

# SCHUMAN

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## OPTICS MAGAZINE



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PRESENTS IMPORTANT CURRENT TOPICS FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF SCHUMAN'S  
THOUGHT

# SCHUMAN

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## OPTICS MAGAZINE

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# WE HOPE THAT YOU WILL WANT TO BECOME OUR PARTNERS!

AS A PUBLIC BENEFIT ORGANIZATION, WE ARE ASKING FOR DONATIONS TO SUPPORT OUR FOUNDATION. THANKS TO THIS, TOGETHER WE WILL BE ABLE TO PROMOTE KNOWLEDGE AND BUILD THE COMMUNITY OF EUROPEAN NATIONS.

IN MANY COUNTRIES, FUNDS DONATED AS A GIFT CAN BE DEDUCTED FROM YOUR INCOME. THANKS TO THIS, YOU WILL BE ABLE TO JOIN OUR MISSION AT A RELATIVELY LOW COST.

THANKS TO YOUR SUPPORT, WE WILL BE ABLE TO RESPOND TO SOCIAL NEEDS RESULTING FROM THE CURRENT SITUATION AND PROMOTE TRUE EUROPEAN VALUES.

DON'T REMAIN INDIFFERENT. THE FUTURE OF EUROPE DEPENDS ON OUR ACTIONS AND DECISIONS.

TOGETHER WE CAN DO MORE!



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# LETTER FROM EDITOR

*Dear Sir/Madame,*

The violent protests of farmers that are sweeping across the European Union against the crazy Green Deal project are a dramatic attempt to defend not only agriculture itself, but also food security and consumers themselves against the attempts of transnational corporations that not only want to make money from them, but also appropriate their property. This really isn't a joke! The threat is completely real and it is high time for an international commission to investigate the influence of global corporations in the European Union. It would also be necessary to remove lobbyists from the EU, who are often treated as experts and none of the EU officials bothers to check their network of connections before adopting the solutions they suggest.

Moreover, left-liberal circles have de facto destroyed the image of real experts, calling them ordinary ideologists or representatives of very specific companies. It was not too difficult, however, in the situation of the ideologization of science itself and its systematic depreciation in favor of ideological cancers, the best example of which is the Green Deal I mentioned. It should be noted that it will hit farmers from many sides. Firstly, it will introduce a planned economy and limit the production capacity of



# LETTER FROM EDITOR

small and medium-sized farms, and secondly, it will impose the obligation to conduct precision farming, which is extremely expensive and basically unattainable for most Polish farms, which are already burdened with loans and have basically no savings. Another issue is the emission of CO<sub>2</sub> and other "greenhouse gases". The official rhetoric is that the farmer will have a calculated number of CO<sub>2</sub> emission permits and if he absorbs more, he will be able to sell the rest of his permits. The problem is that there is no real or fair way to make this calculation, so everything will be discretionary.

Moreover, we already have an example of such a situation in the form of the famous LULUCF and the emission intensity of forests - no calculations were made, our country was only arbitrarily charged with fees, even though we should be paid extra for CO<sub>2</sub> absorption thanks to our forests. Exactly the same fate awaits farmers. In addition, building will be covered by the ETS-2 system, which will directly have an effect in the form of drastic increase in maintenance and heating costs. Forced electromobility will result in additional burdens, especially since agricultural machines are powered by oil, which will only become more expensive in the conditions of "green" terror. And although it would seem that these actions are completely pointless, because they are definitely to the detriment of the EU, there is a certain logic in them. The idea is to take away from farmers - but not only them - their land, farms, and property in general, so that they can be taken over by large corporations. This course of events is assumed in the flagship document of the contemporary European Union, "The Ventotene Manifesto" by Altiero Spinelli and Ernesto Rossi. We read in it: "Private property should be abolished, limited, corrected, expanded, according to each individual case, non-dogmatically and principledly". The way to make such significant changes in the wealth structure is to impose levies in such a way that only large capital - speculating on the market for CO<sub>2</sub> emission permits and earning billions on this - could afford to own the goods.

# LETTER FROM EDITOR

It should be emphasized that Germany's construction of a European superstate on the ashes of the EU will only accelerate this process. Therefore, if the EC is currently making concessions to the protesting farmers, these are sham actions, intended to calm down the mood so that no one interferes with the implementation of Spinelli's vision. However, when the EU becomes a state monolith, then no citizen will have any influence on the regulations established at the EU level. Only Robert Schuman's model, from which the contemporary European Union has moved away, guarantees citizens' participation in power through free and democratic elections. As rightly noted in an interview with Schuman Optics Magazine, the Primate of the Netherlands, Cardinal Willem Jacobus Eijk, the idea of the European Community "was truly beautiful, but it was destroyed by individualism and secularism at the level of nations, but also at the level of our more personal relationships". The consequence of this are, among other things, increasingly greater economic problems from which the most ideological countries are trying to escape, so to speak, "forward". The EU with its central management and planned economy has failed in times of crisis, while in the face of a real threat from Russia, the focus is on "more Union" and "more central planning". Radom staroste Waldemar Trelka has no doubt that the fulfillment of the German visions of Deutsche Europe "will not only significantly reduce the role of local governments, but even entire countries".

This threat can still be stopped, which is why the Institute of Schuman's Thought initiated the creation of a resistance movement against the construction of a superstate. We invite everyone who has the good of the European community at heart to cooperate. The fate of future generations will depend on whether we rise to the challenge.



# *European chessboard*

- SECRETS OF CHRISTIAN  
DEMOCRATS



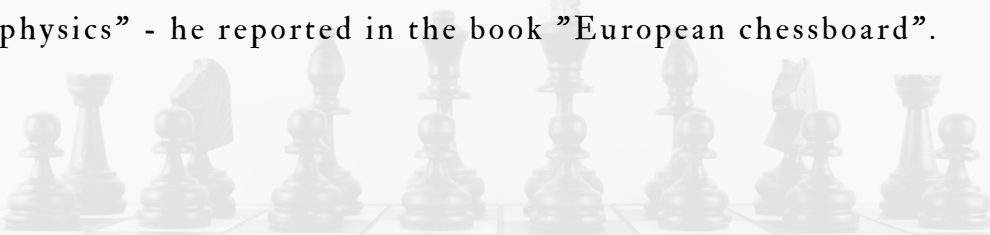
Stanisław M. Gebhardt does not want to be called a professor, even though he has lectured at many universities around the world. A modest, 96-year-old veteran of World War II, tortured in the German concentration camps of Groß-Rosen and Mauthausen, and later intensely involved in building European structures of Christian democracy, he tends to avoid publicity and journalistic spotlights. He makes an exception to promote his book "The European Chessboard. The Dream of Christian Democracy". It can be said that this is a kind of political biography, a settlement with the past that he remembers in detail despite his advanced age. However, this book is not a political manifesto, but a fascinating journey through the history of Europe and its political systems. Secretly participating in public life, as if in a conspiracy, Stanisław Gebhardt, an economist and social activist, was able to take a closer look at the changes taking place, analyze them and draw conclusions to benefit a Poland that was free - as it seemed - after the collapse of the Soviet Union.

His insight, discretion and commitment to educating new leaders of Christian democracy allowed, among other things, the creation and development of the structures of the Institute of Schuman's Thought. "We decided that the idea cannot be a simple reference only to religion, but to Christian values, that it is a solid moral foundation, a frame of reference" - he recalled years later of the Christian social movement he created. His adventure with it began just after the end of the war - in 1949, the Union of Youth Christian and Social Organizations was established in London. "The fact that the Union was admitted to the NEI youth section in 1950 was of decisive importance. NEI is an organization of European Christian democratic movements, to which the Labor Party already belonged. Therefore, the path to the



'international market' was open to us" - he recalled. In 1953, KSMP, the Catholic Association of Polish Youth in France, joined this federal Union of Organizations, and a year later the International Union of Young Christian Democrats was created. In 1962, after the accession of other organizations from Latin America, Africa and Asia, the Union became a worldwide organization.

