

SCHUMAN

VOL. 30 | JUN/JUL/AUG 2025

OPTICS MAGAZINE



MAGAZINE PUBLISHED BY INSTITUTE OF SCHUMAN'S THOUGHT
PRESENTS IMPORTANT CURRENT TOPICS FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF SCHUMAN'S
THOUGHT

SCHUMAN

OPTICS MAGAZINE

PROGRAM COUNCIL:

Prof. Zbigniew Krysiak
Prof. Tomasz Grzegorz Grosse

EDITOR IN CHIEF:

Anna Wiejak

COOPERATION:

Ph.D. Marek Oktaba

ADJUSTMENT:

Editorial Team

**GRAPHIC DESIGN AND
TEXT FORMATTING:**

Infinite Bearing
Krzysztof Krysiak

COVER DESIGN:

Infinite Bearing
Krzysztof Krysiak



ISSN: 2956-4484

PUBLISHER:

Instytut Myśli Schumana
Institute of Schuman's Thought
ul.Chmielna 2 lok 31
00-020 Warszawa
schumanoptics@imschuman.com

CONTENTS

pg.13

I. THE WORKS AT INSTITUTE OF SCHUMAN'S THOUGHT

- Schuman Academy: International Conference on Intercultural Differences
- Kielce university will promote Robert Schuman's thought
- A large conference of conservative circles

pg.27

II. AN IMPORTANT ISSUE FOR POLAND

- Lawyers in defense of the rule of law
- Prof. Bogdan Musiał: Putting the Polish army under the command of the so-called European forces would be high treason

pg.43

III. A SIGNIFICANT PROBLEM FOR EUROPE

- The French kill as many children each year as they accept migrants
- Tomasz Pysiak: Islam is a good tool for overturning the old order
- Prof. Maciej Münnich: Russia has a moderate influence on migration flows
- Rev. Prof. Robert Skrzypczak: We are dealing with various forms of internal persecution of the Church

pg.68

IV. THREE SEAS INITIATIVE AND ITS PROBLEMS

- Tomasz Obszański: The EU is making a policy that is good for one or two countries

pg.78

V. FACES OF POLAND

- Andrzej Gwiazda: The election of the president moves us from a state of occupation to a state of war
- How to build resistance structures against the construction of a European superstate?

pg.88

VI. CHRISTIAN HERITAGE IN SCHUMAN'S IDEAS

- The Gospel in European Integration
- Prof. Margriet Krijtenburg: We have to have morality again governing the institutions

pg.102

VII. POETRY FOR THE FORMATION OF THE SOUL AND MIND

- What's next?

WE HOPE THAT YOU WILL WANT TO BECOME OUR PARTNERS!

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

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

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

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

TOGETHER WE CAN DO MORE!

INSTYTUT MYŚLI SCHUMANA;

Chmielna 2 lok. 31;

00-020 Warszawa;

NIP 5252668289;

KRS 0000626890;

ACCOUNT NUMBER FOR POLAND:

PKO BP, IV Oddział Warszawa,

91 1020 1042 0000 8202 0350 5203

EURO ACCOUNT:

BIC CODE (SWIFT):

BPKOPLPW 91 1020 1042 0000 8602 0501 9080

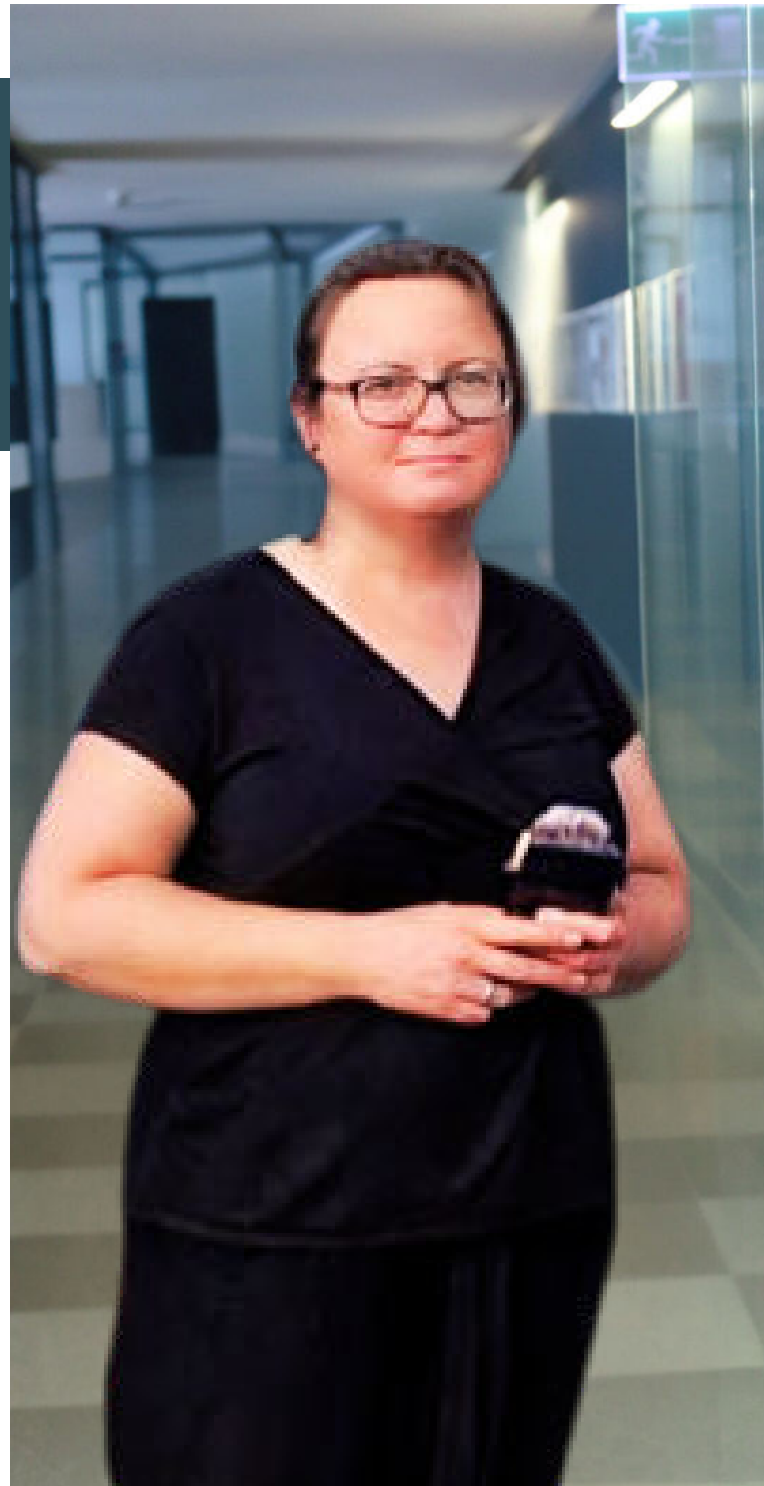


LETTER FROM EDITOR

Dear Sir/Madam,

Ph.D. Karol Nawrocki's victory in the Polish presidential elections proved that the left-liberal mainstream can be effectively resisted. In this historic vote, Poles showed that they do not want gender in schools or migrants on the streets, that they value traditional, Christian values and want a strong leader who will have enough character to block the ideas of ideological madmen like Ursula von der Leyen. The latter, like the entire German political environment, now has a serious headache, because it was not possible to complete the EU superstate project, which it had hoped for. If Rafał Trzaskowski had won - strongly supported by leftist centers throughout Europe - then the German project would have been completed without any problems. However, this did not happen and Poland not only retained its independence, but also gave a clear signal to all conservative circles that it is worth fighting for - it gave them hope for saving the whole of Europe from the attempts of Berlin and the German ruling elites.

It should be remembered that this is only the beginning of the fight for the continent destroyed by the left. We are therefore wondering, together with our interlocutors,



LETTER FROM EDITOR

how to build a resistance movement against the European superstate. What tools do we have? What possibilities? What can we do as citizens to defend our homeland? Marek Jakubiak points out that it is enough to return to Robert Schuman's ideas, but will there be the political will to do so? Everything indicates that the clash that awaits us will be exceptionally strong, and the side attacking the sovereignty of the member states will not spare any means to ensure that Spinelli's vision crowns the new European creation, in accordance with the treaty changes being processed.

Meanwhile, the EU wants to destabilize the eastern flank that is most rebellious towards ideologists, namely Poland. The hordes of migrants that wreaked havoc in Germany are now arriving in Poland with the consent of the Polish government and with the participation of German services. In Schuman Optics Magazine, we look at the true face of Islam and try to answer many questions that arise in the public sphere regarding the arrivals under the sign of the crescent moon. It is important for us to be aware that this is not a spontaneous influx of "refugees" but an organized resettlement action. Illegal and degrading to human dignity. For now, the migrants will be sent to special centers, but the long-term plans of the international left include housing them in those homes of European families whose square footage will exceed that permitted by the sustainable development plan. This is the reality that we will have to face if we do not knock off the head of this hydra in time. Polish society does not remain passive – it established the Border Defense Movement, which now has its own parliamentary group in the Sejm and has shown that it is ready to fight for its own safety and that of its families.

This issue of our Magazine is also devoted to the issues of farmers, who are anxiously watching the next moves of the European Commission and other EU institutions within the framework of the common agricultural policy. The details of the agreement with the EC and the MERCOSUR countries, which will probably enter into force, are still unknown, because until the moment of writing these words it was

LETTER FROM EDITOR

not possible to create a blocking minority. The influx of Ukrainian food of quality that does not meet EU standards and restrictions is still a problem - some "invisible hand" allows Western corporations operating in Ukraine to have their sales market in Europe, posing a serious threat to farms throughout the community.

It is impossible not to get the impression that Ursula von der Leyen will destroy whatever she touches. This was the case with the Bundeswehr, when she was still the Minister of National Defense, and it is the case now, when for the second term she is destroying everything that the member states have the most precious: sovereignty, economy, values, culture, security. Germany has serious economic and social problems and wants to transfer these problems to other countries, including Poland. There can be no consent to this. All that is needed are bold political decisions that will put an end to this EU lawlessness and restore healthy cooperation on normal principles, in which all member states are equal. Let us not be convinced that Europe needs German leadership - read: German domination. What Europe needs most at the moment is a return to the Christian roots of the Robert Schuman community, efficient services and courts that will stick to the letter of the law and draw consequences for those who break it.

In handing over this extended summer issue of Schuman Optics Magazine to you, I do so with great hope for the wisdom and responsibility of the citizens of the EU Member States, that they will stand up for their freedom. Contrary to what Ursula von der Leyen claims, we do not have democracy in the European Union, but a totalitarian dictatorship is standing at our door, which will sweep away the entire world as we know it, if we allow it to. As citizens, we still have the tools and let us not be afraid to use them. Let us not allow ourselves to be intimidated either - the other side, having no arguments, will certainly reach for solutions by force sooner or later, and we must be prepared for that.

Anna Wiejak

SCHUMAN ACADEMY



A COMMUNITY
FOR THE YOUNG
GENERATION

***Be part of
building
Europe and
the world with
Schuman!***

**Topics addressed at the Schuman
Academy include:**

- Economics
- 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.***

 **SIGN UP:**
AKADEMIA@IMSCHUMAN.COM

WWW:

IMSCHUMAN.COM



WE WARMLY INVITE YOU TO PURSUE EDUCATION
AND FORMATION AT THE UNIVERSAL UNIVERSITY OF
CHRISTIAN-SOCIAL TEACHING (PUNCS) UNDER THE
PATRONAGE OF ST. JOHN PAUL II AND THE SERVANT
OF GOD ROBERT SCHUMAN.

PUNCS operates within the framework of the
Schuman Thought Institute as a non-formal
educational initiative not based on the Higher
Education Act. We have been active since February
2021, and we have now launched another edition,
conducted online over two semesters from January to
December 2025, typically every other Saturday from
10:00 AM to 1:15 PM. The schedule of classes is
available on

<https://puncs.pl/harmonogram-zajec/>.

At our institution, one can learn how Christian thought helps improve the state of the economy and society, including human labor. Participants discuss these topics with experts who present specific issues and write a thesis that includes their own ideas on changing their social environment. The courses are conducted free of charge.

The mission of PUNCS is to implement the principles of Christian social thought into economic and social life, and to form and build a network of animators who will promote such changes both in Poland and abroad. We hope that these Christian-Social Thought Animators will help diagnose and reduce the discrepancies between Christian thought and the current structure of various organizations and institutions. The lack of basic human decency, humility, understanding, and the betrayal of the truth are the causes of the most serious socio-economic problems, and it is important that we unite in an environment of people who courageously oppose a life without morality and without God. We not only strive to gain knowledge but also form ourselves together as animators, people of conscience, because such individuals are needed in our societies. PUNCS is a platform for further activities, such as the Animator Project for the Image of Poland in Europe and the Forum of Young Three Seas. For more information about PUNCS, please visit our website at <https://puncs.pl>, where you can fill out an online form to enroll in the courses. Contact: sekretariat@puncs.pl, tel. 575 990 686.



Główny Partner



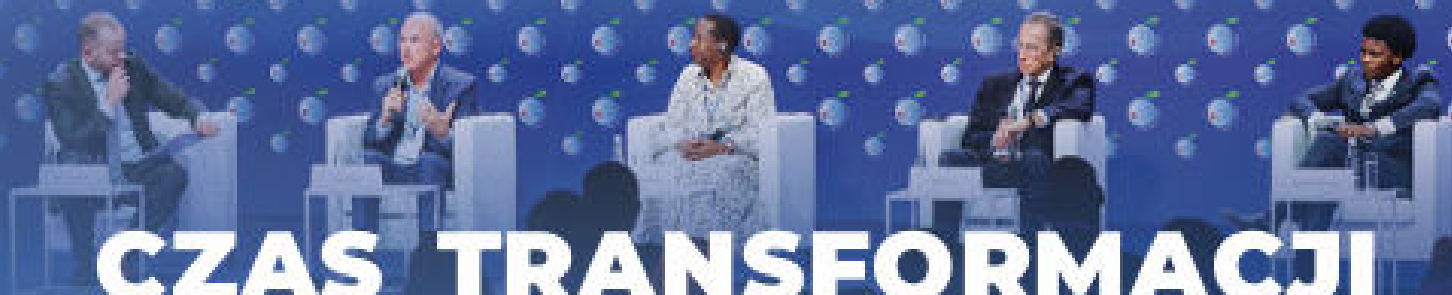
XXXIV FORUM EKONOMICZNE



2-4 września
2025



Hotel Gołębiowski
Karpacz



CZAS TRANSFORMACJI - jaka będzie Europa przyszłości?



3 dni
konferencji



350+
debat



6000+
gości



160 partnerów
biznesowych

Forum Ekonomiczne to największa i najważniejsza konferencja w Europie Środkowej i Wschodniej. Już od ponad 30 lat Forum, będące platformą do prowadzenia dialogu, skupia liderów politycznych, gospodarczych i społecznych pochodzących z ponad 60 krajów z całego świata.

Dlaczego warto wziąć udział w Forum?



Międzynarodowe
środowisko



Inspirujący
speakerzy



Najważniejsze
tematy



Okazja do
networkingu

SCHUMAN ACADEMY:

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON INTERCULTURAL DIFFERENCES

The International Forum "International Conference on Intercultural Differences" as part of the Schuman Academy began with a solemn Holy Mass on 12 May in Lublin.

Outstanding scientists, together with the leaders of the Schuman Creative Leaders Scientific Circle, spent three days reflecting on the most current problems affecting not only young people. Among the distinguished guests were Prof. Margriet Krijtenburg from the University of The Hague and Prof. Maciej Münnich from the Catholic University of Lublin. The patronage over the event was assumed by the Institute of Schuman's Thought.

