

# DOWNLOAD PDF LESTERS ARRIVAL IN DANZIG AND THE REALIGNMENT OF POLISH FOREIGN POLICY

## Chapter 1 : AI policy resources - Future of Life Institute

*Lester's Arrival in Danzig and the Realignment of Polish Foreign Policy 8. Election Fever in the Free City 9. The Political Fallout from the Elections.*

Kingdom of Hungary Administrative Divisions Kingdom of Hungary Following the two Vienna awards, a number of counties that had been lost in whole or part by the Treaty of Trianon were restored to Hungarian rule. The region of Sub-Carpathia was given special autonomous status with the intention that eventually it would be self-governed by the Ruthenian minority. Hitler asked the Hungarians to support his invasion of Yugoslavia. He promised to return some territory to Hungary in exchange for military cooperation. The German Army invaded Yugoslavia and quickly crushed Yugoslavian armed resistance. Horthy dispatched the Hungarian Third Army to occupy Vojvodina. Hungary did not immediately participate in the invasion of the Soviet Union. The invasion began on 22 June , but Hitler did not directly ask for Hungarian assistance. Nonetheless, many Hungarian officials argued for participation in the war in order to encourage Hitler not to favour Romania in the event of border revisions in Transylvania. Some speculation exists that this was a " false-flag " attack instigated by Germany possibly in cooperation with Romania to give Hungary a casus belli for joining Operation Barbarossa and the war. Twenty Soviet divisions were captured or destroyed in this action. In July , the Hungarian government transferred responsibility for 18, Jews from Carpatho-Ruthenian Hungary to the German armed forces. These Jews, without Hungarian citizenship, were sent to a location near Kamenets-Podolski , where in one of the first acts of mass killing of Jews during World War II, all but two thousand of these individuals were shot by Nazi mobile killing units. Six months after the mass murder at Kamianets-Podilskyi, Hungarian troops killed 3, Serbian and Jewish hostages near Novi Sad , Yugoslavia, in reprisal for resistance activities. Hungarian participation in Operation Barbarossa during was limited in part because the country had no real large army before , and time to train and equip troops had been short. But by , tens of thousands of Hungarians were fighting on the eastern front in the Royal Hungarian Army. The Soviet breakthrough at the Don River sliced directly through the Hungarian units. Ignoring German orders to stand and fight to the death, the bewildered Hungarian troops, fighting without antitank weaponry or armored support, turned and fled. Harassed by partisan groups and Soviet air attacks, and having to endure the Russian winter weather, they tried in vain to retreat. Most of the survivors were taken prisoner by the Soviet army, and total casualties numbered more than , men. The Hungarian army ceased to exist as an effective fighting force, and the Germans pulled them from the front. For most of the war, the Hungarian Jews lived an uneasy existence. They were deprived of most freedoms, but were not subjected to physical harm, and Horthy tried to contain anti-Semitic groups like the Arrow Cross. Secret negotiations with the British and Americans continued. As per the request of the Western Allies, there were no connections made with the Soviets. Horthy was confined to a castle, in essence, placed under house arrest. The Hungarian populace was not happy with their nation being reduced in effect to a German protectorate, but Berlin threatened to occupy Hungary with Slovak , Croat , and Romanian troops if they did not comply. The thought of these ancestral enemies on Hungarian soil was seen as far worse than German control. Ironically, Hungary still kept whole divisions on the border with Romania even as the troops of both nations were fighting and dying together in the Russian winter. The Hungarian troops again suffered terrible losses, but now had a motive to protect their homeland from Soviet occupation. The Germans were unhappy with the situation, but could not do a great deal about it. Soviet occupation of Hungary[ edit ] Hungarian soldiers in the Carpathian Mountains in The Hungarian army ignored the armistice, fighting desperately to keep the Soviets out. Horthy himself was taken to Germany as a prisoner. He ultimately survived the war and spent his last years exiled in Portugal, dying in Nonetheless, the Arrow Cross launched a reign of terror against the Jews of Budapest. Thousands were tortured, raped and murdered in the last months of the war, and their property looted or destroyed. Swedish diplomat Raoul Wallenberg saved thousands of Budapest Jews using Swedish protective passports. He was ultimately taken

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prisoner by the Soviets and died some years later in a labor camp. Soon Hungary itself became a battlefield. From 6 October to 29 October, during the Battle of Debrecen, Armeegruppe Fretter-Pico managed to achieve a major win on the battlefield. Avoiding encirclement itself, Armeegruppe Fretter-Pico encircled and severely mauled three Soviet tank corps serving under the Mobile Group of Issa Pliyev. But success was costly and, unable to replace lost armor and heavy artillery munitions, the Hungarian Second Army was defeated on 1 December. The remnants of the Second Army were incorporated into the Third Army. The Soviets and Romanians completed the encirclement of Budapest on 29 December. The battle for the city turned into the Siege of Budapest. In January, 32, ethnic Germans from within Hungary were arrested and transported to the Soviet Union as forced laborers. In some villages, the entire adult population were taken to labor camps in the Donets Basin. Overall, between, and, Hungarian ethnic Germans were transported to the Soviet Union. Although the German forces in Hungary were generally defeated, the Germans had one more surprise for the Soviets. It was their final operation of the war and it quickly failed. By 19 March, Soviet troops had recaptured all the territory lost during the day German offensive. By the start of April, the Germans, with the Arrow Cross in tow, had completely vacated Hungarian soil. Retreat into Germany[ edit ] Hungarian soldiers in Denmark, April. Officially, Soviet operations in Hungary ended on 4 April, when the last German troops were expelled. A few pro-German Hungarian units fought on until the end of the war. On 8 May, at 4: Surrender and movement across the Enns River had to be completed prior to midnight. In the town of Landsberg in Bavaria, a Hungarian garrison stood in parade formation to surrender as the Americans advanced through the area very late in the war. Major engagements[ edit ] This is a list of battles and other combat operations in World War II in which Hungarian forces took part.

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## Chapter 2 : Klaipėda | Military Wiki | FANDOM powered by Wikia

*As McNamara correctly points out, Polish-German rapprochement after the signing of the Non-Aggression Pact and in particular the arrogance of Józef Beck, the Polish Minister for Foreign Affairs, meant that Lester's goodwill towards Poland and his efforts to support the anti-Nazi parties in Danzig would fail.*

Putnam bio and Joseph Salmons bio From to , an estimated 5. We argue that the German language in this broad sense continues to have a fundamental impact on midwestern cultures and identities. To this end, we respond to Jon K. In fact, Germans did not necessarily learn English quickly; nonetheless, the shift to English was well underway before the First World War [End Page 29] on the one hand and on the other, German continues to be spoken even today. This history of language use and shift can help us reconsider language issues among new immigrants in the Midwest, with implications for education and policy. Second, midwestern English has been—and is being—shaped by German influence, but not in the ways one might think. Third, German immigration is not something only of the past: These case studies illustrate how the history of German in the Midwest can and should inform contemporary discussions about immigration and immigration issues. Ultimately, these case studies show how German-speaking immigrants continue to shape the landscape of the Midwest even today. At the same time, our changing understanding of the issues bears on the historiography of the Midwest—and language and immigration in particular. Learning English and Abandoning German Much of the popular and occasionally even scholarly understanding of Germans and their languages in the Midwest resides in two narratives. The first is that the German speakers were model immigrants with regard to language—that is, that they learned English quickly after arrival. The second is that World War I led to the death of German in the region. Both are, judging from available evidence, largely incorrect. Before continuing, we need to clarify an important terminological matter: In immigration or other situations where languages come into contact with one another, linguists distinguish between the two situations discussed in the previous paragraph: Let us deal with them in turn. Click for larger view Fig 1. One of the most glaringly false but resilient myths in American history and politics, from the colonial period to the present, is that immigrants to this country do not learn English; rather, they actively resist using it and even their children do not learn it. Exponents of this myth, across time and space, have often contrasted the presumed language acquisition patterns of contemporary immigrants with those earlier immigrants, who ostensibly [End Page 31] mastered English quickly. This is a longstanding refrain in American political discourse, with complex historical origins, but it remains strong even today. For instance, conservative scion Michael Reagan lamented in an essay: All across the U. They are being enabled by all those diversity fanatics to defy the age-old custom of immigrants to our shores who made it one of their first priorities to learn to speak English and to teach their offspring to do likewise. As linguist James Crawford puts the myth, en route to debunking it: Our point is not that these situations are comparable but simply that they are treated as such in much public discourse. The Census asked about all individuals over the age of ten whether they were able to speak English and, if not, what language they spoke. Such data is fraught with problems, but it can serve as a rough gauge of how many people remained monolingual at the time. One factor, for instance, suggests that non-English monolingualism may be seriously underreported: The late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries were a time of great xenophobia: The Nativist and Know Nothing movements found great popular support, and language offered a fertile battleground in immigration debates. As an example, in the village of Hustisford, in eastern Wisconsin, twenty-four percent of residents reported being monolingual in German [End Page 32] in , well over a half century after the main immigration to the community. This included numerous third generation monolinguals—grandchildren of European immigrants who had not learned English—in Farther to the north, one scholar found that in a census district in New Holstein, twenty-eight percent reported being monolingual, with forty-nine of those born in the U. In short, these immigrants hardly consistently abandoned German quickly; indeed, they often did not learn English for a couple of generations and, contrary

