

## **SUMMARY OF PROFESSIONAL ACCOMPLISHMENTS**

**1. Name and surname:**

Zbigniew Tomasz Klimaszewski

**2. Diplomas and degrees:**

I was born in 1956 in Białystok and i graduated from the city-renowned High School No I.

In 1984 as a student of Warsaw University's Law Department I went away to Germany. In 1986 I finished my studies at Volksschule in Kleve (North Rhine-Westfalia).

In 2001 after having returned to Poland, I graduated from Melchior Wańkiewicz's Higher School of Journalism in Warsaw where I studied political and social science in the range of journalism and public relations which I finished with a very good result.

Also in 2001 I completed studies of my second faculty at Higher School of Journalism in Warsaw in the range of political science which I also finished with a very good result.

In 2002 I got a Master's degree in political science from Political Science Department of Aleksander Gieysztor's Higher Humanistic School in Pułtusk. The subject of my thesis, written under the supervision of PhD Wiesław Sonczyk, was „Radio listener's and Television Viewer's Protection Society (attempt at characterizing and activity evaluation)”. I got a very good result in both my thesis and studies course.

In 2007 I defended my doctoral thesis at Journalism and Political Science Department of Warsaw University, subject of which was „Organizational development of Polish emigration in Germany” and I got my PhD degree in humanistic sciences in the range of political science. The thesis supervisor was Prof. PhD Stanisław Sulowski. The dissertation was reviewed by: Prof. PhD Henryk Chałupczak of UMCS and Prof. PhD Konstanty Adam Wojtaszczyk of UW.

**3. Information on employment in educational facilities until now**

I'm a repatriate who in 1999, after a 15 year long stay abroad, returned to his motherland. In Federal Republic of Germany, over the period 1984-1990, I worked in non-public institutions in Kalkar (NRW) and St. Margen (Schwarzwald). Over the period 1990-1995 I was an employee in City Hall in Duisburg – Stadt Duisburg (Nordrhein-Westfalen) . I also dealt with journalistic work.

After returning to Poland in 2003 I started working as an academic at Humanistic Science Department in Political Science Department of Higher School of Finances and Management in Białystok. In 2007 I took over the position of an associate professor at Political Science Department and European Science Department of said university.

**4. Pointing an achievement emerging from article 16 paragraph 2 of act from 14th March 2003 about science degrees and titles and degrees and titles in the range of art (Journal of Laws no 65, position 595 with changes):**

**a) title of the science achievement**

Zbigniew Tomasz Klimaszewski, „**Poland's policy towards the Polish Diaspora and Poles abroad after 1989**”, „Libra”, Białystok 2012, pg. 320, (ISBN 978-83-88463-91-4).

Publishing reviewers: Prof. PhD Grzegorz Janusz and Prof. PhD Bernard Kołodziej

**b) discussing the scientific/artistic purpose of the thesis and results achieved with discussing their potential usage**

Taking on the subject of this monograph was strongly affected by my former, lasting over a dozen years, and present interest in research, working as part of being a member of Global Council of Research on the Polish Diaspora, „Polish Community” Association and first and foremost – Poles Union in Germany. As a repatriant I made use of valuable experiences which, alongside direct observations, made it possible for me to get to know the image of the current emigration and its expectations towards Poland.

This publication follows a broad interest of Poland's policy towards the Polish Diaspora resulting from the operating of many diaspora organizations worldwide, which set their target to conducting a good cooperation with Poland. Especially because it's

noticeable that there is a lack of aggregated coverages showing the current research on realising diasporal politics after 1989.

The main target and research task of this thesis, apart from showing a multitude of activities for the Polish Diaspora's benefit, is verifying the hypothesis regarding the lack of consequence of Poland's current policy towards the Polish Diaspora and Poles abroad. Conducted analysis clearly show that the main tasks written in the governmental cooperation programs are not being fully realized.

Another hypothesis, validation of which I put through a valid research process, concerns the lack of coordination of actions towards the Polish Diaspora and Poles abroad. One of the most serious problems in realizing Poland's diasporal politics after 1989 were and still are difficulties in coordinating the operation of domestic institutions and organizations involved in this area, even though the coordination-related obligations were taken over by Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Its activity in this area is evaluated critically and perceived negatively by the diasporal environments. Protecting the Polish Diaspora's and abroad Poles' interests requires centrally planned and coordinated new actions from governmental institutions lead by the highest power national auspices.

Despite the fact that relations between the Polish Diaspora and Poles abroad were included in the list of priorities of Poland's foreign policy and the Polish Diaspora's situation underwent considerable transformations, the policy towards it hasn't really changed in the last 25 years, coming down to insufficient help for the Poles in the East and keeping in touch with the fellow countrymen in the West. Current policy does not meet neither the rising expectations, nor the long-term programs. It's another unambiguous hypothesis which broadly covers the strongly developed institutions and processes which create the Polish Diaspora's politics. Diasporal activists say that said politics „needs to be rebuilt as the Polish Diaspora and the surrounding world have changed”.

Realising the research on the problems related to Poland's policy towards the Polish Diaspora and Poles abroad it was necessary to apply proper research methods, typical for political and other social sciences.

Interesting result were brought to light by the document-research method, both archival and the newest ones relating to the assumptions and realisation of the national policy towards Poles living abroad. As part of this work I collected many of the government's and other institution's documents which, after preselection, were thoroughly analyzed. It helped in laying down accurate conclusions. The advantage of

researching the highest-rank documents from various time periods was making a comparative analysis. The research was done on international legislations and documents as well as domestic normative and other acts. This method brought positive results also during researching documents made and held by non-governmental institutions, especially those which are active when it comes to the Polish Diaspora. It concerns associations like: „Poles Union”, „Helping the Poles in the East” Foundation or „Semper Polonia” Foundation. The analysis of this documentation unambiguously has shown the organizational system of those institutions and their structure, task range and financial results. The conducted research has shown the real activity and achievements of a given unit. This method proved to be a valuable source of getting to the causes, effects and conditions of researched institutions’ behaviours and activities.

In the thesis I applied researching of an important research entity which is the Polish Diaspora and Poles abroad with a monographic method. The detailed research of this community was started with a deep analysis of the terminological problems related with defining the Polish Diaspora. Applying this method affected the consideration of keeping main information in a qualitative-descriptive form and defining the features and character and specifying the structure, development and needs of the Polish Diaspora in a specified period of time.

I completed the above method with other research techniques which can be described as field work. As a member of the Poles Union in Germany for many years I was involved in emigrational life. I had a perfect opportunity of conducting a research project related to the activity, conditions and needs of the Polish Diaspora in the analyzed community. This research didn’t effect in figures used in statistical or demographic analysis but it served mainly as a means to knowing and understanding the researched phenomenon. I run this method based on thorough observations, even introducing its special kind called *shadowing* relying on constant observation of behaviours and activities of the main diasporal activists, the ZPwN’s leaders. Another element of field work were numerous interviews – talks with the researched people which painted a clear image of the Polish Diaspora. The especially valuable information were gathered by me based on interviewing the leaders of the two main diasporal organizations: Poles Union in Germany with headquarters in Bochum and Poles Union „Zgoda” with headquarters in Recklinghausen. Results of this research confirm the thesis about a disadvantageous situation the Polish emigration in Germany is in and it’s made apparent for instance in the lack of representation in the parliament and self-

governments or the lack of sufficient donations for organizational activities, developing of Polish culture, education or press, in a limited access to the media and in the lack of shortage of help, mainly financial, in organizing the teaching of the Polish language.

Based on the example of ZPwN, I could also research the organizational life of the Polish Diaspora and its needs thanks to the collected archival content located mainly in the office of this organization in Bochum. The basic documents I put through analysis were: statutes, resolutions of the Chief Council and the Main Board of ZPwN, reports and seating protocols of General Assemblies of the chief authorities of the Union, reports of Revisory Board, flyers, pleas and other papers and letters.

In realising the intended research undertaking, the often used method of analyzing and criticizing the scientific writing proved to be invaluable. It made it possible to present various sources and interpretations assumed in the collected writing. It has shown what we do and what we do not know, what already exists and is present in the literature and what is not yet there and needs to be proved by research. By introducing this method I could show how much the adopted problem was different from the level of knowledge until now, what the differences, similarities, dependencies and relations are in the existing sources. The method of analysing and criticizing the writing showed the purpose and uniqueness of the adopted problem and its pioneering filling the gap in the literature.

