

MARTA BIEDRAWA

The origin of the war of two ladies

In two Byzantine chronicles written by Cinammus and Choniates remains information regarding competition between two powerful and ambitious women: Maria of Antioch and Maria Porphyrogenita. First of them Maria of Antioch arrived at the Byzantine court and was wedded to Manuel I Comnenus. Her main goal was to give the heir to the throne. Maria's worst enemy was basileus' daughter from his first marriage, born in purple, Maria Comnena, Emperor having no male heir decided to secure the throne and designated as his successor Bela-Alexios, Porphyrogenita's fiancé. Situation has changed when Maria of Antioch gave birth to a son. Immediately Maria Porphyrogenita lost her position and was reengaged. After emperor's death in 1180 she was involved in political intrigues against her stepmother and regent. The author presents the reasons for the civil war: hatred of two ladies.

JAROSLAW PIETRZAK

„What water is beneficial?": the Sobieski family's visits to spa towns in comparison with contemporary visits and medical knowledge

Since ancient times hydrotherapy has been one of the most popular forms of therapy. In the 15th century interest in going to the waters increased. Since then the Polish nobility has visited spa towns, both Polish (Szkło, Drużbak, Łackowa, Iwonicz) and foreign (Cieplice, Eger, Karlsbad, Puzzuoli, Baje). In the 16th and 17th centuries physicians started to study the chemical and physical properties of the spring water. The best documented visits to spa towns were the ones of the Sobieski family. This article includes chronological study of the family's visits in spas including visits of Jacob Sobieski (1638), Marie Casimire d'Arquien (1662, 1668, 1671, 1687) and her sons James Louis and Konstanty (1693, 1712) and Katarzyna Radziwiłłowa nee Sobieska (1677). The article also presents John III Sobieski's thoughts on the developing balneology. These visits are presented in a wider cultural context especially in relation with French influences propagated by the court of Louis XV. Apart from evolving forms of therapy, the article presents leisure activities, spa traditions and political reasons for visiting spas that involved pursuing public and private goals. The article also describes the means of transport in the time of nascent tourism and includes anecdotes about therapy and travelling to spas.

MALGORZATA KARKOCHA

The artwork of Blessed Vincent Kadlubek's worship in the Cistercian abbey in Jędrzejów

The present article discusses the history of the Cistercian church in Jędrzejów, as well as his architecture, furnishing and decoration. This church was built in the first half of the 12th century in the Romanesque style. It was remade in the 15th century in the Gothic style. The second alteration

of the temple took place in the 18th century, after a fire of the abbey in 1726. The church obtained then the Baroque furnishing and beautiful frescos of vaults and walls. There were two chapels and a vestibule built also onto the church from the northern side, as well as grand two-towers facade from the east. Finally, it formed newly the northern elevation of the monument.

According to the Author, the Baroque reconstruction of the Cistercian church in Jędrzejów was not only the consequence of the fire of the abbey in 1726. It also stemmed from growing live worship of Blessed Vincent Kadlubek. The changes achieved inside the temple and in the nearest surroundings were admittedly the necessity, but all it was done with new tasks of the object in mind. The church was the target of numerous pilgrimages bound to Blessed Vincent's grave for a long time. Cistercians counted also on the speedy beatification of Vincent Kadlubek. Thus the works done after 1726 were carried out to accommodate the multitude of worshippers and to give them conditions favourable for prayers.

The Baroque rebuilt of the church in Jędrzejów was also an attempt of joining in the movement of churches and cloisters' rebuilt in the Baroque style, which was observed in the Cistercian architecture in the second half of the 17th century and at the beginning of the 18th century. These trends were specific both Poland and Central Europe.