"We directed our first challenge against Marxist materialism, thus striking at the philosophical and ideological foundation of the communists. This was the great role of our organization in this fight, marking out its greatest weapon, i.e. the system of Christian values. It was an open clash of two axiological systems, i.e. materialism with metaphysics" - he reported in the book "European chessboard".



”NEI, i.e. New International Teams, accepted the fact that any attempts at political and social changes in Europe must take into account the common cultural and civilizational heritage, which is seriously threatened and which can be protected by maintaining the unity and solidarity of nations. It is economic solidarity that unites the countries of Europe, which the result is constantly developing general social well-being, education, work, health care, comfort of life. That’s why we postulated the establishment of the Community of Europe. That’s what we called it then, but as you know, over time this term caught on and was recognized as valid when the governments of several countries decided to implement these ideas. However, before this happened, we, the young Christian Democrats, created this concept in detail” - he told Sławomir S. Górski. ”Our postulate was therefore to move away from the isolationism of individual countries, to create a common market and budget through a community based on Christian values, financing the development of society in social, economic and scientific terms, but not forgetting about this spiritual pillar. The idea of community was to serve the purpose, so that individual countries, while maintaining their sovereignty, receive support from other wealthier countries in order to develop and that these, after raising their status, will be able to accept such an effort in the future, when the community will expand, when the time will come for Poland and other countries liberated from oppression Soviet” - he clarified.

Professor Gebhardt is a realist. He says directly: ”It is important not to succumb to myths such as that the West ’loves’ Poland and wants to do something for it, we must be aware that individual Western institutions and organizations act exclusively and in harmony for their own interests. Poles should not yield, just look at it all realistically and



adopt a similar strategy to exclusively pursue Poland's interests. This is the key to the success of countries that consistently achieve success only by maintaining this principle. It is a permanent element in their policy".

"We do not and will never renounce our homeland; we will never forget our duties towards it. But beyond each country we see the existence of a common good that is superior to national interests. A common good that combines the interests of our individual countries" - Robert Schuman wrote in the book "For Europe". This desire for the common good also guided Professor Gebhardt, but above all he placed the good of Poland, which he loved and to which he devoted his entire life.





**Card. Willem Jacobus Eijk:**

**EUROPEANS ARE  
NOT WILLING  
ANYMORE TO  
MAKE SACRIFICES**



## **What is the main problem the Catholic Church in Europe has? It seems, it's the ideology, but is it really?**

**Card. Willem Jacobus Eijk:** I think the most important point is hiperindividualism. Hiperindividualist, they tend to think that they have a duty, not only freedom, but a duty to chose their own religious believes, philosophies of life and ethical values. And there are not truths or doctrines, that are confined by a big group of people. They think that every individual is his own pope, it is impossible to know the truth and the only possibility, that is left, is "every individual choose his own believes, there are no convictions, no ethical values".

**This hiperindividualism, which you are talking about excludes love as caritas. Am I right?**

The individual, the hiperindividualist close into themselves, so interhuman relationships are therefore more difficult. For instance, the current to marriage is mutual, total selfgift of man and wife, but hiperindividualist is not so easily able to give himself totally to somebody else. Also the concept of sacrifice is not understood any more. The hiperindividualist close with himself, why should he make a sacrifice for others? That is why Christ, who died on the cross, is difficult to understand for people nowadays.



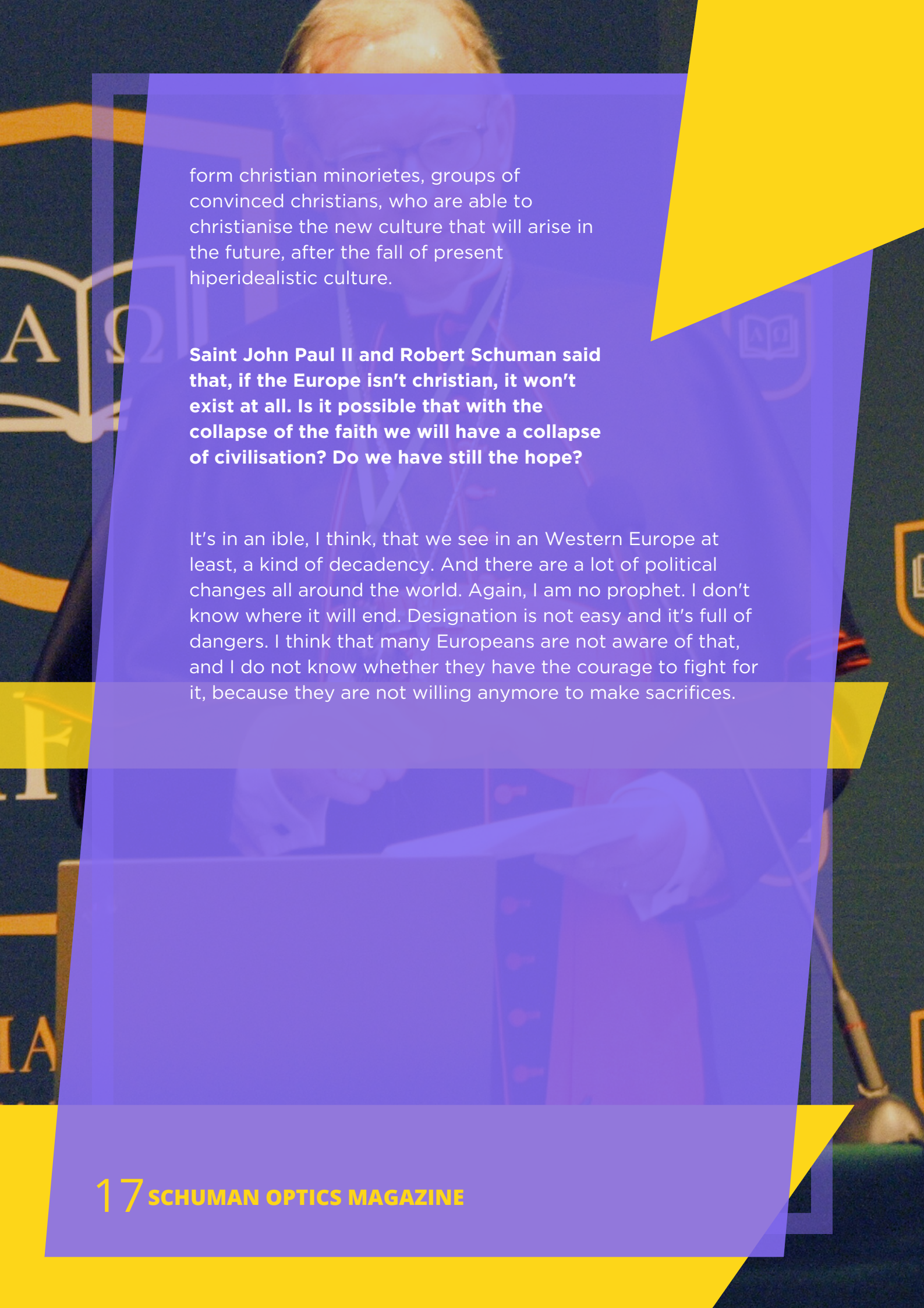
**In such conditions it's difficult to build community, as Robert Schuman or John Paul II wanted to build...**

Yes. The followers of the European Communion, they wanted to avoid revindication as they did after the I world war, that led to the second world war, so Adeanuer, Schuman, de Gasperi, Monnet - they were people, who are willing to come to forgiveness and to come to bigger European Community. The idea was truthly beautiful, but it has been destroyed by individualism and by secularism at the level of the nations, but also on level of our more personal relationships. So the personal relationships suffer from hiperindividualism, and marriage the most.

**So what's the future of European nations? What is the future of European Catholic Church? I know we have a lot of secularism, we can see it in the Western Europe, but Poland is a special place, in which we have still the battle and we win, because we are fighting. How do you think, is it possible it will be Poland, where the spark will go to the West from?**

I hope that it will be like that, but I am not a prophet. I cannot predict the future. I can say you only one thing: all cultures in the past came to an end one day. There is a rise and there is a fall of culture, and also hiperindividualism brings this culture to fall one day. Don't ask me when - or it will be tommorow, or after tommorow... At the moment only God knows, when it will dissapear. But it will dissapear one day, and the new culture will arise, and it's very important, that we will be follow the wise and the wisdom of pope Benedict, that we





form christian minorities, groups of convinced christians, who are able to christianise the new culture that will arise in the future, after the fall of present hiperidealistic culture.

