatras was not realized, as was the church project (from 1905) for the Jesuit order in Krakow.

In Vilnius, the design of the church of the Heart of Jesus was carried out with long breaks. The final implementation version of the Vilnius church -

a magnificent three-nave basilica with a transept - had a visionary character. It was a temple with a two-tower façade and a neo-Renaissance dome at the intersection of aisles with one slender tower 108 m high above the presbytery and a giant figure of Christ (height 68 m). Tomas Venclova described the artist's project as follows: "(...) Wiwulski wanted to race with gothic and baroque buildings: a tower with a height of one hundred and eight meters at the very edge of the Vilnius amphitheater was supposed to complement or perhaps even determine the image of the city." Construction began in 1913. The first world war interrupted her. In the interwar period, further work on its erection continued, but until World War II it was not completely completed, and after the war a period of active atheisation was not conducive to the implementation of such facilities. The temple has never been completed. In 1964, the church was converted by Lithuanian architects into a palace of building culture. Modernized forms of historical styles (Gothic and Romanism) combined with Wiwulski's favorite motifs (cross) in the case of chapels formed solid and massive, in the case of churches - richly dismembered. Novum in the latter was a structure planned in reinforced concrete.

Antoni Wiwulski, though raised on academic canons, belonged to artists seeking, departing from eclectic forms towards modernized and characterized expression - both in sculpture, which is characterized by architectural impetus, as well as in buildings, marked by sculptural thinking about the body and the search for power of expression. In particular, architectural creativity puts Wiwulski in the row of the most original artists in Poland and Lithuania at the beginning of the 20th century. He was a pioneer in the use of reinforced concrete in sculpture and architecture.

At the beginning of January 1919, the Bolshevik army was approaching Vilnius. Like many Polish, Wiwulski belonged to Vilnius Self-Defense, fighting against the invader. Its members also held duties in the city, an artist including he had them in Zakrecie. There was a strong cold, he

noticed a little soldier and gave him his cover. He caught a cold himself and died of pneumonia soon. He was buried in his unfinished Church of the Heart of Jesus in Pohulanka. His friend, sculptor Bolesław Bałzukiewicz, gave him an epitaph. After the demolition of the temple in 1964, the remains of Antoni Wiwulski were transferred to Rossa, the Wzgórze Literackie. On his grave there was a banal granite slab with the inscription: "Architektas skulptorius Antanas Vivulskis 1877-1919". That was until 1998. It was then that the Social Committee for the Care of Old Rossa in Vilnius undertook an uneasy challenge - proper commemoration of the name of the creator of the Grunwald Monument in Krakow and the Three Crosses in Vilnius.

Vilnius actively participated in collecting funds for this purpose. Organizations from Poland, private individuals, including extended family of Antoni Wiwulski from Gdańsk and Cracow. The Social Committee for the Care of Old Rossa found allies among the Lithuanian culture and creators. They were Audronė Vyšniauskienė from the Department for the Preservation of Cultural Heritage, prof. ASP Eduardas Budreika, who designed the monument, prof. Leonas Žuklys, copy-performer of Wiwulski's posthumous mask, installed in a monument, architect Živilė Mačionienė, supervising the work, Gintautas Šuminas, contractor of sculptural and stonemasonry works. The monument also included the name and surname of the architect and sculptor in the original version - ANTONI WIWULSKI.

One of the streets in downtown is named after him. It is located near a church built by him, which, despite several plans to resume the idea of its creation, did not exist in the Vilnius landscape.

Prepared by:

Albina Drzewiecka

Source: <http://zpl.lt/2017/02/wilnem-zyciorysie-antoni-wiwulski/>

16 I 1919 Antoś Petrykiewicz, 13-year-old defender of Lwow, passed away



On January 6, 1919, thirteen-year-old Antoś Petrykiewicz, one of the youngest defenders of Lwow, died of wounds in the fight. He was one of 1421 defenders of Lwow who were under 18 years of age. Of these, in November 1918, 114 died. Antosia's biography is as short as his life - Stanisław Sławomir Nicieja writes in the "Lwów Orleły", recalling that among the fallen 13-year-old Antoś Petrykiewicz and 14-year-old Jurek Bitschan took the central positions in the legend of the Lwow

Eagles.

Petrykiewicz was born in 1905. He lived in the Zniesienie suburb of Lwow. He was a second grade student at the V high school in Lwow. He took part in the fighting from the beginning of November 1918. He was in the branch of Góra Stracenia, commanded by Roman Abraham, later general of the Polish Army.

The defense of Lwow is usually associated with November fights, as a result of which Ukrainian soldiers retreated from the city. However, the defense of the circled Lwow lasted until April 1919.

Antoś Petrykiewicz was seriously wounded on December 23, 1918 in the battles for Persenkówka and in the opinion of historians: "he fought no worse than old, experienced soldiers" (The Book of the Fallen "In Defense of Lwow and Eastern Borderlands").

According to Stanisław Nicieja, paramedic Stanisław Klimkowska-Bieńkowska tried to take him from the battlefield. She was then wounded three times.

Antoś Petrykiewicz died in a field hospital in the building of the Lwow Polytechnic on January 16, 1919. He was buried at the Cemetery of Defenders of Lwow.

Roman Abraham wrote about him in the volume of the relation "Defense of Lwow":

For his personal courage, he was awarded the V-Class Virtuti Militari Cross. He was the youngest of the whole army, the bachelor of this supreme war decoration.

Source: <https://wpolityce.pl/polityka/183151-95-lat-temu-zmarl-antos-petrykiewicz-najmlodszy-obronca-lwowa>

3 I 1920 Zygmunt Janiszewski - one of the representatives of the Warsaw school of mathematics, passed away

Zygmunt Janiszewski's mother was Julia Szulc-Chojnicka. His father, Czesław Janiszewski, was a graduate of the University of Warsaw and was an important person in finance, he is the director of the Société du Crédit Miejski w Warszawie. After secondary school to participate in Warsaw,

Janiszewski decided to go abroad to higher education. It was a typical route for Polish at the moment, and presents some background to explain why it was so.

The first thing is to remember that when Janiszewski graduated from high school in 1907, Poland does not officially exist. Poland was divided in 1772 and was called to the south and under Austrian Galicia. Moscovia controlled much of the rest of the country and in the years preceding Janiszewski's birth there were no strong movements through Moscovia, so



that "Vistula Land", as he was called, the Moscovian market can be dominated by culture. In the policy implemented between 1869 and 1874, all secondary school was Moscovian. Warsaw only had Moscovian language the university after the University of Warsaw was closed by the Moscovian regime in 1869. Galicia, despite being in accordance with Austrian control, stopped the culture of Poland and Polish, where often: "The Vistula River"

went to their education. Janiszewski, however, decided to go to his Zurich for higher education. In Zurich, he was part of a group of students from Poland, which organized, showing organizational skills, which will become visible on a larger scale later in his life.

After studying mathematics for the year of Zurich and spending in a short time in Munich, Janiszewski went to Göttingen to continue his studies. After excellent selected centers of mathematical research, in which he was taught by many outstanding mathematicians including Burkhardt, Hilbert, Minkowski, and Zermelo

Janiszewski next went to one of the other leading centers in the world of mathematics, or Paris. His professors included Goursat, Hadamard, Lebesgue, Emile Picard, and Poincaré. Lebesgue supervised Janiszewski, doctoral studies in topology and submitted in 1911 his master's thesis sur les continus irréductibles entre deux points. The examination committee for his doctoral dissertation was an extremely powerful group of mathematicians, Poincaré, Lebesgue and Fréchet.

Janiszewski returned to Congress Poland (a Moscovian controlled region) and learned for a while in Warsaw; not at the University of Warsaw for this was closed in 1869 as indicated above. In 1913, he published the paper of fundamental importance in the matter of plane disassembly by Continuation. This document has won for him the J Mianowski Foundation Award, as well as qualified him to teach at the University of Lwow. He did not lecture on analytical and functional functions of the account. On July 11, 1913, he published his important lecture on the Axiom of Choice, which was published in 1916 as for realism and idealism in mathematics (realists of mathematics did without Axiom of choice, while idealists adopted axiom).

He continued to teach in Lwow until the outbreak of World War I when he enlisted in the Polish Legion. The position of Poland during the outbreak of the war was quite complicated. On August 16, 1914, the Austrian government had allowed organizations from the Polish Legion, which Janiszewski joined. She joined because she believed that Legia was fighting for Poland's independence. However, the goal of the Austrians was to include the Polish Congress in Galicia, the region where Lwow was located. Moscovia sought to win the support of Poland, especially in Galicia, promising Polish autonomy. Until the end of 1914 Moscovian forces in almost all controlled Galicia.

Central powers (Germany, Austria and Hungary) again Galicia and a large part of the Congress of Poland. A German general governor was installed in the new Warsaw and Kingdom Poland was announced on November 5, 1916. To Poland volunteer soldiers in the Polish Legion, however, were not satisfied with the Austro-German statement, which left them with a

small Poland compared with pre-1772 . When men in the Polish Legion were obliged to take an oath on Austrian loyalty, the government became too much for the Polish, as faithful Janiszewski. He left Legia and was hiding under a false name Zygmunt WICHERKIEWICZ Playground near Zwolen.

Boiska For a year, he moved to ewin, near Wloszczów, where he made shelter for homeless children. The University of Warsaw again became Polish in November 1915 and before Janiszewski left it he already links to the university. He has now become a professor at the University of Warsaw.

Kuratowski seminaries participated in the dates given by Janiszewski Warsaw before the end of the war. He writes:

Already in 1917 [Janiszewski and Mazurkiewicz] were leading a topology seminar, probably the first in this new, exuberantly developing field. The meeting of this seminar, made largely over time with a vehement of discussion between Janiszewski and Mazurkiewicz, was a real intellectual treatment for the participants.

At the end of the war he was Janiszewski who was the main force in the extraordinary creation of one of the strongest math schools in the world. This is even more noteworthy, considering the place where Poland was at the end of the war. Kuratowski explains the meaning of Janiszewski's vision:

In the first volume [Science of Poland: his needs, Organization and Development], which appeared in 1918, Janiszewski published the article "For the needs of mathematics in Poland", which with amazing clarity and precision presented a plan for Polish mathematics. Janiszewski began with the assumption that Polish mathematicians do not have to be satisfied with the role of supporters and clients of foreign mathematical centers, but can achieve the independent position of Polish mathematics. One of the best ways to achieve this goal, Janiszewski suggested, was for a group of mathematicians to focus on a relatively narrow field in which Polish mathematicians had common interests and - more importantly - already made an important contribution on the international scale. These areas included set theory and the foundations of mathematics.

In fact, it was exactly in those areas in which Janiszewski himself already made a significant contribution on the international scale. In addition to set theory (which at that time included parts of what we now call topology) Janiszewski produced important results in the basics of mathematics and other parts of topology.

Janiszewski saw that mathematics was one of the scientific reservations, where Poland can quickly achieve a leading role, while other sciences require much larger financial investments that Poland was not able to provide at that time. He wrote in his article (see example):

It is true that mathematics does not require laboratories of complex and expensive auxiliary equipment.

His mathematical input, relatively little due to the lack of time he had to apply to research in his short life, however, are of great importance. His doctoral dissertation contains significant results for the closure of properties. He gave the topological characteristics of the aircraft, which significantly simplified the Jordanian curve of the Theorem. His paper for the International Mathematical Congress at Cambridge in England in 1912 was of major importance for her outline of the curve definition without arches, so that no homeomorphic images from the straight line segment. His mathematical are considered more in detail.

Janiszewski played an important role in creating the magazine Fundamenta Mathematicae Kuratowski and recalls that Janiszewski who proposed the name of the journal in 1919. The first volume appeared in

1920 and, although the intention was to be a truly international journal, Janiszewski had quite consciously decided on the first volume contains works by authors only in Poland. He wrote (see example):

... It is my intention to present, if possible, all Polish mathematicians working in the field of set theory, on which the journal is devoted.

It was a huge loss to mathematics Janiszewski when he died during the flu epidemic. The epidemic spread all over Europe and many people died.

Kuratowski, who knew well Janiszewski, writes:

Janiszewski was an extraordinary personality, combining great creative talent, organizational talents, faith in a mission scientist, hot patriotism, noble character and kind of heart. Favorable to the idea of progress and social justice, it underwent deep ideological changes. In his own words, "there was more and more turning left in politics" ...

Knaster tells us that in Janiszewski:

... payment for public education of all the money he received for the academic rewards and heritage from his father. Before he died he wanted his estate in social work, his body for medical research, and his thank you for craniological research, wanting to be "useful after his death."

Dickstein wrote the commemorative address Janiszewski after his death.

Although he repeats many of what we have already written about

Janiszewski, it is worth to put an end to this biography by quoting a part of the address (see example):

Enthusiasm and strong Janiszewski is characterized not only in his scientific work, but generally in his life. His active participation in the Legions, his refusal to take an oath, which was not consistent with his patriotic conscience, his work in the field of education, when in the most difficult moments he entered this field as an enlightened and wise employee, without any bias and bias, and he eagerly only wants to promote light and truth - these facts prove that in the heart of mathematicians seemingly separated from the active life, glowed with the purest feelings and emotions of themselves. If we are also to mention that after a very moderate must give up all means at the disposal of educating young talents, and that inheritance property that he inherited from his parents for educational purposes, in particular with regard to the education of eminent people, can actually exclaim from the bottom of our hearts, that the memory of this life, destined for causes and early abandoned, lives in its results and deeds and will remain healing and living for us, the witnesses of his work, and for generations.

Source: <http://www.apprendre-math.info/polonais/historyDetail.htm?id=Janiszewski>

11 I 1927 Professor prof. Andrzej Gawronski, an indologist, linguist, author of the Sanskrit textbook, passed away



Son of Franciszek Rawita-Gawroński (historian, writer, journalist) and Antonina née Milkowska (teacher, translator), grandson of Teodor Tomasz Jeż (Zygmunt Miłkowski), older brother of writer Zofia Kozarynowa. He graduated from a public school in Lwow, a gymnasium in Przemyśl and Lwow, and a course in linguistics at the University of Lwow and the University of Leipzig (1902-1906). Since his studies he suffered from pulmonary tuberculosis, which caused his death at the age of 42.

He defended his doctorate at the University of Leipzig (work Sprachliche

Untersuchungen über das Mr.cchakat.ika und das Dasakumāracarita, 1906) and became an assistant professor at the Department of Indo-European Linguistics at the Jagiellonian University, and after habilitation (work Am Rande des Mr.cchakat.ika, 1912) - a docent in this cathedral. In the years 1916-1917, associate professor and head of the Department of Sanskrit Philology at the Jagiellonian University, from 1917 professor and head of the Comparative Linguistics Department at the University of Lwow. He lectured on the language and history of Sanskrit drama, comparative grammar of Indo-European languages and Old Indian philology.

Participant in the defense of Lwow and fighting with Ukrainians in 1918. He was a member of the Polish Academy of Learning (1921 member-correspondent, 1926 active member), Scientific Society in Lwow (1920

active member), Society of Polish Language Lovers (1920), Polish Orientalistic Society (1922 member-founder, 1922-1923 vice-president), Polish Linguistic Society (1925 member-founder). In 1925 he was awarded the Commander's Cross of the Order of Polonia Restituta. He initiated the activity of the "Eastern Library" at the National Institution Ossolińskich in Lwow and the Oralistic Yearbook (now: Orientalist Yearbook) and the Institute of Oriental Studies at the University of Lwow (1918).

His students were, among others Eugeniusz Słuszkiewicz and Jerzy Kuryłowicz [1].

Polyglot

Andrzej Gawroński was one of the largest Polish polyglots. He knew at least 60 languages, although modern scientists and friends claimed he knew much more. According to the available accounts, he said once and for all his persistent solicitations: "I speak and write in 40 languages, I understand and read about 100". This sentence leads to the conclusion that he could have known 140 languages (with the interpretation that "100" meant "100 more", not "100 I know at least passively, and this is also active"). Among them were his contemporary languages and extinct languages, European, Asian and African. In the library that was left after his death, books were found in many languages. In most of them, on the margins were the remarks written by Gawroński's hand, always in the same language in which the book was written.

Source:

[https://pl.wikipedia.org/wiki/Andrzej_Gawro%C5%84ski_\(j%C4%99zykoznawca\)](https://pl.wikipedia.org/wiki/Andrzej_Gawro%C5%84ski_(j%C4%99zykoznawca))

26 I 1928 Aleksander Hertz, director and film producer, passed away



Aleksander Hertz (born in 1879 in Warsaw, died on January 26, 1928 in Warsaw) - Polish director and film producer of Jewish origin. Until 1908, he was the head of the branch at the Discount Bank [1]. For the shelter of PPS activists, including Józef Piłsudski, he was exiled. After returning, he was not accepted to work in the former place, so he took up cinematography. He was the founder of the first Polish film production company Sfinks. He collaborated with the Moscovian film producer Aleksander Chanżonkow.

He died at the age of 49 and was buried in the Jewish cemetery at Okopowa Street in Warsaw (plot 19, row 5).

Source:

[https://pl.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aleksander_Hertz_\(re%C5%BCyser\)](https://pl.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aleksander_Hertz_(re%C5%BCyser))

Aleksander Hertz, director and producer, was born in Warsaw in 1879. In his youth, he was not interested in film art. He graduated in engineering and worked in banking. He was also politically involved - he was an activist of the PPS party. A turning point in his life was in 1908, in which he bought together with his friends the cinema "Sfinks" at ul. Marszałkowska in Warsaw. The investment quickly began to develop, in 1909 Hertz created the "Towarzystwo Partowe Sfinks", and from 1911 the first atelier in Poland began to operate.

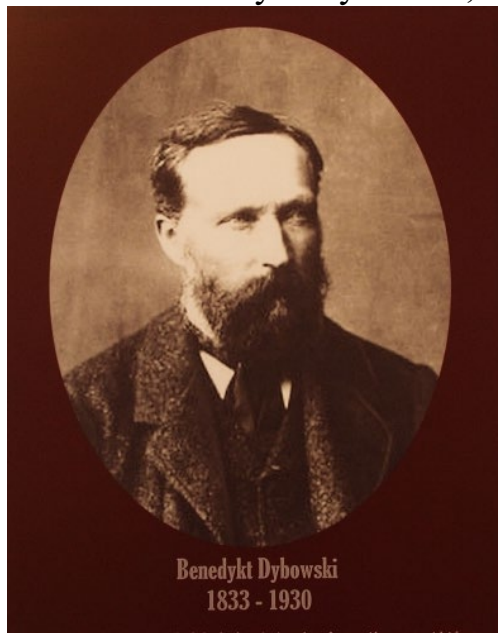
The company mainly dealt with the implementation of news chronicles covering events important for the city life, such as "Airplane Rise in

Warsaw" and documentary films ("Polish Tatras"). Wytwórnia "Sfinks" implemented feature projects and became one of the most important places for the development of the Polish film. In 1911, the record company produced the first proletarian comedy in Poland entitled "Antek Klawisz, the hero of Powiśle". Other films shot and produced in the label include: "Meir Ezofowicz" according to Eliza Orzeszkowa and the melodrama "Superstitions" directed by ... Aleksander Hertz also created his own philosophy of cinema, he believed that the main creator of the film is its producer, he also promoted fashion on introduction of typically Polish words related to cinema. Among other things, he proposed replacing the word "cinematography" with the expression "pokaźnia". An important date in the history of the "Sphinx" was 1915, when Hertz's label merged with "Kosmofilm" by Henryk Finkelstein. After the merger, Hertz focused mainly on directing feature films, he promoted, among others, Pola Negri and Miło Mare for the stars of Polish cinema.

Aleksander Hertz died in 1928 in Warsaw, he did not live to see the sound of the cinema. His most important films include: "Enchanted circle" or "Tragedy in Sandomierski Castle" (1915) according to Lucjan Rydel, "Ochraha warszawska and its secrets" (1916), "Arabella" (1917), "The Beast" or "Lover's catcher" (1917), "Room No. 13" (1917), "Prince Józef Poniatowski" (1918), "Man" (1918), "For happiness" (1919), "Krysta" or "Miłość i śmierci" (1919), "Daughter of Mrs. X" (1920), "Przekępcy" (1921), "Promised Land" (1927) after Władysław Reymont.

Source: <http://wypracowania24.pl/historia/5243/aleksander-hertz-biografia-zyciorys>

30 I 1930 Benedykt Dybowski, doctor, zoologist, researcher of Siberia, independence activist, passed away



Benedykt Dybowski was born on April 30, 1833 in Adamczyn (near Minsk, now Belarus). He died on January 30, 1930 in Lwow (now Ukraine). He was a famous Polish naturalist, traveler and discoverer. He became famous as a researcher of the fauna of Lake Baikal, Kamchatka and southern Asia, one of the fathers of Polish limnology.

"We spent several weeks in a row on the lake's ice without a tent, we spent the night sleeping on a bed of snow and ice cream. We returned to Kułtuka with swollen

faces, with cracked lips and red eyes "(Benedykt Dybowski)

Early years

Benedykt Dybowski was born into a noble family (the Nałęcz coat of arms) as one of six children of Jan Dybowski and Salomea from Przesiecki. He grew up in a farmstead leased by his grandparents (on the mother's side) in Adamczyn. The Dybowski family itself originates from Kujawy, from the village of Dybów near Toruń. From early childhood, he showed great interest in nature. Initially, he learned at home, the lessons were given to him by both older siblings and tutor. In 1848, after passing the relevant exam, he was admitted to the third grade of junior high school in Minsk. In 1853 Benedykt Dybowski passed the matriculation examination.

Education

After passing the Matura exam, he joins the Faculty of Medicine at the University of Dorpat (Estonia). Although he studies medicine, he also deepens his knowledge of nature, at this time many university lecturers are well-known European naturalists. Benedykt Dybowski is a good student, but in May 1857 he is relegated from the university for the second in a duel. After this event, he studies in Wrocław (until 1858) and in Berlin where he studies paleontologies and biology. There, in 1860, he obtained the title of doctor of medicine and surgery, writing about gender determination among bees. A year earlier, he read the dissertation of Charles Darwin, becoming a supporter of his theory on the formation of species. Here he also publishes his first scientific work, about the species of small crustacean he discovered. A year later (1861) he returns to the university in Dorpat, where he nostrifyects his diploma, presenting his doctoral dissertation on Inflant carp fish. This work, alongside his second PhD, brings him recognition as an excellent researcher.

professional work

Political events had a huge impact on Dybowski, brought up in the patriotic family. Soon after participating in the manifestation in the Vilnius cathedral, he goes to prison shortly. This event undermines his assumption of the zoology department at the Jagiellonian University (objection from the Austrian authorities). As late as 1862, he took the post of assistant professor at the Department of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy at the Warsaw School of Economics. His lectures are very popular and he is involved in independence activities. During the January Uprising in 1863, he became commissar of the National Government to Lithuania and Belarus. This event did not escape the attention of the partitioning powers, on March 16, 1864, he was arrested and placed in the

X Pavilion of the Warsaw Citadel. Only the intercession of German zoologists saves him from the strike, thanks to which the sentence of death is changed to 12 years of exile.