Schuman Creative Leaders and experts tried to answer, among others, the question of why Hamas, Hezbollah and the Houthis continue to fight even though they have no chance of winning. "It's impossible Hamas to conquer Tel-Aviv or Jerusalem, but we have soldiers fighting inside Gaza. So what is the sense? Imagine you conduct the war: you lost your territory, your casualties are eight times bigger than your enemy's, and you say 'No, we are still fighting'" - Prof. Maciej Münnich from the Catholic University of Lublin said. He explained that all these organizations are counting on the rapid Islamization of the areas not yet occupied by Islam and this is where their fierce persistence comes from.

Participants also focused on issues related to the war in Ukraine, focusing on the issue of propaganda activities conducted by Russia, the conditions in which refugees live, and everyday life in a country destroyed by Russian bombs. Anna Dejanović presented captivating artworks showing the reality of war and the strength of survival of the Ukrainian nation.

SCHUMAN'S EUROPE

„Speaking about Schuman is the best thing you can do, because Schuman is amazing. I think Schuman thought is hugely important” – Prof. Margriet Krijtenburg said, pointing out that he was the first to start a peaceful revolution in Europe. „He is extremely unknown. Nobody knows him. It is so sad, so I am very happy that you are interested in Schuman and please, spread the world, who Schuman is” - she emphasized, addressing the numerous young people gathered there. She recalled that Europe has never enjoyed such a long period of peace as it is doing now, and this is due to the concept developed by the Servant of God Robert Schuman. "Without the Schuman Declaration, we would have conflicts" - she stated. Prof. Krijtenburg also pointed to the need to learn about Robert Schuman's spirituality, because without it it is impossible to understand the motives that guided him in making such and such decisions. "He consulted all matters with God and asked Him how to act in a given situation" - she said.

In this context, she recalled that Schuman did not want to be a politician at all, but was elected to the French Parliament, an election he accepted with humility, treating it as his vocation. „That's why the friends and enemies respected him, because of his unity of life” - she stated. She explained that only a person formed in this way could transform an instrument of war – coal and steel – into an instrument of peace and place it on a supranational level, so that it would be neither French nor German. “Each of us is called to such a life, even if someone claims to be an atheist, because we are all children of God” - she added.

Alongside the principle of subsidiarity, she indicated that both economics and politics should serve man, and not the other way around, and this is also how Robert Schuman saw it.

TO BE A LEADER

One of the topics discussed during the conference was the issue of leadership. Young adepts of this art acquired knowledge on how to act to be a good leader, in order to later use acquired competences in practice.

When asked why he decided to join the Schuman Young Leaders, Pablo Vallejo replied: "I was always excited about the area of interculture or interactions as to come together, us, young people from all over the world. And one of Robert Schuman core values was one of the values of Erasmus program and the European Union program was that cultures from different parts of the world can come together as friends and not as enemies. So when I heard about organisation of this event I was really thrill and very happy to be participant of this magnificent event, that we are having here".

Referring to the conference theme and the panels, Pablo Vallejo admitted that "it has been wonderful experience and wonderful adventure so far". „It has opened my mind, my perspective, my eyes. I have heard the experiences of people, having a close contact with people from the Middle East, people from Africa, people from Asia – all of them bring a little flavour to the table” - he emphasized.

„I didn't hear about Robert Schuman before, but more I hear about him, I am more inspired to get to know him closer. I think he is very inspiring person, somebody who was not only a great believer, an inspiration for the catholic, but also someone who was actively social for the betterment of European people” - he said when asked who Robert Schuman is for him.



The three-day conference was accompanied by discussions and workshops. "The organizers - members of the Schuman Creative Leaders Scientific Circle deserve great congratulations. A wide range of topics, outstanding experts and interesting panels - all this contributed a lot to the intellectual reality not only of the Catholic University of Lublin, I think" - Anna Wiejak said, editor-in-chief of Schuman Optics Magazine, who participated in the Forum. "Recordings from the International Conference on Intercultural Differences are available on the YouTube channel of the Institute of Schuman's Thought" - she added. "I hope for more initiatives of this type. It is clear that the Schuman Creative Leaders Scientific Circle is very active and this is really pleasing, especially since the Institute of Schuman's Thought is the one who initiated its establishment. We are very happy that we can cooperate with young, talented people who still have their whole lives ahead of them, and who have already managed to achieve so much" - she concluded.

Karolina Maria Koter

KIELCE UNIVERSITY WILL PROMOTE ROBERT SCHUMAN'S THOUGHT

AT THE ACADEMY OF APPLIED SCIENCES
IN KIELCE, THE ROBERT SCHUMAN
SCIENTIFIC CIRCLE IS BEING
ESTABLISHED. THE INSTITUTE OF
SCHUMAN'S THOUGHT HAS SIGNED A
LETTER OF INTENT WITH THE UNIVERSITY
IN THIS MATTER. AN INAUGURAL
MEETING IS PLANNED FOR JUNE.

"The initiative to establish the Robert Schuman Scientific Circle at the Academy of Applied Sciences came from the Institute of Schuman's Thought. During one of the conferences between the management of the Institute of Schuman's Thought and the authorities of the Faculty of Law, the idea to establish the Circle was born, if only because the universities had signed a letter of intent" – Ph.D. Maksymilian Ślusarczyk tells the Schuman Optics Magazine. "We are at an early stage. I have sent the draft statute to the Institute of Schuman's Thought, which will also be accepted by the authorities of the university and the faculty. I think there will be no major objections, because the university is very interested in establishing the circle" – he adds.

"The creation process took a very long time. The group consists of a dozen or so part-time students, so firstly, they have classes quite rarely, and secondly, they are mostly working people, so they have limited time. It currently consists of second-year students, and I know that third-year law students will also join – third and fourth year actually, starting in the new year. I was asked by the Institute and the university to become the group's supervisor" – he explains, emphasizing that he hopes "that at the end of this academic year, in June, there will be one or two meetings, so that we can get started, and probably we will get into gear more vigorously at the turn of September and October, when classes start in the new year".

When asked about the detailed plan of action, Ph.D. Maksymilian Ślusarczyk replies: "We will pursue the goals indicated in the statute, i.e. promoting the ideas of Robert Schuman, spreading Christian values through the Institute's activities, as well as social activity, in order to promote the direction of grassroots influence on the direction of development of EU structures, which is indivisibly connected with Robert Schuman. These are our basic goals. We will certainly hold meetings in established cycles regarding these current tasks".



The group will have permanent members and honorary members who are not students but will participate in its activities to the best of their ability. "We will try to organize scientific conferences. From what I know from the university authorities, the university also has the possibility of helping to publish post-conference articles or materials. I am sure that we will take advantage of this. We will try to invite guests from outside to both regular meetings and conferences. Personally, I am trying to establish cooperation with other universities, but this will only happen in the future" - Ph.D. Ślusarczyk says.

Tomasz Pysiak, Managing Director at the Institute of Schuman's Thought, has no doubt that the Robert Schuman Scientific Circle at the Academy of Applied Sciences in Kielce will start smoothly. "The statute is very well written, it clearly shows the mission of the circle. At the same time, it gives a lot of freedom to the members of this scientific circle, because we believe that self-development must be connected with responsibility.

Therefore, the students who will create this circle together with their supervisor, Ph.D. Maksymilian Ślusarczyk, will be able to create this circle in accordance with their needs, the needs of the university. Each university is specific and adapting the statute to this specificity is very important. Here we succeeded, or rather Ph.D. Ślusarczyk and his group of students succeeded" – he says.

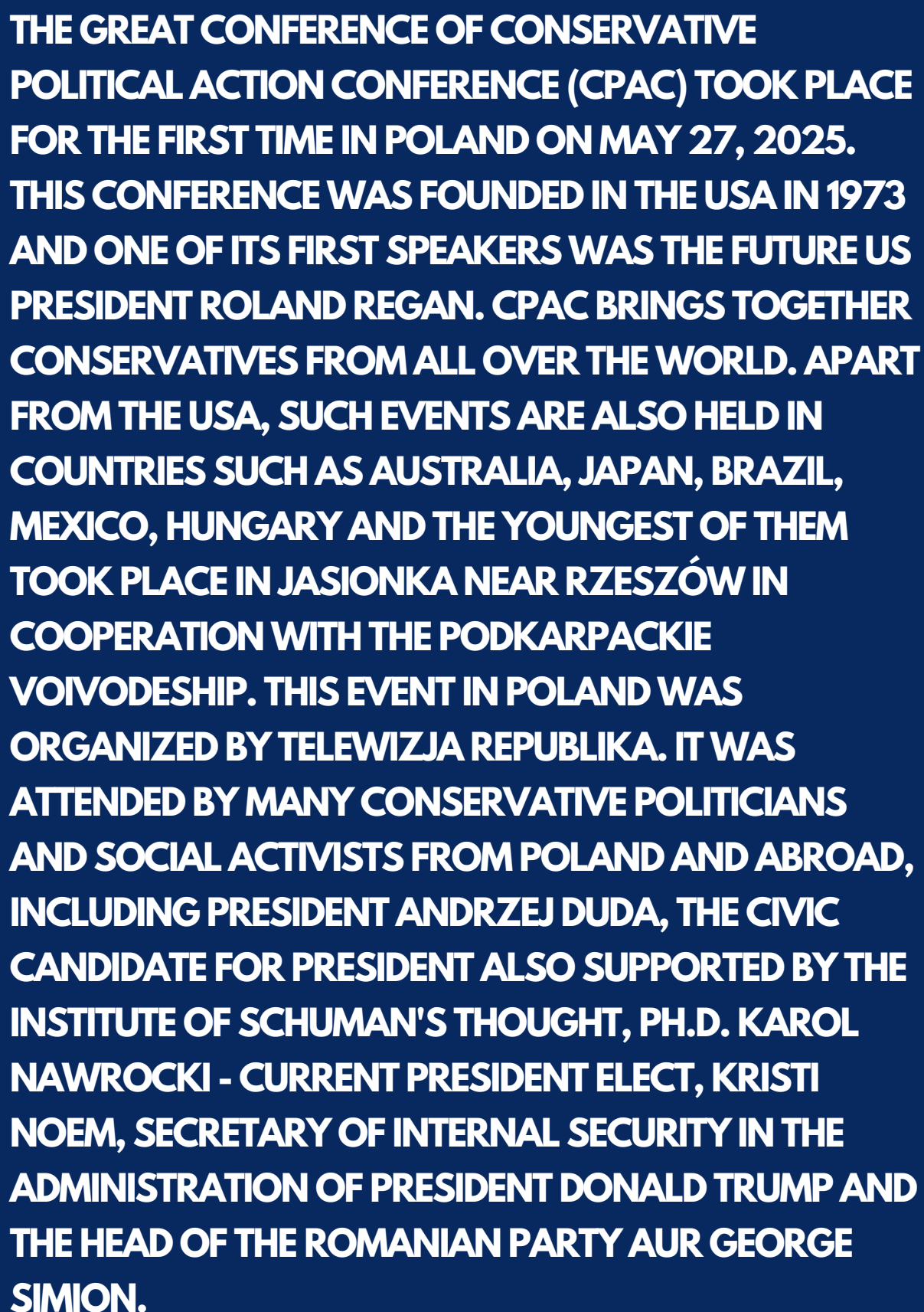
"I am very glad that this group was established. I think that my main expectation for the group is to deepen cooperation with the Institute, to convey not only matters related to the popularization of the Venerable Servant of God Robert Schuman, but also to draw attention to these social matters, social development. I am convinced that these expectations will be met" – he emphasizes.

The Robert Schuman Scientific Circles aim is not only to explore and promote the thought of Robert Schuman, but also to provide formation in accordance with Catholic values.

Karolina Maria Koter

The background image shows a conference setting. In the foreground, the backs of several audience members' heads are visible as they sit at tables. The background features a large American flag with its stars and stripes. Overlaid on the flag and the audience are several logos for 'CPAC POLAND', each consisting of a yellow star and the text 'CPAC POLAND'. The text 'A LARGE CONFERENCE OF CONSERVATIVE CIRCLES' is prominently displayed in the center in a large, white, sans-serif font.

A LARGE CONFERENCE OF CONSERVATIVE CIRCLES



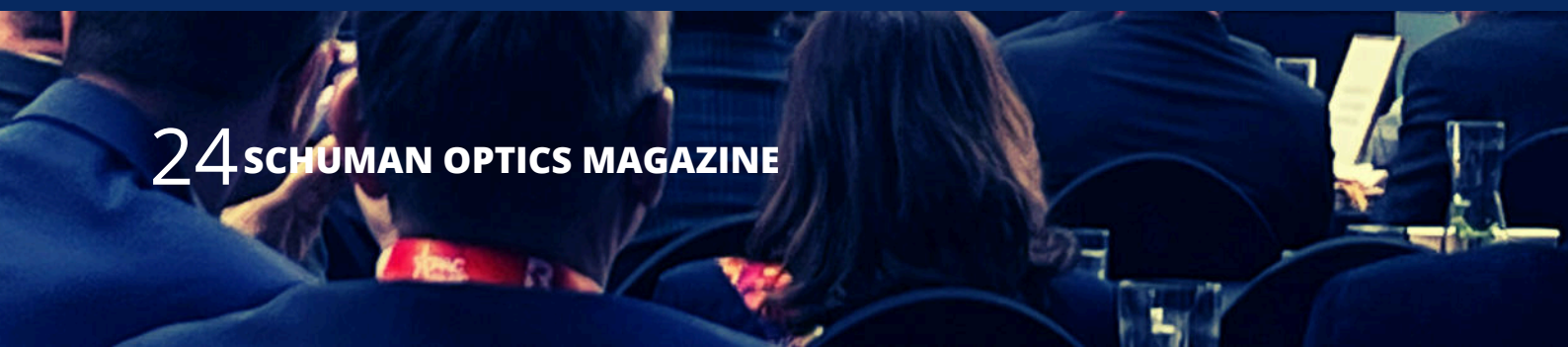
THE GREAT CONFERENCE OF CONSERVATIVE POLITICAL ACTION CONFERENCE (CPAC) TOOK PLACE FOR THE FIRST TIME IN POLAND ON MAY 27, 2025. THIS CONFERENCE WAS FOUNDED IN THE USA IN 1973 AND ONE OF ITS FIRST SPEAKERS WAS THE FUTURE US PRESIDENT ROLAND REGAN. CPAC BRINGS TOGETHER CONSERVATIVES FROM ALL OVER THE WORLD. APART FROM THE USA, SUCH EVENTS ARE ALSO HELD IN COUNTRIES SUCH AS AUSTRALIA, JAPAN, BRAZIL, MEXICO, HUNGARY AND THE YOUNGEST OF THEM TOOK PLACE IN JASIONKA NEAR RZESZÓW IN COOPERATION WITH THE PODKARPACKIE VOIVODESHIP. THIS EVENT IN POLAND WAS ORGANIZED BY TELEWIZJA REPUBLIKA. IT WAS ATTENDED BY MANY CONSERVATIVE POLITICIANS AND SOCIAL ACTIVISTS FROM POLAND AND ABROAD, INCLUDING PRESIDENT ANDRZEJ DUDA, THE CIVIC CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT ALSO SUPPORTED BY THE INSTITUTE OF SCHUMAN'S THOUGHT, PH.D. KAROL NAWROCKI - CURRENT PRESIDENT ELECT, KRISTI NOEM, SECRETARY OF INTERNAL SECURITY IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF PRESIDENT DONALD TRUMP AND THE HEAD OF THE ROMANIAN PARTY AUR GEORGE SIMION.



