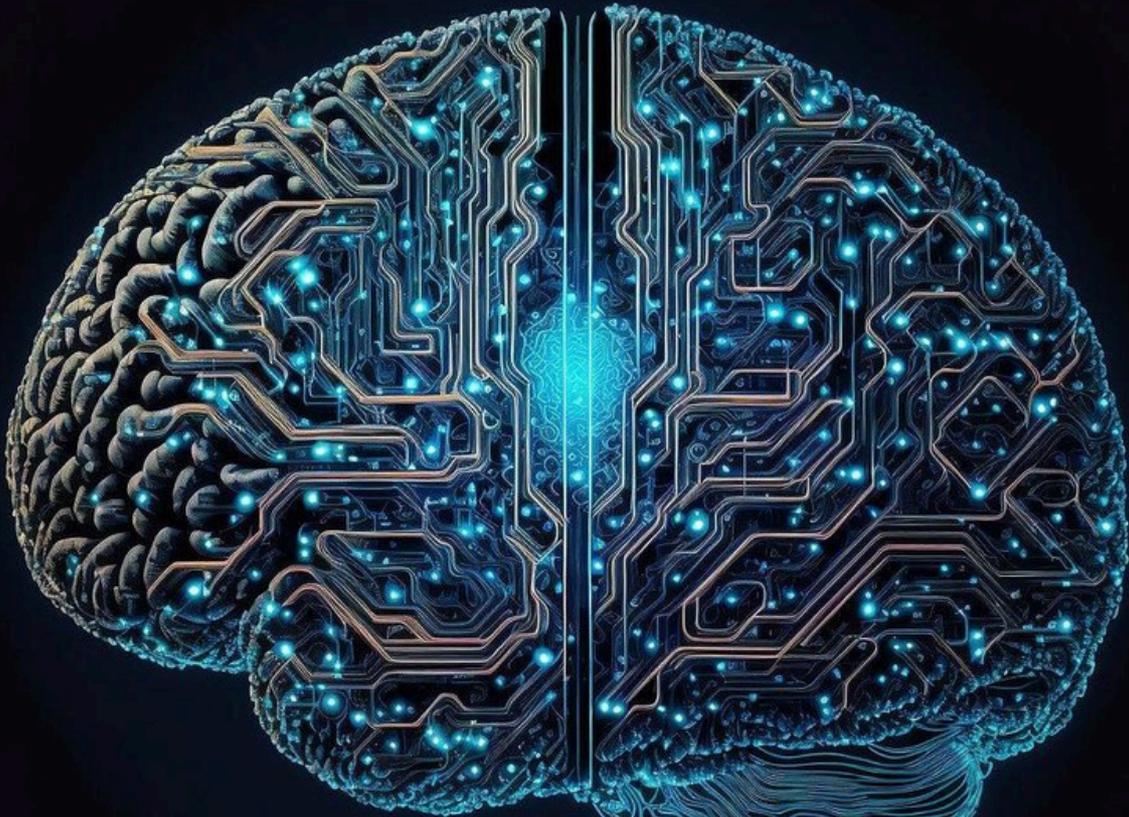


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PRESENTS IMPORTANT CURRENT TOPICS FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF SCHUMAN'S
THOUGHT

SCHUMAN

OPTICS MAGAZINE

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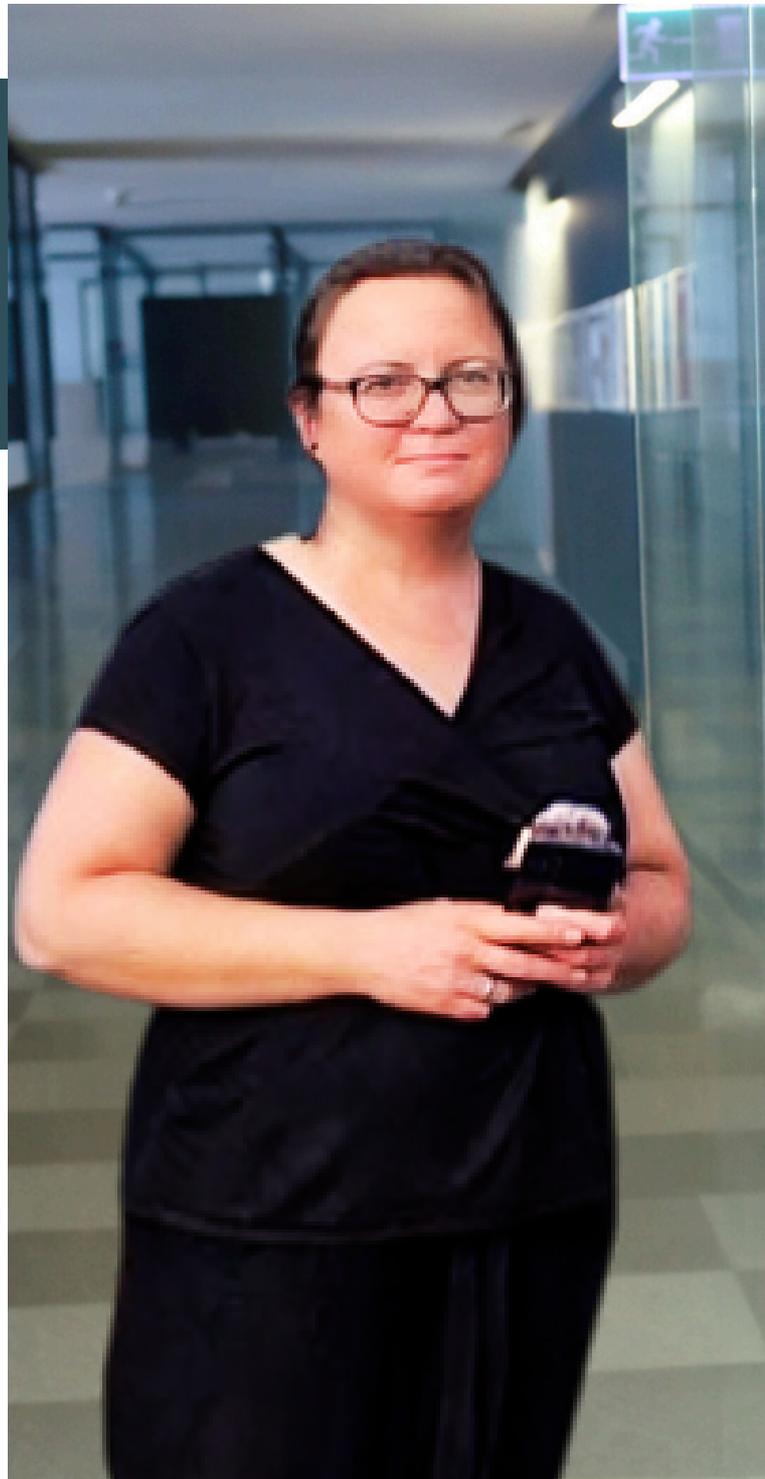


LETTER FROM EDITOR

Dear Sir/Madame,

The re-election of Ursula von der Leyen as president of the European Commission, despite the scandals in which she is involved, has once again demonstrated the weakness of EU institutions. It also showed the speed with which the ideological roller of the neo-communist superstate being created under the aegis of Germany is crushing the last manifestations of the surviving democracies. It is astonishing how many European nations voted democratically in favor of the creation of an EU German empire, which could easily be called the Fourth Reich due to its increasingly totalitarian nature. Currently, we are witnessing how a country that has not come to terms with the crimes committed during World War II is conquering Europe using capital, political and ideological aggression. We are also observing how individual - once completely sovereign - countries meekly agree to the German dictate. This phenomenon will probably be analyzed in the future by historians and political scientists, as long as science is science again, and not an ideologized caricature of learning about the world and its reality.

It is impossible not to get the impression that this is the end of European civilization



LETTER FROM EDITOR

as we have known it so far - a civilization that was able to erect beautiful, monumental buildings, create advanced technologies and cultivate high values with Catholic roots. It was enough to cut off the latter for the achievements of science to slowly but systematically turn their blade against man. That's why the AI revolution is so fearsome. The latter in the European Union is to be trained in accordance with left-wing axiology, which means that sooner or later it will inevitably affect man as a person created in the image and likeness of God.

The so-called artificial intelligence - whatever its creators desire - is only a tool and can be used either for human development or for his destruction. There is no other option. When writing about development, however, I do not mean further technical progress, but the combination of the latter with the goals contained in the Decalogue. Only then can we think about real progress. The development of science and technology in itself, apart from God, does not constitute any progress, because it does not lead to the goal of eternal life in God. Let us also note a certain regularity that somehow escapes most historians. If we followed the history of subsequent armed conflicts and revolutions, we would notice that with the development of technology, they become more and more bloody and claim more and more victims. Thus, during World War I, approximately 14 million people died, in the Bolshevik revolution in Russia - approximately 15 million, and during World War II - 50-55 million. Meanwhile, the neo-Marxist revolution sweeping not only the Western world between 1950 and 2020 killed between 1 billion and 1.5 billion children as a result of abortion. This number grows every year and we must also add mothers who died as a result of post-abortion complications. Therefore, if AI replaces doctors, and this is the plan, in the event of a difficult pregnancy, the first recommendation will be abortion. Time will tell what the experiences from other areas of medicine will be.

LETTER FROM EDITOR

Artificial intelligence formatted this way is therefore an extremely dangerous tool in the hands of neo-communists. The vision of total cyber control and persecution of people with traditional views and Catholic formation is not the only predicted worst-case scenario. In the European Union, for several years now, there has been talk of introducing a citizen scoring system based on the Chinese model. Help of the so-called artificial intelligence would certainly make this much easier.

In the August issue of Schuman Optics Magazine, we analyze the AI Act adopted by the EU and the announcement of the head of the European Commission to introduce a censorship office with the innocent-sounding name European Democratic Shield. The conclusions from these analyzes are by no means optimistic. The AI act leaves a lot of room for interpretation and derogation, which means it can be used to promote a leftist agenda at the expense of Catholic formation. The European Democratic Shield, on the other hand, will be aimed at eliminating not only Russian disinformation, which is its intention, but everything related to Catholicism and the right-wing. Ultimately, probably in the European Parliament - unless there is a significant turnaround in the next elections - all conservative parties will be banned and the only pluralism that will remain will be the left-liberal mainstream. We already have examples of this in the form of attempts to cut off the main opposition party in Poland, Law and Justice, from state funds. Poland is once again a testing ground for the European avant-garde of the liberal left, and so far this experiment is going well for them.

The question is, what will happen to the Three Seas in this situation? Schuman Optics Magazine talked about this topic with prof. Przemysław Żurawski vel Grajewski, political scientist and historian, lecturer at the University of Łódź.

LETTER FROM EDITOR

Presenting the August issue of Schuman Optics Magazine, I would like to convey the joyful news that more and more people are concerned about the fate of Poland and the European community. I had the pleasure of participating in the opening of the Swedish branch of the Institute of Schuman's Thought in Malmö. Conversations with the Polish community there gave me hope that Robert Schuman's Europe is not a lost cause, even though the EU has been implementing Spinelli's vision since the Maastricht Treaty. The question remains whether European nations will rebel against another German totalitarianism or allow themselves to be enslaved.

Anna Wijek



SCHUMAN TRIMARIUM FORUM

THREE SEAS INTERNATIONAL
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16-19 September 2024

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WE INVITE YOU TO PARTICIPATE III EDITION "SCHUMAN TRIMARIUM FORUM"

- THIS EVENT AIMS TO BUILD AND DEVELOP RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN LEADERS FROM ACROSS THE THREE SEAS INITIATIVE.
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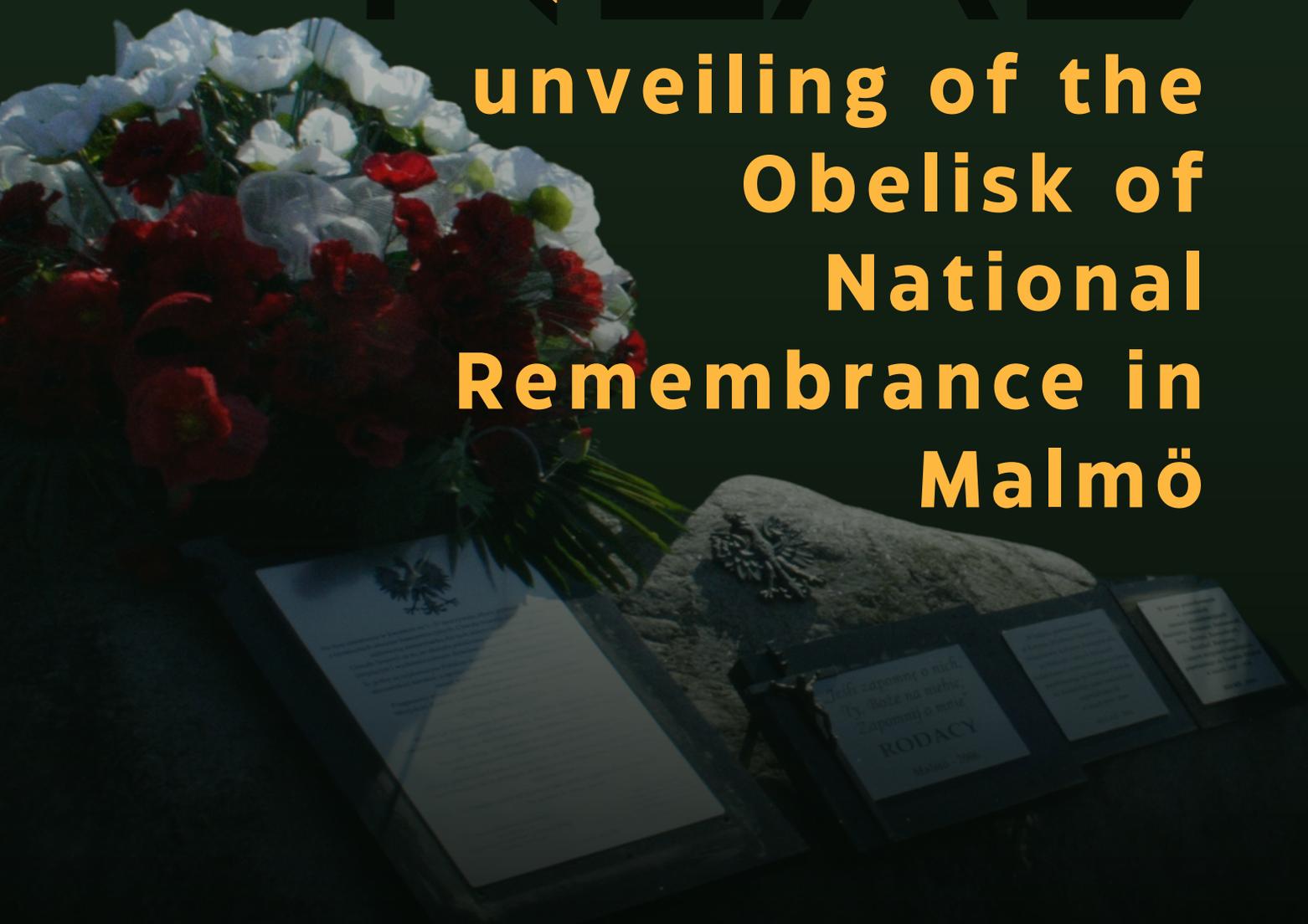
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CER EMO NIAL

unveiling of the
Obelisk of
National
Remembrance in
Malmö





Prof. Zbigniew Krysiak, Chairman of the Program Council of the Institute of Schuman's Thought on the 80th anniversary of the outbreak of the Warsaw Uprising, unveiled the renovated Obelisk of National Remembrance at the cemetery Lstra Kyrkogarden kv no. 5 in Malmö (Sweden). The monument was previously destroyed and desecrated twice. The perpetrators have not been caught yet.



