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THOUGHT

SCHUMAN

OPTICS MAGAZINE

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LETTER FROM EDITOR

Dear Sir/Madam,

The election of Donald Trump as president of the United States had a wide echo around the world, spreading panic among the broadly understood leftist circles. His announcements of a return to fossil fuels and termination of the Paris Agreement are a clear signal that he intends to increase the US competitiveness, which is particularly important due to the existing threat from China. If Trump keeps his word, it will also have a direct impact on European policy, because the EU will be automatically forced to abandon its draconian climate policy. Otherwise, it will face relatively quick bankruptcy. If we look carefully at Germany's policy, we will notice that its economy is still based on "non-ecological" coal and gas, and it seems that this trend will continue. Meanwhile, Poland wants to close mines and strive for climate neutrality. What may await us is the "concreting" of this state of affairs. For years, we have been accustomed to the fact that in the European Union people are equal and more equal, and that German fossil fuels are "greener" than Polish ones. In Central and Eastern Europe, the EU mainstream has designated the role of the periphery and the observed dismantling of the Polish economy is only an element of the implementation of this plan.



LETTER FROM EDITOR

In the December issue of Schuman Optics Magazine, we focus on this EU economic strategy by analyzing the Budapest Declaration. This document raises serious concern not only because of its content, but also because of the moral and intellectual condition of ideological political elites. The completion of the Banking Union announced in it is nothing more than extending the common currency area to countries that have not yet joined the Eurozone, which is tantamount to the German attack on Polish gold reserves. Everything indicates that by transferring capital from other member states, Germany wants to strengthen the economy that is increasingly sinking into recession, apparently unable to give up ideological and expensive goals in order to save it. While the whole of Europe is to be made up of the "ecological" dreams of a group of German madmen, in Germany itself there is a growing ferment against such a policy.

We also devote a lot of attention to the situation of Polish entrepreneurs. The Institute of Schuman Thought and Schuman Optics Magazine were the patrons of the We Want to Have Impact conference organized by the Faith in Business Foundation. Its participants pointed out, among other things, the economic colonization of Poland and the privileging of large capital at the expense of small and medium-sized enterprises, even though it is the latter that generate 75 percent Polish GDP. They raised alarms about growing pathologies in the form of bureaucratization and constantly changing business conditions - this lack of legal stability is one of the main problems of this sector, as are teams of lobbyists well-paid by Western capital who provide Polish ministries with ready-made draft laws. The aim of the conference was to establish a lobbying group to take care of the interests of Polish entrepreneurship.

We also devoted December's deliberations to the idea of creating a Community foreign policy, the introduction of which would be tantamount to the liquidation of the Polish state and, in the worst-case scenario, also to the loss of its territories. The

LETTER FROM **EDITOR**

threat is completely real and - oh horror! - completely ignored by the government of our country striving to implement the German project of building an EU superstate, a German empire in Europe.

As I present to you the 24th issue of Schuman Optics Magazine, I do so with the belief that not all is lost yet. Wishing you a blessed, joyful and family Christmas, I also wish you hope for a better tomorrow. May this newly born, tiny Divine Child bring an abundance of graces in these difficult and demanding times.

Anna Wiegak



SCHUMAN ACADEMY



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FOR THE YOUNG
GENERATION**

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the world with
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- Security
- New technologies
- International relations
- Personal development
- The future of Europe according to Schuman

Schuman Academy:

- Brings together academic communities, particularly the younger generation of students, doctoral candidates, and university graduates.
- Builds and develops a network of Schuman Scientific Student Circles in Poland, the Three Seas region, and other European countries.
- Helps foster and strengthen relationships among young leaders in the social, economic, and cultural spheres.
- Creates a platform for building and enhancing connections between participants to shape Europe in line with Schuman's vision.
- Engages the younger generation from non-academic backgrounds across various fields of life.
- Initiates and facilitates intergenerational dialogue among creators, implementers, and mentors.

***We invite you to join the
Schuman Academy
community by signing up
via email.***



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...

WHY IS IT WORTH PARTICIPATING IN THE SCHUMAN ACADEMY?

MAŁGORZATA JAROSZEK:
THE SCHUMAN ACADEMY
IS A UNIQUE EVENT

MAŁGORZATA JAROSZEK:

The Schuman Academy is a unique event that inspires young people to engage in social activities at the university, in the spirit of Christian and patriotic values. The patron of this initiative is Robert Schuman, one of the founding fathers of the European Community, who combined deep faith with a vision of a community based on solidarity and respect for the dignity of every human being. His ideals inspire us to build academic environments based on cooperation, mutual respect and social responsibility. Participating in the Academy is not only an opportunity to gain knowledge in the field of political, social and economic topics, but above all to establish valuable contacts with experts and peers who share similar values. This conference offers practical tips on how to set up and run a Schuman Student Science Club at your university. Participants also have the opportunity to participate in workshops conducted by specialists who will help them develop leadership, communication and leadership skills. The Academy also provides a space for conversations about national identity, conservative values and their importance in the modern world. Participating in this event is the best opportunity to develop your potential, shape your character and have a concrete impact on your immediate environment through initiatives.

If you want to have a real impact on your community, we cordially invite you to take part in the Schuman Academy. Invest in your development and become part of a community that counts on you.

SCHUMAN ACADEMY:

WORK FOR TRUTH AND THE COMMON GOOD

On November 22-23, 2024, a conference was held at the Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński University in Warsaw, as part of the Schuman Academy project, organized by the Institute of Schuman's Thought, in cooperation with partners: the International Center for Catholic Social Teaching at the Faculty of Social and Economic Sciences of the Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński University (UKSW) and the Schuman Trimarium Forum Foundation.

SALA SENACKA UKSW



The Schuman Academy was initiated by the Institute of Schuman's Thought in order to create a network of the so-called "Academic Schuman Groups" and Student Scientific Clubs of Schuman at universities in Poland, the Three Seas region and throughout Europe, which, working together, would spread the ideas of this French politician and support the implementation of the ideas of the founding father of the European community into the practice of social, economic, cultural and political life, as an action for the common good.

The aim of the Academy is to involve the academic community in Poland, in particular students and teaching and research staff, in developing and implementing the thoughts and ideas of the Venerable Servant of God Robert Schuman in scientific, teaching and application areas.

Students from Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński University and other Warsaw universities took part in this event. Representatives of the board of the Schuman Student Scientific Club of the Catholic University of Lublin, which was established after the

end of the Schuman Summer Academy at the Catholic University of Lublin in July 2024, were also present. During the Friday and Saturday conference, there were lectures, workshops, discussions, as well as speeches by invited guests. The event was a hybrid meeting. People who could not come to UKSW had the opportunity to participate in the conference via the Internet.

The Schuman Academy began with a solemn Holy Mass in the university chapel dedicated to Stefan Cardinal Wyszyński, presided over by Fr. Prof. Piotr Mazurkiewicz. Thanks to the courtesy of the university authorities, the meeting took place in the Senate Hall in the old university building on the Dewajtis campus.

Ph.D. Piotr Zakrzewski from the Faculty of Social and Economic Sciences of Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński University conducted a workshop on self-improvement, leadership and leader competences, entitled "Demand from yourself, even if others do not demand it". In his statement, Zakrzewski referred to the value of practicing the Spiritual Exercises of St. Ignatius of Loyola. He recalled the principle used by the founder of the Jesuit order: "It must be assumed in advance that every good Christian should be more willing to save his neighbor's statement than to condemn it, and if he cannot save it, he should ask him how he understands it, and if he understands it wrong, let him correct him with love, and if this is not enough, let him seek all means necessary to save himself by understanding it correctly. The lecturer emphasized that politicians should remember this principle, thanks to which they could effectively build a dialogue based on mutual respect, instead of deepening social divisions.

In the panel titled: "National community in the thought of Robert Schuman and Saint John Paul II in the context of: the politician's vocation, the meaning of politics, the idea of the common good, the importance of the national community, the example of Robert Schuman as a model of a disciple of Christ



in politics, our involvement in building the community of European nations" took part: Prof. Zbigniew Krysiak, Fr. Prof. Piotr Mazurkiewicz, Prof. Arkadiusz Jabłoński and Fr. Prof. Paweł Bortkiewicz. Professor Jabłoński talked about the phenomenon of John Paul II, which consisted in the fact that the holy father reached all social groups with his teaching, regardless of age, profession or level of education. He recalled that the Polish Pope chose the main theme during his pilgrimage to Lublin, which was the Eucharist. He presented this issue both to scientists gathered in the university hall, as well as at Majdanek, and ending with a homily during Holy Mass on the Lublin meadows. The researcher stated that John Paul II was able to transmit his thoughts in such a way that they survived the fall of communism. However, Fr. Prof. Bortkiewicz pointed out that bearing witness to the truth is tantamount to securing the transcendent character of the human person.

During the panel "The young generation in action and the role of Schuman student scientific circles in the network of Three Seas universities in the process of shaping the community of European nations", Jan Wudkowski, a Ph.D. student from the University of Łódź, delivered a lecture on EU non-financial reporting requirements for enterprises from the perspective of Catholic social teaching. Members of the board of the Schuman Student Scientific Club at the Catholic University of Lublin, Jan Fałdyga and Pavel Zeynalov, presented the activities of the club and shared their observations on the need for this community to function in academic life, thanks to which students have space to engage in social activities consistent with Christian values. and patriotic. During the discussion, Anna Wiejak, editor-in-chief of Schuman Optics Magazine, recalled that the European Union has moved far from the values represented by Robert Schuman. She also emphasized that the mission of the magazine she manages is to restore these ideals to their due importance. In his speech, Tomasz Pysiak from the Institute of Schuman's Thought talked about the possibility of networking student research groups from different countries, which in the future would allow them to significantly develop and jointly organize international conferences or create scientific publications.