MONIKA SZYM CZAK

„The rules of behavior using mineral waters” – treatment in the nineteenth century health resort

Health resorts had been known since antiquity, however their best times began just in the nineteenth century. Fashion in those days on therapeutic journey caused that health resorts became the most popular rest centers. Among the crowd of visitors truly sick were only about 30%. However spas didn't lost their basic – therapeutic functions. For each patient waited a wide spectrum (range) of therapeutic treatments, excellent medical staff and the main healing factor – mineral water. Cure in the 19th century spas consisted of consuming mineral water directly from the spring. Supplemented drinking water cure was also whey and koumiss. Baths were taken in pools or individual baths filled with spring water or mud. To complete these treatments in the spa recommended a strict diet, physical activity and try to forget about all problems and troubles. A typical spas visitors day began at dawn when they took baths. Then they followed to the source in order to drink the recommended amount of water. Only after these treatments they ate breakfast and rested until noon, when followed lunchtime. After lunch they went for walks and excursions in order to return in the evening for an evening course of waters. That cure lasted from 4 to 8 weeks, not always in one resort. Effects of spa treatments were very different. For some patients, treatment with mineral water brought considerable relief. However deaths were reported in the resort. Nevertheless, most of the health resorts visitors didn't need serious treatment, returned home happy and rested.

KINGA JANUSIAK

Von einem Dorf zum Kurort. Räumliche Veränderungen von Sokolowsko (Görbersdorf)

Görbersdorf liegt in dem mittleren Teil der Sudeten, im Kreis Wałbrzych. Erwähnt bereits im 14. Jh. Der Wendepunkt der Ortschaft war bereits in den 50-er Jahren des 19. Jhs. mit Gründung einer Kuranstalt. Bis zum Anfang des 20. Jhs. wurden drei große Sanatorien (von Dr. Brehmer, Dr. Römpler und Dr. Weicker) sowie kleinere Pensionen und Hotels gebaut. Das bis dahin existierte Weberdorf veränderte sich. Die Heilfunktion und später auch der Fremdenverkehr überwogen. Dank dessen stiegen die Urbanisationsprozesse. Neue Objekte von unterschiedlicher Architektur entstanden, ganz anders als die bisherigen. Und der Ort selbst wurde zum Kurort. Die ursprüngliche Architektur eines Sudetendorfes wurde fast vollständig durch die typischen Kurortobjekte ersetzt. Dazu gehörten vor allem die Häuser der Kurbetriebe mit den Hauptsanatorien, villenartigen Pensionen, Wirtschaftsobjekte und die sogenannte Kleinarchitektur. Die heutige Hauptstrasse wurde zum Hauptverkehrsader, an der Geschäfte, Restaurants und Heilanstalten lagen. Die ganze Dorfinfrastruktur wurde modernisiert. Es gab Post, Telegraph. Die Heilanstalten waren mit elektrischem Strom und Kanalisation ausgestattet. Gleichzeitig mit den Sanatorienhäusern entstand der Dienstleistungssektor mit Unterkünften, Restaurants und Geschäften. Dank der neuen Investitionen vollzogen sich die Veränderungen der bisherigen Kulturlandschaft. Es entstand ein gewisses Stadtgebilde, weder ein Dorf noch eine Stadt. Infolge der Gründung eines Kurortes entstand auch aus der heutigen Sicht eine moderne Ortsbebauung.

Görbersdorf wurde zu einem der allerersten Kurorte, wo das Heilverfahren nicht auf der Basis der Heilwasser stützte, und gleichzeitig der allererste heilklimatischer Kurort in Europa zur Heilung der Tuberkulose. Görbersdorf wurde zu einem beliebten heilklimatischem Kurort.

Heute geriet der Ort in Vergessenheit und bleibt wenig gepflegt. Nur einige Objekte bleiben ihrer ursprünglichen Funktion als Sanatorium oder Hotel treu. Die Ausnahme bleibt das alte Kurhaus des Kurbetriebes Dr. Römpler, das ein Sanatoriums Krankenhaus beherbergt, das sich in der Heilung der Tuberkulose und Krankheiten der Atemwege spezialisiert. Die räumlichen Veränderungen als Folge der Entstehung des Kurortes und seiner Heilfunktion sind jedoch im Ortsbild gut zu sehen. Seine historische Anlage samt Grünanlagen bleiben wesentlich unversehrt.