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to popular belief, they have often held on their language generations longer than contemporary immigrants. A second myth concerns the role that World War I played in the decline and death of German in the Midwest. It is still widely believed that World War I was a primary cause of this demise—we often hear this misconception in community outreach talks and informally from scholars as well. But the story is richer, as we discuss below. A coherent and testable theory is now emerging of why communities do or do not maintain languages. According to this theory, language loss is driven by broad forces transforming community structure, primarily by the displacement of locally interconnected organizational structures in favor of ones connected primarily to extra-community organizations. Before the change, communities were relatively autonomous, with local institutions tied more closely to one another than to state or national ones. In this period, what happened in local schools was driven by local cultural and economic needs and desires—closing schools at harvest time or for deer season, for instance. After these changes are carried out, the support structure for minority languages within a community steadily erodes. The patterns of Wisconsin German monolingualism described above were facilitated by the relatively large German-speaking population and supported by a full range of institutions in the German language—such as schools, churches, newspapers, and labor unions. As scholars have demonstrated, some individuals began shifting to English immediately upon arrival, and some culturally German institutions were established in English, but vast numbers of people continued to use German and established institutions in that tongue. In the press, the war had a profound impact on this industry, as some papers folded or switched to English. But the larger impact was from economic changes, which made small papers in any language less and less viable over time. Larger and larger circulations became necessary to make newspapers and magazines economically viable. With this, smaller German language publications failed, just as smaller circulation English language papers have been going out of business for over a century. Across this range of institutions—public education, private business, and religion—we witness the lessening of local control in favor of nonlocal control. In each, that change undermines the position of German, much less as a matter of policy or proclamation and much more as part of an integration into broader, English-speaking society. This, we argue, is the most fundamental difference between past and present immigrants with regard to learning English, as alluded to above. Once again, these historical cases tie in to and inform contemporary hot-button issues relevant to the Midwest and beyond. As already suggested above, the pressure on immigrant language speakers to shift to English is a thread running from the colonial period down to the present day, fed by repeated waves of xenophobia. Language policies that favor educating children monolingually in English over developing and maintaining bilingualism are perhaps a vestige of misconceptions that grew out of research findings published in the xenophobic climate of the first half of the twentieth century. Of course, these claims have long since been discredited, but unfortunately, the destructive, narrow-minded ideologies associated with them persist. This negative view of bilingualism was also present in sociological work early in the last century. A barn in El Soberbio, Misiones, Argentina. In the summer of , Michael T. Putnam conducted field work on German-language heritage speakers in Argentina. Photograph by Michael T. Beyond that, understanding this history is now driving work to support language revitalization efforts underway in Native American and other communities: A workable theory of language shift will yield insight into how to reverse it, and [End Page 36] that workable theory may be the one emerging now from the study of German in the American Midwest. The bilingual tradition in the Midwest continues to enrich the landscape as new languages come into the region, including Somali, Russian, Laotian, and many others. These immigrants are learning English much faster and probably shifting to English much more quickly than Germans did. At the same time, the linguistic impact of German is hardly limited to German-English bilingualism. In the next section, we consider the role that heritage immigrant German has played in the development of midwestern English. Another case in point is bakery. Subtler patterns have only begun to be investigated. Consider constructions like Sheboygan is a city people like when they visit vs. Sheboygan is a city people like when they visit it. Since these structures are ones that speakers are typically unaware of and which are not discussed in school or grammatical texts, we might expect a subtle German

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influence here. Younger English monolingual speakers appear to prefer the structure without the pronoun. Examples include what for German: It is today unre-markable throughout much of the Midwest and is even used beyond it. Here, though, stigmatization plays a role, as teachers and others have worked to stamp out such formsâ€”though the *d* pronunciations are still regularly heard in parts of the region today, including among young speakersâ€”just as many stigmatized features survive and thrive in various social groups and regions. Far more remarkable, however, are the changes in a set of other patterns. Recent studies show that this is not a direct continuation of German-like pronunciationâ€”that is, the direct carrying over of a German accent into the English of later generations. This opens the door to seeing the bigger picture of language in the region: Both had around two million residents in , and 4. Work still in progress provides strong evidence that Wisconsin listeners are far better at recognizing younger Wisconsin speakers as being Wisconsinites than older ones. Wisconsin speakers recorded in were identified as being from Wisconsin [End Page 39] much more often than those recorded in the s or s. Rates for non-Wisconsin speakersâ€”from Boston, North Carolina, and southern Californiaâ€”did not show these effects. Google Books Ngram Viewer, <http://www.google.com/books/ngrams>: We know from a large body of research that when new areas are settled by speakers of a new language, it takes at least three to four generations for a coherent, recognizable new dialect to emerge. That is, the presence of immigrant languages and English influenced by German likely delayed the onset of new dialect formation. The German contributions to midwestern English dialects came along at roughly the same time, long after Germans had arrived in the state and as German was no longer a widely spoken language in the region. Not all varieties in the region find themselves in this situation, and we illustrate this with two examples, one likely familiar to most midwesterners and the [End Page 40] other much less so. The map below illustrates some of the major migration routes from Pennsylvania across the Midwest; today there are large communities in most midwestern states, with, for example, settlements in Ohio, in Indiana, ninety-three in Wisconsin, forty in Iowa, and forty-nine in Missouri. This map highlights the locations of major midwestern Amish communities in the nineteenth century, as well as the movements of selected Amish families. Duke University Press, and is reproduced here courtesy of the publisher. In these communities, the language continues to be transmitted to children and used in daily life. As just noted, the number of speakers is growing rapidly, due to early marriage and large families. Today the midwestern dialects are diverging from the varieties spoken in Pennsylvania. Another recently arrived population in the region speaks a dramatically different Germanic language, a form of Low German, the indigenous language of northern Germany. They have roots in the Netherlands and northwestern Germany with Dutch influences but primarily Low German linguistic [End Page 41] origins from the sixteenth century. After migrating to West Prussia Danzig in the middle of the sixteenth century to avoid religious persecution and spending approximately two hundred years there, many then migrated to South Russia beginning in . Following World War I, about seven thousand of these Canadian Old Colonists went south, and established an autonomous colony in the province of Chihuahua, Mexico. When economic conditions in Chihuahua deteriorated in the s, an outmigration beganâ€”some to Canada, some to South America, some to Seminole, Texas where approximately five thousand now live , and in the late s to Kansas.

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## Chapter 3 : Klaipėda - Wikipedia

*Get this from a library! Sean Lester, Poland and the Nazi takeover of Danzig. [Paul McNamara, blog.quintoapp.com] -- "Based largely on documents from Polish archives never before seen in the English-speaking world, Sean Lester, Poland and the Nazi Takeover of Danzig attempts to explain more fully how and why the.*

Nevertheless, hopes for restoration of Polish independence were kept alive throughout the 19th century by events within and outside the Polish lands. At the turn of the 19th century, Europe had begun to feel the impact of momentous political and intellectual movements that, among their other effects, would keep the "Polish Question" on the agenda of international issues needing resolution. An alliance of convenience was the natural result of this situation. Although Napoleon promised more than he ever intended to deliver to the Polish cause, in he created a Duchy of Warsaw from Prussian territory that had been part of old Poland and was still inhabited by Poles. Basically a French puppet, the duchy did enjoy some degree of self-government, and many Poles believed that further Napoleonic victories would bring restoration of the entire commonwealth. Its creation met the support of both local republicans in partitioned Poland, and the large Polish diaspora in France, who openly supported Napoleon as the only man capable of restoring Polish sovereignty after the Partitions of Poland of late 18th century. Although it was created as a satellite state and was only a duchy, rather than a kingdom, it was commonly hoped and believed that with time the nation would be able to regain its former status, not to mention its former borders. The newly re created state was formally an independent duchy, allied to France, and in a personal union with the Kingdom of Saxony. King Frederick Augustus I of Saxony was compelled by Napoleon to make his new realm a constitutional monarchy, with a parliament the Sejm of the Duchy of Warsaw. Significantly, the duchy lacked its own diplomatic representation abroad. The bulk of its inhabitants were Poles. The Constitution of the Duchy of Warsaw could be considered liberal for its time. It provided for a bicameral Sejm consisting of a Senate and a Chamber of Deputies. A Council of Ministers functioned as the executive body of the Duchy. Serfdom was abolished and all classes were to be equal before the law. While Roman Catholicism was the state religion, religious tolerance was also guaranteed by the constitution. The administrative divisions of Duchy of Warsaw were based on departments, each headed by a prefect. This organization was based on the French model, as the entire Duchy was in fact created by Napoleon and based on French ideas, although departments were divided into Polish powiats counties. Each department was named after its capital city. In fact, the duchy was heavily militarized, bordered as it was by Prussia, the Austrian Empire, and Russia, and it was to be a significant source for troops in various campaigns of Napoleon. To make matters worse, in the French Empire imposed on the duchy an agreement at Bayonne to buy from France the debts owed to it by Prussia. The debt, amounting to more than 43 million francs in gold, was bought at a discounted rate of 21 million francs. However, although the duchy made its payments in installments to France over a four-year period, Prussia failed to pay it, causing the Polish economy to suffer heavily. Indeed, to this day the phrase "sum of Bayonne" is a synonym in Polish for a huge amount of money. All these problems resulted in both inflation and over-taxation. To counter the threat of bankruptcy, the authorities intensified the development and modernization of agriculture. In , a short war with Austria started. During the war the German colonists settled by Prussia during Partitions openly rose up against Polish government. However, Napoleon did not want to make a permanent decision that would tie his hands before his anticipated peace settlement with Russia. Nevertheless he proclaimed the attack on Russia as a second Polish war. That peace settlement was not to be, however. Polish uhlans from the Army of the Duchy of Warsaw Painting by January Suchodolski. The rest of the Duchy was restored to Prussia. Although several isolated fortresses held out for more than a year, the existence of the state in anything but name came to an end. Although many European states and ex-rulers were represented at the so-called Congress of Vienna in , the decision-making was largely in the hands of the major powers. It was perhaps inevitable, therefore, that both Prussia and Russia would effectively partition