It wouldn't be possible to take on the subject of researching the national policy towards the Polish Diaspora without applying one of the oldest research methods which is the method of observation. In a longstanding period of time I made conscious observations regarding activities benefitting the Polish Diaspora and its behaviour towards Poland and its authorities. Gained observations were thoughtfully collected and then underwent analysis and comparisons. This method served the purpose of determining essential facts of diasporal policy development and its conditioning. The collected material proved to be a valuable source, well used in research works regarding a charted problem.

For the working out of this thesis, I used the method of analysis and logical construction which is typical for scientific works which are based on analysis and synthesis. Analysis is disassembling a research problem into parts and examining each one separately. Synthesis however put those parts together into a new whole which is stated by the presented tract.

Correctly chosen research methods strongly affected the thesis, especially its common clearness, explicitness, purpose and reliability reliant on a big probability of achieving the set goal. As an effect of the applied research process, the hypothesis proved to be empirically verifiable.

The structure of the tract i san effect of a planned and systematic realisation of the research task, based on the applied methods. The thesis consists of 5 chapters in which consecutive partial research intentions are being realised.

The first chapter has an introducing character and presents and analyses the controversies created around the Polish Diaspora. In this part of the thesis the subject of research was the attitude of II Republic of Poland towards emigration and the Polish Diaspora and the attitude of PRL authorities towards the Polish Diaspora. Poland's diasporal policy towards the Polish Diaspora and Poles abroad is characterized by a strong variability. Showing its character in the past periods, until 1989, determines a comparative plain which sheds more light on it.

The content of chapter 2 and the following ones is the proper subject matter concerning the relations of III Republic of Poland with the Polish Diaspora and Poles abroad. In chapter 2 the changes in Poland's diasporal policy after institutional transformation were described, with its targets and main activities directions. A new policy concerning the Poles in the East, which was unacceptable in the last decade, was shown as well. Also in this chapter new legal instruments were shown, especially bilateral deals regulating the diasporal issues.

In chapter 3 analysis was done on the operating of two most important state apparatuses for the Polish Diaspora which deal with the diasporal policy. The III Republic of Poland's Senate's role was shown regarding the Polish Diaspora's matters as part of the Senate Commission of Emigration and Connection to the Poles Abroad and the activities of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs with the latest changes expanding its expertise.

The right apparatus for conducting the diasporal policy is Interdepartmental Team for the Polish Diaspora and Poles Abroad Matters working with MSZ, which a subchapter in chapter 3 was dedicated to. In this chapter there was also shown the important Act about the Poles Card which isn't being fully realized and is important to the Poles in the East.

A thorough analysis and assessment of the material li brought by chapter 4 which shows the actions of individual ministries towards the Polish Diaspora and Poles

abroad. A particular preview was done on the works of: Ministry of National Education, Ministry of Science and Higher Schooling, Ministry of Culture and National Heritage, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Administration, Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Sports and Tourism, Ministry of Work and Social Politics and Agency for Combatants and the Victimized and Council of Protecting the Memory of Combats and Martyrdom.

The subject of chapter 5 is showing and evaluation of main activities programs of the most important non-governmental organizations for the Polish Diaspora and by that I mean “Polish Community” Association, “Help for the Poles in the East” Foundation and “Semper Fidelis” Foundation. As can be seen from the conducted analysis and observations, the non-governmental organization are the most effective means for helping the homeland-diaspora relations.

This thesis was based mainly on the rich original sources, governmental and parliamentary documents and the collected scientific writing. The analysis was also aided by foreign scientific literature, especially English and German.

The policy towards the Polish Diaspora and Poles abroad is a very interesting and at the same time complicated research issue- still open to the scientists. The period of III Republic of Poland, during which instrumental and economic treatment and exploiting the Polish Diaspora and its problems in internal political games was and still is dominant, should get a deeper and more exhaustive analysis.

The descriptive formula applied in this thesis made it possible to cover the subject in a wider and deeper and multiperspective manner which meets the political science research’s requirements. The assumption that researching Polish diasporal policy is all about showing and analyzing the decisions and activities for the diaspora proved to be very useful. Therefore in the thesis the main directions and activities programs of governmental and non-governmental institutions for the Polish Diaspora were shown. These activities were evaluated and verified against the diasporal environments’ needs.

The tract explicitly admits that the governance of II Republic of Poland conduct many intensive activities, opposed to the PRL period, for the Polish Diaspora and Poles abroad, especially for the diasporal youth. However in the opinion of many interested institutions and people, these activities are insufficient and don’t meet the existing needs of the diasporal environment in both the East and West.

The currently realised system of aiding the Polish Diaspora and Poles abroad has many advantages. It engages many public entities, both governmental and non-

governmental, into realizing the diasporal policy. It is characterized by a strong dynamics of interactions between the country and the diaspora which is often noticed by external observers. As part of this system, each year Polish government channels vast, however insufficient compared to the needs, budget funds for aiding the Polish Diaspora. The governmental system of help, formulated in programs of cooperation with the Polish Diaspora and Poles abroad, undergoes many enhancements, nevertheless its foundations have stayed unchangeable since 1990.

Research and observations show that during the last 25 years a number of paradigms and determinants affecting the directions and contents of diasporal policy has changed. They are for instance: aging of the organized Polish Diaspora, mitigation of the authority and activity of diasporal organizations, introducing a new quality of emigration related to the latest migrations in the European Union. These phenomenons need new solutions. In the analysis of the shifting national diasporal policy, what needs to be done is the reconstruction of its targets, determinants and effects but also to work out models which could be presented to institutions and national groups as propositions of modifying current and future shape of this policy.

Indications of faultiness of Poland's policy towards the Polish Diaspora are formulated as conclusions emerging from the analytical character of the presented tract.

The postdoctoral publication, in the points below, showed the basic inconsistencies regarding the curricular assumptions of Poland for the Polish Diaspora:

*First of all*, protecting of the Polish Diaspora's and abroad Poles' interests regarding the nurturing of native culture, science and education, especially Polish language is insufficient and far from the country's curricular tasks.

*Secondly*, the lack of proper protection of Polish minorities in Lithuania, Belarus and Ukraine is noticeable. It can also be seen that Polish government takes improper interventions towards those countries' authorities because of them not respecting the bilateral and multilateral international deals regulating the minorities' rights.

*Thirdly*, negotiations of the highest rank for getting the Polish ethnic group their minority status in Germany and Austria and the victim's status for Polish citizens victimized in USSR are badly conducted.

*Fourthly*, there is a lack of efficiency in the activities regarding the regulating of the status of Polish citizens staying in USA and other countries who apply for the right to be there legally.



*Fifthly*, there is a lack of proper coordination and unification in Polish diasporal policy, actions are duplicated by various entities dealing with relations with the Polish Diaspora.

*Sixthly*, the act about the „Poles Card” and the repatriative act are inconsistently realized.

*Seventhly*, there is a lack of balance in conducting the diasporal policy by excessively directing actions to the East and at the same time overlooking the needs of the Polish Diaspora in the West (for example = the oldest diasporal organization in Germany – Poles Union in Germany is in an agonizing situation because of the shortage of funds for further activity).

*Eighthly*, diasporal organizations over the world don't get proper support and ad hoc help from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs which results in their activity dying out and hence breaking of the diasporal environments.

*Ninthly*, creating and conducting policy towards the Polish Diaspora and Poles abroad without proper consulting with diasporal organizations' leaders is noticeable. The same goes for making Ministry of Foreign Affairs a decisive center in the range of financing and coordinating actions for the Polish Diaspora without acceptance from diasporal organizations and environments.

*Tenthly*, there is a lack of sufficient knowledge about diasporal environments and there's no contact with the diasporal groups living far from the diplomatic-consulting facilities.

The “decalogue” above is a collection of basic irregularities and inconsistencies in the conducted diasporal policy. The ten shown omissions cause this policy to diverge significantly from the proper one and the Polish Diaspora's matters, drawn apart from the parliamentary or presidential decisive center, are treated without the importance and seriousness they deserve.

Polish diasporal policy should reflect the Polish reason of state, humanitarian ideas and the country's philosophy, especially the ones appealing to national traditions and basic international documents. The diasporal policy should be treated as a fixed element of the development strategy and modernization of the country. For a proper fulfilling of the diasporal policy there must be an explicitly formulated institutional system, that means the range of responsibility of separate departments and other institutions, including pointing to costs of realization of this policy and sources of financing.

