

Summary of professional achievements

1. Name and surname: Kamila Kamińska-Chełminiak

2. Diplomas, scientific/artistic degrees – giving the name, place and year of obtaining them and the title of the doctoral dissertation.

24.11.2010 – PhD in humanities in the field of political science, granted by the resolution of the Council of the Faculty of Journalism and Political Science at the University of Warsaw of November 24, 2010. The title of the doctoral dissertation: *Debate on martial law in Poland. Publications of "Gazeta Wyborcza", "Rzeczpospolita", "Trybuna" and "Życie" from 1989–2008* (supervisor: Prof. Dr hab. Paweł Machcewicz; reviewers: Prof. Dr hab. Wiesław Władyka, Prof. Dr hab. Marek Wierzbicki).

15.06.2006 – master's diploma in the field of political science obtained at the Faculty of Social Sciences and Art. of the University of Warmia and Masuria in Olsztyn.

3. Information on previous employment in scientific/artistic units.

a) From **1.10.2012** assistant professor at the Faculty of Journalism, Information and Bibliology of the University of Warsaw (until 2016 at the Faculty of Journalism and Political Studies of the University of Warsaw)

- From 1.09.2016 – a proxy of Dean for apprenticeship at the Faculty of Journalism, Information and Bibliology of the University of Warsaw
- 1.01.2014–31.09.2016 – a proxy of the Director of the Institute of Journalism and Political Sciences of the University of Warsaw
- 1.10.2010–31.09.2018 – a coordinator of the MOST program at the Faculty of Journalism and Political Sciences

b) **1.10.2009–30.09.2012** an assistant at the Institute of Journalism at the Faculty of Journalism and Political Sciences of the University of Warsaw

4. Indicating an achievement* resulting from art. 16 par. 2 of the Act of March 14, 2003 on academic degrees and academic title, and on the degrees and title in the field of art. (Journal of Laws of 2016, item 882, as amended in Journal of Laws of 2016, item 1311.):

a) title of scientific/artistic achievement

MONOGRAPH:

Censorship in Poland in 1944–1960. Organization – staff – working methods, Publishing House ASPRA–JR, Warszawa 2019, pp. 424.

Reviewers: Prof. Dr hab. Dariusz Jarosz and Prof. Dr hab. Rafał Habielski

- b) discussion of the scientific objective and the results achieved, together with a discussion of their possible use

I. Basic methodological assumptions

a) Subject of research and research objectives

The subject of the work, which is the main scientific achievement, is the activity of censorship in Poland in the years 1944–1960. During the work on the volume, I was guided by several assumptions. The research goal was to analyse the functioning of the censorship apparatus in the PRL (Polish People's Republic) from the mid-1944 until the end of the 1950s. The initial censorship is set by the year 1944, when the Polish communists began work on creating an office responsible for censoring the mass media, which resulted in a draft decree assuming the creation of the Central Press Control Office. The final censorship is determined by the end of the decade of the 1950s, when the return to Stalinist methods of managing the press and censorship was visible, as well as judicial trials of people cooperating with foreign "centres of hostile propaganda", among others with the Literary Institute. Anna Rewska, who distributed the institute's publications in the country, was sentenced to three years in July 1958. The final censorship – 1960 – does not coincide with the "Polish months" adopted in history, but I deliberately went beyond the thaw area. As Jerzy Eisler writes, after October, for some time there were changes taking place in Poland beneficial from the point of view of society and many counted on the "second stage" of the thaw¹. In 1956, the phase of mass terror and ideological mobilization on a large scale finally ended. Paweł Machcewicz expressed the view that communism in Poland entered the "post-totalitarian" and "post-mobilization" phase². I was going to analyse the activity of censors after the end of the thaw and get answers to the following questions: Did the ratio of censorship to publishing houses and emigration periodicals change after October? Did the demands put forward in the period of thaw by various environments, concerning the elimination of restrictions on the dissemination of emigration publications and contacts with Polish editors abroad, found positive resonance in the apparatus of power? Did the thaw in the country result in limiting seizures of foreign publications and easier access to prohibitions? Source documents from AAN, used in the book, virtually unknown among historians of the PRL, including censorship researchers regarding the censoring of foreign publications, date from 1957–1960. I wanted to introduce them to the scientific circuit, because they shed new light on the role of censorship in blocking the distribution of foreign publishing houses, which in 1956 were more accessible in Poland, and successfully eliminated at the end of the 1950s, which can be exemplified by religious prints. I intended to analyse the role of the censor, acting as an expert (court expert)

¹ J. Eisler, *"Polish months" or crisis(es) in the PRL*, Warsaw 2008, p. 27.

² P. Machcewicz, *Change of continuation? Poland before and after October '56* [in:] *PRL. Duration and change*, ed. D. Stola, M. Zaremba, Warsaw 2003, p. 155.

in the Anna Rewska trial. Therefore, describing the trial and its consequences required a “shift” of the final censorship. Materials from 1957-1960 allowed to assess the way censors work after October. The problems of Jerzy Giedroyc with censorship in the country described in the last chapter, discussed in the numerous correspondence quoted in the work, last several months or years after October, some correspondence ends in 1959–1960. I was going to investigate whether the scale of seizures of foreign publications changed during the thaw and whether over the years, after entering the “post-totalitarian” phase, it has been either reduced or tightened. In 1960, Giedroyc no longer had any illusions about the “second stage” of October. In June 1960, he wrote to Juliusz Mieroszewski: “(...) one must reckon that [communists] will try to eliminate or discredit us in one way or another”³. According to Giedroyc, the systematic action aimed at intimidation and discouragement of potential national collaborators of “Kultura” and break-up of their contracts with the Literary Institute began precisely from the trial of Rewska⁴. Censorship materials indicate that it was easier to get “Kultura” in 1956 than in 1960. To bring the issues highlighted above closer, it was necessary to go beyond the years 1956–1957.

The nationwide cleaning of church book collections aimed at religious congregations, carried out under the supervision of the GUKPPIW (Central Office for the Control of Press, Publication and Performance), with the participation of MO (Citizens’ Militia) and SS (Security Service) in August 1960 was the symbolic end of October. The events that took place at that time are not exposed in works devoted to the political or social history of the PRL, but from the point of view of the censor, this fact is significant and meaningful. The destruction of the book collections described in the book was characteristic of the 1940s and early 1950s. In August 1960, church libraries were devastated, again using Stalinist methods. The authorities and the office of censorship dependent on them returned to proven methods from the beginnings of Stalinism. As Jerzy Eisler noted, after the Third Congress of the Polish United Workers’ Party (PZPR) (10–19 III 1959), the period of “bolting” the society became more intense, the space and so limited freedom were gradually shrinking, the atmosphere gradually thickened⁵. Mieczysław Rakowski who attended the congress, summed up the speech of Gomulka with the words: “The October as a symbol of changes that took place in 1956 has disappeared”⁶. Documents of censorship indicate that Jerzy Eisler is right when he wrote that there was a return to some Stalinist methods. A clear example of the above observation for the censorship researchers is the cleaning action of book collections conducted in a way similar to that which took place during the Stalinist period.

My intention was to analyse the scope of censorship activities against the background of changing political arrangements of the power system (1944–1948) and then totalitarization of social and political life, as well as its short-lived (1955–1956) liberalization and, after the 8th plenum of the Central Committee of the PZPR, return to some Stalinist customs. An important part of the work was the analysis of the methods of censors’ work, both at the

³ Letter of J. Giedroyc to J. Mieroszewski, 18 VI 1960 [in:] J. Giedroyc. J. Mieroszewski. *Letters 1957–1975*, p. I, elaboration, introduction and footnotes R. Habielski, Warsaw 2016, p. 282.

⁴ Letter of J. Giedroyc to J. Mieroszewski, 17 XI 1958 [in:] *Ibidem*, p. 174.

⁵ J. Eisler, *The seven magnificent. The first secretaries of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers’ Party*, Warsaw 2014, p. 221.

⁶ M.F. Rakowski, *Political journals 1958–1962*, Warsaw 1998, p. 96.

central and provincial level, starting with establishing how they were recruited, who was censored, with what intensity their work was treated, and what were the effects of their actions on various fields. I have devoted a lot of space to the issue of censor education and the authority of offices, including the attitude of the apparatus to non-party ones. My intention was also to present the circumstances accompanying the creation of the Central Press Control Office, including the role of the so-called Soviet advisers who in December 1944 came to Lublin and took full control over the process of creating preventive censorship. Thanks to the analysis of censor reports from Glavlit published in the works of Tatiana Gorâeva, I managed to bring to light many new facts and threads showing how the marginal and servile role in the process of creating the control apparatus was played by the Polish communists, even Boleslaw Bierut.

My goals and possibilities were determined by the range of available sources, which – as almost all researchers underline when they came across the legacy of GUKPPIW – are scattered and full of gaps. According to the new inventory (as of January 2019), the GUKPPIW team consists of files from number 1 to 7867. During many years of research on censorship, I analysed several hundred files. In the book, I also took into account the legacy of selected WUKPPIW (Voivodeship Offices for the Control of Press, Publications and Performances) located in the local archives and hundreds of reports, information, statistics and notes prepared by censors and the various departments, associations, commissions, offices and organizations in AAN.

b) The scope of archival query

The archival materials as the main source basis of this book. The main significance for the analysis of methods of operation of the control apparatus was provided by the materials of the Central Office for the Control of Press, Publications and Performances and Voivodeship Offices for the Control of Press, Publications and Performances gathered in the Archive of New Files and other state archives. The monthly reports drawn up during the Stalinist period by the WUKPPIW governors were extremely valuable. Thanks to these materials, I managed to reconstruct the internal organization system of WUKPPIW, about which – apart from the censors themselves – hardly anyone knew at that time. However, censorship was an institution that was carefully guarding its secrets, even the heads of the PZPR Central Committee's departments had problems with the orientation of unwritten and contractual rules that governed the control offices, which was related to the inadequacy of internal regulations, rules and instructions governing the functioning of the office. The scope of competences of the office of censorship was much wider than it would result from normative acts regulating the functioning of the institution. The work presents such aspects of the organization of censorship in Poland as: censorship methodology, recruitment methods, ideological and party involvement, schedule of the day (working hours, list of duties), ideological trainings scheme (including a set of obligatory readings and even outlines of ideological seminars), supervision over subordinate municipal and urban offices, non-governmental activity (e.g. participation in social activities, collective spending of free time). Periodic reports were a repository of knowledge about the "everyday life" of censors, due to the said materials, the scale and causes

of press seizures during the Stalinist period and the thaw were also reconstructed. These materials enabled the reconstruction of the scope and forms of the cooperation of the censorship apparatus with the UB/SB and the Citizens' Militia, focused mainly on the use of repression against various social, professional and religious groups, which resulted in, among others, lawsuits and long-term prisons.

