

## Summaries

*Andrzej Chodubski*

**Pro memória. The assistant profesor Bohdan Piasecki /1924–2000/ and his activity In the area of political science**

The article indicates, that doctor, professor assistant, **Bohdan Piasecki** was one of the first academic teachers cultivating political science in Gdańsk University. Since the creation of the university in 1970, he had uninterruptedly held the position of the vice-director of the Institute of the Political Science, until his retirement in 1990. In his scientific exploration he concentrated his efforts on the recognition of socially-economic politics. He published 100 dissertations in this area of science. He displayed great interest and active participation in the carry over of projects with professor Kazimierz Podolski. These projects concerned prognostic issues as well as the ones in the area of social infrastructure, the recognition of the socially-economic reality as well as the question of political culture.

*Andrzej Chodubski*

**The ethics dilemmas of scientific exploration. The inauguration lecture during the official opening of the new academic year in The Olsztyn Higher School named by Józef Rusiecki given in Olsztyn on the third of October 2006**

The lecture compromises the indication, that the condition of the modern civilization, called IT civilization, is primarily shaped by the scientific achievements, and science itself recognizes its position as one of the most fundamental and decisive voices contributing in the process of the world's development. More often than not, it might be noticed, that science conditions the solution of the most utmost problems of life. The strong position of science among other elements recreating the culture-civilization reality has evoked ethics dilemmas. The science has been deprived of its association with freedom to become the servant of services, strictly utilitarian purposes, it has lost its exclusive character, its sense of mission to constitute one of the jobs simply carried out.

*Andrzej Chodubski*

**The values of the new civilizational order. The inauguration lecture during the official opening of the new academic year in Koszalin given on the seventh October 2006**

The lecture exposes such symptoms of contemporary world as the velocity of scientific and technical changes, globalization of human life, crisis like and conflict like situations, risky activities, anxiety, chaos of the human postures, behaviour, choices, consumerism and commercialization of life, infantilism, barbarization, manipulation of cultural life. In the reality specified above a new paradigm of the self has emerged, the self described as postmodern and the one that participates. The personality introduced as a self above has become the subject shaping and stimulating the cultural reality. The new personality is characterized by the ease with which they make decision, enterprise, openness to civilization challenges, criticism with reference to the surrounding reality.

*Grzegorz Piwnicki*

**The indicators of the political culture from Gabriel Almond and Bingham Powell to John Rawl in the context of contemporary globalization processes**

In the analysis the perception of the political culture as proposed by sociologists Gabriel Almond and Bingham Powell is dealt with. According to sociologists mentioned, the political culture comprises attitudes, values, patterns of behaviour concerning mutual relationships of the authority and the citizens. The political culture consists of the knowledge of politics, the judgement of the political phenomena, the emotional side of political attitudes as well as political behaviour worked out in given societies. In the analysis the culture is referred to the process of globalization of cultural life as well as the paradigm of liberal political culture presented by the American philosopher John Rawl.

*Ewa Polak*

**The social inequalities and their implication for the democratic development**

In the lecture it is indicated that social inequalities have been conditioned by different factors, so called external: economic, political, structural as they emerge from individual attitudes, actions taken and everyday situations. They have been evident since the beginnings of social existence of humans. Contemporary, since the seventies and eighties of the twentieth century, the essential indicators of social attitudes have been; economic liberalization, privatization, and marketing of all branches of the economy and social sphere, restrictive, anti-inflationary economic policy, the lack of border control. Social troubles have been privatized and handled over to those they refer to. The economic and social policies have become more and more the subject of international agreements. The criterion of social stratification have been subject to change as well. The dramatic wealth of some is parallel to desperate poverty of the others. Poverty has certain characteristics, it is being gradual, multidimensional and multi-question among others.

*Sylwia Mrozowska*

### The groups of common interest in the democratic political systems

The article sets forward to discuss the problem of „the groups of common interest” which has not occupied a favorable position in the theoretical studies in the area of politics because of its destructive image in the political systems. In the seventies the work by J. Rawl „The Theory of justice” was published along with the work by R. Nozicka „Anarchy. State. Utopia” in which the new approach with reference to „the groups of common interest” was exposed, which was followed by the new perception of the term „the groups of common interest”, which is now thought to be the subject of mutual relationship between the citizens and authority. In the analysis the position of „the groups of common interest” in the democratic political systems is stressed.

*Rafał Raczyński*

### The contemporary dispute over the sovereignty of the state.

In the article it is pointed out that, although, sovereignty occupies the position of essential political categories, it is at the same time extremely difficult to define. It is linked to the fact, that, subsequent scientific branches and sub-branches approach the question of sovereignty in a different manner, ascribing it another content and connotations. In the international law sovereignty compromises the formal and lawful position of the country in the international environment, in the political studies, though, sovereignty is perceived as the autonomy and independence of the political authority. In the following analysis different scopes and interpretations of sovereignty are presented.

