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### **Attachment 3**

#### **SUMMARY OF ACADEMIC ACCOMPLISHMENTS**

- 1. Name and surname:** Marcin Wichmanowski
- 2. Full description of qualifications, diplomas, scientific degrees held, with their name, place and year of award and the title of the doctoral dissertation**
  - a) Title of magister [Master] of political science, specializing in social and political system. UMCS [Maria Curie Skłodowska University in Lublin] Faculty of Political Science. May 27<sup>th</sup>, 1997, title of diploma thesis: “Aleksander Bogusławski (1887-1963). Polityk ruchu ludowego” [*A Politician of the Peasant Movement*]. dissertation advisor: prof. Jan Jachymek, Ph.D.
  - b) Doctorate in humanities in the scope of political science. UMCS Maria [Curie Skłodowska University in Lublin] Faculty of Political Science, September 26<sup>th</sup>, 2005, title of doctoral dissertation: “Aleksander Bogusławski (1887-1963). Działalność i myśl polityczna” [*Aleksander Bogusławski (1887-1963). The Activity and Political Thought.*], advisor: prof. Alicja Wójcik, Ph.D. UMCS Associate Professor, reviewers: prof. Jan Jachymek, Ph.D., prof. Józef Ryszard Szaflik, Ph.D.
  - c) Certificate of completion of One-Year Postgraduate Course in “Protection of Intellectual Property” conducted as part of the project “Training academic staff to undertake teaching within the subject of Protection of Intellectual Property”, UMCS [Maria Curie Skłodowska University in Lublin] Faculty of Biology and

Biotechnology, June 29<sup>th</sup>, 2013.

### **3. Information pertaining to employment in scientific institutions to date**

- a) Place of primary employment: Marie Curie-Skłodowska University in Lublin, Faculty of Political Science, Department of Political Thought – from October 1<sup>st</sup>, 1997 onward, (from October 1<sup>st</sup>, 1997 as assistant, from November 1<sup>st</sup>, 2005 onward as associate professor [*Pol. "adiunkt"*]).
- b) Place of secondary employment within the meaning of the Act on Higher Education: Wyższa Szkoła Finansów i Zarządzania w Białymstoku [*The University of Finance and Management in Białystok*], 15-472 Białystok, ul. Ciepła 40 – from October 1<sup>st</sup>, 2009 to September 30<sup>th</sup>, 2010 (Assistant Professor on a half-time basis).
- c) Employment based on civil law agreement: Wyższa Szkoła Przedsiębiorczości i Administracji w Lublinie [*The University College of Enterprise and Administration in Lublin*] (2011-2013); Wyższa Szkoła Humanistyczno – Ekonomiczna im. Jana Zamoyskiego w Zamościu [*Jan Zamoyski College of Humanities and Economics in Zamość*] (2005-2006).

### **4. Indication of achievement resulting from Article 16 paragraph 2 of the 14 March 2003 Act on Academic Degrees and Scientific Title and on Degrees and Title in the Arts (Dz. U. [Journal of Law], No. 65, item. 595 as amended):**

- a) title of scientific achievement, author(s), publication title(s), year of publication, publisher's name**

Monograph: Marcin Jakub Wichmanowski, *Myśl polityczna Polskiego Stronnictwa Ludowego Piast 1913/14-1931* [*Political Thought of Polish Peasant Party Piast*], Lublin 2017, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Marii Curie-Skłodowskiej [Marie Curie-Skłodowska University Publishing House], page count: 442.

- b) overview of the scientific objective of the aforesaid work and the results achieved together with their possible applications**

The primary aim of the monograph was to analyse the political thought of Polish Peasant Party Piast and to present its evolution from the time of the Partitions, when social issues were as important as regaining independence by Poland, through the first years of the reborn Republic of Poland, when the Party's politicians were actively involved in the government, to their joining the ranks of the anti-Sanacja opposition. This main assumption created many specific goals which resulted from the research catalogue of the basic categories of the political thought such as: sources and inspirations, the meaning of social strata, state and its organs, society and individual, education, the issue of ethnic minorities, economy, international relations, state's security and defense. It was also crucial to point out the factors which determined the political thought of the Party and to demonstrate its contribution to the shaping of the political thought of the whole peasant movement and its significance for the Polish political ideas.

PSL Piast adjusted its political thought, already taking its shape during repression under the Partitions, to the conditions for activity in reborn Poland and equipped it with the new content relating to the functioning of the independent state. The Party's own, unique political ideas laid foundations for the peasants' ideology – agrarianism setting out a vision of a democratic country – People's Poland.

Research on PSL Piast political thought was undertaken out of cognitive interest focusing specifically on the eponymous category of political science and a belief in necessity to fill a niche in the historiography of the peasant movement and the unique status of Polish Peasant Party. These studies can be justified for both cognitive and utilitarian reasons. Cognitive reasons refer to the lack of a comprehensive publication in Polish contemporary scientific literature that would dwell on the political thought of PSL Piast, one of the most notable political parties in the Second Republic of Poland. The monograph created as a result of conducted research, undoubtedly fills the niche in the historiography of the peasant movement and the Polish political thought. Utilitarian reasons relate to the fact that numerous systemic concepts put forward by the Party are timeless. Therefore, learning about social and political difficulties experienced by the peasant movement in the past may help in understanding the present and the future. Many of those problems are still existing today.

The subject matter of the monograph seems innovative as the condition of the research on the history of PSL Piast political thought is at a very preliminary stage. To date, the studies concerning Polish Peasant Party have focused mainly on political practice; i.e. the party's activity was primarily touched upon. These works referred to the political thought as much as they reflected the party's attitude to the surrounding reality, less attention was attached to a

theoretical and conceptual side. Without a synthesis of PSL Piast political thought it is impossible to create a comprehensive compilation of the political thought of peasant movement and the Polish political thought of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

Taking a look at peasant parties acting in the Second Republic of Poland it is only PSL Wyzwolenie whose political thought was presented in the form of an extensive monograph which also included elements of the political thought of Stronnictwo Chłopskie [*Peasant Party*]. In spite of touching upon political ideas of PSL Piast in various publications, the demand for a monographic presentation of its ideological programme is still relevant today.

The object of the studies was both the political thought and the political subject – PSL Piast being its creator. In terms of ideology PSL Piast political thought was very stable. The paradigm of peasant ideology was subject to certain modifications, though, which was reflected in formulating new propositions in subsequent programmes of the party.

A political thought is an essential component of the political reality which constitutes the object of political science research. It must be viewed as an element of awareness but also an intellectual basis for decision making processes. Some consideration given to political thought is indispensable to implement a directive formulated by Andrzej Garlicki in the following words: “A historian who wants to understand and judge the conduct of the people of the past cannot confine himself to merely reproducing their actions but he needs to strive to examine the motives of such actions. This also means taking unfulfilled possibilities into account”.<sup>1</sup> This methodological message, which was noted by Waldemar Paruch, is valid for political scientists, at least for this general reason that politics as a constituent of political reality can be viewed in two dimensions: practice and reflection. Political thinking refers to both of them, the result of which is a political thought.<sup>2</sup>

Contemporary studies on the shape, character and history of political thought have brought numerous definitions which as a rule point to the subject of scientific research, determine the area of interest and manners of formulating political opinions of selected political movements, parties and their ideologists. The answer to the most rudimentary question which is why actually deal with political thought was found by Glenn Tinder, the

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<sup>1</sup> A. Garlicki, *Introduction*, [in:] *Przewroty i zamachy stanu. Europa 1918-1939 [Military Take-overs and Coup d'états. Europe 1918-1939]*, ed. idem, Warszawa 1981, p. 6.

<sup>2</sup> W. Paruch, *Myśl polityczna obozu piłsudczyńskiego 1926-1939 [The Political Thought of the Pilsudski's camp 1926-1939]*, Lublin 2005, sp. 9.

author of *Political Thinking. The Perennial Questions*.: “We do it to find answers at which we cannot otherwise arrive”.<sup>3</sup>

Building on this approach, one can concur with researchers who treat the notion of “political thought” very broadly. This is also the way in which the term of “political thought” included in the dissertation title must be viewed and which was formulated as “a widely understood reflection on political reality”. The main aspect of this reflection is politics construed as a form of social activity through relations and mechanisms related to the exercise of public authority aimed at introducing one’s own political order and satisfying specific interests. It also covers descriptions and evaluations of all the facts and relations between them recognized as political ones in a given period of time and context.

Considering the needs of the monograph there were reasonable grounds to accept the assumption proposed by Ewa Maj that political thought is socially and historically conditioned general projection of political reality (the past, present and future one) which develops in a given axiological system. It possess a high degree of internal coherence, though insignificant interpretative differences and volatility in time sequences are admissible without interfering with the adopted system of values. An ideology, a doctrine, a political programme or a political concept are all developed within political thought of, for instance, a specific political party, and constitute its systematization. Political thought is also perceived as a collection of judgements, assertions and notions which concern politics. Broad perception of political thought enriches our knowledge of concepts and views as well as that related to awareness, utopia, vision, myths or political symbols. It allows us to answer the question about the most crucial political value, the conditions of its functioning and the methods of its realization. The history of the idea encompasses a portrayal of cultural and civilization-related discoveries at a certain stage of society development. In such a description centred around political issues what draws attention is deep immersion in social, economic and cultural settings of a given place and time of political activities. Commonly it includes the elements of predictive, practical and prognostic thinking, but also creating space for attempts at anticipating new future which should be turned into a reality when certain assumptions – visions of political thought – have become implemented. The literary output of post-war Polish science reveals certain requirements on the formulation and description of political thought which cover two spheres: 1) conception - embracing fundamental ideas, notions and values and 2) ideology of acts – comprising the rules of propagating and implementing

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<sup>3</sup> G. Tinder, *Myślenie polityczne. Odwieczne pytania [Political Thinking. The Perennial Questions]*, translated by A. Dziurdzik, Warszawa 2003, p. 22.

political thought. There is no clear boundary between these spheres, they are interrelated allowing, where possible, for a full picture of political thought functioning and at the same time providing means for the presentation of political views with reference to a condition of political life of a specific time and place. Due to complexity in terms of a programme, definitions and axiology, studies on political and ideological thought as regards political programme variability poses great difficulties.