Numerous information on the control of shows was provided by the reports of censors from the Theatre Department of GUKPPiW for the years 1949–1953. In this work, I presented a mechanism for controlling the broadly understood spectacles and I attempted to recreate the criteria according to which the shows were assessed. Reports give answers to a number of questions, among others, about the theatre repertoire of the Stalinist period; the then dominant performances; the most popular spectacles, enjoying the highest real attendance; ways of manipulating adaptations in order to adapt them to the propaganda requirements of parties and the influence of censors on the final shape of the show.

During the reconstruction of the scale, methods and consequences of destroying the book collections, I used the transcripts of the meetings of the Commission for the Discontinued Publishers, operating in the years 1954–1956 at the Central Office of Publishing Houses, Graphic Industry and Bookstores. This material is as interesting as it is extensive (in those years at least 65 meetings were held) and, due to considerable deficiencies in documentation and poor condition, problematic in interpretation. However, I managed to find there a lot of valuable information about the scale of “cleaning” libraries in the 1950s and introduce them to the scientific circulation.

During the reproduction of press and PRL publishing directions, methods of distribution and the scale of prints delivered to the country, I used the reports of censors from the Independent Foreign Language Department of GUKPPiW unknown to researchers of the PRL, who decided whether the press and books would reach the recipient or will be “milled”. Their extensive reports prepared for the needs of individual ministries and department of the PZPR Central Committee indicate how many packages filled with books and press were sent to the Poles from abroad. The EAS reports include information about, among others, the scale of “subversive action”, as it was called, the subject of publications, directions from which they were sent and the centres, publishing houses and institutions that did it.

In the book, I also used a number of other source materials in AAN, where I found traces of the censorship apparatus, and these were the following teams: Ministry of Information and Propaganda (where there are reports describing post-war living conditions in the country), Ministry of Regained Territories (there are biographies of GUKPPiW employees who had previously worked in the MZO), Office of the Council of Ministers (personal files of Leon Rzendowski, first director of CBKP, reporting and statistics of GUKPPiW, control activity), Supreme Control Office (takeover of the building at Koszykowa street), Central Committee of PPR (activities of the publishing commission) and Eligiusz Lasota files. Any valuable materials on the subject of the censorship apparatus, relations between GUKPPiW and other offices and parties, cooperation with journalists, and publishing politics were found in the Central Committee of the PZPR, especially in those departments that dealt with propaganda, indoctrination, culture and science. From the point of view of the analysed issues, the Central Committee of the PZPR was as important as the GUKPPiW. In the Press and Publishing Department (XII 1948–I 1954) I found valuable information on destruction of

libraries, devastation of libraries, „milling” literature and reports from press and radio colleges at the Voivodeship Committee of the PZPR with the participation of censorship employees, compilations and statistical data on individual journals, reports and notes on the “simply” subject. I also used the materials of the Culture Department of the PZPR Central Committee on creative environments, contacts of writers with censors, “thaw” discussions (including about *Poem for adults* by Adam Wazyk), student environments, youth press and Press Office materials.

In the work, I also used materials from the State Archives in Gdańsk, on the role of censorship in the period of thaw and the party’s policy towards the mass media, including the resolution of the GUKPPiW of December 6, 1956 addressed to the 8th plenum of the Central Committee of the PZPR, in which the management of the office came up with a proposal to limit its competences, unauthorized speech by Gomulka at the conference of editors on October 29, 1956, speech of Jerzy Morawski on the party’s priorities delivered at the congress of the Association of Polish Journalists and the transcript of the conference organized by Artur Starewicz for journalists and censors on December 12, 1956 by the Central Committee of the Press Office. I also used transcripts from censorship training councils, GUKPPiW guidelines and numerous “Information and Instruction Bulletins” from various years devoted to many aspects of the operation of the control apparatus.

I obtained valuable materials at the State Archives in Poznan, among others, “Information and Training Bulletins”, which I used while describing the censorship training system and a number of instruction materials, guidelines, circulars and reports, allowing to analyse the methodology of the control apparatus. The archive also contains reports on cooperation with the “ARTOS” teams, which I used in the subsection devoted to censoring shows in the province. The material on the beginnings of preventive censorship in Poznan were also important, illustrating the scope and forms of cooperation with the Ministry of Public Security.

In the State Archives in Olsztyn I found valuable materials about the censorship of performances related mainly to the Theatre of Stefan Jaracz (register of controlled theatrical plays and events, spectacular interventions), control of religious writings and issues related to culture in Warmia and Masuria during the Stalinist period, which I used during the work on subsection on the censorship of performances.

I also conducted a search at the Institute of National Remembrance, during which I collected materials on the subject of censoring the Catholic press and the cooperation of censors with the Security Office/Security Service regarding the surveillance of the clergy. The documents provided valuable information about the repressions against the Catholic Church and the difficult location of the clergy in Poland, especially in the second half of the 1940s and the Stalinist period.

In order to present the problems of Jerzy Giedroyc with national censorship, I reached for correspondence, which is in the Archive of the Literary Institute in Maisons-Laffitte. During the thaw, the editor of “Kultura” established contact with numerous libraries, research institutes, publishing houses, editorial offices and ministries. The materials documenting mutual contacts were a valuable source, which I used extensively in this book. It is worth emphasizing that the vast majority of this correspondence has never been published or even quoted by researchers of the history of Polish emigration and historians of the PRL.

While working on the last chapter devoted to restricting the publication of the Literary Institute in the country, I used unknown source materials from the Library of the University of Warsaw, where I found not only the correspondence of the director of the institution and the editor of “Kultura”, but interesting materials concerning the so-called Prohibition Department in the Library of the University of Warsaw, where prohibited books were kept. Access to prohibitions was covered by a number of conditions that were impossible to reach for the average reader, who was not an academic teacher or a journalist. In the Library of the University of Warsaw, the keys to the warehouse and the premises where the catalogues of restricted prints were kept, were in the handy fire-resistant register under the director’s control and were made available only on his order. The BUW Archives contain access regulations and materials regarding storage rules.

I have also extensively used the correspondence between Giedroyc and Anna Rewska, as well as materials devoted to the Rewska Trial, from the Archive of the Maisons-Laffitte Literary Institute. For the purposes of the book, I also conducted a query in the Archives of the LARTA Centre, where there is a collection of Aniela Steinsbergowa, the lawyer of Rewska. I found there extensive protocols from the interrogations of the accused, which are a valuable source depicting the scope and nature of cooperation between Rewska and Giedroyc. The protocols are a source of information on the methods of illegal distribution of publications of the Literary Institute to the country and the reception of “Kultura” in the PRL.

I conducted a query at the Open Society Archives in Budapest, where I obtained materials on censorship in the PRL, press articles, copies of reports on preventive censorship in the block countries and copies of letters sent from Poland to the Polish Broadcasting Department of REW in Munich.

II. Conclusions from research

On the basis of the analysis of archival materials and literature on the subject, I formulated the following conclusions.

The censorship institution was established in Poland during World War II. Offices responsible for the control of the media were created by officers of the Soviet control apparatus – Gławlit, with the support of the NKVD and, to a lesser extent, of the local communists, in all Central and Eastern European countries that were in the Soviet sphere of influence and in areas annexed by the Soviet Union. In the process of creating the apparatus of censorship, the Polish communists played a marginal and menial role to the Soviet military and “advisers” from Moscow. The most important decisions were made by the employees of Gławlit, whose orders were treated in the PPR leadership as orders. One of the reasons for the creation of civil censorship in Poland, in addition to the existing war censorship, were press publications in the West, describing the scale of Soviet crimes before 1939 and during World War II. Stalin wanted to minimize information on the extermination of people living in the Eastern Borderlands of the Second Polish Republic, deportations deep into the USSR, the Katyn massacre and the Soviet terror, especially on the eve of the Yalta conference. The officers of Gławlit, who arrived in Lublin in December 1944, recruited censorship workers,

developed instruction for them, rules for publishing and issuing printed works, created a draft decree on press, publications and shows control, draft order of the Minister of Public Security regarding the introduction of censorship, they also wrote a report on taking over “hostile” and “harmful” literature from public libraries, a report on political errors in the press, and developed a list of newspapers and periodicals published in Poland.

The Central Press Control Office, which was established on January 19, 1945 and was almost entirely dominated by members of the PPR (80 percent of the staff). The first censors were elected from among the officers of the Ministry of Public Security, because by mid-November 1945 the office was subordinate to the Ministry of Public Security (MBP). The MBP employees, and therefore censors, came from social advancement. 85 percent of the staff had primary or incomplete basic education, and one percent had university education. Due to the reluctance and hostility of the society towards the repression apparatus, even common criminals, people with low moral and intellectual levels, as well as illiterate people were admitted to the Ministry of Public Security. Lack of proper education was a constant problem among censors in the 1940s and 1950s.

The decree of July 5, 1946 on the establishment of the Central Office for the Control of Press, Publication and Performance established a censorship institution that was of preventive and repressive nature. There is a lot of evidence showing that the thousands of magazines or books having permission to print by GUKPPiW were removed from circulation a few days after the decision was issued by the control office, exposing the publishers to huge losses. It was not uncommon to withdraw the circulation of magazines in the “Ruch” kiosks. Some of the editors’ memories show that there were situations when the censor agreed to print, after which the letter was printed and forwarded for distribution, he demanded that the distribution be stopped by phone, to again cross out one sentence from the article. The withdrawal of press and books from distribution was carried out without a court verdict, and assistance in the confiscation of copies was provided by the officers of the UB/SB and MO.

The scope of competences of the censorship apparatus was wide, although it is in vain to look for the majority of prerogatives in the laws regulating the activities of GUKPPiW and WUKPPiW. The decree of July 5, 1946, was in conflict with the constitution, both the pre-war constitution of March 1921, recognized by the communists, and the new Polish constitution of July 22, 1952. They both guaranteed freedom of speech of citizens and the March law additionally banned the press and the issuing of a licence. In addition, three amendments to the said decree, which were announced in the 1940s and 1950s (28 VII 1948, 22 IV 1952, 11 XI 1953) only legalized the facts and did not have much meaning in practice. Until 1981, there was no legal mechanism for appealing against the decision of censors, which resulted in the fact that the employees of the control apparatus did not respond legally and substantively to the higher instance and thus were a privileged group in the power apparatus.