*Grzegorz Ignaczewski*

### Comments on the political system of the Republic of Poland

In the article the perception of the higher educational institutions in the system of the Republic of Poland are dealt with. The sciences of law and political studies are coped with. The basic knowledge concerning the notion of political systems is provided together with its implication for the constitutional system of Poland.

*Piotr Niwiński*

### Society under special supervision. The objective notion of „Podróźni”

In the article the accomplished knowledge of the invigilation with reference to polish society in the years 1944–1957 is presented. The so called controlling activity of people fighting for independence of Poland is revealed, people grouped under the so called net of the Far East. It used to be the intelligence net created and submitted to the Second Division of the Main Seat of ZWZ-AK. The article provides the knowledge of particular sections invigilated under the objective notion „Podróźni”

*Beata Słobodzian*

### **The concept of triple step division of the local administrative authority in the nineties of the twentieth century**

In the article it is pointed out that the creation of the self-governed administrative body determined the fundamental role of the reform of the political system in the area of organization, division of duties and financial resources as well as the construction of the civic society. The formation of the new model of local administration was also the effect of multidirectional research conducted since 1975. Along with the recreation of the local authority the efforts were built up to lay the ground for carry over of the reforms. The article provides rich variety of facts referring to the concept of the division of administrative authority from the nineties of the twentieth century.

*Witold Turniowiecki*

### **Problem of the elderly people. The situation in the European Union**

The article presents the on-going normative documents, among others, European Social Card, The Social Card of the European Union, the Project of the Treaty establishing constitution for Europe, referring to elderly people and their basic rights: right to medical care, social security, social and medical aid, access to social assistance. Processing the changes in the social structure, it is emphasized that the ratio of elderly people involved in the work marker is lower in comparison to European Union. Lately, the problem of employment stimulation has acquired the primary interest.

*Jadwiga Bohdanowicz*

### **Islamic countries and the human rights**

The article points out that human rights, and even more importantly the observance of the human rights have been attracting the attention of particular countries. The problem has been reflected in many declarations, treaties and conventions signed in the twentieth century. It has to be added, though, that the above mentioned have only had psychological value. With reference to Islamic countries, the application of law is unique, as dissimilarity concerning mentality, cultural issues and religion obstructs the development of particular human rights as presented in the Universal declaration of Human Rights. The article presents different approaches to human rights in Islamic countries.

*Adam Gwiazda*

### **Migration of people in the era of globalization**

In the study it is revealed that the enormous liberalization of the international trade and relative freedom in the relocation of funds in the global scale is accompanied by the migration of people. Wealthy countries OECD have been anxious observing their counties

being flooded by poor immigrants from Africa, Asia, South America and Central Europe. Having said that, affluent countries still admit talented, young graduates, who have acquired higher education in their mother countries with the intention of using their skills abroad, where they are better paid. The article provides indicators with reference to migration movements in the economic and social scope.

*Jarosław Och*

### „Migration” as the socially-political reality

The article is in favor of the assumption, that migration of people has been one of the central phenomena pronounced in the changes of cultural and civilization nature in the contemporary world. Since the beginnings of human kind, people have been fond of making journeys, traveling, and changing their place of dwelling. Migration of people is appointed in time and space, conditioned by the purchase of better living conditions, security and enriched forms of organization. The article provides both theoretical knowledge and facts concerning migration, which is the subject of the political studies.

*Hanna Dubrzyńska*

### The tendencies of earning migration in the European Union displayed by Poles

The article indicates that the European Union sets forward to constitute a fundamental factor of the international political system. The European Union compromises within its structures socially-economic issues as well as political ones of its members. Poles are within the realm of Union' job market. Lately, Poles have had free access to work markets in Great Britain, Ireland and Sweden, as well as the new members of the European Union with the exception of Malta, and Spain, Portugal, Greece, Finland, Italy, Bulgaria, Rumania, and the Netherlands. The article discusses the reality of employment of Polish People in counties of European Union.

*Joanna Leska-Ślęzak*

### The immigration policy of the Netherlands after the Second World War

The study concentrates on the specifics of immigration policy of the Netherlands. The issue of 1949 is exposed, till the colonization, and the sixties, when the country witnessed the earning immigration. The basic knowledge concerning the specifics of the social and immigration policy of the Netherlands are dealt with. It is stressed that the policies mentioned have gone through the stages of certain openness with reference to the immigrants towards the full tolerance and pragmatic, lawful tolerance.