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Poland between them; Austria was to more-or-less retain its gains of the First Partition of Russia demanded to gain all territories of Duchy of Warsaw. However, its demands for the whole Duchy of Warsaw were denied by other European powers. Prussia regained territory it had first gained in the First Partition. It also regained as the "Grand Duchy of Posen" i. The city was eventually annexed by Austria in Finally, the bulk of the former Duchy of Warsaw, measuring some , km in area, was re-established as what is commonly referred to as the "Congress Kingdom" of Poland, in personal union with the Russian Empire. Although the official name of the state was the Kingdom of Poland, in order to distinguish it from other Kingdoms of Poland, it was sometimes referred to as "Congress Poland. The Kingdom lost its status as a sovereign state in and the administrative divisions were reorganized. It was sufficiently distinct that its name remained in official Russian use, although in the later years of Russian rule it was replaced with the Privislinsky Krai. Following the defeat of the November Uprising its separate institutions and administrative arrangements were abolished as part of increased Russification to be more closely integrated with the Russian Empire. However, even after this formalized annexation, the territory retained some degree of distinctiveness and continued to be referred to informally as Congress Poland until the Russian rule there ended as a result of the advance by the armies of the Central Powers in during World War I. Originally, the Kingdom had an area of roughly , km<sup>2</sup> and a population of approximately 3. The new state would be one of the smallest Polish states ever, smaller than the preceding Duchy of Warsaw and much smaller than the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth which had a population of 10 million and an area of 1 million km<sup>2</sup>. Its population reached 6. Most of the ethnic Poles in the Russian Empire lived in the Congress Kingdom, although some areas outside it also contained Polish majority. The Kingdom of Poland largely re-emerged as a result of the efforts of Adam Jerzy Czartoryski, a Pole who aimed to resurrect the Polish state in alliance with Russia. The Kingdom of Poland was one of the few contemporary constitutional monarchies in Europe, with the Emperor of Russia serving as the Polish King. His title as chief of Poland in Russian, was Tsar, similar to usage in the fully integrated states within the Empire Georgia, Kazan, Siberia. Theoretically the Polish Kingdom in its form was a semi-autonomous state in personal union with Russia through the rule of the Russian Emperor. The state possessed the Constitution of the Kingdom of Poland, one of the most liberal in 19th century Europe, a Sejm parliament responsible to the King capable of voting laws, an independent army, currency, budget, penal code and a customs boundary separating it from the rest of Russian lands. Poland also had democratic traditions Golden Liberty and the Polish nobility deeply valued personal freedom. In reality, the Kings had absolute power and the formal title of Autocrat, and wanted no restrictions on their rule. All opposition to the Emperor of Russia was suppressed and the law was disregarded at will by Russian officials. However, in time the situation changed and he granted the viceroy, Grand Duke Konstantin Pavlovich, almost dictatorial powers. Very soon after Congress of Vienna resolutions were signed, Russia ceased to respect them. In , Alexander I abolished freedom of the press and introduced preventory censorship. Resistance to Russian control began in the s. Beginning in , the sessions of the Sejm were held in secret. In relation to Poles, those ideas meant assimilation: The principle of Orthodoxy was the result of the special role it played in Russian Empire, as the Church was in fact becoming a department of state, and other religions discriminated against; for instance, Papal bulls could not be read in the Kingdom of Poland without agreement from the Russian government. The rule of Nicholas also meant end of political traditions in Poland; democratic institutions were removed, an appointedâ€”rather than electedâ€”centralized administration was put in place, and efforts were made to change the relations between the state and the individual. All of this led to discontent and resistance among the Polish population. In January , the Sejm deposed Nicholas I as King of Poland in response to his repeated curtailing of its constitutional rights. Nicholas reacted by sending Russian troops into Poland, resulting in the November Uprising. Following an month military campaign, the Kingdom of Poland lost its semi-independence and was subsequently integrated much more closely with the Russian Empire. This was formalized through the issuing of the Organic Statute of the Kingdom of Poland by the Emperor in , which abolished the constitution, army and legislative assembly. Over the next 30 years a series of measures bound Congress Poland ever more

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closely to Russia. In the January Uprising broke out, but lasted only two years before being crushed. As a direct result, any remaining separate status of the Kingdom was removed and the political entity was directly incorporated into the Russian Empire. The government of the Congress of Poland was outlined in the Constitution of the Kingdom of Poland in 1815. The Emperor of Russia was the official head of state, considered the King of Poland, with the local government headed by the Viceroy of the Kingdom of Poland. In theory, Congress Poland possessed one of the most liberal governments of the time in Europe, but in practice the area was a puppet state of the Russian Empire. The liberal provisions of the constitution, and the scope of the autonomy, were often disregarded by the Russian officials. The Viceroy exercised broad powers and could nominate candidates for most senior government posts ministers, senators, judges of the High Tribunal, councilors of state, referendaries, as well as bishops and archbishops. He had no competence in the realms of finances and foreign policy; his military competence varied. The office of namestnik or Viceroy was never officially abolished; however, after the January Uprising it disappeared. The last namestnik was Friedrich Wilhelm Rembert von Berg, who served from 1818 to his death in 1826. No namestnik was named to replace him; however, the role of namestnik-viceroy of the former Kingdom passed to the Governor-General of Warsaw or, to be more specific, of the Warsaw Military District. The governor-general answered directly to the Emperor and exercised much broader powers than had the namestnik. In particular, he controlled all the military forces in the region and oversaw the judicial systems he could impose death sentences without trial. He could also issue "declarations with the force of law," which could alter existing laws. The Administrative Council Polish: Rada Administracyjna was a part of Council of State of the Kingdom. Introduced by the Constitution of the Kingdom of Poland in 1815, it was composed of 5 ministers, special nominees of the King and the Viceroy of the Kingdom of Poland. The administrative divisions of the Kingdom changed several times over its history. Immediately after its creation in 1815, the Kingdom of Poland was divided into departments, a relic from the times of the French-dominated Duchy of Warsaw. There were eight voivodeships. On 7 March 1820, in the aftermath of the November Uprising earlier that decade, the administrative division was reformed once again, bringing Congress Poland closer to the structure of the Russian Empire, with the introduction of guberniyas governorate. In several governorates were merged with others, and some others renamed. The reform, initiated after the failure of the January Uprising, was designed to tie the Congress Kingdom more tightly to the administration structure of the Russian Empire. It divided larger governorates into smaller ones. A new lower level entity, gmina, was introduced.

