

ADRIAN DRABIK

The last battle of Emperor Julian (24–26 VII 363)

The article describes the battle between the armies of the Roman Empire and the Sasanid Persia, that took place in the second half of July 363. Emperor Julian prepared war against the Persia ruled by Shapur II. The campaign was carried out successfully until the imperial troops arrived at Ctesiphon. From this point forward, the Persians took advantage. The critical point was a stock of supplies of the Roman army, which became very short in June 363. Moreover, Julian ordered to reduce the amount of meals. Acquisition of stocks has become an important goal in Shapur II activities, because the destruction of part of the carts carrying food could lead to loss in the combat effectiveness of the Romans.

During the battle of Samarra or Maranga (place of the battle is questionable), Sasanid troops managed to destroy a significant part of carts carrying supplies. Moreover, in the course of the battle many of the Roman officials and the Emperor Julian himself were killed. In the article the most important are the assumptions of the tactical side of the Shapur II's plan, as well as the reaction of the Roman army in the difficult situation in the battle.

AGNIESZKA LADDACH

Culture of the spoken word as a part of daily life in the Polish lands in the Baroque era

The article presents the forms of occurrence of the words spoken in everyday life in the Baroque period. It analyzes the Baroque thought of rhetoric, post-Tridentine way of proclaiming the Word of God, speech in the service of politics. In the next part the article refers to the word as a communication tool and a means of experiencing everyday life. The last section presents the function of migrants, who have included knowledge of the world in his short stories. All posts represent the activity of speakers in the Polish Kingdom. End presents a brief synthesis of the culture of the spoken word in the context of analyzed space-time.

ANNA GAWRYSZCZAK

Jewish neophytes in Łódź in the 19th century

The present article is bringing up the issues associated with the onomastics of the Jewish population, but first of all the issues inseparably being associated with these issues concerning the proselytism. In it an attempt to look at reasons a Jewish population was guided by which in the result was made apostasy or the conversion to their more distant life had converting to other faith and what influence.

In it mechanisms of coming into existence of surnames of Jewish neophytes and manners of the formation of their derivative forms were expressed. The article is showing, that with the Jewish

origin adopting the Christian religion along with the change has most often been a met manner of 'breaking' faith was being adopted new names, current at that time also in an small number in Łódź. At first, still in the 18th century converts dressed names from the godparents. They were also being created from: of months (e.g. Czerwiński), weekdays (e.g. Niedzielski), towns (e.g. Lowicki), of sign in the coat of arms (of especially a cross e.g. Krzyżanowski), name Jewish and Christian (e.g. Jakubowski), accepted from of 'goodwill of baptism' (e.g. Dobrowolski). Incipient surnames are also attesting to neophytes 'anew' (e.g. Nowicki), created from common words of the type: stranger (e.g. Przybyłowicz), as well as containing the suffix -ski be -cki (e.g. Krysinski). Besides exchanged ways of creating new forms a row of other surnames also exists, of which origins we aren't able to establish. It is necessary however to remember, that wanting to make correct semantic analysis definite 'names', one should exactly read the genesis of the entire family. It is necessary also to take into account what some researchers are underlining, that surnames characteristic of neophytes not always can attest to their Jewish origin.

ŁUKASZ CHOLEWIŃSKI

Tätigkeit sozioökonomisch den Prinz Stanislaw Lubomirski (1875–1932) bis 1914 J.

Das Thema dieser Arbeit ist die Figur des Prinzen Stanisław Lubomirski. Der Autor präsentiert das Schicksal der ein prominenter industrieller, Gutsbesitzer und revolutionären aus der 19. und 20. Jahrhunderts Prüfung der Schaffung eines „National Bank-Hauses“ von seinem Netz und Betrieb. Der Autor präsentiert auch die Funktionsweise der der „Compact Fabrik Lager und Maschinen Gussteile k. Rudzki und Ska“, die Prinzen Stanisław Lubomirski Präsident war.

Ein wesentlicher Teil des Lebens des Herzogs war aerospace und automotive. Es hat gemeinsam mit seinem Bruder, Konstanty investiert. „Awiaty“ – die erste im polnischen Werk von Flugzeugen, mit Fürst Stanisław Lubomirski Vater der polnischen Luftfahrt gemacht. Der Autor präsentiert diese Fabrik und die Ursachen ihres Niedergangs 1912.

