

## SUMMARY OF THE THESIS

**entitled "The security apparatus of the People's Republic of Poland against the Catholic clergy in the Lublin diocese in the years 1945-1989".**

The dissertation consists of seven chapters. It concerns the problem of the functioning of the Catholic Church in the diocese of Lublin after World War II, in the realities of the communist system. Its main aim was to analyse and determine to what extent the activity of the security apparatus of the People's Republic of Poland was effective in the process of "loyalisation" of the Catholic Church towards the state and weakening of the structures of diocesan institutions in the organisational, religious, ideological and socio-political sphere. Moreover, an important research objective was to determine to what extent he interfered in the activity of the Lublin particular Church and its agencies in order to effectively pacify the anticommunist attitude of the Catholic clergy. It was also important to identify the extent to which the image of the Catholic Church was created by the security apparatus and how it influenced the perception of the Catholic Church in the communist society of that time. This required an analysis of the activities of the Security Office/SB in the years 1945-1989 towards the Bishop's Curia in Lublin, the Bishop's Middle School/Lower Seminary in Lublin, the Higher Seminary in Lublin and the Catholic University of Lublin in the period of the Polish Republic (in the years 1945-1952) and of the People's Republic of Poland (in the years 1952-1989). I focused particular attention on the analysis of the political situation of the Bishop's Curia as an institution consisting of people who were the closest collaborators of the Ordinary and of departments supporting him in the management of the diocese. It mediated the diocesan bishop's contacts with the clergy and the faithful. It performed administrative and pastoral functions. In the analysed period 1945-1989 the Lublin diocese was administered by the following priests: Bishop Marian Leon Fulman (1918-1945), Bishop Stefan Wyszyński (1946-1948), Bishop Piotr Kałwa (1949-1974) and Bishop Bolesław Pylak (1975-1989, diocesan bishop until 1992). In order to better understand the mechanisms of the functioning of the security apparatus against the above mentioned hierarchs and the Bishop Curia in Lublin, I reconstructed its structure and personnel in the years 1945-1989. The analysis of the activities of the post-war apparatus of repression showed that in many cases it effectively influenced the functioning of this institution and the Lublin diocese.

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