**Saint John Paul II and Robert Schuman said that, if the Europe isn't christian, it won't exist at all. Is it possible that with the collapse of the faith we will have a collapse of civilisation? Do we have still the hope?**

It's in an ible, I think, that we see in an Western Europe at least, a kind of decadency. And there are a lot of political changes all around the world. Again, I am no prophet. I don't know where it will end. Designation is not easy and it's full of dangers. I think that many Europeans are not aware of that, and I do not know whether they have the courage to fight for it, because they are not willing anymore to make sacrifices.



SKI

# Trelka on the vision of a superstate:

I AM AFRAID THAT WE WILL CEASE TO BE HOSTS IN OUR OWN COUNTRY

SKI


IF AN EU SUPERSTATE IS BUILT, THE ROLE OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS WILL BE LIMITED AND THEIR COMPETENCES TRANSFERRED TO BRUSSELS. WHAT WILL BE THE CONSEQUENCES FOR THE AVERAGE CITIZEN?

**Radom's Starost Waldemar Trelka:** This will not only significantly limit the role of local governments, but even entire countries. The current course of action indicates that even key state competences may be transferred to Brussels. Centralization of power may result in the introduction of more general solutions that will not always be adequate to the specificity of individual regions, counties or cities. Restricting the autonomy of local governments may, in turn, lead to the loss of direct influence on local decisions, which may in turn slow down the response to the important needs of residents. Needless to say, the consequences of such a solution for the average citizen may be felt very deeply. We are facing the consequences of the ideological madness related to reducing carbon dioxide emissions, introduced as the "Fit for 55" package. This has a direct impact on entire sectors or industries, such as energy, agriculture or automotive, and ultimately on the average resident.

IN ADDITION TO THE DECISION-MAKING PARALYSIS THAT THIS WILL CAUSE, SHOULDN'T WE ALSO EXPECT THE LEGAL INSTABILITY TO DEEPEN? THE EU IS CONSTANTLY CHANGING ITS OPERATING CONDITIONS, WHICH MAKES PLANNING ACTIVITIES VERY DIFFICULT. HOW DO YOU EVALUATE IT?

Successive changes in the operating conditions of the European Union may indeed complicate the planning of activities at both the national and local levels. The creation of a superstate could lead to such paralysis, mainly due to the long and complicated decision-making process, as well as deepening legal instability. It seems that what we are currently





observing in Poland, where the new government is questioning the legitimacy of judges nominated by the previous government, is not a coincidence. Perhaps the idea is to create such legal chaos that our key issues will be decided by EU tribunals. This is a significant challenge for local governments, which need a stable legal framework for effective functioning and implementation of tasks. It should also be emphasized that a superstate also means a great increase in bureaucracy and an increase in the distance between decision-making bodies and local communities. This will result in growing dissatisfaction and frustration among residents who are increasingly separated from the decision-making process regarding their own affairs.

#### WILL LOCAL GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS JOIN THE RESISTANCE AGAINST THE CREATION OF A SUPERSTATE?

Local governments are often the first defenders of the principle of subsidiarity and local autonomy, and many local government officials may be willing to maintain their autonomy and real influence on local affairs. You can also express your opposition, which was the first thing in Poland that the local government of the Radom district did, adopting a resolution in defense of Polish forests. We also organized a nationwide scientific conference with the participation of the then Minister of the Environment, Anna Moskwa, prof. Zbigniew Krysiak, or long-time MEP Zbigniew Kuźmiuk. These actions opposed the proposals to transfer national competences in the area of forestry to EU competences. It was just a small trick, but I think that sooner or later there will be a larger resistance movement. Resistance will grow because what some Eurocrats are proposing goes against common sense. It is also important to realize that various EU executive bodies are not directly elected by citizens and are therefore somewhat beyond public control. Hence, many Eurocrats live in complete detachment from reality, in such a combination of a gigantic institution and a large corporation, among discussions about





abstract projects that have little to do with real life. They are convinced that they are doing something good for Europe and for people, while in recent years we have been observing growing disapproval of EU institutions in many member states. We see this, for example, on the streets of Germany, France and Belgium, where the number of dissatisfied people increases every year, but – significantly – such protests are vigorously and brutally suppressed.

#### WHAT HAS THE COOPERATION BETWEEN LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND EU BODIES LOOKED LIKE SO FAR?

Local governments often used EU funds to implement development or infrastructure projects. Please note, however, that in order to benefit from such support, you had to meet certain conditions and have your own contribution to a given project. Moreover, it was the EU that shaped the investment policy, providing support for specific areas of the economy, first it was agriculture, then infrastructure, and recently the environment. EU cooperation therefore depends on many factors, the most important of which is the availability and objectives of European funds, but also political priorities. In the case of the Masovian Voivodeship, for years the practice was that the richest people, such as Warsaw or the districts around Warsaw, received the most European funds. However, those regions that were poor received few investments for a fraction of the amounts available to the metropolises. It should also be recalled that the fight for the statistical separation of Warsaw from the voivodeship lasted a very long time and ended only in 2018. A formal application for division into two so-called NUTS-2 subregions was submitted in 2016 by the government of Beata Szydło. Thanks to this, the Eastern Poland program is available for the Radom region. However, its projects mainly concern entrepreneurship, but also the green economy, integrated transport, and ecological education, and not every local government can join them.

HOW OFTEN HAS YOUR LOCAL GOVERNMENT FALLEN VICTIM TO BLACKMAIL FROM THE EU THAT IF IT DOES NOT COMPLY WITH THE IMPOSED SOLUTIONS, IT WILL NOT RECEIVE EU FUNDS?

Blackmail by the European Union in the form of limiting access to funds has unfortunately already taken place. In 2019, we introduced the local government charter of family rights, a document that was neither a project of the Ordo Iuris Institute nor excluded the so-called minorities, but it strengthened the role of mothers in the labor market, rewarded good practices in the field of family support, established a festival on Family Day, etc. Despite this, we found ourselves on the famous list of anti-LGBT local governments run by left-wing activists. Some time ago it turned out that it would not be possible to use EU programs for the local labor market because we allegedly discriminate against sexual minorities. Of course, I'm saying this in some simplification, but that's what it meant. Such actions may negatively affect the independence of local governments.

THIS HAS ALREADY AFFECTED VARIOUS LOCAL GOVERNMENTS, WHICH WERE FORCED BY THE EU TO ADOPT CERTAIN RESOLUTIONS THROUGH FINANCIAL BLACKMAIL. SHOULDN'T THE SYSTEM OF FUNCTIONING OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS BE REFORMED SO THAT THEY ARE LESS DEPENDENT ON EU MONEY?

Of course, local governments should be less dependent on EU money, precisely to increase local autonomy and enable a more flexible approach to financial management. However, it is necessary to provide local government units with central financial support in the implementation of their tasks, regardless of the EU financing sources. Such programs, independent of EU requirements, were offered by the Law and Justice





government. There has not been such a huge investment boom in local governments for 30 years. Using the example of the Radom district, I will only say that thanks to the Polish government's programs, we built a new district hospital and modernized the second one, reconstructed over 100 kilometers of local roads, and built a sports hall at a high school, and another one is under construction. In less than five years, we have done more than our predecessors did in 20 years, precisely because there were national funds for local government investments.

AS A LOCAL GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL, WHAT ARE YOU MOST AFRAID OF REGARDING GERMAN PLANS TO TRANSFORM THE EU INTO A SUPERSTATE?

The main fear is that we will no longer be hosts in our own country, that decisions about this - to quote the late Prime Minister Jan Olszewski - "whose Poland will be?" will begin to fall in Brussels or Berlin. If we add uncontrolled migration from culturally different countries, as well as various ideological follies, such as limiting carbon dioxide emissions or banning the production of combustion cars, the future of our country does not look very optimistic. Of course, someone could say that this is progress and modernity, but I would rather decide about it myself and not implement someone else's visions. EU bureaucracy imposing its will on others may lead to even greater frustration and dissatisfaction of citizens. The increase in bureaucracy and the loss of direct contact with decision-making bodies will, in turn, make it more difficult to manage local governments and meet the needs of local communities. Therefore, it is important that the European integration process also takes into account the needs and interests of local governments and their residents.