CPAC Poland was also visited by many distinguished figures from the USA, such as Matthew Schlapp - the CEO of the CPAC conference and the director of the Moms for Liberty organization Catalina Stubbe. There was also no shortage of conservative members of the Polish and European parliament representing various political parties, such as: Prof. Przemysław Czarnek, Patryk Jaki, Daniel Obajtek, Dominik Tarczyński, Prime Minister Matusz Morawiecki, Mariusz Błaszczak or Witold Tumanowicz, Grzegorz Płaczek, Przemysław Wipler, Ewa Zajączkowska-Hernik. The conference was also attended by local government officials, political and social activists representing a wide spectrum of conservatives.

It was not without significance that CPAC Poland took place five days before the second round of elections in Poland. The topics that dominated the first Polish conference revolved around religious and personal freedom. Many speeches referred to the Christian heritage of our Western civilization and the need to defend it. This was particularly strong in the context of the current attempts of European elites to create a new neo-Marxist world.

Speakers from the United States shared their fight with liberal elites lurking for individual freedom. Members from Poland and Members of the European Parliament strongly emphasized the need to fight the current system in Western Europe. Especially emphasizing the opposition to the Green Deal or the Migration Pact. However, all these talks referred to the most important event - the presidential elections in Poland. Such different visions of the world as presented by Ph.D. Karol Nawrocki and Rafał Trzaskowski were emphasized very strongly. This dispute between conservatism, love of freedom and national sovereignty with liberalism, leftist radicalism and cosmopolitanism.





He talked a lot about the attack of leftist ideologies on our value system. Minister Professor Przemysław Czarnek spoke in a similar tone, talking about the war of civilization and pointing out that we are in front of a great virage from which we can fall and die. This virage is a great opportunity to move forward. He noted that we still have a great chance to defend our Christian heritage. The Minister recalled the words of Saint Sister Faustina, whom Jesus told that a spark would come out of Poland. „And we, as Poles, can give this signal to the renewal of Europa” - he realized.

The entire CPAC was very embedded in value orientation. Speeches referring directly to the Polish elections were very important. Ph.D. Karol Nawrocki received clear support from US allies and the CPAC leadership. Very strong support for the current President-elect was given by Corey Lewandowski, Donald Trump's campaign manager. He mentioned the ties that bind us as conservatives. But he also appealed to Saint John Paul II. He shared his experiences from that victorious campaign.

A very interesting speech was given by Przemysław Wipler, who strongly outlined the framework of the dispute between two civilizations, clearly indicating that the left-wing liberal Rafał Trzaskowski is a bad choice. After MP Wipler's speech, Ph.D. Karol Nawrocki took the stage presenting his vision of Poland and its defense against the leftist agenda in a captivating speech. Ph.D. Nawrocki received great support from the Secretary of Internal Security, Kristi Noem, considered one of the most influential women in President Trump's administration. She directly supported the current President-Elect, saying that the United States plans to increase its presence in Poland. However, they need a good and stable partner, and Ph.D. Karol Nawrocki is such a partner. She also shared her story and the story of the fight to free the United States from leftist, globalist ideology.





The last speech was given by President Andrzej Duda. He also referred to the candidacy of Ph.D. Nawrocki, whom he strongly supported, but also summed up his 10 years of service to Poland. After watching a moving clip summarizing his term, the president received memorabilia related to the first CPAC Poland. The final touch was the dinner. However, before it, something not insignificant took place. A letter of intent was signed between the organization "Catholics with Karol Nawrocki", which is co-created by the Institute of Schuman's Thought and the organization from the USA Catholics for Trump. It was a very important and sublime ceremony. CPAC Poland - the first edition, we hope that it will not be the last - is an outstanding initiative that should bring together even more conservative activists and circles.

Tomasz Pysiak



LAWYERS IN DEFENSE OF THE RULE OF LAW



"WE ARE OBSERVING ATTEMPTS TO IMPOSE STANDARDS ON POLAND AND OTHER EU COUNTRIES THAT ARE NOT ANCHORED IN THE TREATIES. THIS IS REFLECTED IN THE PRESSURE FROM INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND INTERFERENCE IN THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM OF MEMBER STATES, AND EVEN IN ATTEMPTS TO INFLUENCE ELECTORAL PROCESSES" - THE PRESIDENT OF THE POLISH CONSTITUTIONAL TRIBUNAL, BOGDAN ŚWIĘCZKOWSKI SAID DURING THE CONFERENCE "LAWYERS FOR THE RULE OF LAW", POINTING TO ATTEMPTS TO VIOLATE POLAND'S SOVEREIGNTY BY EUROPEAN UNION INSTITUTIONS. THE CONGRESS WAS ORGANIZED BY THE ORDO IURIS INSTITUTE, THE INDEPENDENT ASSOCIATION OF PROSECUTORS "AD VOCEM" AND THE POLISH ASSOCIATION OF JUDGES "JUDGES OF THE REPUBLIC OF POLAND". IT WAS PATRONIZED BY: THE FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE SUPREME COURT, MAŁGORZATA MANOWSKA, AND THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE JUDICIARY.

The "Lawyers for the Rule of Law" Congress was a response from Polish legal communities to the destruction of Polish law by both the current government in Poland and supranational decision-making circles, including primarily the institutions of the European Union.

"Today, like never before since 1989, we see that the dispute over the rule of law has become an element of political struggle. We are also observing attempts to impose standards on Poland and other EU countries that are not anchored in the treaties. This is manifested in the pressure of international institutions and interference in the judicial systems of member states, and even in attempts to influence electoral processes" - the president of the Constitutional Tribunal, Bogdan Świączkowski said.

The chairwoman of the National Council of the Judiciary, Dagmara Pawełczyk-Woicka, addressed the audience in a similar tone in a letter, whose message was read out during the congress. "The application of the case law of the Court of Justice of the European Union without waiting for amendments to the laws blurs the line between interpretation and law-making, which undermines the stability of the legal system and the safety of citizens. A state described in this way resembles a 'den of robbers', in which the law becomes a tool for arbitrary decisions, and not the foundation of social order" - the chairwoman warned.

National Prosecutor Dariusz Barski drew attention to the effects of breaking the law by the current government in Poland. "Ignoring the Constitution, ignoring the principles of the separation of powers of constitutional bodies in order to achieve immediate political goals, leads to the anarchy of the law. The only way to fix this is for the executive power to return to acting in accordance with the letter of the law" - he emphasized.

"The authorities wanted to intimidate us with their actions, but they simply did not succeed. But I am convinced that this government will make another attempt, if it has the political means to do so" - judge Piotr Schab, former Disciplinary Spokesman of Judges of Common Courts noted. He drew attention to the abuses that occurred in the courts.

Concern for the legal status of the Polish state shone through all the statements. The gathered lawyers assured that they were documenting all instances of breaking the law in order to later draw legal consequences against those responsible.

Justice reform is needed

The participants of the congress did not hide the fact that Poland needs a reform of the justice system. The principles on which it should be based were outlined by judge Ph.D. Łukasz Piebiak. "The current structure of the judiciary is anachronistic, which serves no purpose. On the other hand, a two-instance structure, managed in a managerial and professional manner, would allow all of us as citizens to have quick and wise decisions in cases" - the president of Lawyers for Poland emphasized.

Ph.D. Łukasz Bernaciński from the Ordo Iuris Board spoke about the essence and purpose of the rule of law, also from a historical perspective. "We have very long traditions of the rule of law in Poland, dating back to at least the 14th century. However, we did not have good traditions in judicature related to the rule of law, due to our specific history, including the long period of partitions" - the lawyer sensitized.

"We are currently dealing with permanent interference in judicial independence. Projects have emerged that directly destroy this principle by attempting to eliminate its basic guarantee, i.e. the principle of the irremovability of judges" - the president of the Polish Judges, judge Zygmunt Drożdżewski indicated.


The participants also stressed the need to create a new supreme law. "The new Constitution must be deeply rooted in the Polish political tradition, the most characteristic features of which are the attachment to the idea of order on the one hand, and freedom on the other. Its element should include consideration of universalist themes, in particular the protection of human dignity and life" - MP Ph.D. Bartłomiej Wróblewski emphasized.

Declaration in Defense of the Rule of Law

The President of the Constitutional Tribunal, Bogdan Świączkowski, summed up the conference with the words: "There is no shortage of those who want to talk and act in the interests of the state and its citizens. They include the participants of the congress and the groups that stand behind them, and I believe that in the future there will be many, many more of us". "What resounded today was not just a debate - it was also a testimony to the courage and determination in restoring the constitutional order" - he added.

The Congress concluded with the signing of a declaration of cooperation between the President of the Tribunal and social organizations for the maintenance of the rule of law in Poland. "Through our actions, we wish to renew trust in the justice system, restore citizens' access to efficient and impartial courts and prosecutors' offices, and our service's proper role in performing it, with particular emphasis on judicial independence, principles of professional ethics, dignity and honesty in enforcing the laws of the Republic of Poland established to secure social order, civil rights and freedoms" - the declaration emphasized.

The lawyers also stated in it that "in the face of the ever-deepening systemic crisis, which includes the executive and legislative authorities questioning the principles of the independence of courts and the impartiality of judges, as well as the principles of legalism and the rule of law, which constitute the foundation of a democratic state of law, we oppose all unlawful actions taken against the constitutional bodies of the state".




The signatories of the document appealed "for the cooperation of all representatives of the legal community wishing to serve the law-abiding Homeland, in which equality before the law, justice and human dignity find appropriate protection". "It is time to express firm support for an objective constitutional order. Time to categorically reject legal relativism manifested in the actions of the executive power" - they concluded.

"Today's declaration confirms that the time has come to defend sovereignty! (...) This declaration is not the end, but the beginning of a common path. It is the beginning of a lasting agreement!" - commented President Bogdan Świączkowski on the adoption of the document. In his opinion, the "Lawyers for the Rule of Law" congress confirmed that there are groups in Poland ready to cooperate in the work of repairing the state in the name of the rule of law, respect for the Constitution and civil rights and freedoms.

Anna Wiejak

Prof. Bogdan Musiat:



*Putting the
Polish army
under the
command of the
so-called
European
forces would
be*

**HIGH
TREASON**

Karol Nawrocki won the presidential elections in Poland. It is no secret that the Germans were counting on Rafał Trzaskowski to win. How did they perceive the Poles' decision?

Prof. Bogdan Musiał: If we say that they were counting on it, it is an understatement. They supported him with all possible forces: financially, various NGOs, etc. The impression was made in the public opinion in Germany that Nawrocki's victory would pose a huge threat to Europe. They tried to create an image similar to the one in which Trump was presented. There was a certain hysteria. When it comes to Trump, there was anti-Trump hysteria, even though Joe Biden had not been in contact for many years. This last issue was passed over in silence. They passed over in silence the fact how harmful it is for a person like Biden to govern. Similar mechanisms occurred in relation to Poland. They praise Donald Tusk, but since his policy is disastrous for Poland, they are not interested in it. What is important for them is that it is beneficial for Germany. Hence, they "played" on Trzaskowski by supporting him in various possible ways. And of course, there is shock.

If we take into account how journalists and correspondents wrote, it was in this climate. They were part of Donald Tusk's slanderous narrative against the future president Karol Nawrocki. What Donald Tusk and various media did was nothing more than a slander campaign. The German media accepted it uncritically, and now they are in shock. Journalists openly admit that they are surprised and write that it is dangerous for Europe.

Out of curiosity, I looked at the first text of "Die Welt" and was surprised to see that under this text over five hundred comments were created by readers in a short time. And you know what, these comments were completely different - the vast majority of Internet users stated that this is a Polish matter, that it was a very good thing.

They saw nothing wrong with Karol Nawrocki being critical of Brussels and admitted that they were also critical. It is surprising that this critical part of the German establishment de facto approves of this choice. This is interesting. People in Germany, who are also condemned to this primitive propaganda, the narrative that was created and replicated here by the "Polish" media, received it critically.

People have cognitive dissonance. I had two calls from Germany today on this matter. I explained that they should not believe German correspondents at all. Absolutely. They have to distance themselves from this. Just like in the case of Donald Trump. If they had adopted the attitude that is the task of journalists, not to interfere in Poland's internal affairs, not to be biased, but to try to understand and present these different arguments, then the Germans would not have been surprised at all. But they were surprised, because the media have created an image that is absolutely not appropriate.

It is being repeated again that Poland is allegedly heading towards Russia, while the fact that Moscow supported Rafał Trzaskowski, not Karol Nawrocki, is being omitted. This is very important. We have an inversion of all facts. After all, we know that Russian trolls supported anti-PiS actions, and Vladimir Putin sent an arrest warrant for Karol Nawrocki. In Germany, the situation is being distorted, and when it comes to what happened in Poland, they do not understand the world. They do not understand the mechanisms, why the other side lost, despite using such disgusting hate. Donald Tusk's speech is comparable to Lukashenko, to Putin. The campaign he organized should be considered in such categories, because in a normal, civilized country such a thing is unacceptable - I do not know of such cases.

Looking at this, the Germans do not understand this and explain to themselves that Poland is a backwater, a primitive, obscurantist country, that the Poles are unfriendly because they do not want refugees, that they are not hospitable, and in this way a distorted image of this situation is created. And if we look at the situation with regard to migrants, what is happening in Poland: Putin and Lukashenko are transferring illegal migrants to Poland.

Germany does the same.

Germany is doing the same thing, meaning Poland is to be, I don't want to use the word "sewage" here, but Poland is to accept everyone. Of course, Putin is doing this consciously to cause a quarrel, and Germany wants to get rid of the problem, the burden that they brought upon themselves.

I think there is a deeper bottom to all this, because it is significant that just before the presidential elections in Poland, during the ceremony of presenting the International Charlemagne Prize in Aachen, Ursula von der Leyen announced a "new era" and a "great European project of an independent Europe", clearly expecting that nothing would threaten German plans. She cited the figure of Richard Coudenhove-Kalergi. Does this mean that, in accordance with the latter's vision, Germany wants to shape modern Europe?

There are such plans, also when it comes to armament plans. What von der Leyen is doing is a project of the German elite, the establishment, which is de facto losing in Germany. Mrs. von der Leyen is Mrs. Merkel's favorite, who has failed on all counts when it comes to Germany. As defense minister, what has she done? Among other things, she has destroyed the Bundeswehr. Von der Leyen, who is a truly inept politician, is at the same time a cleverly operating behind-the-scenes person who is able to adapt when it comes to some projects. People do not count for her. In Germany, there is no will of the voters as to what von der Leyen and the so-called "elite" want.

They call themselves "elites". They believe that they are supposed to rule because they were anointed to do so. Their project is mostly rejected in Germany. Let's recall the elections in Germany on February 23rd this year. The majority rejected these left-liberal projects. They wanted something different, but this situation arose. German society is going in a completely different direction.

It seems that all over Europe we have a certain defensive reflex against the plans of Brussels. In reality, they are finishing off Europe. What we have in Brussels is not democracy, but a mock democracy. It has nothing to do with democracy. Mrs. von der Leyen did not win any elections and cannot be recalled by referendum – this is very important. They only call it that, just as Donald Tusk talks about "militant democracy" in Poland, or the communists about "people's democracy". This is a violation of the principles of democracy and it comes from Brussels. These are German elites and they have plans, of course.

Fortunately, what happened here in Poland has made it, in a sense, part of the avant-garde that may be able to stop this very dangerous process in Europe.

