

Tomasz Graff

## **Mikołaj Trąba from Sandomierz as a co-author of Grunwald victory**

### **Summary**

Archbishop Nicholas Trąba was born in Sandomierz, as an illegitimate son of priest Jacob. He was an influential Polish statesman and diplomat. The article presents Nicholas Trąba's attitude towards the Great War (1409-1411). The first part contains an outline of the ecclesiastical and political career of Nicholas Trąba. Then the article shows his participation in the most important events during the war with the Teutonic Knights. At that time he was king Jagiello's confessor and counselor. He prepared most of the Polish propaganda letters and participated in The First Peace of Thorn (1411). Undoubtedly Nicholas Trąba played a significant role at that moment. Due to Jagiello's recommendation, he became the archbishop of Halicz and later the archbishop of Gniezno. His position in the Polish political life strengthened after that promotion. It is clear that Nicholas Trąba was one of the greatest Polish bishops in history.

Marek Halaburda

## **A dispute over seminary alumni in the 19th century in Cracow**

### **Summary**

There were three theological seminaries in Cracow until the end of the 18th century: Stradom seminary, castle seminary and academic seminary. At the beginning of the 19<sup>th</sup> century the authorities initiated the reform of the ecclesiastical school system in the Austrian Partition. The reform imposed the existence of only one seminary in one diocese. The Austrians shut down academic and castle seminaries in 1801. Closed seminaries were incorporated into one diocesan seminary in Stradom. These regulations destroyed the previous organization of theological studies and started a long dispute over the alumni between missionaries- the administrators of the seminary, and Professors of the Theological Faculty at the Jagiellonian University. To be more specific, the argument was about the place where the future clergy should study. At first insignificant, the problem became very difficult to solve for over a century. Bishop Jan Paweł Woronicz tried to find a solution to the situation, but in spite of all his actions, he failed. His successors faced the same dilemma. Even the Austrian authorities couldn't control the situation. Both sides of the conflict didn't want to lose their privileges, and they persistently rejected any agreement. Missionaries supported their traditional model of education, whereas the Professors were afraid of losing connections with the university. Lack of unanimity, hurt pride and disregard of opinions made the conflict complicated and extremely stormy. Antagonisms, which appeared during the first twenty years of the 19<sup>th</sup> century between the two academic circles, lasted until the end of the century and could be noticed in different situations time after time.

At the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century causes of the conflict automatically vanished. As a result of the personnel changes, the missionaries were deprived of the lectures at the university. In the end, in 1901 Jan Puzyna decided to move the theological seminary from Stradom to the new building in Podzamcze street. Clerics were now under the supervision of diocesan clergy and the dispute over alumni finally ended.

Ks. Michał Ceglarek

## **The General Polish Army Deanery (1945-1989) – historical-legal aspect**

### **Summary**

In post-war Poland the General Polish Army Deanery was set up as a substitute for the prewar army chaplaincy. The Polish People's Republic among the countries of the Eastern Bloc was the only country in which the army chaplaincy was not liquidated. However, at that time, the chaplains in the army acted not only without a formal agreement of the church and state authorities, but even without a legal base in the state regulations. The leading general of the army chaplaincy served only an administration function on behalf of the Ministry of Defense.

Mirosław Głowacki

## **Repressioni del Servizio di Sicurezza riguardo la Chiesa cattolica nel distretto di Nisko negli anni 1956-1970**

### **Riassunto**

L'articolo presenta operazioni del Servizio di Sicurezza intraprese verso la Chiesa cattolica nel distretto di Nisko negli anni 1956-1970. Nell'articolo sono state presentate caratteristiche degli agenti ed i modi delle loro attività. Sono stati rivelati dei meccanismi di conquista dei segreti collaboratori, di sorveglianza del clero e di paralisi della loro attività (il lavoro pastorale, catechistico, la costruzione di edifici sacrali). Troviamo qui le informazioni sulle restrizioni finanziarie ed altri modi di repressioni riguardo il clero.

