

MICHAŁ SIERBA

Orla assets before the Birżan Radziwiłł's takeover

This text concerns the history of the Orla assets before 1585, up to the Bierżan Radziwiłł's takeover. Through descriptions of political conflicts and settler movements the author presents the story of the Orla possessions up to the turn of fifteenth and sixteenth century, which is the time when first written sources covering this issue became available. Those days the first municipalities constituting the Orla assets were noted. Michał Bohusz Bohowitynowicz took control over Topczykały, Werweczki and Koszele with its surroundings. Those villages became a cornerstone for building and developing the possessions followed by the brisk colonization action by Bohowitynowicz and his successors: daughter Anna – wife of Stanisław Tęczyński and granddaughter Catherina – wife of George Olelkowicz Słucki.

The text also presents the conflicts involving the ownership of the Orla assets, marking out and delimiting their borders, e.g. including the Koszki village in 1562. Most important part of the article is based on the presentation of detailed data from the tax register of 1570s, which brings a complete information about the scale and status of those assets. The comparison analysis between the Orla possessions and other properties of the Bielsk Land and Podlasie summarizes the article.

JAROSŁAW PIETRZAK

Divine intercessors: veneration of the saint patrons in the Sobieski family

The purpose of this article is to present the forms devotion used by the Sobieski family to venerate Saint James the Greater and Saint Hyacinth and incidentally also Saint Dacian and Saint Crescentia. The family forefathers – Stanisław and Jan Sobieski – were Protestants and therefore did not venerate saint patrons. Marek Sobieski's conversion to Catholicism, brought about by many reasons e.g. promotion prospects and Jan Zamoyski's influence, motivated the family to take up patron saints to intercede with God on their behalf. The pilgrimage to Santiago de Compostela made by Jakub Sobieski initiated the veneration practices by the family members. This article discusses the enigmatic voyage that Jakub Ludwik Sobieski supposedly made and argues that it was only a popular manner of picturing the patron saints leading souls to salvations. Founding churches, votive altars and lamps and pilgrimages as well were expressions of Saint Hyacinth's cult. This cult encompassed not only Kraków but also Złoczów, Zółkiew and Pomorzany, cities owned by the Sobieski family. It is also important to emphasise John III Sobieski's efforts to proclaim St Hyacinth the saint patron of Poland as a thanksgiving for the victorious Battle of Vienna. The article includes references to archival sources, topical literature as well as literary and iconographic works.

JERZY JÓZEF GŁOWACKI

The Attitude towards Protestants among Confederates of Bar

The contemporaries of the Confederacy of Bar were convinced that only abolition of a legal provision passed in 1768 under Russian pressure in favour of non-Catholic Christians could allow for lasting peace in the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. At the same time, the Polish political elites thought that legal parity between religions served only to strengthen Russian influence in the country.

The Confederates themselves had never declared war on non-Catholics, and even made an attempt to encourage Orthodox to join them – in order to deprive Petersburg of any pretext for interfering in internal affairs of the Commonwealth. Similarly, they did not undertake any action against Protestants (known as “Dissidents”) whom they nonetheless suspected of collaborating with Russia. This was attributable partly to the fact that leaders of the uprising recognised the necessity of gaining European powers' support, among whom were non-Catholic nations. Ultimately, following the anticipated defeat of Russia, they expected they would return to the pre-1768 modus vivendi concerning religions, and would punish at least the leaders of the Dissident Party in some way.

The Confederacy forbade persecution of Protestants, as all citizens, but simultaneously demanded a greater contribution from them than from Catholics. What is more, the mutual mistrust provoked numerous clashes between Confederates and

Dissidents (mainly the German-speaking bourgeoisie of Greater Poland and Royal Prussia), who sometimes enlisted the support of Russian troops.

Despite the official stance of Confederate authorities, the rank and file displayed occasional dislike of Dissidents, and were inclined to punish them for "betrayal". Their antipathy was also founded in religion, as most Confederates believed Catholicism to be the superior faith. It should, however, be noted that there were Protestants among the Confederates, and there is no suggestion that they were mistreated by their peers.