Fürst Stanisław Lubomirski war für seine organisatorischen Fähigkeiten und in seinem Landsitz in Pławno gehostet. Der Autor präsentiert die Fakten des Baus neuer Kindertagesstätten für Kinder geschuldet. Reparaturen-Pfarrkirche in Pławno, durchgeführt von den Eigentümern des Grundstücks diskutiert.

ANETA STAWISZYŃSKA

Lodzermensche from the sieged city – the citizens of Łódź presented in the Cezary Jellenta's diary entitled *The Great Twilight*

The diary kept by a writer from Warszawa, C. Jellenta, presents the initial months of the First World War from the point of view of a citizen of Warszawa. Jellenta, who was observing the outbreak of the great conflict with interest and devotion, frequently presented the fortunes and misfortunes of Łódź's citizens in the context of fights taking place in a close proximity to the city. The writer was a passionate observer of, in his opinion, a significant change of the profile of a statistical citizen, which was caused by the calamitous events taking place between November and December

1914. Finally, after taking part in numerous meetings with the refugees from Łódź, Jellenta characterized the possibility of irreversible internal changes among the Lodzermensche as unlikely. Moreover, he frequently pointed out that the fights taking place near Łódź may be considered as a clash of two natural forces – the German and Slavonic elements. Such an understanding of the conflict may be considered as a clear reference to the battle of Grunwald.

JAROSŁAW KUBIAK

The establishment and activities of the National Workers' Party – the Left in Łódź in the years 1926–1932

NWP-Left was created in Łódź in autumn 1926 as a result of the secession of the National Workers Party activists supporting the government of marshal Józef Piłsudski. Throughout the period of his activity was the leftist wing of holding power in Poland the political camp known as „Sanation” movement in the 1926–1939 years. Initially party retained its organizational independence, but in 1930 was transformed into autonomous structure within the pro-government Non-partisan Bloc for Cooperation with the Government. Numerous internal conflicts between different factions within the party about the direction of political activity and its role in the political scene of the country caused organizational crisis and decrease of popularity among residents of Łódź. As part of the process of looking for a new political identity NWP-Left has made changes of the program to a more left-wing course and the transformation into the National Labour Party in 1932.

KATARZYNA ŚLIWAK

Education and work of teachers in Polish and the Polish minority schools in Upper Silesia in the thirties of the twentieth century

Upper Silesia-border region, which had contact for centuries with Polish and German politics, culture and education. After it returned in the twenties of the twentieth century to the Poland Polish authorities had to deal with the problems of administrative, economic, social, cultural, educational. In the article the Author presents the issue related to the organization of Polish schools in Upper Silesia in the thirties of the twentieth century. With the establishment of new schools, there was a great demand for teaching staff, which, unfortunately, for the most part came from other regions of the country. Teaching staff had been subjected to the education of newly approved legislation. With regard to the education system in Poland, the Author presented the way of education, teacher training institutions, increase the qualifications of teachers in Silesia. Due to the nature of the border region, there was also the problem of this area of minority education, which tried to fight elected provincial governor and superintendent of Silesia, a supporter of rehabilitation, the unification of Upper Silesia with the rest of the country Michał Grażyński. The paper based on the memories of teachers will be presented to the problems of Polish students and teachers in minority schools.

ALEKSANDRA SYLBURSKA

Action of Polish diplomatic post in Hungary toward the Polish diaspora's 'reactionary' organisations (1946–1950)

Polish diaspora's organisations functioned in Hungary since the 19th century. Their main goal was to integrate Polish society, mainly to support those whose material situation was difficult and to maintain the Polish national identity among the members of the diaspora. In 19th century there were around 40 thousands members of Polish diaspora, in the interwar period – 30 thousands. The number increased dramatically during the II World War, when 140 thousands of refugees crossed Polish-Hungarian border. In a post-war period the repatriation started and in 1949 only 2500 Polish citizens stayed in Hungary. After 1945 few diaspora's organisations were founded and from the beginning they were controlled by Polish diplomatic post. In 1946–1950 the pressure which were exerted on organisations were increasing every year. Diplomats, according to the recommendations of Polish Foreign Affairs Office, interefered in the activity of organisations, e.g. they had impact on the election of their managements. Eventually they led to elimination of diaspora's organisations and in 1950 none of them functioned in Hungary.