Traduzione: Leon Siwecki

Ks. Piotr Szczur

## **God's Communion with Man in St. John Chrysostom's Teaching**

### **Summary**

John Chrysostom as the presbyter of the Antiochene Church (386-397) and then the bishop of Church of Constantinople (398-404) tried to show his listeners, who were mostly recently converted pagans, the enormity of God's love towards man. Putting his plan into practice he presented God's actions aimed at establishing communion with man. In his reflections he stressed that God, having wanted to establish this communion, first created the whole wonderful world for man, then He created a man and placed him in the centre of creation as its master. In the act of creation God revealed Himself to man as the loving His work Creator. The whole universe was created for humans because of the great love God had for them. Trying to express and explain that God's love to man, Chrysostom refers to most tender human relationships and emotions and pictures God to his audience as 'loving father', 'caring mother' or bridegroom passionately loving his bride. Then he points out that the same God- because of His love to man- assumed human form and brought salvation to the humankind thus fully revealing His love.

Dariusz Adamczyk

## **LA STRATEGIA DELLA TENTAZIONE SULLA BASE DI GEN 3, 1-5**

### **Riassunto**

La scena presentata nel famoso brano biblico di Gn 3, 1-5 rivela una strategia della tentazione. Ci si vedono due tappe in essa. La figura misteriosa del serpente sottolinea in modo astuto il divieto pronunciato da parte di Dio. La donna risponde in modo in cui si vede già l'effetto della psicologia inclusa nella tentazione del serpente.

La seconda tappa della tentazione si presenta come molto più forte: la parola di Dio è direttamente messa in dubbio e ciò provoca il desiderio di conoscere e di essere come Dio. Questo cambiamento causato dall'astuta calunnia da parte del serpente verso Dio provoca una demoralizzazione dello spirito umano.

Traduzione: Krzysztof Tyburowski

Ks. Krzysztof Kida

## **The image of Venerable Bishop Piotr Gołębiowski in the preaching**

### **Summary**

Bishop Piotr Gołębiowski is one of the most noteworthy fathers of the Diocese of Sandomierz. It was not only his unique personality but also his sanctity of life which has brought the widespread worship of his person. The article portrays Bishop Piotr Gołębiowski as a father in the preaching of the priests and bishops of the churches of Sandomierz and Radom. Thus here, one can learn about his path of life, from his childhood until the last moments of his priestly service in the Diocese of Sandomierz. Furthermore, the most distinctive features of his pastoral service have been displayed here, which the preachers point out in their sermons. These are: the love to the Eucharist, devotion to our Lady, defence the unity of the Church and the care about marriages and family. The analysis of the teaching of the pastors of the Church of Sandomierz and Radom has enabled us to comprehend the message sent for the generations by the Servant of God, Bishop Piotr Gołębiowski through his life and service.

Ks. Leon Siwecki

## **Il Mistero dell'Eucaristia nell'insegnamento del Vaticano II**

### **Riassunto**

Il Concilio Vaticano II illustra l'Eucaristia come il mistero centrale della Chiesa. L'unità e l'unicità dell'unica alleanza in Cristo fa nascere la comunione la quale si basa sull'identità della fede confessata e dei sacramenti celebrati, soprattutto esprimendosi nell'Eucaristia.

Nell'articolo, dopo aver presentato il ruolo centrale dell'Eucaristia nella vita di ogni credente, si cerca di esporre, sulla base dell'insegnamento conciliare, il ruolo di questo sacramento nel contesto della Chiesa, della liturgia, del sacerdozio e della santità.

Bibliografia (Materiały)

**La bibliografia degli scritti dei professori del Seminario Maggiore di Sandomierz**

**Riassunto**

Il materiale presentato apre una serie delle pubblicazioni dei professori del Seminario Maggiore di Sandomierz fino alla fine della prima parte del XX secolo. La serie completa dovrebbe essere pubblicata nei volumi seguenti della presente rivista. La bibliografia presenterà in ordine alfabetico i 48 insegnanti del Seminario con i titoli delle loro pubblicazioni con tutta la descrizione bibliografica. I loro scritti verranno presentati nel ordine cronologico, rispettando la loro scrittura originale. Verranno rispettate anche le pubblicazioni sotto pseudonimo.

Traduzione: Krzysztof Tyburowski

Ks. Marek Kozera

**Lo stato della parrocchia Gierczyce alla luce delle visitazione del vescovo Załuski nell'anno 1748**

**Riassunto**

Lo stato delle piccole parrocchie rurali di secoli prima non è finora abbastanza conosciuto. Si può conoscerlo alla base delle visitazioni vescovili. L'articolo presenta lo stato di una di queste parrocchie - Gierczyce, nel decanato di Opatów. Come base serve la visitazione del vescovo Andrzej Załuski del 1748. Si tratta dell'ultima tenuta visitazione dell'Arcidiaconato di Zawichost.

Traduzione: Leon Siwecki