"We gathered here at the Obelisk of National Remembrance to pay tribute to the heroes of the Warsaw Uprising on the 80th anniversary of its outbreak" - Elizabeth Blania-Kacprzyk, President of Polka International International Women's Association welcomed the gathered at the ceremony. She reminded that the Warsaw Uprising broke out on August 1, 1944 against the German troops occupying Warsaw and was organized by the Home Army as part of the "Burza" action". "It was the largest battle fought during World War II by an underground organization with the occupation army, Germans. The Warsaw Uprising was directed militarily against Germany, and politically against the Soviet Union and the Polish communists subordinated to it. The AK command planned to liberate Warsaw on its own even before the entry of the Red Army of the Soviet Union, counting, that in this way they will be able to strengthen the international position of the government

of the Republic of Poland in exile and stop the process of subordination and sovietization of Poland carried out by Stalin. After the outbreak of the Uprising, the Red Army halted the offensive towards Warsaw, and the Soviet dictator consistently refused to give the Uprising more serious help. The support given to the insurgents by the USA and Great Britain was not of great importance and was limited in nature. And this did not significantly affect the situation in Warsaw. As a result, the poorly armed insurgent units fought alone for 63 days against the dominant German forces, ending with the surrender on October 30, 1944. During the two-month fights, the losses of Polish troops amounted to about 16 thousand killed and missing, 20 thousand wounded and 15 thousand taken prisoner, among them my dad, Boguslaw Blania. As a result of air raids, artillery fire, harsh living conditions and massacres carried out by German troops, about 200 thousand civilians of Warsaw died" - she said, adding that "as a result of insurgent battles and systematic demolition of the city by the Germans, most of the buildings of left-bank Warsaw were destroyed, including hundreds of priceless monuments and objects of great cultural and spiritual value. Warsaw was in ruins. Praise and glory to the Heroes!".

The ceremonial unveiling of the renovated tablets was made by Prof. Zbigniew Krysiak, Chairman of the Programme Council of the Institute of Schuman's Thought. "It is a great honor for me that you invited me and the representatives of the Institute of Schuman's Thought, also those who are in Poland in various branches of the Institute to celebrate this great cause, to commemorate especially on the 80th anniversary of the Warsaw Uprising. Ms. Elżbieta briefly mentioned to me that her father, a participant of the Warsaw Uprising, jumped from the Kierbedź Bridge, also participated in many different actions. I am touched by the memories of your family" - Prof. Krysiak said addressing the gathered. "Memory seems to be

key. A nation that does not know its history, has no memory, is a nation without a future - this is what our venerable Servant of God Cardinal Wyszyński said, but also John Paul II said" - he added.



Prof. Krysiak recalled that "The Humble Servant of God Robert Schuman after the war undertook the mission of unification after this destruction, after these murders, after these rapes, which were carried out throughout Europe by the actions of the Germans". "Today it seems that memory, the past - we cannot forget about it, but it is to serve us to shape the future" - he concluded.

"Today, let me convey the intention of Robert Schuman, but also of Konrad Adenauer. During their lives they were not able to do this to make reparation for Poles, Poland, our Homeland, community and economy. I emphasize this word, because both Catholics looked at it in the context of the sacrament of penance. This compensation currently has to be associated with this estimated amount of about 6200 billion zlotys - of course, life cannot be valued. Robert Schuman dreamed, thought and left us such a mission to make this reparation. As Catholics, they said this: the sacrament of confession is the confession of sins, penance and the resolution of correction, but without reparation, the sacrament of confession is not valid. Unfortunately, we are in a situation at the moment where the Germans have not made amends. This matter is important, of course, from the perspective of economics, but it is more important from the perspective of eternity and eternal life" - he noted. He also cited the words of experts who emphasize that in Europe there will be no development of social, cultural, scientific and religious life in various aspects if there is no return of fraternity between Germans and Poles. "This pretending, this saying that we are sorry, has not entered the stage of redress" - the chairman of the Program Council of the Institute of Schuman's Thought noted.



"Today for the Germans this should be even more important from the perspective of eternal life, from the perspective of reconciliation, which will create a completely different quality in the dimension and spiritual and eternal life. If this reconciliation does not happen, Europe will always go through serious terrorism" - he predicted.

Fr. Tadeusz Bienasz's sacrificed and blessed renovated plates of the Obelisk of National Remembrance at the cemetery of Lstra Kyrkogarden. "This day, August 1, 1944, 80 years ago was forever at the heart of our modern history, our memories, our memory, our gratitude to all those who so in Warsaw, as in all cemeteries of the world, they laid down their lives so that today we can live in a free world and feel the true value of freedom. Their sacrificial sacrifice in the struggle for the freedom of the nation and the Homeland, their sensitivity to the fundamental values of the dignity of the human person, today become for all of us a great school of spiritual and social education. This great awareness of responsibility for the nation and the Homeland was deeply rooted in their hearts, in their identity. The millions of human victims sacrificed in Warsaw and in the cemeteries of the world in the fight against fascism and the powers of darkness are a living testimony to the struggle of man for his national, religious and cultural identity. The Warsaw Uprising is living proof of this" - he said.

He emphasized that "the spirit of the Warsaw Uprising is still alive in the hearts of many people and will remain alive in many generations". "Let this Obelisk, placed here in the eastern cemetery in Malmö, which was renovated under the leadership of Polka International together with the management of this cemetery, be, and these memorial plaques will be a living symbol of those tragic events of history that have claimed millions of lives. Let this remain a living school for us and for the generations to come, that man is created in the image of God and desires freedom. This indisputable, ontic value of every man is inscribed in his being, in his

identity. Let these commemorative plaques placed on the Obelisk and next to the Obelisk connect us with the Mound of the Warsaw Insurgents and with every other place of human struggle against evil, which in its brutality sometimes passes all human limits of sensitivity" - he wished the gathered.



Fr. Bienasz said that "The Warsaw Uprising will remain in the history of the Polish nation and in the history of humanity a clear sign of the desire for freedom, the desire to preserve national tradition and culture and religious identity". "Let this Obelisk and these commemorative plaques remain a living symbol of the opposition of any ideology that is imbued with the power of evil, the power of hatred between people and nations" - he added.

The priest emphasized that "after the end of World War II, after the victory over fascism, the Polish nation, as well as neighboring nations, spread a new martyr stage and the invasion of communism, which until recently destroyed the basic human values, his dignity, his right to religion and freedom, his right to tradition, culture and national identity". "Let this humble Obelisk, these commemorative plaques, here on Lstra Kyrkogarden remain our sign of gratitude to the insurgents of Warsaw and many people around the world, who gave their lives for true and unquestionable human values, who gave their lives for our freedom and yours. May this humble Obelisk remain a living school of life for the growing generations, so that they do not forget the price of freedom in which they live and experience" - he said.

The obelisk was founded by the Kapergren family. The Old Polish community in Sweden. The stone was brought from Denmark - one of the sponsors was the city of Malmö. In 2004, 17 samples of land brought from all places of the executions of the Polish nation, made by both Germans and Soviets, were buried under the stone. In 2007, the Obelisk came into the hands of the organization Polka International, which takes care of it to this day. The monument was desecrated and destroyed several times - on one of the boards twice unknown perpetrators carved a swastika. Polish flags were also destroyed and desecrated. Currently, the Obelisk has been included in the monitoring system.

A photograph of two men in suits shaking hands. The man on the left is wearing glasses and a dark suit with a red tie. The man on the right has long grey hair, glasses, and is wearing a dark suit with a white shirt and a patterned bow tie. They are standing in front of a Swedish flag and two framed pictures on a wall. A yellow L-shaped graphic element is overlaid on the image, framing the text.

SCHUMAN RESTITUTA SOCIETY

**THE SWEDISH BRANCH
OF THE INSTITUTE OF
SCHUMAN'S THOUGHT
WAS ESTABLISHED IN
MALMÖ**

ON AUGUST 2, 2024, IN MALMÖ, AFTER ALMOST A YEAR OF PREPARATIONS, THE SWEDISH BRANCH OF THE INSTITUTE OF SCHUMAN'S THOUGHT (IMS) - **THE SCHUMAN RESTITUTA SOCIETY** - WAS OPENED. CHAIRMAN OF THE PROGRAM COUNCIL AND FOUNDER OF IMS, PROF. ZBIGNIEW KRYSIAK APPOINTED **ATTORNEY ORVIN KACPRZYK AS PRESIDENT**. THE INAUGURAL LECTURES WERE DELIVERED BY: PROF. ZBIGNIEW KRYSIAK AND ANNA WIEJAK, EDITOR-IN-CHIEF OF SCHUMAN OPTICS MAGAZINE.

"This is an extremely important matter, because this branch was established in a community of people and organizations very active in taking care of Poland's image, in patriotic circles. On the eve of the opening of the branch, we unveiled a commemorative plaque on the occasion of the 80th anniversary of the Warsaw Uprising. There were people there whose father was an insurgent" - reported Prof. Zbigniew

Krysiak in an interview for Schuman Optics Magazine. He emphasized that this environment has important contacts with the Swedish media, which are very interested in Schuman's model of Europe.

"Sweden as such is, on the one hand, in serious ideological destruction, but on the other hand there are many circles there, not only Poles or Polish diaspora, but also Swedish circles, who are afraid to raise their voices, but do not agree to these ideological and super-states actions. In this context, it should also be emphasized that there is a significant discrepancy between public opinion, which may be afraid to express its position loudly, and Swedish MEPs, who are, to a large extent - just like the MEPs of the Civic Platform in Poland - loyal to the interests of Germans and the interests of neocommunism" - the chairman of the IMS Program Council analyzed.

In his opinion, in this environment, the creation of a branch of the Institute of Schuman's Thought will be an impulse to act, to build a front against Spinelli. It will create an important counterweight. "It should be emphasized here that Sweden as such has a very large potential for communicating in the world. It is very listened to in the world, and therefore also in Scandinavia - in Finland, in Norway - but also in Anglo-Saxon circles and in the United States. We hope that some ferment, which the Institute's branch will be able to create, will have a strong echo in the world" - Prof. Krysiak said.

The name of this branch includes an accent: "Schuman Restituta Society", which can be translated as the Institute Working for the Resurrection of Society in the Spirit of Schuman. "It is a very important emphasis on this word of 'renewal', 'resurrection', 'awakening', 'extracting' from people

the sensitivities that are quite common, but they are not raised when it comes to Sweden due to a certain fear of a kind of repression. It should also be emphasized that the Polish community in Sweden, the one that gathers around this IMS branch, has important relationships in the world, on various continents - in the United States, Australia, Europe, South America. In this context, we also see the possibility of wider publicity or influence, especially in Europe, to 'resurrect' this spirit of Schuman or to build and develop a social movement that will want to return Europe to the Schuman model, in various dimensions: social, economic, cultural, religious. It is about building a political community in the spirit of Schuman while maintaining the sovereignty of individual nations" - he explained.

As part of the opening ceremony of the branch of the Institute of Schuman's Thought, the Institute's authorities, in the person of Prof. Zbigniew Krysiak presented nominations for the Management Board of the Malmö cell. This act was preceded by two lectures in which the emphasis was placed on the person and model of Robert Schuman, as well as on important aspects of the socio-political situation of the European Union and aspects of the Institute's activities. They were delivered by Prof. Zbigniew Krysiak and editor Anna Wiejak.

During the meeting, the gathered people engaged in a very lively discussion. "It showed that the ideological issues that Robert Schuman raises in his model are very vividly perceived from the perspective of the existing dissatisfaction with Spinelli's ideology, neo-Marxist, gender and ecological ideology, which is implemented by various organizations, also in Sweden. This discussion showed that consolidating around Schuman can create a great counterbalance to reducing, if not eliminating, these very destructive trends" - Prof. Krysiak noted.

"We would like to thank the Swedish Polonia, especially the Polka International organization, for the invitation and willingness to cooperate. It is extremely important for us that we can build the structures of the Institute also outside the borders of our country. There is a lot of work, which was emphasized by the President Orvin Kacprzyk in a conversation with me. We hope for the soon fruits of this beautiful undertaking" - said Anna Wiejak, editor-in-chief of Schuman Optics Magazine. She herself is fascinated by the name "Schuman Restituta Society". "All of us at the Institute of Schuman's Thought hope for the revival of Catholicism and the return of Europe to its Christian roots. This is a guarantee of peace and democracy. Without Christianity and its values, Europe is doomed to collapse" - she added. She emphasized that the person of Robert Schuman can be a bond connecting all nations of Europe, because for each nation his person has positive connotations. "I hope this will happen and that Europe will abandon the sick vision of the Trotskyist Spinelli" - she concluded.

**ORVIN KACPRZYK PRESIDENT OF THE
SWEDISH BRANCH OF THE INSTITUTE OF
SCHUMAN'S THOUGHT:**



Together with Elizabeth Blania-Kacprzyk and Marek Małachowski, we plan to revitalize the dormant practice of fact-based critical thinking – especially concerning matters of culture and civilization.

Owing to IMS' prolific works and precepts, based on the conscientious and faithful preservation of Schuman's thought, SRS is equipped to offer a powerful lens enabling unclouded vision. From our perspective, one that includes the virtues and beliefs upon which society is founded.

The challenge is to engage in a manner cognizant of the prevailing ethos, yet personally relevant to those who desire to be active stakeholders in shaping the future of the nation and union to which they belong.

ELIZABETH BLANIA-KACPRZYK, MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF THE SWEDISH BRANCH OF THE INSTITUTE OF SCHUMAN'S THOUGHT:

In today's world filled with very bad and harmful ideologies, we should feel obliged to oppose what awaits our children and grandchildren. Politics and modern ideologies are leading us towards a great collapse.



This happens because people, in their sense of searching for new paths of development, forget about God and Christian values. Looking back at the history of humanity, every time a person left God, it ended very badly for him. We must oppose crazy ideologies that lead us to ruin and against forgetting our Christian roots.

The background of the entire image is a photograph of a large audience at a conference or event. In the foreground, the heads of many people are visible, looking towards the stage. In the middle ground, several professional video cameras on tripods are positioned, capturing the event. The stage is illuminated with bright spotlights, and a large screen in the background displays a logo featuring a globe and stars. The overall atmosphere is professional and high-tech.

ECONOMIC FORUM IN KARPACZ

***"Time of
new leaders:
shaping
the future
together"***

, ALSO WITH IMS



THE XXXIII ECONOMIC FORUM, THE MOST IMPORTANT MEETING OF ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL CIRCLES IN CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE, WILL BE HELD ON SEPTEMBER 3-5 IN KARPACZ. THE EVENT WILL BE ATTENDED BY OUTSTANDING LEADERS AND EXPERTS WHO WILL ANALYZE KEY ISSUES IN ECONOMICS, POLITICS AND SOCIETY DURING NUMEROUS DISCUSSION PANELS. THIS YEAR'S THEME, "TIME FOR NEW LEADERS: SHAPING THE FUTURE TOGETHER", EMPHASIZES THE NEED TO ACT TOGETHER IN THE FACE OF THE CHALLENGES OF THE MODERN WORLD. THE INSTITUTE OF SCHUMAN'S THOUGHT PREPARED THE "SCHUMAN TRIMARIUM FORUM" PANEL.



This year's edition of the Forum will be attended by over 6,000 guests from Poland and around the world. During the Forum, the following are planned: 350 debates and 6 plenary sessions, there will be numerous discussion panels, special events, workshops, press conferences, galas and concerts.

One of the most important events during this year's conference will be the AI Forum organized together with the Ministry of Digital Affairs and the largest universities in Poland, which will discuss key issues of the impact of the so-called artificial intelligence to the revolution taking place in society, as well as in the public and commercial service sectors. Problems and challenges that the market will have to deal with in the face of rapid technological development because of the so-called artificial intelligence. Forum participants will consider to what extent investments in scientific research and modern AI technologies in many areas of life will allow the European Union to rebuild its competitiveness in relation to global economies and ensure its security.

During the 33rd Economic Forum, the "Report of the Warsaw School of Economics and the Economic Forum 2024" will be presented, which is the most complete scientific study on the state of the economy in Poland and the countries of Central and Eastern Europe. Developed by experts from the leading university in the country - the Warsaw School of Economics, the document describes current trends and socio-economic phenomena, enabling leaders and local governments to make the most important decisions.