**"STAŁY KURS:  
YOUR STABLE  
PARTNER IN  
INTER  
NATIONAL  
TRADE "**



# COULD YOU PLEASE PRESENT WHAT WAS THE KEY MOTIVATION BEHIND ESTABLISHING THE COMPANY STAŁY KURS?

The compelling experiences related to international trade stemming from my parents' family history served as the inspiration for founding the company Stały Kurs. I grew up in an environment where we imported travel articles and backpacks from China to provide essential school supplies to Polish children. However, my parents' hard work often clashed with volatile exchange rates, leading to significant financial losses and threats to the company's stability. It was particularly painful for me to witness our efforts yielding less desirable results due to currency fluctuations, such as the dramatic increase in the value of the US dollar, which jumped from 2 to 4 złotych in 2008, forcing our company to incur significant losses and job losses.







# Stały Kurs

I decided to take action to prevent similar situations in the future. Together with Tomek, a world-class programmer who also came from a family involved in exporting, we set out to create an innovative platform offering a product called Stały Kurs. Our platform enables Polish companies to secure a fixed currency exchange rate for a period of several months or years, eliminating the risk of losses associated with fluctuating exchange rates. As a result, our clients not only avoid losses due to currency differences but also significantly increase their export profits. This solution not only protects businesses but also brings them benefits, allowing them to grow without worrying about currency instability.

Thanks to our platform, my parents and other companies can conduct their business with greater confidence and financial stability, eliminating the risk of losses associated with currency fluctuations.



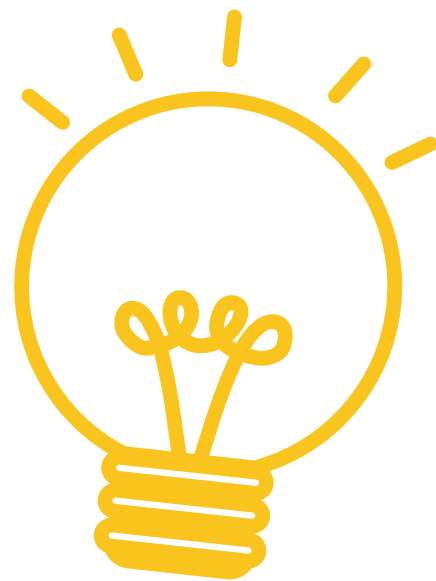
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## WHAT IDEAS OR GOALS UNDERLIE THE MISSION OF THE COMPANY STAŁY KURS?

Our mission is to facilitate international trade by providing comprehensive solutions that allow our clients to save both time and money. We aim to create a platform that revolutionizes the way entrepreneurs conduct their international trade activities.

Our company aims to share knowledge, experience, and analysis so that our clients have access to the latest information and tools necessary for effective business operations. Our goal is to condense all necessary aspects of international trade into one easily accessible place.

We are creating a platform that enables our clients to quickly and efficiently manage their international trade operations. With our services, entrepreneurs will find all the necessary tools, information, and support to develop their international ventures effectively and seamlessly.



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## COULD YOU ELABORATE ON THE CHALLENGES YOU FACED DURING THE ESTABLISHMENT AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE COMPANY STAŁY KURS?

Taking on the challenge of building a company in such complex and unpredictable conditions required unwavering determination and exceptional perseverance. During the first two years of operation, despite the lack of a regular salary and numerous meetings where we failed to sell our services due to potential clients' distrust, we did not give up.

Our perseverance was further tested when we couldn't obtain the required license for six months to connect to the Interbank Market in London. Fighting with lawyers over the memorandum authorizing us to provide services in Poland was another challenge we had to overcome.

Unable to give up, I personally visited a thousand companies to initiate the first trading transactions. Even when we finally achieved profitability and profits, the unfortunate pandemic and global crisis caused by COVID-19 brought new, enormous challenges. Unexpected movements in the currency market threatened the stability of our company, putting our financial liquidity at significant risk.

Even when we finally managed to build the platform, further difficulties arose. The outbreak of war in Ukraine forced us to restructure and rethink our business strategy. Despite these problems, our company not only survived but emerged stronger than ever before.

Our ability to adapt, exceptional perseverance, and determination helped us survive the toughest times. Thanks to this experience, our company has become more resilient and flexible, allowing us to achieve a high valuation of over 30 million złotych. This is confirmation of our strength and perseverance in the face of the greatest challenges.

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## COULD YOU DISCUSS THE STRATEGIES YOU USED TO DEAL WITH THE CHALLENGES YOU ENCOUNTERED?

The awareness that we need to turn challenges into opportunities prompted us to make the decision to conduct a financing round. We enthusiastically welcomed many renowned investors who recognized the potential of our project and agreed to support our development in the Polish market.

Next, we implemented a 5-person supervisory board, which brought tremendous value in terms of strategic support and guidance for further company development. Thanks to external audits conducted, we were able to accurately identify areas of our operations that needed improvement and pinpoint where we could improve our efficiency and effectiveness.

We then focused on creating a new business strategy and vision for the company, which allowed us to turn our challenges into opportunities for growth. We restructured our team, replacing old staff with young, ambitious, and determined traders ready to take risks and achieve success.

Thanks to these changes, our company rose like a phoenix from the ashes. Since the restructuring, our growth has reached 300 percent. We are ready for further challenges and opportunities that the future brings.

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## HOW DID YOU MANAGE TO GAIN THE TRUST OF BOTH CUSTOMERS AND SERVICE PROVIDERS?

The trust of our customers and service providers is extremely important to us and forms the foundation of our business. Our approach is based on building trust through consistent and meticulous actions.

We build trust with our customers by paying attention to every detail of our interactions, starting from the smallest transactions. Every customer, regardless of the size of the transaction, is important to us and treated with equal respect and commitment.

Thanks to our solid work and dedication, we have gained the trust of customers to the extent that we can handle contracts for exporters amounting to even 1-2 million euros. We have already conducted transactions totaling over 2 billion euros, always meeting the expectations of our customers and fairly accounting for both profits and losses.

Our daily effort focuses on educating customers and raising their awareness about the changing currency market. We strive for transparency and are ready to provide our customers with information about our operations because we are proud of every step we take.

Our mission is not only to provide financial services but also to build lasting relationships based on trust, honesty, and professionalism. We aim for every customer and service provider to feel safe and comfortable in our business environment.



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## COULD YOU SHARE YOUR ADVICE FOR POTENTIAL CLIENTS INTERESTED IN YOUR SERVICES?

We would like to emphasize the importance of asking yourself: what will happen to my margins if the currency moves in the wrong direction? Am I adequately insured against potential risks associated with currency fluctuations?

Adopting preventive strategies for managing currency risk is crucial for the financial stability of any business. Therefore, it is worth considering various methods of protecting against adverse currency rate changes, such as currency options, forward contracts, or using platforms offering fixed exchange rates.

Ensuring adequate protection against currency risk will help avoid unexpected losses and maintain financial stability even in a changing currency market. Remember that conscious risk management is the key to success in any business.

## COULD YOU INTRODUCE THE PROFILE OF YOUR TEAM AT THE COMPANY STAŁY KURS?

Our team at Stały Kurs is a cohesive group of specialists from various parts of Poland, united by a common goal - to acquire 2,000 clients, achieve an average daily turnover of 100,000 złotys, and have 40 million złotys in working capital. In our dealing department, Ms. Marta plays a key role as the dealing director, leading our trading operations with unparalleled professionalism and dedication.



**Karol  
Oleksa**  
CEO

---



**Tomasz  
Kwaśniewski**  
Co-founder

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At the head of our office is a talented young broker from Poznań, whose exceptional talent in market analysis allows him to capture local currency rate changes, enabling our clients to benefit from favorable currency exchanges. Thanks to his skills, our clients can enjoy better rates than those offered by traditional banks.



