

## Streszczenia w języku angielskim 3,2019

**Michał Białkowski**

**Keywords:** Episcopate of Poland; Bolesław Kominek; Conference of the Polish Episcopate; Main Committee or General Council of the Polish Episcopate; Committee on Pastoral Care/General Ministry; Commission Iustitia et Pax; Committee on Church Affairs in Western and Northern Lands; Committee on Christian Charity; Marian Commission; Council Committee

The aim of the article is to present the profile of Bolesław Kominek, who played a significant role in the work of the Conference of the Polish Episcopate and its specialist committees. Formally, since 1954 he was a member of ECP, but participated in meetings since the end of 1956.

The research problem is to characterise his activity, which included several areas of action: the preparation of pastoral letters, addresses and pastoral words; participation in the formation of relations with the authorities of the Polish People's Republic; contribution to regulating the status of the Catholic Church in the Western and Northern Lands; study work related to the reorganization of the structures of the Polish ecclesial administration; contacts with the Holy See; episcopal conferences and participation in Vatican gatherings. An important part of his engagement at the Episcopal Conference of Poland was work in specialist committees.

During his twenty years of ministry, Bishop Bolesław Kominek was a member of the following bodies: The Pastoral Commission/General Pastoral Ministry of the Episcopate of Poland – President from 1958 to 1974; Commission Iustitia et Pax of the Episcopate of Poland – ecclesial assistant and chairman from 1968 to 1974; Commission for the Church in the Western and Northern Lands of the Episcopate of Poland – President from 1970 to 1972; Commission for Christian Charity/Charitable Ministry of the Episcopate of Poland – member from 1958 to 1967; the Marian Committee of the Episcopate of Poland – member from 1958 to 1974; Polish Episcopal Council Commission – member from 1963 to 1970.

The author puts forward the hypothesis that the activity of the Wrocław hierarch, rich in many initiatives, not only shows the scope of his pastoral engagement, but allows to discover the depth of Bishop Kominek's vision of the Church, better assess his impact on post-war

ecclesial reality and appreciate the role of the spokesperson of Polishness in Western and Northern Lands.

The text is based on unpublished archival materials and on the basis of the literature of the subject.

**Małgorzata Dąbrowska**

**Keywords:** Polish Western Territories, region building, Institute for Western Affairs, Lubusz Land

The article presents the role of the Institute for Western Affairs (Instytut Zachodni) in the creation and dissemination of the concept of the Lubusz Land after World War II as a new region of Poland. The concept emerged in 1945-1948 and contributed to the creation of the new region, a task to which some of the people associated with the Institute successfully devoted the post-war years. In this paper, I try to indicate the stages of the shaping of a new concept of the region, as well as subsequent attempts to deconstruct it. In the case of the Lubusz Land after World War II, the creation of the region-forming base was in the initial stage the responsibility of the Institute for Western Affairs.

Among the methods used those worth underscoring are the genetic method and analysis of source materials from the Archives of the Institute itself and those of M. Sczaniecki in the Archives of the Polish Academy of Sciences. Archival sources supplement the published materials of persons associated or representing the Institute, and in the latter case the philological method was employed. Taking advantage of favourable circumstances in 1945, the Institute for Western Affairs created a new region - Lubusz Land, which was to help preserve the borderland character of Greater Poland.

The cited sources showed that the main task was to demonstrate the separateness of the Lubusz Land from Pomerania and Silesia, and at the same time its close and inseparable relationship with Poznań, in a sense also its intellectual dependence on the capital of Greater Poland. Initially an enforced idea, the concept was in retreat after the administrative reform, which was unfavourable from Poznań's perspective. The negation of previous theses and departure from the original concept is noticeable in the activities of the Institute for Western Affairs after 1950.

**Anna Hekert, Agata Łysakowska-Trzoss**

**Keywords:** newsreel, historical source, movie analysis, documentary film, history of film, propaganda, means of persuasion

The aim of the article is to observe the changes that have taken place in the aesthetics and functions of the Polish Film Chronicle after 1989. To capture the transformation in the message of the PFC, documents on the months-symbols of the Polish People's Republic period were analysed.