The panel entitled "Shaping a Europe of homelands in Schuman's concept as a challenge to the Three Seas region threatened by Spienelli's superstate" featured: Prof. Jacek Reginia-Zacharski from the University of Łódź, Fr. Ph.D. Bogdan Piwowarczyk, author of the book "Robert Schuman, a politician on the road to holiness" and editor Anna Wiejak. Professor Reginia-Zacharski emphasized that the Three Seas concept should be perceived as a counter-offer to another geopolitical project, which is a superstate. Father Dr. Piwowarczyk mentioned that Schuman is called a disciple of Christ in politics, so it is important that in the 21st century, while fulfilling his mission and vocation, he boldly bears witness to faith. He added that in order to properly understand man in the European context, we must first of all love God and people.

The following speakers took part in the discussion on communication in Schuman's style: Małgorzata Jaroszek, press officer of the Institute of Schuman's Thought, Szymon Rybak, president of the Generacja OdNowy Association and Tomasz Mączyński, member of the Aquilonia academic corporation. During the conversation, the conclusion was reached that the passivity of young people comes from the fact that some of them look at reality in an egoistical way, focusing only on material benefits. They often do not realize that public and social activity can bring them more satisfaction.

The last discussion panel entitled "School of social and political service" was attended by: Fr. Prof. Piotr Mazurkiewicz, Ph.D. Marek Oktaba, Prof. Zbigniew Krysiak and Tomasz Pysiak. It presents the functioning of the Universal University of Christian and Social Teaching, the aim of which is to educate and form animators of Christian and social thought, defenders of truth, freedom and the common good.

The next conference as part of the Schuman Academy took place on December 4-5, 2024 at the University of Kalisz.

Małgorzata Jaroszek

KOSMA ZŁOTOWSKI:

The unification of Europe will not increase competitiveness



THE SIGNATORIES OF THE "BUDAPEST DECLARATION" ANNOUNCED FURTHER DECARBONIZATION AND ENERGY TRANSFORMATION TOWARDS CLIMATE NEUTRALITY. IN THEIR OPINION, THIS IS TO IMPROVE EUROPE'S COMPETITIVENESS. HOW DO YOU EVALUATE THIS TYPE OF APPROACH? IT SEEMS THAT NEITHER THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION NOR THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE MEMBER STATES HAVE BROUGHT UP ANY REFLECTION ON THIS TOPIC, DESPITE THE WARNINGS OF EXPERTS.

Kosma Złotowski: This is what it looks like. Further decarbonization of the economy, especially the deadlines that are set and presented by the European Commission in the previous term and probably by the new EC, will by no means lead to an increase in Europe's competitiveness, on the contrary.

THE ABOVE-MENTIONED DOCUMENT ALSO UPHELD MARIO DRAGHI'S PROPOSAL TO TAKE OUT LOANS TO IMPROVE THE EU'S COMPETITIVENESS. NO ENTREPRENEUR TAKES OUT DEBT TO LOWER THE PRICES OF HIS GOODS. SO WHAT'S GOING ON HERE? TO BIND THE MEMBER STATES INTO ONE SUPERSTATE WITH A GIGANTIC DEBT THAT THEY WILL NOT BE ABLE TO REPAY?

Exactly. Draghi wrote in his report that the EU economy is losing competitiveness, weakening, etc. And what is the solution for this? It is supposed to be the same as always, i.e. more of the same, more Europe, more unification, etc. Any unification of Europe will not result in an increase in competitiveness.

WHAT WOULD HAVE TO HAPPEN TO INCREASE THIS COMPETITIVENESS?

We would have to move away from the Green Deal policy. There are some glitches here, one of which is that the commissioner's portfolios have changed. The one for energy transformation was called the Green Deal

portfolio, and now it is to be called the Clean Deal, but between "Green" and "Clean" there is only a semantic difference, and probably no political one.

IT IS WORTH MENTIONING THAT EU COUNTRIES ARE INDEBTED FOR ARMAMENTS AND ENERGY TRANSFORMATION. WHAT WILL BE THE CONSEQUENCES OF GENERATING SUCH A LARGE DEBT?

The consequences will be that the European Union economy will collapse in the near future. The nearest time is 5-7 years.

HOW DO YOU EVALUATE THE IDEA OF CREATING THE SAVINGS AND INVESTMENTS UNION? IT WOULD BE BUILT BY 2026. AFTER THE EXPERIENCES WITH THE KPO AND THE RECOVERY FUND, SHOULDN'T WE SUSPECT THAT IT WOULD SERVE THE LARGEST PLAYERS, SUCH AS GERMANY OR FRANCE, WHILE DRAINING CAPITAL FROM CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE?

Yes, but Germany and France may also slip up because their economies are also slowing down, which is not surprising, and they are even more slowing down when compared to the development of the economies of Southeast Asia or the United States.

IT SEEMS THAT THE ABOVE PLANS WOULD MEAN A DIVISION INTO EUROPE AND THE PERIPHERIES, WHICH WOULD DEEPEN MORE AND MORE EACH YEAR. IS THAT SO?

It is very likely that this is what some people mean, but let's hope that nothing like this will happen.

THE CREATION OF THE BANKING UNION IS TO BE COMPLETED - THESE ARE THE ASSUMPTIONS - WHICH WOULD BE TANTAMOUNT TO THE ENTRY INTO THE EURO ZONE OF THOSE COUNTRIES THAT MANAGED TO DEFEND THEMSELVES AGAINST IT. IN THE CASE OF POLAND, THERE WOULD BE A POLISH GOLD HEIST, ALL OF WHICH WOULD GO TO FRANKFURT AM MAIN. WHAT ARE THE CHANCES THAT THIS MADNESS WILL BE STOPPED?

It depends on where you look for these opportunities. The elections in Germany, among others, are such an opportunity. We will see what their result will be. If the AfD obtains a very good result, it will be another signal to German politicians that what they are doing is leading nowhere. Regardless of whether AfD would be the co-ruling party or not.

AND DO YOU THINK THAT THE AfD WOULD DESPISE THE POLISH GOLD?

The AfD would not so much despise Polish gold as it would despise such European unity.

INTERVIEW BY ANNA WIEJAK



Prof. Reginia-Zacharski:

***Is common policy a pretense
for the implementation of
mainstream political
intentions?***

HOW DO YOU EVALUATE THE IDEA OF CREATING A COMMON FOREIGN POLICY FOR THE ENTIRE EU?

Prof. Jacek Reginia-Zacharski: First of all, I assess it as not new, which is typical for the European Union, actually from before the EU period. It is true that common policies have been announced, and of course they are being implemented in some sectors, but in these two key sectors, from my research perspective, i.e. foreign policy and defense policy. Besides, they are tied together in a certain formula. In fact, announcements have been made since the early 1990s - hence my comment about the pre-EU period. Moreover, the Maastricht Treaty included a part regarding defense policy. Therefore, initiatives - I will refer to a certain Young Poland title - "dreams of sword" have been announced for at least several decades. And in terms of defense policy, basically nothing came of it. The appointment of, for example, a commissioner - this also happened more or less at the same time - that is, the creation of offices, at the end of the 1990s. Therefore, certain institutional initiatives had been implemented for a long time with results that I would say were poor.

What for the future? I would assume that both in one dimension and in the other - because, as I say, they are tense and this is due to the nature of the times - I think, that they were quite significantly catalyzed after February 24, 2022, both in one dimension and in the other. In fact, it is happening, but if we were to draw conclusions based on how it happens, then we would have to say, it is necessary, that these formulas are very narrowed down to two countries - because we are used to thinking in terms of French-German tandem. Although here too it should be noted that in this tandem these wheels have different sizes. Clearly, German policy nevertheless dominates French policy in determining vectors. Sometimes it is implemented in the formula, because there is such a formula as "Big 5". Prior to Brexit, it had five countries, France, Germany, the UK, Italy and Spain. After Brexit, Great Britain fell out, and Poland entered this elite club, only that if we were to refer to certain realities of international politics or planning vectors in something, what we could call the European foreign policy, it is again evident that from the very beginning of this format, the British functioned on the margins of this formula, however, now - after Brexit - again the main tone is given by these two

countries to the tandem we talked about. Therefore, such formulas of something that is supposed to be a common foreign policy, at least in part, are being implemented. On the other hand, we may wonder whether this is a common policy, or a common policy is only a semblance, or a cloak for the implementation of the political intentions of the mainstream, or rather a narrow group consisting of two, actually one state.

IS IT THE CASE THAT THE CREATION OF A COMMON FOREIGN POLICY WOULD AMOUNT TO THE DEPLETION OF DEMOCRACY OR THE COMPLETE ABANDONMENT OF DEMOCRACY? SOME OF THE PREROGATIVES IN THE AREA OF FOREIGN POLICY HAVE ALREADY BEEN TRANSFERRED TO THE EU. SUFFICE IT TO REMIND YOU THAT THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE CONVENTION ABOUT AI SIGNED ON BEHALF OF ALL MEMBER STATES VERA JOUROVA, SO THE POLISH CITIZEN HAD ABSOLUTELY NO INFLUENCE ON THE FORMATION AND ADOPTION OF THIS UNFAVORABLE, IDEOLOGICALLY MARKED LAW.

That's true. I would have gone further at all because, until relatively recently, the European Union was not in fact an international organisation. This situation changed after the Treaty of Nice, when the EU as an institution acquired an international identity in the form of equipping it with the ability to sign international agreements. We might wonder what an international identity is, whether identity in the light of international relations and it seems to me - a little simplifying based on the Ockham Razor - and so it will come down to the fact that the essence is the ability to sign international agreements, therefore, this reality exists. If we were to look at the mechanisms of elite selection and design of the main vectors, in the EU it has been raised for years in both academic, expert, all kinds of other, and journalistic circles as well, that there is a very clear and severe deficit of democratic mechanisms. Therefore, your observation that Poles - but not only Poles - do not really have a great impact, social control mechanisms, or verification in the form of an electoral act, is accurate. We will agree that the European Parliament elections do not directly translate into this mechanism that we are talking about. This democratic deficit is very noticeable. There is such a

deep gap, and even a gap, between what we are used to seeing as democracy and the mechanisms of democracy, and the executive process itself, the generation of decisions and their implementation. Therefore, here is full consent.