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### Chapter 4 : Hungary in World War II - Wikipedia

*The Polish-German declaration also provided the Polish foreign minister, Col. Józef Beck, with a back-channel to approach Berlin directly on Danzig issues, and thus avoid dealing with either the League or Seán Lester.*

Byrne, the Deputy Director and Research Director at the National Security Archive, demonstrates that the affair could not have occurred without awareness and approval at the top levels of the US government. He reveals an unmistakable pattern of dubious behavior - including potentially illegal conduct by the president, vice president, the secretaries of state and defense, the CIA director and others - that formed the true core of the scandal. CI officer, talking about "The Insider Threat. Valid photo ID required Disclosure Caveat: This forum will follow a modified Chatham House rule. Everything will be off the record. While there is no parking at the Embassy, paid off street parking is available behind and under the Airline Pilots Association-17th and Mass, and at 15th and Mass 15th street. On street two hour metered parking is also available. Simone Lopes at simone.afioaz. Presented in partnership with The Centre for Counterintelligence and Security Studies CI Centre, these updates will cover worldwide events such as breaking espionage cases and arrest reports, cyber espionage incidents, and terrorist activity. Major uses his expertise to analyze trends and highlight emerging issues of interest to both intelligence and national security professionals and the public. Major will also highlight and review the latest books and reports to keep you current on what is hitting think tank desks. Jones is a former CIA intelligence analyst and an international security expert with extensive field experience in political and security risk studies and management for corporate clients. He obtained his Ph. The book program aimed to keep a critical mass of intellectuals in Soviet bloc countries informed about the values and culture of the free world. Books and periodicals were mailed to Eastern Europe under the cover of various sponsoring organizations, including publishing houses and universities. They were smuggled in by travelers. Between and , some 10 million books and periodicals were distributed to East European and Soviet citizens. He will join the panel via Internet from Warsaw. Allow time for routine security procedures. A photo ID is required for entry. To confirm time and place, contact Maria-Stella Gatzoulis on the day of the event: Thursday, 15 January, The presentation is about how complicated the problems in the Middle East are and why there is no easy solution. Religion, Ethnicity, Politics, Ideology, Tribalism and a host of issues complicate matters and make for a very difficult environment. Preventing Mirror-Imaging" - a talk by James R. Preventing Mirror-Imaging" with James R. He had a career of US Government service, spanning 37 years in numerous foreign countries with a particular focus in the Middle East. He started in U. After the HP acquisition of EDS, he continued to serve in a similar capacity until his retirement in His parents were missionaries in Turkey in the s, where Jim spent his formative years. He attended the prep schools of two of the most famous missionary-founded universities in the Middle East: He is fluent in Arabic, and has extensive knowledge of, and appreciation for, the arts, geography, culture, and religions of that region. He has been an AFIO member since and joined the board in Marshall Institute in Arlington, VA, where he consults on projects relating to cyber security, intelligence policy and privacy. Also, he has served at the Assistant Secretary of Defense level for several organizations at the Pentagon. In other government assignments, he served as: He received the B. Registration starts at Include names, tele numbers, email addresses. For each attendee, choose among chicken cacciatore, tilapia puttanesca, lasagna, sausage with peppers or fettuccini with portabella for your luncheon selection. Thursday, 22 January, 8 - 9: The speaker will be Ms. Government security assistance programs as the agency responsible for the development and implementation of DoD technology security policies on international transfers of defense-related goods, services and technologies. Reception begins at 6: Space is limited, advance RSVP is required. Join Grenier for the launch of his book 88 Days to Kandahar, to hear more about this critical time and the crucial players: Grenier discusses dealing with warlords, Taliban dissidents, and Pakistani Intelligence in front of him Hear more about his 88 Days to Kandahar: A CIA Diary being released the week of this event. Check-in for badge pickup at Event closes at 2

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p. The latest intelligence books, and many others, on display and for sale throughout event. No registrations allowed on day of event nor at the hotel. Saturday, 31 January , 2: For a full list of programs visit dclibrary. Voice your opinion afterwards with our electronic voting system. Spy thrillers are filled with seductive agents who get what they want through the power of persuasion - between the sheets. Does this actually happen? Is sexponage a reality? In this series, former intelligence officers and historians share the stories of five magnetic and charming spies who used the bedroom as their base of operations. Karl became a translator for the CIA and used his top secret clearance to steal documents. He was recruited by Stalin for his dashing good looks and ease with languages to seduce secrets from willing targets during the s and 30s. This chameleon-like character posed as a sailor, doctor, lawyer, artist, and was a favorite of Stalin before he fell from favor and was sentenced to the Gulag. She followed up by going to work for British intelligence in Warsaw, dazzling Poles in high places with the tactic of unlimited lovemaking. Codenamed Cynthia, she used her charm and beauty to work her way through diplomatic circles in Washington. One of her most famous exploits was a deft theft of the Vichy naval ciphers from the French Embassy in DC - conducted in the nude. Internet Quick Tix code for the program: Our featured speaker for the evening will be: We look forward to seeing you! In addition, this meeting will mark both the retirement of Chapter president Bobbie aka Barbara Keith and the inauguration of new president John Noble. For information and reservations, contact Barbara Keith at bobbie juno. More details on Mr. Bischof and his presentation to follow in the newsletter, which I hope will hit the internet sometime next week. General Webb will be conducting his in famous "Lightning Round," so please send him any topics or subject matter you might want discussed at wwebb comcast. Country Club of Orange Park. Quiel Begonia at qbegonia comcast. Patrick Guarnieri served in Vietnam in and He is currently a Doctoral Candidate in Strategic Security. He practiced law for twenty years until when he became the Chairman of the National Conference on Homeland Security; an organization that worked with the White House and Congress to assist in the formation and organization of the Department of Homeland Security, Northern Command and numerous other security related projects. He now teaches at the University of South Florida in the National and Competitive Intelligence Program and trains the military in advanced operations augmentation. Patrick will be discussing the latest developments and innovative approaches to modify and enhance brain function which have drawn the attention and interest of the intelligence community and the military. Email Michael Shapiro at sectysuncoastafio att. You will receive a confirmation via email. If you do not, contact the Chapter Secretary to confirm your registration. Check-in at noon; opening ceremonies, lunch and business meeting at hours, followed by our speaker. Wednesday, 11 February , Orrantia brings a national and global perspective on counterterrorism that is gained from vast counterterrorism experience including the supervision of an FBI counterterrorism squad in Phoenix and serving eight years as a Supervisory Special Agent. Recognized as an expert in investigations of terrorism, drugs and violent crimes, Mr. These awards were made to Mr. Orrantia has lectured to members of the FBI Academy at Quantico, VA on officer safety and survival and continues to share his expertise in surviving a deadly encounter with numerous law enforcement agencies. Orrantia, a native Arizonan who is fluent in Spanish, was raised in Mesa, Arizona. WE ARE charged for the no-shows and please remember, we are a small organization with a humble coffer. Wednesday, 11 February , 8: The symposium will feature the following three panels: From ancient intrigues to Anna Chapman, spies, counterspies, and terrorists often conduct their covert activities under the covers. Keith Melton will reveal how seduction is used as a tool to attract and manipulate assets, to coerce and compromise targets, and to control spies in both reality and fiction. Guests will enjoy a complimentary cocktail as they gather essential knowledge for handling any questionable or suspicious relationship. Adult material - 18 and older strictly enforced.

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### Chapter 5 : Project MUSE - Multilingualism in the Midwest: How German Has Shaped (and Still Shapes) the

*From a political point of view, Danzig was a free city with autonomy to deal with its interests as it wished; only the foreign policy was in the hands of the Polish government. From an economic point of view, Danzig was part of the Polish customs area, and Poland had the right to use its port.*

A settlement of Baltic tribes in the territory of the present-day city is said to have existed in the region as early as the 7th century. Master Conrad von Thierberg used the fortress as a base for further campaigns along the Neman River and against Samogitia. Memel was unsuccessfully besieged by Sambians in 1263, and the scattered Sambians submitted by 1274. It became the main town of the Diocese of Curonia, with a cathedral and at least two parochial churches, but the development of the castle became the dominant priority. The rebuilt town received Kulm law city rights in 1296. Memel remained part of what became Prussia and Germany; the border to Lithuania remained unchanged until 1772. It was one of the longest-lasting borders in Europe, and is referred to in the now-unsung first verse of the German national anthem, which describes borders of German-speaking lands: It was the onset of a long period of prosperity for the city and port. It served as a port for neighbouring Lithuania, benefiting from its location near the mouth of the Neman, with wheat as a profitable export. The Duchy of Prussia was inherited by a relative, John Sigismund, the Hohenzollern prince-electors of the March of Brandenburg in 1525. Brandenburg-Prussia began active participation in regional policy, which affected the development of Memel. Prussian independence from Poland and Sweden was affirmed in the Treaty of Oliva in 1660. The construction of a defence system around the entire town, initiated in 1660, noticeably changed its status and prospects. In November 1658 a small Swedish army invaded Prussian territory, but was unable to capture the fortress of Memel. By the beginning of the 18th century, Memel was one of the strongest fortresses Memelfestung in Prussia, and the town became part of the Kingdom of Prussia in 1701. Consequently, from 1701 the town, along with the rest of eastern Prussia, was dependent on the Russian Empire. Spit fortress Memel became part of the province of East Prussia within the Kingdom of Prussia in 1773. In 1717, ships arrived in Memel, of which were English. In 1717 there was still an active English church in Memel, as well as a "British Hotel". Memel prospered during the second half of the 18th century by exporting timber to Great Britain for use by the Royal Navy. In 1717, British ships visited the town to transport lumber from the Lithuanian forests near Memel. In its imports consisted chiefly of salt, iron and herrings; the exports, which greatly exceeded the imports, were corn, hemp, flax, and, particularly, timber. The development of the town in the 19th century was influenced by the industrial revolution in Prussia and the attendant processes of urbanisation. Even though the population of Memel increased fourfold during the 19th century, and had risen to 21,000 by 1871, its pace of development lagged in comparison. The reasons for this were mostly political. Owing to the absence of heavy industry in the 18th and 19th centuries, the population of Memel stagnated, although wood manufacturing persisted as the main industry. It remained the central point of the Baltic timber-trade. Central Post Office, built in 1840. A narrow gauge railway station in 1840. By steamer services had been established between Memel and Cranz on the southern end of the Curonian Spit, and also between Memel and Tilsit. A main-line railway was built from Insterburg, the main East Prussian railway junction, to St. Petersburg via Eydtkuhnen, the Prussian frontier station. During the second half of the 19th century, Memel was a center for the publication of books printed in the Lithuanian language using a Latin-script alphabet. These publications were prohibited in the nearby Russian Empire of which Lithuania was a province. The books were then smuggled over the Lithuanian border. The German census lists the Memel Territory population as 21,000, of whom 67% declared Lithuanian to be their first language.

