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Das mehrsprachige Webportal publiziert fortlaufend Informationen zur historisch-politischen Bildung in Schulen, Gedenkstätten und anderen Einrichtungen zur Geschichte des 20. Jahrhunderts. Schwerpunkte bilden der Nationalsozialismus, der Zweite Weltkrieg sowie die Folgegeschichte in den Ländern Europas bis zu den politischen Umbrüchen 1989.

Dabei nimmt es Bildungsangebote in den Fokus, die einen Gegenwartsbezug der Geschichte herausstellen und bietet einen Erfahrungsaustausch über historisch-politische Bildung in Europa an.

Preparations

Edmund Łuczkiwiak:

During the whole year of 1938 and also during the following year 1939, the situation was very tense. There were numerous conflicts and quarrels between the Polish population and the German minority who had taken strong roots in our Polish soil in Kuyavia. There were whole German colonies in the neighbouring villages which were almost entirely in their hands, e.g. Rojewo, Dąbrowa Biskupia, Parchane and many others. They bought land from Polish farmers who were forced to sale due to the economic conditions. In the towns, they were running prosperous workshops and businesses.

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Ludomira Kordylas:

Starting from mid-August [1939], the local Germans caused fear and panic as they conducted more and more organisational meetings. People started to store large amounts of food for the time of war. A great number of people took as many things as they could carry or load onto a cart and fled out of fear. My family fled on foot until close to Kutno. Many people fled to the countryside as they reckoned it would be safer there. The wealthier people from Inowrocław went abroad.