WHAT IF THERE WAS RUSSIAN AGGRESSION AGAINST POLAND? AFTER ALL, IF FOREIGN POLICY WERE ENTIRELY IN THE HANDS OF BRUSSELS, IT WOULD HAVE THE RIGHT TO RENOUNCE ON BEHALF OF POLES PART OF THE TERRITORY OF POLAND TO RUSSIA. DOES ANYONE AT ALL WONDER ABOUT THIS, OF THOSE WHO PROMOTE THE CREATION OF A COMMON FOREIGN POLICY?

I think we are going so far into some institutional and legal future that we are actually beyond the limits of today's imaginations. I'm afraid we don't have certain intellectual apparatuses to consider such things. This state of affairs does not exist yet. I would argue that, if such solutions were adopted, they would absolutely and in a very accelerated way mark the end of the European Union as a certain project, at least certainly on its outskirts. Although, on the other hand, we can introduce such a fuse into our reasoning and ask what the effect would be depending on the method of introduction. If this would be the introduction of the "salami" method, it could indeed turn out that societies or opinion-forming elites simply do not see this process. At some stage it may turn out that some facts have been made and the legal status is as it is, but here the question arises: "And what then?". Imagine that based on such a "salami" tactic, we are going in the direction you mentioned, or the scenario you outlined and when it turns out that this moment appears "I check" this is the question of how Polish society would behave. Such decisions would naturally be rejected.

Although, on the other hand, if we were to think about how it is carried out on a slightly different "theater of activities", so in the south - I am thinking here about immigration policy - it was the countries of the south, with Italy as well, that had such moments when they wanted to pursue a much tougher policy, based on the paradigm of defence of the European Union's external border. They got compensating elements in the form of announcements in the form of relocation

mechanisms, and in fact this position, which we were used to thinking until relatively recently that would be such a feature of Georgia Meloni's rule, was very significantly blunted. Although, in fact, the Italian position has always been very much shaken. Therefore, I actually imagine the implementation of such a scenario, I called it "salami tactics" and to this "salami" are added such spices, that these slices are swallowed and even with taste. I am therefore able to imagine such a scenario, but it seems to me that these threats that we are talking about, that is, hard threats, really hitting extremely vital spheres... The matter is so serious that I think that this "sawing salami" would certainly not be implemented absolutely thoughtlessly. Therefore, it seems to me that this scenario and this "check" that you are talking about would be difficult to achieve for the Brussels elite, although without a doubt such a trend is being set.

WHAT WOULD HAPPEN TO NATO IN A SITUATION WHERE THERE WAS A COMMON FOREIGN POLICY? TAKING INTO ACCOUNT GERMANY'S TENDENCY TO EXCLUDE THE UNITED STATES FROM EUROPE AND THE IDEAS OF REPLACING NATO WITH A COMMON EU DEFENSE POLICY - WHICH WAS INCLUDED IN THE TREATY CHANGE DOCUMENTS - ONE COULD EXPECT ATTEMPTS TO EXTINGUISH PARTICIPATION IN THE ALLIANCE, WHICH IS CONTRARY TO THE POLISH RAISON D'ÉTAT. AT THIS POINT, THE QUESTION ARISES: WOULD IT ALSO WORK THIS WAY, OR WOULD THIS "PIECE OF SALAMI" BE SWALLOWABLE?

I think it would be tolerable. I will even say that we have already had the opportunity to bite into this salami. In fact, the temptation with the smell and taste of this "salami" is not a new story either. If we look at the conditions in which the common security and defense policy was implemented from its very beginning - I'm talking about the end of the 1990s - it actually started in 1998 with a French-British meeting in Saint-Malo, where such a politics was planned. What is important here is what the American reaction looked like. A few days after this meeting, a very important text from Madeleine Albright's office appeared, in which a reservation and a possible American reaction to such attempts were formulated. It's called "3 NO" or "3D". The Americans said what it would mean if it

moved towards - as they said then - European identity within NATO. These policies were created in 1999. It was then that the first European goal was set in Helsinki - in December 1999. It is true that not much happened here, because if we wanted to look at the first decade of this century, the provisions from the end of the 1990s did not bring anything new in terms of implementation, so the matter was somehow overlooked. It came back to life at the end of the previous decade. There was a strong French proposal of strategic autonomy and it was not buried at all. Moreover, the Polish side even expressed interest in this strategic autonomy. In the French version, it concerned primarily security issues and the effect was to be that this autonomy within the North Atlantic Alliance would be characterized by the Europeanization of security, but within NATO, on the basis of a certain autonomy. Only here we come back to how far this autonomy should be taken. A moment later, the masks fell because the concept of strategic autonomy was, in a certain conceptual sense, taken over by the Germans, but the Germans no longer used the term "autonomy" and started talking about "strategic sovereignty" in the sense of grand strategy.

So, in fact, Europe was supposed to be sovereign in this German concept in terms of grand strategy, including security. Of course, war broke out, this full-scale phase of the war in Ukraine, and ideas about autonomy were no longer promoted. But again, if we look at what Scholz said in 2022, we have an announcement that Germany should take full responsibility for European security.

In fact, this means the concept - because it is not yet implemented - of trying to create certain tools, mainly financial ones, a European arms market, etc. All this leads to drawing, for now with a pencil, lines of cracks on the surface of the vessel. We live in a reality that may even be associated with a self-fulfilling prophecy, because stories that Europe will build a system of mechanisms and tools to make it resistant to the Trump administration, about which it was not known in which direction it would go, act as a self-fulfilling prophecy. I would argue that after the announcement of the election results in the United States, the temperature of this rhetoric dropped a little, but some things have already been accomplished, so we can wonder about the quality, depth and reality of this transatlantic cooperation.

Putin introduced a term to this Western hemisphere called "collective West". He

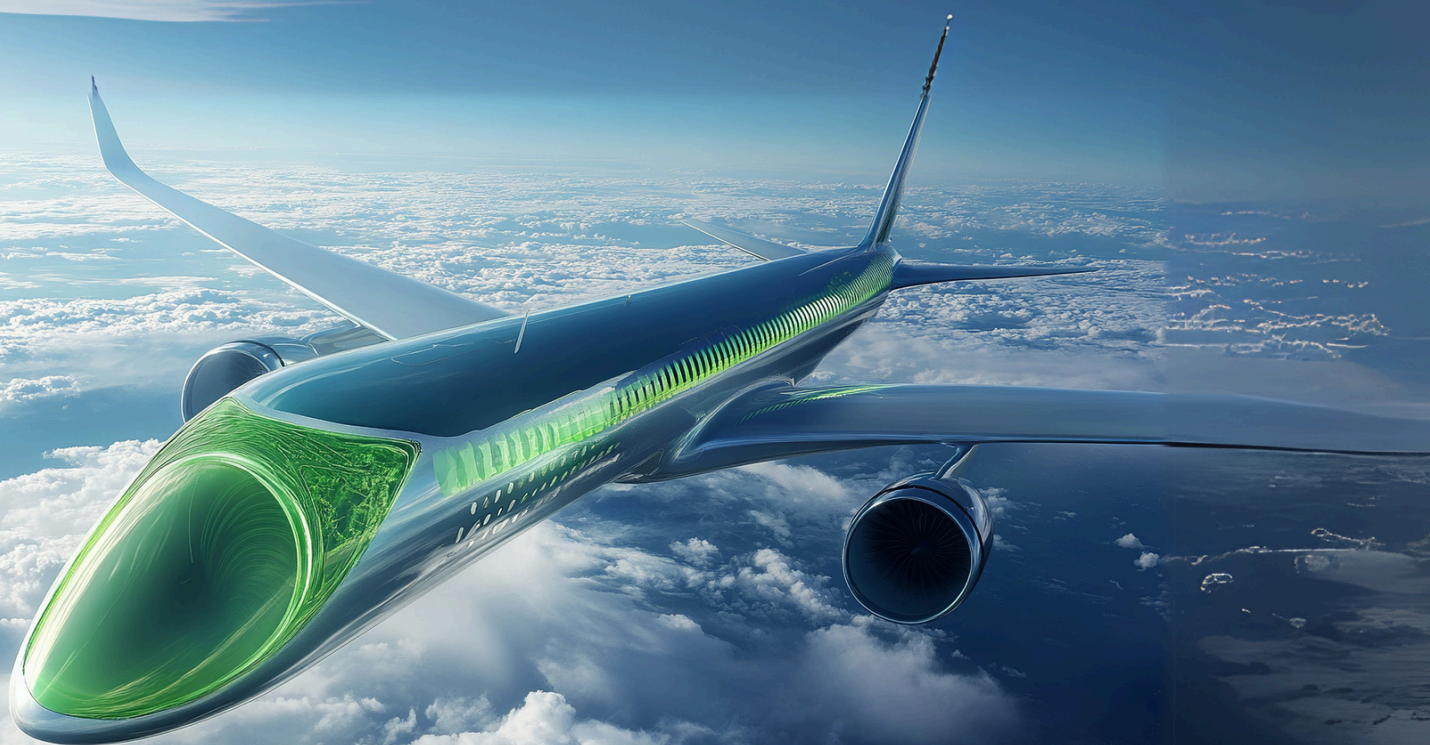
needed it, but now he is demonstrating at every possible stage that this "collective West" is not collective at all, it is not homogeneous. What are we talking about? First of all, we are talking about transatlantic cooperation. I'm really concerned about how this will be implemented.


Returning to the *raison d'état* of the Republic of Poland, of course, if we want to look at the defense potential, both institutional and, above all, actual, of Europe, it is unable to defend itself against a full-scale war. This is not my opinion. Here, defense specialists, both civilians and, above all, the military, leave no doubts. Therefore, NATO without the United States, or some formula of the European defense system without the USA, will be what, for example, the Eurocorps was in 1992, i.e. something that looks beautiful on paper, but when tested, it will turn out to be a toothless formula.