In the context of global competition, the Forum will also feature a debate on China's dynamically growing role in the international arena. Panel titled "China - the new hegemon?" will bring together specialists in international relations and sinologists who will debate the current state of relations between the Middle Kingdom and the rest of

the world. Moderator Radosław Pyffel from the Sobieski Institute will lead a discussion attended by Dmytro Yefremov, Member of the Management Board of the Ukrainian Association of Sinologists, Jean-Pierre Cabestan, professor at the Baptist University of Hong Kong, Bożdan Góralczyk, professor from the European Center of the University of Warsaw, Łukasz Gacek, Head of the Department of China at the Jagiellonian University and Roy D. Kamphausen, advisor from The National Bureau of Asian Research in the USA. Panel participants will try to answer the question whether China's hegemony is inevitable and what determines its advantage in the global race for domination.



Another important topic of this year's Forum will be human capital. Panel "The fight for human capital. Migration processes and their impact on the economy" will be devoted to the analysis of demographic and migration challenges that are already affecting European labor markets. Moderator Kamil Śliwiński, editor of PKB24.pl, will lead a discussion with the participation of Keith Best, Chairman of Wyndham



Place Charlemaigne Trust from Great Britain, Igor Lisin, Vice-President of the Management Board of the Ukraina Foundation, Agnieszka Ściżaj, Member of the Sejm of the Republic of Poland, Aleksandra Zapolska, co-founder of the Zustricz Foundation and Bryan Roberts, research consultant from CREATE - University of Southern California. The discussion will focus on how unfavorable demographic trends and the migration of people of working age may affect the European economy, as well as how countries can compete for talent and create conditions conducive to attracting a qualified workforce.

In the context of security, especially in the face of the ongoing conflict in Ukraine, the panel "How to strengthen NATO's frontline states?" will be extremely important. The increase in threats in the Central and Eastern European region and Russia's actions emphasize the need for stronger cooperation and strengthening the defense potential of countries on the eastern flank of the Alliance. The debate will bring together experts dealing with international security, including Mark Voyger from the American University in Kiev, Iulian Chifu from the Center for Conflict Prevention and Early Warning in Romania, Radu Burduja from the Euro-Atlantic Resilience Building Institute in Moldova, General Dariusz Mendrala from the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Investment Department, Filip Nerad from Czech Radio, Roman Lozynskyi, deputy of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine and Robert Hamilton from the American Foreign Policy Research Institute (FPRI). The discussion will focus on strategies for strengthening the defense of NATO countries, especially those closest to the borders with Russia.

"Schuman Trimarium Forum" panel

The Institute of Schuman's Thought (IMS) prepared the "Schuman Trimarium Forum" panel. "This is an initiative of the Institute of Schuman's Thought, which fills a certain gap in the construction of the Three Seas community of nations" - Prof. Zbigniew Krysiak, chairman of the Program Council of the Institute of Schuman's Thought, said for the Schuman Optics Magazine. "The complementarity of our panel with the Three Seas project is to create three pillars that are missing in the presidential project of

the Three Seas Initiative. These pillars are to build cooperation between universities in the Three Seas Initiative, and IMS has undertaken such activities. The second is to build a network of student scientific circles at universities in the Three Seas Initiative - preparing formed, young staff, and the third - the creation of a Three Seas organization, a bit like the Nordic organization. In order to develop the economy, infrastructure and energy, we need to have a very strong cooperative system in the Three Seas region in terms of research, in terms of implementing these projects based on universities and not only technical resources. The theoretical base of these universities, laboratories and construction facilities are to be used for the development of economic elements. An important issue in the scope of the university's functions is the development of the ideological base according to Schuman's idea, i.e. the Community of the Three Seas Nations, of all the Three Seas countries, not only those in the European Union. The lack in Three Seas project is that, according to this initiative of President Duda and President Kitarović, it was limited only to countries belonging to the European Union, and the point here is to



create a community in our region that will be a kind of positive counterweight in the spirit of Schuman - a practical model that will show how to build the EU, and not what the EU is doing when becoming a superstate" - he explained.

In the economist's opinion, "this does not contradict the functioning of the EU". "We understand our problems and this Three Seas organization is supposed to be a body that would improve the implementation processes of projects undertaken by countries. Today we see a very serious deficit in this organization and coordination. The pace of implementation of these projects is insufficient - everything is too focused on dependence on the European Union"- he pointed out.



"The connecting issue that will be discussed in this panel is a clear look at this model of the Three Seas Community of Nations and the Three Seas organization as a mechanism to oppose the building of a superstate by the EU. This Three Seas project is to be more determined to consciously block destructive activities involving introducing a superstate. These problems and disagreement with this superstate are generally communicated by all the Three Seas countries and this dissatisfaction is present everywhere. Only the manipulation of various state leaders by Brussels activists gives the impression that everyone wants to submit to this superstate process. All of these is to be discussed on this panel as a presentation of a project to be implemented" - he added, emphasizing that "within this framework, we want the Schuman Optics Magazine to be a platform for communication between countries, presentation of various aspects and a platform for monthly discussions, a medium for the Three Seas organization". "All this is intended to counteract German actions reducing the development of the Three Seas Initiative, which was visible at subsequent Three Seas summits. The panel will include people from abroad, professors, practitioners from various fields of economic and social life - there will be people from the United States, Spain, the Czech Republic and experts from Poland who have been taking up these issues for a long time"- Prof. Krysiak said.

In his opinion, a serious deficit in President Andrzej Duda's project is the lack of an institutional arrangement of the Three Seas Initiative. "It's not about bureaucratizing it. For every project, a certain institutional arrangement is necessary. For this reason, it all takes place on a somewhat spontaneous basis: from summit to summit, and the point is that cooperation should take place in a continuous manner" - he noted. "This institutional organization would be a hub connecting governments, universities, think tanks and investors" - he clarified.

"The panel is a reference to the initiative of the Institute of Schuman's Thought, which has been implemented for three years. It aims to integrate young people, but not only young people, but also experts in the field of the Three Seas Initiative. During our panel, we will try to discuss issues of integration and security. We will refer to the model of the community of nations promoted by the venerable Servant of God Robert Schuman. We will tell how the Three Seas can show the European Union and other entities how to cooperate. Of course, we will also talk about the practical dimensions of the Three Seas initiative itself, such as economic and scientific integration. These questions will be also discussed at the next Schuman Trimarium Forum. Therefore, this panel will have a strong correlation with the Three Seas initiative itself, with the community of nations, with building relationships between nations, which will therefore have a pro-development effect" - Tomasz Pysiak said, who will moderate - by IMS - panel mentioned above. "This may be an indication for the European Union on how it should modernize and develop, how it should return to its roots" - he noted.



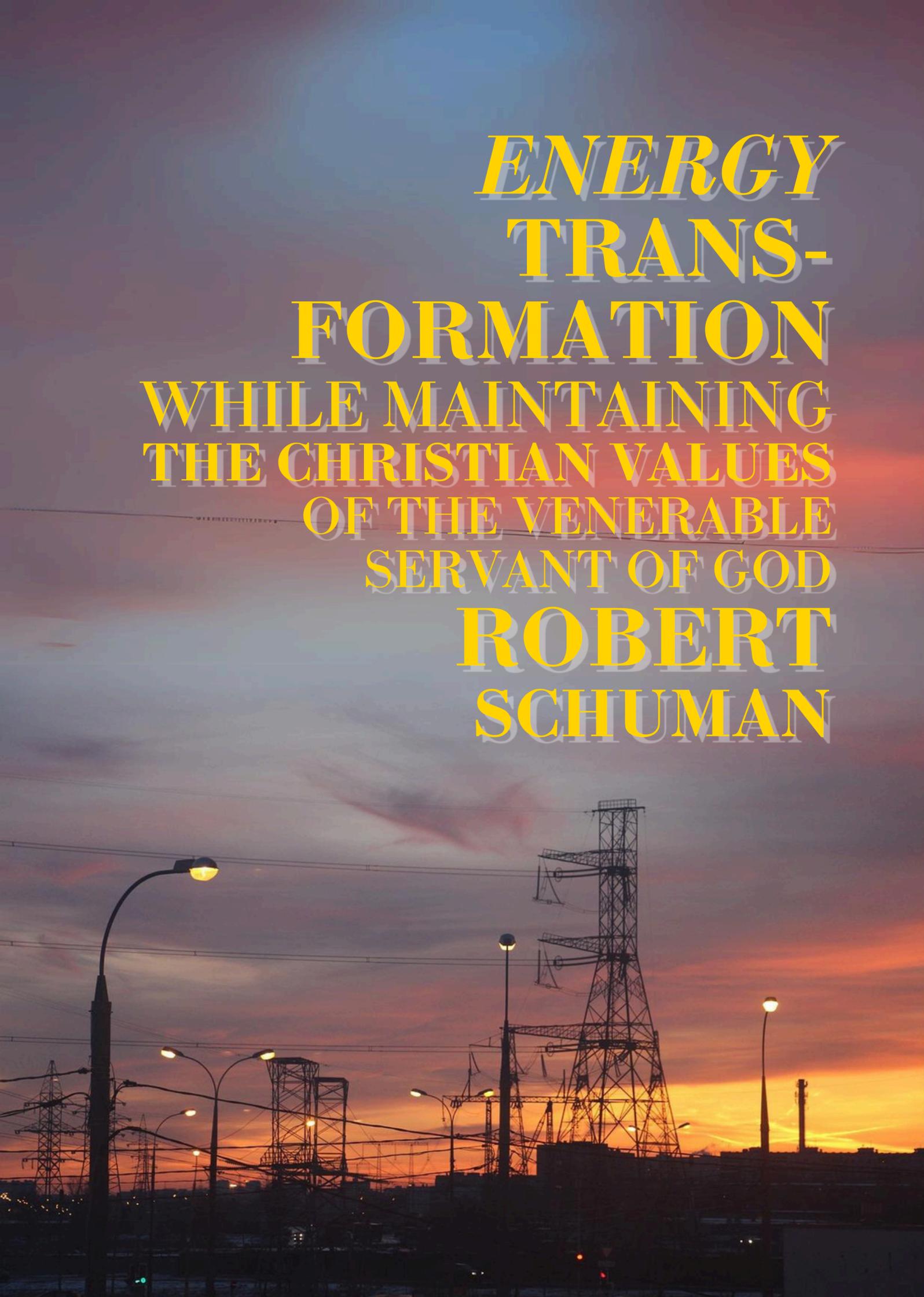


One of the most important events

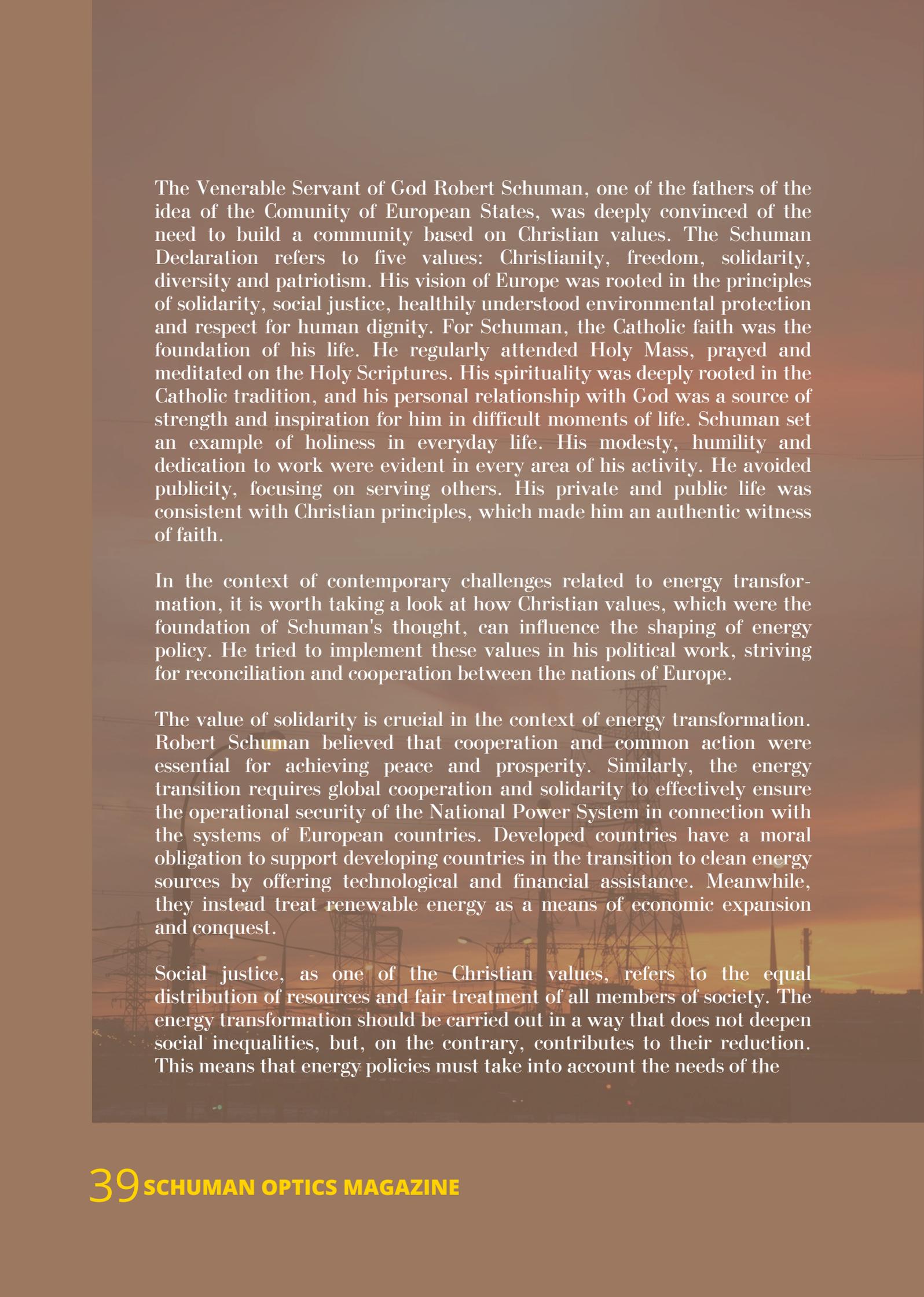
A permanent element of the Economic Forum are awards granted by the Forum's Program Council to outstanding figures and key companies and organizations in the following categories: Person of the Year, Company of the Year and Non-Governmental Organization of the Year.

The Economic Forum, organized for over three decades, has become one of the most important points on the map of this type of events in our part of Europe. The guests of the Forum are presidents, heads of government, ministers, politicians and local government officials, presidents of corporations, people of culture, renowned scientists, opinion-forming journalists and representatives of non-governmental organizations. For three days, the Forum in Karpacz becomes a key place for discussion on the most important challenges shaping the present and future of Central and Eastern Europe.

The Main Partner of the Economic Forum is the Marshal's Office of the Lower Silesian Voivodeship. The partners of the Economic Forum include: the City of Karpacz, the City of Wrocław, the Wrocław Airport named after Nicolaus Copernicus, Lower Silesian Economic Cooperation Agency. One of the media partners of the event is the monthly Schuman Optics Magazine.

The background of the image is a sunset or sunrise scene. The sky is a mix of deep blue, purple, and orange. In the foreground and middle ground, there are silhouettes of power lines and towers. A street lamp is visible on the left side, and another one is further back. The overall mood is serene and contemplative.

ENERGY
TRANS-
FORMATION
WHILE MAINTAINING
THE CHRISTIAN VALUES
OF THE VENERABLE
SERVANT OF GOD
ROBERT
SCHUMAN

The background of the page is a photograph of a power line tower and other infrastructure silhouetted against a bright, hazy sunset sky. The colors are warm, with oranges and yellows. The text is overlaid on this image in a white, sans-serif font.