The research problem is the analysis of six sequences: three produced during communism [Party Position (12B/68) Gdańsk and Gdynia — after the December events (50B/70) and the end of the strike (36A/80)], and three sequences broadcast after 1989 [That August 35/90, Three Decembers 51/90 and March Days (11/90)].

The individual documents are analysed using a classic method of study of the chronicle, proposed by Siegfried Kracauer in his work "From Caligari to Hitler". The analysis includes the following elements: image, words, music, and sound, and — an element added by the authors of the present study — sequences adjacent to this sequence. The film study analysis is complemented by non-source-based knowledge of the period in question. After 1989, the Polish Film Chronicle changed its character, using in its message previously unpublished materials and reducing the emphasis on role of the off-screen reader. Despite renouncing its status as a "propaganda tube", it did not lose its impressive function.

The PFC newsreels are described chronologically, according to the events told, which allows to capture both the changes that took place in the chronicles after 1989, but also the modifications that took place in newsreels broadcast during the Polish People's Republic period.

**Wojciech Kucharski**

**Keywords:** Address of the Polish Bishops to the German Bishops, Polish-German reconciliation, Archbishop Bolesław Kominek, millennial letters, exchange of letters between Polish and German episcopates

The finding of the manuscript of the conciliatory *Address of the Polish Bishops to the German Bishops* of 1965 allows to reconsider a number of issues related to the circumstances of the creation of this fundamental text for Polish-German relations.

The aim of the article is to present a new source and compare it with the final version signed by the Polish bishops on 18 November 1965 and communicated to the German bishops.

The research problem is to re-address issues related to the authorship of this text and the circumstances of its creation. The new source makes it possible to verify hypotheses about the time and place of the origin of the *Address of the Polish Bishops to the German Bishops* and determine to what extent the text was influenced by other persons alongside Archbishop Bolesław Kominek.

The author performs a comparative analysis of the original and final text, and using methods of source analysis verifies the process of the creation of the *Address*.

**Pawel Migdalski**

**Keywords:** Kołobrzeg, history of archaeological research, millennial studies, Regained Territories

The aim of the paper is to present the beginnings of the Polish interest in the early-mediaeval past of Kołobrzeg (Kolberg) mainly on the basis of archival sources. For 200 years the town was an important German location, and since 1945 it has been a significant Polish place of memory. However, so far there are no studies dealing with the history of research on the town of Kołobrzeg, although such enquiry subsequently became a canvas of political narratives about the past.

The limit of the time-scope covered in the paper is the end of the 1950s, when the first stage of archaeological works on the Kołobrzeg settlement in Budzistowo (Altstadt) were completed. In 1960 a number of enterprises were undertaken in connection with the celebration of the Millennium of the Polish State. The article attempts to answer the question why studies on Kołobrzeg were launched so late, whether it was a top-down or bottom-up initiative and what was the meaning of the research.

The source base of the paper consists mainly of archival materials collected in state archives and scientific and cultural institutions.

## **Agnieszka Misiurska**

**Keywords:** Greater Poland Uprising, French press, British press, Ignacy Jan Paderewski, the struggle for the borders of the Second Republic of Poland

This publication aims to present the image of the Greater Poland Uprising (1918–1919) in the French and British daily press, as well as a comparison of both perspectives.

The main hypothesis of the article assumes that the manner of showing events in France and Great Britain was different, which resulted from various sources of information and the different positions of both governments regarding the Polish issue, understood as an element of their policy towards defeated Germany.

For the purposes of this publication, an analysis of selected French press titles was made: “Le Gaulois”, “Le Temps”, “Le Figaro”, “Le Petit Parisien”, “La Croix” as well as the British press: “The Globe”, “The Pall Mall Gazette” and “Daily Mirror”, covering the end of 1918 and the first months of 1919. These daily newspapers represented different political environments and audiences, but shared large popularity and circulation. Selected articles which provide information about the causes, outbreak, course and consequences of the Greater Poland Uprising were analyzed using the necessary historiography methods: analysis of press sources, the linguistic method and, above all, the comparative method.