Modernization of the diasporal policy until now should mean putting it under a critical analysis of applied legislative and organizational solutions and programs and actions for the Polish Diaspora with a particular consideration of the lack of consequence in realising current curricular assumptions.

The research subject taken on in the tract, because of the dynamic fluctuation of decisions and events, is not a closed problem. The thesis show the current state of Poland's policy towards the Polish Diaspora and Poles abroad after 1989 with its pros and cons. It's an attempt at an neutral look at the contemporary diasporal policy of the 21th century which was missing in the scientific discourse.

This publication made its mark on starting a public debate on Poland's diasporal policy's assumptions which policy should be an effect of possibly broad public consensus. Absence of these problematic aspects in the programs of political formations and the lack of proper consultations, especially with diasporal environments, affects the building of improper assumptions and programs of the country's policy towards the Polish Diaspora and Poles living abroad.

The tract has become useful, especially to the institutions and organizations dealing with cooperation with the Polish Diaspora and Poles living abroad. A good evidence of usefulness and interest in this book is the congratulating letter I got in October 2012 from the Department of Cooperation with the Polish Diaspora and Poles Abroad of Ministry of Foreign Affairs (even though I never held back on objectively criticizing this department).

This thesis is also an expression of gratitude for the Polish Diaspora for its engagement in our country's affairs, especially in times when it was in need. Diasporal environments played a great part in reclaiming independence by Poland and helped with building democracy and a civil society.

Many diasporal organisations' leaders, especially from Germany and other European countries who I meet during working in Global Polish Diaspora Research Council, took this monograph with a big acknowledgement and supported its statements after reading it.

## **5. Discussing other research achievements**

My academic achievements after PhD, since 2007, consist of (list of publications in attachments)

- a) 4 independent monographs,
- b) 1 joint publication independently edited with an authorial share,
- c) 17 articles in monographs and joint publications (3 of them accepted for printing),
- d) 2 articles in continuous publishing,
- e) 3 book publications.

Scientific research I'm working on consider especially:

1. Problems of Polish emigration;
2. International politics, particularly concerning Poland's Eastern neighbours;
3. Problems of the local government and Polish political parties.

**Ad.1** My basic research domain as a repatriant are matter related to Polish emigration. An important effect of this research is 344 pages long monograph titled „**Polish emigration in Germany**” (ISBN 978-83-88463-66-2) published in 2007. This publication was fully financed by Polish Senate and was distributed in Germany in a vast printing.

Creating of this thesis was also strongly affected by my personal experiences from Germany. Direct observations and activity in Polish emigrational diasporal environments, especially in Ruhr, made it possible for me to get to know the image of the contemporary emigration, its relations and associations and problems it meets. During many talks, the emigrational activists, including diasporal organisations' leaders, expressed their confidence that the German Polish Diaspora with its organisations is underrated, treated secondarily by Polish authorities and even unknown to the Poles living in their motherland. Those contacts and discussions provided me with an additional motivation to rise scientific reflections on the subject and to research the next development stages of the Polish emigration in Germany, from its beginnings until this day.

An important task of the thesis was proving the, sometimes obvious, hypothesis below based on which I assumed that:

*Firstly*, Polish emigration to Germany had, in many historical periods, a mass character and is a phenomenon lasting to this day and still developing.

*Secondly*, the cause of this emigration were and still are economical factors, although in some periods there were other reasons, for instance political or religious.

*Thirdly*, the so called „old emigration” in the interwar years, as a Polish minority lived in various regions of Germany and was a constant element, powered by successive emigration waves from Poland

*Fourthly*, the biggest success of organisation life was the creation, in 1922, and operating of Poles Union in Germany.

*Fifthly*, the contemporary Polish emigration in Germany doesn't hold a status of a minority which makes it difficult to conduct a national operation, including an organisational one, and is a reason of many controversies.

*Sixthly*, the Polish emigration in Germany is a divided environment which cannot create one common representational organisation.

In the book I dedicated a lot of space to the latest Polish emigration in Germany because of these problems being up-to-date. While analysing the state of the contemporary emigration I paid attention mainly to the legal, social and economical status of the Poles living in Germany.

Based on my own and other researchers' observations I put myself on the task of showing the national awareness of the current emigration in Germany. I also, fairly objectively, divided the emigrants based on their level of national awareness, attachment to Polish tradition and culture. In my reflections I came up with a few observations which can be interesting to the researchers.

In German scientific literature you can meet broad quotes from my book. The contents in it are brought for example by Frank Helzel w his monograph titled *Stalins Grenzziehungen im besiegten Deutschland 1945. Zur kolonialistischen Geneze zweier slawisch legitimierter siegeszeichen*, published in Germany by Book of Demand in 2015.

The research regardin Poles Union in Germany „Rodło” were published by me in a scientific article titled „**The operating of Poles Union in Germany for strengthening Polishness and its attitude towards the socialist motherland**” which was used in 2010 in the joint work „The Polish independence emigration in Europe and the world and its role in helping the country after the Yalta agreement 1945-1990” edited by Prof. M. B. Topolska, Prof. T. Wolsza and Prof. W. Gliński.

In this work I showed ZPwN as an organisation which needs a particular research and coverage, mainly because:

- it is historically the oldest functioning to this day diasporal organisation in Germany;

- it is the first organisation which with its operational reach embraced Polish emigrants and other Polish organisations on German territory;
- this largest diasporal organisation in Germany was the only authoritarian representation of Polish emigrants regarding the German authorities;
- was and still is the only organisation preserving the values and traditions of the „old Polish emigration”, strengthened in the „five truths of Poles”.

The shown above features of Poles Union in Germany place this organisation on top of over 100 more other, currently operating organisations in Germany. It serves them as a role model when it comes to operating and fighting for preserving the Polishness in those hard times for the Polish emigrants. The particular role of this organisation is that, since its formation in 1922, it set its target to protecting Poles from denationalizing, nurturing the national difference and keeping the rights of a minority.

The problems of Poles in Germany were shown in the book written under my editorial titled **„Poles in Germany: the past, the present and the future”** (ISBN 978-83-62069-30-9), published in 2012. Although this emigration lived to see many coverages, it is still an up-to-date topic. The importance of this problem is affected by many factors, of which the most serious ones are: the size of this community of almost 2 million people, a several-ages old tradition of Polish emigration to Germany, geographical proximity of the settlement country making it easy to keep in touch with the motherland and the often raised political factor concerning the lack of minority status by Poles in Germany, qualifying them only as an ethnic group.

In this publication there were also placed 2 articles of mine:

- a) *„Poles Union in Germany from its blossom till its fall”*;
- b) *„Characteristics of the Polish emigration in Germany and its national awareness”*.

Those articles and the book edited by me are a valuable complement of the knowledge about the „old” and new Polish emigration in Germany. They uncover many problems that haven’t been seen until now. This book, because of its non-trivial cognitive aspect, can be useful for both researchers and anyone who finds this topic close to them.

The Poles in the East were my subject of research, results of which I published in an article titled **The role of the Polish press in propagating Polishness in Ukraine based on the case of „Volyn Monitor”** [w] *Lodz Theological Studies*, 23 (2014) 1, Lodz 2014.

In this thesis I showed the current situation of the Poles living in Volyn and their problems in keeping the Polish distinctiveness, especially in culture. I presented the hard, and even dangerous, situation of the Polish press trying to nurture Polish language and traditions. The operating of Polish media is often lead in an unfriendly environment, in the neighbourhood of political and national opponents. Historical experiences of the Polish-Ukrainian relations left a strong mark on both nations. Therefore working in such conditions can be often met with criticism and attacks from the opponents who belong with the majority in this case.

Polish press in Ukraine plays a very useful party in both Polish and Ukrainian environments. It shows a political reality within and outside Ukrainian borders in an objective and professional manner. The contents passed on by it can strongly contribute to shaping the Poles' national awareness. The published articles make the readers ware of the great history, tradition and culture of Poland.

Polish minority in Ukraine is not a serious political/social power, it doesn't play a big role in the political life and it doesn't make an organized lobby of Poles' or Poland's interests in Ukraine. In the publication I prove that among the Poles in Ukraine the fear of showing their Polish roots is stronger than the love to their fathers' land.

