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VILLAGE OF OPOLE REGION IN JAN GOCZOŁ'S POETRY – DIAGNOSIS
IN THE PERSPECTIVE OF „CULTURE CLASHES”

Jan Goczoł (born in 1934) as a poet acts the role of literary patron of his family village Rozmierz located near Strzelce Opolskie and its neighbourhood. In the perspective of natural environment of this corner and character of its inhabitants, distanced from different reality of dominating country, Goczoł becomes an emigrant coming to Opole from out there. In the clash of his rusticity – perceived as a natural culture of the region – with the space of the city colonized by industrial and demographical changes that infected Opole region and its villages after World War II, he discovers the essence of being Silesian and evaluates the present state of culture in his home land.

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IDENTITY STIGMATIZED BY CULTURAL DIFFERENCE – UPPER SILESIA
ACCORDING TO KAZIMIERZ KUTZ (SILESIA TRIPTYCH,
THE FIFTH PART OF THE WORLD)

The article deals with the idea of the Upper Silesia identity articulated in cinematographic and literary output of Kazimierz Kutz. The purpose is, especially, an attempt of studying the dynamics of „Silesian problem” representation within 40 years expressed in his subsequent works. The idea is developed from localness perceived as Polish regional awareness of being Silesian as an autotelic value. Kazimierz Kutz sees a stigma in the Upper Silesian identity – the impasse determined by geographical issues (being at borderland, existential situation of being „between” neighbor nations and cultures) and by ideological matters (the issue of dependence, being subjected to Polish and German nationalism) that, as a result, evokes the state of identity unwillingness, and the awareness of subordination and humiliation. Comparative analysis of early and new works by Kutz shows that Silesia is cultural difference that cannot be determined by coherent and clear national discourse that results harm of indigenous inhabitants evoked in different ways.

MARIE GAWRECKÁ, DAN GAWRECKI

VILLAGE AND CITY IN AUSTRIAN SILESIA BETWEEN 1848 AND 1918:
DIFFERENCES AND CONTROVERSY ON NATIONAL AND POLITICAL ORIENTATION

Because of modernization, some crucial changes took place in both parts of Austrian Silesia. They concerned also demographical issues, i.e. depopulation of eastern villages of Opava Silesia and population growth in industrial villages of Ostrava–Karviná industrial area in Cieszyn Silesia. The number of their inhabitants often exceeded the population in traditional cities that still have been the centres of German people and Germanization. Although German population exceeded, Cieszyn and Opava have been the centers of Polish and Czech national movement. The percentage of Polish and Czech people have increased in the population structure. The economical and national-political role of country (e.g. Karviná, Orłowa, Polish Ostrava, and Trzyniec), as well as, the cities of the Coal Basin (Fryszat or Moravian Ostrava) have increased. Political orientation of villages and cities of ten differed each other. The issue can be proved by analyzing Austrian parliament election results. Some clashes also happened because of high earning migration not only to Galicia, but also from Moravia or Czech. Some agrarian organizations, especially in German and Czech agricultural areas, were found as representation of political identity of peasants.

KINGA JANUSIAK, JOANNA NIKEL

MATERIAL CULTURE RESOURCES OF DOBKÓW.
THE STATE OF PRESERVATION AND PROTECTION

The preservation of architectural monuments in rural areas is one of the biggest challenges for Polish preservation officers. Rural areas are given high cultural and architectural value. However, some processes that lead to devastation its heritage take place there. The authors present some dangers and challenges that have to be faced by multicultural regions on the example of Dobków – the winner of „The most beautiful village of Lower Silesia contest”. Among dangers they enumerate decrease of architectural value of buildings, not controlled suburbanization and spatial chaos. Often they are dealt with by inhabitants whose spontaneous initiatives result in promotion of village and getting European funds for preservation.

FRANCISZEK JONDERKO (PO)

INDIGENOUS AND NON-INDIGENOUS INHABITANTS IN OPOLE SILESIA
(SITUATIONAL VALUES AND PREFERENCES AND CURRENT DEVELOPMENTAL
PROBLEMS OF VILLAGE AREAS OF THE REGION)

The article deals with the problem of results of clash of the old and new inhabitants in Opole Silesia after 1945. It is the basis for local specification still present in rural areas of the region. Circumstances that concerned indigenous and non-indigenous inhabitants determined their life experience. The facts directed the preferred values, made choices and accomplished purposes. It was reflected in the social processes of this region. On one hand, they were stigmatized by the lack of relationship with the place of living in settlements' society and strong city orientation observed among young people. The abovementioned acts result in depopulation of settled rural areas. At the same time, the attention was directed on education, so useful in city. On the other hand, in socially and culturally dominated community of indigenous inhabitants we can observe strong valorization of village and social consolidation around common background and resulting from it experiences of repressions. It all provokes the intensive housing in local people's society. Because of lack of such activities in the settlement environment, the fact strongly differs the region in terms of housing resources in the country. Disproportion that is determined in that way fullfils educational and property's diversity.

JUSTYNA KUBIK

FORMING BRAND IN CONTEMPORARY (SUB)LOCAL SOCIETIES -
ON THE EXAMPLE OF GERMAN MINORITY'S ACTIVITY IN COMMUNITIES
OF STRZELCE OPOLSKIE DISTRICT

After 1989 German minority started to develop its structures in Opole Silesia. At present it has a representation in Strzelce Opolskie district. German minority organizations in this county take up some activities in order to save and develop cultural identity of its members. Especially, in rural areas the intensity of actions is very high.