ANNA GAWRYSZCZAK

The Picture of Jewish community in the XIX century

In the following article the author made an attempt to show the ways of perceiving Jewish community, particularly a Jewish person in the space of centuries. Jewish people have been described in various ways since many years, however, in most cases in a negative way. Despite the fact that Jews constituted indispensable part of Polish society in the XIX century prejudice against them were even more rooted in the awareness of the whole society than in the past. At the beginning the author underlines the problem of „foreignness”. She emphasizes that their it was seen mainly in their things which in fact joined this group (religion, language, appearance, clothes, *etc.*). The basic aim is analyzing both the relationship and nationalities ruling in the XIX century which

was especially visible in a negative attitude of different nationalities towards Moses believers. A big part of this article takes up the subject of character features among local Jews and among so called Lithuanian Jews living in the 80s of the XIX century. Additionally, their picture seen through the eyes of inhabitants and their relationship are presented.

KAROL JADCZYK

The contribution to the activity of the Polish military jurisdiction in the uprising of 1863–1864. Matter of death sentences on Władysław Sokołowski „Iskra”, Tomasz Stamirowski and Józef Sawicki

The following article is meant to start a discussion about the work of Polish military courts during January Uprising of 1863–1864. The author, analysing preserved sources, mainly memoirs, makes an attempt to explain controversial/enigmatic death sentences passed on 3 uprising commanders in 1863: Władysław Sokołowski, pseudonym „Iskra”, Tomasz Stamirowski and Józef Sawicki. The first part of the article is devoted to a brief characteristics of the work of uprising military courts between 1863 and 1864 and two codes of military justice introduced on the 30th of July 1863 and on the 20th of 1863. The next part concentrates on the biographies of the convicted commanders, the crimes they were accused of and finally thorough analysis of the circumstances of their court trials. However, the most crucial issue of the article is to confront the allegations against the accused with officially binding codes of military justice to show to what extent their death sentences are justified. Taking into consideration the analysed examples, the author tries to present the actual role of the introduced codes of military justice in the trials of high rank officers conducted between 1863 and 1864.

JAN PAJOR

**John Hay’s memorandum of February 1, 1902.
A continuation and an attempt to broaden the scope of the American Open Door policy in China**

At the turn of the 19th and 20th century, the United States advocated the Open Door policy in China, which since its inauguration in 1899 by Secretary of State John Hay had undergone several modifications. The first series of the Open Door notes concentrated on assuring the equal commercial treatment for all nations in the Middle Kingdom. The second one, issued in July 1900 during the height of the Boxer Uprising, which posed a threat to the Open Door policy, emphasized the necessity of preserving China’s territorial integrity. In February 1902, Washington decided to make another statement concerning the Open Door policy.

Hay’s memorandum, which can be seen as a third series of the Open Door notes, was sent when Petersburg tried to acquire exclusive industrial privileges in Manchuria. Russia had been occupying Manchuria since 1900 but agreed to withdraw her troops provided that the Manchu government would grant her a monopoly of investments in that region of China. When these demands were made public, Japan and Great Britain protested as did the United States.

Washington made a firm stand against Russian designs, which it perceived as an overt violation of both principles of the Open Door policy. Not only did the Hay's memorandum express opposition, but it also tried to broaden the scope of the Open Door policy by ensuring the equal treatment for all investors operating in the Chinese market. The attempt was to no avail, since none of the powers involved in the Celestial Empire accepted the American position and the United States had neither enough will nor power to impose it. Yet, Hay's memorandum managed to achieve another aim. It reaffirmed that the United States, although having made several ambiguous diplomatic manoeuvres in the past, still intended to follow the Open Door policy. Such confirmation strengthened Peking's position in negotiations with the Tsarist government, which were concluded on April 8, 1902. Russia agreed to withdraw her troops and restore Manchuria to China without receiving any privileges in return, which was a positive sign for the Open Door policy.