INTERVIEW BY ANNA WIEJAK

KAMIL ANGOWSKI

NEW REGULATIONS, NEW TECHNOLOGIES: HOW THE EU DRIVES INNOVATION IN AIRCRAFT STRUCTURES AND PROPULSION SYSTEMS





**THE MODERN AVIATION INDUSTRY
FACES TWO SIGNIFICANT
CHALLENGES: THE RAPIDLY
GROWING DEMAND FOR AIR
TRANSPORT AND THE NEED TO
MINIMIZE ITS ENVIRONMENTAL
IMPACT. THE EUROPEAN UNION, AS A
GLOBAL LEADER IN SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVES,
INTRODUCES REGULATIONS AIMED AT
REDUCING CO2 EMISSIONS, FUEL
CONSUMPTION BY COMMERCIAL
AIRCRAFT, AND AVIATION NOISE,
WHICH SIGNIFICANTLY AFFECTS THE
DAILY LIVES OF RESIDENTS NEAR
AIRPORTS. THESE REGULATIONS NOT
ONLY DRIVE CHANGES IN THE
AVIATION INDUSTRY BUT ALSO
SERVE AS A CATALYST FOR
TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATIONS IN
AIRCRAFT DESIGN AND PROPULSION
SYSTEMS.**

EU REGULATIONS – RESTRICTION OR OPPORTUNITY?

EU environmental regulations, including the goal of achieving climate neutrality by 2050, leave no room for compromise. Aviation, responsible for approximately 2-3% of global CO₂ emissions, is compelled to accelerate technological transformation. Policies limiting emissions and mandating the use of sustainable aviation fuels (SAFs) create pressure on airlines, aircraft, and engine manufacturers while fostering the development of alternative solutions.

Under the EU's Fit for 55 program, airlines must comply with increasingly stringent environmental standards, pushing the industry to invest in new technologies. These challenges extend beyond aircraft operation to include their design, manufacturing, and recycling processes.

NEW MATERIALS

Reducing aircraft weight is one of the most effective ways to lower fuel consumption. Consequently, manufacturers like Airbus and Boeing are heavily investing in developing new materials and structures. Among the most prominent are carbon fibers and advanced composites. These materials are the foundation of modern aircraft, such as the Airbus A350 and Boeing 787, offering exceptional strength-to-weight ratios and significantly reducing structural weight compared to traditional aluminum alloys.

Carbon fibers, derived primarily from polyacrylonitrile (PAN), create highly durable yet lightweight materials. Additionally, composites are more resistant to corrosion and material fatigue, extending the lifespan of aircraft. Although recycling composites remains a challenge, European research centers are developing technologies to recover carbon fibers from decommissioned aircraft.

Beyond composites, advanced aluminum-lithium alloys are gaining popularity. Thanks to their lightness and strength, these alloys are used in structural components such as fuselage sections and wings. They are easy to process and recycle, making them more environmentally friendly compared to other materials.

INNOVATIVE PROPULSION SYSTEMS – HYDROGEN, ELECTRICITY, AND HYBRIDS

In addition to aircraft structures, propulsion systems are undergoing significant innovation. Aircraft engines must meet CO₂ emission, noise, and energy efficiency standards. EU regulations, such as the mandate for sustainable aviation fuels, pave the way for new propulsion technologies.

One promising solution is hydrogen propulsion. Hydrogen engines are considered one of the most viable future technologies. Hydrogen can be used in both turbine engines



and fuel cells, which generate electricity. Unlike traditional fuels, hydrogen combustion emits no CO₂, with water as the only byproduct. Airbus is already testing hydrogen-powered aircraft concepts, aiming for market entry by 2035. However, challenges include producing “green hydrogen” and building fueling infrastructure at airports.

Electric propulsion technologies are being developed for small regional and training aircraft. Although current capabilities are limited by the low energy density of batteries, research on new battery types could revolutionize this market segment.

Hybrid propulsion, combining electric and combustion engines, is the most immediate solution. As a transitional technology, it reduces emissions without requiring a complete overhaul of infrastructure. Hybrids are suitable for small and medium-sized aircraft, offering improved fuel efficiency and reduced noise.



IMPACT ON MANUFACTURERS AND PASSENGERS

Aircraft manufacturers must adapt to new regulations, necessitating substantial investments in research and development. Programs like the Clean Aviation Initiative and EU funding accelerate innovation, enabling European companies such as Airbus to maintain leadership in the global market.

For passengers, these changes mean greater comfort and more environmentally friendly travel. Modern aircraft are quieter, more efficient, and eco-friendly. Airlines are increasingly adopting a “green image,” attracting environmentally conscious customers.

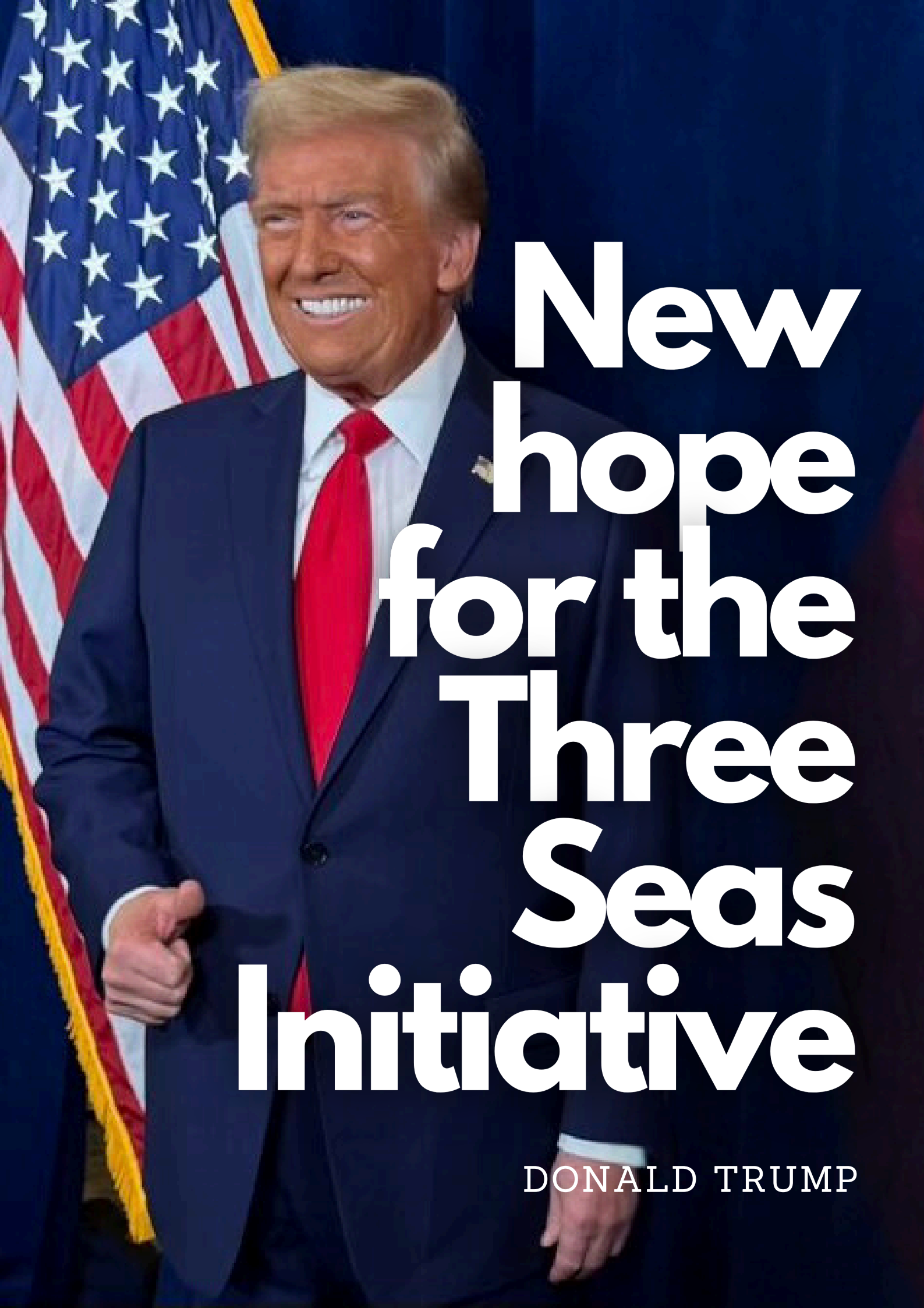
THE FUTURE OF AVIATION IN EUROPE

EU regulations chart a sustainable and innovative path for aviation. As a result, the industry is becoming more environmentally conscious and technologically advanced. Innovations developed for aviation, such as advanced materials or hydrogen propulsion, could also benefit other sectors like automotive and energy.

Nevertheless, the industry faces ongoing challenges. Adequate funding and infrastructure are essential for large-scale implementation of new technologies. Areas requiring further research include composite recycling, green hydrogen production, and advanced battery development.