Olkhon Island at Bajkale

This is how the most famous stage in the life of Benedykt Dybowski begins. He arrived in Irkutsk in December 1864, without breaking down, flipping through the publications about Lake Baikal - according to Moscovian scientists with very poor fauna. Dybowski already had a different opinion on this subject, but he could only start his research in Baikal four years later, in 1868. Then he settles in the village of Kułtuka, located on the Baikal. Together with his colleague, Wiktor Godlewski, he begins the arduous study of the lake's flora and fauna. And all in the absence of research equipment, in extreme weather conditions, often at temperatures of up to 40 degrees. A passion for nature and a passion for research have resulted in reliable and systematic research and observation, and these in turn sensational discoveries. Scholars perform, among others 79 ice holes every 100 meters, fishing for them various aquatic organisms - and therefore almost 8 kilometers from the shore. Soon the world owes Dybowski the knowledge of dozens of new animals, among others crustaceans, fish, molluscs and freshwater sponges. Part of the collections of Dybowski and Godlewski are elaborated independently, some are sent to Berlin, Lwow and Krakow, where famous naturalists study them. The scholar is not limited to the study of Lake Baikal, he already participates in the expedition of General Skalkow in 1898, exploring the Amurski, Usuryjski and Nadmorski lands and reaches the eastern shores of Asia. Then he continues the expeditions to Zabajkale, accurately describing the flora, fauna and also making a series of ethnographic observations. In 1871, the scholar studied Lake Chubsugul in Mongolia. A year later, he participated in a three-year expedition along Amur and Arguni, exploring the Seaside region and eventually reaching Vladivostok.

Olkhon Island at Bajkale

Finally, in 1876, thanks to the efforts of the Geographical Society and the Academy in St. Petersburg, Dybowski obtained permission to return to Poland, where he arrives a year later. Enthusiastically greeted, thanks to the accounts of his discoveries that appeared in the press. However, he does not find a place for himself: there is no place for a scholar of such fame in universities, in addition, Russification is intensifying and Dybowski is a Polish patriot. Finally, thanks to the support of friends in November 1878, he obtained the position of a government doctor in Pietropawłowsko in Kamchatka. He has an area larger than Poland, inhabited by tens of thousands of people. He works here with full commitment, organizing medical care from scratch, often relying only on his own resources and ingenuity. Kamchatka owed him, among others introducing preventive vaccination against smallpox among natives or building several hospitals for lepers. However, this is not all, Dybowski is energetically taking up the situation of the Far East peoples, treated with negligence by Moscovia. It brings not only European vegetables but also farm animals to Kamchatka. It brings here, among others. for their own funds goat or rabbits (the latter up from the USA) and give them to the natives, which in the dimension of several years results in a significant improvement in their situation. He brings horses to the island of Bering, teaching Aleutów horse riding and horse-riding alongside their kennel. However, his greatest merit is bringing reindeer here, for 15 of these animals, together with transport, he pays several hundred rubles, a large part out of his own pocket. These roving reproduced so that less than 20 years later their population is several thousand pieces. These animals greatly enriched the menu of the locals, who still remember Dybowski gratefully, immortalizing him in the legend. Up to this day, the Dybowski

Mountain is on the Bering Island - and its name was given to its indigenous, then illiterate population of the island.

In 1884, after returning from Kamchatka, Dybowski included the zoology department at the University of Lwow. He works here, publishing new scientific papers and multiplying the collections of the local natural history museum for the next 22 years. In 1906, he retires, further organizing the scientific collections of the institution. The preparations for the next trip to Lake Baikal are interrupted by the outbreak of the First World War.

Dybowski dies on January 30, 1930 in Lwow, at the age of 97. Buried on the "hill of the January insurgents" at the Lychakiv Cemetery in Lwow.

[Near the tomb of Klemensiewicz and Till. C. B.]

Achievements

It is impossible to overestimate Dybowski's merits. He contributed not only to the discovery of the world of Lake Baikal, but also to significant differences in the fauna between eastern and western Siberia. He described and classified hundreds of new organisms, including many endemics found only in this area. As a careful observer and humanist, he perfectly described the lives of a number of tribes inhabiting the far east of Moscovia. It is on the basis of the materials provided by Dybowski that,



for example, "Dictionary of the peasants of Kamchatka peoples" was created. For studies of eastern Siberia he received, among others gold medal of the Geographical Society in St. Petersburg.

Today, the collections collected by Dybowski are the pride of several museums. The Ethnographic Museum in Krakow owes him, for example, about 150 priceless exhibits, among them: fur clothes, harnesses, harpoons or models of houses, canoes and boats made for Dybowski by the indigenous population of Kamchatka. On the basis of a part of his collections, in 1884 a zoological museum was established at the University of Lwow. Dybowski provides a number of zoological exhibits from Kamchatka, Lake Baikal, eastern Siberia and southern Moscovia. The most valuable ones include, for example, the head of a walrus which he personally caught or a complete skeleton of a sea cow (*Hydrodamalis gigas*) which was given to him by the inhabitants of the Bering Islands in 1904. To this day, it is probably the only complete skeleton of this animal, eradicated until 1768. The natural, anthropological and ethnographic collections developed by Dybowski also supported museums in Warsaw, Kiev, Moscow and Irkutsk.

The world owes it a description of over 400 species of animals inhabiting Lake Baikal, about more than 43 scientific works written about this lake.

Recognized as one of the fathers of Polish limnology (science dealing with testing inland reservoirs). In total, he published over 350 works (articles, scientific, anthropological, socio-political dissertations and diaries), many of them were published immediately in the languages he used (Polish, Moscovian, German, French).

However, the greatest fame brought him discovered species, among others: 116 species of crustaceans, 30 species of molluscs, 18 species of fish and also a new subspecies of deer, today named after him (*Cervus nippon hortulorum*). On the basis of the specimens he collected, his brother Władysław describes a further 88 species of molluscs and 9 species of sponges. But not only he, eg the famous ornithologist Władysław Taczanowski, on the basis of specimens sent by Dybowski, develops the bird fauna of Eastern Siberia, where he describes 434 species of birds (including 80 previously unknown or not recorded in Siberia). To date, more than 100 species of animals and plants have been named after Dybowski, moreover a scientific station on Lake Baikal, one of the Komandorski Islands as well as the summit and mountain chain in Kamchatka.

And from a business portal, a personal confession about Benedykt Dybowski

Baikal - the Olkhon Peninsula

Description (article from April 28, 1886 entitled "Virtues and Beliefs of Kamchadl" - unpublished) Benedykt Dybowski from his stay in Kamchatka

The main food of the natives was polar bear meat.

Dybowski writes:

"Among the tribes with which I have met in my life, one of the nicest is for me the one inhabited by the Kamchatka peninsula, called Kamchadlami by ethnographers This sympathy for her evokes moral attributes: gentleness, family love, a strong attachment to places of birth, a desire for knowledge and a dedication to hospitality. Any impartial man, visiting the peninsula, if he can enter in closer relations with the local population, can not remain indifferent to her, having learned her high moral qualities, and at the same time she must ask herself question: where to find the source of this morality. The people, as they call it "wild", and yet more moral than many of the Christian nations At Kamczadłów, the love of parents for children and each other is really warming up. I have often witnessed such deep and moving evidence of this feeling on both sides, such sacrifice, such tenderness in signs of

affection and gentleness in caresses that I can without hesitation put the Kamchadl as a model of parental love. Never a rude threat or insulting scolding the scale of the mother's lips, never father's hand will rise on the child, and yet I have not met there any wayward or capricious children The marital love is also honest with them. It does not disturb her jealousy ... for which there should not be a place with true love. I have never seen or even heard about marriage marriages, rude handling of a woman. The mother-woman is a semi-homestead, surrounded by reverence, respect and general love. In communing with each other, Kamczadl are extremely delicate. Łajanie, inventions, cursing are not known there and in Kamczadalski dictionary there are no appropriate words for this. In the games of children and the elderly, we will never notice anyone guided by the desire to tease. Brought up in school of mutual love, they are far from allwilwilizmu (illegible); welcoming, saying goodbye, kissing is being done without signs of slavish respect ... Compassion for every human affliction, regret for the suffering not only of man, but also animals; sacrifice for the flood or fire affected by the disaster, the sharing of leftovers on hunger days, it also seems natural and ordinary. Obedience to the elders and to the commune authorities is exemplary, all orders are met with diligence and accuracy ... In the family circle, the first place is occupied by a woman, she rules the family and the home. These governments are not based on despotism and not gained by violence but guided by forbearance and justice. The hospitality of Kamczadla is cordial and selfless; say that Kamchadal gives to guests everything that he has, along with his heart. Care for the guest, service, willingness to guess every need and thought - these are their qualities.

They hardly ever commit crimes such as murder, theft, perjury, lie, slander.... Corporal punishment was not known at all ... The only punishment for misdemeanors was their contempt of their fellow citizens, the only reward of love and general respect. They did not know hell. The main deity worshiped one. This religious system, so primitive, in a strange context stands with the highly educated morality of the people ... It is not in him to look for sources from which the moral qualities of the Kamchatka cavaliers have emerged. We find them in the highly developed love of everyone for everyone and everyone. Not an artificially devised system of penalties and rewards, not horror or orders, have calmed the inhabitants of Kamchatka. She did this wake up to a far more noble nature - love. "

Source: <https://bialczynski.pl/wielcy-polacy/o-odkrywcy-bajkalu-syberii-i-kamczatki-benedykcie-dybowski>

11 I 1935 Marcelina Sembrich-Kochańska, the star of the New York Metropolitan Opera, passed away

Once there was only one queen. The story of Marcelina Sembrich-Kochańska. Her hands were kissed by Giacomo Puccini, Johannes Brahms, and Ignacy Kraszewski. Diamonds were given to European aristocrats and millionaires from the USA. Her name was Marcelina Sembrich-Kochańska and she was the biggest Polish opera diva When she became wealthy, she built residences for herself in Dresden, then in Nice and near New York. As always, the press was writing about everything - that the spaces of her villa are marble and mahogany, and that the score is full of them. Another time it was written that in the Winter Palace the Polish singer, with her belcanto, threw everyone on her knees. Whatever you could say about her, Marcelina Sembrich-Kochańska was the most important representative of the golden period of opera singing. Marcelina conquers Dresden

Actually her name was Prakseda, but she abandoned them. She was born on February 15, 1858 in the poor village of Wiśniowczyk near Tarnopol in

today's Ukraine. Despite the poverty, she was able to send her to study at the Lwow conservatorium to William Stengel, who later became her husband and abandoned artistic ambitions to devote himself entirely to Marcelina's career. She studied violin, piano and harmony - the latter with Karol Mikuli, a pupil of Fryderyk Chopin. Then there were studies in Vienna and Milan. In Weimar she even stood before Franciszek Liszt. The famous Hungarian, with an excitement after hearing her samples of piano, violin and Chopin's song "Wish", he commented: "God gave you three pairs of wings that you will fly through the land of music. Do not give up on them, but sing, sing for the world, because you have the voice of an angel. "

Winged, she flew to the Italian Opera in Athens, adopted the more operatic-sounding maiden name of the Sembrian mother and made her debut on 3 June 1877 in the "Puritans". She liked everybody, so she went farther to the Royal Saxon Opera in Dresden, where, at the age of 20, she

signed her first professional contract. As befits a nascent star, she rented a flat near the theater at Ostra-Allee 11. She also took photos for artistic purposes. It was photographed by Erwin Raupp, the best of Dresden photographers - the one who commemorated Karol May.

Marcelina Sembrich gave concerts in other German cities (there she appeared with Johannes Brahms, who celebrated the premiere of his violin concert in D major opus 77) and for the first time in Warsaw in 1879, and the press melted in admiration: "A sweet, velvety voice, an excellent method, a great mechanism, an interesting scale, because it reaches almost to the highest notes of the soprano. "

London and St. Petersburg at the foot

Her work at the Saxon Opera ended with the imposition of a penalty on her for "arbitrary prolongation of leave." Despite the fact that it did not take over, it was the important figures of the world of culture, such as Józef Ignacy Kraszewski, who visited the houses to curb the atmosphere of farewell.

- I would like to listen to how you play and sing - Kraszewski had to say. So she played several pieces of Chopin on the piano and invited him to perform. Later, the writer thanked her in a note: "I kiss the hands of a lady for a ticket and photo, which I will keep as a souvenir. Ladies and gentlemen, accept each other to remind her of one of the many admirers of her great talent. A respectful and grateful servant J. I. Kraszewski. "

During the farewell concert at the Saxon Opera House, it was called over 30 times, and the ovation lasted for half an hour. Among the souvenirs she received from the musicians, there was a picture of her with the inscription: "Go back! Return! Return! ". But she did not intend to stay. He was already waiting for her a five-year contract at London's Covent Garden. There, she made her debut in the title role in Gaeta Donizetti's "Lucja z Lammermoor" so well that the diva in the London and Paris audiences - Swedish soprano Christine Nilsson - threw a bouquet of flowers on the stage. It became clear that at any moment he would dethrone the best singers of Europe: Nilsson, Henrietta Sontag and Adelina Patti.

The queen was only one

Wherever she sang, she was drowning in flowers. Most probably in the Winter Palace in St. Petersburg, when 200 bouquets were thrown at her feet. After the concert, Tsar Alexander II, who was in mourning after the first wife, came to her and asked for Chopin's "Wishing". And she made them in Polish. The car gave her a gold bracelet with seven diamonds, and the subsequent two months of touring in Moscovia brought her 26 thousand rubles, which in comparison with the earnings of a good baritone was eight times as large. Thanks to this, she built a two-story "Villa Marcella" in Dresden, where she and her husband arranged and gave birth to a second child. The press wrote about the palace facade of the house, marble stairs, a phenomenal chandelier, unique furniture, a mahogany desk, a living room with two pianos. She also wrote that Spanish, Viennese and American impressions argue about her. The fight for the talented Marcelina in 1883 won the last one.

Impresarios acquired it specially for the newly created Metropolitan Opera House in New York, which was the whim of New York's millionaires (including John Astor and Rockefellers). With time, MET has become the largest opera theater in the world. Singing there meant fame and money. The first historical spectacle took place on October 22, 1883, but it was not spectacular. The premiere of "Łucja z Lammermoor" was shown

spectacularly two days later. The "New York Times" and "York Tribune" reviewed the performance of Madame Sembrich in superlatives, and the history of the opera was to prove that her creation of Lucia was unmatched until the times of Maria Callas, ie until the 1950s.

Sembrich became the first queen of the Metropolitan Opera, as evidenced by the fact that she could impose her pace on the conductors - often even during the performance. Rumor has it that she could break the aria and order the conductor loudly to accompany him as she wants. By the way, she tried to save her voice as much as she could, so she avoided talking on the day of the concert.

Sembrich at the height of fame for 13 years left America to prove to Paris,



Vienna, Berlin that it is the best. In Europe, she bought sumptuous dresses, she hung with trinkets: diadems, hair clips, medallions and bracelets from pearls and diamonds, which were given to her kings, lords, aristocrats. She also liked to look like a model lady of the nineteenth century - in lush dresses and with a big hat with feathers. She was also remembered as a woman who loved traveling with cars, planes, using the radio, telephone, telegraph, bicycles.

When she returned to MET triumphantly, she demanded 61 thousand dollars royalty and received them. She sang in seven languages for the next 11 seasons. Giacomo Puccini, Charles Gounod, Anton Rubinstein, Adam Didur, Enrico Caruso, Gustav Mahler, Paderewski, Kraszewski told her that she is the most prominent singer of the turn of the 19th and 20th century. And she, at 51, said: "It is better to leave when everyone they ask: why ?, than do it when they whisper behind their backs: finally. " A message from President Theodore Roosevelt was read at the farewell ceremony. On the stage, what the American press noticed, gifts were presented: a string of pearls, a golden box, a silver vase, the Metropolitan Opera's gold keys, an impressive commemorative book. Rose petals were everywhere.

From 1917, Marcelina Sembrich-Kochańska headed the prestigious Curtis Institute of Music in Philadelphia, where she led the singing class - similarly to the Juilliard School of Music in New York. Five years later, at the summer resort of Bolton on Lake George, she built a villa, where she educated talented youth. Today, the building functions as The Marcella Sembrich Memorial Association. She died in New York on January 11, 1935 in her apartment on the ninth floor at 151 Central Park West. She was 77 years old. She and her husband were buried in the Johannisfriedhof cemetery in Dresden.

Source: <https://www.forbes.pl/life/travel/kiedys-krolowa-byla-tylko-jedna-historia-marceliny-sembrich-kochanskiej/yxgmb8h>

9 I 1943 Lieutenant Władysław Jan Jasiński "Jędrus", commander of the partisan unit "Jędrusie", passed away

Władysław Jan Jasiński, ps. Jędrus, was born on August 18, 1909 in Sadkowa Góra near Borowa, died on January 9, 1943 in Trzcianka near

Osiek. He is a teacher and scout instructor. He was the commander of the sabotage and combat group "Jędrusie" during World War II.

Jasiński He attended high school in Mielec, where he passed his high school diploma in 1929. In 1938 he became a teacher of a gymnasium in Tarnobrzeg. He was also the commandant of the Young Poland Union in the Central Industrial District.

After the outbreak of World War II, he took part in the defense of Tarnobrzeg, then he joined the underground movement. He created a youth Polish Insurgent Organization, associating high school students, scouts, members of the Young Poland Union, as well as rural activists. From December 1939, he published a conspiratorial magazine "Wiadomości Radiowe", published subsequently as a weekly under the title "Revenge". The organization directed by Jasinski also began to use the name "Odwet".

In March 1941, the organization was detected and destroyed by the Germans. Jasiński avoided arrest and moved to Sandomierz, where in April 1941 he established a militant-diversionary group. From the pseudonym of the commander she adopted the name "Jędrusie". This

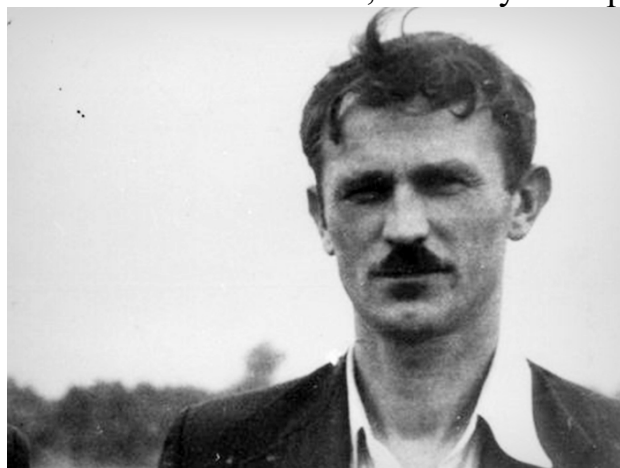
name was for some time a synonym for resistance soldiers in central Poland. The Jasinski Group has made many actions, including occupying German transports and food warehouses. She also performed death sentences on informers. This unit of Jędrusiów also crashed the prison in Mielec.

Władysław Jasiński died in the fight against the Germans in January 1943, betrayed by a resident of the village of Tursko Wielkie. He was buried in the collective grave of Jędrusiów in Sulisławice. He was posthumously promoted to the rank of second lieutenant of the war and awarded the Order Virtuti Militari V class.

hm

Source: <http://www.hej.mielec.pl/miasto2/aktualnosci/art2878,70-lat-temu-zmarl-jeden-z-hero-wynnych-nej-regionu-wladyslaw-jasinski-jedrus.html>

26 J 1943 Michał Kozal, auxiliary bishop of the Włocławek diocese died tragically



"Let he be one of the patrons of our difficult times, full of tensions, unfriendliness and conflicts. Let him be a witness to present and future generations, how great is the power of grace of our Lord Jesus Christ - the one who loved to the end" - said the Holy Father Jan Paul

II, in 1987, proclaimed Bishop Michał Kozal blessed. One of thousands

Michał Kozal was born in 1893 in Nowy Folwark near Krotoszyn. He was a priest of the Archdiocese of Gniezno. He performed, among others functions of the spiritual father and rector of the seminary. In 1939 he became auxiliary bishop in the Włocławek diocese. After the outbreak of World War II, he did not leave the diocese. On November 7, 1939, he was arrested by the Germans. He was imprisoned in many camps. Eventually he went to the concentration camp in Dachau. By his attitude he added the spirit to other prisoners. He carried spiritual service to the sick and dying. He suffered numerous persecutions and harassments. At the beginning of 1943 he fell ill with typhus. On January 26 he was killed by a lethal injection.

In one of the sermons, Michał Kozal said: "The real greatness of man is measured by the measure of his union with God, measured by his skill and zeal for God's plans." Objectively, the most is the one who carries God's life within himself and he can wake this life in others and lead In the face of this truth, there can be no doubt that the priest of Christ, by virtue of his vocation and his priestly dignity, grows above ordinary people, because God entrusts him with the most important task and allows him to unite with him to this end. "

"I had the grace to open the process of the blessed bishop and 108 martyrs (World War II-PAP) Today we worship him as the Master of Martyrs, he brings all 108 Martyrs who are scattered all over Poland today" - said Archbishop Metropolitan at the beginning of 2010 Gniezno, primate of Poland Henryk Muszyński. He stressed that after 70 years we are walking

the same route that bishop Kozal passed as a martyr, often in chains, battered, insulted.

Archbishop reminded that the wandering began in Włocławek, where 70 years ago the blessed was imprisoned together with other priests. Primate emphasized many times in his homily on 17 January 2010 in Słupcy that Bishop Kozal devoted his life to faith and fatherland. "Today, however, we need strength and bravery, courage, because falsehood and falsehood often take on the appearance of truth. Egoism and arbitrariness have taken the marks of freedom." Human weakness often needs the appearance of virtue. We call to the one who is the master of martyrs (...) he taught us loyalty and love, "said the archbishop.

Referring to the coat of arms of Słupca, in which a double cross resembling the wounds of Christ is placed, the primate said that "we witness when in the free homeland defends the cross, but there are many who convince the right to cross, especially in public life". "Feel responsible for this heritage, because this is not just an ornament in the coat of arms, it is a task and commitment, and above all a testimony given to Christ in the name of the cross," the archbishop appealed.

"Every anniversary is also a special moment of grace, it is a special gift, we must use this gift. The old history is above all our grandfathers and fathers who lived (...), created life on this earth, who created culture, worked, died Our fathers and grandfathers have left us an unbelievably obliging heritage, which is material and spiritual wealth for us, "said the Primate on the 70th anniversary of the Germans' imprisonment. bishop Michał Kozal.

Recall that Michał Kozal was born in 1893 in Nowy Folwark near Krotoszyn (Greater Poland). At the age of 25, he was ordained a priest and began working as a vicar and catechist in Bydgoszcz. In 1929 he became the rector of the Archbishop's Seminary in Gniezno.