The Venerable Servant of God Robert Schuman, one of the fathers of the idea of the Community of European States, was deeply convinced of the need to build a community based on Christian values. The Schuman Declaration refers to five values: Christianity, freedom, solidarity, diversity and patriotism. His vision of Europe was rooted in the principles of solidarity, social justice, healthily understood environmental protection and respect for human dignity. For Schuman, the Catholic faith was the foundation of his life. He regularly attended Holy Mass, prayed and meditated on the Holy Scriptures. His spirituality was deeply rooted in the Catholic tradition, and his personal relationship with God was a source of strength and inspiration for him in difficult moments of life. Schuman set an example of holiness in everyday life. His modesty, humility and dedication to work were evident in every area of his activity. He avoided publicity, focusing on serving others. His private and public life was consistent with Christian principles, which made him an authentic witness of faith.

In the context of contemporary challenges related to energy transformation, it is worth taking a look at how Christian values, which were the foundation of Schuman's thought, can influence the shaping of energy policy. He tried to implement these values in his political work, striving for reconciliation and cooperation between the nations of Europe.

The value of solidarity is crucial in the context of energy transformation. Robert Schuman believed that cooperation and common action were essential for achieving peace and prosperity. Similarly, the energy transition requires global cooperation and solidarity to effectively ensure the operational security of the National Power System in connection with the systems of European countries. Developed countries have a moral obligation to support developing countries in the transition to clean energy sources by offering technological and financial assistance. Meanwhile, they instead treat renewable energy as a means of economic expansion and conquest.

Social justice, as one of the Christian values, refers to the equal distribution of resources and fair treatment of all members of society. The energy transformation should be carried out in a way that does not deepen social inequalities, but, on the contrary, contributes to their reduction. This means that energy policies must take into account the needs of the



poorest and most vulnerable to the effects of climate change, providing them with access to cheap and clean energy and support in adapting to new conditions. This means that ETS and ETS2 should first be abolished as taxes that do not fulfill their role and drain citizens' pockets in favor of global stock market speculators. Secondly, the use of clean coal technologies, about which there is a conspiracy of silence in the public discourse, should be maintained. They were already known around the world in the 1990s, but their existence was completely ignored in EU regulations when Germany realized that they could make Europe technologically dependent on the introduction of renewable energy sources. It is worth returning to them, especially since Poland has huge deposits of hard coal, and investments in new mining shafts were abandoned for ideological reasons.

Christian concern for human dignity is reflected in the desire to protect the environment. Robert Schuman, as a deeply religious man, would certainly share the belief in the need to take care of our planet as a gift from God. The energy transformation should therefore be carried out in

the spirit of respect and protection of natural resources, minimizing the negative impact on ecosystems and biodiversity. However, the production of renewable technologies such as solar panels and wind turbines requires significant amounts of raw materials, including rare earth metals, the extraction of which is associated with negative environmental impacts. Moreover, the disposal of used panels and turbines, not to mention electric cars, is a growing ecological problem. Impacts on biodiversity, including threats to birds from wind turbines, have been noted by environmentalists. According to estimates by the US Fish and Wildlife Service, 140,000–500,000 birds die on wind farms each year. Wind turbines are also one of the main causes of mass bat mortality - according to some studies, over 800,000 bats die in collisions with propellers. annually.

Investing in renewable energy sources such as solar, wind and geothermal energy is crucial to putting Christian values into practice. These technologies not only reduce greenhouse gas emissions, but also promote the responsible use of natural resources. According to Schuman's principles, promoting rational energy technologies can contribute to building a more just and supportive world. Robert Schuman placed great emphasis on education and awareness-raising as key elements in building the Community of European States. Similarly, education and increasing public awareness about effective energy transformation. Informing the public about the benefits of renewable energy sources and promoting consumption practices to contribute to changing attitudes and ways of life. Distributed energy requires developed infrastructure that will enable the integration of various energy sources and their effective management. This includes smart energy grids, advanced energy storage systems and demand management technologies. Integrating these elements can be complex and expensive. The introduction of distributed energy requires changes in legal regulations and energy policies. Current regulatory frameworks are often tailored to large, centralized energy systems and may not support the development of distributed energy sources. Changes to administrative procedures are also needed to facilitate the installation and integration of new technologies. Renewable energy sources (RES) require decisions to develop nuclear energy. Nuclear energy and renewable energy do not have to be mutually exclusive. On the contrary, they can cooperate to create a safe and stable power system. Nuclear energy can provide a stable energy source that supports the variability of renewable energy production. The cooperation of these two energy sour-

ces, supported by advanced storage technologies and smart grids, can lead to the creation of an energy system that is resistant to climate change and ecologically rational. However, the development of nuclear energy encounters difficulties due to high costs, the risk of failure, the problem of radioactive waste management and, in many countries, existing public concerns about the safety of nuclear energy.

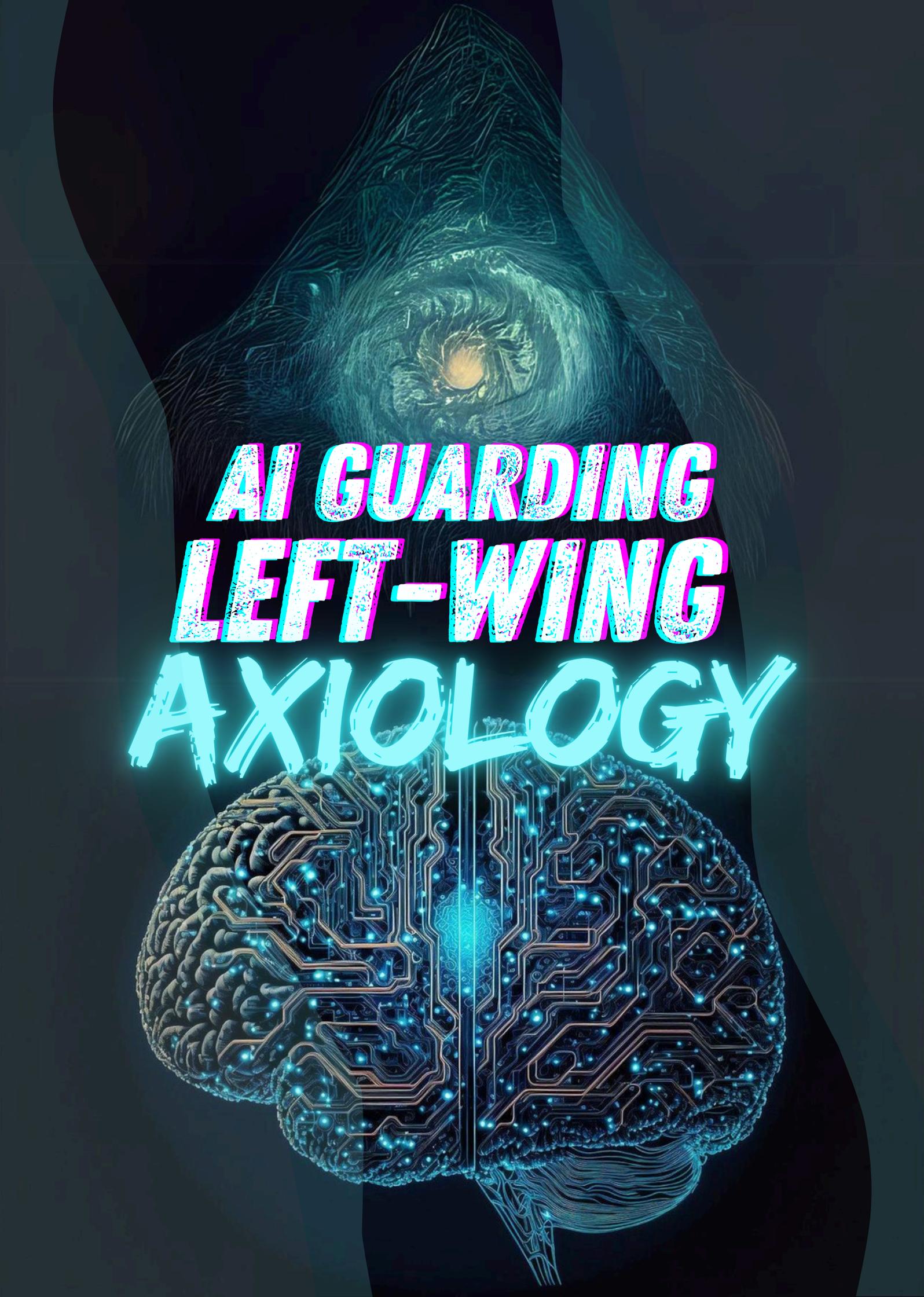
The changes taking place in the energy sector should be equitable, which means that they must take into account the needs of workers and communities affected by the changes. In the spirit of Christian values, policies should include support programs for workers in coal and other fossil fuel industries, offering them retraining and employment opportunities in new, green sectors of the economy. It should be remembered that green coal technologies exist, but no one is interested in maintaining them due to aggressive lobbying by German companies. It is a scandal that Poland, which has the largest coal deposits in Europe, cannot use them just because Germany wishes it - exactly the same Germany that is opening new lignite mines and is completely unconcerned about EU regulations in this regard. We are therefore dealing with a bizarre situation in which Polish coal is treated as harmful to the environment, and German coal - as ecological, which is contrary to the principles on which Robert Schuman's European Community operated.

Energy transitions face numerous challenges. High upfront costs, technical difficulties in integrating renewable energy sources and political resistance are just some of the obstacles. Moreover, it is necessary to ensure that these changes do not deepen existing social and economic inequalities, which means that they should be carried out in accordance with natural market processes and not by administrative order. Despite the challenges, these changes have enormous potential. They can contribute to building a more just and supportive world. Investing in clean energy, education and fair social policies can bring benefits as long as they are conducted within market mechanisms rather than a planned economy.

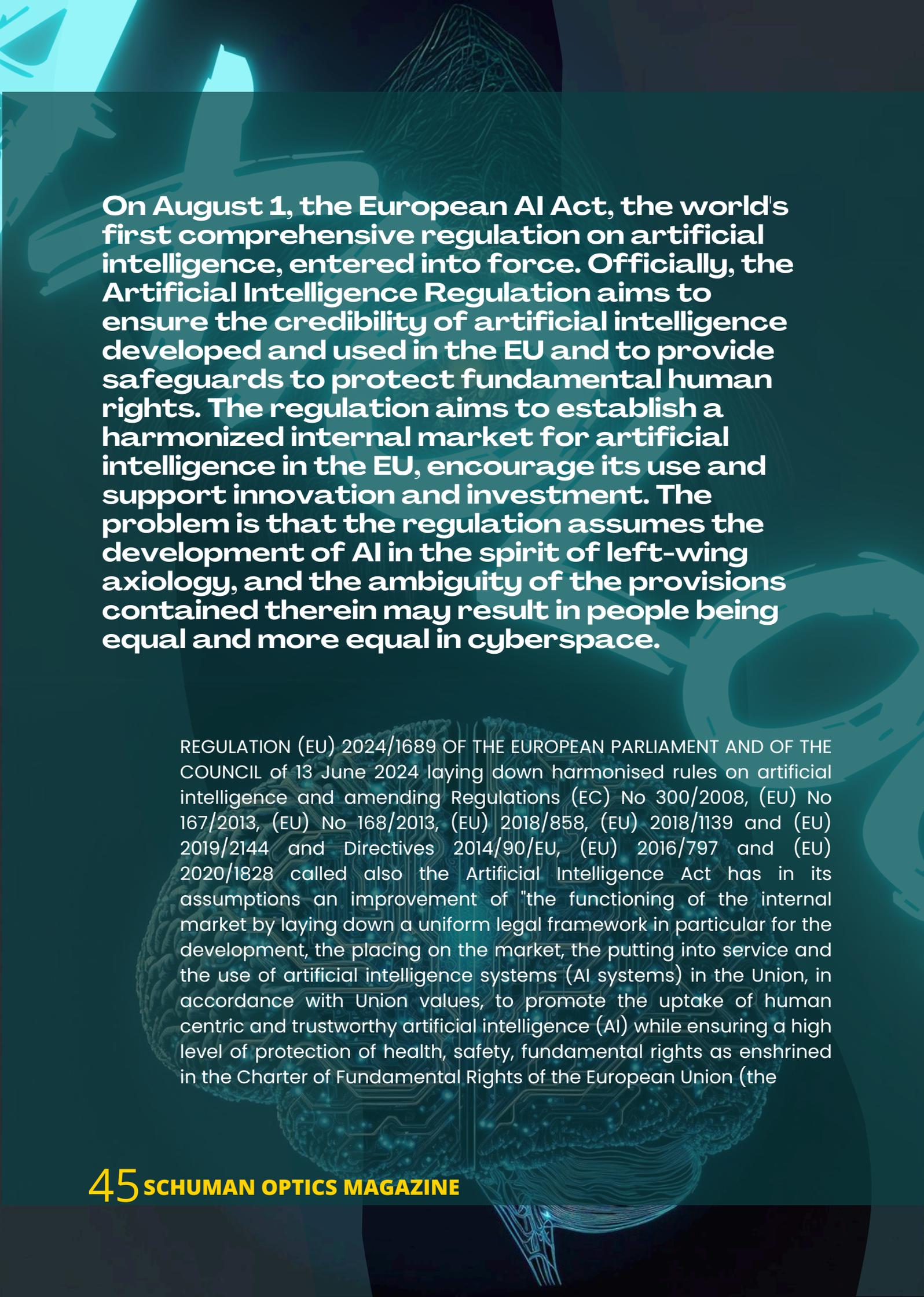
Energy transformation while maintaining the Christian values of the Venerable Servant of God Robert Schuman is not only possible, but also necessary. Solidarity, social justice and respect for human dignity are values that can and should shape our approach to the challenges of climate change. The practical application of these values in energy policy can

contribute to building a better, more just world, consistent with Schuman's vision. This requires the involvement of all interested parties. What is disturbing is that the ideology of climate change and global warming, forcing changes in the energy sector, goes beyond the purely scientific sphere, entering the political, economic and social areas. The ideology of global warming requires scientific evidence as well as motivation behind various positions in the public debate. The key challenge is to find a balance between the need to protect the climate and ensure well-thought-out energy transitions. This requires open debate, technological innovation, responsible policies, and public education and engagement.