ANETA STAWISZYŃSKA

Fields as the form of support for Łódź inhabitants during the First World War

One of the biggest problems that Łódź must have coped with during the First World War was the provisional problems and the increased level of hunger among citizens. At the beginning of 1915, the concept of separating small fields that were leased to the poor inhabitants afterwards was formulated. A forementioned fields were mainly used to cultivate potatoes, but carrots, broad beans and peas were also widespread. In later years, the interest in such fields was gradually increasing. The action turned out to be successful, even concerning the educational aspect, because people taking advantage of this type of aid did not receive anything for free and must have worked to gain beneficial resources.

JAN RATUSZNIK

The attitude of the Petrograd literary circles to the February Revolution of 1917 was complex

The spontaneous demonstrations at the end of February 1917 were disapproved by writers. Eye witnesses of those incidents perceived them at first only as a rebellion of lower social strata, but, despite the critical opinion about the behaviour of the crowds, many committed themselves to helping the demonstrators. On the other hand, those writers who at that time were abroad or in other parts of Russia welcomed the events in Petrograd enthusiastically. Some of them made immediate attempts to return to the capital. With time also the writers who were in the capital came to accept the uprising of the Russian people.

Almost all members of the Petrograd literary circles received the abdication of the Tsar enthusiastically. Changes of political and social realities were also observed. During the first weeks after the February Revolution of 1917 worship of Revolution heroes and opponents of the Tsarism developed. It is worth emphasizing that some writers even participated in creation of this cult. On the other hand, writers noticed also the dark sides of the new order, e.g. growing role of ordinary soldiers, manifesting itself in assaults and robberies. They tried also to counteract them, but without greater effects.

A visible trend in the literary circles was a growing interest in politics, yet writers tried to assume rather an attitude of observers of the public life. Only few became involved in activities of government structures or workers' councils (Soviets). Such behaviour most probably resulted from a negative attitude to the Party and lack of political experience. It will have adverse effects in the future.

MONIKA NOWAK-VILELA

António Salazar and his "New State" – the genesis, ideological foundations, the specificity

The subject of the article *António Salazar and his "New State" – the genesis, ideological foundations, the specificity* is the long-term Prime Minister of Portugal, and de facto its dictator, who formulated the concept of state functioning, which was later defined as the New State (*Estado Novo*). The text shows the leader of the Portuguese Republic as a man and an ideologist as well as the process of development of his views on the background of landmark events in the Iberian Peninsula in the early twentieth century. The aim was to present all the theoretical assumptions of *Estado Novo's* ideas rather than its practical implementation after the proclamation of the New State constitution in 1933. That is why the mentioned date closes the article's timing framework. The ideology of António Salazar and the structures he created survived in virtually unchanged form until 1974. Hence, the second important goal of the text is to try to answer the question of Salazar's government's longevity.

ŁUKASZ MIKŁA

German-Soviet Negotiations concerning non-aggression and neutrality treaty 24th April, 1926

Dating back to Rapallo treaty German-Soviet political-military cooperation was based on creating the permanent conflict between both countries and the Versailles system. It could have seemed that Locarno challenged the assumption because one of the consequences of the Rhine Pact and accompanying it agreements according to the western policy was the political isolation of the USSR as well as slackening the cooperation between Berlin and Moscow. But those predictions faced the obstacle as far as the German policy was concerned as they did not want to abandon the benefits of the alliance with Kremlin. The expression of this was the conclusion of the economic treaty between both countries on 12th October 1925 as well as the fight that was led by the German delegates in Locarno with their western partners concerning the interpretation of the article 16 Covenant of the League of Nations. However the essential and fundamental evidence to the willingness to continue the cooperation established in Rapallo was the non-aggression and neutrality treaty concluded on 24th April, 1926 also called the Treaty of Berlin.