Censorship was a party tool during propaganda campaigns aimed at various environments. The censors took part in an action directed against members and authorities of the Polish People’s Party and were responsible for the liquidation (acquisition) of the peasant press, including the most popular periodical of the PSL – “Gazeta Ludowa”. Censors cooperated with UB/SB in the area of intimidation of PSL press journalists and contributed – by providing a lot of valuable information – to a series of arrests among the editorial staff.

The PSL press was harassed by the state authorities (the apparatus of repression and censorship) in various ways, beginning with the removal of most articles and information materials (from 25 percent to even 75 percent of the whole) to the beatings and arrests of journalists.

Censors took part in trials as court experts and their expert opinions were repeatedly cited in the indictment, sometimes they were the basis for the verdict. This type of their activity is the least recognized aspect of the functioning of the control apparatus. Censors contributed to the condemnation of father Joseph Wojaczek, arrested by the Security Service in September 1952. During a revision made in the apartment, a manuscript and script of the priest's diary, booklet, several books and Catholic periodicals were found. Books and manuscripts, which were handed over for analysis to censors at WUKPPiW in Opole, became the key evidence against the clergyman. Extensive fragments of censorship expertise were included in the verdict. The priest was accused of wanting to overthrow the political system of the Polish state by storing and distributing publications and sentenced to six years in prison.

Censors of GUKPPiW and WUKPPiW worked closely with MBP. UB employees, thanks to information obtained from censors or secret collaborators employed, among others, in the editorial offices, withheld or initiated media campaigns and influenced the work of journalists. Information on journalists undertaking "obscene" themes, in particular those related to Soviet crimes, was collected by the heads of local censorship units and handed over to officers of the Security Offices. Censors intimidated journalists of the Catholic press by creating an atmosphere of uncertainty and fear for their own lives in the editorial offices. The consequence of cooperation of censors from the UB was repression aimed mainly at Catholic priests, nuns, members of the editorial offices of opposition writings and religious group. The articles confiscated by the control staff were handed over, in several copies, to the 5th Department of MBP which dealt with the elaboration of legal parties and social organizations. The officers of this department prepared the characteristics of the members of the Catholic magazines editorial office in terms of the possibility of an agent approach to the editorial team. Attempts were made to recruit journalists of the said letters, and if it was not possible, then co-workers or other persons close to the editorial office (e.g. cleaners, janitors). Censors often played the role of the so-called hooded agents, i.e. informal informers who provided information about their contacts with journalists. The heads of WUKPPiW, due to their position, were in constant contact with MBP. They prepared reports, information, notes from meetings with journalists and provided information that helped with the operational analysis of the editorial staff and individual people.

When analysing the methods of work of censors over the years 1945–1954, it should be noted that they have changed quite significantly. While shortly after the establishment of the Central Bureau of the Communists of Poland (CBKP) there were cases where ideologically immaterial censors were employed, in the period of consolidation of the power apparatus at the turn of 1948–1949, the Marxist worldview was the *sine qua non* condition for being admitted into the group of censors. In the years of Stalinism, the censor became an office of the ideological apparatus, the most important instrument of the state in the control of the mass media. Motivations for work had to be purely ideological, and censors were to be characterized with the sense of the mission. During the Stalinist period, the censor's rhetoric also changed, and the "class struggle" that was underway in the country was increasingly

emphasized and the emphasis was placed on searching for the internal enemy. Psychosis of fear crept into censorship offices. The censor was to be vigilant because, as Ferdynand Chaber, the deputy head of the Press and Publications Department of the Central Committee of the PZPR, explained to censors during the national briefing in 1949, - “the enemy is attacking us more and more violently and treacherously”. “You are the apparatus that is to expose the enemy – he said.

The activity of censorship in the years 1955–1956 was characterized by a certain paralysis, chaos and disorientation, resulting from the party’s lack of clearly defined expectations of the control apparatus, which was related to the abrasion of factions that used censorship for their own purposes. Although the essence and mechanism of censorship did not change, the “climate” that accompanied its activity did. In the thaw years, censor decisions were marked by randomness, which resulted in peculiar opinions, interference and printout of disloyal texts. The GUKPPiW documents indicate that the problem for censors was to define the limits of criticism and to specify where the thin line separating constructive criticism from criticism ended? The progressive changes caused confusion among them. It seems that this was one of the reasons for the appearance in the press of such a large group of non-constructive texts that in the years of Stalinism would have no chance to appear on its pages.

In the years 1955–1956, censorship became a subject of criticism, unprecedented in the history of the apparatus of control of the PRL. It was formulated by youth (including ZMP), students, workers, literary circles, journalists and party activists. The closer to October, the criticism of the Stalinist methods of managing the press grew stronger. The demands for restrictions or abolition of censorship which also emerged from the party itself became widespread. The demands at rallies were to limit the role of the control apparatus, reveal the truth about Katyn (blocked by censorship) and freedom of the press. According to Stefan Kisielewski’s relation, which is hard to verify today, in October 1956, during the demonstrations in Warsaw, GUKPPiW employees carried a banner with the inscription “Dismiss us!”. The journalists also demanded restrictions on censorship competences. The demand for the abolition of the GUKPPiW also appeared in a special resolution adopted by the party members of the Polish Writers’ Union. Criticism of censorship has become so common that the management of GUKPPiW came up with a proposal to limit its competences. For the first time in the history of the Polish People’s Republic, censors met social expectations and proposed a limitation of their prerogatives.

Jerzy Giedroyc, who hopefully observed the changes taking place in Poland in 1956, soon realized that „tempting” emigration with the possibilities of writing work on the Vistula, financial benefits and publishing perspectives was only a propaganda campaign initiated by the authorities to break it down, deepen divisions and – according to the editor of “Kultura” – to acquire the agencies. Although Giedroyc established numerous contacts in the country, and many directors of state institutions and editorial staff declared willingness to exchange publications, problems with the availability of “Kultura” were commonplace. Hopes for a thaw in the relations between the Literary Institute and authorities in the Polish People’s Republic were vain. Most copies sent to Poland did not reach the recipients. The public and scientific libraries were also cut off from the books and “Kultura” published by the Literary Institute, of which only a few could supply them. Censors from the Independent Foreign Language Department of GUKPPiW intercepted these publications for scientific institutes,

libraries, ministries and publishing houses. Problems with the availability of “Kultura” in the country after October intensified, as did the repression of people suspected of contact with “foreign centres of hostile propaganda”. “Kultura” and books of the Literary Institute were in the 1950s practically inaccessible to the average reader in the country, which even if he knew about the existence of the Paris publishing house, the existing institutional obstacles prevented him from using the publication. During the thaw, the situation did not improve, the monthly reached a very narrow group of readers. At the order of the most important people in the state, it was impossible to distribute “Kultura”, which was perceived as a threat in the internal dimension and inspiration for a potential opposition. In terms of the scale of seizures of foreign publications, you cannot talk about any kind of thaw. The possession and sharing of the monthly magazine by the library was of interest to the Security Service. The most important libraries in the country were visited by SB officers who controlled the books of access, declarations of use and reverses.

The analysis of archival materials confirms the thesis that the scope of cooperation between censors and UB/SB officers was wider than it would appear from the literature of the subject and general knowledge about censorship. This aspect of cooperation of the control apparatus is a relatively poorly recognized area of censor’s work. The query at the Institute of National Remembrance, the Archive of New Files and local archives allowed to determine that the censors performed many of the so-called ordered works for the UB/SB (analysis of provided books and magazines as well as leaflets, including maps), they jointly participated in actions aimed at various environments (search of churches for the purpose of obtaining forbidden religious literature, religious libraries, editorial offices), voluntary controls of church bazaars were made, censors handed over a lot of information to the UB/SB officers which helped the operational elaboration of the church magazines’ editorials. Press materials, confiscated by the censors, and then delivered to UB/SB, were sent to the editors of the party’s magazines, which used them to attack, among others, the Catholic press. The cooperation also concerned the control of shows. The SB officers, just like the censors controlling the shows, had legally guaranteed two free seats in state theatres, operas, philharmonics, circuses and other events in Poland.

In the 1950s, censors regularly intimidates Catholic priests who were involved in publishing. From the memories of priest Marchewka it results that polemics with censors was very difficult due to anti-clericalism and resistance to arguments. In addition, the censors did not like “debaters”, who were not satisfied with the decision of the control staff. Therefore, one signal of the WUKPPiW head was enough for the Security Office to reprimand a disliked editor. Intimidation of journalists is also indicated by the words of the head of WUKPPiW in Katowice, who in November 1951 warned the editor of “Gość Niedzielny” during a conversation in his office: “We are watching your political line. We have the material and we are collecting it. In due time you will have to report on the case – but it will not be in front of me”.

Therefore, it will be a truism to say that censors were part of the PRL repression apparatus, and even if in the 1970s or 1980s, when they were hired for disguise as councillors or senior councillors and called themselves regular officials watching whether the “contractors” implement the law on control of publications and shows, their activities led to the destruction of both the works and their creators. In addition to the press of that period,

they were the main tool for controlling propaganda campaigns in the People's Republic of Poland.

I believe that the submitted monograph is a significant contribution to science, primarily because – based on unknown archival materials – I managed to introduce into the scientific circulation a lot of new arrangements concerning, e.g. – the role of censorship in blocking the distribution of foreign publishing houses in Poland, – the activity of censors as court experts (on the example of the trial of Anna Rewska), – the role of censors in the destruction of book collections and the scale of the practice in the 1950s, as well as their participation in the work of the Commission for the Discontinued Publishing, – destroying the scores of composers who immigrated to the West or their art became politically outdated, – the system of internal organization of censorship, education and authority of offices, methodology of censors' work, methods of recruitment, ideological and party involvement, ideological trainings, – circumstances accompanying the creation of the Central Press Control Office, including the role of the so-called Soviet advisors, – control of performances, criteria according to which they were evaluated and the influence of censors on the final shape of the show, – the role of censorship during the thaw, – close cooperation of censors with the Office of Security and Security Service, – problems of Jerzy Giedroyc with national censorship and restricting the publication of the Literary Institute in the country of distribution, – the scope and nature of cooperation between Rewska and Giedroyc and the methods of illegal distribution of publications of the Literary Institute to the country.