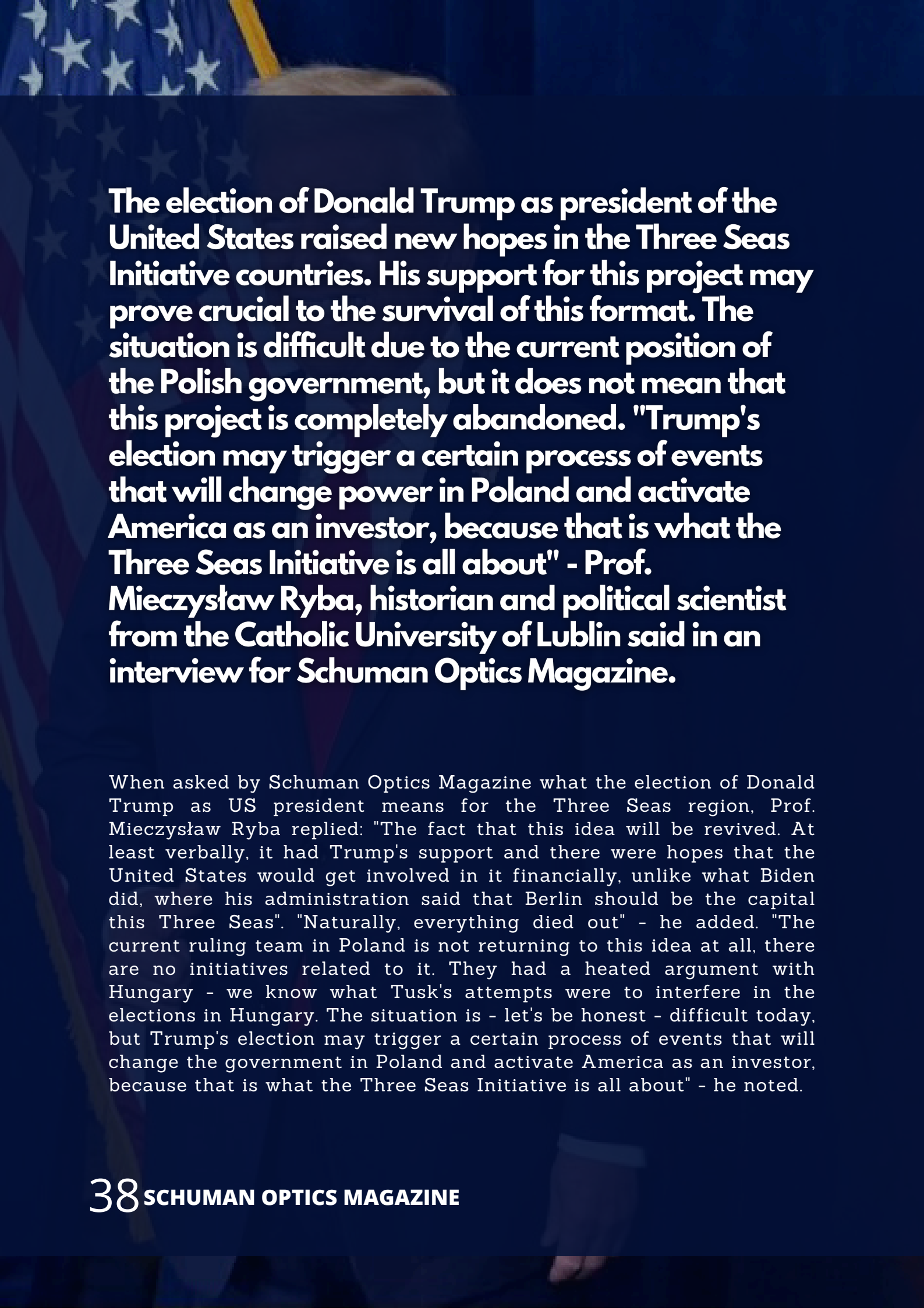
CONCLUSION

Although demanding, EU regulations are driving the transformation of aviation. They are fostering the development of efficient structures and propulsion systems that reduce aviation's environmental footprint. By investing in innovation, Europe is establishing itself as a leader in creating a sustainable future for aviation. Technologies currently in development may soon become the standard, contributing to global climate goals and enhancing quality of life.



New hope for the Three Seas Initiative

DONALD TRUMP



The election of Donald Trump as president of the United States raised new hopes in the Three Seas Initiative countries. His support for this project may prove crucial to the survival of this format. The situation is difficult due to the current position of the Polish government, but it does not mean that this project is completely abandoned. "Trump's election may trigger a certain process of events that will change power in Poland and activate America as an investor, because that is what the Three Seas Initiative is all about" - Prof. Mieczysław Ryba, historian and political scientist from the Catholic University of Lublin said in an interview for Schuman Optics Magazine.

When asked by Schuman Optics Magazine what the election of Donald Trump as US president means for the Three Seas region, Prof. Mieczysław Ryba replied: "The fact that this idea will be revived. At least verbally, it had Trump's support and there were hopes that the United States would get involved in it financially, unlike what Biden did, where his administration said that Berlin should be the capital this Three Seas". "Naturally, everything died out" - he added. "The current ruling team in Poland is not returning to this idea at all, there are no initiatives related to it. They had a heated argument with Hungary - we know what Tusk's attempts were to interfere in the elections in Hungary. The situation is - let's be honest - difficult today, but Trump's election may trigger a certain process of events that will change the government in Poland and activate America as an investor, because that is what the Three Seas Initiative is all about" - he noted.



Economic renaissance?

Donald Trump's announcements of a return to fossil fuels and termination of the Paris Agreement are a clear signal that he intends to increase the competitiveness of the USA, which is particularly important due to the existing threat from China. If Trump keeps his word, it will also have a direct impact on European policy, because the EU will be automatically forced to abandon its draconian climate policy. This should be seen as an opportunity for the Three Seas Initiative to break free from the clutches of the "green" ideology. A return to the traditional energy mix would undoubtedly provide a new economic impulse and allow for much better development. It would also be easier to attract investors who would not be deterred by high climate taxes.

If the EU does not give up its push for climate neutrality against its economic interests, it will face relatively quick bankruptcy. It is worth taking a look at German policy at this point. Let us note that their economy is still based on "non-ecological" coal and gas, and it seems that this trend will continue. Meanwhile, Poland wants to close mines and strive for climate neutrality. What may await us in the worst-case scenario is the "concreting" of this state of affairs, which will automatically hit the Three Seas itself. For years, we have been accustomed to the fact that in the European Union people are equal and more equal, and that German fossil fuels are "greener" than Polish ones. In Central and Eastern Europe, the EU mainstream has designated the role of the periphery and the observed dismantling of the Polish economy is only an element of the implementation of this plan. In this context, the Three Seas project, intended to improve development, goes against German plans to make the German state an energy hub based on fossil fuels.



It is worth noting that Poland imports both gas and coal from the USA, which means that the United States will also be interested in overthrowing the Green Deal and increasing the sales of these raw materials. The USA was the most important supplier of coal to Europe in the first half of 2024, providing 29.3% of European demand for this energy raw material. In 2022, coal deliveries by bulk carriers from the US increased by 60.5% to 26 million tonnes, but in 2023 they decreased by 7% to 24.2 million tonnes. In the period January-August 2024, 11.7 million tons of this raw material were unloaded at EU coal terminals.

As noted by prof. Mieczysław Ryba, the Green Deal and the EU energy transformation are a blow aimed primarily at Poland, and therefore - at the entire Three Seas region, violating energy security. "The Green Deal is simply a blow to the heart of the Polish economy, and without the Polish economy and the Polish state there is no Three Seas Initiative" - he concluded.



Survival formula

The question remains what will happen during the Three Seas summit in Warsaw scheduled for next year. Will it be possible to develop a survival model? "The president will, of course, try to maintain this idea and summarize certain projects for the future, because the government is focusing on the Weimar Triangle, which in fact does not work" - predicted Prof. Ryba. "The point is for the president to maintain this idea so that it does not die out" - he emphasized. When asked whether the Three Seas has a chance to develop a survival formula and what the optimal formula would be, the political scientist replied: "It has to be specifics. The idea is very interesting, cool, has its historical roots, has its defense references, etc., but here we would need specifics, and the specific thing is money. Money in infrastructure, in some business projects, in some tourist projects, scientific exchange - thousands of things that are happening in such a perspective that the circulation of thoughts, people, ideas, goods, services, everything in this Central European area from north to south was as great as possible. Or any common defense projects. All this only turns these 'bones' into some real flesh.

Undoubtedly, maintaining the Three Seas project will be a great challenge, especially since the term of office of the great advocate of this project, President Andrzej Duda, ends next year. At the moment, it is difficult to predict who will be his successor and whether he will want to continue building this format.

Karolina Maria Koter

THE NOOSE IS TIGHTENING AROUND THE NECKS OF POLISH ENTREPRENEURS.

Ph.D. Bartoszewicz:
The system will close
in 2028



"Poland is currently not developing, it is just shrinking. It is not shrinking on its own, it is just shrinking, and this is true in all aspects of its existence, both economic (large investments, but also opportunities to develop all kinds of business), when it comes to law, it is a complete disaster" - Prof. Jan Majchrowski, lawyer, said during the "We want to have an impact" conference organized in Grodzisk Mazowiecki by the Faith in Business Foundation and the Agere Contra cafe. The media patron of the event was Schuman Optics Magazine. Ph.D. Artur Bartoszewicz, an economist from the Warsaw School of Economics, sees Poland's situation in even darker shades, and he did not hide the fact that our country is colonized.

"Poland, for a colonized country, with the majority of inhabitants who identify themselves by the language they speak, Polish, although there are more Polish speakers than Poles, in such a colonized state we are in an extraordinary condition. Poles were able to adapt to an extremely unfriendly environment, not only external reluctance towards the functioning of the state and economy, but above all, and this is surprising, internal reluctance, i.e. the people who manage us, because 'ruling' is too strong a word, and lead to a situation in which everyday life is very difficult. But it turns out, and this room shows, that even in such conditions, I would say as a comparison, in the mechanism of occupation, we are able to cope very well, although our potential is greatly diminished. I assume that if we had 5-10 percent less hostility towards us and a less hostile environment, our growth potential would be at the level of 20-30 percent. higher than what we are able to achieve now" - Bartoszewicz said.