He received the episcopacy in August 1939. Soon after that he was arrested by the Germans and imprisoned in Włocławek, and then interned in a monastery in Łąd on the Warta River. Later he was transported to the camp in Inowrocław, and then in Berlin. In April 1941, Kozal went to the concentration camp in Dachau. Officially it was announced that he died there in January 1943 on typhus, but most likely he was killed with an injection of phenol.

Pope John Paul II beatified Kozal in June 1987 during Mass. on Plac Defilad in Warsaw.

Text: PAP / pd

Source: <http://kosciol.wiara.pl/doc/490348.Biskup-zameczony-w-Dachau-bl-Michal-Kozal>

3 I 1945 Ferdynand Ossendowski, a writer, a traveler, a political activist, passed away



Ossendowski - cursed writer Wednesday, 28 May 2014 (09:43) None of the Polish writers of the interwar period was as hated by the Soviet Union as Antoni Ferdynand Ossendowski. The Soviets even went on to dig the grave of a

writer who died on January 3, 1945 in near Warsaw, just two weeks before the Red Army entered left bank Warsaw, to make sure that the literate who was hated for publishing the *Lenin* in 1930 did not really live. For the most outstanding work of the writer, the critics agree "Through the land of people, animals and gods", sometimes also entitled "Animals, people, gods", because the book originally appeared in English, and then in Polish, and its title was recorded differently. It is almost a reportage description of the author's reckless escape from the Bolshevik Revolution of Moscovia, through Manchuria to Japan. His experiences, adventures and ways of getting out of trouble caused him to be often called Polish Indiana Jones or Polish Lawrence. Konterfekt criminal. But besides the most prominent books, there are also the most important books, and for me, in my opinion, "*Lenin*" remains the painfully and profoundly true literary portrait of the commander of the Bolshevik revolution. Considered by the communists as iconoclastic, obliterating the greatest communist sainthood, this work to this day is one of the most valuable sources of knowledge about the psychopathic commander - a criminal and monstrosities that Bolshevism carried with him. This is due to the fact that Włodzimierz's biography, which he has fictionally translated (Ossendowski translated the names of heroes into Polish characters!), Ilyich is first and foremost true, written with honest attention to reality and rich factographically. Ossendowski knew and understood the East, both distant, Asian, and the closest, that is, Moscovia. He looked at the mechanisms and course of the revolution closely - he did not have to imagine her barbarism: he just saw it. And not only did he see, but he could also synthesize text in excellent literary and terrifying authenticity. Many of this abundant logical narrative owe probably to the author's ability to accept the scientific attitude.

Ossendowski was also an outstanding chemist, a graduate of the mathematics and natural science faculty at the University of St. Petersburg and the Sorbonne in Paris, the author of numerous scientific papers, including on the subject of Pacific flora, iodine production or coal industry, as well as lecturer at universities such as the Polytechnic in Omsk and the Polish Free University of Warsaw, Higher School of Economics, School of General Staff, Higher School of Journalism, and the School of Political Sciences. Just like in the book "Through the land of people, animals and gods", we travel with the narrator of the water of the Yenisei, the Mongolian steppes and the mountains surrounding Urgia (ie today's Ulaanbaatar), so Ossendowski leads us through areas of extreme poverty, crime, violence and harm funded by the Moscovians through Bolshevik rule. We follow him into the gloomy world of homeless children, nestling in trash, living from robbery, theft, and prostitution, starving, leprosy, glanders, syphilis and scurvy. Their number reached seven million in the Soviet Union in the 1920s, of which only 80,000 were surrounded - otherwise inept and inadequate - by the state. Those who

were ill were simply shot, forcing them to dig their own ditches into collective graves. Revenge for "*Lenin*". Showing us the darkest sides of the Soviet reality, Ossendowski juxtaposes it simultaneously with the stupidity and naivety of Westerners taking on a mystification specially prepared for their use and with no propaganda slogans. "English and French companions watched with wonder at the only square and three clean streets of the capital, restored houses at Tverskaya and Kuschenski Bridge, stripped stores about exhibitions, crowded with foreign goods, magnificent Kremlin and decorative factories, shown to naive guests by the talked commissioners.

They could not cool off with astonishment (...) in great restaurants, eating caviar, never seen fish, hazelnuts and drinking champagne. "

Ossendowski's books were translated into many languages, the West was reading them, but the revelations about Soviet reality were taken in disbelief - just like twenty years later, Jan Karski's reports of German extermination camps were not immediately credited. Ossendowski regretted that what in his book was almost a reportage was received in the West as a figment of a Polish who traditionally, due to his nationality, must be reluctant to Moscovia. A revenge for this reliable settlement with Bolshevism was the complete exclusion of the writer from the reading circulation in the PRL. His books were not only resumed, but even those published in the inter-war period were forcibly withdrawn from libraries. All the works of the author of "*Lenin*" - also those completely free of political content - fell victim to the censorship procedures. Censorship, however, overlooked one place in which Ossendowski's name survived: it was a pictorial book by Kornel Makuszyński and Marian Walentynowicz entitled "Fights and antics of a small Fiki-Miki monkey". In it the title character and her black companion Goga-Goga, wandering through Africa, meet on the sand covered by a desert storm during a white storm, which turns out to be Professor Ossendowski. Like Jan Kucharzewski, author of a multi-volume work on Moscovia entitled "From white to red tsarism", Ossendowski was also aware of the immutability of the mental condition of the Moscovian nation and recognition by each next dictator there - whether we call him Tsar, first secretary or president - crime and terror as a legitimate means of achieving political goals. And it is this awareness based on wide experience that, while the other writer's works are worth reading for noble entertainment, "*Lenin*" should become obligatory reading of every thinking Polish. The teacher of Kolumbów, Ossendowski's books, in official circulation emerged from literary non-existence only after 1989. (previously there were only unmanned samizdat). This does not mean, however, restoring the writer's rightful place in the pantheon of Polish artists. This great Polish, who in the interwar period funded a monument of the Lwow Eagles from Warsaw at Powązki (this monument unfortunately did not survive to our times), there is not even a street named after him in Warsaw! - the only square in Milanówek near Warsaw is its only commemoration of this type. This great writer, who, like other creators of his generation, brought up the Columbian generation with his works, lived to see it in 2005 - with a hard-won building - a plaque on the wall of the house in which he lived before and during the war. This house is located in Ochota, in a district where, despite the name, the Polish Mokotowskie park is also located. In this park, the educational path ... Ryszard Kapuściński was arranged several years ago. He is also a Polish traveler and writer, but less than Ossendowski and - contrary to the author of "*Lenin*" - shamefully

involved in communism. Perhaps it happened because those who carried in themselves books read Ossendowski's values, fell in the Warsaw Uprising or other battles of the Polish Underground State, or died a martyr's death in the torture chambers of the NKVD and UB. Death, which the writer himself avoided only because of his earlier death.

7 I 1946 Adam Didur, passed away



One of the greatest basses of the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries

DIDUR Adam (24 XII 1873 or 1874, or 1875 Wola Sękowa, Sanok District - 7 January 1946 Katowice), singer, director, director. theater. The date of birth 1874 gives the majority of studies. He was the son of Jakub Brochwicz-Wiktor, the landowner and Wincenty Jasińska, first married to Angela Aranda-Arelano, a Mexican singer (she performed in 1900 and 1901 in T. Wielkie in Warsaw in the Amneris party - "Aida"), and then Małgorzata Vignon, dancers. franc. (wedding in December 1928 in New York), father of singers: Ewa D., -> Olga D. and Mary Didur-Zańska. In 1876 he was adopted by the teacher Antoni Didur. After finishing the folk school, he joined the teacher's seminary in Lwow. From 1892, he studied solo singing with W. Wysocki, and then in Milan with the well-known tenor F. Emerich. He made his debut in 1894 in the small town of Pinerollo near Turin (according to the part written in Rio de Janeiro), and later he sang, among others in Treviglio and Padua. After the first performances in operas "Strength of Destiny" and "Gomez" he was engaged on the seasons of 1894/95 to Alexandria and Cairo as the second bass; he distinguished himself there especially in the part of Marcelle ("Hugonoci"). After returning to Milan, he succeeded in singing in the ninth Symphony of L. van Beethoven, and having gained recognition, A. Toscanini was involved for four seasons (1895-99) at the Teatro alla Scala. With the band La Scala, he traveled in the summer months to guest performances in Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Aires. In 1898-99 he sang in T. Vittorio Emanuele in Messina. From 1 October 1899, he performed on stage in the Warsaw. T. Wielkiego and engaged remained here until 20 April 1903. In 1903-06 he sang again in the Milan La Scala, and also at that time on the stages of St. Petersburg, Moscow, Barcelona, Madrid, Buenos Aires (periodically in 1905-1908 in T. Colon), London (autumn 1905 in Covent Garden), Rome et al. hair cities (Palermo, Bologna). In 1907/08 he sang in New York in the Manhattan Opera, and in the summer of 1908 he was a guest in Budapest. On November 14, 1908, he made his debut in the Metropolitan Opera House in New York in his famous party Mephisto ("Faust"), and on the 16th of November this year on the Metropolitan stage in the Ramfisa party ("Aida"). From now on, for twenty-four consecutive seasons, until the end of the 1932/33 season, he remained in the Metropolitan team. Here he brought his greatest successes. During this time, he performed about nine hundred times singing fifty-four parties (including many world and American premieres) and sang at numerous concerts. He traveled to guest appearances, very often to South America (for sixteen seasons, including 1910 in Buenos Aires), and also, in 1909, to Paris, Genoa, St. Petersburg, Moscow, Kiev, Odessa, Kharkiv, Vienna; he also visited London, Madrid and Barcelona. In North America he performed, among others in Chicago, Atlanta, and Montreal, he gave concerts in Polonia centers (including in 1921). He often came to guest performances in Poland. In Warsaw in T. Wielki, he sang, among others in: 1906 (December), 1909 (October), 1912 (October), 1914, and 1922 (June, October), 1923 (June, July), 1924, 1926 (June), 1927 (July), 1931 (May), 1934 (April); in Krakow, among others in: 1903 (June-August),

Author: Magdalena Merta

Source: <http://naszdzienik.pl/mysl/78575,ossendowski-pisarz-wyklety.html>

1907, 1908, 1909, 1911 (July, August), 1914, 1920 (July, August), 1923 (August), 1924 (July, August), 1926 (July), 1927 (July), 1930 (August), 1933 (December), 1934 (April); in Lwow, among others in: 1908 (March, April, October), 1910 (October), 1926 (June); in Poznań, among others in: 1924J (December) and 1926. In Poland he also performed at many concerts. In 1932 he left the stage of the New York Metropolitan Opera House; in the 1932/33 season he sang as a guest at the Metropolitan concerts (last time on February 26, 1933). He withdrew from his singing career during this time.

After returning to Poland, he settled in Lwow, where he took over the management of the artist. Lwow operas and in 1938 he directed, among others "The Haunted Mansion", "Faust", "Aida", "Tosca". He also lectured in Lwow. conservatory; his pupils were, among others, Wiktoria Kotulakówna-Calma, Aleksander Kowalski, and Lesław Finze. In 1936 he appeared in the Polish film. "American fuss." At the end of July 1939, he became a director. artist. Warsz. T. Wielkiego, but because of the outbreak of World War II. he did not take this position. In 1939-44 he lived in Warsaw educating young singers, including Jadwiga Lachetowna, Franciszka Arno. After the creation of the Warsaw he lived in Krakow; he directed the "Halka" staged here on December 25, 1944 in T. Powszechny. After the war, he cooperated in organizing the Silesian Opera and prepared together with A. Dobosz the premiere of "Halka", inaugurating the activity of this scene (on June 14, 1945 at T. Wyspiański in Katowice); D. sang Dziemba's party in this performance - it was his first in many years and the last performance on stage. In the 1945/46 season, he took over the management of the Silesian Opera, where he directed "Toska", "Knights of the Peasant" and "Pajace". At the same time, he was prof. and held the position of the dean of the vocal faculty of the PWSM in Katowice. He died of heart disease during classes with students.

He was one of the most famous Polish singers, successful on all foreign stages; "one of the best basso cantate put on equal footing with the famous F. Szalopin" - wrote J. Reiss. He was distinguished by a very low, powerful, beautifully sounding voice and acting talent. His performances in 1909 were written in the press: "It was a rare phenomenon, phenomenal." A voice of enormous scale, whose bronze power competed with unparalleled depth and velvet sound, perfect cohesiveness of registers, great school, extraordinary ease of strength of the sound, subtlety and clarity of dynamics - here in a brief outline the most amazing advantages of it ". His most famous parties: Mephisto ("Faust"), Mephistopheles ("Mephistopheles"), Boris Godunov ("Boris Godunov"), Kecal ("Sold Bride"), Młynarz ("Rusalka"), Filip ("Don Carlos"), Mathieu ("Andrea Chenier"), Gaspard ("Freelancer"), King Dodon ("Golden Cockerel"), Giacomo ("Fra Diavolo"), Leporello ("Don Juan"), Count Almaviva and Figaro ("The Marriage of Figaro"), Lescaut ("Manon" by J. Massenet), Don Basilio ("Barber of Seville"), Sparafucile ("Rigoletto"), King and Herald ("Lohengrin"), Wotan ("Nibelung Ring"). In Poland, he was particularly valued in the following parts: Stolnik ("Halka"), Chorążego ("Countess"), Zbigniew ("The Haunted Manor"), Serwacy ("Verbum nobile"), Lord's Spectrum ("Widma"), Voivode ("Mazepa"). He sang in Italian, German, English, French and Moscovian.

Bibl.: EdS IV; I. Kolodin: The Metropolitan Opera, New York 1967 (il.); Korolewicz-Waydowa; Le grandi voci, Roma 1964 (here recordings); Łoza: Do you know I; Owerłło; Reiss: Singers and singers p. 22; Riemann Musik Lexikon, Mainz 1959; W.H. Seltsam: Metropolitan Opera Annals, New York 1949 (ill.); SMP; EMTA 1897 No. 46, 1898 No. 31, 1899 No. 31, 44, 48, 1901 No. 11 (il.), 50, 1904 No. 17/18; Kur. Warsz. 1922 No. 147, 1923 No. 171; Odra 1946 No. 2; Musical Movement 1946 No. 2, 1962 No. 19 (J. Kański), 1966 No. 3 (il.); Scene and Art 1912 No. 44; Polish scene 1929 from 3; Posters, Bibl. Jagiello.; Afisze, IS PAN; Letters A. Didura, Zb. Museum of the Teatro alla Scala Milan. Iconic: K. Sichulski: Portrait, caricature, akw., 1924 - MTWarszawa; K. Malaczyńska-Pajzderska: D. as Mephisto (Faust), plaster, 1908 and portrait of D., gips, repr. Sztuka (Lwów) 1911 p. 264; Z. Dunajewski: Portrait, plaster, before 1950 (photo: IS PAN); Fig. in private and in roles - MTWarszawa, IS PAN, zb. S. Dąbrowski. Recordings: Aria from the opera (Barber of Seville) - MTWarszawa; Arias from operas (Faust, Boris Godunov, Barber of Seville, Freelancer, Ernani, Mephistopheles, Jewess) - Red. Muses. PR.

18 I 1946 Feliks Nowowiejski, a composer, conductor, organist and teacher, passed away



In 2016, the 70th anniversary of the death of Feliks Nowowiejski, an artist belonging to a group of outstanding Polish composers, conductors, pedagogues and virtuosos of the organ game, Wielkopolska by choice. He was born on February 7, 1877 in Barczewo in Warmia, he graduated from the Jesuit school of music for organists in Święta Lipka, and then he studied in Regensburg and Berlin. In the years 1909-14 he was the artistic director of the Music Society in Krakow, in 1919 as a recognized composer he settled permanently in Poznań. In the capital of Wielkopolska he found an atmosphere conducive to the development of his diverse musical talents - in the years 1920-27 he was a lecturer at the Poznań Conservatory, he conducted the Municipal Symphony Orchestra and Poznań choirs, he played on the organ. He performed in many Polish and European cities, and his recitals in concert halls and churches enjoyed great interest and were regularly broadcast by the Poznań Radio Station. He was active in the Wielkopolska Association of Singing Circles, he was a member of artistic commissions and a juror of competitions and singing conventions. The multifaceted activity of Felix Nowowiejski did not go unnoticed - he was the laureate of the State Music Award (1935), he held the rank of Papal Chamberlain (1935), he was awarded the Commander's Cross of the Order "Polonia Restituta" (1936). In recognition of his organ work, he was given the title of honorary member of The Organ Music Society in London (1931).

During the Nazi occupation, Nowowiejski was hiding in Krakow. He died in Poznań in 1946, his funeral became a great national manifestation. He was buried in the Crypt of the Great People in Wielkopolska on the Hill of St. Adalbert.

Nowowiejski's compositional legacy is extremely rich and diverse. It covers almost all musical genres: oratorios, cantatas, symphonies, operas,

3 I 1947 Leon Taraszkiewicz, a steadfast soldier, passed away
see Leon Taraszkiewicz "Hawk" and second lieutenant pbw Edward Taraszkiewicz "Iron"

"JASTRIAB" and "IRON" - PARTISTAN BROTHERS

Source: Biographical Dictionary of the Polish Theater 1765-1965, PWN Warszawa 1973

The database contains information about artistic careers, professional employment and prizes of all those creatively associated with Polish drama, music, puppet and Polish theaters from 1991 to the present. The previous data is gradually being supplemented and ultimately the database will contain all the details of theatrical life in Poland.

Since April 2004, the database is daily enriched with articles that appear in the Polish press. Archival articles appear gradually.

From September 2014, we launched the possibility of ordering a detailed, electronic query about the archives in the collection of the Theater Documentation Workshop.

In the spring of 2015, we started cooperation with the foundation sedina.pl creating the Internet Encyclopedia of Szczecin and the State Higher Theater School of them. Ludwika Solskiego in Krakow.

Source: <http://www.e-teatr.pl/pl/osoby/18034.html>

ballets, masses, string concertos, organ concerts, motets and vocal lyric poetry. His most famous works include the Quo Vadis oratorios and the Finding of Saint. Krzyża, opera Legend of the Baltic, march under the banner of peace and songs of Rota and Ojczyzna.

The Towarzystwo im. Feliks Nowowiejski, who since 1994 is the organizer of the International Organ Competition. From February 7, 2008, the Society runs the Musical Salon - Museum of Feliks Nowowiejski at al. Wielkopolska 11 in Poznań, where the composer lived and worked for many years. The salon in the "Villa among roses" functions as an educational, cultural and artistic institution. In the Salon there are chamber concerts being a continuation of the tradition of the Nowowiejski family from the inter-war and post-war period, among which special performances of young talents - students and students of Poznań music schools.

On December 22, 2015, the Polish Sejm appointed Feliks Nowowiejski as the patron of 2016. On January 18, 2016, on the anniversary of the composer's death, CYRIL published an impressive collection of private life documents and the artistic creation of Nowowiejski. All materials come from the family archive, and their untiring propagator by the will of the descendants of Nowowiejski is the Society of his name. Thanks to this collection, many Poznań residents will not associate the artist with Ronda alone, and will start to perceive him as a versatile composer, one of the greatest who were born in Poznań or chose this city as a place to live. The collection will be successively supplemented with new archival materials.

Author: Iwona Fokt-Feliks Nowowiejski | 1877-1946 | Archive of the Nowowiejski family

Source: <http://cyryl.poznan.pl/grupa-kolekcji/579/feliks-nowowiejski-1877-1946-archiwum-rodziny-nowowiejskich>

In the anti-Soviet uprising there was no other pair of such brothers - so heroic and so hated by the communists. Propaganda of the People's Republic of Poland presented them not only as "Anders" on the price of imperialism, it was then normal, and not only as "anti-Semites", but also

as German-Volksdeutsche, and even SS-men and tormentors from Majdanek (!).

The elder of the Taraszkiewicz brothers, the one from 1921, was Edward, younger, from 1925 - Leon. The commander of the WiN unit fighting on the Chełm-Włodawa land was first, as if against tradition, the younger of the brothers, bearing the pseudonym "Jastrząb". After him, in extremely dramatic circumstances, the unit will be taken over by an elder - "Żelazny". In the anti-Soviet uprising there was no other pair of such brothers - so heroic and so hated by the communists.

An interpretation of communist lies



Leon Taraszkiewicz „Jastrząb”



Edward Taraszkiewicz „Żelazny”

Propaganda of the PRL presented the Taraszkiewicz not only as "Andersians" on the payday of imperialism, it was then "normal", and not only as "anti-Semites", it was also "normal", but designed for Western journalists, but also as Germans - Volksdeutsche, and even the SS-men and

tormentors from Majdanek (!). Communists also got their father Władysław, who according to what the propagandists of the Moscow propaganda were saying, in the early thirties he went with his sons to smash peasant strikes, and in earlier and later years he abused the rural, urban and Jewish poor. However, the righteous anger of the people reached the old Parsudski's "fascist regime" of old Taraszkiewicz. He was hanged in the woods on leather reins and for three days - as the communist propaganda calculated - he grinned, hanging on the pine. These were, of course, lies to which, according to the Communist method, a grain of truth was added.

The father of "Jastrząb" and "Żelazny", Władysław Taraszkiewicz was born on 18 April 1896 in Włodawa. He was the son of Franciszek and Agata née Hacıuk from the village of Przewłoka near Parczew. By profession he was a carpenter - a wheeler.

His mother, Róża Klara, was born on August 31, 1902, and was the daughter of Piotr Sybilla and Jadwiga née Matuszewska. Piotr Sybilla, grandfather of future partisans, came from Kościan in the province Poznań, and grandmother Jadwiga, from a distance of about 10 km. the village of Zadory, also in the province Poznań, however, at that time it was still Polish lands incorporated into the Prussian partition.

In search of a job, Piotr and Jadwiga Sybilla went to Duisburg, a city located in the western part of Germany in the Ruhr area.

Władysław Taraszkiewicz, together with Moscovian and French prisoners, was deported to Germany in 1914 to a coal mine in the Ruhr area. There he met his future wife Róża Klara Sybilla. In Germany, he was active in the organization "Sokoły", which was later joined by his wife's brothers-in-law: Jaskowiak and Czekala.

Also in Germany, three of their sons were born in Duisburg: Edward - January 22, 1921, Władysław - July 9, 1922, and Leon - May 13, 1925. In August 1925, they returned to Poland with their whole family and settled in Włodawa.

However, the German Taraszkiewicz family does not end here. During the Nazi occupation, Edward and Leon were sent to work in Germany.

Edward was only suspected of some illegal work and was sent "prophylactically"; in Leona, literally under the bed, explosives were found - a school colleague, a certain Muszyński, issued it. First, the Germans wanted to lock him in the camp, then because of the young age

(16 years!), The decision was changed and Leon Taraszkiewicz was sent to work in Kwerfurt, west. from Halle. By the way, to the same bachelor who the older brother was already working with.