5. Discussion of other scientific and research (artistic) achievements.

My scientific and research achievements after obtaining the doctoral degree include **42 publications**, including:

- **5 monographs** (the monograph mentioned in the summary of professional achievements as the main scientific achievement; three edited works; significantly extended doctoral dissertation)⁷.
- **1 co-authored book**, which is a critical analysis of the sources for which I collected, developed and marked with footnotes the correspondence of Jan Nowak-Jeziorański and Adam Ciołkosz (in total, I developed 359 letters, included on pages 57–337).
- **14 articles published in scientific journals**: five in the pages of “Press Notebooks” (List B of the Ministry of Science and Higher Education, 14 points), five – “Media Studies” (List B of the Ministry of Science and Higher Education, 12 points), two – “Acta Universitatis Lodziensis. Folia Litteraria Polonica” (List B of the Ministry of Science and Higher Education, 12 points), one – “From research on the book and

⁷ *Censorship come back? Mechanisms of limiting freedom of speech in Poland after 1989*, ed. Z. Romek, K. Kamińska-Chełminiak, Warsaw 2018 (pp. 262); *Censorship in the PRL. Analysis of the phenomenon*, ed. Z. Romek, K. Kamińska-Chełminiak, Warsaw 2017 (pp. 406); *Stanisław Mackiewicz. A political writer*, ed. R. Habielski, K. Kamińska-Chełminiak, Warsaw 2015 (ss.280); K. Kamińska, *Debate on martial law in Poland. Publications of “Gazeta Wyborcza”, “Nasz Dziennik”, “Rzeczpospolita”, “Trybuna” and “Życie” in 1989–2008*, Warsaw 2013 (pp. 376).

historical book collections” (List B of the Ministry of Science and Higher Education, 9 points) and one in the pages of the American journal “InterMarium”, published by Columbia University. The total number of points assigned to the periodicals in which I published articles is 168. Two articles published in journals appeared **in English**.

- **11 articles in monographs** published in Poland and abroad. Three articles **in English** in foreign publishing houses.
- **7 reviews** (four published in “Media studies”, two in “Press Notebooks”, one in the journal “From research on book and historical book collections”).
- **2 reports** from the conference (published in the pages of “Press Notebooks” and “Media Studies”).
- **1 article with the nature of the critical analysis of sources** (development and affixing with footnotes of the correspondence of Jerzy Giedroyc and Stanislaw Cat-Mackiewicz).
- **1 caldarium**.

I obtained 301.5 points for publications from the years 2011–2018. After defending my doctorate, I wrote a total of 25 articles, six of them in English.

The dominant part of my publications and speeches is the result of conducting research in three main thematic areas:

- I. Censorship in Poland in 1944–1990 (activities of the Central Office for the Control of Press, Publications and Performances, and local offices).
- II. The works and life of Polish journalists/editors in the 20th century, both in the country and in exile (above all, the work and life of Stefan Kisielewski, Adam Ciołkosz, Jerzy Giedroyc and Stanislaw Cat-Mackiewicz).
- III. Martial law in Poland and the perception of this event in Polish and foreign media.

I. Censorship in Poland in 1944–1990 (activities of the Central Office for the Control of Press, Publications and Performances, and local offices).

The monograph, indicated as the main achievement, is the result of many years of research on **institutional censorship in the Polish People’s Republic (PRL)**. I dealt with these issues two years after defending my doctoral dissertation. At that time, I started a search in Polish and foreign archives, thanks to which I managed to introduce many new findings into the scientific circulation. My scientific achievements include several articles devoted to censorship, not indicated in the main work, published in journals (seven articles) and monographs (four articles). **This is the main area of my scientific and research interest.**

I devoted four articles to the activity of the censorship apparatus in the final period of existence of the Central Office for the Control of Publications and Performances (1988–1990). While developing the conceptual plan for future texts, work on them was always preceded by a wide archival query, both in Poland and abroad. While the issue of the beginnings of censorship in Poland has already received important studies and takes up more

and more space in the research area, the last years of the functioning of the control apparatus are a subject undertaken by researchers extremely rarely. The last decade of functioning of GUKPiW and OUKPiW has not been analysed and described so far. There is no monograph that would cover the scope of censorship offices in a comprehensive manner, as well as case studies. There are very few articles about the circumstances of the liquidation of GUKPPiW. The decision to terminate the office at Mysia street was made during the meeting of the round table. The report on the work of the Mass Media Team of the round table of March 22, 1989 stated that the condition for building a new information order that reflects the plurality of opinion in society is the abolition of censorship. However, after the “Solidarity” won the elections, the liquidation of this institution was delayed. The new non-communist prime minister wanted to replace the preventive censorship with the repressive censorship. Little was written about the circumstances of such plans. In the political debate in 1989–1990, there were voices (there were quite a lot of them) that the censorship institution should be preserved that guarantees media stability and limits the pornographic content in the press and inhibits the supply of anti-Soviet articles (in 1990, the USSR troops were still stationed in Poland, hence the fear of the authorities).

The reasons mentioned above contributed to the study of the final period of censorship in Poland. My intention was to get to know, analyse and describe the mechanisms governing the institution responsible for the control of the mass media in the PRL and to present the results of its activities.

The effect of the archival query in the Archive of New Files was an article entitled *The end of censorship in the People’s Republic of Poland (1989–1990)*⁸, in which I answered the following questions:

- How has the liberalization of law in Poland in 1989–1990 affected the work of censors from GUKPiW and OUKPiW?
- What was the scale of interference in the content of the press, publications and performances in the analysed period?
- What content constituted the basis for censorship interference?
- What problems, related to the performed work, did the censors from GUKPiW and OUKPiW had to deal with in the years 1989–1990?

On the basis of the collected source material, analysis of the literature on the subject and legal acts and press of that period, I put forward the following theses:

- Political changes taking place in Poland over the years 1989–1990 have had a significant impact on the functioning of GUKPiW and OUKPiW. The beginning of the end of the institutional censorship in Poland were the deliberations of the round table, during which it was decided to liquidate it.
- One of the most important legislative changes was the amendment to the Act on the control of publications and performance of May 29, 1989, which reduced the number of

⁸ K. Kamińska, *End of censorship in the PRL (1989–1990)*, “Media Studies” 2014, no. 3, p. 113–131.

censors' interference by approx. 70%. The said act excluded numerous forms from censor control, hence a sudden drop in interference.

- In 1989, the district offices most often censored the Catholic and Solidarity press. Among the titles related to the opposition, censors had the most objections to the press materials published in "Gazeta Wyborcza" (119 interventions) and, to a much lesser extent, in "Tygodnik Solidarność" (29).
- There are many indications that if not the pressure of public opinion, the media and some of the OKP parliamentarians, prime minister Tadeusz Mazowiecki would most likely not have decided to liquidate the GUKPPiW in April 1990. The preventive censorship would be replaced by repressive one and, in time, entirely abolished.
- In the years 1989–1990, censors had to deal with phenomena being a consequence of political changes in Poland, and in particular the entry into force of the act on business, which opened the market for private companies profiting from bringing in cheap B-class movies (also erotica) brought from the West. Mass culture has not only entered the cinema and television screens, but also the press and books, and became the object of private investors' interest.
- Censors were aware of the changes taking place in the country, especially after the June elections, and they saw violent criticism of their activities, which is why some of them came with the proposal to change the model of censorship towards more democratic forms.

In the article entitled *Censorship of the Polish People's Republic against "Home disgrace" by Jacek Trznadel (1989–1990)*⁹ I presented the scale and nature of censor interventions in the book *Home disgrace* by Jacek Trznadel and reconstructed the intricate path that the author and the publisher covered to publish the book without the censor interventions. *Home disgrace* was legally issued in Poland just after the liquidation of GUKPiW in June 1990. Before this happened, the publisher decided to go to court, both with the Regional Publications and Performances Control Office in Lublin (publisher's office) and GUKPiW in Warsaw, appealing against the verdict to the Supreme Administrative Court. On the basis of GUKPPiW document in AAN in Warsaw and press materials collected in the Archives of the Polish Writers' Union, I showed that the censor questioned 33 fragments of the book, which in his opinion undermined the "allied relations between Poland and the Soviet Union" and "threatened the constitutional order of the PRL". The main accusations concerned the disclosure of information on Soviet crimes against the Polish nation (among others the Katyn massacre)¹⁰.

In the article *Institutional censorship in relation to Catholic press during the decline of People's Republic of Poland (1989–1990)*, I presented the scale of interventions of the censorship of Regional Offices for the Control of Publications and Performances in the Catholic press at the end of the Polish People's Republic and the first months of the Republic of Poland, between January 1989 and April 1990 (the law on the abolition of publication

⁹ K. Kamińska-Chełminiak, *Censorship of the PRL towards the "Home disgrace" of Jacek Trznadel (1989–1990)*, "From the studies on the book and historical books" 2018, vol. 12, p. 345–357.

¹⁰ AAN, GUKPPiW, 2174, Information on current interventions for the period from September 6 to September 30, 1989 (current information no. 125), p. 2.

control bodies and performances was passed then)¹¹. Based on the GUKPPiW materials, I proved that in 1989, the final phase of preventive censorship in the PRL, the largest number of interventions took place in the press – 93.7%. Subsequent media (including radio and television, leaflets, spectacles) remained – in terms of the scale of interventions – far behind. It was similar in 1990 (37 interventions in the press, against 48 in all mass media). “Tygodnik Powszechny” was the most frequently censored Catholic periodical, in which censors questioned, over the course of 12 months of 1989, 173 fragments of texts, which gives an average of slightly more than 3 interventions in the issue. I proved, based on reports from censors from GUKPiW, that the weekly of Jerzy Turowicz was the most censored magazine in the PRL, regardless of the changing policy of the party. Based on censorship documents, I came to the conclusion that in 1989–1990 the most frequent reason for interference in the Catholic press was the publication of articles considered by the authorities as anti-Soviet (e.g. information about Soviet crimes in the Borderlands during World War II, anti-Soviet moods among the Poles).

The article closing the cycle on the last months of the censorship apparatus is the text entitled *Institutional censorship on the eve of the round table – thematic and statistical analysis of interventions*. In the article, I presented the scale and causes of the censor’s interference in the mass media between January and December 1988.

Based on the analysis of preventive control reports prepared by the Department of Information and Supervision of GUKPiW, I put forward a thesis that the main task of censorship in 1988 was to block information on the strikes that occurred in Poland in connection with the price increase introduced in February 1988. The workers went mainly on strike, but also students and mothers with children. The strikes broke out almost every month, and the authorities in many cases sent ZOMO (Motorized Reserves of the Citizens’ Militia). At the end of April, the Ministry of Interior, at the request of General Czesław Kiszczak, began preparations for the introduction of a state of emergency. Information on the scale of protests was dangerous for the authorities, as they pointed to serious economic problems of the country and an increase in social discontent, especially among young, radically oriented people (workers and students). I also indicated that although in the last months preceding the liquidation of the GUKPiW, the number of censorship interventions dropped, the control offices still blocked information on Soviet crimes against the Poles. Articles on the subject of Katyn, the Soviet invasion of Poland on September 17, 1939, the Ribbentrop-Molotov pact, a falsified popular referendum from 1946, the Poles in the camps during and after the end of World War II were seized.