The timeframe of the monograph covers the period from 1913/14 to 1931. Its indicator is the year in which there was a split in Galicia PSL Piast (1913) and the time when PSL Piast was already active. The establishment of the party was announced at the Congress convened during the first two days of February 1914 in Tarnów at which the Party's regulations were passed and the name "Piast" was adopted. The final part of the monograph is marked by the date of the unification of peasant movement (PSL Piast, PSL Wyzwolenie and Stronnictwo Chłopskie) in one Stronnictwo Ludowe [*Polish Peasant Party*] on March 15, 1931.

When conducting scientific research on PSL Piast political thought a few basic research hypotheses were formulated which then were submitted for verification. The first hypothesis focuses on proving or refuting the allegation that a peasant party such as PSL Piast developed a unique system of views based on agrarianism. This gives rise to the second hypothesis that the original political thought of PSL Piast was affected, in the first place, by external inspirations (represented by ruralists and agrarians), internal ones (fundamental rules developed at the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century by local ideologists of peasant movement, including *Szkice Programowe* [*Programme Outlines*] by Bolesław Wysłouch, served as the basis for PSL Piast political thought), political identity, pragmatism, propounded concepts and the programmes of regulating the most essential issues related to the final stage of the Partitions (independence and peasants' issue) and in the Second Republic of Poland (turning peasants into citizens, agrarian reform, People's Poland). The third hypothesis suggested that political thought of PSL Piast was based on two fundamental rules of peasant movement: the state's independence and turning peasants into citizens. The fourth hypothesis stated that PSL Piast played an important role in a political and social life of the Second Republic of Poland (especially until the coup d'état in 1926 when the party still wielded influence over political decisions in the country). The fifth hypothesis concerned the issue of adjusting PSL Piast political thought to reality, thanks to which the party was able to function effectively during WWI and in the post-war period, in independent Poland. The sixth one claimed that PSL Piast was intent on seeking political compromises both with the left and the right wing. The seventh hypothesis reflected in the belief that thanks to a well-developed base of the social structure (a

big percentage of rural population in Poland), renowned politicians belonging to the party, the attractive political programme, the party should play a primary role in the country and lead to the creation of People's Poland. As a result of the studies the six out of seven hypotheses were positively verified. The seventh one based on the belief that the Party might lead to the creation of People's Poland was refuted.

The political conceptions of PSL Piast emerged not only during the disputes conducted between its activists and supporters but also with its opponents representing various political orientations. Within the party itself as well as outside it there were many distinguished publicists whose opinions affected both the shape and the direction of the political thought. Its authors were idealists, however, they could understand social expectations. The political views of PSL Piast activists suffused with both utopia and realism, allowed for stressing in political thinking the importance of the analysis of reality and peasants' role. The increase in the political significance of peasant movement in the Second Republic of Poland and the changes in peasants' awareness, especially the rise of the conviction that "rural population" should, due to its big numbers, take a leading place in the country, made the authors of PSL Piast political thinking believe that peasants should assume the responsibility for the entire country's life. This postulate appeared in the premises of agrarianism adopted by the peasant movement.

The main premise of PSL Piast political thinking was to bind the state's interests to the peasants class. It was dominated by the vision of the state based on the system of parliamentary democracy, people's state – People's Poland. The party's activists, the authors of political thought claimed that the goal should be pursued gradually, applying legal forms of combat, steering clear of turbulences, dangerous for the state and the nation. It appears to be quite a complex problem to determine the programme influences which PSL Piast politicians relied on when building "their" People's Poland. They started with the classic idea for agrarianism postulating that the most important sector of the national economy was agriculture, they drew inspirations from Christian ethics, beliefs and the activity of nineteenth century reformers who propagated concepts of national liberation as well as the formation of a just social system and co-created the democratic thought, and also the elements of the thought of scientific socialism or traditional folk customs. They were also fascinated by teachings of the founders of Danish universities and experiences of Czech agrarians. It dawned on them that exercising civil right and liberties was to some extent related to the level of culture, education and historical rights of social layers. Therefore, a very concrete approach to education found its reflection in the political thought. Referring to structural, social and

economic reforms, the priority was an agricultural reform which stirred PSL Piast activists into action.

The political thought of PSL Piast clearly referred to the issue of defining the country's structure, the organization of a political, economic and social life. This thought did not include a set of closed ideas, completed in their clarification. It remained open to a changing reality. Peasants were not a socially and economically homogenous stratum. Their number could not be the only factor that would affect gaining power by them. The authors of PSL Piast political thought balanced between the search for the values in the past of the nation and peasants, and a reasonable modernization of life. Thus, their social and economic conceptions as well as their intentions refer to People's Poland viewed as traditional but also partly modernized through humanism and egalitarianism.

During the period of cabinet-parliamentary system until May 1926 coup d'état PSL Piast had convenient conditions for the realization of its own political thought. Poland was an independent democratic country in which peasants enjoyed civil rights on an equal basis with other strata. Peasant Party members from PSL Piast participated in the majority of governmental cabinets headed three times by Wincent Witos as the Prime Minister and had their Speaker in the Sejm, Maciej Rataj. They exerted a huge influence on the course of Polish national affairs by introducing their representatives to the parliament, including many peasants. They hoped that thanks to "a ballot vote" they would obtain a majority making them eligible for composing people's government. This concept did not prove successful, so they justified the validity of "a bottom-up way" through self-governments. Having thus gained power, it was possible to reform all the aspects of life and reach the ideal – the formation of People's Poland. However, the implementation of the party's programme assumptions was interrupted by a military coup d'état of Józef Piłsudski.

Some of the assumptions of PSL Piast political thought became a reality at the time when, for example, Poland's borders were re-drawn and the territory and the Polish political system were shaped. Thanks to the party's policy peasants took active part in the Polish-Soviet War, acts on the implementation of an agricultural reform were adopted, numerous social acts were passed which concerned both peasants and labourers. Significant changes were introduced by the Minister of Religious Denominations and Public Enlightenment – Maciej Rataj acting as part of the first cabinet headed by Witos, in the system of public secondary and higher education.

Yet, not all the assumptions of PSL Piast political thought were feasible. The agricultural reform, a flagship slogan of peasant activists, was conducted only partially. As for



the issue of ethnic minorities the party was unable to resolve a dilemma – freedom and autonomy for Belarusian and Ukrainian minorities while respecting the territorial integrity of the Republic of Poland. Disagreements between Poland and Germany were so visible that there was no question of any alliance. The anti-Polish policy implemented by Germany could be most intensively observed during the entire inter-war period. Lithuania was seeking support against Poland in Germany and Soviet Union. In accordance with the political programme of PSL Piast, Jews were being pushed out of the country trade, craft and brokering by peasants. Establishing amicable or at least proper relations with Czechoslovakia was one of the Peasant Party's success.

At the time of May 1926 coup d'état, the idea of binding the nation to the state, making peasants a political subject and thus basing the state on the most basic, the most numerous stratum of the nation suffered a defeat. The vision of People's Poland became more and more distant. The realization of the majority of assumptions of PSL Piast political thought was interrupted by the military coup d'état and the change of a political system into an authoritative one. Another reason was a difficult economic situation of the Polish country devastated by military activities, the unification of particular districts and the economic crisis. What also played an important role was the lack of unanimity among the peasant movement activists.

A relatively broad source database of various provenance assisted in the development of the topic. Archive sources as well as printed ones played an important role. Published PSL programmes, and source materials related to the history of peasant movement were put to use. Other crucial elements to have relied on were: peasants press and political journalism it represented, the records of the Sejm sessions, brochures and other works written by leading politicians of PSL Piast. The study was also based on the memoirs and diaries of PSL Piast members and their contemporaries. The vast amount of documentation required proper selection of the material. When conducting it, special attention was drawn to this information that had not been made use of yet.

The structure of this work is based on certain scientific problems and consists of a preface, six chapters and the ending presenting the attempt at the evaluation of PSL Piast political thought. Such a structure favoured the realization of research goals and the verification of hypotheses. Selected problems around which the structure of the monograph was built may seem at times questionable (it all depended on the subjective decisions taken by the author), however the decision concerning the structure of the work was dependent on the character of the studied subject or the methodology applied. It may also be noted that during

the analyses of specific categories of the political thought, a chronological factor appeared. It was taken into account when it was necessary to present the changing views of the party caused, for example, by entering into coalitions, a political situation inside the country or in the international arena.

The first chapter: *Source-generating areas* analyzed the ideological inspirations of the authors of PSL Piast political thought, concerning the fate of the state and its peasants. The subject of this analysis are also the changes they proposed introducing to the surrounding reality and the propounded vision of the state as people's Poland. In the period of PSL Piast activity many processes in the political, social and economic sphere took place in the territory of Poland and in Europe. They determined strongly the contents of the party's ideological concepts. It must be noted that even though the political thought of PSL Piast was extremely susceptible to external stimuli, they were not assimilated automatically. The political thought was created by the party's elites: leaders, politicians, publicists and also the membership base – peasants who exerted stronger and stronger influence on their leaders. The chapter also dwells to some extent on the main authors of the party's political thought.