Escape from the Castle in Lublin

In the summer of 1942, Leon manages to escape from Germany, with the remnant of his strength reaching Radom. Here the woodcutters cooperating with the AK first feed him, then they organize him props of a house painter, with whom - as if to work - he travels through Poland to Chełm. At the station in Chełm, he is experiencing another adventure: arrest and beating by the Ukrainian rail security service cooperating with the Germans. However, he does not lose his fantasy and is quite ingenious with his acquaintance from Włodawa, whose name is Blimke, who is just legally coming from Germany to spend time with his family and who, sometimes it happens, have lost documents along the way. Still from Chełm, Leon sends a message to the mother of an authentic Blimke, who agrees to confirm his identity. It is not certain whether it was possible to come to a confrontation, because in the meantime Leon is transported to the prison at the Castle in Lublin. At the interrogation, Germans carry him to the Gestapo headquarters. During one of his returns Leon throws himself to escape, is shot in the hand by a gendarme - but he manages to sew up in ruins at the Krakowska Gate. Then he hides himself for some time with Stefan Koropczuk - the godfather of his younger sister. In a statement written years later, Koropczuk recalls: I could not recognize him, he was beaten, ragged and wounded in the hand. Traces of beatings prove that during the interrogations Taraszkiewicz was subjected to torture. The mother notified by Koropczuk brings clothes to Leon, which makes it easier for him to hide from the Germans. Not wanting to expose his relatives, Leon Taraszkiewicz is looking for shelter in the forest and coincidentally goes to the Soviet partisan unit "Anatol". After entering the Red Army he can make a career as a "fixer of popular power", he can serve in the UB and MO - he refuses and is again arrested, this time by "liberators".

The beginnings of the post-war conspiracy

In mid-December 1944, he was arrested by the Security Service and returned to prison in the Castle in Lublin, from where he was transported to the branch of that prison - the NKVD and UB camp in Błudek near Suśca. From the autumn of 1944 to the end of March 1945, more than 200 prisoners-AK soldiers died in the quarry work in the quarries in nearby Nowiny and Józefów, many of whom were shot. The camp was destroyed on March 25, 1945 by the branches of the Inspectorate of Zamosc AK Konrad Bartoszewski, pseud. "Wir" and Marian Wardy ps. "Polakowski." Earlier, the Home Army's intelligence revealed that there were imprisoned AK soldiers and officers in Błudek. "They lived in terrible conditions, they were hungry and walked dressed in sacks of cement" - recalls former AK soldier Antoni Danielewicz pseud. "Lion". Unfortunately, when the day of the camp's return came, it turned out that all the prisoners were deported, two hours before the planned rebound.

At the end of March 1945, the future "Hawk", taken from the Błudek camp, transported east, jumped out of the train and returned to his native Włodawa. He hides, searches for contacts, manages to reach the commander of the "Orlisa" AK area (Klemens Panasiuk) and, after being sworn in, joins the forest division of "Sępa" (Tadeusz Bychawski). This was the first chapter of the biography of the alleged SS man and the "kapo" from Majdanek - as propaganda of the People's Republic defined it. "Journalist" revelations about father Władysław Taraszkiewicz were equally "real". Neither did he break up with the sons of peasant strikes (the sons were then 11 and 15 years old), nor was he hanged before the war by

the "angry people" or grinned, hanging on a tree. Władysław Taraszkiewicz, son of Franciszek, was still alive, lived to be 66 and died in 1964 in Malbork. As a curiosity it is worth noting that Taraszkiewicz came from the nobility of the Duchy of Lithuania, that they opted for a free (from the Moscovians) Belarus, bound by a union with Poland. Franciszek's older brother, and the cousin of both partisans, Bronisław Taraszkiewicz, was one of the creators and animators of the Belarusian culture. He wrote the first grammar of a language he considered to be his native language, he also translated the Belarusian Iliad and Pan Tadeusz. As the leader of "Hromady" he came into conflict with Polish law, he was sentenced to prison and, as part of the exchange of political prisoners, he agreed recklessly for a trip to the USSR. He died in the Soviet camp in 1938.

"Hawk"

The second and last part of Leon Taraszkiewicz's biography is the history of "Jastrzeb". From the spring of 1945, Taraszkiewicz commanded a small partisan unit by himself, takes part in the division of the MO headquarters in Wytocznie, and on June 2, the famous rally begins, during which the insurgents break up checkpoints in Dubecznie (where the local PPR was dispersed), Sosnowica and Pieszowola. The last two sentries were captured by the soldiers of "Jastrzeb", claiming to be a detachment of the "band". According to official reports, in Pieszowola the partisans disarmed a group of "Armenians". It is interesting in that the officially Volunteer Reserve of the MO has not yet been established. So it was ORMO before ORMO! It was just this four-letter abbreviation that had been used earlier to identify PPR activists who were armed and trained to fight against Home Army guerrillas and civilians. It is worth remembering this, listening to SLD "scholars" accusing the independence guerrilla of murdering the defenseless, "gray" members of the PPR. Not only did the Peepers eagerly serve the new occupiers, so many Ukrainian youth saw their future in cooperation with UB and MO, although they often treated cooperation with the "ministry" as an opportunity to persecute Polish. Division of Leon Taraszkiewicz "Jastrzębia" over the body of Stefan Kucharczyk "Rysia" - 1946.

The commandant of Sosnowica, known for his bestial mistreatment of the captured partisans, was a Ukrainian Łuc; also his deputy (or rather protege due to nationality) Nicholas Dmitruk enjoyed the reputation of the executioner. In the summer of 1945, "Jastrzab" organized a rally, during which he visited three "red" Ukrainian villages: Hołowno, Górki and Zienki. In these villages, most of the men belonged to the PPR and were still armed by the NKVD. The pacification scenario was the same in all cases: the village was surrounded by interlocking roads with erkaemami, then a few partisans on horses came in, whose gallop around the buildings terrorized the population and at the same time created the impression of a larger number of units. Residents were being expelled from their homes and kept under arms in the middle of the village - during which time the guerrillas carried out searches. The weapon found was requisitioned - leaving to the Ukrainians a few rifles to defend against ordinary thugs. At the end, "Jastrzab" made a warning speech, he mentioned that all of them live on the same Polish soil, warned that communism would sooner or later collapse and then all traitors would be settled, after which the branch would leave the village. Residents who counted with the loss of their lives, said goodbye to the guerrillas with genuine cordiality, promising to "improve" and even provide them with provisions. Actions in these and several other villages have had an excellent propaganda effect. Only Jews cooperated with the communists more zealously than the Ukrainians. The "Forge" of the cadres in the Lublin region was, among others, Parczew and Włodawa, towns in which Jews constituted more than half of the

population before the war. Many of them survived the occupation thanks to the help of Polish or in the USSR. They accepted Soviet citizenship, they mostly worked in militia, NKVD and party-state administration. After "liberation" in a natural way, they became employees of the occupation apparatus and included families in this work. In cities such as Parczew, Polish were second-class people, lip service for anti-Semitism and nationalism sufficient to expel them from property, and often for deportation and physical liquidation. The attack on the headquarters of the UB / MO in these and several other places was necessarily an attack on buildings in which "Jews" worked - that is why anti-Polish propaganda in the West could present them as acts of anti-Semitism.

Parczew's occupation

The attack on the police station and the MUBP prison in Parczew ended in a half-success. The "Jastrzeb" branch occupied the entire city and ... only half of the UB building, which was located on the first floor above the pharmacy, which the "Hawk" wanted to avoid destruction. Several refugees were shooting from above, who were commanded by a certain Konasiuk, a refugee from Włodawa. The victims of his interrogations were caught from a nearby pond with traces of torture on the body and hands bound with barbed wire. He could not have any illusions about what would happen to him when he fell into the hands of Polish partisans. "Hawk" left a few people to fire the top of the station with fire, while he and the rest of the unit went to the church in a demonstration, then watched the requisition. Goods were taken from the cooperative "Społem", but also from private shops - choosing what more "red" owners. And because, oddly enough, most of the private buyers of Communist Parczew came from a chosen nation - requisitions could also be considered a "pogrom". After loading the necessary goods, mainly victuals, the partisans left the city. As a result of the action in Parczew five militiamen and the poor were killed - it turned out later that they were Jews themselves. It should be emphasized, however, that they did not die as representatives of one or another nation, but as officers of the occupation apparatus of terror. Konasiuk, who managed to escape, did not escape justice. Two years later, he will command the UB-KBW pacific expedition and under Dębowa Kłoda he will be ambushed, arranged by the second of the Taraszkiewicz brothers - Edward. He will die from a bullet fired in a fight, a soldier's death that he did not deserve.

1946 - from the left: Stefan Kucharuk "Ryś", Piotr Kwiatkowski "Dąbek", Leon Taraszkiewicz "Hawk"

The year 1946 brought guerrillas of the "Hawk" to fight with NKVD and KBW expeditions. Big publicity brought his soldiers victory over the group of NKVD and UB in Gródek - June 8, 1946, even bigger - taking prisoners of the family Bolesław Bierut. This case happened on July 17, 1946. On that day, the "Jastrzeb" unit was preparing an ambush at Chełm for the cars of the local UB. In order to leave the action quickly, a car had to be requisitioned. Suddenly an elegant, huge Chevrolet came up the highway. After the arrest, it turned out that four limousines were traveling in the limousine. The phrase "you do not know who I am" belonged to the most repeated ones. It turned out that Sister Bieruta - Zofia Malewska and her husband and their son and wife sat in the Chevrolet. And so Bierut's family - a Soviet super-agent, a family who used all the benefits of the Soviet occupation, which was symbolized by this luxury car!

Mystification could not be said - the next day, over 50 cars full of UB and KBW officers arrived to Włodawa and two trains, that is, 72 wagons - KBW troops. "Hawk" transported the Bierut family to the village of Krasne, the unexpected "guests" were held two days in the home of the commander of the Home Army, Władysław Borysik. The Malewskis walked around, and under the barrels of pistols, even to the nearby forest.

Seeing that she was in no danger, and perhaps wanting to win the partisans, Sister Bieruta repeated: My brother was such a calm, decent man before the war. He went to church every Sunday. Now he is with the communists, but by coercion (H. Pająk: They never gave up, 1997, p. 108). Hearing this kind of credo, "Jastrzeb" partisans ordered this "Polish" and "Catholic" family to sing before the breakfast "When the auroras get up" and after the dinner "All our daily affairs". These were the only "tortures" that the red governor family was subjected to. The guerrilla guards did not apply the rules of collective responsibility. After two days, Bierut's pioneers were taken to a nearby cave, where the Chevrolet was substituted.

Winning Włodawa

Still in 1946 - on October 22, "Jastrzębia" partisans achieved a spectacular success: the capture of Włodawa, the occupation of the MO station, the breakdown of the Poviát Office of Public Security (now the Police Headquarters) and the release of 65 prisoners. Then there were many smaller skirmishes and the unlucky end of the year. On the eve of 1946, UB and KBW organized a roundup and - thanks to a denunciator - they found a house in which the Jastrzeb partisans sat down for supper. UB men attacked, not expecting resistance, let alone fire from machine guns. The "Jastrzeb" division lost two people in the fight, and the fact that the UBs suffered greater losses (5-7 officers) was a small consolation. The partisans planned a retaliatory strike on Radzyń. In the morning of January 1 soldiers of "Jastrzębia" together with the Wiń circuit of Radzyń Podl. (together about 300 people) entered the town. Unfortunately, UB / MO headquarters could not be obtained - the explosive charge, which was to pave the way to the "slaughterhouse", failed. The exchange of fire, which could have lasted too long, began - the communists probably from the very beginning were alarming for the relief, the area was full of NKVD and KBW troops. The Hawk ordered a retreat. As if to compensate for the happiness of the partisans. Radzyn's UB bosses sent a group of pursuers that fell on the partisans in Okalew. UB-men lost at least 5 dead, including the county clerk UB Radzyń. A few were taken prisoner, and 7 KBW soldiers were taken prisoner, whose "Hawk" - after disarmament - freed. Only the platoon commander was shot, which according to one of the partisans - he had a full chest of medals for fighting bandits (ibidem, 125). So retaliation for the bloody Christmas Eve has finally succeeded. This was not the last victory of the division, although the last victory of "Jastrzeb".

He fell in the attack on Siemień ...

On January 3, 1947, Leon Taraszkiewicz learned that in Siemień near Parczew, a branch of the KBW was sent to protect the "elections". Because the soldiers from these units did not show a great fighting spirit, he decided to approach the building and call for a weapon. Generally, it was enough, the Kabewists knew that a quick raise of hands guaranteed their survival. This time, however, it was supposed to be different. It was entering dusk at dusk. When the partisans were several meters from the building - shots were heard. However, they did not fall from the communist side. He fired a partisan, soon and the others - on the run - started firing at the windows. The surprised Kabewists raised their hands to the sound of the first shots, did not even take their weapons from the stands. The partisans occupied the building and only then realized that there was no "Jastrzeb" among them. He was brought back after a while. He fell at the very beginning of the attack. Initially, it was thought that the shot from the window. No one knew that his friend, "Wack" Mielniczuk, who had been providing it to him, "Hawk" had whispered It did to me "Bolek", then he lost consciousness. A moment later, "Żelazny" entered

the conquered building, who, not knowing what the course of events was, briefly took over the command. Then, however, he passed them on to "Bolek" (the name is still uncertain today) who was considered to be the deputy and friend of "Jastrzeb". The partisans took some of the captured weapons and ammunition, the wounded "Jastrzeb" was put on a wagon and moved away towards the Włodawa forests. After about an hour, "Hawk" died. He was 22 years old. He was secretly buried at the cemetery in Siemień and until 1992 the only information on his grave was the laconic inscription "Leon". The military rank is not sure. He was simply the commander of the WiN partisan grouping of the Włodawska region. Commandant "Iron"

It was only after some time that "Żelazny" and "Wacek" realized that "Bolek" was the murderer of "Hawk". Was it caused by ambition, the desire to command a legendary detachment, or was he a sent agent? - the case has not been resolved until today. Both guerrillas were inclining towards the second of these thoughts, as Henryk Pająk, an expert on guerrilla problems, is of the opinion today. The assumption that a security agent was in the detachment and that it was precisely this "Bolek" allowed to explain many mysterious events. Already once during the skirmish, just like "Hawk" one of the guerrillas was fired - then it ended up shooting the hat, so although it seemed that the shots fell from the side - the matter was neglected. Now the shots also fell from the side, nobody seemed to be able to shoot from the windows at all. They reminded each other of the various mysterious disappearances of Bolek from the unit, as well as the fact that it was not really known where he came from. Apparently he was supposed to come from behind the Bug - but he did not have any witnesses. (Then it began to explain that he came from Chełm, but his identity is not certain until today). "Żelazny" with "Wacek" initiated the case of the commander of the neighboring branch, moreover, the friend of "Hawk" - Stanisław Kuchciewicz - "Wiktor". Because "Bolek" as a commander enjoyed a big hearing - it was decided that the "Wiktor" branch would be liquidated. As the commandant of the Włocławek branch, "Bolek" received a call to the "Wiktor" branch - allegedly to receive orders from the commander of the entire grouping - major "Zapora". He made sure only (which additionally sealed suspicions!) That he would not be "Iron" at "Wiktor" and agreed to go to the announced orders. After arriving at the "Wiktor" quarters, "Bolek" was liquidated. The commander was Edward Taraszkiewicz - "Żelazny", who fought at the head of the branch for over four and a half years. The Bolek case has not been clarified until today. Surely he was a murderer, but was he an agent from the beginning? Or rather a traitor who at some point began to contact UB? Was the murder of the commander not to be the "entry fee" when the former patriot went to the red side?

Action in "small Moscow"

From the many feats of "Żelazny", the action carried out at night on July 2-3, 1947 in "Little Moscow", in Puchaczów, deserves special attention. It was carried out by joint forces of the combined units of "Żelazny" and "Ordon" -J. Struga and "Wiktor" -S. Kuchciewicz. " This action was publicized by communist propaganda as a "massacre" carried out by "bandits from WiN" or "bandits from the Home Army". It is a fact that in Puchaczów guerrillas arranged a raid on PPR activists; According to the official version, 21 people were lost from captured. The Communists, of course, claimed that they were innocent people, and based on documents, they stated that only 8 of the executed were members of the PPR. The matter of this strange action was explained by Henryk Pająk in the perfectly documented work of Uskok vs. UB (1992, pp. 114-115). In the files of the UB, he found a document from June 25, 1952, signed by the secretary of PZPR from Lublin, Goraja Hipolit. His person was not and is

not important, the passage in which, giving the names 13 out of 21 lost in Puchaczów, the secretary said that all the above were members of the PPR, while formally they were not included in the records of PPR members. A twisting sounding quote is the key to decipher this secret and the secret, criminal actions of communists.

Secret PPR formations

"Żelazny" and "Uskok" (after the arrest of Major Jerome Dekutowski "Zapora", Capt. Zdzisław Bronski "Uskok" commanded an armed underground throughout the Lublin region until May 21, 1949, when surrounded by UB and MO in his hideout [colony Dąbrówka gm Łuszczna] committed suicide by breaking the grenade.) Repeatedly received information about the strange behavior of the inhabitants of Puchaczów - about their trips "In Poland", about party receptions in Lublin, during which the inhabitants of this village received rewards and gratuities. Going to action, the guerrillas knew that they would have to deal with red activists - it is not known how far they knew that they were on the nest of "secret members" of the PPR. The secret formations of the PPR were set up by the head of the security department, Stanisław Radkiewicz, issued on December 4, 1945. The order instructed UB branch managers to prepare as much as possible the action aimed at eliminating the activists of the parties who sympathized with the underground anti-state activity. Under this order, groups of secret members of the PPR were recruited, which were used for murder and terrorist actions in distant locations - especially during the so-called elections. Bloody traces of the action of these red death squads were also found in Rzeszów and Mazovia. On a daily basis, the members of these groups pretended to be normal people, well, perhaps they were more intensely involved in informing. Those of Puchaczów, arrogant behavior, denounced themselves. Some of their impunity ceased to be cautious. They traveled to Lublin with a whole group, boasted with presents, talked about bandit exploits. And in Puchaczów they poured one another. In fact, only eight of the dead were public members of the PPR. But the 13 lost belonged to the secret formation of murderers, and perhaps the catching of this group was served by the night interrogations in Puchaczów. The verdict issued by "Żelazny" was strict but fair.

Liquidation of the communist agency

Another feat deserving attention was the liquidation of the secret agency in Włodawskie - in October 1949. The role of the inspirer was played here by chance. During the expropriation campaign at the station in Stulno (it was about PLN 1.5 million carried by a group of 2 militiamen and three orcs from Włodawa!), "Żelazny" took over the file with the documents of the Włodawa UB intended for the headquarters in Lublin. Its significance is evidenced by the fact that the authorities immediately unleashed about 10,000 KBW soldiers and clashes, to track down the guerrillas and retrieve these documents as soon as possible. The most important part of them was the list of secret spies. The pursuit of the briefcase did not bring any results. And when the expedition was canceled, the partisans - according to the UB lists - began to liquidate the communist agents in Włodawskie. Żelazny became a legend not only of Włodawa but of Eastern Poland as well. And the terror of traitors.

He fell as a result of betrayal ...

The struggle of Edward Taraszkiewicz with the Soviet occupation lasted for a total of 7 years. From 1944 to 1951. As late as in the middle of 1951, he successfully attacked apparatchiks and communist agents, and the liquidation of Ludwik Czugała, the chairman of the WRN construction committee and the later rally of the Włodawa powiat, during which he carried out sentences on particularly dangerous UB guards led the authorities to a white fever. Przysany to the WUBP in Lublin, the Soviet

major Wołkow, practiced in the liquidation of the Polish underground in other regions of the country, purge the Włodawa UB, suspecting that some of the officers favors the underground and from then on the loop began to tighten around "Żelazny" and his last three soldiers. He fell through treason. One of his liaison officers was "Lilka" (Regina Ozga) - Józef Domański's fiancée - "Łukasz", a partisan who, by the side of "Żelazny", persevered to the end. "Lilka" lived in Lublin with a woman named Maria Wagnerowa, who also allegedly favored the partisans. From the interrogations it appears that she once baked the "bandits" of pancakes, at other times she sent them chicken.

In general, however, it was not a trustworthy person. From an environmental interview (conducted on the subject by the militia), it is known that "... after the death of her husband and son she was drunk ..." Nor was the trustworthy tenant of Wagner, Władysław Wójcik, although he was also fond of partisans and even sending them various items purchased for own money. As it turned out later, he often bought for the account of the company in which he worked, and he did it not so much from patriotism, but from willingness to please "Lilka". The liaison officer sometimes transported to the ward, sometimes sending medication to the indicated addresses, and sometimes, for example, flashlights - everything that was needed by the guerrillas and what could be sent by the parcel without arousing suspicions. And because she really loved "Łukasz" - when both of them were already on death row, she wanted to marry him - he remains beyond suspicion. And yet the betrayal had to leave the apartment from Wagnerowa. It is not known whether the informer herself was the landlady herself, or perhaps her tenant, or rather someone from their circle of friends whom they had inadvertently trusted. They could equally well have come to the conclusion that one must "buy in" the favors of communists and act like "Bolek", only by other methods. The fact is that "Lilka" was arrested when she went to send a package. The address was: Stanisław Kaszczuk, Zbereże - the security police decided to check this trail. Several KBW cars were sent to Zbereż on the Bug. Before dawn, on October 6, 1951, UB and KBW began to surround the buildings of Kaszczuka - but the barking of dogs woke up the host. Kaszczuk, also a member of the conspiracy ("Daleki") entered the barn, where "Żelazny" and his three partisans were sleeping. UB surrounds buildings - he said in a low voice. The partisans dressed quickly, fell out of the barn, and despite the shell fire broke through the ring raid. Unfortunately, the first ring was the second - soldiers of the KBW waiting for cars. One of the partisans - "Innocent" (Marciniak) decided to hide in the bushes, "Iron" with the other two, ran to the cars and shouted: A car for an injured soldier! he jumped into the nearest swab. Other partisans, "Kazik" and "Łukasz" (this fiance "Lilki") - behind him. Terrorizing the driver of the "Iron" machine he ordered to move. After a while, however, they came to the raiding command group along with the dogs. In the report written after the action, the driver, a certain Darkness, attributes himself to the ingenious plan of bringing "Żelazny" to the area of KBW, from which we learn that after entering the raid, the driver shouted that there was a "gang" in the car, then he disengaged, turned the steering wheel to the left and jumped out of the car, which rode into the middle of the UB-KBW operational group.

They jumped on the run, shot on the run and fell on the run ... Edward Taraszkiewicz was shot in the heart during this charge. The second of the partisans, "Kazik" (Stanisław Torbicz), was also killed. However, they did not fall without a fight before they were killed, they killed yet a few soldiers and KBW. "Łukasz" was wounded, he ran into the depths of the forest, but he was caught. Also caught was the "Innocent" who had

previously hid and did not take part in the car's charge. In the trial in August 1952, both received death sentences. The judgments were made. October 1951. Courtyard of the PUBP in Włodawa [photo taken by UB]. The dead are: Kazimierz Torbicz "Kazik" (from left) and Edward Taraszkiewicz "Iron". Stanisław Marciniak is innocent in clothes dressed up by militia dogs. Sentenced to death, murdered on January 29, 1953 at the Lublin Castle.