My research concerning Polish emigration concentrates also on matters of the scale of this phenomenon, especially after 2004, its negative and positive effects and treat about the problem of reemigrational policy. The results of this research were presented by me on numerous readings, meeting or lectures. They were also partially collected in my article titled **„Implications of earning emigration to the countries of the European Union for Poland's economy”** published in 2009 in a joint work „Flows of intellectual and financial capital – local and global aspects” edited by E. Orechwa-Maliszewska and J. Paszkowski.

Having used and researched many valuable sources I was able to come to the following conclusions:

1. The emigration process can be seen as a natural way of balancing the demographic shortages. Freedom of travel and work in the whole Europe has a great meaning for the competitiveness of the European Union, it increases the chances of poor EU's countries' economical advancement and helps with eliminating differences in living standards.
2. Main causes of emigration are unemployment and a lack of new places of work. Other important issues are differences in income, willingness to challenge oneself in new

conditions, obligation of getting an education and making a career abroad and learning a foreign language, culture and habits.

3. Earning emigration includes the poorly educated, blue collar workers as well as highly educated graduates with diplomas.
4. The earning emigration of Poles affects, although not in a decisive way, the national labour market. The labour markets opening in countries of the European Union can have a positive effect on the level of unemployment in Poland. Emigration made it possible for many Poles to benefit from their own work by getting good salaries and fair living conditions.
5. Earning emigration benefits not only the emigrants themselves and their families, but also the economy as the money earned abroad are usually spent by the Poles in their motherland. Often enough after returning from emigration they open their own companies and introduce the higher-level business culture taken from foreign entrepreneurs. At the same time the financial capital, sent by emigrants or brought to the motherland, rises. So departing abroad multiplies the emigrants' motherland's income. The returns of emigrants also stimulate social activity.
6. Earning emigration balance poor people's chances. However parting with one's family is a problem. In addition, earning emigrants hold the lowest working positions, often below their qualification and education.
7. Earning emigration can also be a threat to the economy. The labour market is fled by valuable specialists. What's more, a big number of departures abroad means that the Poland's population decreases what in return speeds the process of depopulating of the regions already having problems with the decrease of population. This is a very serious problem as Poland finds itself among the countries of Europe with the lowest demographic activity.
8. Permanent emigration of mobile, educated and ready for risks people should be prevented by creating good alternatives for them in the country. Effective counter-measures against the brain-draining phenomenon can be aided by working for the modernization of economy, limiting the unemployment, consequent increasing the market's activity area, developing education and science, stimulating entrepreneurship and increasing the services sector's strength.
9. An effective way of putting off people who have a good professional preparation from earning emigration might be actions for decreasing the range of "victimizing" the work.

Above all, the non-wage costs of work need to be reduced. The still high markups on the worker's salaries (especially for ZUS) make it harder to create new places of work.

In the future the earning emigration should be limited by processes related to the decreasing disproportions in salaries between Poland and the countries of Western Europe and by broader opening of the labour markets of the European Union to the countries where costs of work and living standards are even lower than in Poland.

My interest regarding the Poles abroad, as part of Global Polish Diaspora's Research Council include various of the world's countries. I conducted research of diasporal environments living in Latin America, USA and Canada which in most cases lead to articles and reports. The last of them, from 2016, is a broad article titled "**The operating of Polish Women Federation in Canada in a social aspect**", placed in the joint publication *Canadian Polish Diaspora's Congress – yesterday and today*, edited by Prof. W. Gliński.

According to Polish Embassy in Ottawa's report , the number of Poles and people of Polish heritage in Canada is estimated at about 1 million people which makes up 3% of all residents of this country. Among them a considerable percentage is the women. I put their activity to a thorough observation, research and analysis.

The contribution of Polish women in creating and developing diasporal organization in Canada was and still is really considerable. Not only did they engage in working on arising or already existing organisations but they also coordinated various social activities and established their own circles, charity committees and first and foremost organizations for helping the Poles. One of the greatest achievements of Polish women in Canada was creating, in 1956, Polish Women Federation in Canada. This organization, with its noble targets, was able to concentrate Polish women in one formation and shape them into valuable activists serving the Polish and diasporal cause. The federation relies on local groups of women engaged in social works or desiring to act socially in an existing structure with already set goals and ways of acting. Charity works and organizing events for diffusing Polish culture are the two main lines of business of the Federation's program.

In the bottom line of my thesis I conclude that:

Today's Federation's member, often even born in Canada, are representatives of new and newest emigration. They are no more war escapees ready to throw away everything they have in Canada to come back to Poland, but permanently settled



Canadians treating their activity towards Poland and Polish society very seriously, although feeling integrated with Canada. They are bicultural and freely use one or the other culture, properly for the situation they find themselves in. Building diasporal organisations related to the culture and traditions of the old country gave a special character to their integration. Their social activity is however similar to the one from after the war – it's directed to the permanent maintaining of Polishness in the West, helping the society in Poland and cooperating of the Polish Diaspora in building a Canadian, multiethnic culture.

**Ad.2.** A part of my scientific record are the international policy problems, focused mainly on Poland's Eastern neighbours. I did a lot of research on it and it resulted in publishing a cycle of scientific articles below which were then published in joint monographs.

- **Reminiscence over Russia's foreign policy towards the „close abroad” after 1991**, [w] *Relations of new European Union's countries with the Russian Federation (in a political, economical, cultural and social aspects)*, edited by M. Rutkowski

It's not hard to see that, in its rich history, Russia has shown the world its three extremely different faces. The White Russia's political system, ruled by tsars, was replaced by a system created in the Red Russia, ruled by communists and this one on the other hand, after 74 years, fell rapidly and gave room to the new political order, pretending to be a form of a handicapped democracy. In all those extremely different faces of Russia we can however see one common feature – the type of foreign policy dominated by hegemonism.

Conducted research joined with observations made on the Russian political scene clearly show the role and new position of Russia set in a new geopolitical order which was born after 1991. The basic direction of Russia's foreign policy was and still is the area of the “close abroad”, meaning the newly created countries on the former Soviet territories.

Rebuilding the Russian empire based on integration of those countries, under Russia's auspices, had a political, military, economical, ideological and cultural character. Many Russia's authorities representatives were advocates of creating a Russian sphere of influence on the former Soviet territory and maintaining a military

Russian presence on this territory. Some of these new countries backed Russian initiatives of enhancing the community cooperation and creating supranational structures. These countries, apart from Russia, were Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kirgizia and even Armenia. Those countries aimed for close cooperation leading even to a military-political alliance. Other countries however – Ukraine, Turkmenistan, Azerbaijan, Moldova, Georgia and Uzbekistan explicitly distanced themselves from joining any supranational structures in fear of losing the not so long-ago gained sovereignty.

The conducted analysis of Russia's decisive authorities' behaviours leads to a belief that the concept of Russia's foreign policy on the post soviet territory was concentrated on a few plains and its main target is:

- a) maintaining the economical influences of Moscow in post soviet countries
- b) maintaining control over the post soviet military infrastructure lying in the territory of former USSR,
- c) maintaining the influence on political processes taking place in the countries of former USSR,
- d) maintaining influence on the foreign policy and international relations of the post soviet countries,
- e) counter-measures against the stepping in and solidifying of other international powerhouses' influences on the former USSR's territory

The whole area of the "close abroad" is treated by Moscow as a sphere of vital and exclusive interests of the Russian Federation.

New tendencies in relations with the countries of the „close abroad" which dominated and still dominate under the presidency of Władimir Putin since the beginning of the 90's have not changed Russia's foreign policy's priorities. The Russian Federation today, for strengthening its position in the world, tries to maximize economical profits over some post soviet countries. Maintaining influences on this territory proves to be however a difficult task, all the more that other countries are tempted to get that control as well.

- *Problems around Lithuania's foreign policy towards the neighbouring countries after regaining „second independence”, [w] Relations of new countries of the European Union with the Russian Federation (in the basin of the Baltic Sea), edited by M. Rutkowski.*

This thesis is an attempt of defining the current foreign policy of Lithuania towards the neighbouring countries. The main efforts in Lithuania's foreign policy, just after regaining independence, were directed to solidifying the country's position on the world's political map, making good contacts with other countries and, first and foremost, realizing the historical task of "returning to Europe" what then lead to joining the European Union and NATO.