The political significance of PSL Piast was for the most part closely linked to the number of proponents who supported the party during important political actions and the number of representatives in the parliament, self-government, social and economic organizations. The party gradually strengthened its political influence, thereby increasing the possibility of a substantial impact on many areas of life. Chapter Two: *Political resources* includes information about the structure and the potential of the party. It touches upon the issue of PSL Piast press bodies as well as affiliated organizations thanks to which the party penetrated the political environment and provided contribution to the rise of social and political activity of rural population. The chapter also focuses on allies, opponents and political enemies of PSL Piast. The most frequent indicator was the attitude of other political groups to three main issues: 1) independent and democratic Poland, 2) worthy place of peasants in the country, 3) respect for national and Christian principles. The answer to these questions was the main guiding principle defining allies, opponents and enemies of PSL Piast.

The next, third chapter: *The system of the state*, presents the characteristics of the basic political concepts of the party. It contains deliberations concerning a sovereign, i.e. those social forces which were supposed to be the source of power. Peasants were shown in the dynamic perspective indicating their social development compared with other social layers. Another indispensable constituent of the internal stratification of the nation was the intelligentsia and labourers, mostly of peasants' origin. The reconstruction of social

relationships in Poland follows from one of PSL Piast concepts. It was related to a belief in the stratification of a society having its main source in the state of possessing means of production. This state of affairs defined a material status, a place in the social hierarchy and most importantly, an influence on the state authority. PSL Piast members believed that peasants, above all, should play a leading role in the state, as Poland was mostly an agricultural-peasant country and nothing seemed to be able to change this situation. The chapter also discusses the views concerning the form of the legislature, the organization and functioning of the national administration, the role of the president, government, the judiciary and the self-government too. PSL Piast politicians claimed that a normal growth of the nation should be supported by a well-organized and constitutionally guaranteed democratic system of Poland. However, despite devoting quite a lot of attention to the issue of the state's system as shown in the political thought, the party did not sufficiently develop the concepts from this category, instead the issue was presented in a very sketchy and conventional way.

Chapter Four: *Place of citizens in the state*, covers the problems of regulating mutual relations between the state and its citizens; the question of a legal position of an individual, i.e. freedoms, civil rights and duties as well as obligations of the state towards citizens. In terms of principal freedoms, rights and duties, PSL Piast members argued in favour of maintaining those guaranteed by the Constitution. The political thought of PSL Piast concerning freedoms, rights and duties centered around the way they were fulfilled towards peasants. Mutual and agreeable fulfilment of duties by the state and its citizens was considered to ensure the legal order and the stability of democracy. The chapter also includes the deliberations of PSL Piast with regards to the issue of education and peasants. Science and education for peasants were viewed as a way of improving their material conditions as well as their political self-sufficiency and breaking out of the control of upper classes. As ethnic minorities constituted 1/3 of the population of the Republic of Poland another crucial question faced by PSL Piast concerned the resolution of this problem. The party's attitude to each ethnic minority varied individually.

PSL Piast views on the economic system, the ownership of production means and the significance of particular divisions of manufacturing in the country as well as the financial policies were subject to analysis in Chapter Five: *The vision of the economic system*. It presented economic approaches of the authorities, the concepts related to the reconstruction of the agricultural system and the vision of the economic model in the state. Economic projections of PSL Piast members emerged in response to criticism of existing social and economic relationships and included the postulates of their repair. Proper development of

economy was reliant, according to the party, on the development of agriculture, therefore economy-related postulated they formulated focused primarily on the countryside and peasants. The political thought of PSL Piast referred to such economic changes which could enable peasants to get out of social and political deprivation and grant them economic control and ensure economic development of the country. Such a change in a social status of peasants might occur only if they were provided with their place of work.

The final, sixth chapter: *The state's security*, concerns the issue of the state's axiological basis, its territory and national borders, defence forces, relations between the Republic of Poland and its neighbours, concepts of international policy, problems of alliances and systems of collective security. PSL Piast politicians believed that the state's security depended on the cohesion of social classes and their identification with Poland, economic capacity, technical equipment, strong army and proper relationships with neighbouring countries as well as proper alliances and participation in organizations ensuring collective security. They propagated the idea of excluding war from international relationships. Being aware of rather unfavourable geopolitical location of Poland, they claimed that thanks to alliances and systems of collective security as well as a strong modern army, the safety of the citizens of the Republic of Poland should be guaranteed.

The monograph dedicated to the political thought of PSL Piast in the years 1913/1914 to 1931 possesses interdisciplinary character. Political science and other social sciences: the recent history of Poland, economy, sociology and legal science constitute the primary area of research. Resolving research problems was facilitated through the use of methods and techniques relevant for social sciences, in particular political science. The main research method applied to the project was systemic analysis of the political thought of ideologists, politicians and PSL Piast activists. Systemic analysis made it possible to highlight and describe changes in the views of PSL Piast leadership depending on the transitions of political system in which they happened to act – the partitions and WWI, reborn Poland; the years when they exerted a significant influence on the state authority and the authoritarian system of government, when the party joined the opposition. Due to the fact that PSL Piast leaders held important positions in the public structures and impacted on many crucial decisions, and after the year 1926 constituted a significant oppositional force, it was considered reasonable to employ decision analysis, too. As a result, it was possible to analyze: the mechanisms of political life in which the peasant party's politicians participated; the way they perceived political reality, how they portrayed and diagnosed various problems, what ideological and programme premises underpinned their decisions. The use of comparative method seems

equally justified as it allowed for the correlation of the party's activity and political thought in turning moments and enabled the comparison of views developed by the politicians and the party's ideologists towards others who wielded power.

In order to capture essential variations of PSL Piast political thought, and, above all, their direction, range, scope and causal factors, it was absolutely necessary to apply situational method. This method was vital to avoid risks which follow from the use of systemic analysis. Extracting relevant source data, including the texts of political programmes, statutes, reports, press articles, speeches which are of great importance for the research on PSL Piast political thought, was facilitated through the analysis of testimonies and traces of political thought. During such analysis what proved to be essential were the skills relevant for history as a science, namely deducing based on political or social views, following from source information or the description of facts. When analyzing source documents, it was of paramount importance to establish cause and effect relationships, historical conditions, economic and ideological grounds as well as views on the state's system, social order, economy, freedoms, civil rights and responsibilities, the state's security and foreign policy in the political thought of PSL Piast in the studied period.

When studying the history of PSL Piast political thought, the analysis of programme texts and systematization of political concepts played a primary role. What was given a clear preference was the analysis of testimonies of political thought expressed in its most complete form: political programmes of the party, congress and meeting resolutions, political declarations and statement, works of theoreticians, leading thinkers, leaders' political views, parliament speeches, etc. This is justified by the fact that concepts they included exerted an important influence on the political image of PSL Piast. Concurrently, there appeared attempts to answer the question as to who, and if so, to what degree, can be acknowledged as the founder and propagator of the party's political thought. It was crucial to apply proper measurement methods to establish the proportion of participation and role in the creation of political thought with regards to an individual factor such as a leader, theoreticians, management elites and collective factor such as members of the party or the public opinion.

In an attempt to recapitulate and assess ideological achievements of PSL Piast, one would have to first determine a place it holds in the history of political thought. Undoubtedly, the party played a crucial role in the second Republic of Poland and outlined their visions for the independent state. Galicia peasant movement is where PSL Piast developed its own political thought inspired by agrarianism which became an intellectual stimulus for political activities undertaken by the party's leaders. The thought cover the concepts and programmes

regulating the most important issues of the years 1914-1931. Some of them were defined in the final stage of the partitions by the party's politicians, others were adopted as a result of political debates between leading party activists, publicists and peasants in different periods of PSL Piast activity.

The political thought of PSL Piast ideologists was suffused with national and class problems. It was believed that the unity of the nation was a prerequisite for gaining and preserving independence. PSL Piast members propounded integration based on equal rights of all citizens of the Republic of Poland. In the PSL programme of 1903 the following was written: "We strive to make the peasants emancipated in accordance with the principle: Everyone in a nation is a citizen, any citizen is equal in rights and before any offices".<sup>4</sup> Galicia peasant movement in the period of the partitions was not a goal in itself considering the party's ideology. The priority objective was to revive independent Poland. In view of the above social issues were of lesser importance. However, there was a belief that the land in the hands of Polish peasants would be a bulwark for the future country. Many a time PSL Piast members emphasized that peasants, in spite of owning land, would never be genuinely free without their own country. The independent state would ensure their lawful rights and a worthy place in society.

The book titled *Myśl polityczna Polskiego Stronnictwa Ludowego Piast 1913/14-1931 [The Political thought of Polish Peasant Party 1913/1914-1931]* is the first comprehensive research paper dedicated entirely to the political thought of PSL Piast, the party which played a crucial role in the final phase of the partitions and in independent Poland. It is also consistent with the research conducted on Polish political thought as well as the studies on Polish peasant movement. The relevancy of continuing research work on notable achievements of the parties functioning in the period of the Second Republic of Poland, particularly peasant movements, concerning their political thought, is worth highlighting. The research findings included in the monograph, referring to PSL Piast political thought may serve as a detailed compendium of knowledge concerning views and activity of peasant parties in Poland from the beginning of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The work also enriches the historiography of recent history of Poland and a place of peasants in it.