*Adam Romejko*

### **The Austrian policy with reference to national and religious minorities**

The article points out that there are two types of national minorities: 1. The autochthons, 2. Foreign population. The first group comprises Croats in Burgenland, Slowens in Karyntia and Styria, Hungarians in Vienna and Burgenland, Czechs in Vienna as well as Gypsies in Burgenland. The second group consists of „young” minorities, Germans, Turks and citizens of other countries of the world. The study presents the retrospection of particular national groups.

*Tadeusz Dmochowski*

### **Changes in the ethnical structure of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia 1959–2000/2001 Russian perspective**

The article deals with population changes in Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania caused by the Second World War and glasnost and pierestrojka, which were exposed in the so called „upheaval of the region”. The article provides enhanced knowledge embedded with facts, which is presented from the point of view of the constitutional transformation.

*Andrzej Chodubski*

### **Factors determining the concept of repatriation**

The study points out that the concept of repatriation comprises the process of returning to mother countries of prisoners of war, internee citizens, emigrants. Having taken the political factor into consideration, the desire of emigration of huge number of people is also tackled, and the existence of the phenomena of re-emigration in the whole process. More often than not repatriates are thought to be synonymous to re-emigrants. In a common sense upheld in Poland repatriation is linked to emigrants from East lands of the Republic of Poland merged with the USSR. In the cognitive analysis the repatriation links are called upon and their specifics in the historical processes are characterized.

*Jarosław Ślęzak*

### **The migration movement in the medieval Gdańsk**

The article focuses on the population movement in Gdańsk since it was founded. The religious, trade, educational, warlike, conquest aspects are dealt with. The analytical knowledge concerning both particular persons and groups arriving at Gdańsk is provided. The cultural issues are addressed, with the special concern of geopolitical location. The fact is stressed that Gdańsk since its foundation has been the city of multicultural and multinational nature.

*Marek Dziecielski*

### **The agrarian elites of Leborg administrative district and Western Pomerania with reference to the Weimarsk Republic and the Third Reich**

The study sets itself forward to answer the question; what was the attitude of agrarian elites to the provisions of the Versal Treaty and the problem of polish people. What was the gentry's attitude to the German government in the era of Weimarsk Republic and the Third Reich. What was the situation of polish gentry like during Second World War and when it came to its end. The situation of the elites of Leborg administrative district and Western Pomerania is discussed on the basis of general cultural conditions, that is the tradition and new challenges imposed by the new ideological and political order, especially in the period of intensification of the national socialism as well as the overtake of the power by national socialists. The analysis copes with the trauma of individuals and families in Pomerania in the reality preceding the ending of the Second World War.

*Arkadiusz Modrzejewski*

### **Kashubians with reference to the civilization changes**

The study indicates that Kashubians have been playing an important role among regional communities in Poland. They might be told apart from other regional groups on the basis of differences concerning their ethnical and cultural nature as well as their language. Their characteristics are: the language belonging to West Slavonic group with numerous linguistic elements of German, active involvement in the preservation of specific tradition and customs, unknown in other parts of Poland, separation of political tradition, fluctuating between Polish and German influence. The study provides the image of Kashubian community in the contemporary world conditioned by civilization changes.

*Jakub Potulski*

### **Orthodox Church and democratization of contemporary Russia**

The article points out that contemporary Russia is faced with problems connected with modernization of the state and realization of such civilization values as: braking up with the repressive state, autonomy of society with reference to state, decentralization of state and diffusion of state, political life stripped of ill ideology, democratization of social life. The challenges above mentioned are referred to the institution of orthodox church, the mutual relationships between the power of orthodox church and democratic challenges are dealt with.

*Urszula Świętochowska*

### **Pathologies of contemporary democracy**

The article highlights the fact that pathology as the social phenomena is present in various social groups, organizations, institutions, and is strictly related to the development

of societies. Pathology compromises the violation of social balance, which weakens the social bounds, the system of social norms and values and furthermore the regulation of the mechanism of social control. In the analysis the basic terms are coined and addressed together with certain criteria concerning the classification of pathological phenomenon. Enhanced facts referring to the condition of modern democracy and pathological problems it has to overcome are provided in the study.

*Kinga Dudzińska, Renata Runiewicz-Jasińska*

### **Państwowość Litwy w latach Pierwszej Republiki**

In the interwar-period, the democratic state system was introduced in Lithuania. However, the government did not avoid different kinds of mistakes and some other problems in interior and foreign politics. Despite of all these facts it was very important and crucial for forming the statehood of Lithuania

The constitutional regime was based on the rule of citizens' representation in Parliament elected by voting. As the result of the further events and occurrences, the idea of democratic state was undermined, but it should not be an argument for saying that the authoritarian regime in Lithuania was a single case, because it was a general trend in Europe.

The most important is the fact that the main and basic rules of the system in general (also organizations and associations) were brought into life. This situation was the result of social changes in the structure of Lithuanian nation which aimed to gain pluralistic and representative rules of people in the state.