A few more sentences about the rest of the drama. The "Lilka" was also condemned to the death penalty, which in the last word did not express remorse, but stated: I was and I am an enemy of People's Poland (...). I have a clear conscience for God and the Fatherland, and for people I have done nothing wrong. Penalties were not made, changed to life imprisonment. Stanisław Kaszczuk also received a life sentence, in whose "Żelazny" barn he was hiding. His family farm was razed to the ground. Both parents were killed during the raid. His brother Józef, who knew and did not report, got 12 years. The remaining people who contacted the ward received prison terms of 9 to 12 years. I mention this because the level of sentences can be the key to solving the mystery of that betrayal. Well: neighbors "Lilki", who also somehow supported "Iron", received surprisingly low sentences. Wójcik, who bought various things for partisans (sometimes for embezzlement money!), Received after cancellation, eventually, 15 months - as much as he had spent in the investigation. Oddly enough, the court ordered him to be released immediately. The low sentence - 2 years - also received Wagnerowa, so she left soon after Wójcik. Whether these judgments were the result of previous cooperation with UB, or perhaps exaggerated testimony during the investigation - it is difficult to answer today, it is certainly worth remembering.

Finishing the story, let us add that after the victory of about 800 officers over four guerrillas in Zbereż on the Bug, searches and arrests were made among "Żelazny" collaborators. On the same day, on October 6, 1951, the archives and memoirs of "Żelazny" were found in the house of Roman Dobrowolski (sentenced to death and executed), and among the notes, a prayer written by his hand:

Prayer of soldiers of the Underground Army

7 Jan 1949 Jan Rodowicz, "Anoda", the hero of the Gray Ranks and Home Army, soldier of the "Zośka" battalion died tragically 65 years ago Jan Rodowicz died in the slaughterhouse in "Anode". The torturers propagated a version about his suicide ...



an Rodowicz "Anoda", soldier of Szare Szeregi, participant of the action under the Arsenal, in the Warsaw Uprising commander of the third platoon of the 1st company of the "Zośka" battalion. He died on January 7, 1949, tortured in a brutal investigation by UB. For many years, the perpetrators propagated a version about his alleged suicide. Honor his memory! Soldier of the Szare Szeregi and AK, Warsaw insurgent, after the war architecture student, involved in preserving the memory of the uprising Jan Rodowicz "Anoda" was born on March 7, 1923 in Warsaw. He was a great hero of the uprising, which he absolutely did not boast about - his colleagues recall him.

He was a student of the private Primary School of the Mazovia Region Society, where he joined the 21st Warsaw Scouts. He attended the Warsaw State Junior High School, and later in 1935-39 to the Secondary School. Stefan Batory. During this period he also became a

Lord God Almighty, give us strength and strength to persevere in the fight for Poland, to which we devoted our lives. Let from the blood of our brothers, murdered in the dungeons of the Gestapo and checks, let from the tears of our mothers and sisters, thrown out of their eternal abodes, let free Poland emerge from the grave of our soldiers who died in the whole world. O Mary, Queen of the Polish Crown, bless our work and our weapons. O affairs, gracious Lady, Patron of our knights, so that Polish Banners with the White Eagle and Your Image will soon flutter at the foot of Jasna Góra and Ostra Brama. Amen.

Perhaps someone will find this text not very literary, maybe too exalted. Before he begins to criticize, let him realize one thing: those who refused this prayer, gave evidence of the greatest heroism, fought - when others



lost hope, fought - while others chose to betray. Fighting until the autumn of 1951, the branch of the author of this prayer, "Iron" - Edward Taraszkiewicz, was one of the longest fighting units of the Antysłów Uprising.

In the photo: October 1951. PUBP courtyard in Włodawa [photo taken by UB]. The dead are: Kazimierz Torbicz "Kazik" (from left) and Edward Taraszkiewicz "Iron". Stanisław Marciniak is innocent in clothes dressed up by militia dogs. Sentenced to death, murdered on January 29, 1953 at the Lublin Castle.

Author: Bohdan Urbankowski, NASZA POLAND No. 22/2001

Source: <https://wlodawa.wordpress.com/2012/07/10/por-leon-taraszkiewicz-jastrzab-i-ppor-cz-w-edward-taraszkiewicz-zelazny/>

member of the 23rd Warsaw Scout Team Bolesław Chrobrego, the so-called Orangery.

After the outbreak of the Second World War and the country's occupation by the Nazi army, Rodowicz joined the anti-German underground and joined the Gray Ranks, where he participated in sabotage actions. He also continued his studies in secret sets at the Batory High School and in 1941 he passed his matriculation examination there. Later he was employed in the electrotechnical workshop and later in the Philips Radio Plant. After graduation, he attended a course in mechanical engineering and electrical engineering, and later he studied at the National Electrical Engineering School.

At the same time, he continued to operate underground. In 1942, he took part in the Substitute Course of the Officer Cadets of the Infantry Reserve of the Union of Armed Struggle-Home Army "Agricola". He was also an adept at training courses of combat and great diversion. In November 1942, he was appointed deputy commander of the 2nd team of Feliks Pendelski in the Hufcu Center of Assault Groups of Gray Ranks.

He participated in many combat actions, including at the Arsenal, during which Jan Bytnar "Rudy" and the "Celestynów" action were repulsed from

German hands, aimed at reflecting the prisoners transported to the Auschwitz concentration camp.

In September 1943, after the creation of the "Zośka" Battalion, Rodowicz became deputy commander of the 3rd Platoon of Konrad Okolski, the 1st company, commanded by Sławomir Bittner, pseud. Rustic. In November he took over the function of p.o. commander of the "Ryszard" platoon of the 2nd company "Rudy". At that time he participated, among others in the preparation of the action of freeing prisoners at Milanówek and attacking the German gendarmerie. At the same time, in the first half of 1944, together with the platoon, he underwent military training in the Biała Puszca.

After the outbreak of the Warsaw Uprising, he initially fought in Wola, where he was the deputy commander of the 3rd Platoon of "Felek" of the "Zośka" Battalion. He took, among others participation in the fight for the Evangelical Cemetery, then seriously injured, he was sent to the hospital. On August 11, he was awarded the Silver Cross of the Virtuti Militari V Class. After the evacuation of the Old Town, he managed to get through the sewers along with a group of wounded soldiers of the "Zośka" Battalion to Śródmieście. For a week he went to the hospital again and later returned to his fellow fighters in Czerniakow. Again wounded, he was transported by soldiers of the Berling army by dusk through the Vistula to Prague by night from 17 to 18 September.

Later, he was treated in Otwock, from where he returned at the beginning of 1945 to the family residing in Milanówek. He renewed contacts with his companions from "Zośka". He also took over the function of commander of the disposable department of the head of the Central Area of the Delegation of the Armed Forces, Colonel Jan Mazurkiewicz, where he dealt with, among others propaganda campaigns against the communist authorities. In August 1945, after the dissolution of the Delegatura, he moved to Warsaw, where together with the members of the "Zośka" Battalion he supervised the exhumation and burial of his companions at Powązki.

In September 1945, after an appeal, Col. Mazurkiewicz revealed himself to the Liquidation Commission of the Central District Police, with whom he later collaborated for some time. During this period he dealt with writing down lists of fallen and missing soldiers of the "Zośka" Battalion and co-created the "Archive of the Zośka Bail". He also began studies at the Faculty of Electrical Engineering of the Warsaw University of Technology, from which he moved to the Faculty of Architecture the following year.

I do not remember, unfortunately, "Anody". From family stories I know that he was a man full of the will to live, active, he wanted to rebuild Warsaw. Very talented, he studied architecture, he drew beautifully. Full of optimism, he was always faithful to his principles and values. He cultivated the memory of the soldiers of the Uprising. On his initiative, colleagues wrote memories, on the basis of which documentation of the "Zoska" battalion was created

- says Jan Rodowicz, son of the cousin of "Anoda".

On December 24, 1948, Rodowicz was arrested by officers of the Security Office and transported to the building of the Ministry of Public Security, where he was subjected to a brutal investigation. Jan Rodowicz died on January 7, 1949. According to the UB, he jumped from the fourth floor of the building, but there are many reasons why he was pushed out of it. On January 12, the bodies of "Anoda" were secretly transported to the funeral parlor, later they were buried anonymously at Powązki. The relatives of his death learned a few weeks later, exhumed and transferred the corpses to the family grave in Stare Powązki.

Anna Jakubowska ps. Paulinka, an "Anody" friend from the Uprising, remarks that for her he was the quintessence of the qualities he values most.

He was a great hero of the Uprising, which he absolutely did not boast about. He treated subordinates as well as superiors in the same way. He never tried to be more important than someone else. Very responsible, he had an extraordinary personality - sensitive, cheerful, full of wit. Before the Uprising I was with him on the so-called forest base, or field training camp as part of preparations for the 'Burza' campaign, everyone was very tired and everyone tried to sleep in. Also he, with an inseparable rifle in his arms, fell asleep on the grass, then his friends tangled him with a rope and waited for him to behave. After waking up, Janek tried to free himself, laughing at the same time from our idea. He was in the command group, he was an instructor. If he could do such a piece to someone else, he could react even by expulsion from the camp, however "Anoda" had a distance - she remembered Paulinka.

Rodowicz is the patron of scout teams and streets, he was given a documentary and television art, and he was posthumously awarded the Great Cross of the Order of Polonia Restituta.

lw, PAP

Source: <https://wpolityce.pl/polityka/182553-65-lat-temu-w-ubeckiej-katowni-zginal-jan-rodowicz-ps-anoda-oprawcy-propagowali-wersje-o-jego-samobojstwie>

28 I 1989 Halina Konopacka, the winner of the first Olympic gold medal for Poland, passed away



Halina Konopacka was born on November 11, 1900 in Rawa Mazowiecka. The fans probably know her exploits, but hardly anyone knows that this handsome, tall and strong woman was comprehensively talented, not only sporty. She grew up in a wealthy bourgeois house, in which care was taken for proper upbringing and education of children. She met with sport as a philology student at the University of Warsaw. From the beginning of her sports career she was a member of the capital's AZS.

She started skiing. In 1924, she enrolled in the course and spent every winter in Zakopane. In the Tatras she was nicknamed "Czerebieta", short for a red woman, from the color of a sweater and a beret she usually had during the congress. She played tennis with passion. She also knew how to

swim well, she liked team games, especially basketball (she played in inter-club matches). She was passionate about motorization. She looked great at the wheel of her own cabriolet. She also tried her opportunities in car rallies.

She came into contact with athletics in the spring of 1924. Just then, in the first year of her starts, she won two titles of Polish champion - shot put and disc throw.

With her crown competition she came across a coincidence. Once she came to the stadium and, encouraged by someone, took the disc in her hand. She threw it further than he was then the country record.

"It just started out of passion and nature, it made curiosity to quit, run, try, just from the joy of life, from adolescence, from adventures and from all that sports should consist in. As I took the disc it turned out that after a few times the record of the country was dropped, and then they told me to

train a little, and that's how it began "- in this way Konopacka described her beginnings in sport on Polish Radio.

The coach of the Polish athletes, the French coach Maurice Baquet before the Paris Games in 1924 decided that the optimal conditions for Miss Halina in discus throw. And he had the proverbial "nose". During eight years of her sports career, Polka obtained results that she had never dreamed of.

She also wrote poems and painted. She was loved by fans and connoisseurs of literature and feminine beauty. In Amsterdam, the Olympic games were missed. She was not only a great sportswoman, but also a beautiful woman. She carried herself extremely elegantly, hence it was the decoration of stadiums. It would be enough to recall from the chronicle of the social life of the Second Polish Republic a long list of prominent personalities, headed by the prime minister, who raged for this - as the contemporary press wrote - a woman of statuesque beauty.

On July 31, 1928, Halina Konopacka won the first Olympic gold medal for Poland in Amsterdam. She won the rainy discus throw competition and set a world record - 39.62 m.

As a measure of her writing talent let her own report from the memorable day of Olympic victory, published in the journal *Stadjon*:

"My day was not promising, it was raining in the morning, slippery disk, soft circle, cold weather, wind, bad prognosis, only my strengths - the will to win - the desire so great that almost certainty ... From the locker room through a long tunnel I come out on Only now I can see the overwhelming power of the stadium ... I find it hard to find the white and red flags in the stands, among the crowd of spectators, I can barely hear the shouts + Poland !, Halina! + and I feel that these people are asking for a hymn and banner.

- I'm very excited. My little white-and-red flag from the pitch must grow into a big banner and hang the highest mast. I do not know if any of the competitors took part in the throws with such a strong decision of victory. Finally, I throw. Even the first throw convinces me how very + I want +, helps to "I can". I won and I did not have the strength to enjoy the victory. I saw everyone around me happy, bewildered handshakes, signs of sympathy, their and strangers from everywhere, and the floods of flowers and flowers. There was a group of Polish who had white and red flags. There were thirty of them. In this day's dullness I saw these white and red flags that fluttered and they actually won the Olympics, "she recalled this day.

In a letter to her brother, Tadeusz was more laconic. She described her performance in such a way: "Tuesday, July 31, 1928. Amsterdam, IX Olympiad, athletics stadium, discus competition. The rapporteur reported

30 I 1989 Father Stanisław Suchowolec died tragically

Was not afraid of death.

In the bedroom of priest Stanisław Suchowolec, an unknown hand, spilled a substance unknown to Polish criminology, which caused that a temperature of over 300 degrees was formed there and no fire broke out. Such a special substance for murdering people, especially priests. The question arises - who in 1989 could have access to such a substance? - As usual, I would like to thank the masters of the Security Service - said Father Stanisław Suchowolec at the end of the Holy Mass for his Homeland. - We will treat the cemetery, which will happen soon, we treat it as a procession, nothing more. So do not be afraid. Nothing will be there that would force you to intervene ...

Gentlemen from the Security Service, I am asking you, leave the interrogation of people. They are not guilty of anything. You want

on this event: He goes into Konopacka's circle, is calm, he concentrates all - he wants a record. turnover, the small disk flies very flat, but thanks to the perfect positioning in the air, it glides far away. The short moment of waiting and rains away from all flags - around the 40 meters line. A hurricane of applause from the audience for this phenomenal result. " The champion of the games has become the embodiment of success. She received a congratulatory telegram from President Ignacy Mościcki. After returning to the country, Marshal Józef Piłsudski accepted it in the Belvedere, he gave thousands of interviews, he became the most popular person in Poland, including two times in a row, winning the "Przegląd Sportowy" poll.

In the disc throw, for years it was second to none. It was only in 1931 that she gave priority to the younger Jadwiga Wajsówna. 56 times set Polish records, not only in discus throw, but also in shot put and javelin throw. She won 26 titles of the country champion.

In 1928, in this happiest - as she admitted - the year of her life, she married Colonel Ignacy Matuszewski, a diplomat, head of the division of the Second General Staff of the Polish Army and the Minister of the Treasury of the Second Polish Republic (1929-1931).

In September 1939, along with her husband, commander and initiator of the action, she saved from Germany the tons of gold from the treasury of the Bank of Poland. She transported them, personally driving one of the trucks, through Romania, Lebanon, Istanbul, Beirut, finally reaching all the way to France. In the eyes of representatives of the government in exile, she gained a new epithet: "double gold" - on sports arenas and in life, when she saved the national heritage.

After the war, Halina Konopacka found herself in exile. After many adventures (the arrest of her husband in Spain) in 1941, they both reached New York. After Matuszewski's death (1946), she remarried after Jerzy Szerbiński. She again became a widow (1959) and moved to Florida. Her talent developed there. She painted mainly flowers, as if she still remembered those from Amsterdam.

In later years, she visited Poland only three times. She expressed her longing for the country in numerous poems. "Poems are the sin of my youth," wrote Konopacka. "Some pass it, some do not. I've passed it, but I'm not ashamed of what I wrote."

She died on January 28, 1989 in Daytona Beach, Florida. On October 18, 1990, the urn with the ashes of the famous Polish was buried at the Bródno Cemetery in Warsaw. (PAP)

pd / pc / kryś / kali /

Source: <http://dzieje.pl/postacie/halina-konopacka-1900-1989>

something, come to me ... Come to the common prayer. Let's communicate together. Here. Look - we do not know who you are and we give our hand as a sign of peace. And if we knew who you are, we will give our hand. We are not really angry, as you say. We are only solidarity ...



Chronicle of the parish of the Immaculate Heart of Mary in Białystok Dojlidy from 1988:

"From the windows of the presbytery you can see huge queues of vehicles for fuel." In a word, the crisis deepens, twenty pairs of trains canceled, eight hundred hectares have not been plowed, no fuel. It is important that we have socialism.

Father Stanisław conducts a Holy Mass for his Homeland once a month ... He enjoys a good turnout. "

He wanted to serve God and his homeland

Ks. Stanisław Suchowolec (1958-1989). Fig. arch. Published in 'Nasz Dziennik', issue 41 (2754), dated February 17-18, 2007. Father Stanisław Suchowolec was born on May 13, 1958 in Białystok. Only child. He gained deep faith and patriotism from his family home. Father - Marian Suchowolec, wounded in September 1939, a soldier of the Polish Armed Forces in the West. Mother - Bronisława, at the age of 15, deported to forced labor in Germany.

- Staszek was the most read of us all, especially in historical literature - recalls Anna Radziwon, a schoolmate from elementary school. - In the seventh or eighth grade he could loudly ask in a history lesson: "And will we talk about Katyn?". In those years it was shocking in Białystok, and a student who was ready to ask such a question had to be courageous - he says.

In his youth, Fr. Suchowolec will share his childhood memory:

- Patriotism, passion for history, God's love for my family home. My father often took me on my knees and told me. I demanded stories in the form of a fairy tale, but that these were "real fairy tales". My father fulfilled my prayers and made stories about Christ, the glory of the Polish army, and historical events. Therefore, when I was faced with deciding where to go, I knew that I had to go where I could best serve God and my homeland.

After graduating from high school, Stanisław Suchowolec became an alumni of the Archdiocesan Major Seminary in his hometown. The rector of the university was priest. prof. dr hab. Edward Ozorowski. The Metropolitan Archbishop of Białystok remembered the circumstances of the knowledge of young alumna. A seminarian priest approached the inconspicuous building of a professor who traveled by a city bus and, with due respect, he spoke friendly.

- From the first moment he gave the impression of an extraordinary man - says the archbishop. His eyes blazed with heat. It seemed that his youthful fervor can overcome the greatest obstacles. I had him for three years at his seminary in the history of theology. The first impression was confirmed at the next meetings.

- Stanisław Suchowolec stood out in science, achieving very good marks from rigorous examinations - recalls Fr. Professor Stanisław Hołodok, then prefect in the seminary, today a lecturer, and at the same time a parish priest. Resurrection. - The young man impressed with his reading. Intellectually aroused. Ready for discussion. With extraordinary ideas. He was already giving evidence of personal courage. Here is an example. In the seminary house there was a large collection of no-drama literature. The martial law brought a threat of revision and unpredictable perturbations. Staszek then proposed transporting many kilograms of prints to his family home ... Alive, liked by colleagues. Altruist, and at the same time a man of action. With a few other clerics, he conducted with his heart and perfectly pastoral activity among mentally handicapped and disabled children from the Social Welfare Home.

Cleric Suchowolca was met by Bogusław Maksimowicz-Wenclaw, today vice-chairwoman of the Provincial Board of Civitas Christian in Białystok.

- There was martial law. Staszek visited me in a family home with his closest friend from the seminary, Jurek Sidorowicz (now a prelate and parish priest in Jaświły). We were discussing the then attitudes of Polish. Jurek, older and more thoughtful, put down the temperature of the conversation. Then Staszek called Christ's gospel words that man must be hot or cold. The words were paraphrased in this way: "You can not be summer, today you have to choose: either to be a sickle and a hammer, or against ..." - he recalls. Bogusława Maksimowicz-Wenclaw was a young girl at the time and reacted in astonishment at first.

- However, the reflection came. After all, he does not propose anything but to tell clearly. Yes Yes. No - no ... Staszek, in a radical, but clear and specific way, presented his view. He was like that. Decided. Open and honest. Sometimes to pain. He did not accept compromises on fundamental matters - Bogusława says.

"Staszek will replace me"

Holy Mass for the Homeland led by priest Stanisława Suchowolca (second from the right). Fig. ARCH. Z. Branach. Published in 'Nasz Dziennik', issue 41 (2754), dated February 17-18, 2007. In June 1983, presbyter Stanisław Suchowolec was appointed vicar at the parish of Saints Peter and Paul in Suchowola. From here it is only four kilometers to the village of Okopy, the birthplace of the famous priest and martyr, the servant of God, Fr. Jerzy Popiełuszko.

They were eleven years old. The beginning of the priesthood of Stanislaus coincided with the culmination of Father Jerzy's mature spiritual ministry. The elder from the first meeting became for the younger model the man and priest. They befriended you cordially. Vicars from Suchowola belonged to frequent guests in the home of Marianna and Józef Popiełuszko. After several unsuccessful assassinations, Fr. Jerzy, when her mother was worried about her son's fate, he hugged her and comforted her with the words: "Mama, do not worry. If me - God forbid - something will happen, Staszek will replace me.

Friends agreed that on November 11, 1984, they would celebrate the Holy Mass for their homeland in Suchowola. Unfortunately. First it was October 19.

After the death of a friend, Fr. Suchowolec looked after his parents as his own. A month after the funeral, he celebrated the first Polish Mass in Suchowola for the purpose of starting the beatification process of Father Popiełuszko.

- Jurek's death was an unspeakable shock for Staszek - says Fr. Jerzy Sidorowicz, a course colleague from the seminary.

- After the death of priest Popiełuszki in Staszek's life there was a breakthrough - other friends confirm.

Continually under surveillance

The young Suchowolko curate did not know that the next day after the historic funeral ceremonies in the church of St. Stanisław Kostka in Warsaw's Żoliborz security agency intensified against him secret, illegal activities. On November 4, 1984, the object number 33 0055 under the code name "Pogrzeb" was initiated in the Provincial Office of Internal Affairs in Białystok. It concerned how it was justified by the Cpt. Włodzimierz Wasiluk - "the course of the funeral ceremonies and the symbolic funeral of the liturgical vestments of Father Jerzy Popiełuszko in Suchowola." Stanisław Suchowolec was the initiator and celebrant of the ceremony. "

The "Funeral" case was closed less than half a year later, which however did not mean the cessation of surveillance, harassment and other illegal

activities against the vicar from Suchowola. The files of the case did not survive, they were destroyed during the nationwide, strictly unlawful action of destroying the archives of services subordinate to the Ministry of the Interior in the initial phase of the functioning of the government of Prime Minister Mazowiecki. However, the closing of the case "Funeral" coincided with the initiation of the June 24, 1985 object case No. BK - 35,734 under the codename "Suchowola". This time it concerned "political threats resulting from the death of priest J. Popiełuszko in the parish in Suchowola, following the activity of priest St. Suchowolca". For a year, the case was led by the abovementioned Cpt. Wasiluk, then a second lieutenant. Marek Czyż. Also, this file was soon destroyed.