The monograph is aimed at both researchers of the Polish political thought and a large number of Polish history enthusiasts (especially those interested in peasant movement). Aside

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<sup>4</sup> *Program Polskiego Stronnictwa Ludowego – 27 luty 1903, Rzeszów [The Polish Peasant Party Programme – 27 February 1903, Rzeszów]*, [in:] S. Lato, W. Stankiewicz, *Programy stronnictw ludowych – zbiór dokumentów [The Programmes of Peasants Parties – Collection of Documents]*, Warszawa 1969, p. 69.

from cognitive features, the publication has an utilitarian value. The research findings presented on its pages may prove useful for students of the humanities and social sciences (e.g. political science, national security, journalism, history, law, economics and philosophy). Such a comprehensive compilation may also be used by politicians since ideas have no limitations – neither spatial nor time ones, given the fact that the contemporary world also faces many dilemmas which at least partially existed in inter-war Poland.

## **5. Discussion of remaining scientific and research accomplishments**

Upon the completion of a doctoral degree, scientific research achievements have been centred on the exploration of many areas of political sciences. Even though the Polish political thought has remained a dominant interest, particularly the one referring to the peasant movement and Christian democracy, there are other essential fields of study such as: political systems, political communication, political opinion journalism, political lobbying, recent political history, issues connected with national security, culture, the Balkans, the African problems and others. The results have been presented at conferences, congresses, lectures and classes as well as published in monographs or scientific periodicals.

Scientific output in terms of volumes, in the previously mentioned period, covers seventy-two publications in total. It is quite diversified as regards the form of scholarly expression and the research undertaken. Among the author's monographs there are two publications (including a book underlying the commencement of post-doctoral procedure), in addition to these: two multi-author monographs edited single-handedly, seven co-edited multi-author monographs, thirty-three articles and chapters in multi-author monographs, four articles in scientific magazines and eighteen other already published positions (reviews, reports, prefaces, abstracts) and six positions accepted for publication. Before being awarded the doctoral degree (1998-2005) twenty-two works had already been published, including eight articles, chapters in monographs and scientific periodicals, as well as fourteen so-called others: reviews, reports, bibliographies of the works written by the employees of the Department of Political Science, summaries (see Attachment 4 (5) . The list of postdoctoral academic publications)\*. According to *Harzing's Publish or Perish* database the value of *h* index for my publications amounts to 2, with the number of publications included in the

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\* The summary of academic accomplishments and the list of publications do not include so-called other publications such as: bibliographies – lists of references and elaborations, indexes of persons, notes on authors which were prepared for collective monographs and collected works under the editorship.

database set at 15 and the total number of citations of all the previous publications without autocitations is 4 (as at November 3rd 2017).

As for the subject matter of my scientific research achievements what deserves special emphasis are the published works resulting from the study on the Polish political thought. It was of great importance to reconstruct and demonstrate the political thought of the peasant movement (its politicians who often happened to be its founders): views on authority, economy, national security, the position of citizens in the country, their freedoms, rights and duties, and to present the evolution of the political thought. The main accomplishment is a monograph underlying the habilitation procedure (partially referred to hereinabove). Yet, Polish Peasant Party Piast was also a subject of other presentations and publications: *Działalność i myśl polityczna Polskiego Stronnictwa Ludowego Piast [The Activity and Political Thought of the Polish Peasant Party "Piast"]*, [in:] *Zawsze wierni Polsce. 115 lat Polskiego Ruchu Ludowego [Always Faithful to Poland. 115 Years of the Polish Peasant Movement]*, E. Podgajna, M. Wichmanowski (ed.), Lublin - Warszawa 2011, pp. 33-46; *Pierwszy rok działalności posłów Klubu Parlamentarnego Polskiego Stronnictwa Ludowego „Piast” w Sejmie Ustawodawczym (luty 1919-luty 1920) [The First Year of the Activity of Deputies of the PSL Piast Parliamentary Club in the Legislative Sejm (February 1919 – February 1920)]*, [in:] *Idee, państwo, ludowcy. Księga jubileuszowa z okazji 70. rocznicy urodzin Profesora Jana Jachymka [Ideas, State, Peasant Party Activists, Jubilee Book on the 70<sup>th</sup> Birthday of Professor Jan Jachymek]*, E. Maj, A. Wójcik, S. Michałowski (ed.), Lublin 2009, pp. 125-136, or published articles - *Polskie Stronnictwo Ludowe Piast [Polish Peasant Party "Piast"] 1913/14-1931* [in:] *The Directions in the Transformation and the Evolution of Peasant Movement in Poland, Europe and the World in the 20<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> Century*, vol. 3: *Peasant Movement in Poland until 1989*, R. Kubicki, W. Saletra, P. Juhás (ed.), The Faculty of Social Sciences at the University of SS. Cyril and Methodius, Trnava (Slovak Republic) 2017, (ISBN 978-80-8105-595-9), page count: 17 and the work developed together with Tomasz Bichta, Ph.D., titled *Wizja państwa w myśli politycznej PSL Piast [A Vision of the State in the Political Thought of PSL Piast]* [in:] *Rzeczpospolita w koncepcjach polskich partii i środowisk politycznych XX i XXI wieku [The Republic of Poland in the Concepts of Polish Political Parties and Political Environments of the 20<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> century]*, G. Radomski, M. Strzelecki (ed.), Toruń 2018, page count: 25. The reason for undertaking studies on the political thought of PSL Piast was the cognitive interest in the eponymous political science category as well as a conviction of the necessity to fill a niche in the history of peasant movement and a belief of an exceptional status of the party, the most important



party of the peasant movement. The peasant movement in Poland belonged to the oldest social and political formations founded on Polish lands in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Therefore, in order to evaluate and understand the conduct of people of the past it is essential to recreate their actions and at the same time to examine the motives for their actions. The object of the research was both political thought and a political subject – Polish Peasant Party, being its founder.

University of Marie Curie-Skłodowska publishing house has released a monograph dedicated to one of the leading politicians of the peasant movement, a founder of the political thought, a very distinctive person in many respects – Aleksander Bogusławski - *Działalność i myśl polityczna Aleksandra Bogusławskiego (1887-1963) polityka ruchu ludowego [The Activity and Political Thought of Aleksander Bogusławski (1887-1963) The Politician of the Peasants Movement]*, Lublin 2010, page count: 345. It is a supplemented and amended version, in accordance with the reviewers' guidelines, of the doctoral dissertation. Various aspects of A. Bogusławski's activity and the political thought were also the subject of several scientific articles in multi-author monographs and scientific magazines: *Aleksander Bogusławski (1887–1963)*, [in:] *Polskie Stronnictwo Ludowe „Wyzwolenie”. Rozważania o partii z perspektywy stulecia [Polish Peasant Party “Wyzwolenie”, Deliberations on the Party from a Century's Perspective]*, M. Wichmanowski (ed.), Lublin – Warszawa 2016, pp. 171-198; *Aleksander Bogusławski (1887-1963) – polityk i działacz ruchu ludowego [Aleksander Bogusławski (1887-1963)- a Politician and an Activist of the Peasants Movement]*, [in:] *Dzieje partii i stronnictw chłopskich w Europie [The History of the Party and Peasant Parties in Europe]*, vol.1: *Narodziny i rozwój [The Origin and Development]*, J. R. Szaflik, J. Gmitruk, A. Koseski, K. Łukawski, R. Turkowski (ed.), Pułtusk - Warszawa 2007, pp. 531-541; *Chłopi z Królestwa Polskiego wobec Rosji i Rosjan w relacji Aleksandra Bogusławskiego [Peasants from the Kingdom of Poland towards Russia and Russians as Recounted by Aleksander Bogusławski]*, [in:] *Obrazy Rosji i Rosjan w Polsce od końca XIX wieku do początku XXI stulecia. Myśl polityczna, media, opinia publiczna [Images of Russia and Russians in Poland from the End of the 19<sup>th</sup> Century to the Beginning of the 21<sup>st</sup> Century. Political Thought, Media and Public Opinion]*, E. Kirwiel, E. Maj, E. Podgajna (ed.), Lublin 2011, pp. 125-140; *Droga chłopów z Królestwa Polskiego do lokalnych i centralnych elit politycznych w ostatnich latach zaborów i w okresie II RP, na przykładzie życiorysu Aleksandra Bogusławskiego – Polityka i działacza ruchu ludowego [The Peasants' Way from The Kingdom of Poland to Local and Central Political Elites in the Last Years of the Partitions and in the Period of the Second Republic of Poland, Based on the Biography of*

