

Institute of National Remembrance

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Curator of National Remembrance Prize, June 19, 2007, Warsaw



In July 2002 the President of the Institute of National Remembrance established Curator of National Remembrance Prize. This honorary title is awarded to a person, institution or public organization for outstanding deeds commemorating Polish Nation's history between 1939-1989 as well as public activity converging with statutory aims of the Institute.

The prize is granted annually by the Chapter presided over by the President of IPN. The capitularies are i.a. laureates of the prize. The idea of National Remembrance Prize is to restore respect for the

nation's history and to preserve values, which let Poland survive the years of enslavement.

The laureates in 2002:

- Colonel Professor Elżbieta Zawadzka,
- Professor Tomasz Strzębosz
- Andrzej Zagórski

In 2003:

- Professor Janusz Kazimierz Zawodny
- Commission of History of Women in the Struggle for Independence
- Polish Underground Movement (1939-1945) Study Trust

In 2004:

- Professor Władysław Bartoszewski
- Editorial staff of Association of "Freedom and Independence" in Documents
- Zofia Leszczyńska

In 2005:

- Professor Barbara Otwinowska
- General Bolesław Nieczuja-Ostrowski

- Lieutenant colonel Stanisław Dąbrowa-Kostka
- Father Józef Mońko
- Association “Solidarity Archive”

In 2006:

- The Order of Pauline Fathers
- Czesława and Euheniusz Cydzik
- Andrzej Kunert, PhD
- Zofia and Zbigniew Romaszewski

The 2007 ceremony of Curator of National Remembrance Prize, under honorary patronage of Lech Kaczyński, President of Poland, took place on June 19th 2007, at Royal Castle in Warsaw.

The 2007 laureates are:

- Halina Martinowa
- Prelate Wacław Karłowicz
- Civic Committee for Search for the Missing since July 1945
Inhabitants of Suwałki Region
- Paweł Jasiennica – postmortem

{PODZIEL}

Paweł Jasiennica (1909-1970)

The real name of Paweł Jasiennica was Leon Lech Beynar. He was journalist and writer of historical books. Soldier of Home Army, he was persecuted after the war by the communist services. In 50s and 60s Jasiennica published a dozen of books about history, including the brilliant multi-volume history of

Poland before the partitions („Polska Piastów”, „Polska Jagiellonów”, „Rzeczpospolita Obojga Narodów”), what granted his position as one of the best selling authors of historical books. In his work he stayed away from the subject of Marxist methodology, prevailing at the time. For many Poles the books of Jasienica constituted an alternative to the hypocrisy and concealment of the official historiography.

{PODZIEL}

Civic Committee for Search for the Missing since July 1945 Inhabitants of Suwałki Region

In July 1945 Red Army and NKVD, with a help of some local traitors, launched a manhunt. Several thousands people, inhabitants of Suwałki region, were caught. After brutal investigations 600 people were selected, transported to unknown destination and executed. It was the biggest crime committed on Poles after the end of WWII. The burial place is not known until today. In 1987 the Committee for Search for the Missing since July 1945 Inhabitants of Suwałki Region started its mission which aims at remembering the crime and gathering documents about the victims.

{PODZIEL}

Prelate Wacław Karłowicz

Priest and soldier in Home Army, he organized a contact point for the underground liaisons officers traveling between Warsaw and London. During the Warsaw Rising he organized one of the biggest field hospitals in the Warsaw's Old Town. After the IIWW rev. Karłowicz, priest in Warsaw's newly created Goćław parish, was persecuted by the Security Service. Since 70s he is engaged in independent social and educational activity e.g.: commemorating Polish national rising of November 1831; co-creating Circle of National Remembrance; co-creating underground Katyn Committee.

{PODZIEL}

Halina Martinowa

Maiden name: Duma de Vajda Hunyad. Martinowa studied at Warsaw University of Technology (first woman at the faculty of Mechanics), graduated from Warsaw Agricultural University in 1938. She organized sanitary points, helped refugees from Czechoslovakia and cooperated with Polish intelligence after the seize of Zaolzie. During the war Martinowa actively participated in the underground life. i.a. hosted homeless and persecuted, during Warsaw Rising she monitored radio programs in three languages for the Home Army Headquarters, she was a liaison officer and nurse. Since 1946 in Great Britain, where she actively participated in the Polish emigration life. Author of Szare Szeregi. ZHP w czasie II wojny światowej. Ocalałe dokumenty (Grey Ranks, Scouts in WWII, Preserved Documents) London 1982; Łączność, sabotaż, dywersja. Kobiety w Armii Krajowej (Communication and Sabotaże. Women In Home Army), London 1985.

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