The treaty consisted of four points and two additional notes. It had been concluded for 5 years. It had guaranteed the neutrality of signatories in the case of attack of the third country on one of the sides. It had also obliged to the suppression of the aggression as well as it prohibited the participation in the enemy treaties. The essential in the note was the German obligation that its access to the League of Nations will not have a negative influence on the friendly relationships between Moscow as they will not lead to recognition the Soviet Union as an aggressor and in the event of such a possibility they will not take part in the imposed sanctions. The negotiations on the project lasted almost half a year and demanded many detailed findings.

The main dispute concerned the entry number 2. The Soviets postulated the cancellation of the word “unprovoked” as a word formulation that is contradictory to the peace policy of both sides of the treaty. The German considered that the removal of the that formula would be received in a negative way by the western countries. They also paid attention that all the political treaties of this kind included them as well as that the crossing-out of it would mean the necessity of acknowledge the USSR as an attacked side. It was emphasized that if the word “unprovoked” remained it would not diminish the meaning of the treaty for the Soviet side. According to the content of the note, it was the German government to decide whether the Soviet Union is an aggressor in the conflict with other countries regardless of the interpretation of the League of Nations. As a solution to the dispute Gustaw Stresemann – the leader of Auswärtiges Amt – offered the introduction of the word formulation “despite the peaceful attitude”. That word formulation was accepted by Moscow and it led to the signing of the treaty together with the notes included.

PAULINA SOLUBA

William Dodd – the United States ambassador in Germany from 1933 to 1937 and the “Jewish question”

William Edward Dodd was served as the United States ambassador in Germany from 1933 to 1937. New ambassador spoke the language fluently, he was also a graduate of the Leipzig University. In his four-and-one-half year mission to the Third Reich Dodds opinion about Germany evolved. Finally he became more and more convinced that Hitler and his associates were criminals. “Jewish question” played important role in Dodds turnaround. Before leaving to take up his post, Dodd consulted on the Jews situation in Germany. In Third Reich Dodd could his imagination confronted with reality. New ambassador observed how the Nazis systematically excluded Jews from participation in German life. Jews lost their jobs, their citizenship, and their civic rights. They were isolated and cut off from society. He tried to help persecuted people in immigration to United States. Ambassador attitude brought on tension in contact with the German government. This was the reason his recall. The German government told the State Department that Dodd could no longer function in Berlin. Ambassador resignation was announced in December 1937.

EMILIA ANNA KANIUK

Eugenics in Nazi doctrine

Eugenics is not a nineteenth-century invention. You can talk about it since the appearance of the first people on earth. It had no name yet, but with no doubt it accompanied human being from the beginning. Nineteenth century gave eugenics a

name and scientific nature. However, over-interpretation of Nazism made eugenics a pseudoscience. Consequently, this led to the fact that the scientific community turned away from eugenics forever for the sake of the Holocaust.

Article titled "Eugenics in the doctrine of Nazism" refers primarily to the theoretical assumptions of eugenics in the context of Nazism. It was presented as a scientific field, which operated in the world for a long time before Adolf Hitler came to power. Then focused solely on the theoretical concepts acquired by the Third Reich. It presented how eugenics influenced the Führer and the program initiated by the purity of the breed, which grew out of the utopian vision of superman. These opinions have been shaped largely by eugenic literature, which was successful, among others in the USA.

The original eugenics ideas specified by Francis Galton were significantly different from the ideology outlined by Adolf Hitler's Nazi's time. The leader of the Third Reich, creating a masterpiece of his life – "*Mein Kampf*", used scientific arguments to the propaganda of his book. The work itself was not extensive in terms of form or content. However, recourse to eugenics as a scientific field has led to tangible results. Eugenics became the basis of the purity of the breed, which outlined the features that superman should have. Theoretical use of eugenics turned out to be disastrous in practice, initially just in the Third Reich. Subsequently, the program was extended to the countries occupied by Nazi Germany.