Aware of the importance of proper training and education for new clients, we hired a dedicated onboarder, Mr. Michał, who supports our newly arrived clients at every stage of their first steps on our platform. His task is to facilitate the integration process and ensure that clients have a full understanding of our services and comfort in using them.

Additionally, our team consists of 10 people who daily inform 3,000 companies about currency risk and provide them with the necessary tools and tips to prevent it. Overseeing all activities is our CEO Karol Oleksa, who after ending his professional golf career became a securities broker and analyst. His goal is to support the goals of our team and facilitate achieving success in the international market.



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## WHAT DEVELOPMENT PROSPECTS DO YOU FORESEE FOR THE COMPANY STAŁY KURS IN THE FUTURE?

Our main goal is to obtain a license from the national payment institution, which will allow us to provide free transfers worldwide for our clients. We aim to provide our clients with the most specialized financial services from renowned providers worldwide.

We want to create a platform where all Polish banks and the largest global players in the fintech industry are present. Our long-term goal is not only to support Polish enterprises but also small and medium-sized companies in emerging markets.

In the future, we plan to develop our business in the area of sales coaching to provide our clients with tools and techniques that will help them increase their export and import activities through greater cooperation. We want to use the methodology and franchise 10X developed by Grant Cardone to enable our clients to more effectively utilize their trading potential.

Our company strives for continuous improvement and providing innovative solutions that will contribute to the success of our clients in the international market.



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## COULD YOU PROVIDE INSIGHT INTO HOW A POTENTIAL CLIENT COULD BENEFIT FROM YOUR SERVICES?

We are the only platform in Poland where you can conclude a transaction at a fixed rate in just 5 minutes. If you doubt that it would take you 3 months in a bank, call 784 022 083 and see for yourself how quickly you can become our client and how easy our platform is for every new user.

We want to give you the opportunity to try out our services, so we offer a voucher for a completely commission-free currency exchange and a test transaction at a fixed rate of 1000 EUR. This is a perfect opportunity to understand how this unique and useful financial instrument works. Don't wait, take advantage of this opportunity now!



*The EC wants to plow farmers!*  
**PROTESTS  
ACROSS THE EU**





**ON FEBRUARY 9, 2024, FARMERS IN ALL  
EUROPEAN UNION COUNTRIES  
STARTED A STRIKE AGAINST THE  
EUROPEAN COMMISSION'S  
AGRICULTURAL POLICY, ESPECIALLY  
THE ASSUMPTIONS OF THE GREEN  
DEAL. THE EU'S ACTIONS IN  
AGRICULTURE SO FAR HAVE LED TO  
THE COLLAPSE OF MANY MILLIONS OF  
FARMS ACROSS THE EU.  
COMMISSIONER JANUSZ  
WOJCIECHOWSKI ADMITTED THAT IN  
THE YEARS 2010–2020 ALONE, 3  
MILLION FARMS DISAPPEARED FROM  
THE MAPS OF EU COUNTRIES, WHICH  
MEANS A DROP FROM 12 TO 9 MILLION.  
THIS MEANS THAT 800 FARMS  
DISAPPEAR FROM THE EU EVERY DAY.**

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"Our patience has run out. The position of Brussels on the last day of January 2024 is unacceptable for our entire agricultural community. Additionally, the passivity of the Polish authorities and declarations of cooperation with the European Commission and announcements to respect all decisions of the European Commission on the import of agricultural produce and food products from Ukraine leaves us no choice but to declare a general strike" – the protest organizers said in the issued statement.

"There is no consent to the implementation of the European Green Deal, the EU 'from farm to fork' strategy and the Common Agricultural Policy of the European Union in its proposed shape. The Polish government must have a clear plan for agricultural production, production profitability, reconstruction of Polish processing and Polish trade. About then we will fight until the end. Polish family farms are the basis of the country's food security. Healthy Polish food produced by Polish farmers is the basis for the nutrition and health of Polish citizens. The Presi-



dium of NSZZ RI "Solidarity" appeals for SOLIDARITY of the entire agricultural community" - they explained calling for joint action and expressing opposition to the current situation.

## **The vision of farm bankruptcy is completely real**

"We have a problem today: the Green Deal and Ukraine. We no longer have anything to live on, nothing to contribute to. For whom should we exclude 4 percent [of land - ed.]? For those goods that are supposed to come from Ukraine, from the oligarchs? We do not help Ukrainian farms" - Marcin Skalski, a farmer from the Kuyavian-Pomeranian Voivodeship noted, during a meeting with the Minister of Agriculture, Czesław Siekierski.

Other farmers pointed to the quasi-mafia way in which agricultural products from Ukraine reach Poland. "We are directly from the border. And what is happening at the border? Private freight forwarding companies in the forest, terminals are taken over by companies. No one has access to control what is happening at the terminal. Farmers tried to enter to visually assess and had to get through police squadrons and private security squads so that they could see what was in these wagons" - one of the protesters reported, adding that they managed to get there and check that there was rapeseed in the wagons. "Thousands of tons of rapeseed are now flowing to us" - he did not hide his indignation. "Where are the veterinary services? Where are the customs services?" - asked another farmer representative.



"We have photos of what the corn that enters Poland looks like. It is moldy, fungal, contaminated with mycotoxins and dioxins. After all, we are poisoning our nation with such behavior! It is good for consumers to know that we are fighting for the food good of our country" - other one warned. "Large companies and corporations are making money off our damage, they are getting richer, and today we are on the verge of bankruptcy. We are not interested in any alms, some scraps from the Agency that will allow us to survive for six months. We want specific systemic solutions!" - said another. "The Green Deal, the European Union's climate policy, means shutting down animal and agricultural production!" - said yet another farmers representative.

The government's position is that it is not possible to abandon the Green Deal, only its provisions can be relaxed. Meanwhile, farmers have no doubts: "Every farm faces the prospect of bankruptcy" - they warn.

## **The European Commission has been acting to the detriment of farmers for years**

It is worth noting that the European Commission has been acting for many years as if it wanted to eliminate agricultural production from the entire European Union. On the one hand, it imposes strict restrictions and requirements that farmers must meet if they want to sell their produce, and on the other hand, it tries to outsource agricultural products, regardless of their quality, from countries where agricultural production is dominated by large corporations. An example may be the

previous attempt to conclude agreements with MERCOSUR countries, and now the import of cheap and substandard EU products from Ukraine. On the one hand, the EU increases the costs of product production by farmers in EU countries, and on the other hand, it does not require that food imported from outside the EU meet EU standards, which significantly lowers the cost of its production, which is where large corporations make money.

In Ukraine, as in South America, agricultural activities are conducted primarily by corporations, and the EU establishment do everything for their profits. It is impossible not to come to the conclusion that the entire Green Deal is aimed at leading to the takeover of production and agricultural land in EU countries by transnational corporations, while depriving the current owners of their property. Such a scenario would be in line with the doctrine of Altiero Spinelli, who wrote in the Ventotene Manifesto: "Private property should be abolished, limited, corrected, expanded, according to each individual case, non-dogmatically and principledly". This document is currently - and is officially included in EU development plans - the core of EU policy. This transfer of ownership is to take place by imposing such heavy green levies that none of the small farmers can afford to maintain their farms and, in a sense, force them to sell their lands to corporations. It seems that this is also the reason why the EC does nothing to enable farmers to sell their products at a fair price, condemning them to vegetation and even bankruptcy.

Besides, all "green" policy will affect agriculture. Covering building with the ETS system and forcing investments will significantly hit the pockets of Poles, including farmers. Similarly, the compulsion to switch to electromobility and the associated expected sharp increase in fuel prices, which will cause increased agricultural production costs.

# The war in Ukraine and agriculture

Poland is in a special situation as a full-scale war is taking place beyond its eastern borders. Some people try to justify the EU's submission to corporations operating in Ukraine as a desire to help this country. If this is the real intention of EU decision-makers, the consequences of such decisions will be disastrous. Already now, EU agriculture does not guarantee food security when import channels are blocked, let alone when the surviving farms go bankrupt. In a situation of a completely real threat from Russia, can the European Union countries afford to weaken their own economies while achieving poor results in Ukraine? Moreover, EU aid is needed primarily by Ukrainians, and not by the corporations operating in their country, because they bear the brunt of the entire war.