*Aleksander Bogusławski – a Politician and an Activist of the Peasants Movement*], [in:] *Oblicze polityczne regionów Polski. Elity i społeczeństwo* [The Political Complexion of the Regions of Poland. Elites and Society], M. Dajnowicz (ed.), Białystok 2008, pp. 271-284; *Inspiracje historyczne w myśli politycznej Aleksandra Bogusławskiego (1887-1963) – polityka i działacza ruchu ludowego* [Historical Inspirations in the Political Thought of Aleksander Bogusławski (1887-1963) – a Politician and an Activist of the Peasants Movement], [in:] *Marzyciele i realiści. O roli tradycji w polskiej myśli politycznej od upadku powstania styczniowego do XXI wieku* [Dreamers and Realists. The Role of Tradition in the Polish Political Thought from the 19<sup>th</sup> to 21<sup>st</sup> Century], T. Sikorski, A. Wątor (ed.), Szczecin 2009, pp. 325-336; *Koncepcje kształtowania świadomości patriotycznej chłopów w myśli politycznej Aleksandra Bogusławskiego – polityka polskiego ruchu ludowego* [The Concepts of Shaping Peasants' Patriotic Awareness in the Political Thought of Aleksander Bogusławski – Polish Peasant Party Politician], „Myśl Ludowa” [“Thought of Peoples”] 2015, no. 7, pp. 197-214; *Losy ludowca w peerelowskiej rzeczywistości - na podstawie fragmentu życiorysu Aleksandra Bogusławskiego* [The Fate of the Peasant Party Activist in the Reality of the People's Republic of Poland], [in:] *PRL: Czyli Polska w drugiej połowie XX wieku. Studia i szkice naukowe oraz materiały źródłowe. Praca zbiorowa* [PRL (People's Republic of Poland): Poland in the Second Half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Studies and Scientific Sketches as well as Source Materials: A collective work], E. Maj, J. Gryz, E. Kirwiel, M. Wichmanowski (ed.), Lublin 2013, pp. 223-249; *Oświata w myśli politycznej i działalności Aleksandra Bogusławskiego* [Education in the Political Thought and Activity of Aleksander Bogusławski], [in:] *Nauka, edukacja. Kultura w polskiej myśli politycznej XX-XXI wieku* [Science, Education. Culture in the Polish Political Thought of the 20<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> Century], M. Wichmanowski (ed.), Lublin 2013, pp. 35-57; *Przeszłość, teraźniejszość, i przyszłość jako źródła myśli politycznej Aleksandra Bogusławskiego - działacza i polityka ruchu ludowego* [The Past, Present and Future as the Sources of the Political Thought of Aleksander Bogusławski – an Activist and Politician of the Peasant Movement], [in:] *Wieś i ruch ludowy w Polsce i Europie* [Countryside and Peasant Movement in Poland and Europe], vol. 2: *Idee, organizacje, środowisko* [Ideas, Organizations, Environment], F. Kampka, S. Stępka (ed.), Warszawa 2012, pp. 97-113; *Wybrane wartości w myśli politycznej Aleksandra Bogusławskiego (1887-1963) działacza i polityka ruchu ludowego* [Selected Values in the Political Thought of Aleksander Bogusławski (1887-1963) an Activist and a Politician of the Peasant Movement], [in:] *Sapientia animorum magistra est. Wartości w nauce – wartości w polityce. Księga Jubileuszowa ofiarowana Pani Profesor Alicji Wójcik z okazji 40. rocznicy*

pracy naukowej [*Value in Science – Values in Politics: Jubilee Book Dedicated to Professor Alicja Wójcik on the 40th Anniversary of Her Scientific Work*], E. Maj, A. Dawidowicz, M. Wichmanowski (ed.), Lublin 2013, pp. 327-345; *Działalność Aleksandra Bogusławskiego na Lubelszczyźnie podczas I wojny światowej* [*The Activity of Aleksander Bogusławski in the Lublin Region during WWI*], [in:] *Państwo – Demokracja – Chłopi. Studia z historii społeczno-politycznej Polski (XVII-XX w.). Tom studiów dedykowany Profesorowi Romualdowi Waławowi Turkowskiemu z okazji 65-lecia urodzin i 40-lecia pracy dydaktyczno-naukowej* [*State-Democracy-Peasant, Studies on Social and Political History (17<sup>th</sup> – 20<sup>th</sup> century). The Volume of Studies Dedicated to Romuald Waław Turkowski on the 65<sup>th</sup> Birthday and 40 Years of Educational and Scientific Work*], S.J. Pastuszka, J. Szejnbnis-Zdyb (ed.), Warszawa – Kielce – Pułtusk 2016, pp. 289-300.

In addition, there were articles about other leading activists of the peasant movement and their political thought which appeared in scientific monographs and periodicals. *Irena Kosmowska wobec spółdzielczości* [*Irena Kosmowska on the Cooperative Movement*], [in:] *Przez lud dla ludu. Irena Kosmowska (1879-1945): polityk, społecznik, wychowawca* [*Within and for the People. Irena Kosmowska 1879-1945. Politician – Social Activist – Educator*], E. Podgajna (ed.), Lublin 2014, pp. 115-127; *Maciej Rataj - okres zamojski. Start do kariery politycznej* [*Maciej Rataj - Zamość Period. Start in Political Career*], [in:] *Wincenty Witos w Zamościu* [*Wincenty Witos in Zamość*], Ł. Kot (ed.), Zamość 2013, pp. 29-39; *Maciej Rataj*, [in:] *Zamojszczyzna w służbie Polsce. Ludzie, myśli, czyny (Materiały z konferencji naukowej, Zamość, 16.05.2009 r.)* [*The Zamość Region in the Service of Poland. People – Thoughts – Actions (Materials form the scholarly conference, Zamość 16.05.2009 r.)*], M. Wichmanowski, R. Dąbrowski, Ł. Kot (ed.), Lublin - Zamość 2009, pp. 33-62; *Profesor Antoni Gurnicz (1912-1978) – działacz ludowy, publicysta, prawnik, ekonomista, naukowiec* [*Professor Antoni Gurnicz (1912-1978) – Peasant Party Activist, Publicist, Lawyer, Economist, Scientist*], „Myśl Ludowa” [“Thought of Peoples”] 2011, no. 3, pp. 199-208.

As a result of research on the issue of national security in the political thought of the peasant movements there are several articles that appeared in print: *Chłopi wobec problemu bezpieczeństwa II RP. Wybrane problemy* [*Peasants in the Face of a Security Problem of the Second Republic of Poland. Selected issues.*], [in:] *Sen o potęgę. Bezpieczeństwo, suwerenność, mocarstwowość. Rzeczpospolita Polska 1918-1939* [*Dreams of Power. Security, Sovereignty, Powership. The Republic of Poland 1918-1939*], E. Maj, J. Gryz, E. Kirwiel, E. Podgajna (ed.), Lublin 2014, pp. 227-241; *Bezpieczeństwo Polski w myśli politycznej PSL „Piast”. Wybrane problemy* [*Poland’s Security in the Political Thought of*

PSL "Piast". *Selected Issues*], [in:] *Bezpieczeństwo Europy – Bezpieczeństwo Polski [Europe's Security – Poland's Security, vol. 1]*, E. Maj, K. Mazurek, W. Sokół, A. Szwed-Walczak (ed.), Lublin 2016, pp. 443-460.

Vivid interest in the subject of the peasant movement gave rise to the publication of collective monographs edited by M. Wichmanowski: *Polskie Stronnictwo Ludowe „Wyzwolenie”. Rozważania o partii z perspektywy stulecia [Polish Peasant Party “Wyzwolenie”. Deliberations on the Party from a Century's Perspective]*, M. Wichmanowski (ed.), Lublin – Warszawa 2016, page count: 291; *Zawsze wierni Polsce. 115 lat Polskiego Ruchu Ludowego [Always Faithful to Poland. 115 Years of Polish Peasants Movement]*, E. Podgajna, M. Wichmanowski (ed.), Lublin – Warszawa 2011, page count: 243.

Among other publications concerning the issues of the peasant movement there are articles about its identity *Tożsamość narodowa chłopów polskich – źródła i rozwój [The National Identity of Polish Peasants- Sources and Development]*, „Myśl Ludowa” [“Thought of Peoples”] 2010, no. 2, pp. 7-19; *Głos w dyskusji: Tożsamość ruchu ludowego [Voice in the Discussion: The Identity of the Peasant Movement]*, „Myśl Ludowa” [“Thought of Peoples”], 2010, no. 2, pp. 109-113, or the sources of nationalism in the peasant political thought: *Źródła i rozwój nacjonalizmu chłopskiego. Wybrane problemy [Sources and the Development of Peasant' Nationalism. Selected Problems]*, [in:] *Idee w procesie kształtowania współczesnej rzeczywistości polskiej. Nacjonalizm [Ideas in the process of Shaping the Contemporary Polish Reality. Nationalism]*, E. Maj, M. Mikołajczyk, M. Śliwa (ed.), Kraków 2010, pp. 159-180.

Another area of research within the scope of the Polish political thought is related to Christian democracy; views on social and political life, the system of values, Christian democratic vision of the humanity and the world, Church, religion, Catholic social science and others. The study on these aspects resulted in a co-edited multi-author publication: *Kościół, religia, myśl katolicka. Studia i szkice ofiarowane Profesorowi Antoniemu Mieczkowskiemu z okazji 70 rocznicy urodzin [Church, Religion, Catholic Thought. Studies and Sketches Dedicated to Professor Antoni Mieczkowski on His 70th Birthday.]*, E. Maj, J. Sanecka-Tyczyńska, M. Wichmanowski, A. Wójcik (ed.), Lublin 2012, page count: 420, and scientific articles *Chadecka „trzecia droga” - chrześcijańska wizja człowieka i świata [Christian Democratic “Third Way” – Christian Vision of Humanity and the Word]*, „Myśl Ludowa” [“Thought of Peoples”] 2014, no. 6, pp. 137-146; *Narodowa Partia Robotnicza - kontynuatorka tradycji polskiego katolicyzmu społecznego [National Labour Party – a Continuator of the Tradition of Polish Social Catholicism]*, [in:] *Kościół, religia, myśl*

*katolicka. Studia i szkice ofiarowane Profesorowi Antoniemu Mieczkowskiemu z okazji 70 rocznicy urodzin [Church, Religion, Catholic Thought. Studies and Sketches Dedicated to Professor Antoni Mieczkowski on his 70th Birthday.]*, E. Maj, J. Sanecka-Tyczyńska, M. Wichmanowski, A. Wójcik (ed.), Lublin 2012, pp. 71-87; *Układ jałtański w myśli politycznej ruchu chrześcijańsko-demokratycznego [The Yalta Agreement in the Political Thought of the Christian-Democratic Movement]*, [in:] *Niepodległość, zależność, suwerenność: Problematyka zagraniczna w najnowszej polskiej myśli politycznej [Independence, Dependence, Sovereignty: Foreign Issues in Recent Polish Political Thought]*, W. Paruch, K. Trembicka (ed.), Lublin 2007, pp.117-129; *Katolicka nauka społeczna w myśli politycznej wybranych ugrupowań prawicowych [Catholic Social Science in the Political Thought of Selected Right-Wing Parties]*, [in:] *Myśl polityczna w Polsce po 1989 roku: Wybrane nurty ideowe [Political Thought in Poland after 1989: Selected Ideological Trends.]*, E. Maj, A. Wójcik (ed.), Lublin 2008, pp. 37-60. The last of the mentioned articles belongs to a multi-author monograph which may be considered a significant contribution to the elaboration on a comprehensive synthesis of the Polish political thought (after the year 1989). This publication, apart from its scientific merits, deserves special attention on account of its educational aspects, particularly when it comes to its usefulness for political science students.