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## Chapter 6 : War of the Fourth Coalition | Revolvry

*Greetings all, A while back I asked the forums what the next entry in the "Valiant Defense" series of games should be (following Castle Itter and Pavlov's House). In that thread Michal Kochman suggested the Defense of the Polish Post Office in the Free City of Danzig on the first day of WW2.*

From 1291 and from 1292, the town and city was officially named Memel. The first time the city was mentioned as Caloypede in the letter of Vytautas in 1291, [5] for the second time in the negotiation documents of 1295 as Klawppeda, [6] and for the third time in the Treaty of Melno of 1297 as Cleupeda. Most likely the name is of Curonian origin and means "even ground": This name was adopted by speakers of German and also chosen for the new city founded further away at the lagoon. Coat of arms[ edit ] Main article: The modern coat of arms was created by restoring old seals of the Memel city analogous with those used in the years 1291, and 1295. It was affirmed on 1 July 1297. Teutonic Knights[ edit ] A settlement of Baltic tribes in the territory of the present-day city is said to have existed in the region as early as the 7th century. Master Conrad von Thierberg used the fortress as a base for further campaigns along the Neman River and against Samogitia. Memel was unsuccessfully besieged by Sambians in 1295, and the scattered Sambians submitted by 1297. It became the main town of the Diocese of Curonia, with a cathedral and at least two parochial churches, but the development of the castle became the dominant priority. The rebuilt town received Kulm law city rights in 1297. Memel remained part of what became Prussia and Germany; the border to Lithuania remained unchanged until 1795. It was one of the longest-lasting borders in Europe, and is referred to in the now-unsung first verse of the German national anthem 1847, which describes borders of German-speaking lands: It was the onset of a long period of prosperity for the city and port. It served as a port for neighbouring Lithuania, benefiting from its location near the mouth of the Neman, with wheat as a profitable export. The Duchy of Prussia was inherited by a relative, John Sigismund 1618, the Hohenzollern prince-electors of the March of Brandenburg in 1618. Brandenburg-Prussia began active participation in regional policy, which affected the development of Memel. Prussian independence from Poland and Sweden was affirmed in the Treaty of Oliva in 1657. The construction of a defence system around the entire town, initiated in 1657, noticeably changed its status and prospects. In November 1658 a small Swedish army invaded Prussian territory, but was unable to capture the fortress of Memel. By the beginning of the 18th century, Memel was one of the strongest fortresses Memelfestung in Prussia, and the town became part of the Kingdom of Prussia in 1701. Consequently, from 1701 the town, along with the rest of eastern Prussia, was dependent on the Russian Empire. Spit fortress Memel became part of the province of East Prussia within the Kingdom of Prussia in 1773. In 1773, ships arrived in Memel, of which were English. In 1773 there was still an active English church in Memel, as well as a "British Hotel". Memel prospered during the second half of the 18th century by exporting timber to Great Britain for use by the Royal Navy. In 1773, British ships visited the town to transport lumber from the Lithuanian forests near Memel. In its imports consisted chiefly of salt, iron and herrings; the exports, which greatly exceeded the imports, were corn, hemp, flax, and, particularly, timber. The development of the town in the 19th century was influenced by the industrial revolution in Prussia and the attendant processes of urbanisation. Even though the population of Memel increased fourfold during the 19th century, and had risen to 21,000 by 1871, its pace of development lagged in comparison. The reasons for this were mostly political. Owing to the absence of heavy industry in the 1700s and 1800s, the population of Memel stagnated, although wood manufacturing persisted as the main industry. It remained the central point of the Baltic timber-trade. Central Post Office, the former residence of Friedrich Wilhelm Argelander and monarchs of Prussia [10] A narrow gauge railway station in 1862. By steamer services had been established between Memel and Cranz on the southern end of the Curonian Spit 1862, and also between Memel and Tilsit. A main-line railway was built from Insterburg 1862, the main East Prussian railway junction, to St. Petersburg via Eydtkuhnen 1862, the Prussian frontier station. During the second half of the 19th century, Memel was a center for the publication of books printed in the Lithuanian language using a Latin-script alphabet 1862 these publications were prohibited in the nearby Russian Empire of which Lithuania

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was a province. The books were then smuggled over the Lithuanian border. The German census lists the Memel Territory population as ,, of whom 67, declared Lithuanian to be their first language.

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Chapter 7 : [blog.quintoapp.com](http://blog.quintoapp.com) - Horse Racing Nation - Online Racing

*Polish soldiers and others imprisoned in the Soviet Union since were released and a formation of a Polish army there was agreed, intended to fight on the Eastern Front, help the Red Army to liberate Poland and establish a sovereign Polish state.*

Military, security, and geopolitical coordination: We also make recommendations for specific further actions by Federal agencies and other actors. AI has the potential to revolutionize how we live, work, learn, discover, and communicate. AI research can further our national priorities, including increased economic prosperity, improved educational opportunities and quality of life, and enhanced national and homeland security. Because of these potential benefits, the U. The ultimate goal of this research is to produce new AI knowledge and technologies that provide a range of positive benefits to society, while minimizing the negative impacts. To meet this challenge, we must rapidly build our expertise and knowledge to keep pace with developments, expand our regulatory capability, and increase our speed of execution. This Policy is an important early step in that effort. We are issuing this Policy as agency guidance rather than in a rulemaking in order to speed the delivery of an initial regulatory framework and best practices to guide manufacturers and other entities in the safe design, development, testing, and deployment of HAVs. In the following pages, we divide the task of facilitating the safe introduction and deployment of HAVs into four sections: We argue that while this law will pose large challenges for industry, it highlights opportunities for computer scientists to take the lead in designing algorithms and evaluation frameworks which avoid discrimination and enable explanation. The key question is not whether AI will be governed, but how it is currently being governed, and how that governance might become more informed, integrated, effective, and anticipatory. As a society, we already know enough about some critical issues, and we could take proactive steps to learn more. As authors, we make recommendations concerning these below. But first, we start by explaining what AI is and reviewing the key components of its de facto policy regime. Then we show how lessons from the governance from other technologies, and early lessons from de facto AI policy, can inform a smart approach to AI policy that continues to foster innovation while safeguarding society as citizens and consumers. It builds on existing safety requirements for different types of robots; industrial, personal care and medical. This British Standard describes ethical hazards associated with the use of robots and provides guidance to eliminate or reduce the risks associated with these ethical hazards. Significant ethical hazards are presented and guidance given on how they are to be dealt with for various robot applications. Ethical hazards are broader than physical hazards. Most physical hazards have associated psychological hazards due to fear and stress. Thus, physical hazards imply ethical hazards and safety design features are part of ethical design. Safety elements are covered by safety standards; this British Standard is concerned with ethical elements. This British Standard is intended for use by designers and managers, amongst others. Part II will examine the characteristics of AI that present regulatory challenges. Some of these challenges are conceptual, such as how to define artificial intelligence and how to assign moral and legal responsibility when AI systems cause harm. Other challenges are practical, including the inherent difficulties in controlling the actions of autonomous machines, which may render ex post regulation ineffective; the related risk that AI systems will perform actions that are unforeseeable to their designers and operators; and the potential for AI to be developed so clandestinely or diffusely as to render effective ex ante regulation impracticable. Given that such algorithmically informed decisions have the potential for significant societal impact, the goal of this document is to help developers and product managers design and implement algorithmic systems in publicly accountable ways. Accountability in this context includes an obligation to report, explain, or justify algorithmic decision-making as well as mitigate any negative social impacts or potential harms. We begin by outlining five equally important guiding principles. We acknowledge the potential for these technologies to be used for good and to promote human rights but also the potential to intentionally or inadvertently discriminate against individuals or groups of people. We must