Jacek Krawczyński

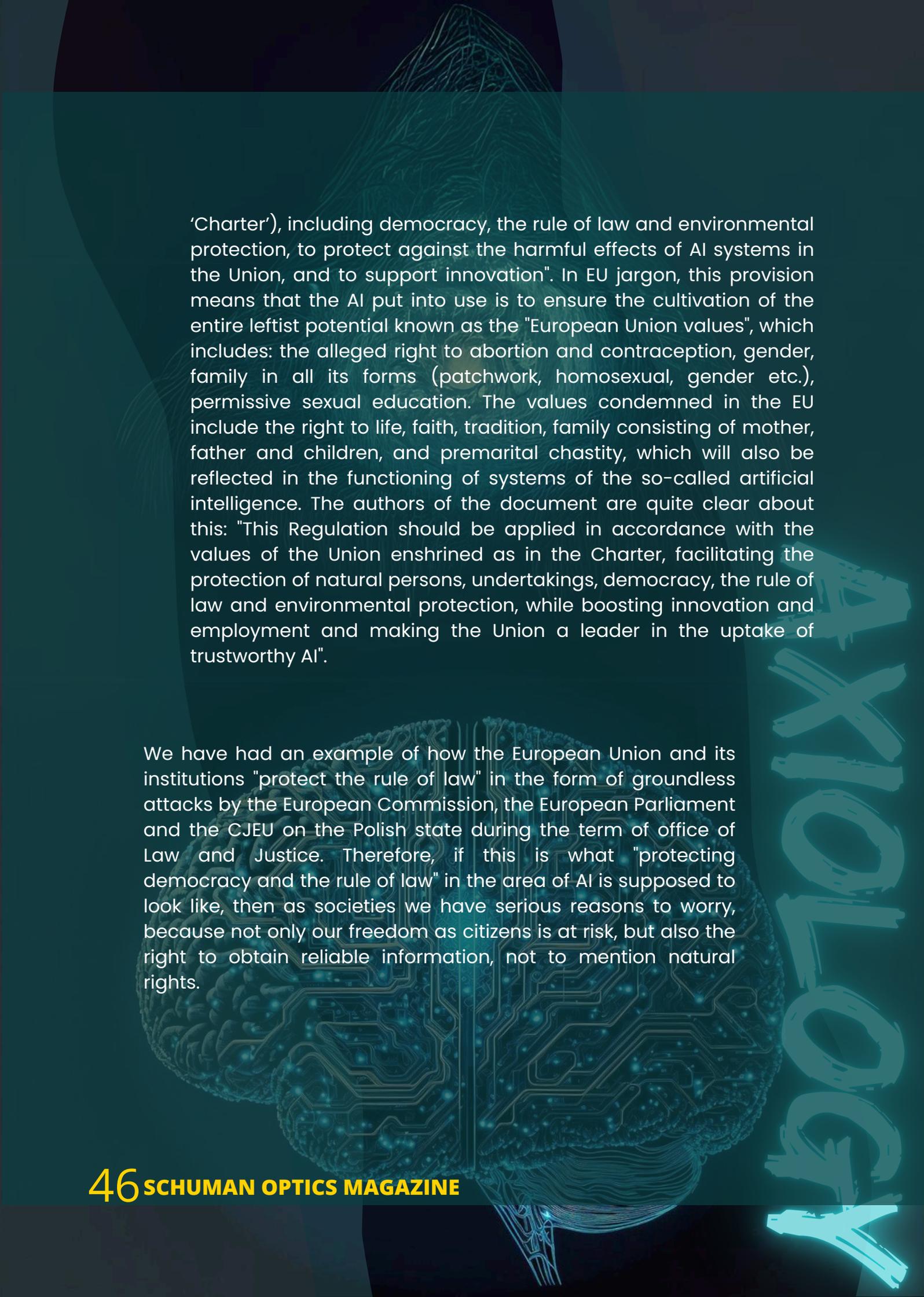
The image is a vertical composition. At the top, a glowing, golden-yellow eye is visible through a dark, textured, hood-like shape. Below this, the text "AI GUARDING LEFT-WING AXIOLOGY" is displayed in a stylized, glowing font. The words "AI GUARDING" and "LEFT-WING" are in a bold, blocky font with a pink and blue gradient and a white outline. The word "AXIOLOGY" is in a more fluid, brush-stroke style font, glowing with a bright cyan light. At the bottom, a human brain is shown, with its surface overlaid with a complex network of glowing blue and cyan circuitry and data lines, suggesting artificial intelligence or neural networks.

**AI GUARDING
LEFT-WING
AXIOLOGY**



On August 1, the European AI Act, the world's first comprehensive regulation on artificial intelligence, entered into force. Officially, the Artificial Intelligence Regulation aims to ensure the credibility of artificial intelligence developed and used in the EU and to provide safeguards to protect fundamental human rights. The regulation aims to establish a harmonized internal market for artificial intelligence in the EU, encourage its use and support innovation and investment. The problem is that the regulation assumes the development of AI in the spirit of left-wing axiology, and the ambiguity of the provisions contained therein may result in people being equal and more equal in cyberspace.

REGULATION (EU) 2024/1689 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 13 June 2024 laying down harmonised rules on artificial intelligence and amending Regulations (EC) No 300/2008, (EU) No 167/2013, (EU) No 168/2013, (EU) 2018/858, (EU) 2018/1139 and (EU) 2019/2144 and Directives 2014/90/EU, (EU) 2016/797 and (EU) 2020/1828 called also the Artificial Intelligence Act has in its assumptions an improvement of "the functioning of the internal market by laying down a uniform legal framework in particular for the development, the placing on the market, the putting into service and the use of artificial intelligence systems (AI systems) in the Union, in accordance with Union values, to promote the uptake of human centric and trustworthy artificial intelligence (AI) while ensuring a high level of protection of health, safety, fundamental rights as enshrined in the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union (the



'Charter'), including democracy, the rule of law and environmental protection, to protect against the harmful effects of AI systems in the Union, and to support innovation". In EU jargon, this provision means that the AI put into use is to ensure the cultivation of the entire leftist potential known as the "European Union values", which includes: the alleged right to abortion and contraception, gender, family in all its forms (patchwork, homosexual, gender etc.), permissive sexual education. The values condemned in the EU include the right to life, faith, tradition, family consisting of mother, father and children, and premarital chastity, which will also be reflected in the functioning of systems of the so-called artificial intelligence. The authors of the document are quite clear about this: "This Regulation should be applied in accordance with the values of the Union enshrined as in the Charter, facilitating the protection of natural persons, undertakings, democracy, the rule of law and environmental protection, while boosting innovation and employment and making the Union a leader in the uptake of trustworthy AI".

We have had an example of how the European Union and its institutions "protect the rule of law" in the form of groundless attacks by the European Commission, the European Parliament and the CJEU on the Polish state during the term of office of Law and Justice. Therefore, if this is what "protecting democracy and the rule of law" in the area of AI is supposed to look like, then as societies we have serious reasons to worry, because not only our freedom as citizens is at risk, but also the right to obtain reliable information, not to mention natural rights.

Total surveillance

"The notion of 'biometric data' used in this Regulation should be interpreted in light of the notion of biometric data as defined in Article 4, point (14) of Regulation (EU) 2016/679, Article 3, point (18) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1725 and Article 3, point (13) of Directive (EU) 2016/680. Biometric data can allow for the authentication, identification or categorisation of natural persons and for the recognition of emotions of natural persons" - we read in AI Act. "The notion of 'biometric identification' referred to in this Regulation should be defined as the automated recognition of physical, physiological and behavioural human features such as the face, eye movement, body shape, voice, prosody, gait, posture, heart rate, blood pressure, odour, keystrokes characteristics, for the purpose of establishing an individual's identity by comparing biometric data of that individual to stored biometric data of individuals in a reference database, irrespective of whether the individual has given its consent or not. This excludes AI systems intended to be used for biometric verification, which includes authentication, whose sole purpose is to confirm that a specific natural person is the person he or she claims to be and to confirm the identity of a natural person for the sole purpose of having access to a service, unlocking a device or having security access to premises" - it continues.

The document also explains that "the notion of 'biometric categorisation' referred to in this Regulation should be defined as assigning natural persons to specific categories on the basis of their biometric data. Such specific categories can relate to aspects such as sex, age, hair colour, eye colour, tattoos, behavioural or personality traits, language, religion, membership



of a national minority, sexual or political orientation. This does not include biometric categorisation systems that are a purely ancillary feature intrinsically linked to another commercial service, meaning that the feature cannot, for objective technical reasons, be used without the principal service, and the integration of that feature or functionality is not a means to circumvent the applicability of the rules of this Regulation. For example, filters categorising facial or body features used on online marketplaces could constitute such an ancillary feature as they can be used only in relation to the principal service which consists in selling a product by allowing the consumer to preview the display of the product on him or herself and help the consumer to make a purchase decision. Filters used on online social network services which categorise facial or body features to allow users to add or modify pictures or videos could also be considered to be ancillary feature as such filter cannot be used without the principal service of the social network services consisting in the sharing of content online".

"The notion of 'remote biometric identification system' referred to in this Regulation should be defined functionally, as an AI system intended for the identification of natural persons without their active involvement, typically at a distance, through the comparison of a person's biometric data with the biometric data contained in a reference database, irrespectively of the particular technology, processes or types of biometric data used. Such remote biometric identification systems are typically used to perceive multiple persons or their behaviour simultaneously in order to facilitate significantly the identification of natural persons without their active involvement"- the AI Act further states.

"The notion of 'emotion recognition system' referred to in this Regulation should be defined as an AI system for the purpose of identifying or inferring emotions or intentions of natural per-



sons on the basis of their biometric data. The notion refers to emotions or intentions such as happiness, sadness, anger, surprise, disgust, embarrassment, excitement, shame, contempt, satisfaction and amusement. It does not include physical states, such as pain or fatigue, including, for example, systems used in detecting the state of fatigue of professional pilots or drivers for the purpose of preventing accidents. This does also not include the mere detection of readily apparent expressions, gestures or movements, unless they are used for identifying or inferring emotions. Those expressions can be basic facial expressions, such as a frown or a smile, or gestures such as the movement of hands, arms or head, or characteristics of a person's voice, such as a raised voice or whispering" - it adds.

In practice, this will mean that without our consent it will be possible to track our emotions and actions using AI built into the Internet system, which makes observations using tools built into a computer, smartphone, watch or any other device equipped with a microphone, camera or keyboard. An important factor will be to achieve a situation in which all devices will be connected to a central control system known as Big Data.

The new ethics

It is worth mentioning that the above-mentioned solutions are – as emphasized by the authors of the AI Act – consistent with the 2019 ethical guidelines on trustworthy artificial intelligence developed by an independent high-level expert group on AI established by the Commission". In those guidelines, the AI HLEG developed seven non-binding ethical principles for AI which are intended to help ensure that AI is trustworthy and ethically sound. The seven principles include human agency and oversight; technical robustness and safety; privacy and data governance; transparency; diversity, non-discrimination and fairness; societal and environmental well-being and accountability".

Already at first glance it is clear that EU "ethics" has little in common with Christian ethics. First of all, it should be noted that privacy protection is already a fiction and it will get even worse. Algorithms analyze our shopping, political and ideological preferences without any major obstacles, and we are forced – in accordance with the regulations – to share our data in the so-called cookies if we want to use information, shopping or any other websites. Other "EU ethical norms" also pose a threat to rights, including natural rights. "Diversity" and "non-discrimination" in EU slang are exactly the same as gender promotion and the fight against traditional values. Social and environmental well-being deserve special attention because they assume acting in the spirit of the ideology of sustainable development and the green deal. This ideology postulates reducing the number of people on Earth, because according to its letter, man emitting CO₂ is a pest of the planet.

"Aside from the many beneficial uses of AI, it can also be misused and provide novel and powerful tools for manipulative, exploitative and social control practices. Such practices are particularly harmful and abusive and should be prohibited because they contradict Union values of respect for human dignity, freedom, equality, democracy and the rule of law and fundamental rights enshrined in the Charter, including the right to non-discrimination, to data protection and to privacy and the rights of the child" – we read further in the AI Act. And here again we have a reversal of concepts, because everything that is done in a leftist spirit is desirable in the EU – this is what the EU's rule of law is all about.

So if we have a record saying that "AI-enabled manipulative techniques can be used to persuade persons to engage in unwanted behaviours, or to deceive them by nudging them into decisions in a way that subverts and impairs their autonomy, decision-making and free choices. The placing on the market, the putting into service or the use of certain AI systems with the objective to or the effect of materially distorting human behaviour, whereby significant harms, in particular having sufficiently important adverse impacts on physical, psychological health or financial interests are likely to occur, are particularly dangerous and should therefore be prohibited. Such AI systems deploy subliminal components such as audio, image, video stimuli that persons cannot perceive, as those stimuli are beyond human perception, or other manipulative or deceptive techniques that subvert or impair person's autonomy, decision-making or free choice in ways that people are not consciously aware of those techniques or, where they are aware of them, can still be deceived or are not able to control or resist them. This could be facilitated, for example, by machine-brain interfaces or virtual reality as they allow for a higher degree of control of what stimuli are presented to persons, insofar as they may materially distort their behaviour in a significantly harmful manner", it is primarily about systems promoting traditional values. Let us note that the EU does not see a problem in inject-



ing films broadcast on television with gender content or advertisements for not necessarily ethical products. Although Catholics point out that such content is harmful, so far it has not been banned or restricted in any way, although it influences the behavior of individual members of societies. For the EU, "harmful" means striking against left-wing axiology, and we must remember this when analyzing EU documents, not only those devoted to AI.

So if the AI Act states that "In addition, AI systems may also otherwise exploit the vulnerabilities of a person or a specific group of persons due to their age, disability within the meaning of Directive (EU) 2019/882 of the European Parliament and of the Council (16), or a specific social or economic situation that is likely to make those persons more vulnerable to exploitation such as persons living in extreme poverty, ethnic or religious minorities. Such AI systems can be placed on the market, put into service or used with the objective to or the effect of materially distorting the behaviour of a person and in a manner that causes or is reasonably likely to cause significant harm to that or another person or groups of persons, including harms that may be accumulated over time and should therefore be prohibited" it's about banning brain-computer interfaces that implement the Christian vision of the world. Leftist organizations meet EU "ethical standards".

Another gateway for left-wing axiology can be found in the entry: "It may not be possible to assume that there is an intention to distort behaviour where the distortion results from factors external to the AI system which are outside the control of the provider or the deployer, namely factors that may not be reasonably foreseeable and therefore not possible for the provider or the deployer of the AI system to mitigate". It provides a certain interpretative fluidity within which the leftist ideology can operate freely without being exposed to problems from the EU supervisory authorities.

Point system

"Biometric categorisation systems that are based on natural persons' biometric data, such as an individual person's face or fingerprint, to deduce or infer an individuals' political opinions, trade union membership, religious or philosophical beliefs, race, sex life or sexual orientation should be prohibited. That prohibition should not cover the lawful labelling, filtering or categorisation of biometric data sets acquired in line with Union or national law according to biometric data, such as the sorting of images according to hair colour or eye colour, which can for example be used in the area of law enforcement" – we read in AI Act. This means nothing less than that if we consent to the use of the so-called cookies – a sine qua non condition for access to various types of websites – then biometric categorization will automatically be consistent with EU law. This provision is only intended to lull the vigilance of increasingly surveilled citizens, but will not have a significant impact on the implementation of their rights.

