

# 三, 人民共和國時期

第一部分: 建國和發展 (1945-1956)

立國歷史

## 1, The Tehran Conference

劃定波蘭邊界

恢復 1941 年戰前

人口轉移 (波, 德, 烏)

## 2, The establishment of the Polish Committee for National Liberation

The Polish Committee of National Liberation (Polish: Polski Komitet Wyzwolenia Narodowego, PKWN) , also known as the Lublin Committee, was an executive governing authority established by the Soviet-backed communists in Poland at the later stage of World War II. It was officially proclaimed on 22 July 1944 in Chełm, installed on 26 July in Lublin and placed formally under the direction of the State National Council (Krajowa Rada Narodowa, KRN) . The PKWN was a provisional entity functioning in opposition to the London-based Polish government-in-exile, which was recognized by the Western allies. The PKWN exercised control over Polish territory retaken from Nazi Germany by the Soviet Red Army and the Polish People's Army. It was sponsored and controlled by the Soviet Union and dominated by Polish communists.

1. 蘇聯攻入波蘭後建立
2. 1944, July 26 在盧布林
3. 共產黨領導

## 3, The Yalta Conference

1. 建立一個獨立自由的波蘭
2. 保障波蘭的民主
3. 自由和公平的選舉
4. 承認波蘭臨時政府
5. Feb 1945

## 4, The return of Stanisław Mikołajczyk to Poland

這個人是倫敦政府領袖

June 1946

## 5, The establishment of the Provisional Government of National Unity

28 June 1945

多黨聯合執政

## 6, The “3 times yes” referendum

反地主和工廠主

反貴族議會

反德

June 30, 1946

## 7, The first postwar parliamentary elections

1947 年 1 月 19 日之時波蘭舉行了自二戰后的第一場選舉；根據選舉結果, 由波蘭工人黨 (PPR) 領導的民主聯盟, 成員包括波蘭社會黨 (PPS), 人民黨「人民意志」, 民主黨和其他獨立參選人, 獲得了多达 80.1% 的選票和立法議會 444 個席位中的 394 個；而最大的反對黨波蘭人民黨 (PSL) 則獲得了 28 個席位. 然而, 整場選舉之中充滿暴力活動, 反對波蘭工人黨的反對派候選人和政治家受到親共的民兵迫害. 選舉結果也受到操控；反對黨派聲稱, 若選舉以公平的方式舉行, 它們將以壓倒性優勢贏得選舉. 這次選舉給了蘇聯與共產黨主導的波蘭衛星政府足夠的合法性；可以聲稱波蘭是 “自由和民主的”, 从而使波蘭得以簽署聯合國憲章並加入聯合國.

## 8, The merger of the PPS and the PPR to form the PZPR

1918 年「波蘭和立陶宛社會民主黨」與「波蘭社會黨」左翼合併為「波蘭共產主義工人黨」，1925 年改稱波蘭共產黨。1938 年，第三國際解散波蘭共產黨，1942 年 1 月原波蘭共產黨成員創立了「波蘭工人黨」。1948 年 12 月「波蘭工人黨」和「波蘭社會黨」合併組成「波蘭統一工人黨」。自 1948 年開始，該黨一直統治着波蘭，實行事實上的一黨制。雖然在波蘭統一工人黨統治晚期推行改革，然而為時已晚，在 1989 年的大選中，該政黨敗給團結工會，失去統治權。

December 15, 1948

戰後波蘭的政治勢力：

### 1, PPR

(Polska Partia Robotnicza) , Polish Workers' Party, led by Władysław Gomułka

波蘭工人黨 (波蘭語：Polska Partia Robotnicza, 縮寫為 PPR) 是波蘭的一個已不存在的共產主義政黨。該黨於 1942 年 1 月 5 日建立，領導人是馬塞利·諾沃特科，帕維爾·芬德爾。綱領宣言號召一切波蘭愛國力量團結在反法西斯人民戰線周圍，同德國佔領者進行武裝鬥爭，把民族解放鬥爭同勞動群眾的社會解放結合起來。該黨領導建立了人民近衛軍，進行抵抗德國納粹的游擊戰爭。1943 年 11 月，瓦迪斯瓦夫·哥穆爾卡當選為該黨中央總書記，同年 12 月，波蘭工人黨，波蘭社會黨左派，農民黨，民主黨和其它激進組織的代表秘密成立全國人民代表會議，結成了反法西斯的民族陣線。1945 年，該黨召開“一大”，強調波蘭的目標是逐步地，循序漸進地建設社會主義，並制訂了國家恢復和發展的三年計劃。1948 年 12 月 15 日，該黨與波蘭社會黨 (PPS) 合併為波蘭統一工人黨。

### 2, PPS

(Polska Partia Socjalistyczna) , Polish Socialist Party, led by Edward Osóbka-Morawski

波蘭社會黨 (Polska Partia Socjalistyczna, PPS) 是波蘭的一個左翼政黨，自其 1892 年成立至 1948 年為止一直在波蘭政壇佔據重要地位。該黨在 1987 年復立，至今仍存。

