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A Short Commentary on a Few Terms Shaped from the Substantive „*karyke*”

The present article discusses meanings of a number of terms which were coined in antiquity and still used in Byzantium, and which originated with the name of a famous delicacy called *karyke*.

The author comes to the conclusion that the terms were only loosely connected with the delicacy itself and were used to denote the general activity of preparing foods, and especially to the process of spicing. The majority of usages of the analyzed verbs suggest that there was a prevalent tendency to use the terms figuratively, and thereby the verbs lost their direct connection with the mere subject of Greek cuisine.

WOJCIECH SZCZYGIELSKI

From the Research on the Beginnings of the Debates of the Great *Seym*

One of the most significant events associated with the beginning of the debates of the Great *Seym* (the debates started on 6th October 1788) was the transformation of the independence oriented deputies into a gentry parliamentary formation, which became an independent political subject able to influence the debates of the *Seym* and the situation of the Commonwealth. An important role in the process of shaping this formation was played by the significant *Seym* sessions of 3rd and 21st/22nd November 1788, the accompanying commotion among deputies and an attempt at organizing separatist *Seym* debates under the presidency of Stanisław Małachowski (the Speaker of the Great *Seym*) at the beginning of November. Due to the obstructive attitude of the king, who wanted to defend the system of government based on the Permanent Council (dependent on Russia) the independence oriented deputies, aiming at overthrowing the Permanent Council and abolishing the Russian protectorate, had to, apart from the ordinary course of debates, resort to drastic political measures. Thus, they threatened to announce the *Seym* secession, they started tumult riots and threatened to use force, violence and bloodshed. Consequently, the king withdrew from parliamentary obstruction making it possible to re-establish the normal course of *Seym* debates. However, as a result of the November *Seym* debates and the events mentioned above the independence oriented deputies outnumbered the King's party and liberated Poland from the dependence on Russia even though the Permanent Council was still not abolished at that time. The political activity, self-reliance and anti-senator tendencies of the independence oriented deputies increased remarkably. This is how the independence oriented deputies transformed into the gentry parliamentary formation and became an independent political subject accepted by the State elites as a real political partner in the *Seym* debates (at the beginning of the *Seym* by the Puławy party and from 1790 also by the King); the gentry deputies strengthened their position in the *Seym* in relation to the Senate and the enlightened landed gentry gradually acquired the status of the real sovereign of the Commonwealth.

JACEK PIETRZAK

A Political Situation in Poland between 1944 and 1947 in Opinion of the “Bulletin of Free Poland”, a Paper of Polish Patriots’ Association on the Middle East

During World War II communists organized some political groups in Polish Army on Middle East as well as among Polish civilian war refugees in Palestine. On the beginning of

1944 Związek Patriotów Polskich na Środkowym Wschodzie (Polish Patriots' Association on the Middle East) was founded with strong support from Palestinian Communist Party. The organization was very active in propaganda and it published its own paper “Biuletyn Wolnej Polski” (“Bulletin of Free Poland”) from March 1944 to May 1947. Articles published in the Bulletin tried to discredit Polish Government in Exile and Polish Underground State and they gave a false picture of Poland ruled by communists as “democratic” and “normal” country. Communists were eager to make a political confusion among Polish exiles. After the War they persuaded Polish war refugees to return to Poland, because a mass home-coming would be a great success of communis: propaganda. Among authors of the Bulletin there were some very intelligent and well-educated publicists who tried to avoid traditional communist slogans. However Palestine was not easy field for their activity, because most of refugees had a very strong anti-communist attitude and many of them had had tragic experiences in Soviet Union earlier in the War.