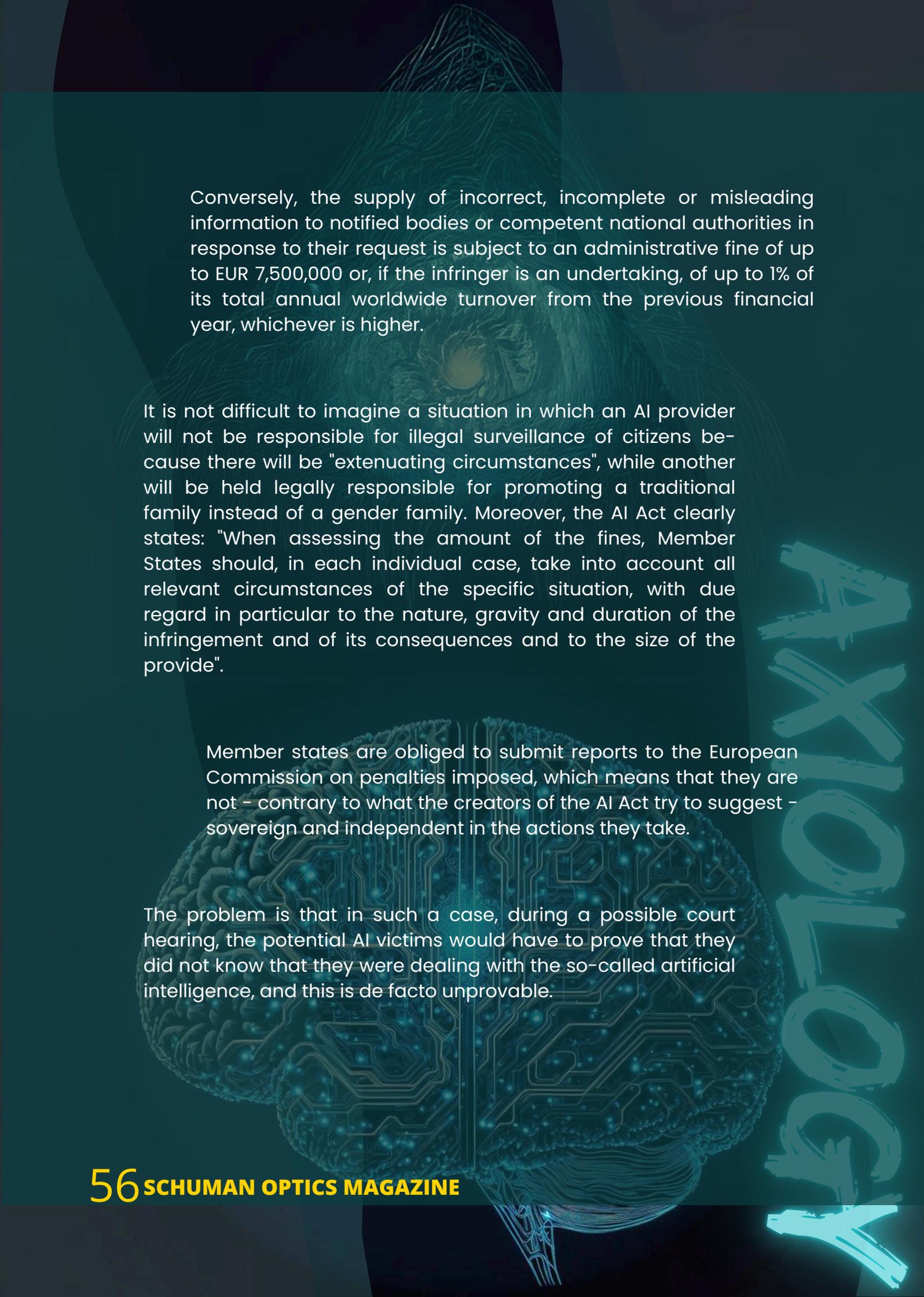


"AI systems providing social scoring of natural persons by public or private actors may lead to discriminatory outcomes and the exclusion of certain groups. They may violate the right to dignity and non-discrimination and the values of equality and justice. Such AI systems evaluate or classify natural persons or groups thereof on the basis of multiple data points related to their social behaviour in multiple contexts or known, inferred or predicted personal or personality characteristics over certain periods of time. The social score obtained from such AI systems may lead to the detrimental or unfavourable treatment of natural persons or whole groups thereof in social contexts, which are unrelated to the context in which the data was originally generated or collected or to a detrimental treatment that is disproportionate or unjustified to the gravity of their social behaviour. AI systems entailing such unacceptable scoring practices and leading to such detrimental or unfavourable outcomes should therefore be prohibited. That prohibition should not affect lawful evaluation practices of natural persons that are carried out for a specific purpose in accordance with Union and national law" - we read further. And again the same legal loophole - scoring is permitted for purposes consistent with EU and national law. Therefore, if the EU introduces - and it is only a matter of time - a scoring system for citizens analogous to China's, none of them will have the tools to defend themselves against it.

Leaky penalty system

Although the AI Act prohibits abuses, it does not clearly provide for criminal penalties for them, which in fact means that the provisions on the prohibition remain unclear. The provision on penalties imposed is so general and ambiguous that it leaves a lot of room for interpretation and waiver of sanctions. "Compliance with this Regulation should be enforceable by means of the imposition of penalties and other enforcement measures. Member States should take all necessary measures to ensure that the provisions of this Regulation are implemented, including by laying down effective, proportionate and dissuasive penalties for their infringement, and to respect the ne bis in idem principle. In order to strengthen and harmonise administrative penalties for infringement of this Regulation, the upper limits for setting the administrative fines for certain specific infringements should be laid down. When assessing the amount of the fines, Member States should, in each individual case, take into account all relevant circumstances of the specific situation, with due regard in particular to the nature, gravity and duration of the infringement and of its consequences and to the size of the provider, in particular if the provider is an SME, including a start-up" - we read in the document. This means that in some cases the authorities may refrain from imposing a fine, and this waiver may be discretionary.

For failure to comply with the prohibition of AI practices referred to in Art. 5, a fine of up to EUR 35,000,000 or, if the infringer is an undertaking, up to 7% of its total annual worldwide turnover for the previous financial year, whichever is higher. Failure to comply with any of the provisions relating to operators or notified bodies, other than those laid down in Article 5, shall be subject to an administrative fine of up to EUR 15,000,000 or, if the infringer is an undertaking, of up to 3% of its total annual worldwide turnover for the previous financial year, whichever is higher.



Conversely, the supply of incorrect, incomplete or misleading information to notified bodies or competent national authorities in response to their request is subject to an administrative fine of up to EUR 7,500,000 or, if the infringer is an undertaking, of up to 1% of its total annual worldwide turnover from the previous financial year, whichever is higher.

It is not difficult to imagine a situation in which an AI provider will not be responsible for illegal surveillance of citizens because there will be "extenuating circumstances", while another will be held legally responsible for promoting a traditional family instead of a gender family. Moreover, the AI Act clearly states: "When assessing the amount of the fines, Member States should, in each individual case, take into account all relevant circumstances of the specific situation, with due regard in particular to the nature, gravity and duration of the infringement and of its consequences and to the size of the provide".

Member states are obliged to submit reports to the European Commission on penalties imposed, which means that they are not - contrary to what the creators of the AI Act try to suggest - sovereign and independent in the actions they take.

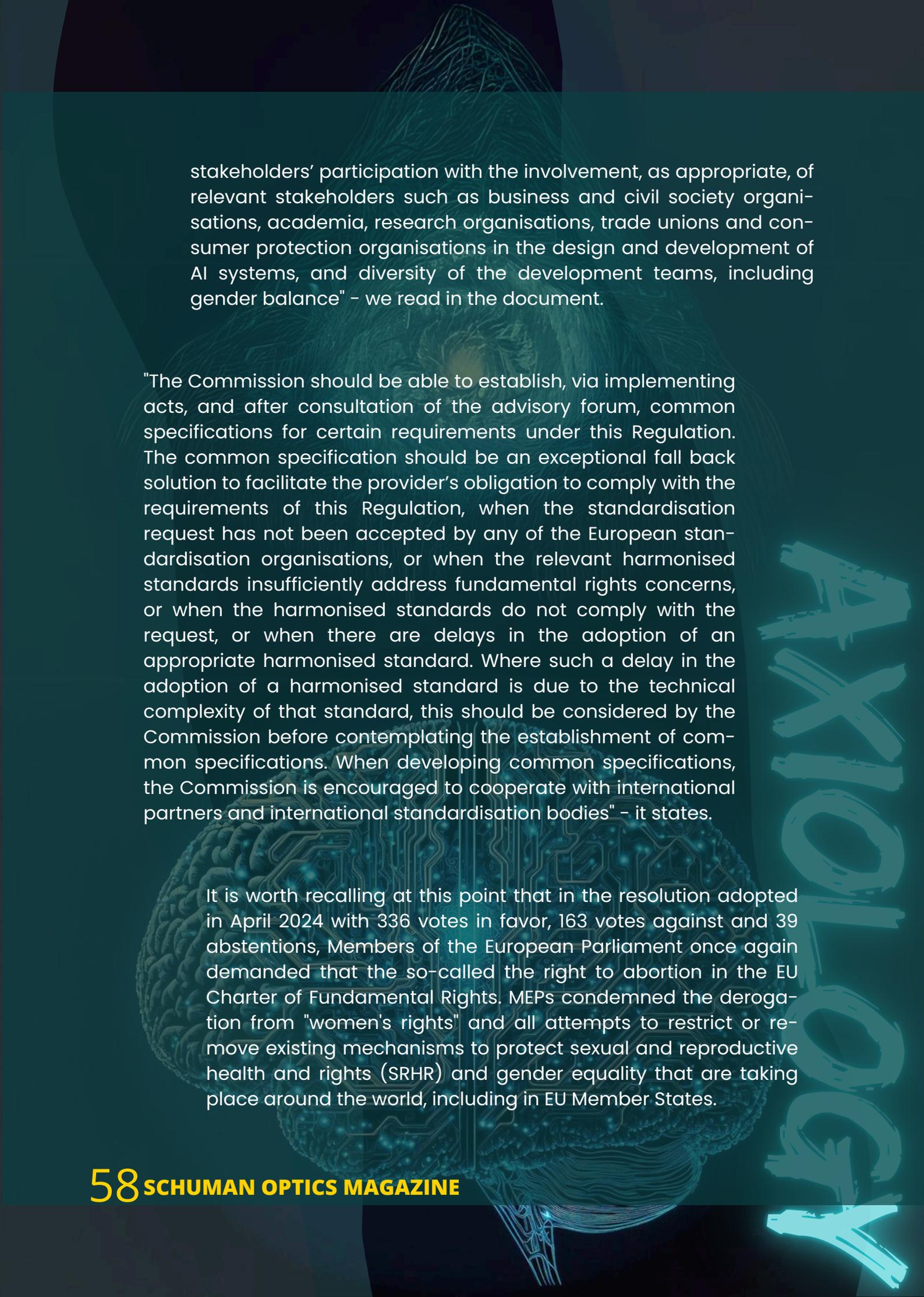
The problem is that in such a case, during a possible court hearing, the potential AI victims would have to prove that they did not know that they were dealing with the so-called artificial intelligence, and this is de facto unprovable.

ARTIFICIAL
INTELLIGENCE

AI is to be trained in the EU in accordance with left-wing axiology

AI Act says, that "Prospective providers in the AI regulatory sandboxes, in particular SMEs and start-ups, shall be directed, where relevant, to pre-deployment services such as guidance on the implementation of this Regulation, to other value-adding services such as help with standardisation documents and certification, testing and experimentation facilities, European Digital Innovation Hubs and centres of excellence". The purpose of this provision is to ensure that AI is trained in accordance with left-wing axiology. This was announced much earlier - according to the plan officially adopted by the EU, artificial intelligence is to include, among others: sustainable and inclusive. What will this mean in practice? Promotion of abortion, contraception, euthanasia, gender ideology and everything that neo-Marxist sustainable development entails. This will happen on the semantic, social, political, economic, axiological and cultural levels. Algorithms will be created and neural networks trained in accordance with the leftist paradigm. Therefore, if AI replaces a doctor, and such is the plan, then in the event of a difficult pregnancy or suspicion of any defects, it will recommend immediate abortion instead of providing real help to both the mother and the child.

"Providers and, as appropriate, deployers of all AI systems, high-risk or not, and AI models should also be encouraged to apply on a voluntary basis additional requirements related, for example, to the elements of the Union's Ethics Guidelines for Trustworthy AI, environmental sustainability, AI literacy measures, inclusive and diverse design and development of AI systems, including attention to vulnerable persons and accessibility to persons with disability,



stakeholders' participation with the involvement, as appropriate, of relevant stakeholders such as business and civil society organisations, academia, research organisations, trade unions and consumer protection organisations in the design and development of AI systems, and diversity of the development teams, including gender balance" - we read in the document.

"The Commission should be able to establish, via implementing acts, and after consultation of the advisory forum, common specifications for certain requirements under this Regulation. The common specification should be an exceptional fall back solution to facilitate the provider's obligation to comply with the requirements of this Regulation, when the standardisation request has not been accepted by any of the European standardisation organisations, or when the relevant harmonised standards insufficiently address fundamental rights concerns, or when the harmonised standards do not comply with the request, or when there are delays in the adoption of an appropriate harmonised standard. Where such a delay in the adoption of a harmonised standard is due to the technical complexity of that standard, this should be considered by the Commission before contemplating the establishment of common specifications. When developing common specifications, the Commission is encouraged to cooperate with international partners and international standardisation bodies" - it states.

It is worth recalling at this point that in the resolution adopted in April 2024 with 336 votes in favor, 163 votes against and 39 abstentions, Members of the European Parliament once again demanded that the so-called the right to abortion in the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights. MEPs condemned the derogation from "women's rights" and all attempts to restrict or remove existing mechanisms to protect sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) and gender equality that are taking place around the world, including in EU Member States.

Censorship at the gates

The so-called artificial intelligence in the hands of Eurocommunists poses a serious threat. The entire cyberspace will be subject to political correctness censorship. AI, together with the European Democratic Shield announced by Ursula von der Leyen, will decide on the availability of individual content and, as one should guess, leftist content will be promoted and Catholic content will be restricted. Interestingly, there is no resistance to these attempts by the European Union in any of the Member States.

Anna Wiejak

Von der Leyen's promises, or Euro- communism on the offensive

Ursula von der Leyen, elected president of the European Commission for a second term, outlined her vision for a more "competitive, safer and more democratic Europe". She announced, among other things, continuing the implementation of the Green Deal and introducing an EU censorship office with the innocent-sounding name European Democracy Shield.

Ursula von der Leyen won the vote in the European Parliament, which currently consists of 719 Members of Parliament - her candidacy for the position of President of the European Commission was supported by 401 Members of Parliament, 284 were against. Before the vote, Ursula von der Leyen, during a debate with MEPs, presented her political priorities for the coming five years.

Her vision of a stronger and more prosperous Europe included, among others: initiatives such as the new Clean Industry Agreement to decarbonise and grow industries, and the European Competitiveness Fund to boost innovation. "Investments in clean technologies in Europe have more than tripled in this mandate. We attract more investments in clean hydrogen than the US and China combined. Finally, in the last years, we have concluded with global partners 35 new agreements on clean tech, hydrogen and critical raw materials. This is the European Green Deal in action. So I want to be clear. We will stay the course on our new growth strategy and the goals we set for 2030 and 2050. Our focus



now will be on implementation and investment to make it happen on the ground. This is why I will put forward a new Clean Industrial Deal in the first 100 days. It will channel investment in infrastructure and industry, in particular for energy-intensive sectors. This will help create lead markets in everything from clean steel to clean tech and it will speed up planning, tendering, and permitting. We must be faster and simpler. Because Europe is decarbonising and industrialising at the same time. Our companies need predictability, for their investments and innovation. And yes, they can rely on us. In this logic, we will enshrine our 90% target for 2040 in our European Climate Law. Our companies need to plan their investments for the coming decade already today" - she spoke at the European Parliament.

The problem is that instead of becoming more competitive, the EU is going in exactly the opposite direction. In June 2024, business leaders sounded the alarm about a "competitiveness crisis". "International investment has slowed due to disappointing economic growth, high inflation, rising global geopolitical tensions

and persistently high energy prices, especially compared to the US" - EY analysts noted. "Data from the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), which tracks the flow of foreign investment around the world, shows that greenfield Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) increased in 2023 by 2% in the US, 8% in China and 17% in Asia in 2023, but decreased by 20% in Europe" - they recalled. For the high inflation and high energy prices in Europe are responsible, among others, the predatory ETS and ETS2 climate taxes as well as crazy, forced decarbonization. However, the EU mainstream does not want to hear about the removal of this speculative tax or consent to the use of clean coal technologies, known since the 1990s. The entire EU climate policy is aimed at strengthening the German economy, which is currently on the verge of recession and struggling with the consequences of poor investment decisions. However, there was not a word about this in Ursula von der Leyen's speech.

"The new Clean Industrial Deal will also help bring down energy bills. We all know that structurally high energy prices hamper our competitiveness. And high energy bills are a major driver of energy poverty for people. I have not forgotten how Putin blackmailed us by cutting us off from Russian fossil fuels. But we withstood together. We invested massively in homegrown cheap renewables. And this enabled us to break free from dirty Russian fossil fuels. Therefore, together, we will ensure that the era of dependency on Russian fossil fuels is over. Once and for all" - the head of the European Commission thundered. She "forgot" to add that 60 percent energy prices are ETS, and Germany is investing massively in lignite mines - the most air-polluting of all fossil fuels - even though it has committed to completely abandon coal by 2038. Moreover, in Germany there are still plans to resettle people for new mines. In 2023, they launched three coal-fired power plants and none of the EU bodies protested. It seems that Poland's western neighbors want to be an electricity distribution hub in Europe, producing from coal and thus having surpluses.

As for the new agreement on clean industry, the political decision has already

been made, but the problem is that this agreement will not change anything and the EU economy will decline. It will not lead to a reduction in energy bills, because it does not provide for the abolition of the deadly ETS tax, which causes the industry to emigrate to Asia and the United States.