TOMASZ HELBIK

Le Gouvernement de Franklin D. Roosevelt à l'égard du Comité Français de la Libération Nationale (juin 1943 – mai 1944)

Le but de cet article est d'analyser les relations entre les Américains et les Français dans la période depuis la fondation du Comité Français de la Libération Nationale jusqu'à sa transformation au Gouvernement Provisoire de la République Française le 3 juin 1944.

Dans la suite de l'opération TORCH, le gouvernement des Etats-Unis s'est engagé dans les affaires intérieures de la France, pas seulement militairement mais aussi du point de vue de la politique. Le porte-paroles de ces intérêts était le président des Etats-Unis Franklin Delano Roosevelt qui dirigeait directement de la politique étrangère envers la France. Il était partisan des bonnes relations avec le gouvernement de Vichy; après novembre 1942 ce n'était plus possible, cherchait une direction alternative dans le gouvernement français pour général Charles de Gaulle.

Il a choisi le général Henri Giraud qui était promu à tout prix comme leader du pouvoir politique indépendant des gaullistes par l'administration américaine. La manifestation de cette ligne politique était ignorance de la fondation du Comité Français de la Libération Nationale et le refus du droit de se présenter comme le gouvernement provisoire qui existe à côté des alliés. Ces manipulations politiques résultaient pas seulement des calculs politiques du président mais aussi de sa profonde antipathie personnelle pour le général de Gaulle qui déterminait beaucoup sa politique.

Roosevelt n'aimait pas de Gaulle en le considérant comme le fanatique français qui est pour le fascisme et dont les activités dérangent les manipulations de la guerre. D'après le président, le temps de prendre les décisions politiques va arriver après la victoire définitive et toutes les discussions antérieures sur ce sujet sont inutiles et nuisibles parce qu'elles dissipent l'effort de guerre des alliés. C'est à cause de cela il ne voulait pas discuter le rôle future de la France dans le monde d'après guerre. D'ailleurs il ne la voyait pas dans le rôle de la puissance, au contraire, il voulait la contrôler militairement.

Dans ses conceptions de créer l'ordre mondial d'après guerre Paris n'avait pas d'importance. Roosevelt refusait longtemps son accord pour la collaboration politique avec de Gaulle, en l'isolant et le méprisant. Il n'était pas, non plus, incliné à l'accepter comme la tête du gouvernement provisoire français et même de l'organisation rassemblant les Français dans les efforts de guerre contre les pays d'Axe Berlin–Rome.

Sa politique n'a pas mené à la conception cohérente de la politique envers la France mais elle a aussi approfondi les partages à l'intérieur des structures des organisations françaises des émigrés. Elle a été basé sur la négation du rôle du général de Gaulle et de son organisation qui prétendait au rôle de la représentation des Français.

WITOLD JARNO

Authorities garrisons in Łódź in the years 1945–1949

The article describes the history of military garrison authorities in Łódź in the years 1945–1949, and especially the process of creating, staffing, organization, and the main forms of activity. Garrison of Łódź in the first years after the Second World War was one of the biggest Polish Army garrisons. In Łódź stationed a lot of units and the military institutions. Additionally, from April 1945 to November 1946 in Łódź was located the command of the military district number six. In the years 1945–1949 commanders of the Łódź garrison were 6 officers: colonels Andrew Czartoryski, Mieczysław Melenas, Paul Ochremuszko, Marcel Domarecki and Joseph Batkiewicz and lieutenant colonel Joseph Bielecki. The activity of military garrison authorities was essential for the normal functioning of a large garrison. Creating a military garrison authorities in

Łódź, accompanied by many difficulties, arising from the lack of qualified officers, war damage and supply problems. Commander of the garrison was responsible for the state of security and discipline in the garrison, guard duty, the allocation of training sites and firing ranges, the protection of military buildings, soldiers health and good cooperation with the civil authorities. Garrison in Łódź in the years following World War II well coped with most tasks, enabling military units and institutions in Łódź work in the best possible conditions at that time.