波蘭第二共和國的成立者約瑟夫·畢蘇斯基是波蘭社會黨的成員，後來在 20 世紀初時成為該黨領導人。

### 3, PSL

(Polskie Stronnictwo Ludowe) , Polish Agrarian Party, led by Stanisław Mikołajczyk

波蘭人民黨，也稱波蘭農民黨

代表的是農民的農村農民的利益

保守派，和天主教會合作

首領就是倫敦政府首相 Stanisław Mikołajczyk

### 4, PZPR

(Polska Zjednoczona Partia Robotnicza) , Polish United Workers' Party, led by Bolesław Bierut

波蘭聯合工人黨

PPS 和 PPR 統一，合併為它

### 5, NSZ

(Narodowe Siły Zbrojne) , National Armed Forces (multiple leaders—no need to learn them)

National Armed Forces (NSZ; Polish: Narodowe Siły Zbrojne) was a Polish right-wing underground military organization of the National Democracy operating from 1942. During World War II, NSZ troops fought against Nazi Germany and communist partisans. There were also cases of fights with the Home Army.

At the end of the war, some units and structures of this organization cooperated with the Nazis and Gestapo (as in the case of the Holy Cross Mountains Brigade and Hubert Jura) and committed crimes motivated by antisemitism.

Most NSZ units did not submit to the Polish government-in-exile and conducted fratricidal fights with other Polish partisan units. From 1944 to 1946, the NSZ fought as part of the anti-communist resistance, including after the postwar Polish People's Republic was established.

1. 二戰的時候反抗德國，但是不和 AK 一起幹
2. 二戰後反蘇反猶，和政府軍打仗
3. 很民族主義

### 6, Cursed Soldiers

(Żołnierze Wyklęci)

馬克思主義幾個概念:

## 1, Exploitation

剥削是哲学和社会科学领域的一个术语. 用最简单的话来表述, 「甲剥削乙」即是说甲不公平地占了乙的便宜. 马克思主义者认为, 资本主义中的雇佣劳动不是用工资购买劳动力的公平交易, 而是一种建立在工人和雇主之间财产, 权力不对等基础上的剥削关系, 雇主通过占有全部劳动产品, 进而占有剩余价值以实现剥削. 剥削往往被打上 “不公平” 的标签, 是因为被剥削一方的劣势地位给予了剥削方权力.

《斯坦福哲学百科全书》将卡尔·马克思针对资本主义雇佣劳动所提出的剥削理论视为最具影响力的剥削理论. 经济学家在支持亚当·斯密还是马克思的剥削观上存在分歧: 马克思认为剥削是特定经济体系固有的系统性现象, 而亚当·斯密则认为剥削是一种非强制性的道德不公正.

## 2, Commodification

商品化

## 3, Surplus value

剩餘價值

## 4, from each according to their work

按勞分配 (英文: To each according to his contribution) 或按勞取酬是社會主義社會實行之後, 但未到達物質生產力極大化的共產社會之間的社會狀態.

社會主義者認為, 資本主義社會由於生產資料由少數人佔有, 普通工人被剝削, 故報酬並不和勞動成正比.

## 5, from each according to their need

各盡所能, 各取所需或譯按需分配 (英文: From each according to his ability, to each according to his need; 德文: Jeder nach seinen Fähigkeiten, jedem nach seinen Bedürfnissen!) 是馬克思在其 1875 年出版著作《哥達綱領批判》提出之口號. 馬克思主義者認為, 此種狀態會於已發展的共產社會, 物質生產力極大化之後發生.

立國後的政策

## 1, The Land Reform of 1944

斯大林時期前的土地改革

## 2, The Nationalization Act of 1946

波蘭的國有化政策

## 3, The Battle over Trade

The battle for trade (Polish: Bitwa o handel; also translated as trade battle or battle over trade) was an element of the state politics in the early period of communist takeover of Poland (1946–49) according to which new laws and regulations succeeded in significantly decreasing the size of the private sector in Polish trade, in order to facilitate the transformation of Polish economy from capitalism to Soviet communism's planned economy.

According to historian Anne Applebaum, "The Battle for Trade took the form of rigid price regulation and high taxation, accompanied by criminal penalties for the failure to fill out proper forms, as well as a massive licensing and permit system. All entrepreneurs had to have business licenses that required them to prove they were professionally qualified..."

The larger private shops were nationalized or closed, and government-owned chains (Powszechnie Domy Towarowe) and cooperatives were created to replace them, but that was inefficient as more shops were closed than opened and led to lasting difficulties for Polish people in obtaining consumer goods.

社會主義轉型, 限制, 管制私人企業, 大規模國有化. 也導致了物資不足.

## 4, The Six Year Plan

六年計劃是為了讓波蘭經濟迎合蘇維埃經濟所設計, 以「新鑄造廠 (Nowa Huta)」等重工業化計劃為其中心思想. 該計劃於 1950 年 7 月 21 日在眾議院通過, 儘管後來幾經修正, 卻從未徹底完成.