In this context, Polish farmers asked the entire society to support the protests. "Our actions have only one goal: TO ENSURE THE COUNTRY'S FOOD SECURITY BY PROVIDING THE SOCIETY WITH HEALTHY AND THE HIGHEST QUALITY POLISH FOOD".

Although the European Commission has already officially adopted a regulation to partially exempt European farmers from following, farmers will not be forced to geotag, but this is only a small and - everything indicates - temporary concession. The authorities in Brussels want the process of creating a superstate under the aegis of Germany to proceed as calmly as possible. Therefore, concessions should be expected in many areas - not only in agriculture - until the entire project is completed. Later, no one will take into account either farmers or the rest of the citizens of the current European Union countries. We need to be clear: once the construction of the





superstate is completed, all crazy "green" projects, which are in fact a nod to transnational corporations, will be introduced, which is why it is so important to prevent the creation of the mentioned monolith and to return to the true community, which Robert Schuman was creating in his vision.



## ***The EC is brutally attacking Hungary's sovereignty***

The European Commission has decided to open infringement proceedings against Hungary for breach of EU law for introducing a new law on the defense of sovereignty.

The Law on the Defense of National Sovereignty was passed in the Hungarian Parliament on December 12, 2023 and entered into force ten days later. The EU authorities do not like the fact that it blocks foreign influence and attempts by foreign capital to take advantage of Hungary.

Meanwhile, the authors of the new law note that "Hungary's sovereignty is increasingly the subject of unlawful attacks". "For years now, there have been attempts to exert influence - in many cases known to the public - by foreign organisations and individuals seeking to assert their own interests in Hungary, in opposition to Hungarian interests and rules. The 2022 parliamentary election campaign has already been influenced by direct foreign funding, as confirmed by the national security investigation that revealed the support of the united left-wing opposition. Among several other cases, the prime ministerial candidate of the united opposition itself has said that millions of US dollars were transferred to them from the United States of America during the election campaign. Hungarian law currently prohibits parties from accepting foreign funding, but in spring 2022 the united opposition circumvented this rule by using funds from abroad through NGOs and companies engaged in political activities. To prevent similar cases, it is also necessary to tighten the current regulation. Hungary's sovereignty is damaged - and it also poses a major national security risk - if political power is in the hands of individuals and organisations that are dependent on any foreign power, organisation or person. In order to ensure democratic debate, transparency in public and social decision-making processes, disclosure of foreign interference attempts and the prevention of such attempts, an

*Hungary's  
sovereignty is  
damaged if in the  
hands of individuals*



independent body should be set up to investigate them, and the use of foreign funds in the context of elections should be punishable under criminal law" - they wrote in the justification.

The tasks of the Office include conducting analyzes and issuing opinions. It is to develop and apply a methodology for assessing sovereignty risk, analyzing the level of guaranteeing national sovereignty by assessing information and data obtained from entities subject to the investigation, from state and local government bodies and from other entities or persons interested in the case. It develops proposals and recommendations on measures to protect Hungary's sovereignty, prepares an annual report on state sovereignty, conducts and finances research aimed at improving the social, economic, cultural, institutional situation and legal conditions for the exercise of national sovereignty. As part of its investigative function, this office is to detect and investigate activities carried out in the interest of another state or, regardless of its legal status, a foreign entity, organization or individual, manipulation and disinformation activities, activities aimed at influencing democratic debate and decision-making processes state and society, including in relation to persons exercising public authority, activities affecting the decision-making process of persons exercising public authority, if they could harm or threaten the sovereignty of Hungary. It is also intended to identify and investigate organizations whose activities using foreign financing may influence the election results, and to identify and investigate organizations using foreign funds to influence the will of voters or supporting such activities. By definition, the office promotes the transparency of social decision-making processes and cooperates with all public authorities to protect national sovereignty.

It is therefore clear that the tasks of the said office include ensuring that the state exercises its right to self-determination. However, this policy is not liked by the authorities in Brussels, who have proven time and time again that they do not treat the Hungarian state as a subjective matter, but as an area of economic, ideological and political expansion.

The EU executive considers that the Hungarian legislation in question infringes several provisions of EU primary and secondary law, including the democratic values of the Union, the principle of democracy and the electoral rights of EU citizens, several fundamental rights enshrined in the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights, such as the right to respect for private life and family law, the right to protection of personal data, freedom of expression and information, freedom of association, electoral rights of EU citizens, the right to an effective remedy and a fair trial, the privilege against self-incrimination and legal professional secrecy, the requirements of EU law on data protection and a range of applicable provisions to the internal market. The problem is that the EU's arguments are not confirmed by the facts, while the very fact of implementing the infringement procedure against Hungary is unacceptable interference in the internal affairs of a member state.



# MARY FROM RAKOWIECKA



THE  
EXTRAORDINARY  
STORY OF AN  
EXTRAORDINARY  
PAINTING



The history of the copy of the painting of Lady of Jasna Góra, which was brought to the Museum of the Cursed Soldiers and Political Prisoners of the Polish People's Republic, located in the buildings of the former Mokotów prison, is extraordinary. The place of execution of Polish patriots was not a peaceful place. Witnesses, repressed people who returned - in free Poland - to pray for the souls of those who did not survive during solemn Masses, said that when they entered the building they heard the screams of people tortured there.

Museum employees also mentioned that the evil that happened here is still present. When the director of the Museum, Jacek Pawłowicz, began to pray the rosary for the murdered, he saw the figure of a young boy covered in blood. "There was no one in the Museum anymore, and I sat here in the evenings for a long time. I remember being in the cell where I was sitting during martial law, I felt the presence of this man. It was so inexplicable, so unbelievable... And this smile of this young boyfriend was absolutely a signal for me: 'This is what you have to do. Don't change anything'" - he recalled that evening.

When a copy of the painting of Mary of Jasna Góra was brought to the Museum, all inexplicable phenomena stopped. Witnesses who came there again no longer heard the screams. No one heard voices in the cells or footsteps on the stairs, which had previously disturbed the empty buildings of the former torture chambers. "This film shows the good that happened after the painting of Mary was transported to Rakowiecka Street" - Jacek Pawłowicz says. "These boys, these girls had Mary in their hearts and gorgets on their uniforms. When they entered here, Mary was their

rock. This is the most important thing" – he adds. "None of these people, and I talked to them, said they had lost faith here. They prayed for strength" – the current deputy director of this facility emphasizes in an interview with Schuman Optics Magazine.

Among the heroes of Polish history who were murdered by the communist security service in the Mokotów prison were, apart from Captain Witold Pilecki (a volunteer for Auschwitz, who later continued his independence activities), among others: Gen. August Emil Fieldorf "Nil", Maj. Zygmunt Szendzielarz "Łupaszka", Maj. Hieronim Dekutowski "Zapora". After the show trial on March 1, 1951, seven members of the pro-independence 4th Main Board of the "Freedom and Independence" Association, headed by Colonel Łukasz Ciepliński ps. "Płow" were executed. Specialists from the Institute of National Remembrance managed to find the remains of, among others, Szendzielarz and Dekutowski.

Held in inhumane conditions, Polish patriots were inhumanely tortured before their deaths. In the Mokotów prison during the Stalinist terror, approximately 350-400 people were murdered on the basis of military court decisions. It is estimated that nearly a thousand others were tortured to death during the investigation.