JACEK GOCLON

The government of Leopold Skulski (13 XII 1919 – 9 VI 1920), the membership, activity and his policy for East border countries

The Leopold Skulski's government team worked under the preparation to the war and mainly issues what they worked on was internal matters, leaving foreign policy, particularly contacts with East neighbors to Józef Piłsudski as a Chief of Polish State. This government worked quite stable, until Polish Army has a some battle success on Ukraine, but all was changed together with first Soviets campaign. Different opinion inside the government team was started before Kijów campaign, and the main problems concerned agricultural policy, not introduced by decision makers, even the policy of confiscation, apart first fails with order for duty delivery grains by farmers.

Right side of the Parliament had an opinion, that the government was too weak against the worker's strikes (even not very numbers). But the government under the J. Skulski as a prime minister has not a lot of choice – the financing of the war campaign was close to 60% of total state budget! Incorporation to the army two of young generation in effect had reduced the unemployment, and army orders had a positive influence for industry and agriculture, but in final army had consumed a main part of the contemporary production, what gave an effect of lack of trade offer for civics. Also the export-import balance had a negative influence due to army needs. Additional issue of state warranty obligations in amount 5 bilion of Polish Mark (what in final means ordinary printing of currency banknotes, what rise up the inflation) was an unique source of incomes to cover the war expenses.

The J. Skulski's government tried – apart already started war campaign – to bring to the some social unification, especially in economy; and at 01 of April also a unification of local currency. The work over the law regulation concern highest education system was started, in the same time worked over the concept of construction original Polish port at Baltic coast. At 01 of June was introduced a standard price tariff for railway connections. Also was prepared a draft of regulations concern main administrative structure.

At time of activity this government the Polish Parliament had agreed 8 hours working day and 46 hours working week, implemented at 18 of December 1919 and state system of social security (at 19 of May 1919).

JOANNA NIKEL

NS-Propaganda und -Indoktrination im Jahre 1932 anhand der „Waldenburger Tageszeitung“

Propaganda als eine wichtige soziologische, politische Erscheinung und als Bestandteil der Geschichte verdient eindeutig Aufmerksamkeit. Sie ist wesentliches Attribut der totalitären Systeme, die zum Merkmal des vergangenen Jahrhunderts wurden. Das Thema des vorliegenden Artikels ist die NS-Propaganda und -Indoktrination im Jahre 1932, betrachtet aus der Perspektive der NS-Zeitung „Waldenburger Tageszeitung“, in Waldenburg erschienen.

Das Jahr 1932 war ein besonderes Jahr, von der großen Wirtschaftskrise definiert, die nicht nur die wirtschaftliche aber auch die soziale und politische Depression mit sich brachte. Es war auch die Zeit, wo die deutsche Frustration, Gefühl des Zorns, der Ratlosigkeit und der Ungerechtigkeit ihren Höhenpunkt errichtete. Es war auch die Zeit des erbitterten Kampfes um die Macht, die die Nationalsozialisten endgültig 1933 gewannen.

Es muss aber an dieser Stelle bemerkt werden, dass die Presse in der NS-Propaganda nicht den höchsten Stellenwert besaß. Die Hitleristen bevorzugten vor allem das Radio und den Tonfilm als Hauptpropagandainstrumente.

Der Stil der nationalsozialistischen Zeitungen war eindeutig: voll von aufdringlichem Aufhetzen, Trivialität und Pathos. Die „Waldenburger Tageszeitung“, offizielles NSDAP-Organ erschien in Waldenburg ab dem 1. August 1932 bis zum Jahr 1944. Bis 1935 erschien die Zeitung sechs mal wöchentlich, und ab 1935 sogar sieben Tage in der Woche, mit der Auflage von 30 500 Exemplaren¹. Der Herausgeber war Helmuth Brückner, eine der führenden Personen der NS-Bewegung in Schlesien². Auf sechs Seiten der täglichen Ausgabe gab man sich Mühe, Parolen den Bewohnern der Stadt Waldenburg zu vermitteln, nach welchen sie ihr Leben als „echte Deutschen“ gestalten sollten, im folgenden geläufigen Slogan beinhaltet: „Jeder Deutscher Volksgenosser soll zu NSDAP gehören“. Es soll gefragt werden, inwieweit diese Propagandazeitung eine glaubwürdige Quelle der Information sein kann, im Bezug auf die Geschichte der Region und der Tätigkeit der Waldenburger Nationalsozialisten. Für die richtige Bewertung der Zeitung sind die Kenntnisse über Mechanismen und Regeln der Propaganda erforderlich. Diese Zeitung bildet zweifellos eine wertvolle Quelle über den „Zeitgeist“ der Epoche, man muss jedoch vorsichtig sein, anhand dieser Zeitung den Waldenburger Alltag jener Zeit kreieren zu wollen.