KAROLINA FEDER

Women of Underground Polish Army in Military Regional Court in Łódź (1946–1955)

Military regional courts were created on the basis of organizational order number 023/org. announced on 20th of January 1946 by Polish Military Commander-in-Chief marshal Michał Rola-Żymierski. These courts dealt with the cases of civilians, who were under the jurisdiction of Military Courts, and officers of public security, Citizen's Militia, prison guards and soldiers of interior army. Military Regional Court in Łódź started performing its duties on March 1946 and during the time of its activity it was governed by three bosses: Mikołaj Nippe, Bronisław Ochnio oraz Henryk Andrysiak. The courts, after completing their duty which was breaking underground independence movements, were dissolved on 30th of April 1955. In Military Regional Court in Łódź 8644 people were sentenced. There were 103 women which were judged and belonged to Underground Polish Army. The biggest number of sentences were announced in 1949 (31) whereas in 1951 and 1955 none of the women was judged. The highest penalty, given to women associated with Underground Polish Army, was given to Janina Torczyńska and it was 15 years. Most of the verdicts concerned 4–5 years of imprisonment because most of the women were accused of help not membership of conspiratorial organization.

PRZEMYSŁAW STAWARZ

A look at the relationship State – Church in the times of Stalinism (1948–1953) – in the light of „Tygodnik Powszechny” and „Trybuna Ludu”

The aims of the article is to discuss the difficult and complicated relationship between the Church and the communist regime in Poland after World War II in the light of two antithetical press titles: „Tygodnik Powszechny” and „Trybuna Ludu”.

The choice quotations in such a way that they have fully bring the prevailing atmosphere in the pages of these magazines during the period. Important role in establishing relations with the government of the relationship of the Church played a new Polish Primate – Stefan Wyszyński who led the Church in Poland during the groundbreaking for the nation and the country

MIROSLAW ROMAŃSKI

Norway forwards the Eastern Block presented on events in Czechoslovakia 1968

The primary objective of the article is the discussion of the most important aspects, policy directions and the attitude of Norway towards the events in Czechoslovakia 1968. It is a very interesting matter because Norway was a country that reacted in the most negative way to these events. None of the researches have deeply analysed that problem so far, and the archival documentation is rich in lots of unknown facts.

The text is of the exiguous mature and was written on the basis of the bulletins of the Ministry of the Foreign Affairs of People’s Republic of Poland, and also the archived sources coming from the Department of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party. Due to the that data coming from these sources have not been published so far, the article has shed new light on the current knowledge status in the subject considered.

AGNIESZKA KITA

The question of the Falkland Islands in the foreign policy of Carlos Menem

Argentine-British Falklands Islands war in 1982 was the apogee of the conflict which was stretching already since the 30s of XIXth century. The war was broke out by the military junta, which was ruling the country in the years 1976–1983 and was ended with Argentina’s defeat and with the end of rule of the generals. However, despite of the defeat and humiliation, the next governments (already democratic) did not abandon their plans to get back the islands. It has to took place in peaceful negotiations, to which it was necessary to restore mutual bilateral relations between Buenos Aires and London. Partially was this plan realised by Carlos Menem’s Cabinet, the

second, after 1983, democratically elected government. During his double presidential tenure (1989–1999) Carlos Saúl Menem has achieved measurable successes in the renewal of Argentine-British relations. He managed not only restore formal diplomatic relations, but also he renewed the exchange of trade and political cooperation with United Kingdom. Menem was also first since long time Argentine leader, who has visited the Great Britain. Thank to intense, but without real results procedures of the Foreign Minister Guido Di Tello, Menem's administration showed, that in the Falklands Islands issue is focused on dialogue and peaceful resolution of the dispute. Despite the fact that under the leadership of a new president, a greater emphasis was placed on bilateral talks, they did not try to avoid mediation of third countries (such as United States or Spain). The normalization of mutual relations did not mean that the Great Britain resigned from wielding the supervision over Falkland Islands.

EWA KACPRZYK

Reconstruction of Local Authority in Kutno. Campaign and Election to the City Council in 1990

Reconstruction of local authority can be called a process as the first stage were proceedings of Round Table. One of the decisions of the proceedings of Round Table was partially independent parliament election, which took place on 4th of June 1989. However, the first fully democratic election were local authority election on 27th of May 1990. This article presents the course of electoral campaign and election in the small town in the center of Poland – Kutno. The candidates and future representatives of authority in town were presented in statistical way. There were seven committees which participated in that election in Kutno. Moreover, there were 117 people taking part in the election whereas there were 32 mandates and the frequency was 38,76%. Civilian Committee was the one who won the election, there were 24 men and 8 women chosen to be representatives. The City Council of the first term of office had to deal with local problems which mainly derived from structural transformation. That election was the first which presented the social dissatisfaction about horrible economic situation in the country.