Security hit

"I believe now is therefore the time to build a true European Defence Union. Yes, I know there are some who are perhaps uncomfortable with the idea. But what we should be uncomfortable about are the threats to our security. Let us be clear: Member States will retain responsibility for their national security and their armies. And NATO will remain the pillar of our collective defence. But we all know very well that our spending on defence is too low and ineffective. Our foreign spending is too great. We must therefore create a single market for defence. We must invest more in high-end defence capabilities. In other words, Europe must continue along the path laid down by the Versailles Declaration. We need to invest more. We need to invest together. And we must set up common European projects. For example, a comprehensive aerial defence system – a European Air Shield, not only to protect our airspace but as a strong symbol of European unity in defence matters" – von der Leyen said. However, the single defense market is a fiction. It is impossible to conduct an effective defense policy by pooling equipment purchases, because each EU country faces different threats. Therefore, Poland, a neighbor of Russia, will need a different type of equipment, and France, located far from Russia, will need a different type of equipment, but unfortunately Urszula von der Leyen does not

understand this, even though she was the German Minister of National Defense, so theoretically she should have at least basic knowledge in the area military.

Even before the elections, Ursula von der Leyen argued that defense policy should be centralized at the EU level and the position of EU commissioner for defense should be created. However, if we look at the effectiveness of the actions of EU officials, we will notice that it was the "common EU policy" that destroyed fishing and agriculture, as well as foreign policy. In crisis situations (the war in Ukraine or the pandemic), the EU and its offices acted sluggishly and with a delay of at least half a year. Therefore, transferring defense competences to the EU, which is what is planned, will lead to a situation in which Russia - in the face of the visible weaknesses of the EU institutions and their internal breakdown - may risk aggression also against one of the NATO countries from Central and Eastern Europe. Security matters should be the responsibility of the Member States. So why does Ursula von der Leyen stubbornly want to control matters of defense and security? Probably so that there would be no riots among the member states in the face of, among others, threats of illegal immigration. The Eurocrats' plan is that they want to bring millions more illegal immigrants to Europe, and some societies do not consent to this. "More secure borders will also help us to manage migration in a more structured and fair way. The Migration and Asylum Pact is a huge step forward" she argued. It seems reasonable - especially in the face of recent events in Great Britain - to ask whether the point is that the EC could suppress possible protests with the help of the army. Finally, such a solution was included in the Manifesto of Ventotene by Altiero Spinelli, adopted as the ideological core of the treaty changes.

Housing crisis

"Europe faces a housing crisis, with people of all ages and families of all sizes affected. Prices and rents are soaring. People are struggling to find affordable homes. This is why, for the first time, I will appoint a Commissioner with direct responsibility for housing. We will develop a European Affordable Housing Plan, to look at all the drivers of the crisis and to help unlock the private and public investment needed" - Ursula von der Leyen said, completely ignoring the fact that a huge housing crisis will come with the building directive adopted by the European Union, which - if its entry into force is not stopped - will lead to the expropriation of citizens from their apartments and houses. Thus, another assumption of the communist Ventotene Manifesto will be fulfilled - depriving citizens of their property.



Censorship

"If you lend me your confidence today, the Commission will propose a European Democracy Shield" - Ursula von der Leyen announced. She emphasized that "the EU needs its own dedicated structure for countering foreign information manipulation and interference". "It will pool all expertise and link up and coordinate with existing national agencies. Intelligence and detection capabilities must be bolstered, together with the ability to act and impose sanctions. The Shield will take into account recommendations from the work of the special committees on foreign interference, to better protect our democracies. There is an urgent need to provide the European Union with powerful cyber-defence tools, to impose transparency on foreign funding of our public life as a common rule, but also to guarantee a reliable information framework. For this, the EU must support an independent press, continue to ensure rules are observed by digital giants, and further encourage media literacy programmes. European democracy must be more participative, more vibrant. Civil society must be better supported and defended. I know I can count on your support to realise this major plan to defend European democracy." - the head of the European Commission said.

In line with previous assumptions, the European Democracy Shield could provide a coordinated and assertive response to individuals and media who spread activities that are considered disinformation in the European mainstream. It is worth noting that the EU calls disinformation not only the interference of countries like Russia in the digital space, but also any content critical of left-wing axiology. The EU wants to use the European Democracy Shield to conduct its own narrative under the guise of developing a common strategy to counter foreign interference, in line with the call of the Weimar Triangle. The Commission, in agreement with the European Parliament, then wants to set up a new task force at EU level to nurture this vision in all Member States through information exchange, research and insti-



tutional coordination, as well as by increasing media literacy. This task force also aims to fill gaps in existing digital governance tools and push for improvements where necessary.

At the same time, the EC declares its willingness to cooperate with like-minded partners from third countries as part of the activities of the European External Action Service in the field of digital diplomacy, sharing relevant observations and exchanging "best practices".

The European Democracy Shield will therefore be a censorship body, ensuring the political correctness of online content.

Ursula von der Leyen also proposed a plan for agriculture that takes into account the need to adapt to climate change and an action plan for women's rights. "Stop the rise in violence against women" - she said, so that a month later, boxing fights

between men identifying as women and real women took place at the Olympic Games in Paris. Is this what the European Union is about stopping violence against women?

She also announced the continuation of the implementation of the Green Deal and "clean" technologies, regardless of the objections raised in the European Parliament, as well as the opposition of citizens.

"Europe cannot control dictators and demagogues across the world, but it can choose to protect its own democracy. Europe cannot determine elections across the world, but it can choose to invest in the security and defence of its own continent. Europe cannot stop change, but it can choose to embrace it by investing in a new age of prosperity and improving our quality of life" - von der Leyen said. "I will never accept that demagogues and extremists destroy our European way of life. And I stand here today ready to lead this fight with all of the democratic forces here in this House" - she added.

Of course, the "extremism" that the head of the EC wants to fight with is Catholic faith and tradition, healthy patriotism and Christian values, while this "democracy" is nothing else than the implementation of the provisions of the Ventotene Manifesto, according to which a revolutionary dictatorship is to create a new democracy. It has little to do with true democracy.

The re-election of Ursula von der Leyen as head of the European Commission, despite the vaccine scandal and numerous blasphemies, proves the level of decay of EU institutions, and her announcements - about the closing of the communist system in the European Union.

RULE OF LAW BY BRUSSELS

*THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION HAS PUBLISHED A REPORT
ON THE RULE OF LAW IN THE EU MEMBER STATES.
READING IT LEADS TO THE CONCLUSION THAT IT IS
TENDENTIOUS AND PREPARED FOR A POLITICAL ORDER.*



IT ALSO GIVES A NEGATIVE TESTIMONY TO THE EC, SHOWING THAT IT STILL APPLIES DOUBLE STANDARDS AND TREATS THE ISSUE OF THE RULE OF LAW AS A TOOL OF POLITICAL PRESSURE. IN THIS REPORT, THE EC NOTES "PROGRESS" IN THE SITUATION OF THE JUDICIARY IN POLAND AND IN ENSURING THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE FROM THE GOVERNMENT, WHICH, IN THE FACE OF THE ACTIONS OF THE COALITION ON DECEMBER 13, SHOWS THAT THE EC IS DEAF AND BLIND TO THE SYSTEMIC VIOLATION OF THE RULE OF LAW IN POLAND ON AN UNPRECEDENTED SCALE.

Once again, in its characteristic way, the Commission reverses the concepts - it did not even refer to a number of blatant manifestations of violations of the basic principles of the rule of law by the Coalition government on December 13 - an attack on the principles of the Constitution, the dismantling of key state institutions, disregard for the prerogatives of the President of the Republic of Poland, the unification of law, illegal takeover of public media, the prosecutor's office, the position of the National Prosecutor or purges in the courts. The report also does not contain any reference to the illegal entry into the Presidential Palace or the arrest of opposition politicians with immunity.

Compared to the current political reality in Poland and the open violation of the rule of law on an unprecedented scale, in its report the EC admitted that the issue of opening and closing the procedure under Art. 7 had nothing to do with the rule of law, and was only a tool of political pressure on the conservative government of Law and Justice. There was one goal - to take power by D. Tusk, who was anointed as the Prime Minister of Poland by the President of the EC herself, Ursula von der Leyen.

Another proof of the instrumental use of the rule of law issue is the fact that in previous reports the Commission did not take into account the explanations and positions of the Polish government, and any problematic issues from the point of view of the preconceived theses of the report were ignored. Unlike previous years, the Commission did not comment on the topic of abortion or the situation on the Polish-Belarusian border. This leads to the obvious conclusion that the issue of the rule of law in Poland has been raised as long as a conservative government was at the helm, questioning the greatest absurdities of the EU mainstream.

The report strongly exposes the hypocrisy of the European Commission and is an embarrassment to its key figures - Commissioners Jourová and Reynders, responsible for issues related to the rule of law, and President Von der Leyen, who uses her face to endorse the harmful activities of the Commission in recent years. Unfortunately, the last re-election of von der Leyen, to which I was strongly opposed, will mean a continuation of the chosen line.

In a situation where, for the first time in years, basic constitutional principles are actually being violated in Poland, real action on the part of the Commission that could put an end to it or at least discipline the current government would be highly expected. Unfortunately, the Commission is deaf and blind to the actions of the Coalition on December 13, remaining completely, and not for the first time, detached from the real needs of citizens.

Jadwiga Wiśniewska

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*Will the emerging
European superstate ruin
the Three Seas project?*
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PROF. PRZEMYSŁAW
ŻURAWSKI VEL GRAJEWSKI:

“
**I THINK THERE
ARE DIFFICULT
TIMES AHEAD
OF US**

The Three Seas Initiative is perceived by Germany as competitive with its projects. The current Polish authorities are rolling its subsequent elements - I am thinking here about plans to build ports, sailing on the Oder or the construction of the Central Communication Port, not to mention the completion of such a key investment as Via Carpatia. Will the Three Seas Initiative make any sense at all without Poland's real participation?

Prof. Przemysław Żurawski vel Grajewski: No. Poland is not only the initiator, but also the largest country in the cooperation format, both in terms of causative capacity and territorial dimension. And since we are talking about an infrastructure network, removing such a huge territory from all this infrastructure would obviously violate its logic. Fortunately, when it comes to Via Carpatia, it is almost completed in Poland. The problem here is Slovakia, where the negotiations are poor due to the scale of corruption in the country. In other words, Slovak infrastructure requires, first of all, the connection of two main cities - Bratislava and Kosice - which the Slovaks have not managed to achieve for thirty years precisely due to embezzled funds, so one should not be optimistic about an issue that is of secondary importance from their point of view, which is Via Carpatia.

The Three Seas Initiative is a format of cooperation in the development of infrastructure in three dimensions: transport and communication - this is what we started talking about - energy and digitalization. If we talk about the transport and communication dimension, then, as I said, Via Carpatia in Poland is very advanced. Also in Romania and Hungary. The Greeks are very determined to do their part in the transport and communication network and I think they will do it. In Poland, the second such route is the Amber Highway, which is also ready - we drive on it, but it reaches the Moravian Gate between the Sudetes and the Carpathians and should be extended further south, which is also an element of the future, let's hope. The third - the E65 highway along, very roughly speaking, the Polish-German border, which is also advanced in Poland. These land routes in Poland, regardless of what the current government does, are at a very advanced stage of development, just like Via

Baltica and Rail Baltica Berlin-Warsaw-Tallinn. The Germans obviously care about this east-west arrangement, so it was done. Pushing northwards depends more on the Balts and they will probably do it. All the more so because Poland has also done fundamental things related to the energy dimension, so under the previous government both the gas port in Świnoujście and numerous interconnectors were built - not all of them have reached the target level yet, but we have interconnectors and on the connections with the Czech Republic, and Slovakia and Ukraine. Therefore, the capacity to receive, mainly LNG, i.e. liquid gas, in Poland is already large enough for it to be of strategic importance. Similarly, connections with Lithuania, and through Lithuania further - with the Baltic states - both the gas network and energy traction. All this was done under the previous government and even the current stagnation cannot do any harm - it would have to be destroyed, and I hope this will not happen.

In this respect, it can be said that Poland has reached a level that allows us to hope that the Three Seas, if it finds some formula for survival until the Polish government starts promoting this form of cooperation again, will survive. This was also visible at the last Vilnius summit, where Lithuania also adopted priorities under the influence of what I am talking about, that is, like Poland, having already resolved the fundamental challenges regarding energy issues. Now the main challenge is the transport and communication network. Here, of course, what you mentioned, i.e. the use of water routes, will - clearly - be broken in Poland at this point, will not be expanded, which of course suits German interests. Not only, in general, the so-called northern ports of so called Old Union, i.e. apart from German - Dutch. In this case, without the will of Poland's executive authorities, i.e. the government, this situation will not change north of the Carpathians and the Sudetes. However, in the south - I think that transport and communication issues will be resolved according to the will of a given country, so it would require a separate discussion of each of them. I believe that Romania and Greece are currently the leaders in terms of real progress. Romania is an important country because it is vast, and Greece - because it is a recent acquisition of the Three Seas Initiative and is part of the old West - did not belong to the Soviet bloc. Besides - this is my personal experience - I was in



Athens, I talked to various Greek political and academic bodies. They know very well what they want, why they want it and how they want it, so I would be optimistic here. Hungarians are very focused on themselves, so I understand that we are actually talking about Poland's role.

Therefore, north of the Carpathians, energy issues have been resolved, transport issues are far advanced, so even stagnation in this area, with the exception of water routes, should not lead to permanent paralysis, unless this stagnation is, of course, too long. I am pessimistic about the current government in this regard. It will not do anything that would be competitive with Germany, so we should rather expect stagnation in Poland's promotion of the concept of Three Seas cooperation. It's a pity, because if the Americans revive, and there is a chance for this after the change in the White House, then such cooperation would obviously be promising. I think that the Balts and Romanians, who are always susceptible to Washington's suggestions because they are afraid of Russia and therefore pursue a strictly Atlantic policy, would also be attractive partners with inspiration from the USA in the further development of this formula of cooperation, but without Poland will not happen. And because the current Polish administration, the current Polish government, takes a position about which one can

only say that in Minister Sikorski's speech there was a reference to the Three Seas Initiative, while in the speech of his coalition partners there was a denial of the sense of the Three Seas Initiative - such voices came from Poland 2050. Moreover, the the declaration means little, and at the Three Seas summit in Vilnius, government representatives were unable to say anything specific - it was a representative at the level of a department director, i.e. a low diplomatic level. It's not his fault, of course, that he couldn't say anything, because he's not a decision-maker - if he doesn't have instructions from his superiors, he can't declare much. In this case, I think that the lack of specifics shown by the government administration is a negative signal and this is the current state of Poland in relation to the Three Seas Initiative.

You mentioned the summit in Vilnius and the need to develop a formula for survival. It seems that this formula had already been initiated at this summit. I would like to remind you here of the gesture of the Hungarian side, which handed over next year's presidency to the Polish side, probably because we have such a Polish government and because President Andrzej Duda ends his term next year.



Yes, but it has to be considered in terms of gestures. The Hungarians will undoubtedly not create a spore formula. They are actually not interested in the Three Seas Initiative. They mainly use this to expand infrastructure within their own territory with very few projects connecting them with their neighbors. At the same time, they adopted the attitude that everyone who would be able to invest in this area, including China and Russia, and this naturally contradicts, on the one hand, the concept of basing the Three Seas cooperation on the support of the United States - because either the US or China - with secondly, the issue of the energy dimension of the Three Seas Initiative is about getting rid of dependence on the supplies of Russian raw materials, and this, in turn, also contradicts this Hungarian readiness to open up to Russia. Therefore, I think that unfortunately we cannot put any hope in Hungary. If anything, it will be in the core of the Three Seas Initiative that has functioned so far, which is the core consisting of Poland, the Baltic states and Romania, recently with the addition of Greece. So if we take Poland out of this under the current administration, we are left with the Balts, Romanians and Greece. Croatia, which was the initiator of this cooperation together with Poland, is no longer in this leading group after the change of president and the departure of Mrs. Grabar-Kitarović. The Balts have little potential, so they won't be able to handle it all either - they are the northern group in these countries, but they are determined. Romania is a large country, but with its own, let's call it, political culture, which also doesn't promise much, so I think that here a lot depends on American inspiration. If the Americans want to maintain this cooperation, it will last until Poland returns to activity, and if not, it will simply fade away. This doesn't mean forever, but I think there are difficult times ahead of us.