Actions in the range of Lithuania's foreign policy are affected by many factors, of which the most important seem to be the historical ones (placed in the memory of the recent enslavement of the motherland), the geographic ones (related to the specificity of the location of Lithuania in the neighbourhood of Russia, Belarus, Poland and other Baltic countries) and above all else the pragmatic ones (emerging from being a member of the EU and NATO and at the same time aiming for maintaining a good cooperation with Russia). In this thesis I placed the results of the research on Lithuania's relations with its neighbours.

It can be said that the most correct Lithuanian-Polish relations are the ones regulated by the treaty from 1944. Those relations, although disrupted by disputes over both countries' minorities, can be marked as good and the convergent policies of Lithuania and Poland tightens them even more.

Observations have shown that the most complicated and problematic relations are the ones between Lithuania and Russia as they are related to political and economical dependence. I based this hypothesis on an exhaustive evidence.

Often very problematic are also the contacts between new Baltic countries. The common way to independence and convergent geopolitical factors didn't gave a big influence on the future relations of these three countries: Lithuania, the neighbouring Latvia and the farther Estonia. The concepts of tightening the cooperation meaning to lead to a mutual integration of these countries in a longer perspective usually ended up failing and their foreign policies started to show an unhealthy competition.

The cooperation of Lithuania and Belarus also met many barriers. The main conflict, fueled by the nationalists of both countries, has a historical foundation and its cause was the issue of Vilnius which was treated by both nations as their own territory.

The most general approach is that Lithuania, not caring about the problems with relationships with the neighbouring countries, is now going towards a constructive dialogue and building good relations with all its neighbours, based on trust and mutual interests.

- *New priorities of the transfrontier cooperation in the range of the Baltic Euroregion*, [w] *Enterpris, markets and culture in a transfrontier pact*, edited by A. Iwacewicz-Orłowska, K. Meredyk, D. Sokołowska.

In this publication I'm attempting to show the underused euroregions as remarkably important instruments for international relations and cross-border cooperation. The transfrontier cooperation led under euroregions is particularly for the countries of Central and Eastern Europe, including Poland which is the European Union's border country.

A big role for balancing economical levels is played by, a strongly seated on historical traditions, Euroregion Baltic, called „Small European Union around Baltic”. To Poland, in the range of this euroregion, contacts and cooperation with Lithuania and especially with Kaliningrad Oblast are important.

Transfrontier cooperation in the area of Euroregion Baltic (mainly between Poland and Kaliningrad Oblast and Lithuania) meets a lot of barriers. State of the roads on both Poland's and Russia's side, despite new investments, is not satisfying. The serious problem of transport development is an insufficient number of border crossings between Poland and Kaliningrad Oblast which causes a sway of liquidity of people's and merchandise flow in both directions. In order to develop transfrontier connections the community representatives appeal for opening new border crossings and a modernization of the already existing ones. Another serious problem in developing the transfrontier cooperation is financial limitations and a long waiting period for refunds and the lack of partners for realising projects. The common integrational activity is also disrupted by various legal records.

A right development of cross-border areas requires a liberalization of the rules regarding arriving and staying of foreigners in the cross-border areas. What also needs to be done is changing the customs rules for local traffic, applying tax reliefs for the investors and simplifying the rules for persons operating investment businesses in the cross-border area. Central and local authorities should finally introduce motivational instruments directed at local communities encouraging to participate in the transfrontier cooperation.

The conducted research lead to a belief that Euroregion Baltic is for now an underused chance of balancing the levels of cross-border areas of the member countries

as well as a chance of the implementation of integrity policy among the neighbouring societies.

Introducing the new strategy and priorities in activities of Euroregion Baltic can significantly influence the improvement of efficiency of these activities which will speed the development of cross-border areas and strengthen the transfrontier cooperation.

*- Selected problems concerning the development of transport infrastructure in the Baltic Euroregion's area, [w] New European Union's countries' relations with the Russian Federation (in an infrastructural aspect: transport, energetics, ecology), edited by M. Rutkowski, M. Proniewski,*

In this thesis I analysed the problems related to the functioning of Euroregion Baltic in the context of transport policy.

The Poland-Lithuania-Kaliningrad Oblast territory is specific for its geopolitical situation. Kaliningrad Oblast makes up a peculiar enclave between the members of the European Union, so Poland and Lithuania. It's a strategic area connecting the East and the West, the European Union with Russia. Above that, the neighbourhood of the Baltic Sea provides good conditions for transport development.

The transport policy under Euroregion Baltic is led by Commission for Transport's Infrastructure, the main task of which is working out the infrastructural priorities of the euroregion. Such a strategy was worked out and accepted for realisation for the years 2007-2013.

A valuable initiative of the Euroregion is creating transport passages connecting the Baltic Sea region with other parts of Europe and non-Europeans areas. There are however many negative examples which delay the transport development under Euroregion Baltic. I put those problems under a research process and its results were located in these publication.

**Ad.3.** Apart from emigrational and the Eastern Europe-related problems my scientific research concern also the strictly political-science issues related to the party system of Poland. As one of few Bialystok's political scientists I felt a challenge to fulfilling a patriotic duty of delivering (most of all) knowledge about the current political scene of our country and region to the residents of Podlachia. In 2010 my book titled „**Political parties. National and Podlachian structures**” (ISBN 978-83-88463-

79-2) was published. This publication, published in vast printing, fulfilled the role of a side less broad informant about the most important Polish political parties just before the parliamentary elections. Regarding the huge dynamics and liveliness of the shaping of the party system process, as an observer and scientist I am obligated to the continuous updating of knowledge on this subject and passing it on to fellow citizens.

My research covered 10 parties who hold or held a strong political position and play a big role in the social-political life of the III Republic of Poland. In the thesis I systematized the information on Civic Platform, Law and Justice, Polish People's Party, Democratic Left Alliance, Polish Socialdemocracy, Polish Family League, Democratic Party, Self-defense, Realistic Policy Union and Labour Union. I made the presentation of those parties in an assumptive order. The first important element picturing the image of each party was showing their history with electoral results in self-governmental elections (1990, 1994, 1998, 2002, 2006) and parliamentary elections (1989, 1991, 1993, 1997, 2001, 2005, 2007). In next parts I showed the parties' programs in an ideological dimension and suggestions of a social-economical fixing of the country. The final data concerned the composition of national authorities and contained contacts and address information.

A valuable complement of this publication is uncovering the political scene on Podlachian territory. My thesis for the first time showed characteristics of the parties in the field structures of Bialystok and its areas. The task of this publication was also to raise social awareness to the topic of the development and lasting of political parties and even to provoke a wider public debate, at least in the Bialystok area.

The conducted research on political parties lead to many logical conclusions. It's obvious that first years of the institutional transformation were an explosion of creating new parties. With time many of them, if they weren't dismantled, lost their political activity. Others however, after transformations, still operate in a changed shape. Currently a top role is played by young parties whose establishing years falls to the start of the 21st century (PO, PiS). An exception from this rule is Polish People's Party.

Political parties, as the main actors of the Polish scene, make u pan elite which should be treated as an inevitable form of social capital. The lack of continuity of political elites is also a problem of the missing of a system link responsible for the state Poland is in, it's also a great disadvantage and a barrier in creating a democratic society. The assumed function of this publication is then also raising social awareness to the

topic of the development and lasting of political parties and even to provoke a wider public debate, at least in the Białystok area.

The book „Political parties. National and Podlachian structures” in the critics’ opinion, belongs with the pioneering works, for example because it unveils the „black hole” of the political scene in this region. The reviewer of it is Prof. PhD Adam Czesław Dobroński, an extraordinary people’s activist, former delegate and minister in Waldemar Pawlak’s government.

In 2013 the next of my books titled „**Nationalism as a way to freedom?**” (ISBN 978-83-62069-31-6) was published. Its printing of 1500 copies sold out in a short time. This book as a synthesis of European and Polish nationalistic movements based on many-years-long and multiplane research, shows and image of ideological and organizational transformations of those groups. In this publication you can find an analysis of the terminological issues, history of development of the national idea, history of Polish nationalism and a description of the currently active parties and organisations of a nationalistic character.

Currently there are many little parties and associations refer to the idea of National Democracy or even a nationalistic ideology, of which the biggest influence on the Polish political scene has Polish Families League, All-Polish Youth, National Rebirth of Poland, Camp of Great Poland or National-Radical Camp. A good run of the nationalistic movements after 1989 started with an electoral success of PFL, the party declaring itself as a continuation of the pre-war ND.