為經深思熟慮的快速工業化結果，讓波蘭社會付出極大代價，由於如建築等其他領域的投資驟減，生活水準也跟着大幅低落。農業方面，當時的波蘭農民抗爭不斷，政府遂大力推廣集體制度。此一計劃是以類似的蘇維埃計劃為藍圖，其基調為特定的蘇維埃風格原則，如中央經濟規劃，限縮所謂的資本主義者元素，以及與其他東方集團國家緊密合作等。當時各大城市的周邊紛紛出現新市郊，吸引人口過剩的村莊居民前往。然而，同一時間，供給與需求間的失衡加深，日用品短缺成了常態，結果導致 1950 年代初期再度出現配給制度。

六年計劃唯一的實質成果為快速發展的重工業。然而，由於所有的國家基金都投入在造船廠、鋼鐵廠、化工廠及汽車工廠等，當時波蘭經濟的其他領域，如服務業與食品業等，依舊處於發展落後的狀態。

## 5, Nowa Huta

Nowa Huta (pronounced [ˈnova ˈxuta], literally "The New Steel Mill") is the easternmost district of Kraków, Poland. With more than 200,000 inhabitants, it is one of the most populous areas of the city. Until 1990, the neighbouring districts were considered expansions of the original Nowa Huta district, and were linked by the same tramway system. They are now separate districts of Kraków.

The Constitution of 1952

波蘭人民共和國憲法是一部於 1952 年 7 月 22 日由波蘭的立法機關眾議院決議通過，俗稱史達林憲法或七月憲法。

這部憲法由國務委員會導入，取代波蘭原本按三月憲法（存在至 1952 年為止）而採行的三權分立，並引進以蘇聯憲法為樣本的統一政權原則。立法機關在憲法的序言中，聲明國家為勞動人民之共和國。該憲法中新成立一機關，作為非實質主權的政權來源。此舉可能是想區分社會主義與資產主義的憲政體制，點出以民族為主的舊主權，和以「勞動人民」為主的新主權間之差異，並強調如此一來，可以在社會間製造革命性的改變，縮短與「有產階級」間的距離。人民掌權原則本是表示由群眾參與國家治理，並消除在階級、經濟與社會上的對立。在此雖然出現「勞動人民」一詞，但從馬克思主義的立場來看，其定義基本上與「民族」相似。因此，國家的最高權立是作為「人民意願」的延伸之眾議院，而其他機關——司法機關及包含政府與國務委員會的行政機關——則隸屬其下。斯大林批改

## 6, The death of Bolesław Bierut

1947 年 1 月 19 日，波蘭舉行了戰後第一次議會選舉。2 月 5 日，貝魯特正式當選為共和國總統和國務委員會主席。1948 年 12 月，工人黨和波蘭社會黨合併組成波蘭統一工人黨，貝魯特擔任主席。

1952 年，波蘭制定了《波蘭人民共和國憲法》，取消了總統一職，國家元首改為國務委員會主席。統一工人黨的中央政治局委員亞歷山大·薩瓦茨基出任首任主席，貝魯特改任部長會議主席。1954 年統一工人黨主席改稱第一書記。

1956 年 2 月貝魯特率領波蘭統一工人黨代表團出席蘇聯共產黨二十大，會後在讀完赫魯雪夫批判史太林的秘密報告後因突發心肌梗塞，於 3 月 12 日午夜 23 時 35 分在莫斯科死亡，終年 64 歲。

### 第二部分 改革和衰退 (1956-70)

人物

## 1, Lech Wałęsa

1967 年在夜校畢業後即進入格但斯克的列寧造船廠任電工。1970 年，他參與組織了一次流血罷工，在這次罷工中，超過 30 名工人死於防暴警察鎮壓。華里沙之後被指控犯有「反社會主義罪」，入獄一年。1976 年，華里沙在造船廠徵集簽名，要求為死難工人立紀念碑，因此被開除。

1978 年，華里沙加入了一個被波蘭當局認定是非法的地下工會。1980 年，格但斯克的列寧造船廠再度發生罷工，華里沙成為罷工的領導者。格但斯克及波蘭各地陸續有其它罷工響應。華里沙之後入獄，這次工運促成了團結工會的誕生。1981 年 3 月 10 日，華里沙與波蘭總理扎魯謝斯基在部長會議大樓進行了三個小時的會談。同年 3 月 22 日，華里沙再次與扎魯謝斯基舉行秘密會談。1981 年，華里沙當選《時代雜誌》年度風雲人物，1983 年獲得諾貝爾和平獎。由於他擔心如果前去領獎，波蘭政府不會讓他回國，於是他的妻子達努塔代替他前去領獎。

1989 年，以團結工會為首的聯合政府上台。華里沙在 1990 年當選首任民選總統，其後聲望下滑，1995 年競逐連任，落敗予左派候選人亞歷山大·克瓦希涅夫斯基。2000 年再次參選，僅獲 1%選票。