A keen interest in political axiology has led to the release of a multi-author monograph: *Sapientia animorum magistra est. Wartości w nauce – wartości w polityce. Księga Jubileuszowa ofiarowana Pani Profesor Alicji Wójcik z okazji 40. rocznicy pracy naukowej [Value in Science – Values in Politics: Jubilee Book Dedicated to Professor Alicja Wójcik on the 40th Anniversary of Her Scientific Work]*, E. Maj, A. Dawidowicz, M. Wichmanowski (ed.), Lublin 2013, page count: 771. Furthermore, research on culture within its broad meaning is and always was an important element of the studies of the political thought. An inseparable part of comprehensively viewed culture is both science and education *Nauka, edukacja. Kultura w polskiej myśli politycznej XX-XXI wieku [Science, Education. Culture in the Polish Political Thought of the 20<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> century]*, M. Wichmanowski (ed.), Lublin 2013, page count: 368, it is the fruit of scholarly inquiries conducted by renowned researchers from various academic institutions, frequently priding themselves on significant academic output in this respect. The book focuses on a synthetic presentation of the research status concerning the categories included in the title and at the same time being present in the catalogue of the Polish political thought from the turn of the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century until the 21<sup>st</sup> century. An article which is also related to the culture in political thought is: *Kultura chłopska w publicystyce Piasta w latach 1918-1939 [Peasant Culture in Journalistic Writing of*

*“Piaśt” in the Years of 1918-1939*], [in:] *Dla dobra rządu chłopskich dusz... Wiciarz – ludowiec – nauczyciel – uczoney. Księga poświęcona pamięci Profesora Józefa Ryszarda Szaflika* [For the Sake of Government of Peasants’ Souls... Wiciarz - Peasant Activist – Teacher – Scholar. The Book Dedicated Memory of Professor Józef Ryszard Szaflik], M. Adamczyk, J. Gmitruk, A. Koseski (ed.), Warszawa – Kielce – Pułtusk 2010, pp. 361-375.

Undoubtedly, academic achievements related to the research on political communication and parties’ press organs are of great importance, too. In the years 2009-2012 under the academic supervision of Ewa Maj, Włodzimierz Mich and Marcin Wichmanowski, there appeared volumes under one imprint, e.g. *“The Media Image of a Social Group”: Egoistyczna klasa czy odpowiedzialni współobywatele? Problematyka chłopska na łamach prasy w Polsce od końca XIX stulecia do 1939 roku* [A Selfish Class or Responsible Citizens? The Issue of Peasants in the Polish Press from the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century until 1939], E. Maj, W. Mich, M. Wichmanowski (ed.), Lublin 2010, page count: 247; *Elita narodu czy biurokratyczna kasta? Problematyka inteligencji na łamach prasy w Polsce od Końca XIX stulecia do 1939 roku* [The Nation’s Elite or a Beaurocratic Caste? The Issue of Intelligentsia in the Polish Press from the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century until 1939], E. Maj, M. Wichmanowski (ed.), Lublin 2012, page count: 213. The purpose of subsequent volumes of the publication was to reconstruct the media image of Polish landed gentry, peasants and intelligentsia in press. Published articles presented the media image of the above-mentioned groups in the newspaper “Piaśt” – the press organ of PSL Piaśt *Niezapomniane krzywdy, zawiedzione nadzieje. Problematyka ziemiańska na łamach tygodnika „Piaśt” w latach 1918-1939* [Unforgotten Wrongs, Shattered Hopes. Landed Gentry Issues in the Weekly “Piaśt” in the Years 1918-1939], [in:] *Anachroniczna kasta czy nowocześni obywatele? Problematyka ziemiańska na łamach prasy w Polsce od końca XIX stulecia do 1939 roku* [An Anachronic Caste or Modern Citizens? Landed Gentry Issues in the Polish Press from the End of the 19<sup>th</sup> Century until 1939], E. Maj, W. Mich (ed.), Lublin 2009, pp. 113-149; *Chłop potęgą jest...? Problematyka chłopska na łamach gazety „Piaśt” w latach 1918–1939* [A Peasant Is the Power...? The Issue of Peasants in the Newspaper “Piaśt” in the Years of 1918-1939], [in:] *Egoistyczna klasa czy odpowiedzialni współobywatele? Problematyka chłopska na łamach prasy w Polsce od końca XIX stulecia do 1939 roku* [A Selfish Class or Responsible Citizens? The Issue of Peasants in the Polish Press from the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century until 1939], E. Maj, W. Mich, M. Wichmanowski (ed.), Lublin 2010, pp. 78-104; *Inteligencja i chłopi - wzajemne fascynacje, pogarda, współpraca. Obraz inteligencji na łamach gazety „Piaśt”* [Intelligentsia and Peasants – Mutual Fascinations, Contempt and Cooperation. The Image of Intelligentsia

in the Newspaper “Piast”], [in:] *Elita narodu czy biurokratyczna kasta? Problematyka inteligencji na łamach prasy w Polsce od Końca XIX stulecia do 1939 roku [The Nation's Elite or a Beurocratic Caste? The Issue of Intelligentsia in the Polish Press from the End of the 19<sup>th</sup> Century until 1939]*, E. Maj, M. Wichmanowski (ed.), Lublin 2012, pp. 35-53.

Further publications dedicated to the press organ of PSL Piast – the newspaper “Piast” are as follows: *Gazeta „Piast” w procesie komunikacji politycznej [Newspaper “Piast” in the Process of Political Communication]*, [in:] *Komunikowanie polityczne: podmioty, wartości, kanały przekazu. Studia, szkice, komunikaty naukowe [Political Communication: Entities, Values, Communication Channels. Studies and Sketches, Scientific Communication]*, E. Maj (ed.), Toruń 2014, pp. 146-159; *Kampanie wyborcze PSL „Piast” na łamach organu prasowego partii. Wybrane problemy [Electoral campaigns of PSL “Piast” in the Party's Press Organ. Selected Problems]*, [in:] *Historia i tradycje ruchu ludowego [History and Traditions of the Peasant Movement]*, vol. 2: *Oświata, prasa, sport, historia [Education, Press, History]*, J. Gmitruk, A. Indraszczyk (ed.), Warszawa – Kielce 2016, pp. 107-128. These are essentially the analyses of the texts included in “Piast”, as well as the methods and techniques of influencing readers – voters of the peasant party.

Cognitive interests and conducting academic classes (extra-curricular subject titled: “Political lobbying”) served as the starting point for publishing the article: *Lobbing polityczny w aspekcie komunikowania [Political Lobbying in Communication]*, [in:] *Komunikowanie polityczne [Political Communication]*, E. Maj, E. Podgajna, A. Szwed-Walczak, Ł. Jędrzejski (ed.), Lublin 2017, pp. 67-82. Political lobbying was shown as a modern form of communication related to exerting influence. For a decision-making level lobbyists constitute an absolutely crucial link between authorities and society (particularly interest groups). This is a truly compelling topic, though it has been treated in the Polish political science rather marginally.

As part of exploration of new research areas (internationalization of research), the direction of scientific research has been broadened by topics related to political systems and political thought in the world, mainly in the Balkans – their political systems and political history, as well as in Africa e.g. the political thought of Peasant Democratic Party functioning in Nigeria. The position that appeared in print is: *System polityczny Czarnogóry [Political System of Montenegro]* [in:] *Systemy polityczne państw bałkańskich [Political Systems of the Balkan Countries]*, T. Bichta, M. Podolak (ed.), Lublin 2012, pp. 195-223, co-author: T. Bichta; *Od przekształceń komunistycznych w regionie do uczestnictwa we współpracy europejskiej [From the Communist Transformations in the Region to the European*

*Cooperation*], [in:] *Wprowadzenie do studiów wschodnioeuropejskich [Introduction to Eastern European Studies]*. Vol. 1: *Balkany: Przeszłość - teraźniejszość – przyszłość [The Balkans: Past – Present – Future]*, M. Podolak (ed.), Lublin 2013, pp. 387-435, co-author: T. Bichta - a publication which was made possible thanks to the implemented European grant project titled: *UMCS on the labour and economy market based on knowledge*. The manager of the grant was professor Waldemar Paruch, Ph.D. Other published works that deserve to be mentioned: *The Political System of Montenegro* [in:] *Political Systems of the Former Yugoslavia: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Kosovo, Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia, and Slovenia*, T. Bichta (ed.), Peter Lang Publishing House, Warsaw 2017, pp. 191-218, co-author: T. Bichta. As for the Nigerian parties there is a publication: *Partie polityczne we współczesnej Nigerii [Political Parties in Modern Nigeria]* [in:] *Ex Africa semper aliquid novi*, vol. 4, L. Buchalik, J. Różański (ed.), Żory 2017, pp. 212-224, co-author: T. Bichta.