A membership basis of the current national movement is mainly the diversified youth from many different environments and with different biographies. It can be seen in a number of manifestations and street actions organized. Young nationalists, like the ones before the war, best feel in an open public battle. Their battlefield is a street where they can shout their slogans and face their mortal enemies – lefties, liberals, representatives of the authorities and homosexuals.

The Polish nationalistic movement is ununiform and divided on the inside where the ever lasting battle between the national radicals and ND’s still goes on. The dispute concerns the forms of operation, although it’s mainly the program differences, and even the ideals. There is no common concept about economical issues or if the medicine for healing the Polish nation is corporationism or free market,

Nationalists rise in power and even though they are far from the pre-war ND, they have solid foundations. Despite the division they can unite and cooperate if needed, even with their kin abroad. Polish nationalists are connected mainly by traditions and aversion towards main political powers in the country.

Coexisting as part of ideological pluralism is not the nationalists' aspiration – their target is to take over the ruling of the country and rebuilding it according to their own ideology. Those targets seem to be an unrealistic dream and the current nationalism, with no significant society's support, is only an exotic mosaic giving some colours to the political scene. All the more that contemporary societies ask themselves more and more often if the nationalistic idea, although commonly known and partially tolerated, is still valid and needed?

As a self-governor with an over ten years residency, I dedicate a lot of space not only to the practical operation but also to research and analysis of the local sphere of public life. I often voice my opinion and comments on open meetings and in the media, in the press or in informational-journalistic programs in TVP. In the two below articles published in joint books in 2009 I analyze the problems related to the local democracy and civic initiatives.

- *Influence of civil initiatives on development strategy and protecting local environments*, [w] *Influence of the balanced development idea on the country's and regions' policy*, Volume 2, edited by K. Michałowski;

- *The role of Settlement Councils in the development of urban agglomerations and diffusing local democracy (based on Białystok's Bojary settlement)*, [w] *Metropolis – development problems*, edited by W. Czarnecki, M. Proniewski.

The conclusions from my research and the observations from the practical social and self-governmental operation explicitly show the positives of the development of social involvement on the lowest levels. Hardships of the 21<sup>st</sup> century, in the face of threats carried by crisis, bad reforms or even a weakening democracy, require stimulating of the local energy and actions from people involved socially. Despite a common despondence towards parties and politicians and in the view of decrease in trusting the authorities, the society looks for new people, often from its own



surroundings, who it can trust and in whose hands it could place their future and interests, especially in the local rural or urban close environment.

Improvement of people's living conditions can take place as an effect of developing local self-governing on many levels and stimulating actions and civic initiatives. Self-governors and local activists, emotionally involved in developing their environment, can ensure the desired success and be its driving force. The proof of effectiveness of self-governments are the surprising data of the development of local investments which I called upon in my work. Self-governments, together with civic initiatives, make up a significant factor of the regional development and as co-hosts of the territory they can get a full social acceptance.

The unit most informed about problems and local needs of the settlement is the settlement council. The idea of these councils is based on an assumption that the residents of a specific urban area make up a community, aware of its needs and purposes, able of independent management of its own local issues and influencing the development of its own surroundings.

At the beginning of the 90's of the 20th century settlement councils in the cities were formed quite spontaneously as they were an expression of choking on freedom and self-governing. In following years they were not only the pride of the city's authorities but also a pillar of developing civic initiatives. Cities' authorities, aided by settlement councils' advice' showed that they are open for the residents' ideas and appreciate the role of common citizens in the city-management processes. After over a dozen years however that eagerness of local activists in some cities cooled down and in drastic situations even disappeared completely. For some of the city's ruling bodies, those councils proved inconvenient. Many times the councils noticed and reacted upon seeing incompetent operations of the local administration.

In the cities in which there are no settlement councils, social activity decreases. Local democracy isn't properly being developed. With a passive attitude of the local community, accidental or corrupted political coteries rise to power. And what's the most important – there is no representation fighting for the settlement's development or caring about its peace and order.

In most Polish cities, settlement councils operate efficiently and, by contributing to the local development, get the trust of residents and authorities. The president of Poznan, Ryszard Grobelny, appreciating the settlement councils' work for

the city, came out in 2007 with an initiative to reshape these councils into miniature municipalities, increasing at the same time their autonomy and range of competences.

Settlement Councils operate based on the act of self-governments. This act gives municipalities the right to call on its terrain the units of auxiliary self-government. In the cities these units are the district and settlement councils. Municipalities decide if settlement councils should operate on their territory and what their competences should be (limited to reviewing the city's decisions or maybe more extended and independent).

Problems related to development of self-governments and civic initiatives, although very important, are sometimes pushed off to the third plan. Therefore that are still an open issue that needs a lot of research I public discussion.

An important place in my acquirement has an active participation in scientific conferences related to my interests and research. I was a co-organizer of many international conferences during which I always gave speeches.

#### **The list of selected scientific conferences on which I gave speeches and was a co-organizer**

1. National Scientific Conference: „Political scene in Poland and Podlachia” WSFiZ in Bialystok, June 2006.– paper titled „*Is Poland at risk of theocracy?*”.
2. National Scientific Conference: „Regions’ political faces”, WSFiZ in Bialystok, 19-20 May 2007. – paper titled „*Nationalism as a way to freedom – a thing about a National Rebirth of Poland*”.
3. International Scientific Conference: „*Relations of new European Union’s countries with the Russian Federation (in a political, economical and social aspects)*”, WSFiZ in Bialystok, 14-15 June 2008. – paper titled „*7. Reminiscence over Russia’s foreign policy towards the „close abroad” after 1991*”.
4. International Scientific Conference: „Poles in North America – 400<sup>th</sup> anniversary”, ŚRBnP, Pałac Łazienkowski in Warsaw, 7-8 November 2008. – paper titled „*Lobbyist activity of diasporal environments in the USA*”.
5. International Scientific Conference: „*Relations of new countries of the European Union with the Russian Federation (in the basin of the Baltic Sea)*”, WSFiZ in Bialystok, 15-16 October 2009. – paper titled „*Problems around Lithuania’s foreign policy towards the neighbouring countries after regaining „second independence*”.
6. International Scientific Conference: „*Independence Polish emigration in Europe and the world and its role in helping the motherland after the Yalta agreement 1949-*

1990”, ŚRBnP, UKSW in Warsaw, Pałac Łazienkowski in Warsaw, November 2009. – paper titled „*The operating of Poles Union in Germany for strengthening Polishness and its attitude towards the socialist motherland*”.

7. International Scientific Conference: „Influence of the balanced development idea on the country’s and regions’ policy”, Higher Economics School, Bialystok, June 2009. – paper titled „*Influence of civil initiatives on development strategy and protecting local environments*”.
8. International Scientific Conference: „*Flows of intellectual and financial capital – local and global aspects*”, WSiFiZ in Bialystok, 16-17 June 2009. – paper titled „*Implications of earning emigration to the countries of the European Union for Poland’s economy*”.
9. International Scientific Conference: „Metropolis, problems in the development of Polish cities in the 19th century”, WSiFiZ in Bialystok, 11-13 May 2009. - paper titled „*The role of Settlement Councils in the development of urban agglomerations and diffusing local democracy*”.
10. International Scientific Conference: „New European Union’s countries’ relations with the Russian Federation (in an infrastructural aspect: transport, energetics, ecology”, WSiFiZ in Bialystok, 22-23 September 2010r. – paper titled „*Selected problems concerning the development of transport infrastructure in the Baltic Euroregion’s area*”.
11. International Scientific Conference: „Enterprise, markets and culture in a transfrontier pact”, WSiFiZ in Bialystok, 23-25 November 2010. – paper titled „*New priorities of the transfrontier cooperation in the range of the Baltic Euroregion*”.
12. International Scientific Conference: „Poles in Latin America. Patriotic ethos in conditions of Polish emigration”, ŚRBnP, UKSW in Warsaw, 8-9 April 2011r. – paper titled „*Pole, general Roloff Miałowski – hero of the Cuban nation*”
13. International Scientific Conference: „Poles in Germany: the past, the present, the future”, ŚRBnP, UKSW in Warsaw, Museum of Independence in Warsaw 20-21 April 2012. – paper titled „*Polish emigration in Germany’s characteristics and its national awareness*”.
14. International Scientific Conference: „Poles unbreakable in protecting of the national interest , Poles Union in Germany” Cologne (Germany) 28 February 2013 - paper titled. „*Polish Guard Companies in Germany and their role in the shaping of the after-war political order*”.