## 2, Jacek Jan Kuroń

Jacek Jan Kuroń (Polish pronunciation: [ˈjat͡ɕek ˈjan ˈkurɔɲ]; 3 March 1934 – 17 June 2004) was one of the democratic leaders of opposition in the People's Republic of Poland. He was widely known as the "godfather of the Polish opposition," not unlike Václav Havel in Czechoslovakia. Kuroń was a prominent Polish social and political figure known for his efforts at reforming societies under the control of the Soviet Union. As an educator and historian, he first postulated the concept of a de-centered movement that would question the totalitarian system and its personality cult. Kuroń started out as an activist of the Polish Scouting Association trying to educate young people that would take charge of the future; he later co-founded with Antoni Macierewicz the Workers' Defence Committee or KOR, a major dissident organization that was superseded by Solidarity in August 1980. After the changes in independent Poland, he ran for

president supported by the likes of Jan Karski and served twice as Minister of Labour and Social Policy. Kuroń was the father of chef Maciej Kuroń.

不完全要求脫離蘇聯，而是有限度的改革

### 3, Adam Michnik

Adam Michnik (Polish pronunciation: [ˈadam ˈmichnik]; born 17 October 1946) is a Polish historian, essayist, former dissident, public intellectual, and editor-in-chief of the Polish newspaper, Gazeta Wyborcza.

Reared in a family of committed communists, Michnik became an opponent of Poland's communist regime at the time of the party's anti-Jewish purges. He was imprisoned after the 1968 March Events and again after the imposition of martial law in 1981. He has been called "one of Poland's most famous political prisoners".

Michnik played a crucial role during the Polish Round Table Talks, as a result of which the communists agreed to call elections in 1989, which were won by Solidarity. Though he has withdrawn from active politics, he has "maintained an influential voice through journalism". He has received many awards and honors, including the Legion of Honour and European of the Year. He is also one of the 25 leading figures on the Information and Democracy Commission launched by Reporters Without Borders.

亞當·米奇尼克 (波蘭語發音: [ˈadam ˈmichnik]; 1946 年 10 月 17 日 – , 波蘭歷史學家, 散文作家, 前異見人士, 有「反對派運動設計者」, 「當代思想家」之稱. 其政治代表作是《通往公民社會》一書, 該書已有譯本. 米奇尼克是波蘭最大報紙《選舉報》現任主編.

成長於一個堅定的共產主義者家庭的米奇尼克在該黨的反猶太清洗運動中成為波蘭共產主義政權的反對者. 他在 1968 年 3 月事件之後被監禁, 並在 1981 年實施戒嚴後再次被監禁.

米奇尼克在波蘭圓桌會議上起了關鍵作用, 結果共產黨同意舉行 1989 年的選舉, 團結聯盟贏得了選舉. 儘管他退出了積極的政治活動, 但他通過新聞界保持聲音. 他獲得了許多獎項和榮譽, 包括榮譽軍團和年度歐洲人. 他還是《無國界記者》組織的信息和民主委員會 25 位主要人物之一.

事件

#### 1, 保衛工人委員會

The Workers' Defense Committee (Polish: Komitet Obrony Robotników pronounced [kɔmʲitɛt ɔbrɔɲi ɔbɔtɲikuf], KOR) was a Polish civil society group that was established to give aid to prisoners and their families after the June 1976 protests and ensuing government crackdown. It was a precursor and inspiration for efforts of the Solidarity trade union a few years later.

It was established in September 1976 by Antoni Macierewicz and Piotr Naimski. A year later it was reorganized into the Committee for Social Self-defence KOR (Komitet Samoobrony Społecznej KOR) .為了處理 1976 年 6 月抗議的善後事宜

### 2, NOWA

The Independent Publishing House NOWA (Polish: Niezależna Oficyna Wydawnicza NOWA, meaning “new” or “nova”) was the first underground publishing house in the People's Republic of Poland (see samizdat) . After opening in 1977, it soon became the largest independent publisher in Communist Poland. In 1989, after the fall of Communism and the change to a democratic political system, the publishing house changed its name to SuperNowa (meaning “supernew” or “supernova”) and became private in 1993. It continues to publish works to this day, including books by Andrzej Sapkowski.

1977 年開設

### 3, Radom Protest

六月抗爭是指波蘭人民共和國時期, 於 1976 年 6 月發生的一連串抗議示威活動. 當時的總理彼得·雅羅謝維奇宣佈計劃大幅提高許多民生物資, 尤其是食品類的價格 (奶油 33%, 肉品 70%及糖 100%) . 當時波蘭的物價是固定的, 由政府控制, 而當時政府的財政赤字不斷增加.