You mentioned China, Professor. China, which unfortunately has not been adequately publicized in the public space, is de facto in an economic war with both Europe and the United States - this is the famous declaration of the Communist Party of China to conquer the world by 2049. How important is the role of the Three Seas in this area, in countering this aggression?

In accordance with the expressis verbis opinion expressed by the United States Congress and the House of Representatives on

November 18, 2020, the Three Seas Initiative is perceived by the United States as a competitive initiative to the Chinese initiative - then 17+1, and now, after the exit of additional countries, it is probably 14 +1, so there is a clear dividing line and anyone who would like to attract American support must take this into account. And since the Three Seas will not function without American support in a situation of German reluctance, these - apart from Poland - small countries, that are part of this formation, will not decide to enter into a political conflict with Germany without American support. Therefore, in my opinion, there is no such option as to try to combine opening up to China with cooperation with the United States. This is impossible. In its own dimension, because of course we must remember that the Three Seas is not the Intermarium, it is not a political and military alliance for survival between Germany and Russia. We are talking about something completely different, we are talking about cooperation solely in infrastructure. It is beginning to acquire certain security elements, especially under the influence of Greece and the Baltic states, Romania and, until now, the change of government, Poland, but rather in the dimension of military mobility, not only in this perspective, let's call it EU, where we could talk about military Schengen, on the legal conditions for crossing borders between countries by compact military units. In the case of the Three Seas Initiative, this is not the point, it is about the development of transport and communication infrastructure, ensuring that bridges and viaducts have appropriate load capacity, railway lines - adequate capacity, ports, airports, etc. That communication routes are in important areas - both Poles and The Greeks know perfectly well how it should work, which ports have a chance to act as logistics centers for NATO troops in particular regions. In this dimension it is important, but not in the dimension of military cooperation.

Therefore, if we talk about the Three Seas Initiative as a security instrument, we must understand precisely what we are talking about. This is not the cooperation of the army in the strict sense, it is the development of transport and communication infrastructure, including digitalization and energy, because everything must work on something so that military needs in this dimension are also met. And of course, allowing this to happen, whether it is China or Russia,



is contrary to the basic principles of security and should not happen, regarding which there is no unity within the Three Seas due to this and no other attitude of Hungary. We can't say much about Austria, which is passive at all, does not generally participate, and if it does, it is at low levels - unless in the times of Covid, everything was done online, you could participate even at the highest level, because it was hard to explain why not. Overall, Austria's attitude is very unclear. We now have Croatia maneuvering, it is not clear in which direction it will go, and Poland, which will probably be passive in the coming years.

In addition, there are forecasts that are difficult to define clearly at the moment, because we simply do not know who will be the next tenant of the White House. If it is a democratic administration, there will probably be no significant support for the Three Seas Initiative as a project contrary to German interests, because Democrats want to base the American presence in Europe on cooperation with Germany, so they will not do anything that would fundamentally destroy this cooperation. However, if it is Trump, he will probably provide such support for the Three Seas and it will be much more intense, but it is not clear which partner in the Three Seas could strategically take up this offer if it is not Poland, and it will not be. The Balts and Romanians remain, so there are many unknowns in forecasting and, in my opinion, these forecasts should be pessimistic,

because we are not sure how the situation in the United States will be resolved, and even if it were resolved in favor of American support for the Three Seas, it is not very likely at this moment, in the absence of Poland, there is an entity within the Three Seas Initiative that could take up this offer and implement it strategically. Romania would probably be the largest and most willing, but I don't think it can replace Poland - it is, however, twice as small.

It seems that, given the threat from Russia and the economic threat from China, strengthening the Three Seas should also be a priority for Germany. Unless they do not believe that Russian expansion to the West may occur, and they do not see China as an economic aggressor but as a partner, although this would be strange considering the signals sent from Beijing to Berlin. How do you, Professor, evaluate it?

I don't think Germany will play such a role here. Contrary. It must be remembered that it was Chancellor Merkel who, at the time of the previous power transition crisis in the United States at the end of 2020, took advantage of the paralysis that resulted from the intra-American crisis during the transition of power from Trump to Biden, and pushed for the European Union-China agreement as the EU Presidency. Then it was Poland, i.e. Minister Zbigniew Rau, who opposed it, to which the Americans responded by lifting sanctions on Nord Stream 2, i.e. a nod to Germany and a blow to Polish interests. This is what the situation looked like then. Germany was not "punished" for this pro-Chinese turn, and because - I think we are all aware of this, although it is slowly being forgotten as something that happened a long time ago, it still exists, the debt crisis in the southern part of the euro zone, the one from 2008 year, it has not expired. This debt is still huge, both of Greece and Italy, Spain and Portugal, so the purchasing power of these southern societies is lower than it was, and therefore they are a weaker, less attractive market for Germany than before. Germany needs such a market - the Chinese market is very promising here, as is - at least in imagination, but not in reality - the Russian market. Some people look at a map, see a large territory, and imagine that it is a large market, forgetting that the market is purchasing power, it is people and their money, not square kilometers or population. I will add a new topic, suitable

for a separate large interview, but please note that the European Union, undoubtedly under the influence of Germany, is also signing an agreement with MERCOSUR, i.e. with the South American market.

Previously blocked due to failure to meet standards by South American countries associated in MERCOSUR...

Yes, but the point is to open the South American market to European products, i.e. from leading economies, especially Germany. They won't open up for anything, you have to give them something in return, and what can you give in return? Europe's agricultural market for the proverbial Argentine beef. Hence the attack on European agriculture, taking advantage of the issue of access of Ukrainian food products to the EU market. From Germany's point of view, it is always better for this operation to be carried out and perceived by Poland and Ukraine as a mutual conflict, rather than as a German operation. It is we who pay the price in Ukrainian eyes, and the Ukrainians in our eyes, not the Germans, and the whole thing in the sense of destroying the competitive possibilities of agriculture of one of the largest in Europe, i.e. Polish, and thus opening the market for South American products, in return for which they will open to the Germans, it is handled in this way, and the public opinion does not see it at all - it is a Polish-Ukrainian conflict in this dimension, not a broader operation.

Therefore, returning to the Chinese issue, I believe that Germany, as an export economy that needs the Chinese market, will not support the Americans. This is the Democrats' illusion that it will be possible to build security stability in Europe based on Germany, because the Germans will find some modus vivendi with the Russians. They won't find it - this is Germany's illusion. However, the Germans are not afraid of the Russians in the sense that this latest Ukrainian offensive shows that they are very far from the invasion of Berlin by Russian tanks. Russia is not as strong as it would like to appear. Due to the fact that Germany has a large buffer zone in Central Europe, on the contrary, a possible Russian rule over Ukraine, or the already existing rule over Belarus, or a possible rule over Moldova would serve very well to discipline Poles, Balts and Romanians if they wanted to have

a different ideas than the Germans - we could always scare them or us that if not Berlin and Brussels, then Moscow. Unless Moscow is broken by the Ukrainian effort, and if this is the case, a Baltic-Polish-Ukrainian-Romanian-Scandinavian-British bloc will be created, supported by the United States, which will marginalize Germany's position. I think Democrats in the United States don't understand this - they are attached to the vision from the Cold War, where Germany was the most powerful continental US ally in Europe, because of course we are not talking about Great Britain. Several generations of American servicemen served in Rammstein in Germany, which seemed to them a natural, proven and effective system, but the conditions have changed. I think Democrats in the US don't understand this at all.

Does this mean that the EU superstate being created under the aegis of Germany will prevent or block the development of the Three Seas Initiative?

It will try. However, it depends on what the policy of Poland and what the policy of the United States will be. Germany does not have the potential to block the effects of Central European-American cooperation, but of course it will block Central Europe itself if we do not obtain American support. And of course, nothing will succeed without Poland.

Interview by Anna Wiejak



Inter-Provincial Assembly of Rural Theater Ensembles in Stoczek Łukowski

They come to Stoczek Łukowski every year, enriching the rich life of the commune with their repertoire. It is a theatrical feast, a festival of young talents and a return to old traditions - we are talking about the Inter-Provincial Assembly of Rural Theater Groups, which this year hosted theater groups from all over Poland for the 51st time.

On June 7-8, 2024, the 51st Inter-Provincial Assembly of Rural Theater Ensembles was held in Stoczek Łukowski. "This year, we hosted 7 groups with ritual performances in our theater: 'Evenings at Teodora's', 'Candlemas of Our Lady', 'Zapusty', 'Christmas Eve', 'Kundzielnice', 'In the past in spring in Kąkolewnica', 'For green light'" - Izabela Śledź, director of the Municipal Cultural Center in Stoczek Łukowski, says in an interview with Schuman Optics Magazine.



For over 50 years, the assembly has been accompanied by workshop meetings of teams with experts in the fields of theatre, dialectology and ethnomusicology, who constitute the Artistic Council, which helps groups refine performances, reviews performances and selects the most interesting of them for the National Assembly of Polish Village Theaters and the "Zwyki" Festival.





"This year, we made every effort to enrich the Assembly with accompanying events: an exhibition of local painters entitled 'A peaceful village, a cheerful village...', a concert of the local brass band and folk bands and singers, the Battle of the Regions of KGW and a colorful procession" - Śledź enumerates. "It was two days of a theatrical feast, young talents and a return to old traditions" - she adds.

"This year, we made every effort to enrich the Assembly.."

Although the Assemblies in Stoczek Łukowski are not competitive, the performances are observed by a special commission composed of theater directors, ethnographers, folklore specialists, theater experts and actors. They are an opportunity not only to present the achievements of rural theaters, but also to exchange valuable experiences.



The image features a sunset background with a large, dark silhouette of a cross in the foreground. The sun is a bright, glowing orb on the horizon, casting a warm, golden light across the sky. To the left, the dark silhouette of a tree is visible against the sunset. The text is overlaid on the right side of the image in a bold, yellow font with a dark drop shadow.

**The Church
in Europe
faces a
great
challenge**

The progressive secularization and atheization of Europe is taking place in parallel with the process of its Islamization. Catholic churches are in decline, while more mosques are springing up like mushrooms after the rain. Spiritual life abhors a vacuum. For Muslim immigrants, the "green" religion of climateism proposed by the EU mainstream is of little importance. It is not only in Sweden that they demand the introduction of Sharia law, being always ready, if religious leaders call to jihad. While in Malmö, we visited the local no-go zone - burned cars and information about Muslim women's throats being cut for associations with "infidels" were proof of what this militant religion is capable of. Therefore, if Eurocrats, detached from reality, think that they will eradicate Christianity with the help of Islam and then deal with Islam, they are gravely mistaken. If they had a sober view of reality, they would cultivate Christianity to prevent Islamization, because only it can ensure order, democracy and peace. Islam is a religion of war with a tendency to radicalize, as can be seen in countries such as Iran and Iraq. That is why Robert Schuman's return to Catholic Europe is so important - without it, the Old Continent is doomed to destruction.

Robert Schuman in his political testament in the form of the book "For Europe" clearly indicated the place of the Church in Europe. "Although in today's political life we can find profound traces of Christian ideas, Christianity is not and cannot be incorporated into the political system; it cannot be identified with any form of government, however democratic they may be. In considering this question, we must distinguish between what belongs to Caesar and what belongs to God. Each of these authorities has its own responsibilities. The Church must ensure that natural rights and revealed truths are respected, but it must not become the judge of concrete choices to be made from a practical point of view in accordance with the opportunities, what a given moment puts before us, or which arise as a result of psychological and historical development. The task of a responsible politician is a delicate but necessary reconciliation

of these two concepts: spiritual and secular. In our lives, we often get lost because of the problems we face and the choices we have to make, especially with a passion for controversy. However, no conflict involving these two needs is unresolved, as one is an immutable doctrine of principles and the other presupposes wise management of changing situations, which must be taken into account in the life of societies and individuals" - he wrote.

In his opinion, "theocracy does not appreciate the principle of separation between these two areas. It would burden the religious principle with the gravity of irresponsible acts for which it is absolutely not responsible. In such a system, political digressions can easily degenerate into religious fanaticism; holy war is the most terrible expression of the bloody use of religious feelings". "From the beginning, Christ was opposed to fanaticism, as he agreed to be its most venerable sacrifice. His kingdom was not of this world. This also means that Christian civilization was not to be the product of a brutal and sudden revolution, but of a gradual change and patient education under the influence of the wonderful principles of mercy, sacrifice and humility on which the new society was based. It was only after long centuries of internal conflicts and subsequent purifications that the civilization we have now emerged, moving towards a great ideal in the aftermath of painful upheavals and numerous searches, freeing itself from pagan impurity" - he added.

Schuman stressed that "today, rich in historical experience, Christianity must help less developed societies adopt the same path towards the rebirth of man" and in this he saw the main task for the followers of Christ. Like Bergson, he concluded that "democracy is evangelical in its essence, because love is its engine".

"Or democracy will be Christian, or it will not be at all. Anti-Christian democracy would be a parody that would sink into

tyranny or anarchy. The democrat's position can be defined in this way: it is unacceptable for him that the state systematically disregards religion, or opposes it with hostility or contempt. Without falling into injustice or self-destruction, the state cannot ignore the extraordinary effectiveness of religious inspiration in the practice of civic duty and in protecting the nation from the forces of social disintegration that operate everywhere. This does not mean reducing the Church to the role of policeman or gendarme; the concepts of Empire and Restoration are definitely behind us. But this entails the perception of an immense moral authority, which is spontaneously accepted by a great number of citizens, and the great value of its teaching, which has not yet been achieved by any other philosophical system. The same observation must be made with regard to international influence: the solidarity of the faithful extends throughout the world. Because of its independence and independence, the Holy See is impartial and introduces such a humane, sensitive policy for all those who suffer and are in danger, regardless of their religion, it has become the most heard and best informed adviser" - he said.

It is impossible not to suspect that these words were a reaction to the programmatic and fierce communist anticlericalism contained in the Ventotene Altiero Spinelli Manifesto. Spinelli demanded a break with the Church and the eradication of its presence from all areas of social and political life, as his heirs do today. Schuman continued: "It is peculiar that we lack an understanding of the mission of Christianity and limit it only to religious and charitable practices. On the contrary, at least from a universal point of view, Christianity is a doctrine whose intention is to establish moral obligations in every field. Far from being a reliable remedy for practical problems, in which the choice should be dictated by opportunity - and we have already mentioned this in relation to the state and its institutions - the Church is concerned about the protection of the most important human interests: freedom, dignity and the right to

fulfill their vocation. It opposes everything that could make it difficult".

In the face of the growing Islamization and simultaneous closing of the system of new communism in the European Union, more and more mobilization is needed to persevere in the Catholic faith, because only it has the potential to blow up this godless, ungodly, year after year, an increasingly criminal system. Only Catholicism gives inner freedom and guarantees the preservation of human dignity. Only Catholicism is able to make democracy a democracy, ensuring equality for all citizens, regardless of their skin colour, creed or views. The world without God is turning into hell on earth - we experienced it in German Auschwitz or Russian gulags - and this is the hell the communists want to give us. Let's think about whether we really want it.



THE CLICHÉ



Life is moving in the opposite direction
I'm standing, what am I chasing in this action?
I drank water, I drank milk
a long way to the finish line still

There are three stops and new benches
10:00 it's time to drink coffee strangers
There was an awakening, a moment of sighing
I will ask the Most High - what wishes he is hiding?

Who should I meet, what good things should I do?
give your neighbor a smile in the morning blue!
lock your apartment, hide your key
find yourself among the scent of roses, free.
Do not allow harmful gossip
there are always thunders for such news, not worship.

After every storm, the sky becomes cloudy
There is rarely an aurora - not to be confused with a rainbow
There is silence, not even flies buzzing on the table.

Silence, silence certainly broke the cliché
the film is thrown away, the film is not glued
is the next one and so on for good.

Elzbieta Pawlak

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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