15. International Scientific Conference: „Consequences of deportation and fates of the Poles in the East after the soviet aggression on Poland in 1939”, ŚRBnP, UKSW in Warsaw, Museum of Independence in Warsaw, 12-13 April 2013., - paper titled „*Policy of the III Republic of Poland towards Poles in the East*”
16. International Scientific Conference: „Entrepreneurship and innovations in the conditions of economical downturn”, WSiFiZ in Białystok 13-14 June 2013.. – paper titled. “*Influence of the agreement on local border traffic with Kaliningrad Oblast on the progress in entrepreneurship and cross-border cooperation*”.
17. International Scientific Conference: „Role of the Polish press in maintaining national identity of Polish minorities in Ukraine, Belarus, Lithuania and Latvia after the fall of USSR”, ŚRBnP, UKSW in Warsaw, Museum of Independence in Warsaw, 30 July 2014., - paper titled. „*The role of the Polish press in propagating Polishness in Ukraine based on the case of „Volyn Monitor*”.
18. International Scientific Conference: „Canadian Polish Diaspora Congress – 70 years of service for the nation, motherland and the Polish Diaspora”, ŚRBnP, UKSW in Warsaw, Canadian Polish Diaspora Congress, 7-8 November 2014. - paper titled „*The operating of Polish Women Federation in Canada in a social aspect*”
19. International Scientific Conference: „Diasporal leadership – its role and influence on preserving the national identity among Polish emigration”, ŚRBnP, UKSW, American Polish Diaspora’s Congress, Warsaw 12-13 June 2015, - paper titled „*Priest dr Bolesław Domański – spiritual and political leader of Polish minority in Germany*”.
20. III National Political Science Congress, Jagiellonian University in Cracow, PTNP „Politics’ screens”, 22-24 September 2015 r., moderation of the panel “The location of Polish minority in the post soviet territory” and reading of the paper titled. „ *Chosen aspects of III Republic of Poland’s policy towards the Poles in the East*”.

My journalistic activity goes also beyond the range of political science. I’m the author of 3 books treating about the history of Białystok in a historical and sociological aspect. These publications have editorial reviews. Two of them, mentioned below, met with a great appreciation by booksellers and readers.

The book titled „**Serving the Church**” (ISBN 978-83-88463-82-2) published in 2011 shows a history of the local church and the creation of Białystok’s seminary in the period of shaping of the people’s government. It shows a battle between the country and the church and the brave operation of the persecuted priests.

The Book titled „**Forgotten heroes of Bialystok’s Bojary**” (978-83-62069-87-3) published in 2015 is an attempt of recreating the fates and activities of the chosen Bialystok’s residents during the events taking place in the newest history of Poland. It unveils the busily nurtured secrets of Bialystok’s families which were a forbidden topic until 1989. The heroes of this publication are the soldiers of the Polish September Campaign, Polish Armed Forces in the West, Gen. Anders’ Army, independence underground, Warsaw Uprising but also the Siberians and anticommunist opposition activists in PRL. Researching the history of these families strengthens a belief that this environment for generations showed a patriotic stance, ready for sacrifices and fighting for independent Poland. The proof of these stances, as evidence for this hypothesis, was presented in individual chapters of the book. The book surely enriched the history of Bialystok. It can also influence the integration of the local community and stimulate its patriotic feelings, essential for the shaping of the current democratic society.

## **6. Didactic and organisational work**

As an associate professor working in the cathedrals of Political Science and European Studies of Higher School of Finances and Management in Bialystok I gave classes to the full-time and part-time course students in form of lectures, conversations and exercises.

My basic class, as a political scientist, is political science. As part of my activities I gave classes from many subjects fitting in my area of expertise. I have experience in giving classes from the following courses:

- political science,
- political parties and party systems,
- European Union’s institutions,
- societies and cultures of Europe,
- the newest history of Poland.

Apart from the obligatory courses I gave additional classes on which I described, in an extended range, the political issues selected by my auditors.

A big interest among the students was present thanks to Political Scientific Circle that I ran. The meetings were also an opportunity for many discussions, purpose of which was explaining the political happenings taking place then.

For many years I held the position of students' counselor. It made it possible for me to, by direct contact, get to know the students' issues and problems.

I continuously increased my factual and didactic knowledge by participating in courses and specialistic trainings. In 2009 I got, among other things, the certificate from "Preparing didactic materials for remote teaching" training. I used the acquired skills for perfecting my own work, including the introduction of e-learning techniques.

My didactic work got very high marks in anonymous yearly students' ratings.

In 2007 I got a merit and a prize of the Rector of Higher School of Finances and Management in Bialystok as a token of appreciation for significant scientific achievements.

In 2010 I got a merit of "Morning Courier" as part of "Lecturer of Year 2010" plebiscite for extraordinary scientific achievements and input into the development of science and culture.

The exemplary evaluation of my didactic-scientific work as an associate professor is visible in the opinion of the rector and the dean of Higher School of Finances and Management in Bialystok.

The operation I conduct focuses on three basic areas:

1. Organisation-scientific activity;
2. Diasporal activity;
3. Self-governmental activity;

ad 1) My involvement focuses mainly on organizing scientific conferences, especially international ones. I co-organized these conferences on the territory of Higher School of Finances and Management in Bialystok as an associate professor of this school and in other scientific centers as a representative of Global Polish Diasporal Research Council. Lately I cooperated in organizing the III Political Science Congress which took place in September 2015 in Jagiellonian University in Cracow. I was a moderator for one of the Congress' panels.

The list of conferences I participated in and co-organized was presented in the auto-abstract.

Positive effects were brought by my operation regarding the organizing of pre-electoral surveys among Bialystok's residents. These surveys, conducted by students on a big research sample, gave surprisingly accurate results.

I hold an office of a vice-president of Polish Political Science Society Branch in Białystok . As part of this position I co-organize a lot of operations directly related to political sciences.

ad 2) My diasporal activity developed during my emigration. In Germany I conducted an active social and organizational operation in Polish emigration's environments, especially on the territory of Rhine-Westphalia. I actively participated in the works of Poles Union in Germany "Rodło" with headquarters in Bochum. With my activities I helped Polish emigrants in nurturing Polishness in them. I co-organized meetings and readings and ran council points for Poles staying in Germany. During the many-years stay I dealt with journalistic work. In the emigrational press the articles of my work were published, not only in the Federal Republic of Germany but also in France. I mainly wrote articles in which I took on the social problems.

After returning to Poland I started operating in Global Polish Diasporal Research Council in which I'm a counselor and the president's assignee for German issues. I also operation in the Warsaw department of "Polish Community" Association. I am still a member of Poles Union in Germany "Rodło" with headquarters in Bochum.

A significant and permanent appreciation of my scientific acquisition for the Polish Diaspora is putting me in The Great Encyclopedia of the World's Polish Diaspora, published by Publishing House Kucharski in 2014. The entry „Klimaszewski Zbigniew Tomasz” is placed on pages 436-437 in part 2 of Encyclopedia titled „Poles for the world's Polish Diaspora”. On two pages, in both Polish and English, the authors placed my bio gram with particularization of the publications related to the Polish Diaspora.

ad 3. After returning to Poland I started my active self-governmental operation in the territory of my hometown Białystok. My work focused around developing local democracy and concerned maintaining tradition and historical and cultural value of the local environment. Those issues were a subject of many of my articles which were published in local press. For 3 terms of office (12 years) I was Chairman of Settlement Council, the oldest downtown district in Białystok which because of its urban character is a „pearl of Polish architecture”. Currently I am a president of „Our Bojary” Association, purpose of which is conducting activities for protecting this antique part of Białystok.

In year 2000 because of my initiative the local magazine „Bojary's Echo” was created and I became the editor-in-chief. The purpose of the magazine was to show the residents their own history, tradition and culture as well as the current social problems. „Bojary's Echo” met with a great approval from the readers and to me it brought recognition among the city's residents and lots of satisfaction.

In 2011 I was nominated for the prestigious title of „Bialystok's Resident of 2011” for the initiatives and social operation for the local environment.

Despite a big involvement in social activity and conducting works for the local environment, as well as the active journalistic activity, my research interests focused mainly around the problems related to Polish emigration.