Across Poland's western border, Karol Nawrocki is described as a Eurosceptic nationalist. German media admit that this choice by Poles will have an impact on the direction Poland will take in the European Union. Does this mean that Poles have already managed to do what Romanians failed to do, namely thwart Germany's plans to dominate Europe? Is it still too early to make such an assessment?

I hope so. I know Mr. Karol Nawrocki personally and he is not a person who gives up easily. He is a fighter. If we look at what happened in the election campaign, at this wave of hate, I don't know how many people would have endured it mentally. You really have to have a very strong

psyche and a grounded approach to values. From what I know Mr. Karol Nawrocki, he is definitely not a nationalist, he is a Polish patriot. This is very important. And Mr. Karol Nawrocki is definitely not Eurosceptic. He is skeptical when it comes to Brussels.

So in short he is a Eurorealist...

Exactly. Same thing with me – I am very skeptical, I reject what is happening in Brussels, seeing what is being done behind the scenes, this huge bureaucracy. There we have a huge bureaucratic overgrowth, which suppresses, stifles not only democracy, but also the economy and wants to transform societies in its own way, according to its own ideological ideas. This is very dangerous. I do not want to compare it to Stalinism, because here there is softer violence through withholding funds, or supporting non-governmental organizations, financing, taking control of the media. In Poland there are German media and if we look at the elections, we can clearly see this division. Those media that have German capital played exactly on Trzaskowski and had no scruples to conduct smear campaigns against Karol Nawrocki.

It is no secret that Germany, via Brussels, wanted to take control of the Polish army by including it in the planned European armies. To what extent did the election of Karol Nawrocki thwart these plans?

We know that in Poland the president is the commander-in-chief of the army. Karol Nawrocki ruled out – he signed such a declaration – subordination to European leadership, i.e. de facto German, perhaps German-French leadership. I believe that placing the Polish army under the command of the so-called European forces would be treason. Sooner or later, the Germans will try, and they are already doing it behind the scenes with Putin's people, to reach an agreement with Russia. At the beginning of April, it turned out that there were

behind-the-scenes contacts – at least from 2023 – with the consent of then-Chancellor Scholz and the then-head of the SPD faction, the gentlemen from the CDU/CSU travelled in a group of four and met with Putin's confidants. They debated various topics, holding behind-the-scenes talks. We know this from earlier years, when the KGB held behind-the-scenes talks, outside of official diplomacy, with Willy Brandt, Egon Bahr, or Helmut Schmidt. They made the official policy when the real policy was different.

As a historian, I can say that this is nothing new when it comes to German-Russian relations and that it will continue. This can also be seen in the German debate, where the repair and resumption of Nord Stream are already being discussed. In Germany, there is a very lively debate on this topic. They want to return to Russian gas at preferential prices, so that others pay dearly, and they pay cheaply. That is, this arrangement, which is tragic for Europe, very dangerous, and the result of which is the war in Ukraine. And what? Germany is supposed to decide in what circumstances we should use the Polish army? In addition, there are French interests in Africa. It may end up that the Polish army will not be used to defend the eastern borders, but the colonial acquisitions of France, because France has strategic, geopolitical interests. For it, Russia is not a direct threat. Quite the opposite. It is an important partner in terms of geopolitical arrangements.

In the context of what you said, Professor, can we argue that the election of Karol Nawrocki as president prevented another partition of Poland, or is that too far-reaching an observation?

Partition is something else. But total subordination of Poland to the Brussels-Berlin establishment. We must really distinguish.

It is very important to notice what kind of message the German audience receives from the media. Germans still trust the media,

although this trust is now lower. This will not bother a normal, ordinary German and it does not bother them, because they do not have such ambitions, but we are talking about the economic interests of German corporations. On top of that, there is politics. In Germany, there is a certain specificity – a symbiosis of corporations and politicians. The SPD is particularly strong in this. This symbiosis is strong to such an extent that the interests of corporations are an interpretation for politicians of how to conduct foreign policy. In other words, foreign policy is de facto shaped to a large extent by the economic interests of German corporations. I am talking about large corporations – energy, steel and automotive. This is crucial. We have to be aware of this.

That is why getting closer to Moscow will always be automatic, because according to their ideas – for over a hundred years – Russia has been a source of raw materials important for German industry, for German corporations.

Does this mean that Poles should seek allies among that part of the German nation that is also harmed by this policy?

Exactly. It's not so much about the Germans, but more about the way in which we are denationalizing, that is, moving away from German patriotism, which is of course very dangerous, because it can quickly go down the same path as it did under Adolf Hitler, or earlier, under the Weimar Republic. It was chauvinistic, anti-Polish.

I hear voices that we must be afraid when the AfD comes to power. Meanwhile, for the AfD or for German nationalists, Poland and the lands lost 80 years ago are not a problem. For them, the problem is the Islamic flood – that is how they see it. So they are not thinking about “reclaiming Wrocław”. They are afraid that they will lose Berlin, that they will lose the Ruhr, large cities. They see a danger here. German nationalism or patriotism has lost its anti-Polish edge, which was still there after 1945, because these resentments of the expellees were

strong. This was a large group of voters, but that generation has already passed. Germany already has other problems – the flood of illegal Islamic migration.

It is not true that Germany rejects immigration in itself, only illegal immigration. They draw attention to social issues and the danger of Islamization, criminalization. This distinction is very important. The same in Poland. After all, Poles are not anti-migration either - they accept Belarusians, Ukrainians. How many people from other countries get visas and work? There is no problem with that. We have to say openly that this is about these Islamic migrants, young men without qualifications and the desire or ability to take up normal work, which is needed in Poland. And that is the problem.

Germany has this problem. I really see here a thread not so much of agreement as of understanding. This is very important. We should not be fooled into thinking that there are some revisionist currents in Germany. There will always be such a person or group, but the issue of regaining lost territories is not really a problem for German patriots. The issue is completely different – maintaining what they have.

*There is also the issue of reparations for Poland.
Karol Nawrocki is their ardent supporter and
advocate.*

I hope Karol Nawrocki will do this, and more specifically. I believe that what Mr. Mularczyk did was wrong. First, we must calmly and objectively present our arguments, and Mr. Karol Nawrocki is a historian, a flesh and blood scientist. He realizes that first we must realize that something bad happened. The vision that Mr. Sikorski recently expressed on Channel Zero, that we gained from World War II, as many Germans think, cannot dominate. The German narrative is that Poland supposedly gained from World War II. One of the historians from Wrocław said that we need to count how much German furniture or cups Poles have in their homes.

First we need to present what actually happened, what losses Poland suffered. This is not a job for a year or two, but a process – fortunately, Poles already understand this – so that Poles are aware of this and so that Germans gain this awareness. This requires work “at the grassroots”, because the Germans have had their historical knowledge distorted. First, however, we need to know how these mechanisms function. What Mr. Sikorski said recently is exactly the German narrative. Of course, we are very nervous about this here. And rightly so. But how deeply rooted is it in Germans, if the Polish Minister of Foreign Affairs says so in Poland.

Interview by Anna Wiejak

Prof. Bogdan Musiał is a Polish-German historian.

THE FRENCH KILL AS MANY CHILDREN EACH YEAR AS THEY ACCEPT MIGRANTS



French think tank Terra Nova recommends accepting hundreds of thousands of migrants each year to ensure the “sustainability of the French social model”. According to models presented by the organization, between 250,000 and 310,000 immigrants should be accepted each year by 2040-2050 to maintain an appropriate ratio of workers to unemployed people in the country’s population. In the long term, such policies must lead to irreversible social changes. A scenario that the majority of French society does not agree with.

The vast majority of those surveyed by Terra Nova oppose the admission of new immigrants to France (55%), while only 30% support it. 15% did not express an opinion on the matter. However, when the French were presented with the hypothesis of “selected” immigration based on the country’s economic needs, the picture was completely different: 43% were in favor, while 41% were against it, arguing that “all immigration should be limited.” Labour immigration is therefore viewed differently in France than other forms of immigration.

The balance changes when it comes to skilled immigration, with opponents of “all immigration” falling from 41% to 33% (-8 points), while those in favor are rising by almost the same amount (from 43% to 50%, +7 points). As expected, openness to skilled “selected” immigration is greater than openness to “selected” immigration of low-skilled people, which remains close to the average (42% in favor and 40% against). Among those surveyed, executives are most in favor of skilled “selected” immigration (64%), while at the same time feeling the greatest concerns about possible competition on the labor market. Retirees are particularly positive about this (54%).

When asked what impact they thought economic immigration had on the French economy, only 39% said it had a negative impact. 60% thought it had either a positive impact (36%) or no impact (24%).

REPLACEMENT OF GENERATIONS

Since 1950, France's mortality rate has remained remarkably stable: 550,000 deaths per year, with a population growth of over 50%. However, in 2023, the number of deaths rose significantly, reaching 640,000. It is estimated that in 2030, this number will rise to 690,000, in 2035 to 740,000, and in 2040 to 770,000 (with a peak of 780,000 around 2045). A study by Hakim El Karoui and Juba Ihaddaden of a sample of 2,000 French people over the age of 18 found that to achieve stability in the payment of social benefits, France would have to continue to accept almost as many immigrants as it does now.

"Immigrants already play a significant role in ensuring France's population growth, thanks to their net contribution and the births of children with at least one immigrant parent. The more the demographic situation worsens, the more decisive their contribution will be in balancing social accounts and meeting the country's labour needs" - Terra Nova analysts said in a report released in May.

"If we are to avoid deadly consequences for our social contract, we will have to continue to welcome immigrants into our country. Not necessarily more than in recent years, but certainly better than we do today, and through a more explicit and organized effort to meet our economic needs. This involves reviewing the different channels of our migration policy, considering training partnerships with countries of origin, regularizing the number of illegal workers currently working in high-demand professions, and better integrating immigrants who are already present on our territory" - they added.

In their opinion, migration policy cannot be the sole responsibility of the Ministry of the Interior, which currently has only one goal: slowing down the influx of immigrants. "There are many abuses (mainly attempts to obtain a residence permit under the asylum procedure for people who clearly have no grounds for obtaining protection), and there are also undocumented immigrants, although many of them work in sectors that are under pressure. In this sense, the ministry is carrying out legal and lawful monitoring work. However, the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs must once again speak out on the issue of allowing greater labour immigration" - they argue.

PRO-IMMIGRATION PROPAGANDA REJECTED

Faced with this latest product of pro-immigration propaganda, the Observatory on Immigration and Demography, which aims to inform the debate on immigration through rigorous, evidence-based research, has published a rebuttal aimed at dispelling the myth that immigration is the only solution and the only future for European societies.

The Observatory refutes the left-wing think tank's argument, including by attacking its methodological bias. The Terra Nova report assumes that the employment rate of the immigrant population is the same as that of the French population. But that is absolutely not the case. "The employment rate of non-EU foreigners – those affected by the immigration policies that the study aims to guide – is almost 10 points lower in France than that of French citizens" - notes Nicolas Pouvreau-Monti in his article in France's Le Figaro, adding that this is one of the lowest rates of all EU countries. Only half of non-European foreigners currently living in France are actually employed. And of the ten residence permits issued in France today, only one is issued for economic reasons. In these circumstances – which are real, not imagined – how can anyone honestly claim that immigration is a driver of employment? - asks the expert.

LACK OF LOGIC

The left – and not only in France – prefers to talk about the “sense of uncertainty” in the face of the flood of migrants than about the widespread criminality of the latter, and this was very strongly echoed in the above report. It is worth noting that the pro-immigration narrative is accompanied by an anti-natalist narrative towards the native French. France was the first country in the world to include the killing of conceived children in its Constitution in 2024. And so, while Muslim wives are queuing up for child benefits, French women are queuing up for abortion clinics. Around 250,000 abortions are performed in this country each year, which is roughly the same number as the left wants to bring in immigrants.

We can observe a similar phenomenon throughout Europe, with the number of children killed in the womb varying from country to country. At the same time, so-called alternative forms of family are being promoted, which cannot ensure generational continuity. If France or other EU countries decided to support the family and motherhood, they would not have demographic problems, but ideological considerations clearly prevail over logic and common sense. It is also worth noting that this attitude also results from international obligations – both the European Union and the UN or WHO impose sustainable development on these countries, one of the pillars of which is the killing of children in the womb and supporting the migration movements.

Anna Wiejak



Rev. Prof. Robert Skrzypczak:

We are dealing with various forms of internal persecution of the Church

WE RECENTLY CELEBRATED THE ELECTION OF A NEW POPE, WHO TOOK THE NAME LEO XIV. CAN WE EXPECT A REVIVAL AND RENEWAL OF CATHOLIC SOCIAL TEACHING IN THIS REGARD?

Rev. Prof. Robert Skrzypczak: It is hard to say whether we need such a revival, because it would indicate that Catholic social teaching has been weakened in some way in recent times or within the previous pontificate. Previous popes have also been very concerned with social issues, such as equal access to products, fair distribution of material goods, resolving social inequalities, migration, sustainable development, especially in terms of health care and education...

THIS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT THAT IS THE PROBLEM, BECAUSE THAT IS WHERE ABORTION IS.

You asked about Catholic social teaching. At the moment I cannot recall any church document that would associate sustainable development with permission for abortion. You probably mean the use of this term by the so-called Agenda 2030 within the UN, but we are not talking about that.

However, what should be noted in the latest pontificate is the special sensitization of Pope Leo XIV to the challenge of the era, which is artificial intelligence – a challenge for humanity, a challenge for its development, a

challenge also when it comes to human threats. In a special way, the Pope emphasized this issue after his election to the See of Peter in his famous speech to the Cardinal Corps, also explaining why he took Leo's name. At that time, he said that he referred here to Pope Leo XIII, whose pontificate fell on the era of the so-called great industrial revolution. At that time, the end of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th century was associated with rapid industrialization and the introduction of modern machines and technologies that either eliminated many people from the production process, thus depriving them of work, or treated a person, especially a worker, very instrumentally. Then Pope Leo XIII felt the need for the Church to lead a certain leading movement that would allow humanity to go through the challenges related to that industrial revolution, while avoiding the difficulties related primarily to the harm caused to workers and workers. Today, as Leo XIV emphasized, we are facing a new industrial revolution. – is a cyber and electronic revolution with artificial intelligence within its reach.

Artificial intelligence is a tool, that is, it can bring enormous benefits to humanity, but also arouse enormous threats or dangers, depending on what hands it finds itself in. Today's threat is that artificial intelligence can become a tool used by a small number of the richest people, accumulating capital, also using the logic of globalization to strengthen their possessions again, analogous to what happened over a hundred years ago, at the expense of man, his rights, eliminating man from the production process. Therefore, as Pope Leo said, the Church today needs to find itself again as a guide leading today's society through this challenge of using artificial intelligence.

ESPECIALLY SINCE THIS ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE UNFORTUNATELY

CONSTITUTES – AT LEAST AT THE MOMENT – TOOL IN LEFTIST HANDS. IT IS TRAINED IN ACCORDANCE WITH LEFT-WING AXIOLOGY AND IN THIS CYBERNETIC REVOLUTION, ABOUT WHICH THE REV. PROFESSOR SAID, THERE IS AN INVERSION OF THE HIERARCHY OF BEINGS, WHERE MAN IS THIS ENTITY AT THE LOWEST LEVEL – FROM A PERSON CREATED IN THE IMAGE AND LIKENESS OF GOD, FROM THE POSITION OF SON OF GOD HE WAS THROWN INTO THE POSITION OF A PEST OF THE PLANET.