The assumption of the article entitled “*A strongly provoking feuilleton*”, or *the censorship towards the journalism of Stefan Kisielewski (1957–1961)* was to present the scale of censorial interventions in the publications of Stefan Kisielewski published in the pages of “Tygodnik Powszechny” in 1957–1960. To this end, I analysed almost 1400 preventive control reports of WUKPPiW and GUKPPiW in the GUKPPiW team (AAN) in seventeen files concerning “Tygodnik Powszechny”. I have analysed every report that was made between 1957 and 1961. Based on the archival materials of GUKPPiW, the analysis of a number of journalistic texts by Kisielewski and his *Journals*, I put forward a few conclusions:

11

- Censorship significantly limited the publishing ambitions of Kisielewski, who even claimed that it prevented him from pursuing the profession of political journalist *par excellence*, falsified, corrupted and spoiled 90 percent of his work and wasted his life and work. Although the above statements may be considered excessive, it should be noted that the entire post-war journalistic activity of Kisielewski was marked by the stigma of the censorship office.
- The fight against censorship was the *idée fixe* of Kisielewski. He referred to its actions in the *Journals*, just after affixing (for the second time) his surname with an inscription in 1968, censorship was also the subject of columns and articles published abroad and in the second circulation, and when he became a member of the ZNAK group, he started a legal fight against censorship – in the Sejm.
- Kisielewski had reasons to feel bitterness and anger at censorship, as evidenced by the GUKPPiW statistics on the scale of interventions in the texts of Kisielewski. In the years 1957–1961 Kisielewski published 277 journalistic texts in “Tygodnik Powszechny” (220 columns and 25 articles), of which 41 percent has been “cut up” and questioned by the censors in their entirety.
- The permanent problems with the apparatus of repression of the PRL, whose censorship was an important element, was the price Kisielewski paid for the independence expressed in the public criticism of Marxist ideology and declaring himself in columns as an opponent of the socialist system.

The article entitled “*Having two face, a double life*”. *On censorship in the “Journals” of Stefan Kisielewski* was the continuation of research on censorship of the works of Kisielewski. Based on the analysis of the *Journals*, journalism of Kisielewski and archival materials of GUKPPiW, I put forward the following conclusions:

- Censorship was one of the topics most frequently discussed by Kisielewski. Even a cursory reading of the *Journals* shows how often it was the subject of reflections of the columnist of the “Tygodnik Powszechny”. The work censorship was used almost three hundred times in the “Journals”, which gives the presence of this topic on every third page.
- Kisielewski had the feeling, as he repeatedly wrote in the *Journals*, that his publishing work was destroyed by censorship, and he himself was forced to self-falsify, and then after March 1968 he was expelled as a reactionist. Leaving aside the validity of this thesis, it should be recognized that the struggle against GUKPPiW (and especially the famous words about the dictatorship of the ignorant) was the reason for covering his name with the so-called censorship record and other numerous repressions that came upon him later on.
- In the *Journals* of Kisielewski, he devoted a great deal of space to reflections on the role of journalists and columnists in the political system of the PRL, his insights seem apt and sharp. Their author saw propaganda mechanisms of power invisible to the average intellectual.
- Opinions formulated in the *Journals* indicate how much, in the 1970s, the path of the columnist and Jerzy Turowicz and some of the deputies of “Znak” associated with “Tygodnik Powszechny” began to move in different directions. Among the reasons for

this state of affairs, among others, the inter-editorial censorship should be mentioned, which at the end of the 1980s led to the breakdown of contacts with the editors of “Tygodnik Powszechny” by Kisielewski.

The subject of the article entitled *The Central Office for the Control of Press, Publications and Performances against “Tygodnik Powszechny” at the turn of the 1950s and 1960s* covered the censorship problems of the editors of “Tygodnik Powszechny” in 1957–1961. In the study I gave answers to the following questions: to what extent the censors from WUKPPiW in Krakow interfered in the press materials published by “Tygodnik Powszechny”? What arguments did they use as support when removing (or deforming) undesirable fragments of texts? How did the editors of “Tygodnik Powszechny” try to obtain a greater scope of autonomy for WUKPPiW? What were the relations between the censors and the editorial board of the weekly? The basic source material of the article were reports on preventive controls of GUKPPiW. Based on the analysis of archival materials, I came to the following conclusions:

- Censorship was the least burdensome for the editors of the magazine in the period of thaw, when the average number of interventions in the issue was just over two. In the following years, this number was increasing, which may be explained by the process of the party’s policy becoming more and more strict towards the Catholic press.
- “Tygodnik Powszechny” posed a greater threat to the ruling party in the end of the decade of the PRL than in the second half of the 1950s, and the scale of censorship interference during Gomulka’s rule was much lower than during the rule of W. Jaruzelski. For example, in the 1980s, the number ranged from three to almost twelve interventions.
- In the assessment of censors, the control of Catholic magazines was difficult, time-consuming, and required considerable knowledge and concentration. Hence, the most experienced and ideologically-skilled censors were sent to work on the “Catholic section”. Problems with “Tygodnik Powszechny” resulted, among others, from the fact that the editors fought with censorship almost for every article and paragraph, defended their arguments and tried to mislead censors, reluctant to accept far-reaching interventions.

In my scientific achievements, **devoted to censorship in the Polish People’s Republic, an article entitled “You are the apparatus that is to expose the enemy”. Polish censors in the 1940s**, should be included, which was published in the pages of “Press Notebooks”, in which I focused on the beginning of censorship in Poland, the influence of the so-called “Soviet advisors” on the process of creating a control apparatus in Poland and the methodology of censors’ work¹².

I also addressed the issue of institutional censorship in the Polish People’s Republic in the article *Origins of censorship* published in the extensive volume entitled *Political turn of ’48. Between the Polish road and the universal project* (ed. M. Jabłonowski, W. Jakubowski, A. Krawczak, Warszawa 2013) as well as in the text entitled *Central Office of Control of the Press, Publications and Performance against the Catholic press in the late 50th and 60th. The case of “Tygodnik Powszechny”* published in Ireland (*Social and Political Role of the*

¹² K. Kamińska-Chełminiak, “You are the apparatus that is to unmask the enemy”. *Polish censors in the 1940s*, “Press notebooks” 2017, no. 4, p. 904–921.

Media, ed. M. Łosiewicz, A. Ryłko-Kurpiewska, Kinvara Co. Galway–Gdynia 2015, volume II, p. 145–161).

I presented the results of research on censorship in the PRL at 13 conferences, both in Poland and abroad:

1. 2017. Title of the paper: *The government of Tadeusz Mazowiecki regarding the liquidation of state censorship*. Conference entitled “Censorship come back? Mechanisms to limit freedom of speech after 1990”. Organizer: Faculty of Journalism, Information and Bibliology of the University of Warsaw, Warszawa.
2. 2017. Title of the speech: *End of censorship in the Polish People’s Republic – perspectives and research postulates*. Jubilee conference of the Polish Society of Social Communication. Organizer: University of Wrocław, Wrocław.
3. 2016. Title of the speech: *Institutional censorship briefings*. Conference entitled “Guidance in the Polish People’s Republic”. Organizer: Institute of National Remembrance in Poznan and the Institute of History of the Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznan.
4. 2016. Title of the speech: *About the work of censors in the 1940s*. Conference entitled “Censorship in the Polish People’s Republic”. Organizer: Faculty of Journalism, Information and Bibliology of the University of Warsaw and the Institute of History of the Polish Academy of Sciences, Warszawa.
5. 2014. Title of the speech: *The end of institutional censorship in Poland*. Conference entitled “Uncomfortable for the authorities. Restricting freedom of speech in Poland from the 19th century to modern times. Organizer: Institute of Scientific Information and Bibliology of the Nicolaus Copernicus University, Toruń.
6. 2014. Title of the speech: *Central Office for the Control of Press, Publications and Performances for the sports press during the Stalinist period (on the example of “Sport Review”)*. Conference entitled “Sport in mass culture of the PRL”. Organizer: Institute of History of the Adam Mickiewicz University and Institute of National Remembrance in Poznan, Poznan.
7. 2014. Title of the speech: *Writers’ skirmishes with censorship. Casus of Jacek Trznadel with the legal edition of “Home disgrace”*. Conference entitled “Writer’s career in the PRL”. Organizer: Centre for Philological Studies on the Censorship of the Polish People’s Republic, University of Białystok, Białystok.

8. 2014. Title of the speech: *Manipulation of history in the PRL – on the example of the press of the late 1980s*. Conference entitled “Media manipulation of history”. Organizer: Faculty of Theology of the Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński University, Warszawa.
9. 2013. Title of the speech: *Origins of censorship (1944–1948)*. Conference entitled “Year 1948 – between the Polish road and the universal project”. Organizer: Institute of Journalism of the University of Warsaw and the Archive of New Files, Warszawa
10. 2013. Title of the speech: *Before agony, or the last months of the existence of censorship in Poland: statistics of activity*. Conference entitled “Traditional press in the network world – the current condition and development prospects”. Organizer: Institute of Journalism of the University of Warsaw, Warszawa.
11. 2013. Title of the speech: *Censorship of the Polish People’s Republic against the Catholic press – on the example of “Tygodnik Powszechny”*. Conference entitled “Media – Business – Culture. Pomerania 2013”. Organizer: Faculty of Social Sciences of the University of Gdansk, Gdańsk.
12. 2013. Title of the speech: *Censorship in People’s Republic of Poland towards catholic periodicals*. Conference entitled “17th International Conference on the Science and Quality of Life”. Organizer: Universitas Studiorum Polona Vilnensis, Vilnius.
13. 2017. Title of the speech: *Cooperation of propaganda and censorship in creating media messages in the first post-war years in Poland*. Conference entitled “Systemic determinants of language and social communication”. Organizer: Faculty of Social Sciences of the Warsaw University of Life Sciences, Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznan, Warszawa.

II. Works and life of Polish journalists/editors in the 20th century, both in the country and in exile (above all, the work and life of Stefan Kisielewski, Adam Ciołkosz, Jerzy Giedroyc and Stanisław Cat-Mackiewicz).