There are two co-edited publications resulting from conferences that go beyond the framework of the above-mentioned research areas. The first book is devoted to the People's Republic of Poland - PRL: *Czyli Polska w drugiej połowie XX wieku. Studia i szkice naukowe oraz materiały źródłowe. Praca zbiorowa [PRL (People's Republic of Poland): Poland in the Second Half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Studies and Scientific Sketches as well as Source Materials: A Collective Work]*, E. Maj, J. Gryz, E. Kirwiel, M. Wichmanowski (ed.), Lublin 2013, page count: 302. The other one was released with the financial support of the Marshall Office in Lublin and it concerns people who were related to the Zamość region either by origin or work: *Zamojszczyzna w służbie Polsce. Ludzie, myśli, czyny (Materiały z konferencji naukowej, Zamość 16.05.2009 r.) [The Zamość Region in the Service of Poland. People, Thoughts, Actions (Materials from the academic conference, Zamość 16.05.2009)]* M. Wichmanowski, R. Dąbrowski, Ł. Kot (ed.), Lublin - Zamość 2009, page count: 223.

The knowledge concerning the peasant movement has been recognized and appreciated by Lublin branch of the Institute of National Remembrance - Commission for the Prosecution of Offences against the Polish Nation that asked for a paper about the peasant opposition in the Lublin region in the years 1926-1939. The article prepared for printing was titled: *Opozycja ludowa na Lubelszczyźnie w latach 1926-1939 [Peasant Opposition in the Lublin Region in the years 1926-1939]*, [in:] *Dzieje Lubelszczyzny 1918-1939. Aspekty polityczne [The History of the Lublin Region. Political Aspects]*, M. Kruszyński et al. (ed.), Lublin 2018, page count: 16, co-author: E. Podgajna.

The proposals to write scientific articles regarding peasant activists were also put forward by the researchers of the Museum of the Polish Peasant Movement in Warsaw or



John Paul II Catholic University in Lublin. Consequently, the following articles have been published: *Zamojszczyzna przed wybuchem II wojny światowej. Tragiczny wrzesień 1939 roku* [*The Zamość Region before the Outbreak of WWII. The Tragic September of 1939*], [in:] *Historia pisana chłopską krwią. Zamojszczyzna, Wołyń i Małopolska Wschodnia w latach II wojny światowej* [*The History Written with the Peasant Blood: the Zamość Region, Wołyń and Eastern Małopolska during WWII*], J. Gmitruk (ed.), Warszawa 2015, pp. 21-37; *Ludowcy w II RP* [*Peasant Party Members in the Second Republic of Poland*], [in:] *Główne obozy polityczne II Rzeczypospolitej na tle wydarzeń epoki* [*Major Political Camps of the Second Republic of Poland Against the Background of the Epoch*], M. Ryba (ed.), Lublin 2012, pp. 41-52.

The role of a co-initiator and a deputy editor-in-chief of the yearbook "Thought of Peoples" must be noted here, too. The periodical is issued by the People's Cultural and Scientific Association (ISSN: 2080-0029). "Thought of Peoples" is indexed on B list of scored journals kept by the Ministry of Science and Higher Education in Poland and in Index Copernicus database (5 pts.).

The results of conducted scholarly research have been presented at congresses, conferences and symposia on several occasions, some of which were personally presented and organized (in chronological order): 1) 3<sup>rd</sup> Congress of the Historians of Village and Peasant Movement – Pułtusk 4<sup>th</sup>-6<sup>th</sup> September 2006 (Pułtusk Academy of Humanities), the presentation on *Aleksander Bogusławski (1887-1963) – politician and activist of the peasant movement*; 2) Scholarly session: *Leopold Skulski – Prime Minister from Zamość* – Zamość 30 April 2007, (The Town Hall in Zamość, University of the Third Age, Zamość Museum, Catholic Radio Zamość), the presentation on: *The political activity of Leopold Skulski while holding the office of Prime Minister and the Minister of Internal Affairs*; 3) Conference: *Political mosaics of the Second Republic of Poland* – Lublin 13 November 2007 (John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin), the presentation on *The peasant movement in the Second Republic of Poland*; 4) Scholarly conference: *The Political image of regions. Elites and society* - Białystok 27-28 May 2008 (Academy of Finance and Management in Białystok), the presentation on *The Peasant' way from the kingdom of Poland to local and central political elites in the last years of the Partitions and in the period of the Second Republic of Poland, based on the biography of Aleksander Bogusławski*; 5) National scholarly conference: *Dreamers and realists, The role of tradition in the Polish political thought from the 19<sup>th</sup> to 21<sup>st</sup> century* – Szczecin - Wiselka 26-28 September 2008 (Szczecin University) the presentation on *Historical inspiration in the political thought of Aleksander Bogusławski*

(1887-1963) – a politician and activist of the peasant movement; 6) Scholarly session: *The Zamość region in the service of Poland. People, Thoughts, Actions* – Zamość 16 May 2009 (People's Culture and Scientific Association, Lublin, Zamość, Krasnystaw branch – chairman of the scientific committee, the editing of post-conference materials), the presentation on *Maciej Rataj*; 7) 1<sup>st</sup> National Congress of Political Science: *Democratic Poland in the globalizing world* – Warszawa 22-24 September 2009 (General Board of Polish Association of Political Science, The Committee of Political Studies of the Polish Academy of Sciences, Department of Journalism and Political Science of Warsaw University) the presentation on *Sources and the development of peasant' nationalism. Selected problems*; 8) Scholarly conference: *Image of Russia and in the public sphere. Political thought, media and public opinion* – Lublin 18-19 May 2010 (Faculty of Political Science at UMCS in Lublin – participation in the conference organization committee), the presentation on *Peasant from the Kingdom of Poland towards Russia and Russians as recounted by Aleksander Bogusławski*; 9) 4<sup>th</sup> Congress of the Historians of Village and Peasant Movement – Warszawa 1-3 September 2010 (Warsaw University of Life Sciences, People's Cultural and Scientific Association), the presentation on *The past, present and future as the sources of the political thought of Aleksander Bogusławski – an activist and politician of the peasant movement*; 10) Scholarly session: *115 Years of the Polish Peasant Movement* – Krzywe 9 October 2010 (People's Cultural and Scientific Association, Lublin, Zamość, Krasnystaw branch - a chairman of the scientific committee, the editing of the post-conference materials), the presentation on *The activity and political thought of the Polish Peasant Party Piast – the outline of the problem*; 11) National scholarly conference – *PRL [People's Republic of Poland]: Communist, Socialist Poland or...?* – Lublin 20 October 2011 (Faculty of Political Science at UMCS in Lublin – the participation in the conference organization committee, the editing of the post-conference materials), the presentation on *The fate of the peasant party activist in the reality of the Second of Republic of Poland – based on the fragments of the biography of Aleksander Bogusławski*; 12) International Conference: *Poles in Russia, Russians in Poland: history and modern times* - Sankt Petersburg (Russia), 24-25 November 2011 (the Herzen State Pedagogical University of Russia, General Consulate of the Republic of Poland in Sankt Petersburg, Museum of Polish History) – as an expert on the Polish side; 13) International Conference: *Russia and European Union* - Sankt Petersburg (Russia), 25-26 November 2011 (Department of International Relations of Sankt Petersburg State University – as an expert of UE member state; 14) 2<sup>nd</sup> National Congress of Political Science: *Poland and Europe in the face of the challenges of the modern world* – Poznań 19-21 September 2012 (Faculty of

Political Science and Journalism of Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań, Polish Association of Political Sciences and The Committee of Political Studies of the Polish Academy of Sciences), the presentation on *The newspaper "Piast" in the process of political communication*; 15) Scholarly conference: *Dreams of Power, the Republic of Poland 1918-1939* – Lublin 18 October 2012 (Faculty of Political Science at UMCS in Lublin – the participation in the conference organizational committee), the presentation on *Peasant in the face of the security problem in the Second Republic of Poland. Selected Problems*; 16) Scholarly conference: *The History written with the peasant blood: the Zamość region, Wołyń and Eastern Małopolska during WWII* – Warszawa (the Sejm of the Republic of Poland) 18 February 2013 (People's Cultural and Scientific Association, Museum of the History of the Polish Peasant Movement in Warsaw), the presentation on: *The Zamość region before the outbreak of WWII. The tragic September of 1939*; 17) Scholarly session: *Wincenty Witos in Zamość* – Zamość 29 June 2013 (People's Cultural and Scientific Association, Zamość branch, Szymon Szymonowicz State School of Higher Education in Zamość), the presentation on: *Maciej Rataj – Zamość period. Start in political career*; 18) Scholarly session: *Within and for the people. Irena Kosmowska 1879-1945. Politician – social activist – educator* – Lublin 14 May 2013 (Faculty of Political Science at UMCS in Lublin, the Starost's Office of Lublin Powiat, Head of Niemce Commune, Powiat Public Library in Lublin, Commune Public Library in Niemce, Lublin branch of People's Cultural and Scientific – a vice-chairman of the scientific committee), the presentation on: *Irena Kosmowska on the cooperative movement*; 19) Scholarly session organized on the 95<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Poland's independence: *The ideas of Ignacy Daszyński – society – international environment* – Lublin 6 November 2013 (Faculty of Political Science at UMCS, Department of Philosophy and Sociology at UMCS, Historical Commission of the Polish Socialist Party, the Lublin Region in Europe Association - the participation in the conference organization committee, the editing of the post-conference materials), the presentation on *The Reception of the interim people's government headed by Ignacy Daszyński in the light of the knowledge as possessed by the students of the Faculty of Political Science*; 20) Scholarly conference on the 30<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the foundation of the Department of Political Thought: *Political thought in the times of the information society: categories of political thought, methodology, the status of research, adaptation and modernization* – Lublin 27 March 2014 (Faculty of Political Science at UMCS, People's Cultural and Scientific Association- the participation in the conference organization committee), the presentation on *Professor Jan Jachymek – the creator of the Lublin school of political thought*; 21) Scholarly conference: *Between real socialism and*