This is most often the case with modern revolutions that either dehumanize a person or reduce him. Today we are dealing with various types of heresies of the anthropological type, either in the field of electronics and cybernetics, or in the field of bioethics, or in the approach to the issue of sexual identity, reproduction, contraception. These are challenges that are associated with the fact that the Church needs, first of all, to become aware of the richness of God's Revelation, of which it has become a depositary. We, as the Church, do not impose our own positions or theoretical concept or philosophy on anyone. We have light, a huge light that God has left us, who has entered history and who has spoken through Jesus Christ, his Son, the Crucified and Risen One, shedding great light also on who man is.

Today, we need, above all, to reach for the richness of Christian anthropology.

Today, many wrongs and many injustices could be avoided if people wanted to reach for the full truth about man, about his life, about his origins, about purpose. However, as in any heresy, we are dealing here with a certain reduction which, because it assumes false premises, must also lead to false, very often painful consequences. In the case of the wealth that Christianity has, we should constantly be aware that on the basis of its debates, discussions that were experienced within the Church around discovering, naming various dogmas regarding the Holy Trinity, or Christological dogmas, the Church has developed brilliant concepts, including the concept of man as a human person. This is Christianity's greatest contribution to the good or history of all humanity. For example, we can recall that civilizations, like Chinese civilization or Arab civilization, have not developed the concept of a person, hence there is also a different approach to man, a different way of treating man, for example in relation to the collective.

I think that Pope Leo XIV will want to willingly use the wealth of Church teaching to propose it to the world again. Propose in the all-human debate, being the evangelical father of the family who brings out from his treasury old and new – what is best in our Church from the human side, but above all what is a jewel coming from God. Personally, I am very comforted by the fact that Leo XIV already gives a lot of evidence that he is very willing to use the mental heritage of Saint John Paul II, who was a personalist pope in this respect.

**THIS IS EVEN MORE IMPORTANT BECAUSE
EUROPE CLEARLY HAS A SERIOUS**

SPIRITUAL PROBLEM. WHAT HAPPENED TO THESE SOCIETIES THAT IN JUST ONE CENTURY THEY BECAME SECULAR, DISPLACED GOD AND AT THE SAME TIME TURNED AWAY FROM THE HUMAN PERSON?

Many factors contributed to this, one might say, poor state of mind of modern man. On the one hand, atheism was a huge challenge, which had a huge impact on human thought, human praxis, in Darwinian, and then also in the empirical version of Hume or Mill. Then also in a Marxist or Freudian version. These atheisms contributed very much to changing the mentality, concepts and sensitivity of modern man, slowly reaching the main university centers of the world. An example is how Marxist thought spread in the world - not only through a direct, political revolutionary, Bolshevik, communist movement that used the apparatus of violence and propaganda, but also on the intellectual, ideological and educational levels. Among other things, through the so-called The Frankfurt School, today's modern Marxist and neo-Marxist thought has taken over most universities where the world's elites are forged. An example at the moment is the conflict on this point that has arisen between the United States government administration and Harvard University.

I think that today the challenge we face is to realize that even if, before our eyes, us as generations, the communist system that St. John Paul II as pope, among others, but also many heroes and martyrs of faith and human dignity, fought, collapsed, especially in the so-called countries of silence, where the Marxist system led the lives of many people to destruction, we must be aware, that even though this system collapsed before our eyes, the thought

process itself, which has the form or nature of a virus, and the thing about the virus is that even if it is defeated, it often tends to return in a mutated form, that today communism is not a problem, but the problem is its cause.

Communism was only a form of materialization or incarnation of this idea, which is Marxism. Marxism carries a completely false vision of man, reduced to materialism – man's dependence on the means of production, on the means of possession, on consumption. Therefore, its destructive and very dangerous nature comes from the fact that it is not only a human concept, but is the last Christian heresy. In this way, Archbishop Fulton Sheen, a great American preacher of the 20th century, formulates this problem, among others. Why Christian heresy? Because it was born in the heads and minds of baptized people. Marx and his associates were mostly baptized people. This is also a danger because in many environments, contemporary varieties of Marxism inspiring the activities of social movements, non-governmental organizations and political parties have enormous power to seduce people's minds and imagination, because at first glance they resemble the Gospel Good News, as if it were some new, extra-church, post-Christian application of the thought of the Lord Jesus. However, this is in fact a great fraud, because under the guise of good, such as the fight for human rights, for equality rights, for human dignity, it often also uses the entire arsenal of our Catholic dictionary, in fact it leads man to failure on various levels, primarily depriving a huge number of people of the prospect of eternal life, because it is devoid of eschatology, the hope of resurrection, the answer that God gives to man after death but it also reduces human life primarily to material purposes, i.e. to building prosperity, and at the same time also disregards the Decalogue, natural laws, and therefore questions or instead establishes some other axiology.

| DOES THIS HERESY HAVE THE POTENTIAL

TO PUSH THE CATHOLIC CHURCH INTO CATACOMBS? ARE WE FACING A „BENEDICT OPTION”?

This would be half the trouble, because it would mean that the Church maintains inner resilience and cohesion, that it submits to persecution, losing a lot in its state of possession or in terms of previously granted privileges, but becomes the Church of convinced people, integrated with Christ and with His message. A Church that may be tiny, but alive. I'm afraid of the opposite. I am afraid that in many places, as evidenced by what Antonio Gramsci, an Italian Marxist, and Bella Dodd, among others, spoke about, who, after her conversion, agreed to appear before the United States Congress and tell what the political and ideological battle of the American Communist Party was like, or based on the testimonies of many other people, and at the same time we know the methodology of other circles those related to modern gnosis – are yet another challenge, another anthropology, another mental virus represented by Freemasonry circles, Masonic – that in this case today we are dealing not only with the persecution of the Church or an attempt to push it away from public space, but an attempt to take it over through infiltration.

That is why today we are dealing with such a huge problem, which Pope Benedict XVI called the persecution of the Church from the inside, i.e. coming from within it. Here we not only see the problem of pedophilia, which has also penetrated the structures of the Catholic Church, leading to the ruin of its credibility through the infidelity of some of its servants and representatives – and pedophilia is a common phenomenon, currently devastating almost all environments in which an adult meets a child,

because humanity, through the sexual revolution, has agreed to overthrow a very valuable and important taboo in the positive sense of the word, what was the respect or defense of a child's innocence against the threats of the adult world.

However, today we are also dealing with other forms of internal persecution of the Church. Pope Paul VI has already talked about this, mentioning that in the Catholic Church today we are dealing with completely non-Catholic teaching in many circles. This means that in many places Catholic teaching is questioned not only at the level of catechesis, journalism or pastoral care, but also at the level of theological thought. For example, the deity of Jesus Christ, the authenticity of the Holy Scriptures as the source of God's Revelation. Today, many theories or even ideologies are introduced, as well as concepts that have never been used in the Catholic Church. „Nonbinary”, „LGBT”, „equality rights”, „inclusivity” are concepts from the fields of sociology and cultural theory, which today, by entering our language, change not only our debate, but also change our semantics. These concepts often hide betrayal, a departure from the Gospel, and the coherence of Christian teaching. Many people today are scandalized or discouraged by the fact that from the mouths of representatives of the Catholic Church, including some hierarchs and representatives of the world of theology, they hear claims that have little to do with previous Catholic teaching, proving its unique originality, and are very harmonious with such a common, postmodern, messed up from the concept of truth, this world's gibberish.

Interview by Anna Wiejak

Rev. Prof. Robert Skrzypczak teaches dogmatic theology at the Pontifical Faculty of Theology and the Metropolitan Higher Seminary in Warsaw

A portrait of a middle-aged man with dark hair and glasses, wearing a blue suit, light blue shirt, and striped tie. He is smiling slightly and has a name tag on his left lapel. The background is a plain, light-colored wall.

Prof. Maciej Münnich:

RUSSIA HAS A
MODERATE
INFLUENCE ON
MIGRATION
FLOWS

In the face of contemporary migration that we observe in Europe and also in the face of what is happening in the Middle East, the question arises, to what extent these migration movements, to what extent these conflicts that are taking place in the Middle East were fueled by Russia? Let us remember that Russia treats migrants as a demographic weapon, as a tool to destabilize hostile societies.

Prof. Maciej Münnich: From our Polish perspective, this is indeed a problem and Russia has a hand in this, because we are talking about our eastern border with Belarus first and foremost. It is obvious that the people, who are there, are in some way encouraged or Russia made their presence possible. However, from the perspective of the whole of Europe, this is a relatively small part of this migration wave. This is not the main direction. It must be remembered that the most important direction was from the south, previously through Turkey, now through the Mediterranean Sea - this is where most migrants come from. And here Russia has a much smaller influence, not to mention that in the case of Africa, it is relatively small, because here we are talking about great civilizational changes, i.e. the growth of the population of the global south, which is looking for some way to improve its conditions and it seems easiest for them to simply migrate, because after all, they will receive social benefits here and will also find their compatriots or relatives. This is a false understanding, but it is often the case, so Russia has a moderate influence here and rather primarily from our perspective, Poland and our border.

During the lecture you gave a moment ago at the Schuman Young Leaders Academy, you said something very interesting, namely, explaining why Hamas and Hezbollah are still fighting, you pointed to

their hopes for the Islamization of not only Europe, but also other corners of the world. How do you assess Europe's chances of defending itself against this at the moment?

First, I pointed to the chance of Islamization – in the form of adopting a more restrictive version of Islam – of the Middle East, because that is what we are talking about at the moment. In the case of Europe, we are talking about some migrants, who indeed constitute a growing percentage of some Western societies, and of course, from the perspective of these societies, this is a problem, and often a direct threat. It is primarily up to these countries, to the politicians whom we ultimately elect, what version they want to adopt, i.e. whether it is still the policy of Herzlich Willkommen and the search for more migrants who are to replace the aging European societies, or whether politicians will decide that this is not the best solution, because these cultural differences are so great that they cause more problems than they bring advantages. There is no single answer for the whole of Europe, because each country will choose for itself and we may witness, for example, that one country will pursue a different policy, another – a different one. Here, even the European Union is not able to decree this from above. The best example is Great Britain, which left the European Union and pursues this policy independently. In which direction? It's hard for me to predict because it all depends on choices, including our own.

Considering what is happening in Europe and the fact that if we are really going to have Islam dominating there, it will be a radical Islam, more associated with ISIS. Can such an Islam go hand in hand with democracy? Or maybe, if we accept migrants, should we prepare for a change of system to another one?

First of all, it is difficult to say that we are dealing with the domination of Islam,

even in the Western part of Europe. At the moment, it is certainly not yet the case. At the moment, we have rather certain parts of societies dominated by Islam. These are sometimes districts dominated in individual cities. The political system is certainly not dominated by Islam yet. However, we must be aware that from a demographic perspective, this process will deepen. We are rather talking about the future here. Our actions today should anticipate what will happen in the future. And as I said, it depends on our choices, which option we want to accept, but certainly among this mass of millions of Muslims living in Western Europe - in Poland there are relatively few of them - there are also people associated with this very radical version of Islam, such a fundamentalist one, and we must certainly also be aware that they find support in various environments in the Middle East, they will certainly try to promote it, which will undoubtedly be a threat to European societies, because we have had examples of many attacks and we cannot turn a blind eye to it.

Does such a version go hand in hand with democracy? Of course not. Islam is generally difficult to reconcile with democracy. We have some circles growing out of the roots of the Muslim Brotherhood, which are trying to combine them, but by building this democracy on the foundation of Islam, on Sharia, we are dealing with "Islamic democracy", which means we can hold elections, provided that they are in accordance with Islam. A very good example of this type of society, in the Shiite version, is Iran, where there are elections, there is a parliament, there is a tripartite division of power, but Islam is the absolutely dominant factor, a factor of this democratic system, which is very similar to the Western ones - we have a president, we have a parliament, we have a Supreme Court, to which is added the highest religious leader. And this is the Islamic version of democracy. If it suits, then yes, we can indeed have such a democracy in the perspective of several decades, because not any closer, but personally it seems unlikely to me.

Are these Muslim immigrants who come to Europe from different parts of the Muslim world, because it is not just Syria...

Syria is in a definite minority – let me say it right away – and a very distinct minority at that.

These are also other countries. Isn't it the case that they treat this migration as jihad, and Europe as a land that needs to be dominated and converted to faith in Allah?

Here you have mentioned this very extreme and fortunately minority group in the world of Islam. The vast majority of these migrants, of course maintaining their Muslim tradition, do not have any jihadist tendencies, but due to their sheer number – because we are talking about millions of people – they will change the demographic and social situation in the countries to which they arrive. For this, the most hard, radical version of Islam is not really needed for these societies to change. However, as I said, there are certainly also such among these migrants and they are – if I may say so – the most spectacular threat, because they are the ones who carry out the attacks and this is most often reflected in the media. However, in the media, this slow change of societies, such a grassroots change, where individual districts become completely Muslim in their character, is less visible. This is not so spectacular and media-worthy, but it is a much more serious change.

And much more durable.

And much more durable. Yes.

Prof. Maciej Münnich is a historian and expert on the Middle East.



TOMASZ
PYSIAK:

ISLAM IS A
GOOD TOOL
FOR
OVERTURNING
THE OLD
ORDER

THE PROBLEM OF MUSLIM GANGS IS GROWING IN EUROPE. IT IS PARTICULARLY VISIBLE IN SWEDEN, WHERE GANGS EVEN RECRUIT CHILDREN TO COMMIT MURDERS. COULD IT BE SAID THAT IT STEMS IN SOME WAY FROM ISLAM ITSELF AS A RELIGION, OR SHOULD THE CAUSES BE SOUGHT ELSEWHERE?

Tomasz Pysiak: If we are talking about gang issues, building certain social criminal syndicates where children are actually incarnated, then saying that this is an Islamic problem is too simplistic. This is not entirely true, because Islam itself is heterogeneous – we have Shiites, Sunnis, in each of these subgroups we still have specific Koranic schools and they pay attention to completely different aspects of Islam. Of course, in Islam there is a very strong culture of strength, i.e. the culture of male domination. That's undoubtedly it. Anyway, one of the surahs says: let the sword fall on the head of the unbeliever. Islam is actually not so much conducive, which is not the worst subsoil of terrorism, which means we cannot say that it is the fault of religion or religious people, but we can read especially from some Koranic schools the cult of violence or the issue of jihad. Even the issue of jihad – jihad itself is understood differently, for example as an internal war with one's weaknesses. This is one understanding, but there are Quranic schools that say that jihad is a war of attrition against infidels.

Here I would see something different more, including cultural issues influenced by Islam. To a large extent, they are not only related to Islam, but Islam is only a certain element strengthening this culture. More issues of tribal or clan cultures. Clan society builds clans that are completely incompatible with our European understanding of culture as such, i.e. our European values.

These clans, the groups created, put the clan good and the good of a given group first. In addition, there are issues of social cultural maladjustment that occur among migrants from these areas, related to the predominance of men in this area and a certain cult of strength, which causes these „tribes” to form. This is where these criminal groups arise, of course also drawing some contexts from radical Islam. This is therefore due to clanism, and children must be loyal to a given „clan”, i.e. that criminal group that is built a bit like a clan. Therefore, children are also used to commit crimes.

ACCORDING TO THE MUSLIM RELIGION, AN ISLAMIST HAS THE RIGHT TO RAPE WOMEN WHEN HE IS WAGING JIHAD, I.E. A HOLY WAR. CAN THIS EXPLAIN THE EASE WITH WHICH MIGRANTS RAPE REPRESENTATIVES OF EUROPEAN SOCIETIES?

The radical branch of Islam actually says so and this may be an explanation. The explanation may also be an attempt at social subordination, an attempt to dominate their „clan“ over other „clans“ – we take their women, so originally speaking, we commit rapes, we show that we are this force. But of course, this may largely result from this very radically understood Islam and the most radical Koranic schools that we have seen, for example, in the Middle or Far East – in the countries of Iraq and the Levant (Al-Qaeda), i.e. the Islamic State. There is a very big threat here because many of these migrants are followers of the extreme wing of Islam.