## **Elżbieta Opilowska**

**Keywords:** German-Polish border, cross-border cooperation, narratives, determinants of cooperation, bilateral relations

This article aims at analyzing the development of cross-border cooperation between Poland and Germany since the 1990s, taking also into account the most important stages after 1945. It will be explored which factors enhance and which ones handicap the cross-border Polish-German cooperation. Furthermore, I will try to elaborate how bilateral relations at the state level affect the cross-border cooperation.

The object of this article is to try to identify how the deterioration of relations at the state level affects local cooperation at the border.

The theoretical framework for the analysis is provided by the Collective Efficacy Theory (CET) model, implemented for the analysis of factors determining cross-border cooperation. The article is based on 16 expert interviews with Polish and German actors of cross-border

cooperation in various fields, carried out as part of a research project supported by the German-Polish Science Foundation.

### **Waclaw Pagórski**

**Keywords:** travel literature, travelogue, image of Poland, 17<sup>th</sup> century, Polish-German relations

Among the various sources for the study of Polish-German relations in the 17th century, also reports from diplomatic travels deserve attention. To date, they have been mainly studied by historians who analysed the information layer pertaining to the events presented. A significant number of these texts have not yet been published.

The purpose of the paper is to identify travelogue as a type of literature, which, due to its characteristics, can also be used for imagological research.

The research problem is an attempt to define travelogue as a type of text, although such pieces of writing generally evade definition because of the diverse factors that influence the final shape of the work.

The history of research on travelogues in Germany dates back to the 19th century, when they were mainly dealt with by bibliographers and geographers on account of the classic, "narrow" interpretation of literature, which did not include functional texts.

The research method consists in an analysis of the report written by Christoph Leopold Schaffgotsch, an imperial legate, who travelled to Warsaw and participated in the election of the king of Poland in 1699. Politics, which was both the background of events and the main motive for his travel and the writing of the report, undoubtedly left a mark on the content and the image of the Polish society conveyed by the work.

Attention should also be drawn to the numerous known, albeit not yet published reports from diplomatic travels, stored e.g. in the *Haus-, Hof- und Staatsarchiv* in Vienna. The author makes the claim that their inclusion could introduce a new quality in the research on the German image of Poles in the 17th century.

## **Krzysztof Siwek**

**Keywords:** Poland's borders, Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, United States, Polish Government in Exile, international policy, Polish-Soviet relations

The purpose of the article is to present the question of Poland's borders in the years 1939-1941 from the perspective of Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, the U.S. Ambassador to the Polish Government in Exile, based on his diplomatic papers stored in American archives. Biddle's continued service with the government of Prime Minister Władysław Sikorski since 1939 implied the U.S. recognition of Poland's political existence despite the American neutrality towards the occupation of Polish territory by Germany and the USSR.

The author proposes the thesis that this unique "ambassador of the oppressed nations" dedicated his special attention to Poland, perceived as a "political barometer" of Europe with an impact on the German-Soviet relations. Therefore, Biddle's wartime papers indicate that the problem of Poland's borders constituted a considerable obstacle to the U.S. wartime policy that envisaged engaging the Soviet Union as an ally against Germany. These papers show that the Polish government's dependence upon Western allies, who since 1939 challenged Poland's prewar eastern border, negatively influenced the content and political consequences of the Polish-Soviet pact of 1941. Contrary to Sikorski's hopes for the U.S. support in territorial dispute with the Soviets, ambassador Biddle was critical of Polish efforts to obtain American and British guarantees of borders. He shared the British claim for restitution of Poland only within the so called "ethnographic borders" represented by the Curzon Line in the east that would be "compensated" by the annexation of still undefined German territories. Sikorski's political ideas regarding Poland's security against both Germany and Soviet Russia were thus met with suspicion by Biddle, who acted on behalf of American diplomacy which apparently feared the separate German-Soviet peace on the one hand, and Poland's turning away from the Western allies on the other. It appears from Biddle's diplomatic correspondence that the United States did not intend to guarantee any territorial designs of Sikorski's government, since Polish claims contradicted the objectives of the foreign policy of the Anglo-Saxon powers, which assigned a crucial role in Central-Eastern Europe to Soviet Russia, not Poland.