In the flat of Fr. Suchowolca security office installed telephone eavesdropping. In the Holy Masses celebrated by the vicar systematically participated officers of the Fourth Department of the Security Service from Białystok, notably usually from the Orthodox families. They secretly recorded sermons, whose "exegesis" were occupied by the heads of the provincial security services, professional anticlericals of the party apparatus and the Department of Religious Affairs of the Voivodeship Office. But not only them.

In November 1985, the security services provide transcripts of the homily of Fr. Suchowolca to the Regional Office for the Control of Publications and Performances, or communist censorship. Experts were especially concerned about the fact that the vicar, "disregarding the death sentence for the priest Jerzy Popiełuszko, takes up this issue, pointing to potential persecutors of the PZPR, SB, ZOMO who died in the ranks of the PZPR." They were not interested in the truth contained in the message of the preacher. They preferred to digressions about the alleged, and especially the actual of the in the publicly proclaimed truth. The censors, led by Wiesław Radomski, were watching in the sermons of Fr. Stanislaus' elements against the Polish United Workers' Party and law enforcement authorities'.

This gave rise to the prosecutor's office to be prosecuted, to consider the possibility of initiating preparatory proceedings against the author of sermons, from the paragraph on the abuse of freedom of conscience and religion to the detriment of the interests of the PRL. The authors of the official denunciation knew that the Penal Code provided for a penalty of imprisonment for a year up to 10 years for this type of crime. However, the public prosecutor's office did not find any features of the crime in the priest's sermons and at the beginning of 1986 refused to initiate proceedings.

Parallel to the described formal undertakings of official factors, informal actions of so-called unknown perpetrators continued. The priest was beaten several times. By telephone, he was threatened with death. The bogie's chassis has been damaged several times. In the face of intensifying persecutions and persecutions, the superiors in the priesthood are moved by Fr. Suchowolca to Białystok. In the hope that the younger curate will be more secure in a larger city.

Codename "Stubborn"

In the new place of work, the parish of the Immaculate Heart of Mary in Białystok Dojlidy, Fr. Stanisław Suchowolec continues to celebrate monthly Holy Masses for the homeland and to begin the beatification process of Fr. George. More and more followers come to them, even from other dioceses; some with the banners of the "Solidarity" banned at the time. Wikary initiates, just as recently in Suchowola, the construction of a symbolic grave and a monument in honor of Fr. Popiełuszko. He creates labor pastoral work and unites the local opposition. He becomes the chaplain of the Confederation of Independent Poland in Białystok.

- Father Stanisław Suchowolec was one of the main figures of the Białystok Branch of the Intervention and Law Committee of NSZZ "Solidarność" and was its pastor - says Senator Zbigniew Romaszewski, a co-initiator and head of this extremely useful institution of the underground state.

The maiden does not cease to persecute the priest, again seeking to bring him to the criminal trial. Department IV WUSW in Białystok establishes a case of operational diligence with the code name "Uparty", whose figure is Fr. Suchowolec. Reports on the subject of Mass and sermons preached by local priests are sent not only to the IV Department of the Interior Ministry, but also directly to the cabinet of the minister - General Kiszczak.

Many new priests are coming to the concelebration of Holy Masses for their homeland in Dojlidy. Attendance is increasing. The unmanned and full-time Party officials in Białystok are crazy about anger. Their well-being is aggravated by the news that Fr. Suchowolec is - with the consent of his parish priest - a chaplain of the underground structures of NSZZ "Solidarność". Anonymous, increasingly vulgar attacks and threats against the priest intensify. Again, he is battered several times by "unknown perpetrators". Beaten sometimes uses medical help.

In April 1988, the Ministry of the Interior was inspired by a secret security structure for special tasks in Białystok, under the name of an inter-faculty operating group. It includes, among others, the nominal "guardian" of priest Suchowolca - Lieutenant Marek Czyż. Specgrupa obtains from the agentural sources the architectural plan of the presbytery in Dojlidy and information on where the keys from the front door are left. Security officers also collect information about the equipment of the vicar's dwelling, the type of furniture and their arrangement, as well as about his habits and the schedule of recurring classes on particular days of the week.

A series of events of criminal, criminal nature is in progress, directed against the Białystok chaplain of Solidarity. As a trifle, one can assume that an unknown hand has hung a card with a drawing hanging on the doorknob of his man in a cassock, with a signature - Stanisław. But a completely different word has the intersection of the brake pipe in the vicar's car. An unknown hand loosens four screws in the rear wheel of its Volkswagen Passat. A month later, the same or another unknown hand unscrews the steering column nut in the car. Somewhat later, someone deliberately unscrews both screws holding the end of the swingarm. After a few weeks, the rubber cover was cut and the crosses were damaged. Even later, the unknown expert loosens the nut securing the Persona column with bearings.

The car - bought recently from the closest friend, ks. Jerzy Sidorowicz - he was in good technical condition and acted without failure. However, it is certain that all the damage mentioned could not have occurred automatically. Defects of the car ks. Suchowolca caused a handy manual and it was deliberately purposeful.

- The one who caused these injuries had to know that it exposes to mortal danger every person who is not aware of the breakdown, and traveling in such a defective car - says mechanic Jan Suchowierski repairing the damage.

They were - speaking in legal language - strictly criminal activities that could lead to the priest's death or at least serious damage to his body.

Who were the unknown perpetrators of these ventures? At whose command they acted and where did they collect the fees for their work? Hunting with a nagonką

The threat increased. Attacked, trampled and living under constant pressure of life threat, the priest applies for "permission to own and possibly use a personal tear gas thrower". However, he does not get permission. The priest's safety was to be increased by the Doberman bitch, on whom possession did not have to be licensed by the militia, as in the case of this gas pitcher.

Friends of the priest urged in the fall of 1988 to create social assistance in the form of a kind of civic guard. Members of NSZZ "Solidarność" and KPN were on duty temporarily in the apartment of the priest. It was established that before each night's sleep he would call someone from the "guard".

Initiative noble and worthy of recognition. Except that the security officers knew about these undertakings thanks to the wiretap installed in the apartment of the priest.

The havens were growing steadily. Bezpieka arranged something like hunting. 24-hour surveillance. Smothering with threatening telephones. Continuous checks of the car. The priest's ID "on the city". Life under constant pressure. Some friends of the priest were aware that he could be threatened with the worst.

- You know, I'm not afraid of death, but disability - Dorota Stypułkowska-Wiszowatej, actress enriching performances with Masses in Suchowola and Dojlidy.

Friends send a protest letter in defense of the harassed priest to the advocate of civil rights, Professor Ewa Łętowska.

- A month later, the answer came that the harassments described in the letter are only hooliganism, so there is no reason to intervene in such a high office - recalls Ewa Sypytkowska, one of the petition signatories.

- December 18, 1988 Stasiu surprised Jurek Sidorowicz and me with the statement that it's probably his last Holy Mass for his homeland - recalls Dorota Stypułkowska-Wiszowata. "Nevertheless, none of us ever thought of how dramatic the reason for this announcement might be. Stasiu was a young man, less than thirty years old.

It's not a month since Białystok receives a message about the murder of priest in Warsaw. Stefan Niedzielak. At the beginning of the last week of January 1989, Fr. Suchowolca was visited by two friends from Warsaw: Włodzimierz Sikora, chairman of the Independent Social Movement. Fr.. Jerzy Popiełuszko and Włodzimierz Fraszczak from Huta Warszawa. They noticed the host's despair. He initially wanted to keep silent about the cause of undoubted depression. After a moment, however, he said:

- The loop around me is becoming more and more. I feel trapped and betrayed. I live under constant pressure. I have a convincing view that without the knowledge of the Security Service I can not - literally - take one step. They threaten me. Blackmail. Still intimidated. They try to make me feel that I will not have peace or security, because they are constantly around. Very close. In the shade. So that I can feel their breath.

Members of NSZZ "Solidarność" of the Białystok Instrument and Handholds Factory, whose chaplain is Fr. Suchowolec, are preparing to go to Holy Mass for Homeland in the church of St. Stanisława Kostka in Warsaw. On January 29, 1989, a plaque dedicated to Father Jerzy, and the factory crew funded from the contributions.

- Stasiu visited us a few days before leaving for Warsaw - Marianna Popiełuszko recalls. - He proposed a trip to the ceremony with his own car. We thanked her husband, because we wanted to go with one of the buses that people from "Handles" were choosing.

Pilgrims from Białystok arrived in the tomb of Fr. George with three buses and a train. Neither in one nor in the other group was there priest. Suchowolce. His absence was disturbing some of them, and she was even irritated by others. Only a few knew that he would not appear at the Mass

at eighteenth, nor would he dedicate a plaque with the engraved inscription: "In homage to Father Jerzy Popiełuszko, Son of the Białystok Land, who gave us hope in difficult times - NSZZ SOLIDARNOŚĆ Region Białystok, FPiU." Pilgrims returned from the capital city of Podlasie after midnight.

Last day

Father Stanisław Suchowolec in the coffin. Fig. E. Ciołek. Published in 'Nasz Dziennik', issue 41 (2754) dated 17-18 February 2007. Nothing interfered with the Sunday Mass order. in the church of the Immaculate Heart of Mary in Białystok. Father Stanisław Suchowolec heard confessions from the morning, he celebrated Masses. Before noon, Anna Kuczyńska (now Kamińska) appeared in the presbytery from an informal group of vicar protection. In the afternoon, an unannounced guest arrives at the priest's apartment.

- The man did not introduce himself - Anna recollects. - He was about half a head taller than a priest. Slightly gray. Short cut. He could be about forty years old. I stayed in the guest room, and they went to the bedroom, from where after a few minutes began to hear the sounds of quarrel. At times, they both spoke in a raised voice. I had the impression that there was a row. I was nervous and worried. I did not know how to react. The stranger left the parsonage about half an hour later. Calm. I got the impression that he even smiled. In contrast to a priest who was clearly upset. However, he did not comment on anything, and I did not dare ask.

Who was and what did the stranger want from the priest? What was the reason for the argument? What did he say to the priest, provoking his agitation?

In the evening, the curate from Dojlid visited cousins in another district. They got the impression that he was overworked. During the visit, he swallowed in a chair for about half an hour. They noticed Doberman's unusual behavior. The bitch, usually vigilant and lively, also fell asleep.

- Before leaving our house, Stasiu managed to dress Nika in the harness, but she, like never, did not want to go out to the car - recalls Elżbieta and Andrzej Schroeder. - He had to take her in his arms and take her to the car.

Before midnight, the priest telephones - according to the adopted system - Dorota Klimowicz (now Krahel). He sensed tension and anxiety in his voice. He said that he was approaching the presbytery twice or three times, but he was afraid to get off because of the car standing nearby. It is possible that his passengers seemed threatening to him.

- He certainly did not feel safe - recalls Mrs. Dorota. - As if he expected something to happen. The priest's mood was also shared by me. After hanging up the telephone, I was overcome by a state of alarm - he adds.

After midnight, Fr. Stanisław leads Nika out of the presbytery. He summons Doberman with a whistle and returns to the apartment a few minutes later.

- At that time, as Father Stasiu walked around the yard, and Nika was running, I noticed the three men walking away from the property towards the street - say Marianna Kuc, a 75-year-old pensioner occupying a room in the attic of the presbytery. Who were the men observed near the presbytery? What did they do in the area located on the edge of the city? What was the reason for their presence in a secluded place in the middle of the night?

Deadly dose

A flat next to the apartment of Fr. Stanisława is taken over by priest Edward Rafała. He wakes up with a headache after four in the morning. He is an asthmatic. Breaths heavily. It pushes the contact of the night lamp. Fruitlessly. He lies a few minutes in warm bedding, then lights a candle and goes out into the hall. After a while, the housekeeper Danuta Frączek also appears. They both feel the smell of burning. They wake up

another vicar - Józef Koszewski. The three approach the door of the apartment, Fr. Stanislaus. They are locked. The answer to the knock is silence.

- Why does not Nika bark ?! - said nervous priest Edward. After a few minutes, the door is balanced. Everyone is entering the apartment. The presbytery is powerless. In the light of the flashlight, they first see soot on the furniture. Father Stanisław is lying on the bedroom floor. He's holding his head. Face and hands black from soot. They contrast with the sooty beneath pajamas sticking out of them - quite white.

The priest does not give signs of life. A summoned ambulance doctor confirms death. The officer of the militia on duty draws up a service note at six o'clock: "... they informed me that in the room where Stanisław Suchowolec slept, a night lamp in a plastic housing was lit, and as a result the priest ..." started "by dying."

Consternation among the lawyers triggered the commencement of the investigation by the prosecutor's office regarding the death of the Solidarity chaplain of Białystok. For example, in the murder of priest Niedzielak was led by a prosecutor of higher rank. In this situation, the presence of high-ranking militia and security officers during the autopsies is surprising. Nevertheless, it was carried out correctly.

For the undoubted cause of death, Fr. Suchowolca was considered poisoning with carbon monoxide. The Wolff test showed that there was 58 percent of the dead in the blood of the deceased. oxide hemoglobin. This is a lethal dose for humans.

In the respiratory system and alimentary tract of the deceased, soot was found, which indicated that the priest was breathing poisoned air, in which soot circulated. In the upper part of the priest's chest there were hypodermic haemorrhages, more strictly - in the lower left and anterolateral lateral part of the neck and both sternoclavicular joints and in the fascia of the pectoral muscle in the projection on the left cartilage rib part on the left side, to the left major pectoral muscle, seven and a half and one centimeter long. "

Errors and omissions of the prosecutor's office

Mother of Father Stanisław Suchowolca at the grave of his son. Fig. ARCH. Z. Branach. Published in 'Nasz Dziennik', issue 41 (2754), dated February 17-18, 2007. Poisoning was undisputed, but the question remained as to what caused it. The prosecutor's office quickly found the answer - there was a short fire in the apartment due to the failure of the fan heater and hence poisoning with carbon monoxide. Expertise prepared by militia specialists immediately challenged the plenipotentiaries of the metropolitan curia and the priest's family - Jerzy Naumann and Lech Lebensztejn. On the basis of a forensic experiment carried out by civilian experts in the field of firefighting, it was ruled out that the cause of the fire was the fan heater. The prosecution, however, ignored these findings, paying attention only to the militia expertise.

Similarly with bloody spasms on the chest and neck of the priest. The prosecutor's office "attached" to the thesis that they arose as a result of striking the "blunt edge" objects in the apartment, such as the edge of the desk or chair back. However, there was no room for a priest in the bedroom of the priest. The plenipotentiaries therefore considered logically that one of the hypotheses of the investigation should be to check whether the bruises on the body of the deceased are not the result of an injury caused by another person or person.

The prosecutor's office ignored this hypothesis. The investigation also failed to answer the question of who and why flattened the stinking substance of the priest's clothing (including the cassock) and the cross in

the apartment. The composition or name of this substance has not been established.

The Doberman's behavior remains an unexplained mystery. Nika was found dead. This breed is characterized by vigilance, courage, intelligence, innate sharpness and excellent sense of smell. How is it possible that the young, watchful and full of strength Doberman did not embrace his animal instinct for a fire hazard in a small apartment?

Fire, as is known, belongs to particular stimuli that cause instinctive reactions proper to each animal, not only dogs. The more puzzling is that in the place where the priest's body was found, there was an increase in temperature, going up to several hundred degrees Celsius.

All this did not prevent the prosecutor's office from discontinuing the investigation in June 1989. It was considered that the death of the priest occurred - "in the face of unmistakable findings" - as a result of an unfortunate accident, not attributable to third parties. In the decision to discontinue the investigation, only one did not raise any objections. The death of the priest was the result of poisoning caused by being in a carbonic and carbon blackened atmosphere and breathing in this atmosphere.

The decision appealed against the aggrieved parties, accusing the prosecution of failing to establish the circumstances immediately preceding the poisoning, whether they were of a random nature, or whether the causative cause lies in the action of other people, and also regularly dismissing the evidence of the injured party. One of them was the postulate to include documentation on the subject of Fr. Suchowolca from the 4th Department of the Security Service in Białystok. The prosecutor's office considered this application ... "unacceptable" because "it is irrelevant to the resolution of the case".

In summary - the higher prosecutor's office did not include the grievances of the curia's representatives and the family of the deceased into the decision to redeem. It is particularly peculiar justifying the refusal to use the ID in the form of operational files of the security service. The head of the investigation ruled out participation in the death of a third-party priest, so the prosecutor's office considered herself exempt from searching for circumstances that contradicted the adopted thesis, and especially if it were to concern security service officers.

- Any assumptions made a priori consisting in imposing restrictions on the investigative versions adopted for implementation, including the pre-established elimination of circumstances or areas of search, never serve to establish the truth - wrote in the next complaint, Jerzy Naumann. - At least they make it difficult, and most often they make it impossible. So it's hard to guess where the prosecutor's office has got a sentence about the proof that he does not know ...

The prosecution in an embarrassing way underestimated numerous materials found in the preparatory proceedings, I emphasize - numerous traces of a living and long-term interest in the person of Fr. Suchowolca from the security office. Prosecutors have acknowledged in advance that this is irrelevant to the outcome of the investigation. The fact that the sources of knowledge on this subject were their secret, and in any case remained outside the acts of the investigation. It was astonished by the certainty of the prosecutor's strong position regarding the evidence she did not know in a trial manner.

A frightening amount of evident mistakes and negligence committed by the prosecutor's office did not give her a good testimony and prompted reflection on reliability and impartiality. It is no wonder that in October 1991, the discontinued investigation was resumed. A year and a half later,

it was again discontinued, but the conclusions of the decision turned out to be quite different.

We could not detect the perpetrators of the use of violence, threats and blackmail in relation to priest Suchowolca aimed at forcing him to withdraw from social and political activity. The perpetrators of damage done in the priest's car who were at risk of suffering a serious health disorder, if not loss of life, remain unknown.

The investigation into the murder of the priest was finally terminated, but it was established that it was not a random accident. Contrary. An unknown perpetrator of the crime caused a short fire in a priest's apartment using a flammable agent. The flame was extinguished, but the air filled as rapidly as carbon dioxide, the absorption of which by the organism caused the death of priest Suchowolca, as well as his dog.

The priest died, because that was the intention and purpose of the perpetrator.

In the course of this investigation, the Minister of Home Affairs did not allow the disclosure of the agency. This made it impossible to confront the testimonies of secret collaborators from the priest's surroundings with the testimony of the interrogated security officers. The decision was therefore appealed against by Jan Chojnowski, a new plenipotentiary of the aggrieved parties.

The prosecutor filed an application to declass such files. The Minister of Internal Affairs replied that the file concerning the Suchowolca priest was destroyed in 1989. In November 1995, the lawyer filed a motion to resume the investigation of the crime, requesting disclosure of secret secret collaborators around the priest. This happened just over a year later. But:

- The analysis of materials provided by UOP did not bring any significant elements to the investigation - summed up the prosecutor

Andrzej Śliwski, the then head of the Białystok provincial prosecutor's office.

In the prosecutor's files, the investigations do not lack traces of attempts to recruit security agents around the priest. There is no evidence that someone was recruited. Nevertheless, priest Suchowolec was aware that the informer is among his relatives.

- About two months before my death Stas told me about his depression because of it - says Fr. Monsignor Jerzy Sidorowicz. "He did not mention any names," he adds.

The hope is that it will be possible to establish the agent's details in the investigation initiated at the Institute of National Remembrance. At present, the crime of the priest Stanisław Suchowolcu is still in the register of the perfect, and the murderer or murderer - unknown.

The author deals with non-fiction, wrote, inter alia, triptych about the December Uprising on the Coast of 1970 and a book on the priests murdered in the 1980s: 'The secret of death of priest Zych', about the crime of

Fr.. S. Suchowolcu "He burned and lit us" and "The stigma of the priests." Operation Popieluszko, or the crime of the 40th anniversary. " : Father Tomasz Rostworowski, About God and People, Rytm Publishing House, Warsaw 2005.

An article published in "Nasz Dziennik", issue 41 (2754), 17-18 February 2007.

Author: Zbigniew Branach

Source:

http://mtrojnar.rzeszow.opoka.org.pl/ksieza_niezlomni/stanislaw_suchowolec/

17 I 2004 Czesław Niemen passed away, author of "The strange world"



Czesław Niemen was born on February 16, 1939 in Stare Wasilisзки near Nowogródek as Czesław Wydrzycki. He composed rock and jazz music. He was the precursor of big-beat. He also created theatrical and film music, including the films: "The Wedding" by Andrzej Wajda, where he also played the role of Chochol, "Girls to Take", "The Lesniewski Family" and "Return Wabiszczura". In his works, he used the texts of Cyprian Kamil Norwid, Adam

Asnyk and Kazimierz Przerwa-Tetmajer.

Until 1966, he was a Blue and Black member, later he headed his own teams: Akwarele, Niemen Enigmatic and the Niemen Group. He also performed as a soloist. His greatest hits are: "This world is strange", "Do you still remember me?", "Under parrots" and "Dream about Warsaw". A turning point in Niemen's career was a performance with Akwarelami at the 5th National Polish Song Festival in Opole. He was honored with the special prize of the Chairman of the Committee for Radio and Television for the song "Dziwny jest ten świat".

In recent years, the artist has focused on working in his own music studio. In his compositions he willingly used electronic instruments and synthesizers. He looked at the music of the young generation with reserve. "Today, it seems that you do not need to have any idea of singing to sing."

The market was choked with something that is one big balangha. "She pretended to be foxtrot to four, and every attempt to leave, especially in the lyrics, from the male-female theme it is impossible to overcome, because the media refuse to publish "- said the artist during one of the interviews.

In addition to music, Niemen also created art works. He drew from a child, later he was particularly interested in computer graphics. In 2001, he devoted part of his work to the auction. The income from the auction was intended for the Polish Humanitarian Organization for the purchase of educational equipment for schools in Lithuania.

Czesław Niemen has been awarded many times. In 1974 he was awarded the Golden Cross of Merit. He also received the first prize of the Prime Minister for his creative achievements in the field of composition and interpretation. From 1964 to 1980 he was considered the most popular and the best singer in the country in the music polls of Jazz and Non Stop. In 1999, he was chosen as the performer of all time in the "Polityka" plebiscite. Radio Trójka honored him with Supermateusz, the prize of the name of Mateusz Świącicki for merits for culture.

Source: <http://www.filmweb.pl/person/Czes%C5%82aw+Niemen-8597/biography>

ST. JOHN PAUL II TEACHINGS

Discovering Poland- Piotr Jaroszyński

What I like most is showing Poland to people who are with us for the first time and who come clearly interested in learning about a new place.

Thanks to such guests, you can better understand yourself and appreciate what you have and where you live. We are interested in our visitors from across the ocean as an example of European architecture.