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keep our focus on how these technologies will affect individual human beings and human rights. In a world of machine learning systems, who will bear accountability for harming human rights? Whilst this Declaration is focused on machine learning technologies, many of the norms and principles included are equally applicable to artificial intelligence more widely, as well as to related data systems. The declaration focuses on the rights to equality and non-discrimination. Machine learning, and artificial intelligence more broadly, impact a wider array of human rights, such as the right to privacy, the right to freedom of expression, participation in cultural life, the right to remedy, and the right to life. Artificial intelligence has already provided beneficial tools that are used every day by people around the world. Its continued development, guided by the following principles, will offer amazing opportunities to help and empower people in the decades and centuries ahead. I develop a definition of networked information algorithms NIAs as assemblages of institutionally situated code, practices, and norms with the power to create, sustain, and signify relationships among people and data through minimally observable, semi autonomous action. As we consider the ethical implications of having robots in our society, it becomes obvious that robots themselves are not where responsibility lies. Accordingly, rules for real robots, in real life, must be transformed into rules advising those who design, sell and use robots about how they should act. Designing our Complex Future with Machines, Version 1. This collaborative modelâ€”rather than a model of exponential financial growth or the Singularity, which promises the transcendence of our current human condition through advances in technologyâ€”should provide the paradigm for our approach to artificial intelligence. For example, actors may be aiming to develop a transformative AI as fast as possible to help humanity, to achieve economic dominance, or even to reduce costs of development. There is already an interest in mitigating potential risks. We are trying to engage more stakeholders and foster cross-disciplinary global discussion. We held a workshop in Tokyo where we discussed many questions and came up with new ones which will help facilitate further work. Instead, the paper proposes a reconciliation between the two factions based on a mutual interest in AI. The paper further proposes a realignment to two new factions: The paper argues in favor of societalism and offers three means of concurrently addressing societal impacts from near-term and long-term AI: In practice, it will often be advantageous to emphasize near-term AI due to the greater interest in near-term AI among AI and policy communities alike. A reconciliation between the presentist and futurist factions can improve both near-term and long-term societal impacts of AI. This Schumpeterian wave may prove to be a creative destruction raising incomes, enhancing quality of life for all and generating previously unimagined jobs to replace those that get automatized. Or it may turn out to be a destructive creation leading to mass unemployment abuses, or loss of control over decision-making processes. This depends on the velocity and magnitude of the development and diffusion of AI technologies, a point over which experts diverge widely. Policy-makers need to invest more resources to develop a finer understanding of the very notion and dynamics of the AI revolution. The solutions are firmly enmeshed in politics. Although the sample size was too small to draw firm conclusions, it is clear that some particular presentations of AI risk are more effective than others. In particular, we believe the results suggest that guided thinking exercises, appeals to authority, and analogies to other transformative technologies are likely to be effective, while science-fiction references and vivid or grave disaster scenarios are not. The AI field is focused mainly on building AIs that are more capable, with little regard to social impacts. Two types of measures exist for encouraging a shift towards building beneficial AI. Extrinsic measures impose constraints or incentives on AI researchers to induce them to pursue beneficial AI even if they do not want to. Intrinsic measures encourage AI researchers to want to pursue beneficial AI. Prior research focuses on extrinsic measures. Efforts to promote beneficial AI must consider intrinsic factors by studying the social psychology of AI research communities. This includes questions like how can we avoid a dangerous arms race to develop powerful AI systems; how can the benefits of advanced AI systems be widely distributed; and how open should AI research be? If we handle these issues badly, it could lead to disaster, even if we can solve the technical challenges associated with controlling a machine intelligence. Systems can make unfair and discriminatory decisions, replicate or develop biases, and behave in inscrutable and unexpected ways in highly

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sensitive environments that put human interests and safety at risk. This could ultimately lead to machines that are much better at these tasks than humans.. If machines surpass humans in intelligence, then just as the fate of gorillas currently depends on the actions of humans, the fate of humanity may come to depend more on the actions of machines than our own. Working on a newly recognized problem means that you risk throwing yourself at an issue that never materializes or is solved easily â€” but it also means that you may have a bigger impact by pioneering an area others have yet to properly appreciate, just like many of the highest impact people in history have done. In what follows, we will cover the arguments for working on this area, and look at the best ways you can contribute. Being able to see a system is sometimes equated with being able to know how it works and govern itâ€”a pattern that recurs in recent work about transparency and computational systems. In this article, we critically interrogate the ideal of transparency, trace some of its roots in scientific and sociotechnical epistemological cultures, and present 10 limitations to its application. We specifically focus on the inadequacy of transparency for understanding and governing algorithmic systems and sketch an alternative typology of algorithmic accountability grounded in constructive engagements with the limitations of transparency ideals. The technology has blind spots that particularly affect women and minorities. The three scenarios do not paint a rosy picture, ranging from anarchy in the information environment as MADCOMs dominate online conversations and reality is entirely obscured, to the outbreak of a MADCOMs arms race, to the creation of cognitive security states that preserve global order via a new Internet 2. A year is a long time in AI research, and this report focuses on new developments in four areas: We identify emerging challenges in each of these areas and make recommendations to ensure that the benefits of AI will be shared broadly, and that risks can be identified and mitigated. Algorithms have been empowered to make such decisions and take actions for the sake of efficiency and speed. Despite these gains, there are concerns about the rapid automation of jobs even such jobs as journalism and radiology. A better understanding of attitudes toward and interactions with algorithms is essential precisely because of the aura of objectivity and infallibility cultures tend to ascribe to them. This report illustrates some of the shortcomings of algorithmic decisionmaking, identifies key themes around the problem of algorithmic errors and bias, and examines some approaches for combating these problems. This report highlights the added risks and complexities inherent in the use of algorithmic decisionmaking in public policy. The report ends with a survey of approaches for combating these problems. These domains are only a subselection of larger set of affected domains identified by a panel of experts. We drill down on the near-to-medium term trends and implications of AI proliferation in these domains. In brief, we highlight the potential for significant disruption due to AI proliferation on issues of cybersecurity, justice criminal and civil , and labor market patterns. Our discussion of the future of work also presents a novel framework for thinking about the susceptibility of occupations to automation. The Perspective ends with a set of AI policy recommendations informed by the trends we highlight. Grosz, Russ Altman, Eric Horvitz, et al. It considers the science, engineering, and deployment of AI-enabled computing systems. The studies are expected to develop syntheses and assessments that provide expert-informed guidance for directions in AI research, development, and systems design, as well as programs and policies to help ensure that these systems broadly benefit individuals and society. Increasingly, the decisions that affect our livesâ€”where we go to school, whether we get a car loan, how much we pay for health insuranceâ€”are being made not by humans, but by mathematical models. In theory, this should lead to greater fairness: Everyone is judged according to the same rules, and bias is eliminated. Most troubling, they reinforce discrimination: How these tools work and make predictions, how they define and measure their performance and how police departments actually use these systems day-to-day, are all unclear. Further, vendors routinely claim that the inner working of their technology is proprietary, keeping their methods a closely-held trade secret, even from the departments themselves.

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### Chapter 8 : Watch the Latest Movies and TV Shows for Free on streamlook

*Hungarian politics and foreign policy had become more stridently nationalistic by , and Hungary adopted an irredentist policy similar to Germany's, attempting to incorporate ethnic Hungarian areas in neighboring countries into Hungary. Hungary benefited territorially from its relationship with the Axis.*

Reply If you had spoken to an expanding-state dignitary about anything like consent of the governed or plebiscites, he would have thought you out of your mind; but the million or more Silesians conquered by Friedrich at Mollwitz or in the sieges were well content to be Prussian. They were predominantly Protestant, and the Austrian Catholic officials, while not actually oppressing them, made things difficult. Moreover, Prussian administration was more efficient than Austrian; more precise, with a better sense of essential justice. Friedrich had not only made a conquest, he had secured the reconciliation of the conquered. But there was one person who would never be reconciled to Prussia in Silesia, and that was Maria Theresa, empress and queen. She regarded Friedrich as the most wicked and dangerous man in Europe, and she said so; a reaction not merely of personal pique, but of an underlying sense that his success threatened the whole system of which she formed a part. This opinion was implemented through a long series of diplomatic and military maneuvers. In , at the urging of her British friends, Maria Theresa signed a peace which turned out to be an armistice. It gave Friedrich his Silesia and allowed her to turn on the Bavarians and French. In the French were disastrously defeated in Bohemia and on the Rhine; Bavaria fell entirely into Austrian hands and Friedrich re-entered the war as the ally of France, more or less to keep the revived Hapsburg power from being turned on him alone. In he invaded Bohemia and captured Prague, but got himself maneuvered out by attacks on his communications. In the Austrians, now with Saxony as an ally, counterinvaded Silesia and were well beaten at Hohenfriedberg and Sohr, so that the peace finally signed only confirmed the verdict of Mollwitz. In every series of campaigns certain features establish themselves on a semi-permanent basis as part of the frame of reference. In the War of the Austrian Succession one of these features was the operations of the Hungarian irregular light cavalry, pandours, who hung in clouds across the front and flanks of every Austrian army. They were barbarians who used to bum towns, raid camps, and cut the wounded to pieces when they found them, but they made communications a problem for every army opposing the Austrian, and they forced the king to fight for his intelligence of enemy movements. As a result he developed his own cavalry service on lines parallel to those given the infantry by Friedrich Wilhelmâ€”careful training, perfect co-ordination, precision of movementâ€”and reared up a group of remarkable cavalry officers, Ziethen, Seydlitz, Rothenbourg. This was not so much a true light cavalry, like the pandours, but an instrument for combat intelligence and battle purposes, and it was the first of its kind. The infantry did not need improving, only an intensification of its previous status. Friedrich had discovered that his foot could not only fire twice as fast as its opponents, but also that it could maneuver much faster, and on this he based a new system of minor tactics. The infantry was to fire a platoon volley, advance four paces behind the smoke while reloading for the next volley and, when close enough to the bullet-racked enemy line, fall on with the bayonet. In major tactics every one of his big battles of the warâ€”Chotusitz, Hohenfriedberg, Sohrâ€”was a deliberate repetition of the accident of Mollwitz. In each Friedrich pushed forward a heavily loaded right wing, took the enemy at the oblique, and rolled up his line. There were variations in the individual case, but this was the basic pattern, and it was noted beyond the borders of Prussia. This was the military background for the next act. Part of the political background was furnished by the fact that, having obtained what he wanted, Friedrich was opposed to war. She had been rather reluctantly willing to accept Bavaria in compensation for the loss of Silesia, but the peace that ended the general war gave her neither, and though her husband secured election as emperor, there remained in her an inextinguishable fund of bitterness against the robber who had taken her province. Wenzel Anton who exercised by riding in a hall to avoid fresh air and kept dozens of kittens, which he gave away as soon as they became cats exploited this bitterness, and he exploited it in the name of the balance of power. He