這波抗議行動始於 6 月 24 日, 終於 6 月 30 日, 最大的暴力示威與搶劫行動發生在普沃茨克, 華沙近郊的烏爾蘇斯區及拉多姆, 其中以拉多姆最為嚴重. 抗議人士受到政府粗暴鎮壓, 但調價計劃也因此遭到擱置, 波蘭的領導人愛德華·吉瑞克退居幕後, 並解除雅羅謝維奇的總理職務. 1976 年波蘭國內動盪不斷, 人民遭到逮捕時有可聞, 激進派工人被解僱, 再再促使工人與反對派的知識分子重新接觸, 一群知識分子因而成立反政府組織「勞工保護委員會」, 與官方抑制工人抗議行動對抗.

### 4, 1970 Gdansk Protest

The 1970 Polish protests (Polish: Grudzień 1970, lit. 'December 1970') occurred in northern Poland during 14–19 December 1970. The protests were sparked by a sudden increase in the prices of food and other everyday items. Strikes were put down by the Polish People's Army and the Citizen's Militia, resulting in at least 44 people killed and more than 1, 000 wounded.

軍隊鎮壓, 平民死了不少,

迷思

- Myth: The economy was highly centralized under communism, in contrast to the free economies of Western Europe and the United States. (共產主義下經濟高度集中)
- Myth: There was no free choice under communism; everyone's path in life was chosen by the state. (沒有自由選擇)
- Myth: Everyday life was grey and uniform, cut off from international popular cultural and filled instead with ideological indoctrination. (每日的生活單一, 意識形態強)
- Myth: The communist government ruled by force and violence. (共黨暴力執政)
- Myth: Everyone was equal, so there were no incentives for hard work. (人人完全平等)
- Myth: There was no private property. (沒有私人財產)

第三部分: 戒嚴和崩潰 (1970-89)

天主教系統

## 1, The Syllabus of Errors

The Syllabus of Errors (Latin: Syllabus Errorum) is a document issued by the Holy See under Pope Pius IX on 8 December 1864, the Feast of the Immaculate Conception, as an appendix to the Quanta cura encyclical. It condemns a total of 80 errors or heresies, articulating Catholic Church teaching on a number of philosophical and political questions.

Reaction from Catholics was mixed, while that from Protestants was uniformly negative. The document remains controversial, and it has been cited on numerous occasions by both Catholic traditionalists seeking to uphold traditional Catholic values and anti-Catholics seeking to criticize the Church's positions.

## 2, Divini Redemptoris

Divini Redemptoris (Latin for the promise of a Divine Redeemer) is an anti-communist encyclical issued by Pope Pius XI. It was published on 19 March 1937. In this encyclical, the pope sets out to "expose once more in a brief synthesis the principles of atheistic Communism as they are manifested chiefly in Bolshevism".

## 3, Mit Brennender Sorge

極度關切 (德語: Mit brennender Sorge) 是教宗庇護十一世於 1937 年 3 月 10 日所發佈的通諭, 與通常採用的拉丁語不同, 該通諭使用的是德語. 通諭發佈後被秘密帶入德國, 於當年棕枝主日 (3 月 21 日) 全德各地天主教會宣讀. 通諭對違反《政教協定》進行了譴責, 還譴責了「泛神論的混亂」, 「新異教主義」, 「所謂種族和血統的神話」以及對國家的崇拜. 由於印刷及分發 30 萬份通諭是在秘密中進行的, 在德國各地宣讀通諭並未受到干預. 但是第二天, 納粹德國蓋世太保突襲了各地教堂並沒收了所發現的全部副本, 參與印刷的印刷廠也被關閉. 此後, 納粹政權加強了對天主教會的打擊活動.

## 4, The League of Militant Atheists

戰鬥無神論者同盟 (俄語: Союз воинствующих безбожников) 是 1925 年至 1947 年間在蘇聯活動的無神論和反宗教組織, 其組成主要是受蘇聯共產黨意識形態和文化觀點政策影響的工人和知識分子. 其成員主要為黨員, 共青團團員, 無黨派人士, 工人, 老兵等. 建立者是葉梅利揚·米哈伊洛維奇·雅羅斯拉夫斯基.

## 5, Stefan Wyszyński

真福德範·維辛斯基 (波蘭語: Stefan Wyszyński; 1901 年 8 月 3 日 – 1981 年 5 月 28 日) 為波蘭羅馬天主教樞機. 維辛斯基在 1946 年至 1948 年擔任盧布林主教, 1948 年至 1981 年為華沙及格涅茲諾總主教. 在 1953 年由教宗庇護十二世擢升為越台伯河的聖母大殿之樞機. 他其後成為格涅茲諾總教區總主教及波蘭首席主教, 並被稱為千禧年主教. 第二次世界大戰期間曾參與反抗納粹德國的鬥爭, 幫助數位猶太人逃脫納粹黨追殺. 作為波蘭天主教領導人, 維辛斯基在波蘭人中有巨大的影響力, 被稱為波蘭的無冕王. 面對 1945 年至 1989 年的共產政權, 他仍致力維護波蘭天主教. 1950 年為維護波蘭天主教會與波蘭共產黨達成秘密協議. 1953 年 9 月被關入監服, 後遭軟禁, 1956 年波蘭十月事件後得到釋放. 1980 年團結工會運動爆發後, 維辛斯基曾為波蘭共產黨領導人卡尼亞和團結工會領導人華里沙間進行調停. 1981 年死於胃癌.