Inhabitants of the region belong to this minority, not only because they need to identify with German tradition, but also to have some real, material, and social-entertainment benefits. The activity of DFK [Deutscher Freundschaftskreis = Social and Cultural Society of Germans] enables their leaders to show among local society and get its support in elections. The proof of German minority's everlasting popularity is the percentage participation its representatives in local governmental structures in district even for several cadences.

In this context, German minority's actions in Strzelce Opolskie district can be seen as the process of branding – forming a brand in (sub)local societies.

BRYGIDA KLEMENS (PO)

THE QUALITY OF LIFE IN RURAL AREAS OF SILESIA WITH SPECIAL REGARD TO DEMOGRAPHICAL CONDITIONS

The article deals with the issue of life's quality in rural areas of Silesia in the chosen indicators' context. The author analyzes the housing resources, underlining usable space, the spatial arrangement of new buildings, equipment of apartments and the chosen installations. What is more, the idea of so called „second houses” is briefly discussed. The attractiveness of the place of living is determined also by the quality of natural environment, that is why, the state of air clarity in Silesia is presented.

The special attention is given to demographical conditions. The author characterizes people of Silesian rural areas underlining some issues, i.e. ageing of society together with some challenges that are connected with it, as well as, possible solutions; Poles fertility, and so called "reserve procreative", especially a sterility problem. Conclusions consist of indicated challenges that rural inhabitants of Silesia have to face.

INGE BILY

MEDIEVAL JURIDICAL LEXIS IN POLISH-GERMAN COMPARISON

The analysis is based on the material that was collected during the implementation of the project entitled *Saxon – Magdeburg law as a cultural link joining the law and order in Eastern and Central Europe*. The purpose of the project by Saxon Academy of Sciences in Leipzig (Sächsische Akademie der Wissenschaften), is exploring the distribution Saxon Mirror (Sachsenspiegel) and Magdeburg's law in Central and Eastern Europe.

The methodological approach is an interdisciplinary combination of historical research concerning law and history. The main accent is put on linguistic analysis, i.e. comparative studies on lexis noted in *Magdeburg's Sentences* together with examining the stage of Early New High German juridical terms' adaptation to early Polish language. In this context, firstly, the author searches the answer for the following questions: What are the ways of adaptation of typical juridical lexis given in Saxon-Magdeburg law to Polish language? What is the percentage of translations, borrowings, or explaining descriptions?

The reflection of bilateral contacts in the sphere of language and settlement can be observed in juridical lexis, as well as, in toponymy.

STANISŁAWA SOCHACKA

NAMES AND SURNAMES OF SILESIA JEW AS LANGUAGE TESTIMONY OF MIXING CULTURES AND CUSTOMS

The article deals with anthroponomy of Jews from Biała (in Opole Region) from the perspective of language and culture. Their settlement in the area was confirmed in 1543. Jewish culture and naming customs are saved in names mainly. Surnames had rather artificial character, and were determined by the Prussian country. Usually, the Jews of Opole Voivodeship used geographical surnames derived from the names of countries and cities in which they stayed. Such surnames confirm their assimilation in the remote areas.

BOGUSŁAW WYDERKA

LANGUAGE CHANGES' DYNAMICS IN SILESIA

In the first part of the article the author determines his methodological approach. Language is seen as anthropological phenomena, and that eventually, it results in underlining the role of language awareness and pragmatic factors in language changes' characteristics. The idea of dominating language as differing or language variation's unifying factor, is introduced. In the second part, the author characterizes some stages in Polish dialects' development from Middle Ages, concentrating his attention on Silesian dialect. Decades after 1945 are the most important period in Silesian dialects' evolution and is called the first communicating turning point. Silesian dialects appeared in the sphere of direct affection of Polish literary language. The second communicating breakthrough starts after 1990 when the dialect emancipation stage began.

KSAWERY JASIAK

YOUTH INDEPENDENCE ORGANIZATIONS IN NYSA DISTRICT BETWEEN 1949 AND 1953

The article deals with the activity of anticommunist youth organizations found after war in Nysa district. The contemplations are based on security office materials and court records. In reconstructions of events there are numerous examples of young conspirators aged between 14 and 25, who came, i. a. from Eastern Borderlands and rebelled against indoctrination and Sovietisation of school life, as well as, leisure time. Opposition was expressed in many different ways, i. a. leaflet actions and writing anti-state words on walls; some of the used physical strength towards members of parties and Civic Militia officers.

„Crusade” of Adam Pleśniar pseud. ”Thunder” and „Keeping Polishness” of Jerzy Mróz pseud. ”Frost” in State Grammar School in Paczków, whereas „Military Section” of Władysław Załogowicz pseud. ”Felek” in Głucholazy, and ”paramilitary group” of Kazimierz Pater in Technical School of Mechanics were the ones who undertook anti-communist actions in Nysa district between 1949 and 1953. Apart from their activity, some mechanisms and forms of eliminating youth independence movement by local security offices and scale of repressions towards young people in Nysa district. In the final fragment of the article some short biographies of members of youth conspiracy groups are presented.

PIOTR BUJAK

FAMILY LIFE IN NACZĘŚLAWICE PARISH BETWEEN 1945 AND 1989

The author focuses on the history of village society that lived in the area Latin parish in Naczęsławice between 1945 and 1989. He tries to determine the influence of the parish on life of ordinary inhabitants of this village. Apart from that, a special regard is given to infiltration of the three values that create Silesian identity, i. e. religion, family, and work, among residents of Naczęsławice, Wróblin and Grodzisko. The research is based on three basic sources, especially parish's metrics, notes of Jan Cybis who was born in Naczęsławice, memories of parishioners, as well as, the press.