Asked how the Green Deal can affect entrepreneurs, Ph.D. Artur Bartoszewicz replied: "The whole threat that is associated with the implementation



of the Green Deal is not only energy prices, it is a matter of ownership. There we have implemented solutions related to the building directive and each of you will have to assess the energy efficiency and environmental impact of your own property and it will turn out in a moment, after such a calculation that most of your property, which you have, does not meet these standards". What will this mean in practice? "If someone invests in this space, he will be very surprised when it suddenly turns out that the property you have is not marketable. If it is not market-transferable, it means that it has zero value, that is, it can lead to the pauperization of society and zeroing of property value immediately". The expert emphasized that the system will be closed in 2028, when AMLA will enter into force and the economic activity of Polish entrepreneurs will cease to exist. Why? "That is why AMLA is such a system that will scoring you in Frankfurt am Main - it will assess the correctness of your actions in relation to the rules, community legislation. The assessment will concern 30 years of your experience, your functioning, both individuals and legal entities. Setting up and using a bank account will depend on the assessment that will be carried out in Frankfurt" - he said.

Prof. Jan Majchrowski also sees no reasons for optimism. "Poland is currently not developing, it is just shrinking. It is not shrinking on its own, it is just shrinking, and this is true in all aspects of its existence, both economic (large investments, but also opportunities to develop all kinds of business), when it comes to law, it is a complete disaster. The issue of cul-

ture - something that cannot be ignored - it is not true that it is not related to the economic condition, because it is all related" - he noted. He was echoed by the defender of Fr. Michał Olszewski, attorney Krzysztof Wąsowski: "When it comes to the condition of Polish law, it is broken, i.e. the condition is terrible".

TAX CHAOS

The proverbial "dry thread" in the Polish tax system was not left by Prof. Feliks Grądalski. "There is a theory of taxation that says what a fair, sensible, fair and effective tax system should look like in a normative and postulative way, and this theory is unknown. Taxes are created in offices, not in design offices, but in the offices of bureaucrats and politicians, where "of course, there are various interests involved. Nobody asks the recipients of the taxes whether it will be good. Therefore, we have chaos" - he noted.

He pointed out that the fundamental issue was the predatory behavior of capital in Poland. What is the scale of this problem? "20 years of our presence in the European Union have passed. A conference was held at the Ministry of Funds and Regional Policy, during which Mrs. Katarzyna Pełczyńska-Nałęcz on April 30, 2024 stated - and we must treat this as an official number - that the cash flow balance, i.e., what we received from the European Union and what we paid in the form of contributions, we have a positive result and the figure was +190 billion dollars. This is cash flow within 20 years. This is one side of the coin, but there is also another. We need to ask how much has been lost to the balance of payments. And again, if we add the income obtained in Poland from Polish production factors, which is used by foreign capital in the form of profits, all that was taken out of the country over 20 years is USD 380 billion. This means that

the balance over 20 years is -USD 190 billion (-760 billion PLN)".

In his opinion, this state of affairs is influenced by the structure of the Polish tax system. "The structure of the CIT tax discriminates against investments from our domestic capital and this is a completely inappropriate solution" - he noted. He emphasized the pointlessness of taxing income that is burdened with excessive risk.

DAMAGED ENTREPRENEURS

The "We want to have an impact" conference was also a platform for exchanging experiences between Polish entrepreneurs, sometimes very difficult and painful.

"For the last 10 years, we have been deprived of the potential that was in us and that we have developed, including people who have worked for us for many years. The time of this decade is a very difficult time of fighting and asking for law and justice. Unfortunately, despite the ruling option that I support, not necessarily what is in the slogans and words is implemented. It is implemented in a completely different way" - Justyna Bielecka, the owner of the company from Biala Podlaska did not hide the regret.

"Since 2014, we have been victims and were drawn into a preconceived thesis, where our business profile was very well suited to extort money from us through administrative decisions imposed on us in very large



amounts. We were assigned functions. I found out who I was from the tax authorities and what role we play in the extensively discussed topic of tax carousels, which is widely reported in the media. Despite the evidence that contradicts all this, despite the testimonies of witnesses, unfortunately, the evidence is one, the law is another" - she said, her voice breaking. "I will add that the prosecutor's office filed an indictment against my husband because 'he is a VAT fraudster'. We have never stolen a single zloty" - she emphasized. According to her knowledge, in Biała Podlaska alone "17 companies received such decisions where people's property was already taken away".

"Polish entrepreneurs are the least represented group in the country and have no influence on Polish legislation" - Robert Raczkowski, head of the tax office recalled. "One thing can be said: there is no law, there are people, and how these people judge, it all depends on the impact on them. Polish legislation and the economic system is set up in such a way that it functions for large corporations and global companies, and not small, medium-sized enterprises. One question should be asked: why is it so, since small and medium-sized enterprises constitute 98 percent of all enterprises in Poland, while employing nearly 70 percent of people employed in industry? And the legislation is such that by introducing the Polish Order in 2022, it gave all Polish entrepreneurs a hard - I will put it in quotation marks - a hard time" - he added.

The "We want to have an impact" conference was organized to integrate the environment of small and medium-sized entrepreneurs into one large lobbying group that will take care of their interests.

A close-up photograph of a woman wearing a black niqab, which covers her face except for her eyes. She is looking directly at the camera with a serious expression. The background is a solid light blue color. The lighting is soft, highlighting the texture of the fabric and the woman's features.

INTEGRATION CENTERS FOR MIGRANTS?

JACEK WRONA:

**These people
will not
integrate**



HOW DO YOU ASSESS POLAND'S IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RELOCATION MECHANISM? THE EXPERIENCE OF WESTERN COUNTRIES PROVES THAT, TOGETHER WITH IMMIGRANTS, WE IMPORT CRIME. HOW BIG IS THE THREAT?

Commissioner Jacek Wrona: Huge experience clearly indicates that these adopted mechanisms, which are duplicated in Poland, simply will not work. It is not only about crime - it is the consequences of these actions or one of the elements that appears - but it will be a huge burden on the economy. Most of these people will not work. They will not create income, so they will have to be paid for years. There will be more and more of them. This will be a danger to our culture, starting with this very general or Latin civilization. We live in a part of Europe where we have a specific culture. We are a nation, after all, quite homogeneous and most of us identify as Poles, with some baggage of experiences and negative and positive. It will be very difficult for many

reasons to accept it, because on the one hand, and the complicated language, complicated history, the specificity of Slavic in Latin culture cause that a man from another cultural circle will have a hard time. Language will be the fundamental problem. If he wants to learn at all, he will have to use English or other for many years, which will severely limit his professional, development or adaptation opportunities. In addition, often a person who is not required behave very rationally and does not require anything from himself, so there will be various types of conflicts here immediately, because why should such a person receive a pre-determined social, and our citizens - no. And it is still in a strictly defined time - a year, two or five, and here it is assumed that these are very long periods, or indefinite. The West shows it.

And these people, without coercion, without duties or obligations, will neither integrate nor be part of our society, our culture. In addition, it is obvious how a certain community closes - because they will turn in their circle - ghettoism is created. Researchers, sociologists from the United States showed very nicely how it is created. And where there is a ghetto, there is no flow of thought, no flow of ideas, crime arises, an alternative justice to the state justice.

THE SELF-JUDGMENTS?

These are not self-judgments. These are their institutions of justice. These are all kinds of religious courts, criminal courts. They are very consistent. You're going to our court, and you don't really know what the verdict will be. A crime is committed and totally different judgments can be expected in the case, because the judge may think something, may be corrupt, may be ideologized. And here you just stole, they'll cut off your hand, or they'll gouge out your eye.

Such nonsense is often said that the population is oppressed, that these people will seek solutions among official or state norms, and they fled from them. Nah. Please note that the Church collected a tax of 10 percent - tithe - that is, the so-called fair tax. It was paid perhaps reluctantly, but he did not ruin. It made the one who paid feel safe

because he did not have to hide, and it was not so much that it greatly affected his material, family or social condition. Criminal groups charge a tax that is acceptable to these groups, but in exchange for what they guarantee? Security, because the people of this mafia or this group make sure that no one steal on his territory, that nobody kill on his territory, that no one abuse by stupid regulations, because they have very simple, unequivocal provisions. Therefore, people are very willing to give up such "care". This causes these groups to alienate naturally. They have their own food tastes. Suddenly, they won't say we're going to bigos and sausage now. A large part of them are Muslims who reject for us the most important part when it comes to food, that is pork. Such simple things: they will go to their shops, where there will be beef and halal meat. Besides, he's not gonna want to let me make money, even if I have halal meat, just to his homie who possibly has a daughter. His son will marry this daughter and the money he will spend will come back to him later. These are elementary things that are often not remembered. We can theoretically consider and there are plenty of these theoretical considerations, but there comes a moment that in addition to theory you have to stand on the ground and think about why this happens. XXI century was supposed to be the age of rationalism, and it became the age of superstition, because we produce certain spells and we think that they will adapt this reality to our imagination. And it's the contrary. This is one great superstition. These are obvious things - social mechanisms, as the Bible itself shows for 3.5 thousand years have not changed, they are the same. You need to be aware of this, and here artificial situations are created that do not work and will not work anywhere. These experiments that have taken place in the West have failed, and implementing them now to us is madness.

WHAT IS THE CURRENT SITUATION WITH REGARD TO MIGRANT CRIME?

Crime is the original sin, because we are largely talking about the so-called migration, which is illegal. "Illegal" means that at the very basis of this migration there is a violation of regulations. If we take these people in and let them function, reward them with keeping them for many months and they see it, it is obvious to them that they can break

the rules. Why shouldn't they do it if it benefits them? The state is helpless, terrorized by political correctness, so why shouldn't these people break the law? This question is simple and fundamental. Especially since most of them have no intention of working. These activities, such as drug trafficking and human trafficking, are work that "does not bring disgrace" because they will not go to work. Have you seen immigrants who would work on the land or plow? No. They will choose activities that will give them high profits, will not require extraordinary skills, and will not require adaptation. They have practical impunity here.