In addition to the publications mentioned above, my scientific and research interests, pursued after the defense of my doctoral dissertation, focused on **selected aspects of the work and life of Polish journalists/editors in the 20th century, both in the country and in exile**¹³. I focused mainly on the work and life of **Stefan Kisielewski, Adam Ciołkosz, Jerzy Giedroyc and Stanisław Cat-Mackiewicz**.

The result of the research was a monograph devoted to Stanisław Mackiewicz entitled *Stanisław Mackiewicz. A political writer*, which I co-edited (together with Prof. Dr hab. Rafał Habielski). In this book, I published an article entitled *Security Service towards Stanisław Cat-Mackiewicz (1956–1966)*¹⁴. Based on archival materials collected at the Institute of National Remembrance and the Archive of the Literary Institute in Maisons-Laffitte, I reconstructed the fate of Mackiewicz after his return to Poland in 1956 and his subsequent problems with censorship, the Security Service and the trial. For his cooperation with the

¹³ *Stanisław Mackiewicz. A political writer*, ed. R. Habielski, K. Kamińska-Chełminiak, Warsaw 2015 (pp. 280).

¹⁴ *Security service towards Stanisław Cat-Mackiewicz (1956–1966)* [in:] *Stanisław Mackiewicz. A political writer*, ed. R. Habielski, K. Kamińska-Chełminiak, Warsaw 2015, p. 173–200.

Literary Institute, Mackiewicz was accused in 1965 of anti-state activities threatened by a sentence of at least three years in prison. In this book, I also published and elaborated a selection of letters between Mackiewicz and Giedroyc from 1959–1964, which explain the character of the writer’s cooperation with “Kultura” and bring closer the scale of financial support from the editor¹⁵.

I presented the results of my research in 2015 during the conference, which I co-organized and was the secretary (Title of the speech: *Security Service towards Stanislaw Mackiewicz 1956–1966*. The conference was held at the Faculty of Journalism and Political Sciences of the University of Warsaw.

My scientific and research interests include the **works and life of Stefan Kisielewski**. I devoted five articles to the journalist and literary columnist of “Tygodnik Powszechny”: two published in the pages of “Press Notebooks” (List B of the Ministry of Science and Higher Education, 14 points), one in “Media Studies” (List B of the Ministry of Science and Higher Education, 12 points) and two in monographs (of which one in English in a foreign publishing house).

The effect of the archival query in the Archive of New Files and, among others, the analysis of journalism of “Tygodnik Powszechny”, was the article entitled “*A strongly provoking feuilleton*”, or *ensorship against the publication of Stefan Kisielewski (1957–1961)*, published in “Press Notebooks” (List B of the Ministry of Science and Higher Education, 14 points). The discussed article introduced new research findings into the scientific circulation made during the analysis of previously unused sources. In this article, I presented the scale of censor’s interference in the journalism of Stefan Kisielewski printed in “Tygodnik Powszechny” in 1957–1961. I presented the data, which showed that an average of 43% of publications of Kisielewski was falsified by censors a year by deleting and/or adding fragments of the text. In 1957, employees of WUKPPiW in Krakow censored 42 percent of publications of Kisielewski, in 1958 – 49 percent, in 1959 – 26 percent, in 1960 – 50 percent, and in 1961 – 47 percent. The criticism of the power system was the most common reason for censorship interventions.

The continuation of research on the life and work of Stefan Kisielewski was the article entitled *Stefan Kisielewski’s break with “Tygodnik Powszechny”*, in which I answered the question about the reasons for Stefan Kisielewski’s separation from the editors of “Tygodnik Powszechny”, after nearly 45 years of cooperation¹⁶. I put forward a thesis that – if the political differences between Kisielewski and editors of the weekly really played a significant role, they were not a determining factor. Kisielewski’s articles, almost from the very beginning of his presence on the pages of the weekly, constituted an autonomous being – which Kisielewski himself continually repeated, boasting of his independence – not infrequently about the content incompatible with the editorial line of the magazine. In my opinion, the main reason for leaving “Tygodnik Powszechny” was the tiredness of the 40-year struggle with state censorship, which confiscated the texts with the same persistence as in the

¹⁵ *Correspondence of Jerzy Giedroyc and Stanislaw Mackiewicz (selection)*, selection and study K. Kamińska-Chełminiak, [in:] *Stanislaw Mackiewicz. A political writer*, ed. R. Habielski, K. Kamińska-Chełminiak, Warsaw 2015, p. 253–264.

¹⁶ K. Kamińska-Chełminiak, *A break of Stefan Kisielewski with the “Tygodnik Powszechny”* “Media Studies” 2015, no. 4, p. 99–111.

1950s, intensified censorship, round table deliberations and its consequences and serious eyesight problems making it impossible to write articles by himself.

The supplement to the above studies was an **article published in a foreign publication devoted to the presence of Kisielewski on the air of the Free Europe Polish Broadcasting Radio (*Stefan Kisielewski on the Polish Section of RFE*)**¹⁷. The article was created as part of a research grant given to young executives as part of funds for Statutory Research of the Faculty of Journalism, Information and Bibliology of the University of Warsaw. Thanks to the obtained funds, I conducted a query abroad (in Landesarchiv Berlin, Freie Universität, Humboldt-Universität and in Berliner Stadtbibliothek w Berlin, Open Society Archive in Budapest, Archives of the Literary Institute in Maisons-Laffitte) and in Poland (in the National Digital Archives in Warsaw, the National Ossoliński Institute in Wrocław and the Archive of New Files). In the statistical part of the article, I presented data on the number of programs with Kisielewski broadcast on the air. I also expressed the view that, although Kisielewski sharply criticized the political line of the FER and Jan Nowak-Jeziorański, he cooperated with it from the early 1960s. He was friends with Nowak-Jeziorański. For Kisielewski, FER was the world's tube and the only way to reach the masses of his national readers. Kisielewski was of the opinion that anyone who is inclined to popularize his columns without censorship is his ally. After Nowak-Jeziorański left the FER, Kisielewski remained faithful to the Munich broadcasting station, he was a frequent visitor and reviewer. The most intense period of cooperation between Kisielewski and FER falls at the end of the 1980s, which is undoubtedly related to the possibility of commenting on current matters over the phone, which Kisielewski has used extensively.

I also devoted an article to Stefan Kisielewski entitled ***“Having two faces, a double life”***. ***On censorship in the “Journals” of Stefan Kisielewski***, in which, after analysing the *Journals*, I put forward a thesis that censorship is one of the most often discussed subject by Kisielewski¹⁸. In turn, the article entitled ***Relations of Stefan Kisielewski with the Parisian “Kultura”***, was created as part of a grant for young executives from funds for Statutory Research of the Faculty of Journalism, Information and Bibliology of the University of Warsaw. Thanks to the acquired funds, I conducted a query in the Archive of the Literary Institute in -Laffitte, where I analysed the correspondence between Stefan Kisielewski and Jerzy Giedroyc, and then I described the nature of the relationship of Stefan Kisielewski and Jerzy Giedroyc and the cooperation of the columnist with the Literary Institute. As a result, this article was created, which I published in the pages of “Press Notebooks” (List B of the Ministry of Science and Higher Education, 14 points)¹⁹.

I presented the results of research on the life and work of Stefan Kisielewski at nine conferences, both in Poland and abroad:

¹⁷ K. Kamińska-Chełminiak, *Stefan Kisielewski on the Polish Section of RFE* [in:] *Media–Business–Culture. The faces of media communication*, ed. M. Łosiewicz, A. Ryłko-Kurpiewska, Kinvara, Co. Galway Ireland 2016, volume II, p. 291–305.

¹⁸ K. Kamińska-Chełminiak, *“To have two faces, a double life”*. *On censorship in “journals” of Stefan Kisielewski* [in:] *Censorship in the PRL. Analysis of the phenomenon*, ed. Z. Romek, K. Kamińska-Chełminiak, Warsaw 2017, p. 47–60.

¹⁹ K. Kamińska-Chełminiak, *Relations of Stefan Kisielewski with the Parisian “Kultura”*, “Press notebooks” 2017, no. 3, p. 581–595.

1. 2017. Title of the speech: *Break of Stefan Kisielewski with "Tygodnik Powszechny"*. International Conference entitled "Media – Business – Culture. Pomerania 2017". Organizer: University of Gdansk, Gdańsk.
2. 2017. Title of the speech: *Geopolitics in „Journals” of Stefan Kisielewski*. International Conference entitled "Religion-nation-identity in international organized reality". Organizer: Institute of International Relations of the University of Warsaw, Faculty of Theology of the University of Warmia and Masuria, Missionary Seminar of the Society of the Divine Word in Pieniężno, Pieniężno.
3. 2017. Title of the speech: *Provision problems in "Journals" of Stefan Kisielewski*. Conference entitled "At a shared table". Organizer: Faculty of Journalism, Information and Bibliology of the University of Warsaw, Warszawa.
4. 2017. Title of the speech: *Correspondence of Jerzy Giedroyc and Stefan Kisielewski in the collections of the Literary Institute – characteristics of the resource*. International Conference entitled „Polish/Polonia writing heritage in the foreign collections – issues and research workshop, results and research perspectives". Organizer: Faculty of Journalism, Information and Bibliology of the University of Warsaw, Warszawa.
5. 2015. Title of the speech: *Stefan Kisielewski on the air of the Free Europe Polish Broadcasting Radio*. International conference entitled "Media – Business – Culture". Pomerania 2015". Organizer: Faculty of Social Sciences of the University of Gdansk, Gdańsk.
6. 2015. Title of the speech: *Stefan Kisielewski's break from the "Tygodnik Powszechny"*. International conference entitled "19th International Conference on the Science and Quality of Life". Organizer: Universitas Studiorum Polona Vilnensis, Vilnius.
7. 2015. Title of the speech: *Break of Kisielewski with „Tygodnik Powszechny"*. Conference entitled "1984." Literature and culture of the late PRL. Organizer: Centre for Philological Studies on the Censorship of the People's Republic of Poland of the University in Białystok, Białystok.
8. *Censorship in People's Republic of Poland towards publicism of Stefan Kisielewski (1957–1961)*. International conference entitled "18th International Conference on the Science and Quality of Life". Organizer: Universitas Studiorum Polona Vilnensis, Vilnius.
9. 2013. Title of the speech: *Interventions of the Central Office for the Control of Press, Publications and Performances in the journalistic work of Stefan Kisielewski*. Conference entitled "Literature within the law (19th-21st century)". Organizer: Centre for Philological Studies on the Censorship of the Polish People's Republic of the University of Białystok and the Institute of Literary Research of the Polish Academy of Sciences, Białystok.