*Director  
Paulina  
Bilińska:*

Being here makes us look  
better at ourselves and our  
choices

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**You are a filmmaker of the young generation. Your film "Mary of Rakowiecka" is touching, thought-provoking, leaving a lot of space for spiritual experiences, but also dealing with the Cursed Soldiers. So it's not like this young generation doesn't know the Cursed Soldiers. Where does this interest come from and where did you get the idea to deal with the history of the painting of Mary from Rakowiecka?**

**Paulina Bilińska:** I admit that the topic of this film was suggested to me. It wasn't my initiative. I believe in such a thing as "not a coincidence". There are moments in our lives when we receive something and it is our responsibility to discern whether we should follow this voice, whose voice it is and whether this choice, this direction we are to take, will bring something good. When director Jacek Pawłowicz asked Telewizja Republika to make such a film, I was quite skeptical, even though Mary plays a very important role in my life. At the meeting after the film screening, I said that my parents met during the high school graduates' pilgrimage to Jasna Góra, so Mary was already present then. I thought it was worth a try, even for myself. Check whether this is the direction I want to go and whether it is worth pursuing. Although at the beginning I had the impression that maybe I was not the right person, with each subsequent research, each subsequent conversation with director Pawłowicz and the preparation of documentation for this film, I realized that yes, I was supposed to do it. I was becoming convinced that it was not a coincidence that this topic was given to me.

In general, I feel a great sense of gratitude in my life because I grew up in a normal, wonderful family and had a wonderful childhood. When I listen to this voice from above, this voice from God, I find space within myself to ask: "God, what do you want to tell me? Where do you want to take me?", I receive specific instructions. That was one of them, that this movie wasn't a coincidence to deal with this topic. I am very grateful because thanks to this I could get to know the Cursed Soldiers better. On the occasion of such a wonderful artistic work

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as the painting of Mary - she is an icon, a symbol of Poland, Polishness as such - in this film, which was very important to me, I could also show and present at least a little of the profile of the Cursed Soldiers, show their great sacrifice for Poland and how they found the strength to constantly fight for this Poland through Mary. They had this trust that flowed from Her. The whole history of the appearance of this painting here, on Rakowiecka Street, and how this painting influenced the people who work here, but above all, those who were imprisoned here during communism, who died here, who lost their loved ones here, is important to me, is a blessing. I feel extremely grateful and incredibly honored to be able to do work that can bring extraordinary stories like this to people about someone so important to all of us.

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**Would you say that working on this film was a pilgrimage for you? Is that perhaps too much to say?**

This is a beautiful expression. Yes indeed. I hadn't thought of it this way before, but I definitely agree with you. An emotional pilgrimage, a pilgrimage concerning my faith and evolution. A pilgrimage that has begun and which is still ongoing and, I hope, will continue for the rest of my life. Of course, I came across this image. I have stood before him more than once, but this faith is definitely deepening. This approach, standing face to face with this image, with this Mary, here on Rakowiecka Street, in a place steeped in Polish history, shows that perhaps it is worth starting your spiritual pilgrimage from such a place. Mary of Rakowiecka is a station in my life's pilgrimage.

**We are in the Museum of the Cursed Soldiers, the place of martyrdom of the Polish Cursed Soldiers, Polish patriots. Director Pawłowicz said that whoever enters this place comes out changed, never leaves the same. This is indeed the case. To what extent did working on this film change you, during which you had to familiarize yourself with the drama of the Poles imprisoned here? After all, this is a unique film about a person who took care of these Cursed Soldiers even in the most difficult moments of the communist investigation.**

In this film, director Pawłowicz says that this is a holy place. Even before the shooting, during the documentation, and later, during the recordings, when there was complete silence, when we had this space to ourselves, when every move of the stool to record our interlocutor - one or the other - echoed off the walls, I had the impression that we, as modern people, steeped in pop culture, are a bit overstimulated, constantly surrounded by noise. When we enter a space such as the Museum at Rakowiecka Street, where we can imagine what used to happen here and what noise there used to be, the screams of people

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being tortured and murdered here, but we have silence, it's just like Fr. Trzaska said during this film: "You leave this place a different person". I can't pinpoint a clear feeling, but I think this silence still resonates with me. The awareness of touching this history, being here and now, in the place where these people lost their lives, is a value that cannot be overestimated. Both this film and this place remain in the viewer's memory and it is impossible to imagine it otherwise. Being here makes us reach into some deeper space within ourselves. This was my case - involuntarily, it just happened. Being here makes us take a better look at ourselves and our choices. Suddenly, the priorities we have every day, which are obviously important, take on a different dimension.

**All this resonates in your film, just like this silence. What is most striking is the simplicity of the image, thanks to which the content is better exposed. Was capturing this silence intentional and what did this silence resonate for you as the filmmaker?**

What I cared about was the lack of style over substance. There was a theme at the beginning, when we started working with my editor, that maybe it would be worth adding some graphics or animation at some moments. However, we decided that since this place is so austere and the central, most visible, shining point on the horizon is the image of Mary, we wanted it to be the center of the film, and for it to be the color that would change the entire museum reality. The silence in this film is what our main idea was with director Pawłowicz, i.e. to show that the arrival of this painting to the Museum brought peace here. I think this is the key to reading this film and to reading the image of Mary in general, that we have peace, that we can look for it in the icon of Mary. Regardless of whether we will be at the Museum at Rakowiecka Street, at Jasna Góra, or in some church. When we go to Church, sometimes we come with various problems, concerns, and we pray for something. By looking at this

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peace of Mary, at a painting that has an amazing story, we can find this peace. She is always at your fingertips.

**You are proof that young director can make a good film with valuable content, and I heartily congratulate you on that. What advice would you give to young directors or film producers on how to reach young people with such an image?**

As a filmmaker, I believe that you have to be honest in what you do. If we do not understand something, do not like something, are not interested in something, we will not be able to tell a story well, regardless of whether we choose a historical, religious or any other topic. Regardless of the story theme, we must be honest and convey what is true within us. If Catholic values, the presence of Mary and the historical aspect that passed through my family and influenced who I am today are important to me, I can say about it. The point is to be honest when creating, because then we will be able to reach the viewer with our truth. It will be authentic. We don't have to explain our work to anyone, because it explains itself with a picture. This is probably the most important thing: do not create artificiality, be true to yourself and trust. What is meant to be will appear in the best place at the best time.