As I said, these are various types of extortion, human trafficking, drug trafficking, various types of fraud, and the use of aid institutions. Situations when family or pseudo-family are brought, benefits are extorted, and many others. This arises automatically, if a person whose functioning is based on breaking the law and in fact suffers almost no or only a small consequence, and in return has only profits, why should he behave differently? Contrary to appearances, he behaves very rationally, if - and it is in his culture - he robs unbelievers. It must be remembered that the religious element is very strong in many cases. So not only does he have money and he feels good here, but he also introduces elements of his religion, which says that infidels can be exploited, they can be cheated - very radically - they can be killed or injured.

Therefore, crime has functioned, functions and will function. It will get wider and wider. Fortunately, it is not so severe here yet, but, for example, Georgian gangs are very active in Warsaw and elsewhere. There is a huge problem. And the fact that this is related to the specificity of migration, you can see, we have had a very strong group of Vietnamese for many years, but you don't hear of them raping or attacking. Among them are these triads, groups. Sometimes they cut each other with knives or cleavers, but in general - for many years working as a policeman, I never had a situation where Poles complained about the Vietnamese. They worked hard and painstakingly gained their wealth, paid taxes, worked, built their businesses and were not interested in breaking the law.

We must remember that if we talk about migration, we can talk about legal and illegal migration, and, contrary to appearances, two things are the most important. It's about what character it has. If we are talking about long-term immigration, there are people who want to build a future here, want to move here or start a family. They should be helped because sooner or later they will have to work, they will generate income, they will want to integrate as quickly as possible, so that they can run some business and earn money. There is also short-term legal migration, where these people are not interested in committing crimes, because they came primarily to earn money and send money to their family or loved ones in the country. They also do not want to commit crimes because they will be banned from entering the entire EU and expelled. Their goal is to earn money and leave. There are many such people in my neighborhood. As for illegal migrants - the same: short-term migrants are those who want to go to the West and enter the ghetto there. Long-term residents are rather social - they have been operating in nursing homes and foundations all their lives, they will collect benefits, bring in families, and avoid work.

Economic migration was, is and will be and it is beneficial because these are often people who work hard and are specialists. They will not drain the state, they do not want to commit crimes and they do not commit them. And here this group of people we call social migrants does not integrate. It came to live. These are often people from a foreign culture. They will not adapt to us in any way, they do not want to adapt, they will not learn the language and any attempts to overcome this - in the light of these European experiences - are simply pointless, because, as I say: they do not give up. They will not want to, because they have been on benefits for many years, they live well, they take advantage of legal loopholes, they take advantage of the legal assistance of leftist elites.

We cannot condemn migration in vain, because that would be madness, but migration must, first of all, be controlled, legal, rational and sensible. The pictures we see from the border are social migrants and they will not adapt, for many reasons they will break the law at various levels. We are not talking about refugees, because refugees are determined - some painful event comes and they have to escape. But

among refugees we also distinguish between those who are waiting for the war to end and want to return, and those who have decided that they have left and want to build their future here. They also do not pose much of a threat if they are people who escaped not because they wanted to, but because they had to. You just have to distinguish it.

THE PROBLEM IS THAT THE MIGRANTS THEY SEND US FROM GERMANY ARE OFTEN PEOPLE WITH CRIMINAL CONVICTIONS, WHO ALREADY HAVE RECORDS IN GERMANY, OR PEOPLE WHO POSE A TERRORIST OR OTHER THREAT TO GERMANY, WHICH THE GERMANS THEMSELVES DO NOT HIDE. AFTER ALL, THE GENERAL JOY THAT THEY WOULD FINALLY GO TO POLAND WAS VISIBLE EVEN IN THE GERMAN MEDIA.

Yes. As you say, these are obvious things. Contrary to appearances, Germans are very rational and if these migrants were a good that they say will strengthen the economy here, that the culture will be strengthened, you realize that they would not allow anyone to leave in any way. And if they allow, and what's more - they push and do everything to make as many of them leave as possible, this is a rational action, because these people constitute a social burden and there are no profits. If it were otherwise, the so-called headhunters and encouraged them: don't stay in Poland, because it doesn't make sense, go to Germany, you will get more money, it will be better for you. And it's the other way around.

MIGRANT CENTERS WILL BE ESTABLISHED IN VIRTUALLY ALL LARGEST POLISH CITIES. DOES THIS MEAN THE PROVINCE WILL BE SAFE?

Experience shows that this happens slowly. Wherever there is construction, they come, create structures and then, as there are more and more of them, they begin to "spread" into the province. Moreover, in the activities they undertake, it is easier to do certain things in the city - there is greater anonymity, more people from their own nationality or

culture who can help and involve them in these activities. If these are illegal activities, for example drug trafficking, it is easier to trade drugs in the city than in the provinces. Similarly when it comes to prostitution. At first, this problem affects large cities and only later spreads. Although some centers are to be established a bit far away, the cities will be at risk first, and only then will it possibly spread to the provinces or the countryside.

WHAT CAN POLISH CITIZENS DO TO ENSURE THEIR SAFETY IN THE FACE OF MIGRATION? CAN THEY DO ANYTHING AT ALL? DO THEY HAVE THE TOOLS TO DO SO?

Not much, due to the fact that the modern state limits human freedom and in return claims that it will guarantee his safety. This is the so-called social contract. There are some mechanisms, but if the underlying assumption is that we can allow people who break the law to function and conduct activities that are often reserved for the state, such as gambling, such as the distribution of chemicals in the form of medicines or pharmaceuticals - and they do it without consequences - this is a kind of state fraud. Some people have weapons and set up alarms, but I don't think it's about making fortresses in our own cities or homes, not letting our children go for a walk because there might be some problems there, or conducting permanent surveillance and replacing law enforcement agencies, the police or courts. We ceded it to the state for the state to perform, and the state runs away. Any disproportionate reactions thereafter will result in us being accused of racism, criminal offenses and who knows what else.

Wealthy people will go to the provinces, build houses, fence themselves, drive in good limousines, meet in restaurants where such people are not allowed (there are bouncers), fly on vacation to places where there are gates, where there are guarded hotels and they in to a small extent they will experience any problems with this. What is the average person to do? He is essentially helpless. And this is the biggest problem, because once again a normal, average person is being deceived by telling him

ideological nonsense, scaring him with political correctness, creating conditions that do not allow him to function normally. And when he demands justice, he will be accused of racism, xenophobia and who knows what else. This is drama.

Those in power will feed themselves, but what about the remaining citizens? Can you imagine an older woman carrying a weapon for protection and applying specialized rules when it comes to safe movement, communication and functioning? Please see what it looks like when it comes to "grandson" and "policeman" scams. These are simple things done by criminals and these people absolutely cannot handle it. They are deceived, they are deprived of money. What if a determined young man stands in front of such a helpless person and wants to take something from him, wants to beat him up or do him harm? Such a citizen is helpless, that's the truth.

BUT ACCORDING TO THIS LEFTIST THOUGHT, A CITIZEN IS NOT SUPPOSED TO DEFEND HIMSELF. CITIZENS ARE SUPPOSED TO DANCE ON THE SIDEWALK OR DRAW ON IT WITH CHALK, JUST LIKE IN THE WEST, TO "SHOW" MIGRANTS THAT THEY DO NOT WANT SUCH BEHAVIOR.

I call it breeding a new person. Contrary to simple rules, despite the obvious, he is being told something that is irrational. Reality is being haunted. This is what we are forced to believe. The worst and terrifying thing is that many people believe that this is how it is supposed to be. This is what almost every social experiment does. If someone has different sexual preferences - it's up to them, but I don't agree to having 54 types of toilets at the university, because it would contradict all rationalism, knowledge and reality. And that's it. They say that they have to do this, but in this way they will not change anything, but will fall victim of their own ideology. And this must be emphasized - they will fall victim of their own imaginary world and reality. And on the other hand, as I say, we are dealing with very rational behavior, very rational action.

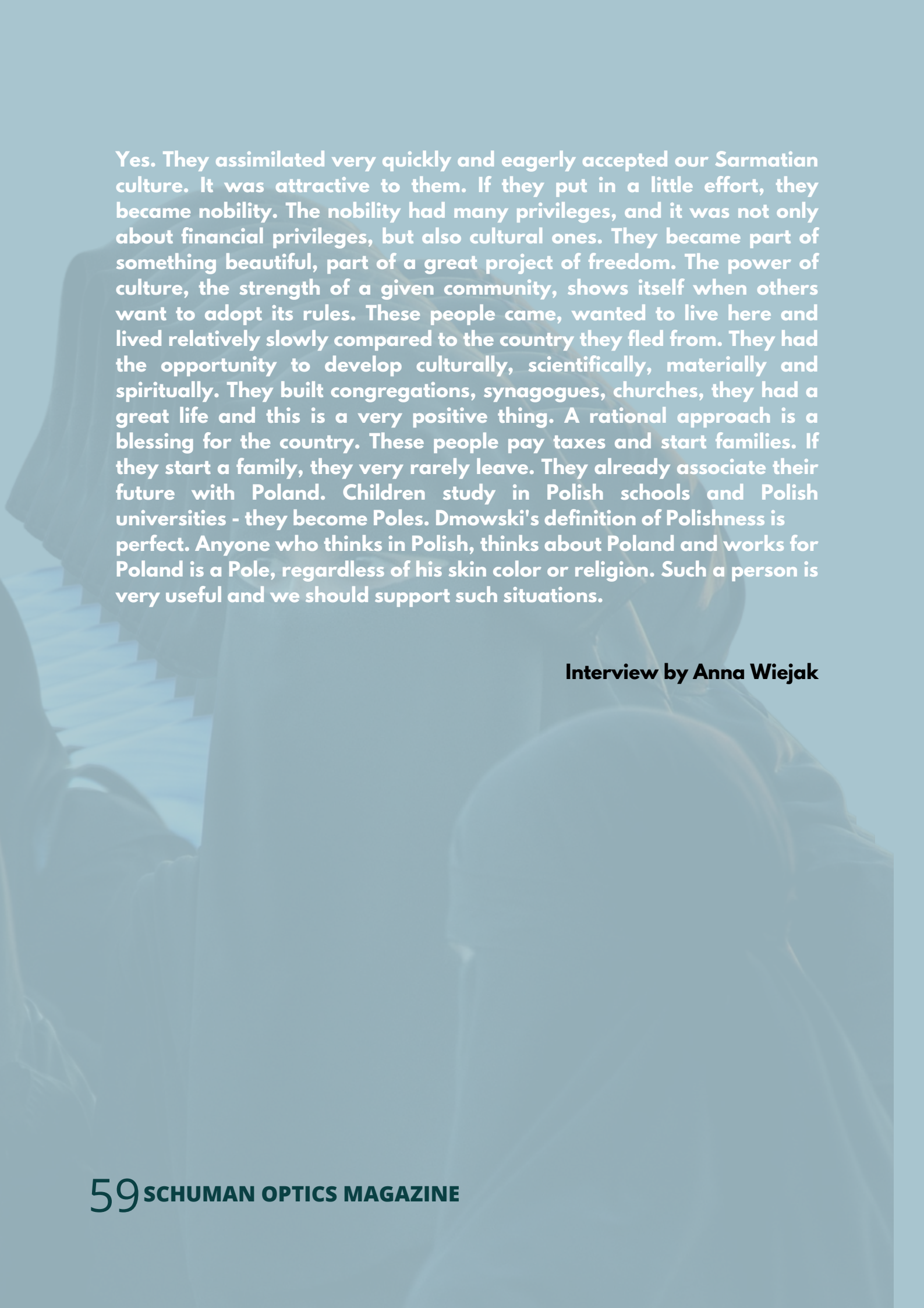
We can conjure reality and say various things, but when it comes to