*liberal capitalism. The third way – a chance or a utopia* – Lublin 8 May 2014 (Faculty of Political Science at UMCS, People's Cultural and Scientific Association- a chairman of the conference organizational committee, the editing of the post-conference materials), the presentation on *Christian democratic vision of the third way – Christian vision of the humanity and the world*; 22) National scholarly conference: *Europe's security – Poland's security* – Lublin 9 June 2015 (Faculty of Political Science at UMCS, People's Cultural and Scientific Association- the participation in the conference organization committee), the presentation on *The issue of Poland's security in the political thought of PSL Piast. Selected problems*; 23) 5<sup>th</sup> Congress of the Historians of Village and Peasant Movement: *The history and traditions of the peasant movement* – Warszawa 2-3 September 2015 (Department of Journalism and Political Science at Warsaw University, People's Cultural and Scientific Association, Museum of the History of the Polish Peasant Movement in Warsaw), the presentation on *Electoral campaigns of the Polish Peasant Party "Piast" in the party press organ. Selected problems*; 24) 4<sup>th</sup> Congress of Polish Africanists – Żory 26-28 November 2015 (Municipal Museum in Żory and Polish Africanist Society) – *Political parties in modern Nigeria* (co-authored by T. Bichta, Ph.D.); 25) Scholarly conference: *Political parties' visions of the Republic of Poland* – Toruń 3-4 December 2015 (Nicolaus Copernicus University in Toruń), the presentation on *The vision of the state system in the political thought of PSL Piast (1913/14–1931). Selected problems* (co-author T. Bichta, Ph.D.); 26) Scholarly session: *Polish Peasant Party Wyzwolenie on the hundredth anniversary of its foundation* – Lublin 30 January 2016 (Faculty of Political Science at UMCS, People's Cultural and Scientific Association, Museum of the History of the Polish Peasant Movement in Warsaw – a chairman of the conference organizational committee, the editing of the post-conference materials), the presentation on *Aleksander Bogusławski (1887-1963)*; 27) National scholarly conference: *Political communication, international communication, intercultural communication* – Lublin 14 April 2016 (Faculty of Political Science at UMCS, People's Cultural and Scientific Association- the participation in the conference organization committee), the presentation on *Political lobbying in communication*; 28) Scholarly conference: *Europe's security – Poland's security. The metamorphosis of security and risks in the 20<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> century: new political, military, demographic and cultural quality* – Lublin 24 November 2016 (Faculty of Political Science at UMCS, People's Cultural and Scientific Association - the participation in the conference organization committee) – a chairman of the fifth panel: *Risks and security reinsurance*. The period before obtaining a doctoral degree (1998-2005) was also marked by the organisation and participation in six scholarly conferences.

The scientific and research activity is connected with grant applications and fund raising for the realization of research projects. Within the period after the completion of the doctoral degree the following tasks were initiated: raising funds from the self-government of Lublin province for the realization of the project: *the Zamość region in the service of Poland. People – Thoughts – Actions* from 16.05.2009 to 12.06.2009 (agreement no. 82/K/09 concluded on 07.05.2009). The project included organizing a scholarly session in Zamość and publishing post-conference materials. There were applications for financing the research for the National Centre of Science submitted three times, however they were not successfully accepted: 1) *Democracy or dictatorship? Political systems of the countries of Sub-Saharan Africa* (project manager: T. Bichta), Reg. no.: 2011/01/B/HS5/05818, NCN - OPUS Competition 2011; 2) *From dictatorship to democracy. Political systems of the countries of Sub-Saharan Africa* – executor and ancillary editor (project manager - T. Bichta), Reg. no.: 2015/18/E/HS5/00596, NCN Competition: SONATA Bis 2015; 3) *The activity and political thought of Polish Peasant Party 1931-1945* – (project manager and executor - M. Wichmanowski), Reg. no.: 2016/23/B/HS5/03782, NCN Competition: OPUS12 2016.

Scientific and research activity as well as educational and organizational one have been awarded on several occasions: dean's awards for outstanding work in the years: 1998, 2000, 2003, 2004, 2006, 2009; The Minister of National Education and Sport Award (collective award) for the book: *More than independence: Polish political thought 1918-1939*, J. Jachymek, W. Paruch (ed.), Lublin 2001 (in the book a chapter titled Christian Democracy) 2002; Reward of His Magnificence Rector of UMCS in Lublin for the book: *The Activity and Political Thought of Aleksander Bogusławski (1887-1963) a Politician of the Peasant Movement*, Lublin 2010, page count: 345; bronze medal for the long-term service, card no. 341-2013-173, resolution of 27.08.2013 r. (conferred by the President of RP).

Aside from the scientific and research achievements after completing the doctoral degree what is also noteworthy are organizational and popularizing activities, functions held or scientific and research cooperation in Poland and abroad, participation in associations, or teaching and educational activity. Membership in the Council of the Faculty of Political Science at UMCS in Lublin in the years 2008-2012 (elected from among independent employees) also deserves attention. Other important aspect are: the appointment for a position of the supervisor of post-diploma studies on "Civics" in the Faculty of Political Science at UMCS; participation in the work of the committee on plagiarism in theses (together with prof. H. Dumala and M. Kowalska, Ph.D.); participation in the departmental committee on the programme and the quality of teaching of the subject of Political Science (under the

supervision of prof. W. Sokół), or in the works of the programme committee for the course National Security (under the supervision of prof. M. Pietraś and prof. W. Sokół); participation in the regulatory panel on the departmental grants for young scholars and doctoral students (under the supervision of prof. M. Marczevska-Rytko); development of publishing and educational plans as well as reports of the Department of Political Thought. During the above-mentioned period what should also be noted is the participation in the committee on the promotion of the Faculty of Political Science (e.g. developing gadgets, engravings, prints, banners); participation in a team for developing procedures (system of students' grades and rewards) under the dean's supervision: prof. I. Hofman; holding a function of a plenipotentiary of the Department of Political Thought for promotion, information and contact (e.g. preparation of the departmental website). One of the interesting experiences was the participation in the promotional event "UMCS Open Doors" as well as promoting and raising the prestige of the University outside (in Poland and abroad) by taking part in conferences, meetings in scientific and educational institutions (also lectures at school), in cultural media, administration and self-government. Yet another important element is the participation in trainings raising employees' qualifications, e.g. a course - *"Preparing an application project for the competition 4.1.1. PO KL: Managing the university and the quality of teaching"*. Holding a function of a secretary and coordinating secretary on many occasions in departmental recruitment committees in the Faculty of Political Science at UMCS in Lublin as well as being a member of the University Disciplinary Committee for Doctoral Students in the years 2006-2007 cannot be overlooked. Educational and teaching functions have also been performed due to the position of a supervisor in the Faculty of Political Science, 2<sup>nd</sup> cycle of studies (in the years 2011/12 – 2012/13 and from the academic year 2017/18).

An important function viewed from the perspective of the academic advancement is the institution of auxiliary dissertation advisor in the doctoral dissertation. Professor Ewa Maj holds a function of a dissertation advisor of Łukasz Jędrzejski, M.A. who is a doctoral student in the Faculty of Political Science at UMCS (third-cycle studies), whereas Marcin Wichmanowski has been appointed auxiliary dissertation advisor. What also supplements the work related to the development and promotion of students is the task of reviewing diploma theses (over 50 B.A. and M.A. dissertations) and consultations for people e.g. from Ukraine, Bielarus or Russia who participate in Lane Kirkland scholarship programmes in Poland.

Scientific and research works are frequently conducted in cooperation with various institutions, both in Poland and abroad. The centres which deserve special attention are as follows (alphabetically): The Institute of National Remembrance, John Paul II Catholic

University in Lublin, Museum of the History of the Polish Peasant Movement in Warsaw, Warsaw University of Life Sciences, Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań, Kazimierz Wielki University in Bydgoszcz, Nicolaus Copernicus University in Toruń, The Pedagogical University of Kraków, Siedlce University of Natural Sciences and Humanities, Rzeszów University, Szczecin University, Białystok University, Warsaw University, Zielona Góra University, Historical Institute of the Peasant Movement in Warsaw and foreign institutions: Adeyemi College of Education (Obafemi Awolowo University) in Nigeria, Polish History Museum in Sankt Petersburg (Russia), the Herzen State Pedagogical University of Russia in Sankt Petersburg, Department of International Relations in Sankt Petersburg State University of Russia.

Another relevant element of scientific and research as well as popularizing activity is a membership in scientific associations. Here we should mention the participation in the People's Culture and Scientific Association (member of the General Board and the chairman of Lublin branch of the People's Culture and Scientific Association) and in Polish Political Science Association, Lublin branch.

Noteworthy is a wide-ranging educational offer (lectures, classes, extra-curricular classes, and interdisciplinary lectures) implemented in courses such as: Political Science, Journalism and Social Communication, State's Security, International Relations, Information Society, East European Studies. The topics of the subjects which were or still are included in the above-mentioned courses are: Polish Contemporary Political Thought, Polish Political Thought, Recent History of Poland, Recent General History, Theory of Politics, Proseminar, Art and Politics, Political Lobbying, National and Folk Cultures in the Balkan Region, Knowledge of Balkan Literature, Economy, Survival – the art of surviving in a city, in a field and not only, History of the World and History of Poland.

In conclusion it should be noted that the author made every endeavour to include the most important information in the summary of academic achievements concerning his accomplishments and activity upon being awarded a doctoral degree. It was the time of intensive work in many fields, primarily for Maria Curie-Skłodowska University in Lublin and the opportunity to gain scientific and research experience as well as the educational one. However, not all the scientific-research achievements and forms of involvement in organizational, popularizing activities, functions held, scientific and research cooperation in Poland and abroad, membership in associations or educational activity could be included in the summary of academic achievements.