Although many buildings have been raised from the ruins quite recently, others have disappeared from the face of the earth irretrievably, but the spirit of great and old history still speaks. We have many examples of Romanesque, Gothic, Baroque, Neo-Gothic and Classicism. In the United States there are either monstrous skyscrapers, or gloomy, brick houses, or cardboard houses, sometimes hidden sumptuous residences (in the style of a rather "mixed"). And all temporary, because at any time you can demolish the house and put a new one. There, in fact, he has no idea of monuments.

In order to see Poland as it should look, you have to do well. First of all, you should avoid blocks, or at least divert attention from them. They may be more or less well cared for, but they are simply from a different civilization. Besides, an intelligent man knows that one should not look at everything with admiration. However, rubbing against old cities, it is worth taking guests not only to Wawel, but also to get to small towns, where the market, the town hall, and the cloth hall survived. Sometimes it happens, even in Lublin, that the restaurant is in the basement, or rather in a dungeon. It makes a great impression on the Americans that they eat dinner in a place that is older than their state by two hundred years.

In addition to castles and palaces, it is worth going to Żelazowa Wola. The



place of Chopin's birth is also a wonderfully manicured, simple Polish manor house, a nursery of our tradition and culture. As many countries as we can imagine, how many such courts, surrounded by old trees, adorned our landscape. Unfortunately, they paid the price for being a symbol of «your Poland»: bricks were stolen and the trees were cut down.

It is generally nice to show people who are intelligent, who are open, understand what is being said to them, do not hurry, can appreciate valuable things and express themselves with appreciation, and not too interesting ... to turn a blind eye.

It makes a big impression on the Americans, as they call it - "country side", an area outside the city. One would like to say: a village, but there are no villages in America. They watched our villages with great interest. Solid, brick houses, mostly new or renovated. But they were interested in farm buildings. What's this for? - they asked. This is a farm, there are tools, machines, inventory and collections. «Really?» Are they farms

then? Not really, because these farms are relatively small, some have 5 hectares, the other 20, less often 50 or 100. But imagine that in each of these houses a multi-generational family lives and there are many children. Thus, children commune not only with their parents, but with their grandfather, grandmother, and even with their great-grandfather or grandmother. The household members experience all phases of human existence, birth and death, happiness and disease. The rhythm of life, and so the time of the day, days of the week, year - is determined by custom and religion. These people have their own food, their hens, eggs, milk, vegetables, fruits. Fresh, without chemicals, no preservatives. The neighbors know each other and the children play together. The Americans commented: it used to be like that at present, now there are only large farms, the owners disappear for the winter, there is no neighborhood life, the generations are broken, because grandparents most often buy places in old people's homes, they have care, a doctor and a hairdresser.

And when we were in the Old Market Square in Krakow, they looked not only at St. Mary's Church or the Cloth Hall, but at people. It was spring, so few foreign tourists came, rather trips from Poland, especially children and young people. The Americans were watching people. And finally, one of them says to another: "Have you noticed that there are no disabled people here?". In the US, especially when we get to larger clusters, we have a cross-section of people with different types of disability, and the obblus is obesity. Sometimes you can meet the whole family, parents with children as fat as there is simply no one in Poland. This is probably the result of eating, or actually devouring terrible amounts of "fast food", washed down with Coke. These are customers not only at roadside restaurants, but bars where you can eat endlessly for a conventional \$ 5. So they eat. However, I thought that it will reach us soon. Especially men in their forties are growing their stomachs like a balloon. We rushed to the airport on Sunday morning. It was almost eight o'clock when people dressed in formal clothes were walking alongside one of the villages along the road. Children were walking, adults were walking, older people were walking. Every age and every profession has a characteristic way of moving, so it looked very picturesque: children would love to run around, spinning in different directions, thankfully we have held them by the hands; in turn, an old woman walked with great difficulty supported by a young and energetic woman, probably a daughter. The Americans were very surprised about this unknown phenomenon. It's only after shops, and the rest of the way is overcome by car, even if it's a hundred meters away. There are even no sidewalks in many suburban settlements. And here are so many people walking along the road. Why are they going like this? - they asked. It is obvious to us. It's Sunday, Masses. they are at least from seven in the morning to the first, and then in the evening. People are going to church.

It's unheard of in either Europe or America. This country is amazing. We made it to the airport. They flew. Fortunately, they left me this "American" image of Poland.

Author: Piotr Jaroszyński

Magazyn Polski, NR 5 (136) MAY 2017

Source: <http://piotrjaroszynski.pl/felietony-wywiady/1740-odkrywanie-polski>

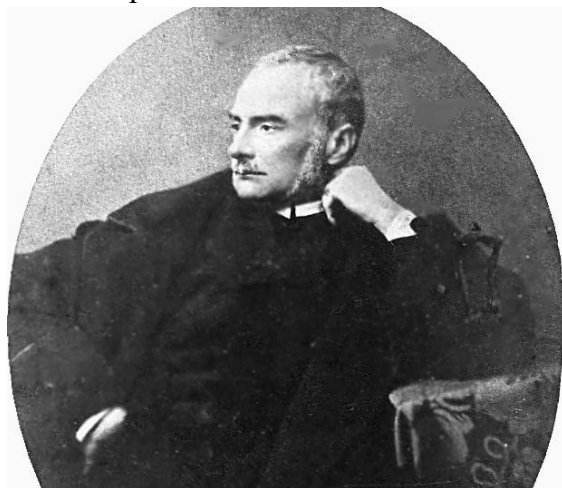
Picture: <http://www.sierpc.com.pl/zdjecie-12010+0/0/Jan-Pawel-II-podczas-pielgrzymki-w-Plocku-w-1991-r>

Antipolonism - Zygmunt Krasiński

There are three famous judgments that Emperor Nicholas liked to repeat at times. He used to say:

- "My mission is to make the end of Dominus vobiscum and Polonism."
- "I divide the Polish me into two kinds, those I hate and those I despise."
- "I do not know if there will be any when Poland, but I am sure that there will be no Polish anymore in it."

All these portraits and ordinances are incarnate in the positive fact of this thought of the main emperor, expressed with such passion in his quoted words. We can say that the goal he set for himself is not yet well-aimed, since despite thirty years of persecution and despite the enormous power wielded by the persecutor, until now only the Polish name is almost completely obliterated, but the Polish survived everything and live on the entire space of their former earth. Nevertheless, the Russian government's system, the most sinister and at the same time the smartest



OUR ETHOS – FOR OUR FREEDOM AND FOR YOURS

No complexes - Henryk Sienkiewicz



Have you ever seen a Polish man abroad who meets a great Frenchman or an Englishman? I still had money, I spent winter in Nizy or in Cairo and I saw a lot of them.

Well, every time I asked myself: why the devil, not a Frenchman or an Englishman, tries to please the

Polish, just a Polish? Why is it that only a Polish always fights, but the Polish is flirting? Why is he ashamed of his origin - and if an accident by a Frenchman tells him that he took him out of accent for a Frenchman, or an Englishman would be an Englishman, would it melt with joy, like butter in a pan? Ah! I've seen such cocktails with dozens - and this is an old thing. The Polish master can sometimes carry his nose high in the country. Before the foreigner always on two paws. Is not it a lack of pride in your own race, from your own blood, from your own tradition? If you have the smallest grain of caviar, you will grant me the rightness!

The fragment comes from the novel "Wiry", 2001

National pride is the duty of every Polish. It must, however, have its cover, for it is otherwise transformed into either a funny vanity or an

CATHOLIC PRESS IN POLONIA

Ossendowski - the forsaken writer

None of the Polish writers of the interwar period were so hated by the Soviet Union as Antoni Ferdynand Ossendowski. The Soviets even went on to dig the grave of a writer who died on January 3, 1945 in near Warsaw, just two weeks before the Red Army entered left bank Warsaw, to make sure that the literate who was hated for publishing the Lenin in

of all that has ever been used to destroy a nation, is so versatile in its entirety, and at the same time so clever that researching and knowing details can best indicate what the real conditions of nationality are. Polish. Where the enemy metered and repeated the strongest of his blows, there certainly was the very heart of the victim.

The passage comes from the "Collection of the decrees and ordinances returned against Polish nationality under the reign of Nicholas I".

Author: Zygmunt Krasiński, portrait photography by Karol Beyera from before 1859 (Wikipedia)

It is hard to believe how deeply hatred of Polish culture and Catholicism can go. This hatred is quite conscious, and there are specific acts for it, such as destroying or plundering cultural goods, taking over land, houses and estates, deportation to Siberia, where there was most often no return, and finally mass extermination. Our nation was bled and plundered for over two centuries. Is it any wonder that today we are in such a poor condition? After so many centuries of persecution? But we are! And where the enemy hits the hardest, there is still our strength.

Comment: Piotr Jaroszyński

Nasz Dziennik, Wednesday, 8 January 2014, No 5 (4847)

Source: <http://piotrjaroszynski.pl/warto-przemyslec/1449-antypolonizm-zygmunt-krasinski>

insolent pride, or just leads to an inferiority complex that is and is irritating. One can not diminish the Nation's own value, because he was able to rise to the heights of moral, artistic, scientific and religious culture. And you have to work constantly on your own worth, to represent Poland with dignity everywhere.

Author: Piotr Jaroszyński

Nasz Dziennik, Monday, 13 January 2014, No. 9 (4851)

Source: <http://piotrjaroszynski.pl/warto-przemyslec/1446-bez-kompleksow-henryk-sienkiewicz>

P.S. Mr Sienkiewicz is mistaken in assessing Polish' contacts with strangers. Polish often behave towards strangers as against a rabid dog who should not be annoyed because he can afford all kinds of horrors because of a lack of culture. The Polish can finally loosen up and behave naturally, because he thinks that the other Polish is a cultural man, so he will always behave in a good manner. Unfortunately, many people with cultural deficiencies have learned to speak Polish well so many of us use caution in dealing with them as against a furious dog, as long as we recognize whether the Polish speaker is our culture.

1930 did not really lives. For the most outstanding work of the writer, the critics agree "Through the land of people, animals and gods", sometimes also entitled "Animals, people, gods", because the book originally appeared in English, and then in Polish, and its title was recorded differently. It is almost a reportage description of the author's reckless

escape from the Bolshevik Revolution of Moscovia, through Manchuria to Japan. His experiences, adventures and ways of getting out of trouble caused him to be often called Polish Indiana Jones or Polish Lawrence. Konterfect criminal. But besides the most prominent books, there are also the most important books, and for me, in my opinion, "Lenin" remains the painfully and profoundly true literary portrait of the commander of the Bolshevik revolution. Considered by the communists as iconoclastic, obliterating the greatest communist sainthood, this work to this day is one of the most valuable sources of knowledge about the psychopathic commander - a criminal and monstrosities that Bolshevism carried with him. This is due to the fact that Włodzimierz's biography, which he has fictionally translated (Ossendowski translated the names of heroes into Polish characters!), Ilyich is first and foremost true, written with honest attention to reality and rich factographically. Ossendowski knew and understood the East, both distant, Asian, and the closest, that is, Moscovia. He looked at the mechanisms and course of the revolution closely - he did not have to imagine her barbarism: he just saw it. And not only did he see, but he could also synthesize text in excellent literary and terrifying authenticity. Many of this abundant logical narrative owe probably to the author's ability to accept the scientific attitude.

Ossendowski was also an outstanding chemist, a graduate of the mathematics and natural science faculty at the University of St. Petersburg and the Sorbonne in Paris, the author of numerous scientific papers, including on the subject of Pacific flora, iodine production or coal industry, as well as lecturer at universities such as the Polytechnic in Omsk and the Polish Free University of Warsaw, Higher School of Economics, School of General Staff, Higher School of Journalism, and the School of Political Sciences. Just like in the book "Through the land of people, animals and gods", we travel with the narrator of the water of the Yenisei, the Mongolian steppes and the mountains surrounding Urgia (ie today's Ulaanbaatar), so Ossendowski leads us through areas of extreme poverty, crime, violence and harm funded by the Moscovians through Bolshevik rule. We follow him into the gloomy world of homeless children, nestling in trash, living from robbery, theft, and prostitution, starving, leprosy, glanders, syphilis and scurvy. Their number reached seven million in the Soviet Union in the 1920s, of which only 80,000 were surrounded - otherwise inept and inadequate - by the state. Those who were ill were simply shot, forcing them to dig their own ditches into collective graves. Revenge for "Lenin". Showing us the darkest sides of the Soviet reality, Ossendowski juxtaposes it simultaneously with the stupidity and naivety of Westerners taking on a mystification specially prepared for their use and with no propaganda slogans. "English and French companions watched with wonder at the only square and three clean streets of the capital, restored houses at Tverskaya and Kuschenski Bridge, stripped stores about exhibitions, crowded with foreign goods, magnificent Kremlin and decorative factories, shown to naive guests by the talked commissioners. They could not cool off with astonishment (...) in great restaurants, eating caviar, never seen fish, hazelnuts and drinking champagne. " Ossendowski's books were translated into many languages, the West was reading them, but the revelations about Soviet reality were

taken in disbelief - just like twenty years later, Jan Karski's reports of German extermination camps were not immediately credited. Ossendowski regretted that what in his book was almost a reportage was received in the West as a figment of a Polish who traditionally, due to his nationality, must be reluctant to Moscovia. A revenge for this reliable settlement with Bolshevism was the complete exclusion of the writer from the reading circulation in the PRL. His books were not only resumed, but even those published in the inter-war period were forcibly withdrawn from libraries. All the works of the author of "Lenin" - also those completely free of political content - fell victim to the censorship procedures. Censorship, however, overlooked one place in which Ossendowski's name survived: it was a pictorial book by Kornel Makuszyński and Marian Walentynowicz entitled "Fights and antics of a small Fiki-Miki monkey". In it the title character and her black companion Goga-Goga, wandering through Africa, meet on the sand covered by a desert storm during a white storm, which turns out to be Professor Ossendowski. Like Jan Kucharzewski, author of a multi-volume work on Moscovia entitled "From white to red tsarism", Ossendowski was also aware of the immutability of the mental condition of the Moscovian nation and recognition by each next dictator there - whether we call him Tsar, first secretary or president - crime and terror as a legitimate means of achieving political goals. And it is this awareness based on wide experience that, while the other writer's works are worth reading for noble entertainment, "Lenin" should become obligatory reading of every thinking Polish. The teacher of Kolumbów, Ossendowski's books, in official circulation emerged from literary non-existence only after 1989. (previously there were only unmanned samizdat). This does not mean, however, restoring the writer's rightful place in the pantheon of Polish artists. This great Polish, who in the interwar period funded a monument of the Lwow Eagles from Warsaw at Powązki (this monument unfortunately did not survive to our times), there is not even a street named after him in Warsaw! - the only square in Milanówek near Warsaw is its only commemoration of this type. This great writer, who, like other creators of his generation, brought up the Columbian generation with his works, lived to see it in 2005 - with a hard-won building - a plaque on the wall of the house in which he lived before and during the war. This house is located in Ochota, in a district where, despite the name, the Polish Mokotowski park is also located. In this park, the educational path ... Ryszard Kapuściński was arranged several years ago. He is also a Polish traveler and writer, but less than Ossendowski and - contrary to the author of "Lenin" - shamefully involved in communism. Perhaps it happened because those who carried in themselves books read Ossendowski's values, fell in the Warsaw Uprising or other battles of the Polish Underground State, or died a martyr's death in the torture chambers of the NKVD and UB. Death, which the writer himself avoided only because of his earlier death.

Author: Magdalena Merta

Source: <http://naszdziennik.pl/mysl/78575,ossendowski-pisarz-wyklety.html>

OLD BOOKSTORE REPRINTS

Difference between Ruthenians and Muscovites- STEFAN BUSZCZYŃSKI.

SLAVIC CASE. POLAND and THE RIGHTS OF THE NATIONS

Non-partisan science can not take any measure as one with the Muscovites and the inhabitants of Duchy of Lithuania, that is proper Lithuania and

also Ruthenia, Volhynia, Podolia, Ukraine etc. You never have to lose the knowledge that the Muscovites nicknamed themselves "Rosyans", "Ruskimi," so similar to Ruthenians for purely political reasons. We do not have to forget that Ruthenia is real descendants of the Slavs when (as we said above), Muscovites are descendants of Finns and Mongols, that is Turanian tribe that Muscovites, who adopted the Slavic language along with the Christian religion. But it also needs to be added, that only a small number of inhabitants of Moscovia accepted Christianity in the eleventh and twelfth centuries; language from a Slavic native, it began to expand in home life until starting no sooner than in the fourteenth century. Except adopting the language there was nothing Slavic about them. - And it's still necessary to add that in Moscovian language, i.e. in fact, Moscow, there are half of Finnish words, especially Tatar ones. Moskal does not understand Rusin, and Rusin does not understand Moskal.

The Moscovian government, however, is trying to impute the Moscow words to Ruthenian language, through their paid agents who became this way traitors of the Ruthenian affair.

We also see that we cannot Slavs, the inhabitants about a dozen miles behind the left bank Dnieper on Oka and Volga.

The Moscovian writers themselves claim that in the thirteenth century The Moscovians were mostly Muslims and Pagans; and they did not know Slavic.

This language he began to take over Turanian dialects not sooner than in the seventeenth century.

Schnitzler, member of the academy in St. Petersburg, he counted forty thousand in 1829 of senior nobility in the Muscovite state professing Islamism.

Much of the Moscow aristocracy comes from Tatar Murzów (aristocrats). At present for the population of the Moscovia up to a hundred million inhabitants, only half of them (and according to some statisticians) only the fourth part) speak the Moscow language in their home life.

According to Szafarnia (in 1862) thirty three million people have used this language.

Stubborn tradition of many unenlightened, prejudiced, or bribed writers consider the so-called Russians for the descendants of the Slavic family (tribe), this error is widespread all over Europe, - in school books, in geographic cards, in lower and upper educational and science institutions, in journalism, proves only or complete ignorance, or aspirations unworthy science. - It would still be forgiven if this question was not already remarkably resolved and proved not only by such writers as Duchiński, Viquesnel, Henri Martin and others, but also by Moscow's writers and the oldest Moscovian chroniclers, like: Nestor, Karamzin behind him, Ustriałow (the official historian of the Muscovite tsar, writing on the orders of Nicholas I), Arseniew, Bohdan, Hacuk, Jeżowskoj, Szczegłow, Solowiew and many others.

Each of them proves different ways, but the result is the same is.

Anyway, the so-called Slavic, or Pan-Slavic, it is a figure of rhetorical metonymy, *qui pro quo*, or rather it is a political figure.

Strictly speaking, the Slavs do not exist anymore, as there are no Kimbrów, Keltów, Germans, Gallów. - There are only descendants of different tribes, like Germanic, Romanesque, Turanian etc. these descendants have already received their national name.

It is known that in Asia, the Moscovians themselves admit to that they come from the Finnish and Mongols, or from Urals Turanów tribe, and as a result, they try to stretch control over their own fellow Asian nations. This is the base for their reasoning in China and Turkestan.

But when it comes to affirming their power in the east or south of Europe, then they occur as Slavs, and when they need to power in the shores of the Baltic Sea they even present themselves as Germans.

Above names were used in official administration by Grand Muscovite princes and tsars in the XV, XVI, XVII and XVIII centuries.

They had never been called before Russian monarchs.

- All without exception of those centuries, historians call them princes or tsars of Moscow. Ivan III, Ivan IV, who lived in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, began to appropriate the title of great russian princes for this purpose to conquer eastern Poland between the Bug and the Dniepr, meaning this is the province of Ruthenia, strictly Slavic; but they took this title when not even one span of land neither in law nor in fact belonged to them.

Piotr I, called the Great, could not have his own senate receive the title of Emperor All-Rossya until he accepted it this title on the first of November 1721 as a result of victory near Poltava, which made him the master of Little Ruthenia on the left bank of the Dnieper.

After destroying by the tsars Ivan III and Ivan IV republics in Novgorod and Pskov, after the conquest of these countries and the capture of Smolensk, mentioned here only Little Ruthenia was the first province Slavic that fell under the Moscow tsars.

We protest against all discussion in advance us to be guided by unfriendly and willingness to explain these historical truths.

It would be unworthy science, if the historian were governed by such motives.

We know indeed, the so-called Russians feel offended when they are called Moscovians, or when they are denied the law counting among the descendants of the Slavic tribe.

Always it seems strange and difficult to understand. A Frenchman He would be ashamed of his origin from the Gauls or Germany of origin from Germans?

Here we repeat only what became an essential assurance in science.

A nation so big and he has the same gifts as the Muscovites too lofty mission to get out of the way, yes petty considerations.

Let them know the position yours and will evaluate conscientiously the way and the field for your activity. The name Moskali for the nation, and Moscow for the state, in none he does not hurt him at all, also should not decrease the patriotic feelings. Even if we let the Muscovites use the name Rossya or Russian, which they have appropriated to myself, there would always be an undeniable fact that people using only the common name, in addition to the name they would have nothing in common.

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-klimuszek/>



Nettle is not just a weed. In the countryside for centuries, it was treated with respect due to its healing properties and nutritional values. Nettle contains many valuable vitamins, microelements and mineral salts helpful, among others in the treatment of kidney stones and arthritis.

Stinging nettle (*Urtica dioica* L.) due to its properties has long been used in natural medicine. At the pre-harvest once boiled nettle soup. Today, the housewives add to her petfood finely chopped leaves.

For medicinal purposes, leaves are used, harvested before flowering (*Urticae folium*) and roots - dug in autumn or early spring (*Urticae radix*), as well as whole herb (*Urticae herba*). The raw material, equally often used, is juice obtained from fresh nettle shoots. Folk medicine recommends that when drinking in spring, drink it every day to strengthen it.

This treatment is also worth using in the summer, and in winter, tea prepared for drinking from dried nettle is a good solution. Such a brew -

the herb flooded with boiling water and left for 15 minutes under cover - helps to fight stress. In combination with other herbs, it works even when we have ... urticaria (signs of allergy).

Nettle is a real treasure trove of active compounds necessary for the proper functioning of our body. Specialists dealing with herbal medicine even consider it a natural antibiotic.

Nettle - healing properties and application

Stinging nettle is used to reduce allergy, lower cholesterol, urea, sodium chloride, reduce inflammation, relieve pain, suppress hair loss, dilate blood vessels, and lower blood pressure. In addition, it positively affects the wound healing process.

This inconspicuous plant has diuretic properties, irreplaceable in the treatment of kidney stones and other diseases of the urinary tract. Supports the excretion of harmful substances from the body, e.g. uric acid deposits. At the same time, it prevents the retention of fluids in the body.

In natural medicine extract of nettle leaves is used in mild inflammation of the urinary tract, too skimpy urine output (oliguria), and in addition in urolithiasis and gout (arthritis), rheumatic diseases and some skin diseases, especially adolescence. (...)

Source: <https://www.poradnikzdrowie.pl/zdrowie/metody-alternatywne/pokrzywa-wlasciwosci-lecznicze-i-prozdrowotne-pokrzywy-aa-yvde-1WJh-G41i.html>

READ FROM THE IMAGE

Source: <http://www.pinakoteka.zascianek.pl/index.htm>



Prussian homage (1796) - Marcello Bacciarelli Rome 1731 - Warsaw 1818. Oil on canvas. 66 x 52 cm The National Museum in Krakow, Sukiennice.