TOMASZ HELBIK

La résistance de Franklin D. Roosevelt en reconnaissance du Gouvernement Provisoire de la République Française (mai – octobre 1944)

Cet article est consacré à la question du reconnaissance du Gouvernement Provisoire de la République Française par les Etats-Unis et aux négociations autour de cette question se déroulant de mai à octobre 1944.

¹ *Periodyki śląskie od XV wieku do 1945 roku...*, s. 520.

² R.S. Wistrich, *Kto był kim w III Rzeczy. Leksykon...*, s. 33.

La politique du président Franklin D. Roosevelt et de son administration par rapport à cette question a été basée sur quelques principes. Premièrement, il s'agissait de l'importance de la France dans le monde de l'après-guerre. La France allait être traitée comme un pays de second rang, privée de l'empire colonial et désarmée. Deuxièmement, le président était malveillant pour entreprendre des décisions politiques pendant la guerre. Ces questions n'allaient être résolues qu'après la conférence de paix. Ensuite, le plus important, il s'agissait de la malveillance personnelle pour la France et particulièrement, pour le général Charles de Gaulle. Roosevelt refusait le droit de représenter la nation et le pays français au Comité Français de la Libération Nationale et en conséquence, le nom du gouvernement provisoire.

La popularité de de Gaulle qui augmentait dans l'opinion publique et l'autorité parmi les Français n'ont pas changé l'orientation de l'administration présidentielle envers le reconnaissance du gouvernement.

Seulement l'invasion en Normandie et la situation en France en train de la libération, ont influencé le changement du point de vue d'une partie des politiciens et des élites de Washington. En septembre 1944, le Département d'État des Etats-Unis et aussi Le Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force insistaient sur le changement de la ligne politique face à la France. Ils conseillaient, en prenant en considération des aspects militaires et prestigieux, la signature de l'accord avec de Gaulle et le reconnaissance de son cabinet pour le gouvernement provisoire.

Pourtant, Roosevelt n'était pas convaincu jusqu'à la fin d'octobre 1944 où il a cédé sous la pression de ses collaborateurs et alliés.

Le 23 octobre 1944, les Etats-Unis, la Grande Bretagne et l'Union des Républiques Socialistes Soviétiques ont officiellement accepté le Gouvernement Provisoire de la République Française avec le général de Gaulle à la tête.

PIOTR CZAPLIŃSKI

The outline of the origin and provisions of the Japanese Constitution of November 3, 1946

The second world war brought tremendous casualties (the estimates for the Far East go up to the 30 million people dead) and material losses. Ensuring that Japan will never again become a menace to the peace and security of the world has become the principal goal of the Allied (USA being the dominant Ally in this region) postwar policy in regard to defeated Empire. This „ultimate” goal was to be brought about by „the eventual establishment of a peaceful and responsible government which will respect the rights of other states”, as laid out in the SWNCC directive titled *The Initial Post-Surrender Policy for Japan* (published on September 22nd 1945). These fundamental changes were to be achieved by means of widely scoped program of political, social, economical and cultural reforms. Single most important of these reforms was by far the enactment of new constitution. This article deals with the problem of genesis of this reform. It shows the circumstances in which new constitution was enacted, the different views that shaped it and it's revolutionary (at least in Japanese realities) provisions.