To sum up my operation and research achievements partially presented in this auto-abstract I can state that:

1. After getting a doctor's degree I devoted myself fully to the scientific-research work, evidence of which is the increase in my scientific acquisition. With my monograph research , final effect of which are the reputable publications, I contribute to the development of Polish science.
2. I'm the author of the postdoctoral thesis titled „Poland's policy towards the Polish Diaspora and Poles abroad after 1989” which is a result of many years of wide scientific research on Polish diasporal policy. This thesis makes a valuable coverage filling the hole in the scientific discourse.
3. My research on the problems of Polish emigration were and still are conducted self-reliantly and independently. It was based on personal experience as well as on unknown or hardly available source materials. This research, put through proper research methods, characteristic for political science, sociology and other social sciences, brought interesting results. My deep involvement in the research work, acquired skills as well as an emigrant's experience open a perspective of further research on Polish emigration's problems. My involvement in the Polish Diaspora's issues until now was appreciated and a result of that appreciation was placing my bio gram in The Great Encyclopedia of the World's Polish Diaspora.
4. The research works I'm the author of have a multidirectional dimension. Apart from emigrational issues, my interests focus around political problems related to the Polish party system, international policy and concern self-governments and local democracy.



5. I am conducting a reach journalistic operation as editor-in-chief of „Bojary’s Echo” magazine, an author of many articles and 3 books about local issues.
6. I am a recognizable self-governmental activist whose works for the local environment are highly appreciated and rewarded.
7. My academic work is judged very positively and brings meaningful didactic and scientific results.
8. I actively participate in international science conferences, many of which I helped to organize
9. I develop my research interest by active participation in the works of Global Polish Diaspora Research Council, „Polish Community” Association, Poles Union in Germany „Rodło” and in Polish Political Science Society.
10. I admit that my scientific operation is slightly limited because of my health state. Because of the partial paralysis of my legs I have problems with moving and I need to walk on crutches. I have a judgment of the degree of disability. I believe that getting a PhD will give me more possibilities of conducting further research for the progress of Polish science.



Zbigniew Tomasz Klimaszewski

## Appendix nr 5

Dr Zbigniew Tomasz Klimaszewski

### LIST OF THE MOST IMPORTANT PUBLICATIONS

after getting a doctor's degree (since 2007)

#### Monographs:

1. Zbigniew T. Klimaszewski, *Polish emigration in Germany*, „Libra”, Białystok 2007, p. 344.
2. Zbigniew T. Klimaszewski, *Political parties. National and Podlachian structures*, „Libra”, Białystok 2010, p. 196.
3. Zbigniew T. Klimaszewski, *Poland's policy towards the Polish Diaspora and Poles abroad after 1989*, „Libra”, Białystok 2012, p. 320.
4. Zbigniew T. Klimaszewski, *Nationalism as a way to freedom*, Publishing Agency EkoPress, Białystok 2013, p. 228.

#### Scientific editorial:

5. Zbigniew T. Klimaszewski (red. naukowa), *Poles in Germany: the past, the present, the future*, Publishing Agency EkoPress, Białystok 2012, p. 292.

#### Articles in book publications:

6. Zbigniew T. Klimaszewski, *Is Poland at risk of theocracy?* [w] *Political scene in Poland and Podlasie*, edited by P. Georgica, WSAP, Białystok 2007, p. 175-187;
7. *Reminiscence over Russia's foreign policy towards the „close abroad” after 1991*, [w] *Relations of new European Union's countries with the Russian Federation (in a political, economical, cultural and social aspects)*, edited by M. Rutkowski, Wydawnictwo WSFiZ, Białystok 2008, p. 175-189.
8. Zbigniew T. Klimaszewski, *Influence of civil initiatives on development strategy and protecting local environments*, [w] *Influence of the balanced development idea on the country's and regions' policy*, Volume 2. Regional and local problems, edited by K. Michałowski, WSE, Białystok 2009, p. 84-92.
9. Zbigniew T. Klimaszewski, *Implications of earning emigration to the countries of the European Union for Poland's economy” published in 2009 in a joint work „Flows*

- of intellectual and financial capital – local and global aspects*”, edited by E. Orechwa-Maliszewska and J. Paszkowski, WSiFiZ, Białystok 2009, p. 91-104.
10. Zbigniew T. Klimaszewski, ***Problems around Lithuania’s foreign policy towards the neighbouring countries after regaining „second independence”***, [w] *Relations of new countries of the European Union with the Russian Federation (in the basin of the Baltic Sea)*, edited by M. Rutkowski, WSiFiZ, Białystok 2009, p. 177-197.
  11. Zbigniew T. Klimaszewski, ***The role of Settlement Councils in the development of urban agglomerations and diffusing local democracy (based on Białystok’s Bojary settlement)***, [w] *Metropolis – development problems*, edited by W. Czarnecki, M. Proniewski, WSiFiZ, Białystok 2009, p. 193-201.
  12. Zbigniew T. Klimaszewski, ***Selected problems concerning the development of transport infrastructure in the Baltic Euroregion’s area***, [w] *New European Union’s countries’ relations with the Russian Federation (in an infrastructural aspect: transport, energetics, ecology)*, edited by M. Rutkowski, M. Proniewski, Wydawnictwo WSiFiZ, Białystok 2010, p. 227-242.
  13. Zbigniew T. Klimaszewski, ***New priorities of the transfrontier cooperation in the range of the Baltic Euroregion***, [w] *Enterprise, markets and culture in a transfrontier pact*, edited by A. Iwacewicz-Orłowska, K. Meredyk, D. Sokołowska, WSiFiZ in Białystok, Białystok, 2010, p. 341-354.
  14. Zbigniew T. Klimaszewski, ***The operating of Poles Union in Germany for strengthening Polishness and its attitude towards the socialist motherland***, [w] *Independence Polish emigration in Europe and the world and its role in helping the motherland after the Yalta agreement 1945-1990*, edited by M. B. Topolska, T. Wolsza, W. Gliński, <http://rpbnp.republika.pl/ebook1.pdf>
  15. Zbigniew T. Klimaszewski, ***Poles Union in Germany from its blossom till its fall;*** [w] *Poles in Germany, the past, the present and the future*, edited by Z. Klimaszewski, Publishing Agency EkoPress, Białystok 2012, p. 91-107.
  16. Zbigniew T. Klimaszewski, ***Characteristics of the Polish emigration in Germany and its national awareness***, [w] *Poles in Germany: the past, the present and the future*, edited Z. Klimaszewski, Publishing Agency EkoPress, Białystok 2012, p. 138-156.
  17. Zbigniew T. Klimaszewski, ***III Republic of Poland’s policy towards the Poles in the East***, [w] *Consequences of deportation and fates of the Poles in the East after the soviet aggression on Poland in 1939*, Warsaw 2013.

18. Zbigniew T. Klimaszewski, *Influence of the agreement on local border traffic with Kaliningrad Oblast on the progress in entrepreneurship and cross-border cooperation*, [w] *Entrepreneurship and innovations in the conditions of economical downturn*, Białystok 2014, p. 43-61.
19. Zbigniew T. Klimaszewski, *The operating of Polish Women Federation in Canada in a social aspect*, [w] *Canadian Polish Diaspora Congress – yesterday and today*, UKSW, Warsaw 2016.

**Articles in continuous publishers:**

20. Zbigniew T. Klimaszewski, *International Academic Conference entitled „The Poles in Germany: the Past, the Present, the Future” which took place on 20-21 April 2012 in Warsaw*, [w] „*Annales UMCS Sectio K: Political science*”, tom nr 1/2013.
21. Zbigniew T. Klimaszewski, *The role of the Polish press in propagating Polishness in Ukraine based on the case of „Volyn Monitor”* [w] *Lodz Theological Studies*, 23(2014)1, Lodz 2015, p. 51-66.

**Books concerning social-political transformations and local history:**

22. Zbigniew T. Klimaszewski, *Serving the Church*, „Libra”, Białystok 2011, p. 224.
23. Zbigniew T. Klimaszewski, *Forgotten heroes of Białystok’s Bojary*, Publishing Agency EkoPress, Białystok 2015, p. 248.

**Articles ready for printing (not published):**

24. Zbigniew T. Klimaszewski, *Polish Guard Companies in Germany, their role in shaping the after-war order*.
25. Zbigniew T. Klimaszewski, *Priest dr Bolesław Domański – spiritual and political leader of Polish minority in Germany*.
26. Zbigniew T. Klimaszewski, *Pole, general Roloff Miałowski – hero of the Cuban nation*.

*Zbigniew T. Klimaszewski*