IN FRANCE – ACCORDING TO A REPORT BY THE LOCAL SECRET SERVICES – THE MUSLIM BROTHERHOOD STRIVES TO ACHIEVE THE POLITICAL GOALS OF ISLAM THROUGH ATTACKS ON SCHOOLS, MOSQUES AND INFILTRATION OF LOCAL COMMUNITIES. THERE ARE A TOTAL OF APPROXIMATELY 10,000 MOSQUES IN EUROPE, MANY OF WHICH ARE BREEDING GROUNDS FOR ISLAMIC RADICALS AND TERRORISTS. WHY DO WESTERN COUNTRIES TOLERATE THIS? IT'S NOT ABOUT FREEDOM OF RELIGION, IS IT?

The problem is very complex. One Muslim leader said to Europeans: „to you we send the worst“. This is one thing. In fact, mosques are a subsoil of more radical movements, because most of them are led by more radical communities. Western Europe, while tolerating this, has driven itself into a corner. On the one hand, it is a promotion of mythical tolerance, which in fact has nothing to do with tolerance, but it is also a fight against the roots. If we want to eradicate ourselves, everything that causes us to uproot ourselves or fights against our roots is our ally. On the principle: the enemy of my enemy is my ally. On this basis, I think that tolerance for these movements in the minds of some European elites who want to create a new order is useful because they are

overturning the old order and can build a new one.

When it comes to the political goals of Islam, it was Houellebecq's book „Uploc“, which shows the possibilities of non-invasive takeover of power by Islamist movements. It is enough for many of this minority to get citizenship, because it will slowly become a majority and create a significant party in the political system. In fact, in my opinion, Europe does this for two reasons. The first is that most people talk about some imaginary tolerance or religious freedom, but I think that in the minds of some elites it results from the desire to overturn the current culture to build a new one on its ruins.

ONLY THEY CAN'T HANDLE ISLAM THAT EASILY...

And here we come to a certain clou of problem, or rather a clou error of their thinking. Islam is too compact, it is a religion that covers most of its branches of the entire social life. It will be difficult to adapt later or turn them into the fashion of a secular, utilitarian society, straight from the dreams of the neo-Marxist left of society, because there will be no such possibility here, or this possibility will be very limited. Unless they have some other idea of then building this society after this destruction, which they want to do, of course, not only in the area of bringing in migrants who are culturally alien to us and who have no intention of either working or adapting? Maybe they hope to create certain walls, such social dualism of themselves placing at the top of – the social dystopia that is often seen in science fiction films: there is an elite, a ruined city on the verge of chaos, but the elite is well locked in crystal palaces? Hard to say.

DESPITE THE GRIM EXPERIENCE WITH MUSLIM IMMIGRANTS, LIBERAL CIRCLES CONSTANTLY TALK ABOUT THE NEED TO BRING IN MORE TO MAINTAIN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT. FOR EXAMPLE, IN FRANCE IT IS PROPOSED TO ACCEPT THE SAME NUMBER OF THEM ANNUALLY AS FRENCH CITIZENS THAT ARE KILLED IN THE WOMBS OF THE MOTHERS. WHAT KIND OF LOGIC IS THIS?



There is no logic here. There are some percentage of these people who come, work, try to come legally and apply for a work permit. Of course, they work for economic development, but we see that most of these migrants do nothing. Therefore, importing new crowds will not improve the economy. But now we can reverse perception and look from the perspective of the French or German elite: we will take even more of them, but we have a migration pact to choose those who actually work and send the rest to countries that are perceived as second-class countries. That was the plan. That's what the migration pact was for.

THE QUESTION IS WHETHER IT IS NOT THE CASE THAT CERTAIN CIRCLES OF SUPRANATIONAL POWER HAVE DECIDED TO DEAL WITH CHRISTIANITY WITH THE HELP OF ISLAM?

This is exactly what I said, which is the issue of cultural subversion. This may be reasoning, although it is difficult to talk about hard data. There may be such a

suspicion that in the circle of some elites, as I said about this two-step reason (ill-understood tolerance and humanitarianism), and on the other hand, the question of the thinking of some elites, or let's call it decision-making centers, that by overturning the old order they will build a new society, and migrants are a good tool to overturn this old order.

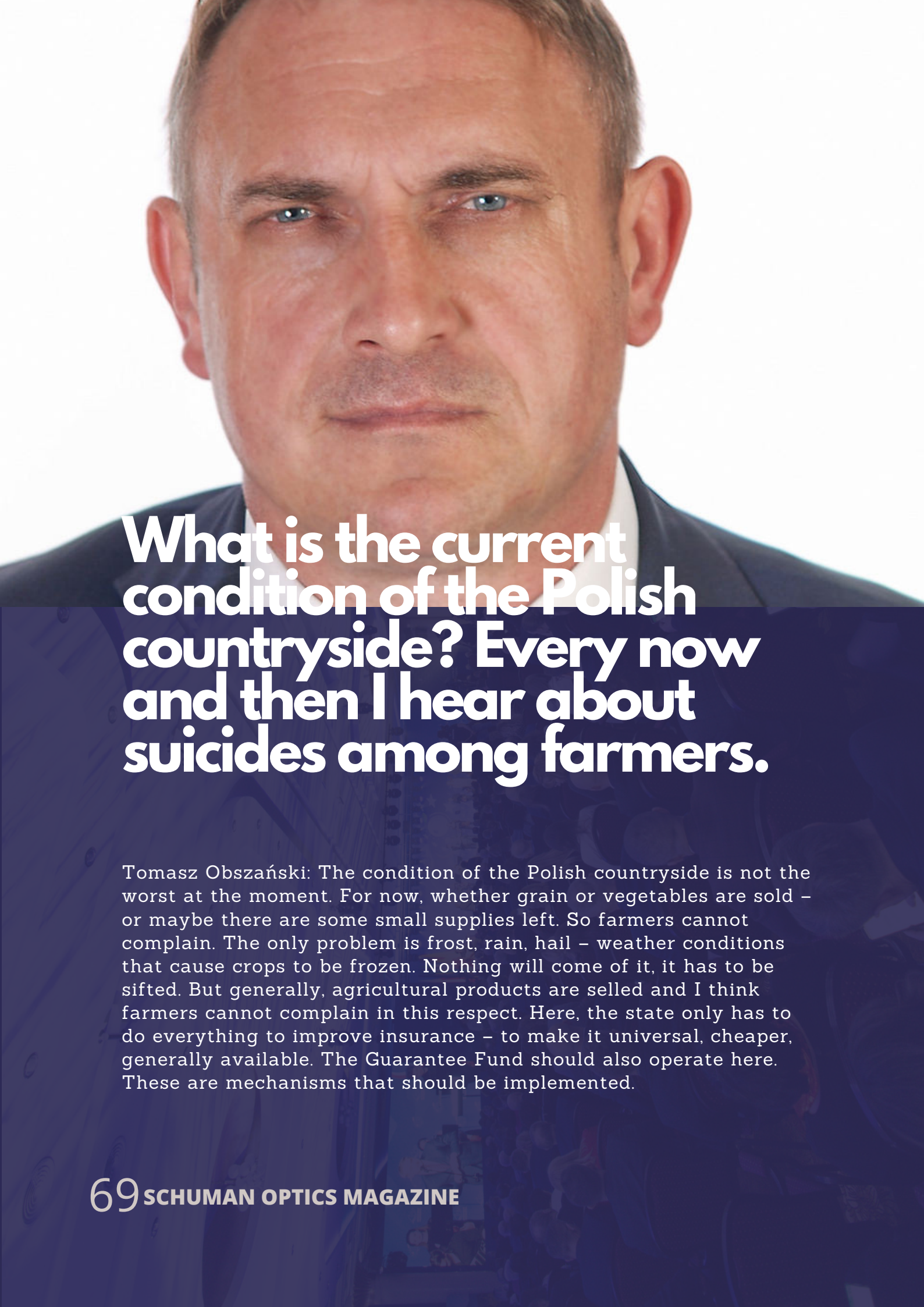
INTERVIEW BY ANNA WIEJAK

Tomasz Pysiak is the president of the Schuman Trimarium Forum Foundation

The background of the image is a photograph of a large audience seated in a lecture hall, viewed from an elevated angle. The entire image is covered with a semi-transparent blue overlay. The text is white and positioned in the upper half of the frame.

TOMASZ OBSZAŃSKI:

**The EU is
making a
policy that
is good for
one or two
countries**

A close-up portrait of a middle-aged man with short, light brown hair and blue eyes. He is wearing a dark suit jacket over a white shirt. The background is a solid, bright white. The lower portion of the image is overlaid with a dark blue semi-transparent rectangle containing white text.

What is the current condition of the Polish countryside? Every now and then I hear about suicides among farmers.

Tomasz Obszański: The condition of the Polish countryside is not the worst at the moment. For now, whether grain or vegetables are sold – or maybe there are some small supplies left. So farmers cannot complain. The only problem is frost, rain, hail – weather conditions that cause crops to be frozen. Nothing will come of it, it has to be sifted. But generally, agricultural products are sold and I think farmers cannot complain in this respect. Here, the state only has to do everything to improve insurance – to make it universal, cheaper, generally available. The Guarantee Fund should also operate here. These are mechanisms that should be implemented.

Referring to the issue of suicides among farmers, we, "Solidarity", have not received information that a very large number of farmers commit suicide...

I didn't say very large...

Perhaps it is also related to other life issues that farmers or farming families have problems with.

How much do Ukrainian mafias and other criminals from across the eastern border attack Polish agriculture? For example, as reported by Farmer.pl, Taras Barszczowski, wanted on an arrest warrant, defrauded over 100 farmers in Poland, the Cargill company, and the State Treasury. Meanwhile, in Ukraine, the local agriculture minister pays him visits, praising him for his entrepreneurship and successes. Something is wrong here.

This is a mafia system that Ukrainians have begun to exploit. People are starting to talk about it, that these criminals, these mafias, are beginning to operate in the east of Poland, but our government allows Western companies to buy our companies without doing anything about it. There used to be a fight for land, and by the way, this fight for land is still going on, and Ukrainians, having capital, and quite a lot of it, are buying up Polish companies and these

abuses are starting to get bigger and bigger. Here, people are talking about feed companies, processing companies, meat plants. So what is possible, what is sold, immediately capital from the east appears, which buys it and our farmers have to be very vigilant, careful, so as not to be cheated by these entrepreneurs. But this is the fault of the Polish government. The government should be doing everything here to reduce such situations as much as possible.

Does this also apply to Polish land or only to businesses?

Polish land is protected. The Solidarity of Individual Farmers was established to protect Polish land. Laws have been passed that protect this land, but there are also abuses, where this land is bought by so-called straw men. A lot of land is still in the hands of Western capital, where farmers from Western Pomerania protest that this land should go into Polish hands, to Polish farmers, and not tenders, Western corporations continue to win, despite the fact that they have not even given up those "thirties" that were so much talked about.

Everything indicates that agricultural products from Ukraine will continue to flood the EU market. It is unlikely that the EC will deny Western agricultural companies operating in Ukraine access to European customers. In your opinion, what are the chances of returning to the pre-war tariff quotas, as farmers are demanding?

Possibly, they are supposed to come in after June 6, just like before the war, but we see what is happening. The European Union, mainly the Germans, who have their huge farms there, who are building farms and all kinds of specialist crops, organic crops, fruit that will be exported to EU countries, have a very big influence on this. There really must be a lot of pressure here to keep these products from flowing into us. We know that they will. These quotas will certainly expand – a MERCOSUR that will cause our farms to have problems selling these products, they will have problems exporting. There are large agro-holdings there, large areas of land, cheap labour, very good soil. We will have a very big problem here.

There will definitely be protests, and probably quite strong ones, maybe closed borders, although it could just as well go through Slovakia, through Romania. We'll see. We'll observe how it looks. It's a pity that our government, which also has the presidency today, which should be the element strengthening our borders, strengthening our position on the European market, is not really doing anything. Half a year has passed quickly and nothing has been done in this direction, so we are full of fears and we are observing what will happen. We'll see what the situation will be after the presidential elections, because if Mr. Trzaskowski becomes president, then we can say that our position will be very weak. It may come to the point that we will become a colony in Europe.

It is interesting why Ukrainian producers decided to unfairly expand in the European market instead of sending their products to Africa? The problem was not transport, because both Poland and Germany have transshipment ports. The reason must lie somewhere else. Have you thought about it? Maybe the Germans simply wanted to give up African markets to Russia?

Why Africa, when Europe is much closer? Much closer, much cheaper. There is such a policy implemented so that these products are cheaper, so that they are bought in Europe. If I were Ukrainians or Germans, I would probably do the same, if it were possible. They do everything to lower the price of the product and sell it as close as possible - through Poland to Germany, France is not far, the Czech Republic, Slovakia. Why should these countries cultivate, why should they produce, when it is said that Ukraine can be the granary of Europe. This fight will be unequal. We will see how it all works out. It must also be said that this money is certain here, because Africa is poor countries, where there will definitely be no such prices and these payments may not reach them in various ways, but here everything is arranged, tied up and they stick to it. This market has developed very nicely and they, having various types of feed companies, grain companies, processing companies, do everything to make it so. After all, it is said that a very large poultry, pig and cattle farm is being built beyond our eastern border and they are preparing to export here. Poland is a large poultry exporter, but Germany or those agroholdings, where the capital is multinational, will push us out and our position will be weak. We also need to find some new solutions here, but we also need to build the Solidarity of European farmers, which I am talking about, and together stop everything that is happening today.

In addition, we have the secret agreement between the EC and MERCOSUR. As an agricultural Solidarity, do you have a scenario worked out for when this agreement comes into force?

This is a very difficult question. It is certain that the agreement will enter into force. Only one country is missing from the blocking minority - Italy. Italy is currently hesitating whether to sign or not. France is a large country, which is very much against all this, but

then we come back to our western neighbor, which has a problem selling its heavy equipment, cars, industrial products – it will be sent to MERCOSUR countries, and in return food will be imported. Germany will also earn twice – once by selling its products, and twice – by importing food from MERCOSUR countries and distributing it across Europe. So there is a great deal of concern here and here we must stand together with farmers, both German and French, and in general – European, and block this. These protests will probably be such as to simply save this European agriculture. There is a big threat and the European Union, instead of taking care of what it was established for – because at this point we have become hostages of the European Union and basically we have no say – is making its own policy, which is basically good and coherent for one or two countries.

All the more so because, let's be honest, if Germany really does become the food hub for products from MERCOSUR countries, we will very quickly reach a point where European agriculture will collapse and the German monopoly created in this way will lead to price increases.

Yes. Exactly. The problem in Germany is that agriculture is aging, that farmers do not have successors to whom they can give this land and farms, so this is also one of the factors there. But having and expanding ports, expanding the entire road infrastructure, the entire cargo, airports, transshipment ports, they basically have everything sorted out. Our government has slowed down the CPK and all investments that were supposed to make us this hub. After all, we have ports, we have a very good situation, it was just necessary to take care of it. And it will be that our agriculture will slowly be maybe not so much phased out, but will be slowed down in such a way that farmers will not want to deal with it. Then this food will be expensive, and on top of that we also have these

products based on worms, based on artificial meat, where these corporations are also developing in this direction by building factories. This could soon be on our tables, so we have to do everything to save it. Maybe we will even have to leave the European Union, like the English did, and be an independent country that will produce healthy, good food, for which there will be a constant demand and a large sale. Unfortunately, today the food is of poor quality - that which comes from Ukraine, which is in the West - and what can be said, Polish farmers still produce this good and healthy food and it is valued on foreign markets.