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argued that the presence of a new great power in north Germanyâ€”and with her army and accession of territory, no one could doubt that Prussia had become oneâ€”had deprived Austria of her proper place in Europe and freedom of action. If she was ever to recover either, if the French influence which had become so predominant in Europe through Friedrich was ever to be allayed, Prussia must be destroyed. The true line of Austrian policy was therefore in forming an alliance with France and Russia, the former of whom could be repaid in the Netherlands and Italy, and the latter in East Prussia, none of which lands were really part of the empire. Thus Kaunitz to the empress. It was not hard to talk Russia into the combination, for Russia was perpetually ambitious and, for quite personal reasons, the Russian Empress Elizabeth had conceived a deep dislike for Friedrich. France and some of the lesser statesâ€”Sweden, Saxonyâ€”came harder, but Kaunitz was a diplomat of almost uncanny skill, who had a goodie for everybody. Also he was aided by the underlying feeling he used with the empress, more a sensation than a statable idea, that the balance of power had been overthrown by the expanding Prussian state, and there was no security for anyone unless this tendency was ruthlessly punished. The actual fighting began in August , when Friedrich invaded Saxony without a declaration of war, occupied Dresden, and shut up the Saxon army in an entrenched camp at Pirna. His espionage service was exceptionally good; he had a man named Menzel in the Saxon chancellery who, incidentally, was discovered and spent the remaining eighteen years of his life in irons in prison growing a fine crop of hair. Friedrich published the documents Menzel furnished as a justification for his aggression against Saxony. Not that it did much good, since the adroit Kaunitz instantly summoned the Diet of the empire and persuaded all the smaller states to send contingents to an imperial army, which made part of the half million men who began to flow in for the demolition of Prussia. Saxony was knocked out, and what was left of its enlisted troops was offered the choice of serving under Friedrich henceforth or going to prison. Friedrich invaded Bohemia for a second time, won a battle under the walls of Prague, threw a blockade around the town and pressed southward until he encountered an army twice the size of his own under Marshal Leopold Josef Daun at Kolin on June 18. This officer was probably the best commander Friedrich ever faced. His plan was the same as that of the usual Austrian leaderâ€”draw up and await attack, since he lacked the mobility to compete with the Prussians in maneuver. But he chose his position very well, the left on a high wooded ridge, center running across little knolls and swampy pools, and right resting on another hill, with an oakwood on it and a marshy stream running past. Daun was in three lines instead of the usual two; all across the front, in reeds, woods, and tall grass, he scattered quantities of Croat irregular sharpshooters. One group halted and faced round to drive off these tormentors by firing a few volleys, and the brigade immediately behind, believing that the battle plan had been changed, also faced round and went into action. That is, they had begun too soon, and in somewhat the wrong place. But Friedrich chose this moment to lose his temper and order Moritz in at once, using a form of words that caused him also to make contact too soon. The Austrians counter attacked him, completely broke up his formation, turned in on the flank of the remainder of the Prussian line, and drove Friedrich from the field with 13, lost out of 33, men. The allies now thought they had him and began to shoot columns at him from all directions. That summer there was fighting all around the circle, with Prussia slowly going down. The Swedes were incompetently led, accomplished nothing against the detachment that faced them, but they still forced Friedrich to make that detachment. The Russians beat a third of their number of Prussians in a battle, but their supply organization broke down, the machine ground to a halt just when it might have taken Berlin, and a large part of the army melted away in desertions. The Austrians, as might be expected, made a war of sieges, but it took 41, men to keep them from overrunning everything, and Friedrich could gather barely 22, men to meet the incursion of Soubise and Hildburghausen into Saxony. He was proposing to attack the enemy camp, a rather desperate undertaking in a completely open plain dotted with villages, when on November 5 they saved him the trouble. Now they decided to outdo him by hurling their whole army quite around his left and rear to take the hills there and cut his communications. There were only three defects in this plan. One was that the plain was completely open, and Friedrich had an officer on the roof of the highest building in Rossbach who could observe every move; the second was that the

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tracks were both sandy and muddy, and the march slow; and the third was that the moving column, in some witless idea of gaining surprise, threw out no scouts or cavalry screen. Seydlitz, with all the cavalry, was posted out of sight behind the Polzen hill, with a couple of hussars as pickets atop; the artillery on the reverse slope of Janus, only the muzzles projecting; the infantry behind the guns, most of them rightward. The beginning of the movement and the apparent disappearance of the Prussian force were observed from the allied army; they assumed that Friedrich was retreating, and ordered hurry to catch him. Seydlitz followed till the rout was complete; then sounded a recall and formed in a dip of ground at Tagweben, behind the enemy right rear. As the writhing columns tried to fall back, tried to get their rear battalions in formation, Seydlitz came out of his hollow and charged them from the rear. It was one of the briefest great battles of record; by four-thirty the allied army was a panic-stricken mob, having lost 3, killed and wounded, 5, prisoners, and sixty-seven guns. The Prussian losses were Worst of all for the allies, what was left of their army was so broken that it could never be assembled again. Rossbach was decisive in the sense that it took France out of the war against Friedrich; he had no more fighting to do against the French except by deputy in Hannover. He had cracked the circle of enemies; and he had also achieved a focus for German nationalism and assured the support of England. After the battle Parliament increased his subsidy almost tenfold. But there was still almost too much for any one man and any one army to do. While Friedrich was eliminating the imperial and French armies from the war, Austria had slowly rolled up all of southern Silesia, beaten the Prussian forces there in battle, and taken Breslau and Schweidnitz, with their huge, carefully assembled magazines. Friedrich turned over command of the beaten army to Ziethen, a thick-lipped ugly little man; picked up his forces at Parchwitz, and hurried forward to offer the Austrians battle. He now had 36, men and guns, of which one big battery was superheavy pieces brought from the fortress of Glogau. Prince Charles and Daun had nearly 80, The tips of both wings were somewhat drawn back, and General Nadasti, who commanded the left, covered his position with abbates. Forward in the village of Borne was a cavalry detachment under the Saxon General Nostitz, but most of the cavalry were in reserve behind the center. It struck Nostitz and his detachment through a light mist. There was a halt while the mist burned away and Friedrich surveyed the hostile line. He knew the area well, having maneuvered there frequently; rightward from Borne there was a fold of ground that would conceal movement, and he immediately planned to do what the allies had attempted on him at Rossbach—throw his entire army on the enemy left wing. As a preliminary, the cavalry of the vanguard were put in to follow up the Nostitz wreck in the opposite direction. Prince Charles sent him the reserve cavalry from the center and some of that from the left. Nadasti, a reasonably good battle captain, charged in at once with what cavalry he had, and succeeded in throwing Ziethen back, but came up against infantry behind, and was badly broken. One can picture the hurry, confusion, and shouting as his whole wing, taken in enfilade by the Prussian volleys, went to pieces. But there were so many of these Austrians that they began to build up a defense around the mills and ditches of Leuthen, and especially its churchyard, which had stone walls. Prince Charles fed in battalions as fast as he could draw them from any point whatever; in places the Austrians were twenty ranks deep, and the fighting was very furious. The new line was almost at right angles to the old and badly bunched at the center, but still a line, heavily manned and pretty solid. Friedrich had to put in his last infantry reserves, and even so was held. But he got his superheavy guns onto the rise that had concealed his first movement, they enfiladed the new Austrian right wing and it began to go. At this juncture Lucchesi reached the spot from his former station. He saw that the Prussian infantry left was bare and ordered a charge. But Friedrich had foreseen exactly this. The cavalry of his own left wing, under General Driesen, was concealed behind the heavy battery, and as Lucchesi came forward at the trot, he was charged front, flank, and rear, all at once. Under the December twilight what was left of them were running.