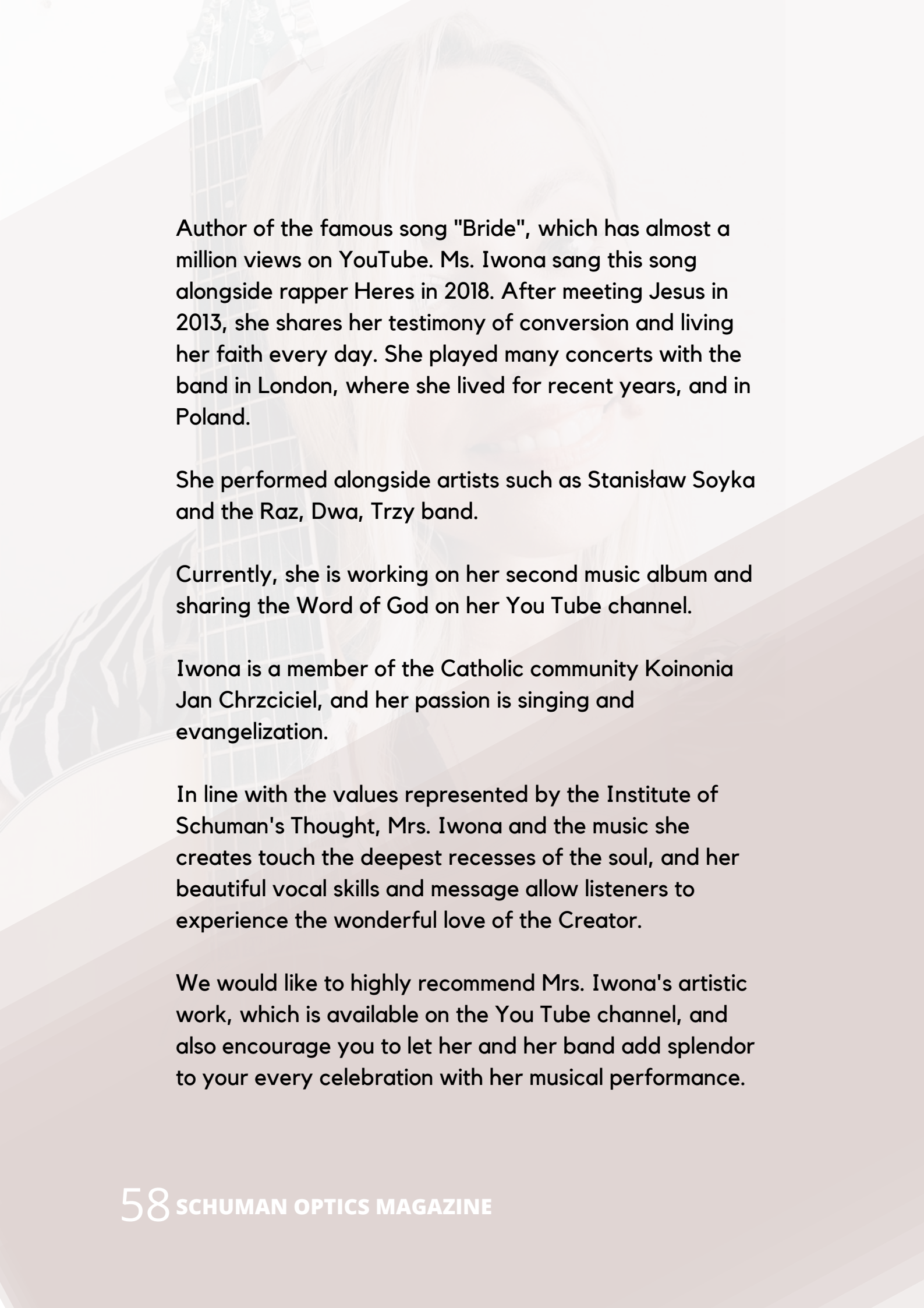


# *Iwona Pietrala*

— singer, evangelizer, Christian mentor, and above all —

*"daughter of the King"!*





Author of the famous song "Bride", which has almost a million views on YouTube. Ms. Iwona sang this song alongside rapper Heres in 2018. After meeting Jesus in 2013, she shares her testimony of conversion and living her faith every day. She played many concerts with the band in London, where she lived for recent years, and in Poland.

She performed alongside artists such as Stanisław Soyka and the Raz, Dwa, Trzy band.

Currently, she is working on her second music album and sharing the Word of God on her You Tube channel.

Iwona is a member of the Catholic community Koinonia Jan Chrzciciel, and her passion is singing and evangelization.

In line with the values represented by the Institute of Schuman's Thought, Mrs. Iwona and the music she creates touch the deepest recesses of the soul, and her beautiful vocal skills and message allow listeners to experience the wonderful love of the Creator.

We would like to highly recommend Mrs. Iwona's artistic work, which is available on the You Tube channel, and also encourage you to let her and her band add splendor to your every celebration with her musical performance.



# SOLIDARITY BETWEEN COUNTRIES IS A MANIFESTATION AND GUARANTOR OF DEVELOPMENT

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"THE POINT IS NOT TO UNITE COUNTRIES TO CREATE A SUPERSTATE. OUR EUROPEAN COUNTRIES ARE A HISTORICAL REALITY. FROM A PSYCHOLOGICAL POINT OF VIEW, GETTING RID OF THEM WOULD BE IMPOSSIBLE. DIVERSITY IS A GOOD THING AND WE DO NOT INTEND TO LOWER THEIR LEVEL OR EQUALIZE THEM" - ROBERT SCHUMAN WROTE IN BOOK "FOR EUROPE". THE CONSTRUCTION OF A SUPERSTATE WOULD NOT ONLY DESTROY THIS DIVERSITY, BUT ALSO RUIN SOLIDARITY AND FRIENDSHIP, WHICH WOULD BE REPLACED BY THE DICTATE OF THE STRONGEST AND UNIFORMITY, AND EVEN DIRECT VIOLENCE.



Meanwhile, it is no secret that solidarity – both interpersonal and in the macro sense, between states – is a manifestation and guarantor of development. It allows for the creation of mutual relationships in order to meet needs, which strengthens the community. The lack of this factor leads to a situation in which needs are satisfied not based on the other person, but at his expense. The result of the lack of solidarity is exploitation and mutual hostility, which was experienced by the Soviet Bloc countries until they achieved independence.

"From a political point of view, the permanent, harmonious friendship that has been established between individual countries should allow for building peace in this divided Europe. There is nothing that can compete with the cooperation and prosperity that we hope to achieve in building friendship between neighboring countries" – Schuman wrote. He added: "There is no question of Europe becoming a sphere of influence used by anyone for political, military or economic domination. However, in order to exist effectively, it must be governed in accordance with the principle of equal rights and responsibility on the part of all partner countries". The manifestation of this responsibility is solidarity. If Germany really – as its official rhetoric says – wanted to take responsibility for the European continent, it would not commit capital aggression, but show solidarity while building healthy cooperation. Meanwhile, the authorities in Berlin, instead of focusing on solidarity in international relations, are using economic violence, apparently hoping that this way they will be able to stop the deepening economic crisis in their country. Thus, instead of saving their economy, they try to export the problems affecting it that they themselves have generated and do not even realize that this is a path to nowhere, so different from the vision of Robert Schuman, whom the Germans refer to both eagerly and baselessly.

"Such a Europe would not be directed against any human being; it has no aggressive intentions, it is not burdened with any kind of egoistic or imperialist inclinations, neither internally nor in relation to other countries. It remains open to anyone who wants to adhere to it" – Robert Schuman continued his vision of the European Community. "The essence of its existence is solidarity and international cooperation; a rational organization of the world in which it should become an





important part" - he emphasized. "The law of solidarity between nations is a necessity of modern conscience. We feel solidarity with each other in order to maintain peace, defend ourselves against aggression, respect treaties, guarantee justice and human dignity, or protect ourselves from aggression" - he enumerated. "We are firmly convinced, as the facts speak for themselves, that nations, far from being self-sufficient, feel solidarity with each other; that the best way to serve one country is to guarantee support for the others through mutual efforts, shared use of resources" - Servant of God Robert Schuman noted, emphasizing that "more than ever before, continents and societies are dependent on each other for production as well as trade in goods, exchange of scientific research and the necessary exchange of labor and means of production. Political economy is inevitably becoming a global economy".





In the face of the challenges that globalization has posed to nations, solidarity is a sine qua non condition for healthy relations at the political, economic and social levels. Any departure from solidarity must – it is only a matter of time – turn into more or less camouflaged violence and dictatorship. All imperialism is the result of a lack of solidarity, as Germany has seen more than once and has not drawn any conclusions from history. They are now trying to achieve the conquest of Europe, which Hitler failed to achieve with the help of troops, through economic expansion and political violence, and yet if they were truly guided by responsibility, they would choose a different path.

The European example of implementing solidarity in practice is the Three Seas project and the Schuman Trimarium Forum. The latter, which is an initiative of the Institute of Schuman's Thought, works to build security in the Three Seas countries by basing this solidarity on values. However, if Germany manages to subordinate EU countries and create a superstate under its aegis, basically all Solidarity projects will be seriously threatened.

# QUESTION



What do you fight for? You - human  
for land, fame, possessions,  
schoes, fur or fashions  
Are you sure you'll see tomorrow sun flashes?

The morning will be beautiful, pearls of dew on the grass  
amuse not just the heart, but the eye just.  
I'm happy with the first ray  
I'm hugging the sun to my chest  
we are like children, first and the best.

Rooster crows on the fence  
it's a pity, man keeps his hands  
still in the mud for stance.

I call my dog, I look for a collar and a leash  
the dog feels the walk and oxygen counts the most, fresh.  
It puts its ears up, its eyelashes for surprise  
people change how much they change, but not eyes.

I know a few decent people who watch their own conscience  
is the world picture changes for him? Low chance

A man will not count on his fingers, he will not plow  
artificial intelligence has evolved cosmically high with claw.  
Today no one counts anymore there is no need for that  
no one will sow grain, supposedly soil damage. It's sad.



SCHUMAN OPTICS MAGAZINE

“Service to humanity is an obligation equal to that dictated by loyalty to our nation.”

“Służba ludzkości jest powinnością równą tej, jaką dyktuje nam wierność naszemu narodowi.”

ROBERT SCHUMAN



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