Portrait of Stanisław Hozjusz 1781. Marcello Bacciarelli Rome 1731 - Warsaw 1818. Oil on a copper plate. 87.5 x 70 cm. Royal Castle in Warsaw.



Exhibition of the Society for the Encouragement of Fine Arts 1889.- Władysław Podkowiński, Warsaw 1866 - Warsaw 1895., National Museum, Krakow.



In the garden by the flower bed. - 1891. - Władysław Podkowiński, Oil on canvas. 50 x 61 cm. The National Museum, Poznań.



Lady in a lilac dress with flowers (For him) - Władysław Czachórski-Lublin 1850 - Munich 1911, Oil, canvas. 55 x 78 cm. National Museum, Warsaw.



Lady in a lilac dress with flowers (For him) - Władysław Czachórski-Lublin 1850 - Munich 1911, Oil, canvas. 55 x 78 cm. National Museum, Warsaw.

GRANDPARENTS' DRAWER



Signet - The word sygnet comes from the Latin word *signum*. This characteristic element of male jewelry in the 90s experienced a kind of renaissance, although not as it deserved. Because the signet ring is an object related to the origin. And not just any.


- In the last 10 years I have made a dozen or so rings and similarly for my friends goldsmiths. This is not much sought after element of men's jewelry - says goldsmith Paweł Podbielski-Kowalski.

- The word sygnet comes from the Latin word *signum*, meaning the sign. I know many people who wear signets that are not part of jewelry, but the thing in which the property mark is imprinted. This may be a family crest, initial or any other symbol that someone considers a proprietary sign. I myself use the signet to authenticate my "actions". For example, when I submit a bid, you must seal it, you can do it with a company seal or put a seal on the envelope, "says Sławomir Górzyński from the Polish Heraldic Society.

According to Paweł Podbielski-Kowalski, the value of the signage has devalued in Poland. - This is due to our past. We know the signs for 4-5

English family ring Photo: Marc Baronnet / wikimedia commons	<p>thousand years and they set the social position: I belong to the nobility, the higher social sphere . World War II ends with us, nobility becomes something shameful, even forbidden, so the signs also disappear - he explains.</p> <p>- Someone who belongs to the count or noble family bears a signet ring, because there are good reasons to do so. It does not matter whether it is rich or poor - summarizes Sławomir Górczyński.</p> <p>Source: https://www.polskieradio.pl/9/307/Artykul/1196281,Sygnet-symbol-statusu-czy-obciachu</p>
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<div></div> <div><p>Candidate ID 4170</p><p>Job Experience: Has worked since 2007 for 2 clients.</p><p>English Fluency: 100%</p><p>Licenses: None, was a pediatric nurse (RN) in Polonia</p><p>Availability: Available hourly night shifts 7 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: Anxiety, phobias, dimensia, depression, 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, aneurysm, stroke</p><p>Working Knowledge of: Oxygen tank, oxygen concentrator, cast, hoyer lift, sliding board, hospital bed, shower chair, feeding tube, commode, urinal, catheter, bed pan, diaper, sugar level monitoring device, insulin injection device</p><p>Can prepare: Regular, thickened liquids, blended, diabetic, low protein, low salt, low carbohydrates, lactose intolerance, raw foods, microbiotic, vegetarian, allergic.</p></div>	<div></div> <div><p>Candidate 5063</p><p>Job Experience: Over 14 years experience working with elderly people.</p><p>English Fluency: 100%</p><p>Licenses: Driver's License</p><p>Availability: Available live-out 5 days, any hours, and weekend live-in replacements</p><p>Chores: Laundry, shopping, cleaning, ironing, cooking, housekeeping</p><p>Assistance: Keeping Company, Going for walk, dressing, personal hygiene, eating, cane, walker, wheelchair</p><p>Experience working with clients suffering from: Dimensia, depression, confusion, coma, hard of hearing, incontinence</p><p>Experience with illnesses such as: Respiratory condition, arthritis, stroke</p><p>Working Knowledge of: Sliding board, hospital bed, shower chair, feeding tube, commode, bed pan, diaper</p><p>Can prepare: Regular, thickened liquids, low salt</p></div>
<div></div> <div><p>Candidate ID 5173</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></div>	<div></div> <div><p>Candidate ID 3057</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></div>

<p>Working Knowledge of: hospital bed, shower chair, urinal, diaper Can prepare: Regular meals.</p>		<p>Experience with illnesses such as: Parkinsons, cancer, diabetes, congestive heart failure, kidney failure, respiratory condition, high blood pressure, arthritis, aneurysm, stroke Working Knowledge of: Recliner chair, oxygen tank, oxygen concentrator, hospital bed, shower chair, commode, urinal, catheter, bed pan, diaper, sugar level monitoring device Can prepare: Regular, thickened liquids, blended, diabetic, low protein, low salt, low carbohydrates, lactose intolerance, raw foods, microbiotic, vegetarian, kosher, allergic</p>	
<div></div> <div><p>Candidate ID 5167 Job Experience: 5 years experience English Fluency: 100% Availability: Available live-out 5 days / week, 7am - 3pm Chores: Laundry, shopping, cleaning, housekeeping Assistance: Keeping Company, Going for walk, dressing, personal hygiene, eating, cane, walker, bed bound, wheelchair, hygiene Experience working with clients suffering from Anxiety, dementia, depression, Alzheimers, coma, communication impediments, incontinence Experience with illnesses such as cancer, diabetes, kidney failure, emphysema, high blood pressure, arthritis Working Knowledge of Recliner chair, hospital bed, shower chair, commode, urinal, bedpan, diaper, sugar level monitoring device Can prepare: Regular, blended, diabetic, low protein, low salt, low carbohydrates, lactose intolerance</p></div>		<div></div> <div><p>Candidate ID 4731 Job Experience: Over 15 years of experience English Fluency: 100% Licenses: Driver's License Availability: Available live-in 7 days Chores: Laundry, shopping, cleaning, ironing, cooking, housekeeping Assistance: Keeping Company, Going for walk, dressing, personal hygiene, eating, cane, walker, wheelchair, hygiene Experience working with clients suffering from: Anxiety, phobias, dementia, depression, confusion, Alzheimers, coma, communication impediments, incontinence Experience with illnesses such as: Parkinsons, cancer, diabetes, congestive heart failure, kidney failure, emphysema, respiratory condition, high blood pressure, arthritis, stroke Working Knowledge of: Recliner chair, oxygen tank, oxygen concentrator, cast, hooyer lift, sliding board, hospital bed, shower chair, feeding tube, commode, urinal, catheter, bed pan, diaper, sugar level monitoring device, insulin injection device Can prepare: Regular, thickened liquids, blended, diabetic, low protein, low salt, low carbohydrates, lactose intolerance, raw foods, microbiotic, vegetarian, kosher, allergic</p></div>	
<div></div> <div><p>Candidate 5168 Job Experience: Took care of 4 long term clients since 1980. English Fluency: 100% Licenses: none Availability: Available live-in or live-out 6 days/week. Chores: Laundry, shopping, cleaning, ironing, cooking, housekeeping Assistance: Keeping Company, Going for walk, dressing, personal hygiene, eating, cane, walker, bed bound, wheelchair, hygiene Experience working with clients suffering from Phobias, dementia, confusion, Alzheimers, communication impediments Experience with illnesses such as: Parkinsons, cancer, congestive heart failure, emphysema, high blood pressure, arthritis Working Knowledge of: Recliner chair, shower chair, commode, urinal, catheter, bed pan Can prepare: Regular, blended, diabetic, low salt</p></div>		<div></div> <div><p>Candidate 2146 Job Experience: Took care of over 13 clients since 1999. English Fluency: 100% Licenses: Driver's License, NY Home health aide license (inactive) Availability: Available live-in 7 days Chores: Laundry, shopping, cleaning, ironing, cooking, housekeeping Assistance: Keeping Company, Going for walk, dressing, personal hygiene, eating, cane, walker, bed bound, wheelchair, hygiene, night time help Experience working with clients suffering from: Anxiety, dementia, depression, confusion, Alzheimers, communication impediments, incontinence Experience with illnesses such as: Cancer, diabetes, respiratory condition, high blood pressure, arthritis, stroke Working Knowledge of: Recliner chair, oxygen tank, oxygen concentrator, Hoyer lift, hospital bed, shower chair, feeding tube, commode, urinal, bed pan, diaper, sugar level monitoring device Can prepare: Regular, thickened liquids, blended, diabetic</p></div>	
<div></div> <div><p>Candidate 5142 Job Experience: Took care of 4 clients since 1990. English Fluency: 100% Licenses: Driver's License Availability: Available as a live-in, 7 days/week. Chores: Laundry, shopping, cleaning, ironing, cooking, housekeeping Assistance: Keeping Company, Going for walk, dressing, personal hygiene, eating, cane, walker, bed bound, wheelchair, hygiene</p></div>		<div></div> <div><p>Candidate 4914 Job Experience: 10 years experience working with elderly people. English Fluency: 80% Licenses: Driver's License Availability: Available live-out 7 days 8am - 8pm. Chores: Laundry, shopping, cleaning, ironing, cooking, housekeeping</p></div>	

<p>Experience working with clients suffering from: Anxiety, phobias, dimensia, depression, confusion, Alzheimers, communication impedements, incontinence</p> <p>Experience with illnesses such as: Congestive heart failure, respiratory condition, high blood pressure, arthritis, stroke</p> <p>Working Knowledge of: Hoyer lift, hospital bed, catheter, diaper, sugar level monitoring device, insulin injection device</p> <p>Can prepare: Regularlow salt, kosher</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: Incontinence</p> <p>Experience with illnesses such as: Arthritis</p> <p>Working Knowledge of: Hospital bed, shower chair, feeding tube, bed pan, diaper</p>
<div></div> <div><p>Candidate 3898</p><p>Job Experience: She has 9 years experience working with elderly people. Worked as a caregiver and Home Health Aide Care partner since 2007.</p><p>English Fluency: 100%</p><p>Licenses: None</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, personal hygiene, eating, walker, cane, bed bound, hygiene, working with paralyzed people</p><p>Experience working with clients suffering from: Anxiety, phobias, dimensia, depression, confused, Alzheimers, coma, communication impedements, incontinence</p><p>Experience with illnesses such as: Parkinsons, cancer, diabetic, congestive heart failure, kidney failure, emphysema, respiratory condition, high blood pressure, arthritis, aneurysm, stroke</p><p>Working Knowledge of: Feeding tube, commode, urinal, diaper</p><p>Can prepare: Regular diets</p></div>	<div></div> <div><p>Candidate 5160</p><p>Job Experience: Took care of over 3 clients since 2015</p><p>English Fluency: 80%</p><p>Licenses: Driver's License</p><p>Availability: Available live-in.</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 dementia, Alzheimers, communication impedements, incontinence</p><p>Experience with illnesses such as: Diabetes, stroke, cancer</p><p>Working Knowledge of: Recliner chair, cast, hospital bed, shower chair, feeding tube, commode, urinal, diaper, sugar level monitoring device</p><p>Can prepare: Regular, thickened liquids, blended, diabetic, low protein, low salt, low carbohydrates, lactose intolerance, raw foods, vegetarian, kosher, allergic</p></div>

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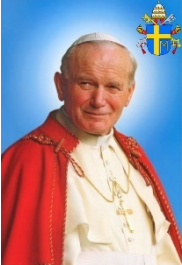





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	<p>Our role is to help you to find the best person for the job, minimize aggravation, save money, and most importantly, save time.</p> <p>ICONNEL follows the personalist norm described by Karol Wojtyla (St. John Paul II) in his book Love and Responsibility: 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.</p> <p>246 WEST 38TH STREET. PIETRO #10., NY, NY 10018. TEL: 646-415-8818</p>
	<p>St. John Paul Catholic Club in Manhattan</p> <p>invites you to meetings on the 2nd Sunday of each month at 11.30am in Polish, 12.00 Holy Mass in Polish, 13.00 Lecture followed by coffee hour.</p> <p>On the 4th Sunday of each month, confession is at 3.30 pm, Holy Mass is at 16.00, meeting at 17.00</p> <p>We embrace with the prayer of our guests, hosts and those who graced our meeting with gifts.</p> <p>Church of Saint. Stanisław B. and M. - 101 E 7 Street, Manhattan between 1 Av and Av A.</p> <p>Subways: "6" to Astor Pl, "F" to 2 Ave or "L" to 1 Ave.</p>
	<p>Placówka SWAP Nr 21/201, New York, NY Zaprasza w swoje szeregi!</p> <p>Commandor's cell phone: (347) 772-0757</p> <p>Veterans Association of the Polish Army in America (SWAP) - the world's oldest independent, self-help organization of former Polish soldiers operating continuously since 1921. The headquarters is located in New York in Manhattan in the 2nd SWAP District of "Polish Veteran's House" at 119 East 15th Street. There is also an organizational archive and the Museum of the Polish Arms Tradition established in 1996.</p>
	<p>The PNA is the Polish National Alliance</p> <p>Throughout its history, the Polish National Alliance has been a staunch promoter of Polonia's independence, lost from 1795 to 1918. In World War I (1914-1918), the PNA worked closely with many other organizations to achieve this goal, which was realized at the very end of that conflict. In World War II (1939-1945), the PNA again worked actively for Polonia's independence. When this goal was not fully realized, due to the country's occupation by the Soviet Union against its people's will, the PNA and its members worked hard to persuade the leaders of the United States government of the justice of Polonia's restoration to freedom.</p> <p>Since 1880, when the PNA began providing insurance protection for Americans of Polish origins and ancestry, their families, friends and neighbors, nearly two million men, women and children across our land have benefited from belonging to our great PNA family -- both by owning quality life insurance and by taking advantage of our many excellent fraternal programs.</p> <p>The Polish National Alliance of the United States of North America, popularly known today as the PNA or the Alliance, is the largest of all ethnically-based fraternal insurance benefit societies in this country. On December 31, 1996 the PNA counted 230,359 life insurance and 6,873 annuity holders in its ranks. Its members held a total of \$721,660,990 of insurance with the PNA. The PNA is licensed to do business in 37 states and the District of Columbia. The total assets of the Polish National Alliance are \$304,805,343.</p> <p>What is more, today the PNA is a fraternal insurance benefit society that is not just for Americans of Polish heritage. It is open to everyone.</p> <p>Join Polish National Alliance Lodge #30 in Manhattan, NYC Tel: 646-791-4743 lub E-Mail: pna30nyc@gmail.com</p>
BAKERIES	
	<p>Bakery Rzeszowska</p> <p>948 Manhattan Ave, Brooklyn, NY 11222, Phone: (718) 383-8142</p> <p>Business Hours: Mon-Sun 8:00 am - 19:00 pm</p>
	<p>Café Riviera</p> <p>830 Manhattan Ave, Brooklyn, NY 11222, Phone: (718) 383-8450</p> <p>Business Hours: Tuesday-Friday 8:00 am - 7:00 pm, Sunday 8:00 am – 5.00 pm, Mon CLOSED.</p>
	<p>Krystyna Bakery Inc.</p> <p>63 Belmont Ave, Garfield, NJ 07026, (973) 546-8060</p> <p>Business hours: Monday-Friday: 9.00-19.00, Saturday: 9.00-18.00, Sunday: 9.00-16.00</p>

	Syrena Bakery 207 Norman Ave, Brooklyn, NY 11222, Phone: (718) 349-0560, Business Hours: Mon-Fri 5:30 am - 8:00 pm, Sat 5:30 am - 7:00 pm
STORES	
	Kinnelon Jewlery, Inc, Jewlery for every occasion. 25 Kinnelon Rd., Kinnelon Mall, Kinnelon, NJ 07405, Tel: (973) 492-0160, Business Hours: Monday-Friday: 10.00-20.00, Saturdays: 10.00-17.00
	Quo VadisGift Shop Prezenty z Polski, 106 Broad St, New Britain, CT 06053., Phone: (860) 832-9420 Store Hours: Monday-Saturday: 8 am - 7pm, Sunday: 10 am - 3pm
	Tusia, LLC / Ziólko Cosmetics, teas and herbs from Polonia. 11 Botany Village SQ, 217 Dayton Avenue, Clifton, NJ 07011, (973) 393-0704 Business hours: Monday-Saturday: 9.00-20.00, Sundays: 9.00-16.00
VARIETY	
	<div><div>MARIANA EVEREST CAPITAL CONSULTANTS www.marianaeverest.com</div><div></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><ul style="list-style-type: none">Government building and housing infrastructure for two countries in Africa.Residential housing project in Central AmericaResearch laboratory project in South AmericaVaccine research funding project in North AmericaProject financing for IT cloud data provider in JapanAccounts Payable Outsourcing provider for Clients around the world.Software development and business process re-engineering projects in the USA and Japan.Human resource management alternatives for multi-national businesses.Working Capitalization for developing and emerging governments by introducing alternative financing options.<p>Our scope has included laying the initial groundwork for funding business and humanitarian projects through the facilitation of various financing arrangements. In addition, we continue to provide consulting and outsourcing services to assist organizations who are seeking to start, expand, or sell their business in the United States.</p><p>Tel. 646-290-6039, Fax: 64-219-0009, info@marianaeverest.com</p></div></div>
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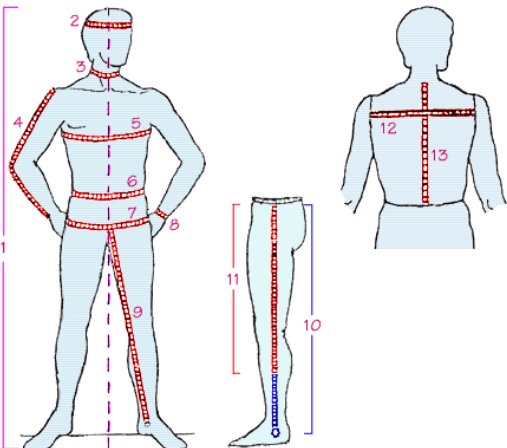
Kontusz-Providence Uniforms.

At the Congress in 1776, **Kontusz-Providence Uniforms** were enacted for deputies, the color of their outfits, which was left to the discretion and choice of the provinces. At the parliament in 1778, the deputies arrived in the colors of provinces, which were as follows: For the above nobility uniforms as belonging to the knighthood, she gave herself one or two gold or silver. However, the parliamentary resolution of 1780 found this to be inaccurate, to the signs of military rankings, and to abolish the use of voivodeship uniforms.

Source: http://pl.wikisource.org/wiki/Dyskusja_indeksu:S%C5%82ownik_rzeczy_staro%C5%BCytnych



When ordering, please specify: colors of a stole according to taste or according to the province of origin, cut of the front: with or without a collar, with or without collar, with or without pockets and dimensions of the customer as shown in the picture.



<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
Kijowskie	turquoise	black	dark blue
Ziemia Chełmska	green	black	straw
Wołyńskie	green with scarlet collar	cuffs scarlet	white
Podolskie	may green (pol. papuzi)	black	white
Lubelskie	scarlet	green	white
Podlaskie	sapphire	crimson	white
Braclawskie	light sapphire	scarlet	white
Czernichowskie	crimson	black	white
Wileńskie	dark blue	crimson	
Powiat Oszmiański	green	green	green
Powiat Wilkomierski	sapphire		sapphire



Trockie	scarlet	green	white
Powiat Upicki	crimson	dark blue	straw
Księstwo Żmudzkie	scarlet	bluee	white
Smoleńskie	crimson	dark blue	dark blue
Powiat Starodubowski	sapphire	straw	straw
Połockie	light-sapphire	scarlet	straw
Nowogródzkie	scarlet	black	black
Powiat Słonimski	crimson	sapphire	sapphire
Wołkowyski	crimson	dark blue	granatowy
Orszański z woj. Witebskiego	green	white	white
Brzesko-litewskie	sapphire	crimson	white
Mścisławskie	granatowy	blue	straw
Mińskie	crimson	dark blue	dark blue
Rzeczycki	crimson	white	white
Księstwo Inflanckie	blue	black velvet	white
Orders for kontusz can be placed by phone: (646) 791-4743 or by e-mail info@zascianek.org			

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.

Young and Old - Charles Kingsley

When all the world is young lad,
And all the trees are green;
And every goose a swan, lad,
And every lass a queen;
Then hey for boot and horse, lad,
And round the world away;

Young blood must have its course, lad,
And every dog his day.

When all the world is old, lad,
And all the trees are brown;
When all the sport is stale, lad,

And all the wheels run down;
Creep home, and take your place there,
The spent and maimed among:
God grant you find one face there,
You loved when all was young.

You Are Old, Father William - Lewis Carroll

"You are old, Father William," the young man
said,
"And your hair has become very white;
And yet you incessantly stand on your head-
Do you think, at your age age, it is right?"

"In my youth," Father William replied to his son,
"I feared it might injure the brain;
But, now that I'm perfectly sure I have none,
Why, I do it again and again."

"You are old," said the youth, " as I mentioned
before,

And have grown most uncommonly fat;
Yet you turned a back somersault in at the door-
Pray, what is the reason of that?"

"In my youth," said the sage, as he shook his
grey locks,
"I kept all my limbs very supple
By the use of this ointment-one shilling the box-
Allow me to sell you a couple?"

"You are old," said the youth, " and your jaws
are too weak
For anything tougher than suet;

Yet you finished the goose, with the bones and
the back-
Pray, how did you manage to do it?"

"In my youth," said his father, "I took to the law,
And argued each case with my wife;
And the muscular strength, which it gave to my
jaw,
Has lasted the rest of my life."

"You are old," said the youth, "one would hardly
suppose
That your eye was steady as ever;

Yet, you balanced an eel on the end of your nose- What made you so awfully clever?"	"I have answered three questions, and that is enough,"	Said his father. "Don't give yourself airs! Do you think I can listen all day to such stuff? Be off, or I'll kick you downstairs!"
Winter Time - Robert Louis Stevenson Late lies the wintry sun a-bed, A frosty, fiery sleepy-head; Blinks but an hour or two; and then, A blood-red orange, sets again. Before the stars have left the skies, At morning in the dark I rise; And shivering in my nakedness, By the cold candle, bathe and dress.	Close by the jolly fire I sit, To warm my frozen bones a bit; Or with a reindeer-sled, explore The colder countries round the door. When to go out, my nurse doth wrap Me in my comforter and cap, The cold wind burns my face, and blows	Its frosty pepper up my nose. Black are my steps on silver sod; Thick blows my frosty breath abroad; And tree and house, and hill and lake, Are frosted like a wedding-cake.
Where Go the Boats? - Robert Louis Stevenson Dark brown is the river, Golden is the sand. It flows along for ever, With trees on either hand. Green leaves a-floating, Castles of the foam,	Boats of mine a-boating- Where will all come home? On goes the river, And out past the mill, Away down the valley, Away down the hill.	Away down the river, A hundred miles or more, Other little children Shall bring my boats ashore.
Whole Duty of Children - Robert Louis Stevenson A child should always say what's true, And speak when he is spoken to,	And behave mannerly at table: At least as far as he is able.	
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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