## 6, Tygodnik Powszechny

Tygodnik Powszechny (Polish pronunciation: [tɨˈɡɔɖnik pɔˈʃɛxɲi], The Common Weekly) is a Polish Roman Catholic weekly magazine, published in Kraków, which focuses on social, cultural and political issues. It was established in 1945 under the auspices of Cardinal Adam Stefan Sapieha. Jerzy Turowicz was its editor-in-chief until his death in 1999. He was succeeded by Adam Boniecki, a priest.

Tygodnik Powszechny often covers politics, religion, culture, society, Polish-Jewish relations and international affairs. Its foreign department publishes stories by correspondents all over the world, including Europe, the United States, Asia, Africa and the Middle East. Writer and reporter Wojciech Jagielski has been a member of the international department since 2017.

## 7, Karol Wojtyła

John Paul's secular name

## 8, Austerity Policies

Austerity, a word that characterizes severity or sternness, is used in economics to refer to austerity measures. These are economic policies implemented by a government to reduce public-sector debt, by significantly curtailing government spending, particularly when a nation is in jeopardy of defaulting on its bonds.

異見者

## 1, Anna Walentynowicz

Anna Walentynowicz (Polish pronunciation: [ˈanna valɛntɨˈnɔvʲitsɨ]; née Lubczyk; 15 August 1929 – 10 April 2010) was a Polish free trade union activist and co-founder of Solidarity, the first non-communist trade union in the Eastern Bloc. Her firing from her job at the Lenin Shipyard in Gdańsk in August 1980 was the event that ignited the strike at the shipyard, set off a wave of strikes across Poland, and quickly paralyzed the Baltic coast. The Interfactory Strike Committee (MKS) based in the Gdańsk shipyard eventually transformed itself into Solidarity; by September, more than one million workers were on strike in support of the 21 demands of MKS, making it the largest strike ever.

Walentynowicz's arrest became an organizing slogan (Bring Anna Walentynowicz Back to Work!) in the early days of the Gdańsk strike. She is referred to by some as the "mother of independent Poland." She was among the dignitaries killed in the 2010 Polish Air Force Tu-154 crash near Smolensk in Russia, which also claimed the lives of the President of Poland and his wife, and the senior commanders of the Polish Armed Forces.

In 2006, she was awarded Poland's highest honour, the Order of the White Eagle. In 2020, Time magazine included her on the list of 100 Women of the Year who influenced the world over the last 100 years.

## 2, Henryka Krzywonos

Henryka Krystyna Krzywonos-Strycharska was the former head of the Gdańsk transport workers. She is noted for playing a role in strikes and protests in 1980 Gdańsk. The authorities later beat her causing her to miscarry, as she had been pregnant at the time. Afterward she became involved in "family orphanages" and adopted 12 orphans with her third husband.

The August Accords of 1980

即 Gdańsk Agreement

The Gdańsk Agreement (or Gdańsk Social Accord (s) or August Agreement (s) , Polish: Porozumienia sierpniowe) was an accord reached as a direct result of the strikes that took place in Gdańsk, Poland. Workers along the Baltic went on strike in August 1980 in support of the 21 demands of MKS which eventually led to the creation of Solidarity.

## 3, Stanisław Kania

斯坦尼斯瓦夫·卡尼亞 (Stanisław Kania ; 1927 年 3 月 8 日 – 2020 年 3 月 3 日) 是波蘭統一工人黨的一個政治家。卡尼亞 1945 年加入波蘭統一工人黨。他在 1980 年至 1981 年間曾擔任波蘭統一工人黨第一書記，接替因團結工會興起而下台的愛德華·蓋萊克。卡尼亞卸任之後，沃伊切赫·雅魯澤爾斯基接替其職位。2012 年，他曾因在 1981 年戒嚴中參與鎮壓而被起訴，但最終被判無罪。

## 4, The Referendum of 1987

你支持激進的經濟改革嗎？

你支持政治生活的深度民主化嗎？

第一項公投案將允許政府執行旨在「改善生活條件」的「徹底的經濟復甦政府計劃」，但前提是需要兩到三年「艱難的快速變化」。第二項公投案將引入一種新的「波蘭模式」，以「使政治生活民主化，旨在加強自治，擴大公民權利並增加他們的參與度」來管理國家。結果就是很多人都支持

## 5, Józef Glemp

Józef Glemp (18 December 1929 – 23 January 2013) was a Polish cardinal of the Roman Catholic Church. He was Archbishop of Warsaw from 1981 to 2006, and was elevated to the cardinalate in 1983.