everyday life, when it comes to facing everyday problems, ideology no longer helps. That's why we have social problems, that's why we have children's mental problems and the elderly, that's why psychiatrists talk about a real pandemic of emotional problems, that's why there's a huge, terrifying number of suicides and cases of self-aggression, because people can't cope with the basic mechanisms that they have to follow in real life, not imaginary.

These problems will come, and the solutions copied by the Polish authorities, which have not worked in the West, will not work in our country for a very simple reason: why should they work? These are methods that were invented by ideology, not by life and reality. They are irrational. If we approached it rationally, with consistency and determination, migration was, is and will be. Some cultural reinforcement? Please see the Second Polish Republic - an oasis of freedom: full of Jews, full of Armenians, full of all kinds of people who fled from various countries to seek freedom here.

AND THE FIRST REPUBLIC OF POLAND TOO...




Yes. They assimilated very quickly and eagerly accepted our Sarmatian culture. It was attractive to them. If they put in a little effort, they became nobility. The nobility had many privileges, and it was not only about financial privileges, but also cultural ones. They became part of something beautiful, part of a great project of freedom. The power of culture, the strength of a given community, shows itself when others want to adopt its rules. These people came, wanted to live here and lived relatively slowly compared to the country they fled from. They had the opportunity to develop culturally, scientifically, materially and spiritually. They built congregations, synagogues, churches, they had a great life and this is a very positive thing. A rational approach is a blessing for the country. These people pay taxes and start families. If they start a family, they very rarely leave. They already associate their future with Poland. Children study in Polish schools and Polish universities - they become Poles. Dmowski's definition of Polishness is perfect. Anyone who thinks in Polish, thinks about Poland and works for Poland is a Pole, regardless of his skin color or religion. Such a person is very useful and we should support such situations.

Interview by Anna Wiejak



FR. PROF. PAWEŁ BORTKIEWICZ:
CONSTANT FORMATION
IS NEEDED HERE

HOW TO EVANGELIZE
POLITICIANS?




POLITICS HAS THE WORST POSSIBLE REPUTATION. IT IS OFTEN POINTED OUT THAT IT IS DISHONEST AND DIRTY. DOES IT REALLY HAVE TO BE LIKE THIS? AFTER ALL, ROBERT SCHUMAN SHOWED THAT IT IS POSSIBLE TO BE A DISCIPLE OF CHRIST IN POLITICS.

Fr. Prof. Paweł Bortkiewicz: Of course you can be an honest person, and I would say that it is these attitudes that really shape the ethos of politics and the ethos of a politician. We have examples of outstanding politicians in ancient history. One can refer here, for example, to the holy Queen Jadwiga Wawelska, who was in a sense a politician, because she led to the Polish-Lithuanian union and significantly influenced the history of Poland and Europe, at least in this part. We can mention here Thomas More, the patron saint of politicians, and we can mention Robert Schuman. We can also talk about completely contemporary politicians. So I think it is simply a matter of an absolutely unnecessary myth that tries to devastate politics and discourage politics understood as prudent care for the common good, and therefore as an effort to achieve social justice in public life.

DOES THIS MEAN THAT CATHOLICS ARE CALLED TO BE ACTIVE IN POLITICS?

Of course, yes. The Second Vatican Council spoke on this subject in a very specific way, and Saint John Paul II, especially in the exhortation *Christifideles laici*, i.e. the exhortation on the vocation of lay people in




the Church. This is the role of lay people, a very specific involvement in building the common good. It can be said that every person is called to be a politician - of course, with the distinction of competences and areas of activity according to the specific possibilities of a specific calling.

THE PROBLEM IS THAT WHAT THEY OFTEN PRESENT IS FAR FROM THE TEACHINGS OF CHRIST - I AM TALKING ABOUT PEOPLE FROM ALL SIDES OF THE POLITICAL SCENE.

Yes, of course, but this is part of the human condition, the condition associated with the contamination of sin, and we must take this into account. However, this state of affairs does not free us from the effort to strive for perfection, for Christian perfection. In short, of course we have to take into account that there are such negative examples, but what should be inspiring are the great, sublime examples that exist and, as I mentioned, they have in fact permanently shaped and continue to shape the course of history.

HOW TO EVANGELIZE POLITICIANS?

This is indeed not an easy task, because although organizing retreats may seem the simplest thing, we know that they can also be treated very instrumentally. I think what is needed here is constant formation, reminding everyone of the obligations arising from our faith, the




obligations arising from translating this faith into public life. This, in turn, involves a very difficult issue, namely overcoming the completely false stereotype about the so-called the Church's interference in politics. The Church that speaks about the common good, speaks about the authentically understood rights of the human person, the Church that speaks about respecting religious freedom, the Church that condemns numerous pathologies of public life does not practice politics in the sense of the technique of exercising power, but engages in prudent concern for the common good, to which he has every right.

In a conversation with Frossard, John Paul II emphasized that the essence of Christian politics understood in this way is to bear witness to the truth and to secure the dignity of the human person. And these are the tasks that the Church must constantly recall with the hope that their main and essential message will reach those who are most responsible for this concern for bearing witness to the truth.

WHAT WILL BE THE CONSEQUENCES FOR US AS CITIZENS AND, ABOVE ALL, AS PEOPLE, IF THE POLITICAL CLASS DOES NOT REFLECT ON ITS OWN BEHAVIOR?

To put it briefly, we will enter a confusing game of thrones that will cost us total destruction. Of course, this issue does not have to be immediately visible, although I think that we are already experiencing the effects of such a Game of Thrones to some extent today, and we are experiencing them in a painful way. If we do not stop this streak of tribal war, this war for power, if we do not focus on genuine concern for the common good and do not elect politicians who represent such




concern, we will remain in this devastating war which - I emphasize it once again - will lead to a real the annihilation of our social and political fabric.

CAN WE TALK ABOUT DEMOCRACY WITHOUT CHRISTIAN VALUES?

Definitely not, because Christianity, which is often forgotten, in various ways, improved the classical Athenian democracy, for example by granting rights and dignity to every person. It is worth remembering that in the famous Athenian democracy only a few had the right to vote - only free citizens, and this class was even more limited. Therefore, Christianity has improved classical democracy in various ways - from the historical point of view - but above all, Christianity brings what I believe is the most important thing in democracy, that is, firstly, it brings the understanding of the dignity of the human person, but it also provides the foundation of positive law in the form of natural law. Of course, this is not a Christian invention, but Christianity has strongly promoted and continues to promote natural law, which should be the basis of all statutory law, which is unfortunately not popular today and it consequently leads to the pathology of democracy.

GIVEN THE ABOVE, CAN WE EVEN TALK ABOUT FREEDOM WITHOUT CHRISTIAN VALUES?

This will depend on how we understand this freedom. Today, we often hear the song "Freedom I love and understand" sung in reference to



completely different faces of freedom. True freedom is freedom that is an expression of a person's self-determination. I would recall here the words of Norwid, who once wrote in "The Kingdom" that neither slavery nor freedom can make you happy, no, you are a person, your share is dominion over the world, and even more - over yourself. Authentic freedom is man's control over himself, which is not, on the one hand, succumbing to some determinisms, but on the other hand, it is not creating the illusion that man is the absolute ruler of his own history and the history of other people. This is the art of self-control, an art subordinated to the truth about man. And this is what Christianity teaches.

INTERVIEW BY ANNA WIEJAK

SHEET



Three volumes of the Polish dictionary
how often do you use one, very?
Dusty volumes stand in a shelf
do you visit there constantly there?

Today, spelling likes exceptions case
with the help of the computer, I get straight A's.
Errors as before, only underlined
never exposed to stress in every day fight.

The book encyclopedia is probably a relic mate
just like a dictionary - you say 'obsolete'.
It decorated living rooms in a shelf behind glass
who uses it today - probably crazy of us.

Today, the Internet will replace paper information
100% of young people will agree with my mention.
What about the eclipse of the sun?
Unfortunately, the hotline will go down.

The Internet died, someone turned it off suddenly
the book encyclopedia has gained momentum, be brief
We will go back to the Stone Ages
every million years the earth changes.

I'll leave a clean notebook, with some ink left
I will carve out a feather and stop complaining, get faith
The rich, prideful and proud will not endure this
like mowing a well-groomed lawn with a scythe.

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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