How do you assess the changes made to EU agricultural policy? Isn't it the case that the CAP is becoming more focused on supporting "green" technologies in agriculture, instead of carrying out real supporting actions?

That's right. These green technologies, they are good for a while - here we have to stick to reality. There is a lack of water, there are no such programs that are related to retention. Maybe there is not a lack of new technologies, because these technologies are at a high level at the moment and Polish farmers use these technologies and we produce, but also the weather conditions, which we talked about here at the beginning, also interfere with this. Also those activities that would help both irrigation and protection, because it must also be said that Polish farmers use the least plant protection products and the least fertilizers. The average in Europe is at the level of 5-6 kg, and in Poland it is at the level of 2-2.5 kg, so in our country it is set up well. We can produce well, we can produce a lot and healthily. Polish farmers are very inventive, very hard-working and they can defend themselves against what comes to us from the West. This whole policy is played out in this way to weaken our farms. This bureaucracy, which is unnecessary, all these programs related to modernization are made with a certain amount of difficulty, that on the one hand we have this money and we can give it to you, but on the other hand you have to meet a number of requirements, which in fact are sometimes impossible to meet.

The European Commission boasts that it has strengthened the position of farmers in relation to their contractors – recipients of agricultural products. Is it really?

I wouldn't see it that way. I also have a farm, we also sign contracts and I'll be honest, this position seems to have weakened more, because prices for this year are a bit lower. This industry has also closed down a bit, because those entrepreneurs who have cold stores, have large processing plants, don't have the sales, like they used to, to Germany, Spain, Russia or Ukraine. At the moment, it's a bit limited. Although there is a lot of interest in niche products, such as organic products. Companies that have contracts are looking for this product. Besides, it's been like this for a long time. It allows these small farms to develop. There is talk here about closing these small farms because they are not profitable, which I don't agree with, looking at how these farms are developing here, in the Lublin region. These farms are looking for additional land to be able to develop this production. There is simply no such thing and no such support. So there are a few niche things that are also good to pay attention to. Other farms won't do this, but the smaller ones can easily manage and make a living from it.

Solidarity of Individual Farmers supported Karol Nawrocki in the presidential election. What specific actions do you expect if he actually wins?

Agricultural Solidarity supported Karol Nawrocki because he is the only candidate with whom we can save our farms. Looking at what is happening in Ukraine, looking at what will be signed and done with the MERCOSUR agreement, here is a clear declaration by

Karol Nawrocki that he will do everything to strengthen these activities - ours, Polish farmers - in the international arena, strengthen them in our country, so that these laws that will clip the wings of Polish farmers are struck down. He will stand guard and block them.

We are talking about healthy Polish food here. We are talking about strengthening exports, building infrastructure, building ports, and in turn Mr. Trzaskowski - we know what is happening - will play to the tune that comes from the European Union, from Brussels, and our agriculture will collapse. Just as nothing is being done at the moment by Mr. Donald Tusk's government, where he should stand with Polish farmers, talk and listen to where the problems are. Mr. Karol Nawrocki is the candidate who clearly declared that he will defend our agriculture and we will jointly establish a strategy that will allow us to defend ourselves from this influx of food.

Interview by Anna Wiejak

**Tomasz Obszański is the chairman of the
Solidarity of Individual Farmers**

Andrzej Gwiazda:

THE ELECTION
OF THE
PRESIDENT
MOVES US
FROM A
STATE OF
OCCUPATION
TO A STATE
OF WAR



Karol Nawrocki's victory is also a great victory for Solidarity. What emotions and thoughts accompanied you on election night?

Andrzej Gwiazda: It's obvious, I guess. I had the honor of being a member of the election committee, so I was constantly watching. These were very important elections. How important, it turned out when the national verdict was already made, that is, when Karol Nawrocki received the majority and became the winner. Let's notice the turmoil that occurred in world politics at that time.

But what about the emotions? I stayed up until four in the morning until I was sure that the missing votes in the National Electoral Commission would not determine the result. Only then did I go to sleep.

Can we say that the post-Magdalenka system has finally been broken in Poland?

This is fundamental. We must take into account one more thing: after all - and I think it is worth emphasizing - Karol Nawrocki had no funds. Law and Justice party (PiS) supported him, but PiS was deprived of money, so the entire campaign was paid for with social donations. This is extremely important. Just as the Republika is built on donations from society, which is probably the only case in the world where viewers finance their own television, society financed Karol Nawrocki's presidential campaign. In the USA, we have publications on how much an election campaign costs. Even if we count it proportionally to the size and resources in Poland, it is still a large expense. And this expense was financed by voters.

A portrait of Andrzej Duda, the 13th President of Poland, wearing a dark suit and a blue tie. He is looking slightly to the right with a serious expression. The background is blurred, showing other people in a crowd.

That is, the great national uprising...

I think so. You could say it's just a mass uprising.


What hopes do you have for the newly elected president?

First of all, Poland is regaining its voice. What is also important, this was a nonpartisan candidate. PiS would have supported this campaign, but it had nothing to support it with, because they took away its money, the money it owed. The judgment of the Supreme Court and the Constitutional Tribunal was broken and PiS was robbed of these funds. It was robbed because the Minister of Finance simply did not pay. Karol Nawrocki's electoral success can therefore be considered from many perspectives.

What would you expect from this presidency

The situation is complicated because the president has quite severely limited powers in the Constitution. However, he has a constitutionally guaranteed voice in the Sejm at any time, he has the right to initiate legislation and veto. For a law to come into force, it must have the president's approval. Therefore, although he does not have detailed powers, it still gives him great influence over the government and - as he once promised at an election rally - that he will get this government to work. He has the powers to force the government to work.

However, of course I am not able to say what he should do,



because it also depends on the situation that is developing. We know that the ruling camp, i.e. the Civic Platform and the whole category of hatred, one could say, is not prepared for such a change. They were absolutely convinced that their candidate would win and show Poles how to listen to Germans. They had a plan for this, for 1.5 years, or rather for 11.5 years, counting Andrzej Duda's presidency, to shape and set not only policy, but also political mentality. Now their situation has completely reversed. We have to observe how they will handle this. Undoubtedly, political actions are still possible. Besides, I am not in politics, so I cannot have the full picture.

There are many opinions that with the election of Karol Nawrocki, Polish sovereignty has been defended. But isn't this just the beginning of the fight?

I hope so. If we consider what the Civic Platform, Tusk and this government have done in these 1.5 years, we have a literal mountain of crimes here. After all, this entire term was one big, ongoing crime. It started with security groups entering the TV station and taking it over, and ended with blocking the entrance to the Prosecutor's Office for the National Prosecutor. Physically blocked. The police did not let him into his office. The media announced that one of the prosecutors is currently the National Prosecutor. The fact that ambassadors have not been appointed in foreign policy, because ambassadors are appointed by the president - ambassadors were withdrawn, and managers of embassy buildings were sent in their place. All of this must be canceled and changed at this point. However, Tusk announced that they will not take a step back, which means that we will still not have foreign representatives.

And then there's the issue of lawlessness, the blatant, completely obvious lawlessness of Germany. It's true that this is under the patronage of the European Union, but the plan for this action was presented by one of the German journalists.

So we have here, one might say, a mine of dirt that needs to be cleaned up, and doing so will be difficult.

What are the biggest threats to Poland right now, in your opinion? In addition to what you've already said.

In addition, they are economic. After all, the decade of Law and Justice government ended despite covid, when the world's powerful economies almost collapsed, and Russia's attack on Ukraine, with the budget closing with a deficit similar to that of ten years earlier - despite two huge financial disasters. Meanwhile, within 1.5 years, Donald Tusk's government achieved a record deficit.

We will undoubtedly have a financial attack from Brussels. Just as the European Union, the European Commission, has been deceiving Poland all along, making false promises, concluding false agreements that it broke immediately, after a few days, so it will respond to our choices by limiting our finances as much as it can. It can say, as Donald Tusk did: "There is no money and there will be none".

But maybe this election of Karol Nawrocki will be the beginning of the renewal of Europe?

Undoubtedly. I am only talking about the difficulties he has to overcome. And knowing Karol Nawrocki's previous activity, primarily as director of the Museum of the Second World War, he is able to emerge victorious from this clash. Let us

remember that this Museum, with the enormous effort of the German lobby in Poland, was created as a project exonerating the Germans from the crimes of World War II and Karol Nawrocki was able to reverse this. In any case, without going into details, Karol Nawrocki fought a huge and victorious war here for the Museum, which he transformed from a center denying, or at least shading, German crimes during World War II into a patriotic Polish center. Nawrocki can do it.

The same as the president of the Institute of National Remembrance, he pushed Polish affairs forward decisively, so he is a very efficient organizer and a very efficient leader, which I would like to emphasize. The rank-and-file employees at the Museum of the Second World War complained that Nawrocki was killing them with work, but they said it with pride and satisfaction – they were overloaded, but they were satisfied with the results.

This is probably the best possible prognosis for this presidency?

Yes. Although this government will do everything it can against Poland, there is little it can do. Nawrocki, using his constitutional possibilities, can really put them to work and influence the direction of their actions.

So we are entering a state of war with the enemy, not occupation – the election of the president moves us from a state of occupation to a state of war. I hope it will not end on the ballot, but Karol Nawrocki will receive very strong support from society.

Interview by Anna Wiejak

Andrzej Gwiazda is a legend of Polish Solidarity, Knight of the Order of the White Eagle

How to build resistance structures against the construction of a European superstate?



DR ARTUR BARTOSZEWICZ

**Ph.D. Artur Bartoszewicz, Warsaw School of Economics,
www.777.org.pl:**

In my opinion, political parties in all countries have already become involved in building this state, because political parties benefit from shaping such a state. The European Parliament, the European Commission, all European structures are valuable in themselves for politicians. Therefore, the only defense mechanism, in my opinion, that would be able to limit the risk of such a superstate emerging is to strengthen civic democracy, so that citizens make decisions directly. That is, something that is not related to the decision of an indirect choice, which is the model of democracy that we have today, based on electing an intermediary in the form of a member of parliament, or at a lower level – a councilor. Because these people immediately forget about the fundamental interest, which is the protection of the community from which they come. At the level of the state, a member of parliament forgets to defend the interests of the nation state.

The system of creating a European state is extremely corrupt, so promotion within the structure of a potential European state, i.e. the EU structure, is extremely attractive and enticing. Even if we have representatives of the so-called Eurosceptics or Euro-opponents among Polish politicians today, they also have the ambition to enter the European Parliament and function in this structure – despite their views, they participate in building such a state, they make its construction credible. The defense against this is the citizens' veto, the entire referendum system, but above all the veto, the possibility of appointing and dismissing a politician who begins to participate in building solutions contrary to the interests of the nation state, which leads to the liquidation of the nation state – this is what a large part of politicians do today and did. It is not the case that only the currently ruling politicians contribute to limiting the independence, capabilities, sovereignty, and existence of the nation state. The predecessors also contributed to this.

Often it is not a matter of awareness or premeditated action, because the creation of such a state takes place using the unconscious, but also the logic of a useful idiot. That is, someone who has no idea what the consequences of given decisions are ultimately contributes to building such a solution. An example is Europe's current actions in the form of building a common army, i.e. an attempt to transfer the prerogative of the nation state to a higher level, which is the European level, i.e. the unification of this prerogative. The same thing happened earlier, in the case of the Green Deal, where taxes were created at the European level under an ideological slogan. Something that is the basic prerogative of the nation state, i.e. imposing taxes, has become the EU prerogative, i.e. the basis for building a European state. It is similar with the entire judicial system, where it was at the level of the nation state that the sovereign shaped legal rules, and today, through the concept of community, through the concept of the Court of Justice, the final decisions were transferred and it was recognized that European law is above national law. That is, law created by European structures. It was still argued that all detailed solutions created in a Member State, they still enter the *Acquis communautaire*, i.e. common legislation, and are European law. Narrative and language itself provide the basis for persuading, calming society and getting used to the new role in this structure. To limit this, we absolutely need: protection from language, which is a language of untruth, which is a Marxist language that creates unreality, setting real goals for the nation state, returning the prerogatives of the nation state and defending them, so that the nation state is not liquidated. This is possible by defending the rights arising from the Constitution, so there is a need to strongly strengthen the Constitution and remove from this Constitution the most important prerogative in the nation state, i.e. the power of the sovereign: direct democracy, voting enabling the dismissal of a politician who is given the right, but also a civic veto in the form of negation of a law, a legal act, the source of which may also be a law arising in the European Commission or in the environment of this institution, which would make it possible for citizens to deny the European Commission and the European Parliament imposing solutions that are contrary to the interests of the nation state. In my opinion, this is the only possibility that is still in the hands of citizens of the nation state in Poland today to stop this process of creating a new state, a superstate like Europe, on the basis of the nation state.



MP Marek Jakubiak:

I don't think you need to build any resistance movement, just return to Schuman's thoughts. We must have our own opinion on everything. The state must be like an oak tree, not like a crooked birch tree, and the European Union simply has to change, because the very idea of the European Union is not a bad thing. We want a Union of nation states, the one we joined.



THE GOSPEL IN EUROPEAN INTEGRATION

REV. PROF. PIOTR MAZURKIEWICZ

The whole process of European integration is rightly associated with three Catholics, whom we call the Fathers of Europe: Robert Schuman, Alcide de Gasperi, Konrad Adenauer, and we can also add Jean Monnet. And undoubtedly, the entire inspiration for the integration of European states after World War II came from Christian circles, first Catholic, and later also Protestant. When we think about the specific motives, first of all, the two civil wars in Europe, the destruction that has already been mentioned, made us realize how great the value of peace is and that it is necessary to prevent another, third civil war in Europe.

World War II devastated Europe economically. The third extremely important element was the issue of communism, or rather the Soviet Union. It must be remembered that communism assumed a world revolution and it was possible to stop this revolution in Poland in 1920. However, after World War II, this Eastern imperialism was still a threat to Europe and here it is worth recalling one of the first speeches of John Paul II, who met with representatives of the EEC in 1978 and addressed the representatives of the European Economic Community with these words: "This piece of Europe that you represent", because most of Europe was under Soviet rule. Therefore, in this process of integration of the West, it was also about defending ourselves against this Soviet threat.

A special Christian motive was the issue of the duty of forgiveness. People have probably been able to forgive each other in every time and in every civilization, but the duty of forgiveness is a Christian invention. I will speak about other aspects in a polemical context. This Europe with Christian roots somehow found its way into the structures of integrated Europe until about the 1980s. Then another inspiration intervened very sharply in this process

– namely, Marxist inspiration. This is of course also connected with certain social changes, which are generally called secularization.

When we think of the Fathers of Europe today, we mention Spinelli, Rossi, Colorni. Three Italian communists, authors of the Ventotene Manifesto, which is today the main programmatic document in the process of European integration. It is intriguing that this document was also adopted by Christian democracy. Hence, today we have serious questions about the relationship between Christian values and EU values, or to put it differently – European values and EU values. However, from the terminological perspective, these are the same words, but the meaning given to them is sometimes completely different.

Chesterton said that if Christian virtues were to free themselves from the framework of the Christian understanding of the world, they would become mad. Where does this problem arise in this regard? First, we can talk about the relationship between Christian anthropology and Marxist anthropology. From the point of view of materialism, we are simply animals. Therefore, our inspiration in terms of ideas on how to live, how to act, should flow from the animal world. But as a consequence, we also begin to think of each other as simply animals. Therefore, the fact that man is similar to animals today obscures the fact, the Christian truth, that we were created in the image of God. Therefore, this is a fundamental question about the point of reference. And this is particularly visible in such issues that are basically, from a legal point of view, outside the competences of the European Union, but in which the EU's policy is incredibly active - for example, the issue of protecting life.

