



## *From the Desk of the General Secretary...*

August 17<sup>th</sup>, 2019 marks the 100<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the first of three Silesian Uprisings. In the years of 1919-1921, Upper Silesia which belonged to Germany before World War I, was contested by Germany and Poland. Poles were disappointed that Upper Silesia had not been granted outright to newly independent Poland and rose against the Germans.



Source: [wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Territorial\\_changes\\_of\\_Poland\\_1921.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Territorial_changes_of_Poland_1921.jpg)

The first two uprisings, in 1919 and 1920, were suppressed within a few days, but the third one in 1921, led to the inclusion of the southeastern part of Upper Silesia to Poland. The contribution of Poles in the uprisings impacted the shape of national borders after Poland's rebirth.



Source: [www.mpsl.pl](http://www.mpsl.pl)

The Silesian Uprisings Museum is the place that holds the original exhibits related to the history of the Silesian Uprisings. More information about the

museum and the historical importance of the uprisings can be found on their website <https://muzeumpowstanslaskich.pl/> or <http://www.mpsl.pl/en/>

Another exceptional project at the heart of Silesia (in Polish – Śląsk), is the Silesian Museum in Katowice. It's the largest museum in the region, situated on the grounds of former coal mine. It not only features permanent exhibitions dedicated to the history of Upper Silesia, but also restored former mine buildings, underground halls and the observation tower, which is a former mine shaft, where visitors can enjoy the beautiful panorama of Katowice. The Silesian Museum has become an important cultural center and one of the most visited museums in Poland. Please visit <https://muzeumslaskie.pl/en/>



Source: [www.wearemuseums.com](http://www.wearemuseums.com)

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