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### Chapter 9 : New and Used Car Reviews, Comparisons and News | Driving

*The conservative movement channeled resentment and anger of social engineering, the civil rights movement, and fear of communism into a pro-big business, lower taxes for the rich, and activist foreign policy movement.*

Several members of the coalition had previously been fighting France as part of the Third Coalition, and there was no intervening period of general peace. On 9 October, Prussia joined a renewed coalition, fearing the rise in French power after the defeat of Austria and establishment of the French-sponsored Confederation of the Rhine. Prussia and Russia mobilized for a fresh campaign, and Prussian troops massed in Saxony. Napoleon decisively defeated the Prussians in an expeditious campaign that culminated at the Battle of Jena–Auerstedt on 14 October. French forces under Napoleon occupied Prussia, pursued the remnants of the shattered Prussian Army, and captured Berlin. They then advanced all the way to East Prussia, Poland and the Russian frontier, where they fought an inconclusive battle against the Russians at the Battle of Eylau on 7–8 February. Russian forces were finally crushed by the French at the Battle of Friedland on 14 June, and three days later Russia asked for a truce. The treaty was particularly harsh on Prussia, however, as Napoleon demanded much of the Prussian territory along the lower Rhine west of the Elbe and in what was part of the former Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth. At the end of the war Napoleon was master of almost all of western and central continental Europe, except for Spain, Portugal, Austria and several other smaller states. Despite the end of the Fourth Coalition, Britain remained at war with France. A further Fifth Coalition would be assembled when Austria re-joined the conflict in 1809. Following his triumph at the Battle of Austerlitz and the subsequent demise of the Third Coalition, Napoleon looked forward to achieving a general peace in Europe, especially with his two main remaining antagonists, Britain and Russia. Despite the death of William Pitt in January 1806, Britain and the new Whig administration remained committed to checking the growing power of France. Peace overtures between the two nations early in the new year proved ineffectual due to the still unresolved issues that had led to the breakdown of the Peace of Amiens. One point of contention was the fate of Hanover, a German electorate in personal union with the British monarchy that had been occupied by France since 1803. Dispute over this state would eventually become a *casus belli* for both Britain and Prussia against France. This issue also dragged Sweden into the war, whose forces had been deployed there as part of the effort to liberate Hanover during the war of the previous coalition. The path to war seemed inevitable after French forces ejected the Swedish troops in April 1807. Apart from some naval clashes and the peripheral Battle of Maida in southern Italy in July 1806 though these actions are considered part of the tail end of the War of the Third Coalition, the main conflicts between Britain and France during the Fourth Coalition would involve no direct general military confrontation. Rather, there was an escalation in the ongoing economic warfare between the two powers. With Britain still retaining its dominance of the seas, Napoleon looked to break this dominance after his defeat of Prussia with his issuance of the Berlin Decree and the beginnings of his Continental System. Britain retaliated with its Orders in Council several months later. Napoleon had hoped to establish peace with Russia and a tentative peace treaty was signed in July 1807, but this was vetoed by Tsar Alexander I and the two powers remained at war. Though nominally an ally in the coalition, Russia remained a dormant entity for much of the year giving virtually no military aid to Prussia in the main battles that October, as Russian armies were still mobilising. Russian forces would not fully come into play in the war until late when Napoleon entered Poland. The participants of the War of the Fourth Coalition. The Coalition and their colonies and allies. The First French Empire, its protectorates, colonies and allies. Finally, Prussia had remained at peace with France the previous year, though it did come close to joining the Allies in the Third Coalition. A French corps led by Marshal Bernadotte had illegally violated the neutrality of Ansbach in Prussian territory on their march to face the Austrians and Russians. In addition, on 15 March 1806 Napoleon elevated his brother-in-law Marshal Joachim Murat to become ruler of the Grand Duchy of Berg and Cleves acquired from Bavaria in return for its receiving Ansbach. Murat exacerbated Prussian enmity by tactlessly ejecting a Prussian garrison

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that was stationed in his newly acquired realm, prompting a stern rebuke from Napoleon. Relations between France and Prussia quickly soured when Prussia eventually discovered that Napoleon had secretly promised to return sovereignty of Hanover back to Britain during his abortive peace negotiations with the British. This duplicity by the French would be one of the main causes for Prussia declaring war that autumn. Napoleon consolidated the various smaller states of the former Holy Roman Empire which had allied with France into larger electorates, duchies and kingdoms to make the governance of non-Prussian and Austrian Germany more efficient. The Confederation was above all a military alliance: Understandably, Prussia was indignant at this increasing French meddling in the affairs of Germany without its involvement or even consultation and viewed it as a threat. Napoleon had previously attempted to ameliorate Prussian anxieties by assuring Prussia he was not adverse to its heading a North German Confederation, but his duplicity regarding Hanover dashed this. A final spark leading to war was the summary arrest and execution of German nationalist Johann Philipp Palm in August for publishing a pamphlet which strongly attacked Napoleon and the conduct of his army occupying Germany. After giving Napoleon an ultimatum on 1 October, Prussia supported by Saxony finally decided to contend militarily with the French Emperor. Another course of action might have involved openly declaring war the previous year and joining Austria and Russia in the Third Coalition. In fact, the Tsar had visited the Prussian king and queen at the tomb of Frederick the Great in Potsdam that very autumn, and the monarchs secretly swore to make common cause against Napoleon. Had Prussian forces been engaged against the French in , this might have contained Napoleon and prevented the eventual Allied disaster at Austerlitz. In any event, Prussia vacillated in the face of the swift French invasion of Austria and then hastily professed neutrality once the Third Coalition was crushed. When Prussia did eventually declare war against France in , its main ally the Russians still remained far away remobilising. The reason for this stemmed mainly from the mutual mistrust within the Prussian high command that had resulted in division among the Prussian commanders over which plan of action for the war would be adopted. At Jena, Napoleon fought only a contingent of the Prussian army. At Auerstedt a single French corps defeated the bulk of the Prussian army, despite being heavily outnumbered. Victory at Auerstedt was all but secured once the Duke of Brunswick as well as fellow commander Friedrich Wilhelm Carl von Schmettau were mortally wounded, and the Prussian command devolved to the less able King. The Siege of Danzig, Some , French soldiers fought against Prussia increasing in number as the campaign went on, with reinforcements arriving across the Wesel bridgehead from the peripheral theatre surrounding the recently formed Kingdom of Holland advancing with such speed that Napoleon was able to destroy as an effective military force the entire quarter of a million-strong Prussian army. The Prussians sustained 65, casualties including the deaths of two members of the royal family lost a further , prisoners, over 4, artillery pieces, and over , muskets stockpiled in Berlin. The French suffered around 15, casualties for the whole campaign. Meanwhile, Saxony was elevated to a kingdom on 11 December upon allying with France and joining the Confederation of the Rhine, thereby leaving the Allied Coalition. This policy aimed to control the trade of all European countries without consulting their governments. The ostensible goal was to weaken the British economy by closing French-controlled territory to its trade, but British merchants smuggled in many goods and the Continental System was not a powerful weapon of economic war. The area of the duchy had already been liberated by a popular uprising that had escalated from anti-conscription rioting. A tactical draw at Eylau 7â€”8 February forced the Russians to withdraw further north. Napoleon then routed the Russian army at Friedland 14 June. Following this defeat, Alexander sued for peace with Napoleon at Tilsit 7 July. Meanwhile, Swedish involvement was primarily concerned with protecting Swedish Pomerania. On 18 April, France and Sweden agreed to a ceasefire, which led to the withdrawal of all French troops. The resulting peace treaty agreed by Marshal Brune and Swedish general Johan Christopher Toll, however, allowed the Swedish army to withdraw with all its munitions of war. Results Prussia orange and its territories lost at Tilsit other colours. Following the Treaties of Tilsit, Britain and Sweden remained the only two major coalition members still at war with France. Russia soon declared war against Britain and after a British attack on Copenhagen, Denmarkâ€”Norway joined the war on the side

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of Napoleon Gunboat War , opening a second front against Sweden. At the Congress of Erfurt September–October Napoleon and Alexander agreed that Russia should force Sweden to join the Continental System, which led to the Finnish War of 1808–1809 meaning Sweden played no role in the next coalition against Napoleon and to the division of Sweden into two parts separated by the Gulf of Bothnia. The eastern part became the Russian Grand Duchy of Finland. Due to the Continental System, Britain was yet again still at war with Napoleon and was not affected by the peace treaty. This would set in motion a chain of events that eventually led to him being elected heir to the Swedish throne, and later King Charles XIV John of Sweden. As for the French, after the Treaty of Tilsit, the Empire was seemingly at its zenith. His main aim was to close off another strip of the European coast and a major source for British trade. In November 1807, after the refusal of Prince Regent John of Portugal to join the Continental System, Napoleon sent an army into Spain under General Jean-Andoche Junot with the aim of invading Portugal as well as the secret task of being the vanguard for the eventual French occupation of Spain.