華沙大主教

## 6, Jerzy Popiełuszko

Jerzy Popiełuszko (Polish pronunciation: [ˈjɛʐɨ popɐˈwʊʂkɔ] born Alfons Popiełuszko; 14 September 1947–19 October 1984) was a Polish Roman Catholic priest who became associated with the opposition Solidarity trade union in communist Poland. He was murdered in 1984 by three agents of Służba Bezpieczeństwa (Security Service of the Ministry of Internal Affairs) , who were shortly thereafter tried and convicted of the murder.

He has been recognized as a martyr by the Catholic Church, and was beatified on 6 June 2010 by Archbishop Angelo Amato on behalf of Pope Benedict XVI. A miracle attributed to his intercession and required for his canonization is now under investigation.

改革過程

## 1, Zbigniew Stefan Messner

Zbigniew Stefan Messner (Polish: [ˈzbignɛf ˈmɛsnɛr] (audio speaker iconlisten) ; 13 March 1929 – 10 January 2014) was a Communist economist and politician in Poland. His ancestors were of German Polish descent who had assimilated into Polish society. In 1972, he became Professor of Karol Adamiecki University of Economics in Katowice. He was a member of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party from 1981 to 1988, Deputy Prime Minister from 1983 to 1985, and 53rd Prime Minister from 1985 to 1988. In 1988, Messner's cabinet received a motion of no confidence in the Sejm (Parliament) and had to transfer power to Mieczysław Rakowski. This was an unprecedented event in the Communist world, one of the strongest signs of democratic change brought by Mikhail Gorbachev. Alternatively, this change in cabinet could easily be viewed as one of many similar steps of internal reorganization conducted periodically by regimes in all Communist-dominated countries.

## 2, Zbigniew Rakowski

茲比格涅夫·斯特凡·梅斯內爾 (波蘭語：Zbigniew Stefan Messner[ˈzbignɛf ˈmɛsnɛr] 試聽, 1929 年 3 月 13 日 – 2014 年 1 月 10 日), 波蘭共產主義時期的經濟學家和政治人物。

梅斯內爾出生在斯特雷伊的一個工人家庭里, 他的父親是鐵路工人。1951 年畢業於卡托維茲的卡羅爾阿達密耶茨基經濟學院 (Karol Adamiecki University of Economics) , 獲經濟學學位。畢業後留校作教學和科研工作, 先是擔任助教, 四年後被提升為講師, 1968 年晉升為副教授, 並且從這一年開始擔任該院副院長職務, 從事學校的領導工作。1977 年升任教授。1975 年又被提拔擔任經濟學院院長, 一直到 1982 年被調到中央工作時為止。

梅斯內爾 1953 年加入波蘭統一工人黨, 1980 年到 1988 年當選統一工人黨中央委員會委員, 1981 年進入中央政治局。1982 年任卡托維茲省委第一書記。1983 年 11 月到 1985 年擔任部長會議副主席, 1985 年 11 月到 1988 年 9 月擔任波蘭部長會議主席。

梅斯內爾於 2014 年 1 月 10 日病逝。助推工資降低, 增加工廠收益之類

## 3, Mieczysław Franciszek Rakowski

米奇斯瓦夫·弗朗齊歇克·拉科夫斯基 (波蘭語：Mieczysław Franciszek Rakowski [mʲɛˈɕiswaf raˈkɔfski] 試聽 ; 1926 年 12 月 1 日 – 2008 年 11 月 8 日), 波蘭共產主義政治家, 歷史學家和記者。1945 年到 1949 年在波蘭人民軍擔任軍官。1946 年作為一名波蘭工人黨成員開始他的政治生涯, 1948 年到 1990 年他是波蘭統一工人黨成員, 從 1975 年到 1990 年擔任統一工人黨中央委員, 1989 年成為第一書記。

1956 年拉科夫斯基在華沙的社會科學研究所獲得歷史學博士學位。1988 年 9 月到 1989 年 8 月擔任波蘭部長會議主席 (總理), 1989 年 7 月到 1990 年 1 月擔任波蘭統一工人黨最後一任第一書記。

拉科夫斯基是波蘭最有影響力的周報《政治周刊》的創始人之一, 1958 年到 1982 年擔任第一主編, 後任主編。今天有些人仍然記得他是一個記者和編輯, 而不是一個政治家。

## 4, Tadeusz Mazowiecki

Tadeusz Mazowiecki (IPA: [taˈdɛ.ʊʂ mazoˈvjɛtski] (audio speaker iconlisten) ; 18 April 1927 – 28 October 2013) was a Polish author, journalist, philanthropist and Christian-democratic politician, formerly one of the leaders of the Solidarity movement, and the first non-communist Polish prime minister since 1946.