The European Commission has for decades responded that the issue of abortion does not fall within the competences of the European Union. But for example, in one of the resolutions condemning Poland for the lack of the rule of law, the word "abortion" is used 83 times, and the text is 1.5 pages long.

My friends and I published a book on the rule of law in Europe, and among other things, one of the authors used a reference to the issue of abortion, saying that the European Union finances abortion in the world. One of the reviewers said that this is not true. I sent him a dozen or so texts in which the European Commission says that it sponsors abortion, and the answer I got was: "Yes, it is true, but you can't talk about it".

Today, one of the discussions, but in its initial phase, is the issue of legalizing euthanasia in Europe. The Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union redefined marriage, and the Amsterdam Treaty – this is the first significant change – introduced sexual orientation into the non-discrimination bases, from which the entire promotion of the LGBT movement by European institutions results. And now, if we look at these “crazy virtues”... The point is that people who “help to perform an abortion”, i.e. help to kill a person, do so with the conviction that they are Good Samaritans. As for the disputes that I mentioned at this point, it is so that – Peter Fiala once pointed out that if we have the name Christian democracy, there is the letter “c” there, and he asked the question, what does this letter “c” actually mean in the name Christian democracy today? This is a very serious question. Today, if we look at these disputes about the rule of law, the question is, what does the letter “d” mean in the names of many parties? That is, the one that symbolizes the reference to democracy.

Samuel Huntington once wrote a book about the third wave of democratization. Today we have a clear crisis of democracy in the world, that is, the number of countries defined as democratic is decreasing and the quality of democracy in countries that we call democratic is decreasing. In communist countries we know that if you add an adjective to a noun, it weakens or eliminates the value of the noun. Hence, "people's democracy" was equivalent to "dictatorship of the proletariat". And this is exactly the proposal of the Ventotene Manifesto for Europe. We have a clear message there that democracy is ineffective and has certain inhibitions when it comes to using violence, and therefore it is necessary to part with democracy.

Hence, the Christian task in Europe today is to defend democracy both at the national level and at the European Union level – not declaratively, but actually. Robert Schuman said that either democracy is Christian or it does not exist at all. It is not about the adjective, but about the cultural context. George Weigel said that democracy is a state of balance between the majority rule and absolute, inviolable values. For six days we are guided by the majority rule, and on the seventh day we remind ourselves of the existence of absolute values. You can imagine it in this way, that for six days we cut the epidermis on the hand, and on the seventh it is renewed. And that is why we do not have eczema.

Another thing Robert Schuman draws attention to is the issue related to the nation state. In Catholic language, we use two concepts: Fatherland-Europe and Europe of Fatherlands. We think of Europe as Fatherland in the sense of civilization and of our national fatherlands in the sense of identity. And this is Robert Schuman's vision. Robert Schuman also notes that there is one nation whose presence in Europe is problematic. It is

Germany. But he says: "Germany is too big for Europe", which means that if it is surrounded by weak states, then war is a threat, and the second risk is German domination through the recreation of the Roman Empire of the German Nation. And Schuman says: We need European integration in order to never allow German domination in Europe. This is an extremely important goal of the entire integration process, because otherwise we are at risk of conflicts, including probably war conflicts, or the disintegration of the entire European Union.

In 1944, the Polish thinker Feliks Gross proposed a solution for a future integrated Europe, which he called the Council of Europe and said: the countries of Central Europe should first create a federation and only then join the Council of Europe, because then Germany would have an appropriate counterweight.

Ulrich Beck, a German thinker, a specialist in politics, said that Germany created German Europe by accident. He does not see a problem in this, but in Schuman's perspective this is a fundamental problem, which we can solve only when everyone cares about it, including Germany, where it is about a certain self-limitation in German policy, to exclude German domination, to set as one of the goals of German policy the avoidance of German domination in Europe. This is an extremely Christian challenge. In a Marxist or pagan way, you would not set yourself such a task. And now the question we face today is also the question of creating a single European state. This is precisely the proposal of the Ventotene Manifesto: a common army, taking the troops out of the command of the member states.

Spinelli's approach is rooted in a negative attitude

towards the state as such. According to Marxism, the state is the source of misery and exploitation and must be eliminated. Instead, Spinelli proposes eliminating nation states and creating a single European state. This is a logical error, because Spinelli expresses the belief that if we eliminate the nation state, which is the source of problems, and create a larger state, it will no longer be the source of problems. But if the state is bad in principle, the European state will be even worse. In St. Augustine, we have such a warning that power is connected with the pride of man, and the larger the state, the more opportunities for pride for power. I say this in the context that we have two projects of European integration. One, originally, is the creation of a new Soviet Union in Europe. I am fed up with this one. At the same time, however, I am a supporter of the integration process. And for this reason I say this, out of concern for the shape this integration process will take, and in connection with this also to what extent it will be a lasting process.

In the exhortation *Ecclesia in Europa* John Paul II includes the following sentence: all political entities in Europe that were based on domination fell apart because European nations do not like domination over themselves, because we are free people. We value freedom and the political structures in which our social life is organized, they must correspond to who we are. Theologically we are talking about the principle of subsidiarity here. This means that competences should remain at the lowest possible level, because this corresponds to human dignity. And only when we do not cope at this lower level, do we transfer these competences to a higher level.

The principle of subsidiarity is written into the EU

treaty, but that does not prevent people who have power from always wanting more of it. Hence, ensuring that the principle of subsidiarity is actually respected in European politics is one of our tasks, as Christians. Hence, one can imagine a reform of the EU treaties, but one that involves reviewing the competences that the European Union currently has and probably returning some of them to the nation state. It is hard to imagine that politicians who have power will do this spontaneously, and hence what Spinelli writes about can be rejected, because he proposes revolution instead of democracy, but I prefer Schuman to Spinelli.

**Lecture by Rev. Prof. Piotr Mazurkiewicz, delivered at
Collegium Bobolanum in Warsaw**

Prof. Margriet Krijtenburg:

We have to have morality
again governing the
institutions



We are in very special point of time today in Europe. We celebrated Europe Day few days ago. We see all these changes, which are in Europe. Where is the place for Schuman's values? I see many people talk about Schuman, but they do not share his values at all.

Prof. Margriet Krijtenburg: Yes. Thank you very much for asking this, because I think Schuman is highly topical. His way of thinking is the way of thinking that we need these days. He puts the person in connection with common good at the center of all structures. This one of the high points that we lost out of sight. And then he has this attitude of reconciliation, a positive attitude, focus on positive of every person, every country etc. I am just mentioning how it started, because it's 75. of Schuman Declaration we are celebrating now and that time, 75 years ago also Europe was a mess. We had a threat of communism, we had a threat of Korean war just started and of course a misery all over the Europe, so it was really dangerous time. These days also it is quite a dangerous time. And a wars between Germany and France, that had been there for centuries, since 843 and these whole was about Alsace-Lorraine. What Schuman do, he wanted reconciliation between Germany and France, archenemies using the instruments of war – coal and steel – as the instruments of peace by putting them on the supranational elements, that they would be no longer nor French nor German. And as equal partners.

I am not saying we should do see all the problems exactly like this. Of course not. But many times it is because of the resources that we have those huge problems that we have. And I think we can get a kind of inspiration out of his way of thinking.

Especially that we have a threat of communism right now. Altiero Spinelli was trotskyist. His Manifesto of Ventotene is the core of treaty changes, the core of Lisbon Treaty, the core of White book of the future of Europe, so the main documents are based on communist manifesto.

I don't know if I agree completely with this. I think it's more that we lost out of sight the morality of the project. With the morality I want to say that the person should be in the center connected with common good. And of course we have a christian roots. Altiero Spinelli was Italian communist which is also different from the communist we know from Russia and so on. There is also the culture dimension, spiritual dimension of christianity, that somehow is there. The faith, the deep believe in God perhaps is absolute. I cannot tell you how it is with Altiero Spinelli, because I am not a specialist of Altiero Spinelli, but of course I know his work, his Manifesto. I definitely think, that it's all based on the Declaration of Schuman, but we have lost out of sight precisely the moral and christian dimension of the person, so it's all about that fits us economically, we show solidarity then.

Just to give you the idea of how I look on the topic of migration... It's my personal opinion, but we need a change of mind set. A paradigm shift in thinking. I am from Netherlands. It is very developed. We are rich, we can say, at least with comparison countries as Africa. Schuman already said, as soon as situation in Europe will be more less ok, also economically speaking, politically speaking and we have some wealth we really should take care also especially about African continent, where we have many western countries, that colonize it everywhere, especially because of that, but also otherwise. And I think we, with our expertise can change infertile ground into fertile ground. University in Hague is very famous of this. If we export this knowledge to African countries, it could be come again fertile territory. And we will do it for free. So, if we have this mind set, the people can stay and work there. They can develop economically much better. They don't have intention to go abroad, to Europe, because here they have families and feel happy. Either there was a threat of poverty, and also a threat of terrorism. We'll have much less success, because they are doing well.

It's a kind of mind set change. People in Africa are also people, and from Asia – also people. And those environmental migrants come also because of flats.

I know we have a lot of expertises, also because of the Delta works, how to find flats and things like that. It's the same again, if can help and we go there, and we stay there and work together with people that they don't have many flats, people won't need to come to you. And I think that it will come down, the populism and all those, because we don't have extreme society – we are left wing or right wing many times and there is no middle ground. And this is precisely christian, that you take care also for other people. The root of the problem is that precisely we have to have morality again governing the institutions.

EU never ment to be a catholic project or christian project, but our roots it's European heritage, the Roman-Greek tradition, the jewish-christian roots. You may be the atheist, but still have the health system, the law, what's right what's wrong – it's still a Roman law – and education – all these big fields of interest have christian roots. I think we should get back to the roots and tackle problem at root. That's why I mention migration, because if you tackle migration at root, also people here will be more quiet again.

Don't you afraid that this whole migration has its aim. There is a paneuropean project of Coudenhove-Kalergi and this is this kind of proces? Someone want to cut off these christian roots, want to change the substance of societies and create paneuropean society with negroidal qualities.

I can't look at the future, what's going to happen. Personally I am not afraid, but I think this is enormous way to call us, christians also, to lift up our vocation. I am going to mention expression by saint Jose Maria. He said: This world crisis is the crisis of saints. I think more we lift up our vocation as good christians, we will be like the stone in the water - making circles. And those circles make circles, and those circles make circles. What a handful the christians can do. Christ has showed what the one person can do. Also Schuman did. He never ever have had such a long period of peace among EU member states as we have had now. And also he himself was an example. Now he is a Servant of God. He was made vulnerable by papacy in 2021 and it means that he lived virtues up to heroic level. If we also at least try to live the virtues up to the heroic level, the world will change. History is written by people, but what one person can do is amazing. And what the few people can do, is even more amazing. Christianity is not all over the world. It started with just 12 apostles. I really do have hope and I do think we have to be people of hope also. And the fear shrinks our dimension. If we have fear, the world become smaller and smaller. And I think precisely we have to do is opposite, as christians. We should not be fearfull. We should of course be realistic, as Schuman was. That's why I refer to this first period, when the Schuman Declaration came up, it was a horrible time, there were a lot of communist strikes, completely very bad with Europe.

Central-Eastern Europe got overrun by communist, but also Western Europe could have been overrun by communism. Of course we had the Marshall Aid. We needed what was made to possible to carry out this Schuman plan. We did not have a specific plan, but we had the vision and that was the European heritage like glue for both Western, Central and Eastern Europe. We shared this heritage and tried to live up to it, precisely this kind of struggle that every christian is asked to. Because of the welfare we forgot about this internal struggle. I think we need to be proud of our own heritage, but in the good sense. If we know our heritage, we can accept different cultures easily. We go beyond that. We

can hike it and we can convert each other. And it's not a problem. Migration wouldn't be a problem either. And on the same time I think we should really work on the roots of the problem. That's why I mentioned of migration, that we really try to get the economy going in their own countries, so there is no need of them to come here. They don't say, that Europe is a paradise, because Europe is not a paradise.

If they can stay there also more, we have to have them here integrated as soon as possible, to join society, and work and be good citizens, just like a kind of us. But let's prevent problems working by the roots in those countries. I think it is also our christian responsibility to go beyond not to see directly here, we work together, but also at the root of problems.

You told about education. I know you have your own educational project about Schuman. Could you tell a little bit about that?

I made my Ph.D. in 2012 and there I heard one of the things that is said for the thank of seasons: society should profit from the time they put into you, that you were able to do this study, these research. An I thought what I have discover with Schuman, I discover European studies, I knew about Schuman Declaration, but it was always: Monnet was an intelectual father, it's economic project etc. Because my Ph.D. I realized economy was important, but it's the myth. Through the economy political unification can take place to serve the citizen, to person and the community. This is was: Oh, this was amazing the way Schuman thought and he consequently lived as he was up to.

So I am teaching on the University of applied sciences, I started there. Today we have 12th Annual International Schuman's Student Congress, so I tell students about Schuman and during six weeks, twice a week, or three times a week even, last three years we had ColLab Program, Collaborative Online International Learning Program, so there were also students connected on-line from Spain, from Portugal, Poland also, from Italy, from India. And because we have Erasmus Program at our university, we had students from all over the Europe, but also from Africa, so it was extremely international.

During these six weeks they follow this course, and then they have to work in the groups of 12 from all over the world and speak about topics like lidership, but also at the end if we know well Schuman's thoughts, if

we look through EU and a world today, how would Schuman react? And each of the group come up with kind a solution using Schuman's frame of reference. They tackled climate, they tackled migration, they tackled EU and the world, they tackled EU-Russia, they tackled all these problems and they made a wonderful job. 62 students presented in several groups and we had 122 students at the public, also from all over the world. And there were lively debates after every session. This was so hopeful, so positive! People said: Wow, I never thought I could look at the problem this way. And we continued to the solution. Those, who sat in the public their assignment was to make essay using Schuman's frame references they just have learnt during the Congress about the problem they want, but tackling from the Schuman's point of view. And the results were tremendous. It was amazing.

Besides I went with some students to international schools and another one was a group of international students also, who had to speak about Schuman in primary schools, elementary schools. I changed my PC for the children book, because I think it's hugely important Schuman thought to be learned in elementary school. And after six weeks also the elementary school students came to our university and we had the Schuman Day, all kinds of games with them.

Interview by Anna Wiejak

WHAT'S NEXT?



Conspiracy of silence and what next?
Don't go crazy, when I write this text
Crazy dance, everything is spinning around
something fell out of memory - bound.

I don't remember yesterday's events
curiosity draws you to the next trends.
What will it be like tomorrow since when does it count?
you can hear a scream in transparent silence sound.

Red varnish on long nails
how long should it stay?
Scrape or wash off with acetone
you must not mock the color tone.

I turned on the TV - blue color here
I don't see a thin or thick line near.
Two posts of equal length
is anyone angry or upset?

I don't like inflation, I prefer percentages and small per millets
it's spinning in your head and that's it my dear.
On the tip of the afro, curls like gold wedding rings
I comb them back and forth for a long time to shrink.

Comb not like that or memory gaps
the curl is constantly spinning rounds.

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



ISSN: 2956-4484

Copyright © Instytut Myśli Schumana

Redakcja wyraża zgodę na przedruki pod warunkiem podania źródła.

The editors agree to reprints provided the source is acknowledged.