The author used abundant diplomatic correspondence gathered at *The National Archives and Records Administration*, at the *Franklin D. Roosevelt Library* and in the collections of the *Historical Society of Pennsylvania* in the USA.

### **Marceli Tureczek**

**Keywords:** cultural heritage, Polish-German relations, post-migration communities

The problem of protecting cultural heritage in territories of Northern and Western Poland is still, despite the passage of years and extensive literature, a scientific challenge. This subject matter covers not only legal and economic issues, but in the context of post-war Poland also aspects of Polish-German relations, the adaptation of an alien cultural heritage by the Polish society, issues of transformations in education, and last but not least, the process of the formation of local communities.

The aim of the article is an attempt to determine whether differentiated approaches to the problem in the period 1945-1989 can be distinguished. This would allow to define the process of evolution of relation to an alien cultural heritage against the backdrop of social and political change. Previous studies of the subject focused on comprehensive approaches to the period of Polish communism.

The attempt to introduce internal dividing lines should, according to the author, facilitate grasping the indicated processes more precisely, especially for the purpose of research into contemporary phenomena.

Thus, the thesis of paper is the assumption that with reference to monuments in the west of Poland the 1970s and 1980s should be considered separately within the entire post-war period. At the same time, the consequences of activities pertaining to the cultural heritage during those decades have an impact on contemporary phenomena.

### **Krzysztof Wasilewski**

**Keywords:** collective memory, Gorzów Wielkopolski, memory politics, identity, migrations

The objective of the study is analysis of the collective memory of the inhabitants of Gorzów Wielkopolski – one of the two capital cities of the Lubusz Voivodship. Due to its border location, as well as an ethnically and culturally complex social structure, this city is an interesting case study of the formation of historical awareness on a local scale.

The scientific problem involves the study of selected places of remembrance, historical policy of the local government and media discourse.



The article is limited to the presentation of the most important places of memory, the analysis of the historical policy of the local government, and also examines the local discourse relating to historical figures and events of the past. Thanks to this, two foundations of collective memory of the contemporary inhabitants of Gorzów Wielkopolski have been determined. The first is a sense of continuity between the history of German Landsberg and the Polish Gorzów. The grassroots actions of regionalists and the systematic policies of the local government led to the "recovery" for the public sphere of this part of local history, which remained marginalized during the period of the Polish People's Republic. The second foundation is the so-called eastern borderland history, which has been gaining importance in local collective memory for several years.

The author puts forward the hypothesis that the case of Gorzów and the collective memory of its inhabitants shows the interpenetration of many levels: the private and public sphere, the grassroots activity and policies of the local government, the functioning of the media, or finally the local specificities and the activity of the central institutions, and in the case of this border region also of foreign institutions.

For this purpose, the following methods were used, among others: historical method, descriptive method, analysis of discourse. The main part of the article is preceded by theoretical considerations on collective memory and its carriers and a characterization of the history of Gorzów, particular attention being paid to the groundbreaking year 1945 and its consequences for the contemporary city.

### **Volker Wild, Jan Ferdinand**

**Keywords:** Adenauer, memory, coming to terms with the Nazi-past, guilt, jews, Israel

The study reconstructs the development of the historical narrative that Konrad Adenauer communicated in his public statements about National Socialism and the role of the Germans in it. It can be expressed in the succinct formula that the misdeeds of the regime had been committed "not by the German people but in their name".

In these few words we see the kernel of a historical narrative that was the general consensus for a long time in West German politics. Up to now no explicit, comprehensive analysis of the development of Adenauer's narrative has been forthcoming, one that involved an engagement with his key speeches covering the whole of the post-war period down to his death in 1967.