塔德烏什·馬佐維耶茨基 (波蘭語：Tadeusz Mazowiecki, [taˈdɛʊʂ mazoˈvjɛtski] 試聽, 1927 年 4 月 18 日 – 2013 年 10 月 28 日) 波蘭作家, 記者, 慈善家和政治家, 前波蘭團結工會運動的領導人之一, 二戰後中歐和東歐第一個非共產主義政府總理。

1947—1948 年任華沙大學出版社社長。後加入波蘭天主教世俗活動家組織帕克斯協會。因對協會活動提出批評於 1955 年 9 月被取消會員資格。

1961 年當選為議會議員, 加入「標誌」派議員團 (主要成分為天主教社會活動家, 政治家, 作家)。1980 年 8 月工潮時參加萊赫·華里沙的顧問班子。創辦《團結周刊》並任主編。1981 年底軍管時被捕。《團結周刊》復刊後仍任主編。

1989 年團結工會在議會大選中獲勝, 8 月 19 日, 沃依切赫·雅魯澤爾斯基總統不得不提名馬佐維耶茨基出任新部長會議主席。24 日, 議會以壓倒多數票通過了馬佐維耶茨基的總理任命。9 月 12 日, 馬佐維耶茨基組成一個團結工會, 統一農民黨和民主黨聯盟以及波



蘭統一工人黨參加的「廣泛聯合政府」。1991 年 1 月馬佐維耶茨基在參加總統競選失敗後宣佈辭職。他是馬德里俱樂部成員，以及歐洲聯邦的狂熱支持者。

## 5, Pewex

Pewex (Polish pronunciation: [ˈpeveks]) (short for Przedsiębiorstwo Eksportu Wewnętrznego – Internal Export Company) was a chain of shops founded in 1972, during the Communist era in Poland that accepted payment only in United States dollars and other hard currencies, instead of the country's indigenous currency, the Złoty.

只接受硬通貨

## 6, Orange Alternative

The Orange Alternative (Polish: Pomarańczowa Alternatywa) is a Polish anti-communist underground movement, started in Wrocław, a city in south-west Poland and led by Waldemar Fydrych (sometimes misspelled as Frydrych), commonly known as Major (Commander of Festung Breslau) in the 1980s. Its main purpose was to offer a wider group of citizens an alternative way of opposition against the authoritarian regime by means of a peaceful protest that used absurd and nonsensical elements.

By doing this, members of the Orange Alternative could not be arrested by the police for opposition to the regime without the authorities becoming a laughing stock. The Orange Alternative has been viewed as part of the broader Solidarity movement. Academics Dennis Bos and Marjolein 't Hart have asserted it was the most effective of all Solidarity's factions in bringing about the movement's success. Initially it painted ridiculous graffiti of dwarves on paint spots covering up anti-government slogans on city walls. Afterwards, beginning with 1985 through 1990, it organized a series of more than sixty happenings in several Polish cities, including Wrocław, Warsaw, Łódź, Lublin, and Tomaszów Mazowiecki.

It was the most picturesque element of Polish opposition to Stalinist authoritarianism. It suspended activity in 1989, but reactivated in 2001 and has been active on a small scale ever since.

A statue of a dwarf, dedicated to the memory of the movement, stands today on Świdnicka Street in Wrocław, in the place where events took place.

The Orange Alternative movement has inspired several other similar movements in authoritarian countries including Czechoslovakia[citation needed] and Hungary and it has also inspired and influenced the PORA and the so-called Orange Revolution movement in Ukraine, which was in turn supported by Poland.

橙色運動，又名橙色替代 (波蘭語：Pomarańczowa Alternatywa)，是一場具有達達主義色彩的波蘭的地下反共運動。由弗羅茨瓦夫的瓦爾德馬爾·費德里奇發起。運動初期的手段是在警察塗掉反政府口號上再在警察的塗料上畫上橙色小矮人。後期則演變為帶着矮人帽的示威遊行。其主要目的是通過一種幽默的非暴力手段表達對當局的不滿和諷刺。為大眾提供一種較為溫和的反抗方式。如果當局試圖抓捕橙色運動的成員，那麼他們會淪為笑柄。正如費德里奇少校所說：「當警察質問你為什麼要參加這場矮人聚會時，你不能嚴肅對待他。」

在 80 年代後期，橙色運動吸引了更多的人們加入，事實上大部分人並不能完全接受團結工會嚴肅的政治氛圍，因此人們需一種更輕鬆的方式來抗爭。《鄉村之聲》發表的橙色運動成員在弗羅茨瓦夫露天劇場舉行的節日期間免費分發衛生紙的公告是一個轉折點，該運動逐漸為全國所知。也因此獲得了團結工會的關注。

## 7, All Polish Alliance of Trade Union

Following the decisions of the Polish government declaring the Solidarity trade union illegal, the OPZZ was created on 24 November 1984 according to the 1982 trade union act which made trade union pluralism illegal. The OPZZ inherited all of Solidarity's property, and also that of the former Association of Trade Unions. It was part of the pro-government Patriotic Movement for National Revival (Patriotyczny Ruch Odrodzenia Narodowego - PRON). In 1985 it joined the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU). Until 1990 the OPZZ was tied closely to the Polish United Worker's Party (PZPR). Following the end of communist rule in Poland the federation aligned with various post-communist and social-democratic parties (e.g. Democratic Left Alliance, SLD).