The subject connected with the Parisian "Kultura" was continued in the article entitled *Jerzy Giedroyc and Ukraine. "Ukrainian case" in "Kultura"*²⁰, in which I expressed the view that the Ukrainian issue from the beginning of "Kultura" was treated in a unique way, which was measured by the attitudes of Ukrainian culture, state integrity, efforts to

²⁰ K. Kamińska-Chelminiak, *Jerzy Giedroyc and Ukraine. "Ukrainian case" in "Kultura"* [in:] *The Polish-Ukrainian Partnership. Security – Politics – Society*, eds. T. Astramowicz-Leyk, W. Tomaszewski, Y. Turchyn, K. Sygidus, Olsztyn-Lviv 2017, p. 96–105.

internationalize the Ukrainian issue and systematic observation of changes taking place in Ukraine. In it, I answered the question about the reasons of eastern fascinations of Jerzy Giedroyc.

The effect of research on the work and life of Polish journalists and editors in the 20th century was also the **elaboration of correspondence of Adam Ciołkosz and Jan Nowak-Jeziorański from the years 1952–1975**²¹. This volume was the result of several years of work, preceded by an archival query in the Open Society Archive in Budapest, Polish Underground Studies, Polish Institute and Museum of General Sikorski, the Joseph Pilsudski Institute in London and numerous archives in Poland (among others, the National Ossoliński Institute in Wrocław, the Archive of New Files and the National Digital Archive in Warsaw). Correspondence was one of the results of the work under the MNiSW research grant in the competition of the National Program for the Development of Humanities implemented in 2014–2018.

The correspondence of Jan Nowak-Jeziorański and Adam Ciołkosz has a special place on the background of the epistolographic legacy of the director of the Free Europe Polish Broadcasting Radio, due to the large number of letters, extensive period of contacts, thematic scope (Nowak informed Ciołkosz about confidential plants of the American radio station management) and importance, which director of the FER Polish Broadcasting Radio attached to the opinion of the PPS politician. The letters of Ciołkosz and Nowak-Jeziorański constitute a valuable source that is a commentary on their political activity in exile. Just like after the war Jerzy Giedroyc came to the conclusions that “the most effective means of action would be the printed word”, so Nowak recognized that it was possible to influence domestic matters through the word on air. Ciołkosz occupied, along with Edward Raczyński and gen. Władysław Anders, one of the most important places in the group of people particularly valued by Nowak.

The result of the work under the research grant of the Ministry of Science and Higher Education (MNiSW) were also **three articles devoted to publishing works and the life of Adam Ciołkosz**, which appeared in the pages of “Press Notebooks”, “Media Studies” and in the monograph on the contribution of the Poles to the culture of Europe and the world²².

In the articles, I expressed the view that Ciołkosz was one of the most active writers in emigration. He left a significant publishing achievements, consisting of several dozen brochures published in several languages, as well as several hundred articles written for dozens of Polish and foreign journals. He was also a translator (from English and German), who, at the request of Jerzy Giedroyc and Jan Nowak-Jeziorański translated the book by Milovan Djilas “Conversations with Stalin” and from German “Great Purge” by Aleksander Weisberg-Cybulski, published by the Literary Institute.

²¹ *Correspondence from 1952–1975. Jan Nowak-Jeziorański–Adam Ciołkosz–Aleksander Bregman*, introduction R. Habielski, elaboration K. Kamińska-Chełminiak, P. Swacha, pub. Ossolineum, Wrocław 2018, pp. 646.

²² K. Kamińska-Chełminiak, *Adam Ciołkosz – writer, publicist, fighting socialist* [in:] *The contribution of the Poles to the culture of Europe and the world. Modest people – great achievements*, vol. II, ed. A. Kamler, I. Pugaciewicz, Warsaw 2018, p. 139–160; K. Kamińska-Chełminiak, *Adam Ciołkosz and Free Europe Radio in the light of his correspondence with Jan Nowak-Jeziorański*, “Media Studies” 2018, no. 3, p. 151–160; K. Kamińska-Chełminiak, *On journalism of Adam Ciołkosz*, “Press Notebooks” 2016, no. 4, p. 690–705.

The results of research on the life and work of Jerzy Giedroyc, Adam Ciołkosz and Stanisław Mackiewicz were presented at four conferences, both in Poland and abroad:

1. 2018. Title of the paper: *Jerzy Giedroyc and Ukraine. "Ukrainian case" in "Kultura"*. International conference entitled "IV Ukrainian – Polish Scientific Forum "Cross-border cooperation and common European space: theory, practice and new opportunities". Organizer: National University "Technical University of Lviv" in Lviv, Lviv.
2. 2018. Title of the paper: *The concept of Polish-Ukrainian relations after 1989 in the Paris "Kultura" newspaper*. International conference entitled "Modern Trends In The International Environment Transformation: The Identities, Norms And Values". Organizer: Faculty of International Relations of the Lviv National University of Ivan Franko, Lviv.
3. 2017. Title of the speech: *Ukraine in the political thought of Jerzy Giedroyc. International conference*. International conference entitled "25 years of the treaty between the Republic of Poland and Ukraine on good neighbourliness, friendly relations and cooperation – an attempt at balance". Organizer: University of Warmia and Masuria, Olsztyn.
4. 2015. Title of the speech: *Security Service against Stanisław Mackiewicz 1956–1966*. Conference entitled "Stanisław Mackiewicz. A political writer". Organizer: Faculty of Journalism and Political Sciences of the University of Warsaw, Warszawa.

III. **Martial law in Poland and the perception of this event in Polish and foreign media.**

My scientific interests also oscillated around the **issue of martial law in Poland and the perception of this event in Polish and foreign media**. I devoted a monograph (doctoral thesis) to this subject entitled *Debate on martial law in Poland. Publications of "Gazeta Wyborcza", "Nasz Dziennik", "Rzeczpospolita", "Trybuna" and "Życie" in years 1989–2008* (Warszawa 2011, pp. 376) and two articles published in the pages of "Media Studies" and the American journal "InterMarium".

In my doctoral thesis, I presented the results of the journalism analysis of "Gazeta Wyborcza", "Rzeczpospolita", "Trybuna" and "Życie" from 1989–2008 on the debate on martial law in Poland. As the subject of my research, I chose five most popular opinion national dailies, at the same time representing a large array of ideals, and I used content analysis as the main research method. The analysis of more than 10,000 issues of the dailies allowed to prove the thesis that the debate on martial law in Poland in the analysed press was conditioned by their socio-political preferences, while the emergence of new documents and historical studies on martial law had no impact on the change in the assessment of their authors or also the way of perceiving this period of history.

The continuation of research on the debate about martial law in Poland was the article published in the pages of “Media Studies” entitled *Martial law in Poland in “The Times”*²³, which was created as part of a research grant granted to me from the funds for statutory research of the Faculty of Journalism, Information and Bibliology of the University of Warsaw. The result of the query conducted at the London School of Economics and Political Sciences and the London Library was the article based almost entirely on English-language literature. I put forward a thesis in it, which I proved using the content analysis method as the main research method, that the interest of the editorial staff of “The Times” in the subject of martial law was great and permanent. The editors attached importance to events in Poland, and informing the British reader about martial law was considered extremely important, which was manifested in the creation of a special column entitled *The Polish Crisis* on the entire page. The most frequent topics discussed in the journal were: the reaction of Western countries to the introduction of martial law in Poland, primarily the US and Great Britain, the economic situation of Poland, state debt and loans taken by PZPR (Polish United Workers’ Party) in Western commercial banks, violations of human rights, propaganda and censorship, international aid for Poland and the reasons for the introduction of the martial law. I also devoted the article *Polish Crisis and the Soviets, 1980–1981* to the subject of martial law published in the American online journal “InterMarium”, published by Columbia University in New York²⁴.

Managing international and national research projects and participation in such projects

In 2014–2019 I was a substantive contractor in the research grant entitled **Documents and materials for the history of the Free Europe Polish Broadcasting Radio 1952-1975** awarded by the Ministry of Science and Higher Education as part of the National Program for the Development of Humanities. The research team consisted of four substantive contractors (Prof Dr hab. Paweł Machcewicz, Dr Piotr Swacha, Dr Kamila Kamińska-Chełminiak, MA Andrzej Nowak), and it was headed by Prof. Dr hab. Rafał Habielski.

The implementation of the grant contributed to the international experience – I conducted a number of archival and library queries, abroad and in Poland, among others in the Open Society Archive in Budapest (1–15.09.2014), the Study of Underground Poland, the Polish Institute and the Museum of General Sikorski, Polish Library in the Social and Cultural Centre, London Library in London (7–20.06.2015) and many times in the National Ossoliński Institute in Wrocław, National Digital Archives, Archive of New Files.

The effect of the grant are **four extensive volumes of source materials for the history of the Free Europe Polish Broadcasting Radio FER in 1952–1975** issued by the Ossolineum Publishing House in 2018. My contribution consisted of, among others, the elaboration (including scientific commentary) of the correspondence of Jan Nowak-Jeziorański and Adam Ciołkosz from 1952–1975, included on pages 57–337, which is part of

²³ K. Kamińska, *Martial law in Poland in the newspaper “The Times”*, “Media studies” 2015, no. 2, p. 89–102.

²⁴ <http://www.columbia.edu/cu/ece/research/intermarium/intermarium-vol14.html>

the second volume entitled *Correspondence from 1952–1975. Jan Nowak-Jeziorański–Adam Ciołkosz–Aleksander Bregman* (introduction by R. Habielski, elaboration by K. Kamińska–Chełminiak, P. Swacha, Wrocław 2018, pp. 646). The character of the correspondence between these emigration politicians and journalists also required the analysis of numerous radio broadcasts, emigration press and published abroad. The preparation of the work also includes studies together with other authors of numerous biographies contained in the names index, which can be found on pages 621–660.

In addition, as part of the grant, I **translated** the document entitled *Political Broadcasting to Eastern Europe* (pp. 18) from English to Polish, prepared by Jan Nowak-Jeziorański in 1961 at the request of the FER management, which was then published in the volume entitled *Free Europe Polish Broadcasting Radio in 1952–1975*, developed by Paweł Machcewicz and Rafał Habielski (Ossolineum Publishing House, 2018, pp. 420).

The result of the grant also includes scientific articles devoted to Adam Ciołkosz in the journals from the B list of the Ministry of Science and Higher education (14 and 2 points):

- K. Kamińska-Chełminiak, *Adam Ciołkosz and Free Europe Radio in the light of his correspondence with Jan Nowak-Jeziorański*, “Media Studies” 2018, no. 3, p. 151–160.
- K. Kamińska-Chełminiak, *On journalism of Adam Ciołkosz*, “Press Notebooks” 2016, no. 4, p. 690–705.

The research results were presented at the scientific conferences:

- I. Lecture: *Free Europe Polish Broadcasting Radio in cold war conditions*. 4th Congress of the Polish Society for Social Communication, Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań, 15–17.09.2016.
- II. Lecture: *On political, journalistic and scientific activity of Lidia Ciołkosz*. Conference entitled “Outstanding figures of women of the 20th century emigration”, University in Białystok, Institute of National Remembrance in Białystok, 23–24.10.2017.

I was also a substantive contractor in a research project and project popularizing science entitled **Jan Nowak-Jeziorański: a courier of the Home Army, a radio man, a politician** financed by the Ministry of Culture and National Heritage as part of the 7th edition of the competition of the Museum of Polish History – “Patriotism of Tomorrow” (period of implementation: IV–VIII 2015). As part of the grant, I wrote (together with Grażyna Oblas-Fadlallah, the president of the Foundation for the Development of Journalism Schools of the University of Warsaw) a script of eight 60-minute radio programs entitled *Jan Nowak-Jeziorański: A courier from Warsaw* broadcast by the academic radio station Radio Campus in the period of 1.06–1.08.2015. In the script, I included archival broadcasts from the air of the FER Polish Radio in years 1952–1975, located in the National Digital Archives. The preparation of the project required a broad archival query in NAC, where archival audio programs and their transcripts are found. During the broadcast, I also used archival materials acquired during the query at the National Ossoliński Institute, where the legacy of Jan Nowak-Jeziorański is located. I also took part in these broadcasts as one of the experts (the other was Prof. Dr hab. Rafał Habielski), commenting on the life and political activity of Jan Nowak-Jeziorański on the wider background of the Cold War period.

I was also the manager of two grants awarded as part of the competition “Strategy of excellence – research university” implemented by the University of Warsaw in order to support the development and growth of the potential of researchers.

- Grant title: **From the history of censorship in the Polish People’s Republic**, implementation period: X 2018–V 2019. As part of the grant, I conducted a query in the Archives of the Maisons-Laffitte Literary Institute in France, where I collected source material about the problems of Jerzy Giedroyc with state censorship in the PRL. Thanks to the collected materials, I wrote a chapter of the book (*Years of Gomulka 1957–1960*) indicated as the main achievement.
- Grant title: **On the scientific, political and journalistic activity of Adam and Lidia Ciołkosz**, implementation period: XII 2017–VIII 2018. As part of the grant, I took a query at the Polish Underground School in London, where I collected the source material devoted to the journalistic activity of Adam and Lidia Ciołkosz. The effect of the grant is an article entitled *Adam Ciołkosz – a writer, journalist, fighting socialist*, published in the volume entitled *The contribution of the Poles to the culture of Europe and the world. Modest people – great achievements*, vol. II, ed. A. Kamler, I. Pugacewicz, Warszawa 2018, p. 139–160.

I also manager research grants awarded to young executives as funds for statutory research of the Faculty of Journalism, Information and Bibliology (formerly the Faculty of Journalism and Political Science) of the University of Warsaw:

- Grant title: **Stefan Kisielewski on the air of the Free Europe Polish Broadcasting Radio**, implementation period: VI–XII 2017. Implementation of the grant contributed to gaining the international experience of conducting searches at the Joseph Pilsudski Institute in New York and the New York Public Library, one of the largest institutions of this type in the world (13.08–3.09.2017). I used the collected material (documents, letters, articles from the emigration press) in the book indicated as the main work and, fragmentarily, in articles about Stefan Kisielewski and the FER Polish Radio.
- Grant title: **Free Europe Polish Broadcasting Radio in Cold War conditions (1952-1975)**, implementation period: VI–XII 2016. As part of the grant, I carried out a research query at the Landesarchiv Berlin, at the Freie Universität, Humboldt-Universität and in Berliner Stadtbibliothek (5–23.08.2016) in Berlin. The material collected (reports on FER audience listening, documents, articles and scientific books, archival materials) was used in the book indicated as the main work. I presented the results of the research during the conference (Lecture: *Free Europe Polish Broadcasting Radio in the Cold War conditions*. 4th Congress of the Polish Society for Social Communication, Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznan, 15–17.09.2016).

- Grant title: **Relations of Stefan Kisielewski with “Kultura”**, implementation period: V–XII 2015. As part of the grant, I conducted a query in the Archives of the Literary Institute in Maisons-Laffitte (12-19.09.2015), where I obtained correspondence between Stefan Kisielewski and Jerzy Giedroyc. The effect of the grant was an article entitled *Relations of Stefan Kisielewski with the Parisian “Kultura”*, which I published in the pages of “Press Notebooks” (List B of the Ministry of Science and Higher Education, 14 points)²⁵. I used the correspondence between Giedroyc and Kisielewski in the book indicated as the main work. During the query in Maisons-Laffitte, I also collected correspondence between Giedroyc and Stanislaw Mackiewicz, which I used in the article entitled *Security Service towards Stanislaw Cat-Mackiewicz (1956–1966)* published in the book entitled *Stanislaw Mackiewicz. A political writer* co-edited with Prof. Dr hab. R. Habielski²⁶. In addition, I have elaborated selected letters, added an editorial note, commentary and published it as an annex in this monograph²⁷.

The effects of the research were presented at the scientific conference:

Paper: *Correspondence of Jerzy Giedroyc and Stefan Kisielewski in the collections of the Literary Institute – characteristics of the collection*, international conference entitled “Polish/Polonia writing heritage in foreign collections – issues and research workshop, results and research perspectives”, University of Warsaw, 25–26.05.2017.

- Grant title: **“British press against martial law in Poland”**, implementation period: V–XII 2013. As part of the grant, I conducted a query at the London School of Economics and Political Sciences library and the London Library, where I obtained archival copies of the British press. The result of the query was an article entitled *Martial law in Poland in “The Times”* published in the pages of “Media Studies” (List B of the Ministry of Science and Higher Education, 12 points)²⁸. The article was a continuation of my research, undertaken before the doctorate, regarding the press debate on the martial law in Poland²⁹.

Didactic achievements

At the Faculty of Journalism, Information and Bibliology of the University of Warsaw, I conducted classes for the 1st and 2nd degree students, of the full-time, evening and extramural courses in Journalism and Media Studies. Since the employment, I have conducted the following subjects:

²⁵ K. Kamińska-Chełminiak, *Relations of Stefan Kisielewski with the Parisian “Kultura”*, “Press Notebooks” 2017, no. 3, p. 581–595.

²⁶ *Security Service towards Stanislaw Cat-Mackiewicz (1956–1966)* [in:] *Stanislaw Mackiewicz. A political writer*, ed. R. Habielski, K. Kamińska-Chełminiak, Warsaw 2015, p. 173–200.

²⁷ *Correspondence of Jerzy Giedroyc and Stanislaw Mackiewicz (selection), selection and study* K. Kamińska-Chełminiak, [in:] *Stanislaw Mackiewicz. A political writer*, ed. R. Habielski, K. Kamińska-Chełminiak, Warsaw 2015, p. 253–264.

²⁸ K. Kamińska, *Martial law in Poland in the newspaper “The Times”*, “Media studies” 2015, no. 2, p. 89–102.

²⁹ The result of the research was a dissertation: *Debate on martial law in Poland. Publications of “Gazeta Wyborcza”, “Nasz Dziennik”, “Rzeczpospolita”, “Trybuna” and “Życie” in 1989–2008*, Warsaw 2013, pp. 376.

- Polish journalism of the 20th century (monograph lecture),
- Cold War (lecture in English for full-time students and students of the ERASMUS program,)
- Pop culture in the PRL (monograph lecture),
- Contemporary World after 1945 (lecture, classes),
- Universal History of the 20th century (lecture, classes),
- History of Poland of the 20th century (lecture, classes),
- Selected issues from the History of Poland (seminar),
- Selected issues from the Universal History (seminar),
- Bachelor's seminar.

Since 2017, I have been the supervisor of 18 bachelor's dissertations and reviewer of 39 master's dissertations and three undergraduate dissertations (all defended at the University of Warsaw). An important element of my seminar is the preparation by students and promotion of works based on archival sources. The subject matter of the work is mainly related to my scientific interests and concerns, among others, censorship in the Polish People's Republic, the history of the press in the 20th century, FER Polish Radio, state propaganda of the Polish People's Republic, Polish journalism of the 20th century, and the Parisian "Kultura".

Conference activity

My publishing activity is inextricably connected with the conference activity (a detailed list of occurrences can be found in the annex). In 2011-2018, I took part in 33 conferences, of which 14 of the international scope. I delivered 27 papers, including 5 in English. Conferences, in which I took part, took place at: the University of Warsaw, the Polish University in Vilnius, the University of Gdansk, the University of Bialystok, Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznan, the Institute of National Remembrance, National Lviv University of Ivan Franko in Ukraine, the National University "Technical University of Lviv" in Ukraine, Warsaw University of Life Sciences in Warsaw, Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński University in Warsaw, Nicolaus Copernicus University in Torun, Missionary Seminar of the Society of the Divine Word in Pieniężno, Warmia and Masuria University and the University of Wrocław. In addition, I took an active role as a debater in several conferences organized at the University of Warsaw and twice in the methodological workshops during the 2nd and 3rd National Methodological Conference of Media Experts, organized by the Institute of Journalism of the University of Warsaw.

I also participated in the organization of scientific conferences. I was a secretary, a member of the organizing committee and/or one of the originators. All conferences were held at the University of Warsaw in 2011–2018. And these were:

1. International conference entitled *Women in Poland, Poland for women 1918–1989*, 2019, Warszawa. Organizer: Faculty of Journalism, Information and Bibliology of the

University of Warsaw. **Role of the habilitation candidate:** member of the organizational committee.

2. International conference entitled *Book, press, radio, film and libraries in shaping the cultural heritage of the Second Polish Republic*, 2018, Warszawa. Organizer: Faculty of Journalism, Information and Bibliology of the University of Warsaw. **Role of the habilitation candidate:** member of the organizational committee.
3. Conference entitled *Censorship come back? Mechanisms of limiting freedom of speech after 1990*, 2017, Warszawa. Organizer: Faculty of Journalism, Information and Bibliology of the University of Warsaw. **Role of the habilitation candidate:** secretary of the organizing committee, chairman of the main session, moderator of the session.
4. Conference entitled *Censorship in the PRL*, 2016, Warszawa. Organizer: Faculty of Journalism, Information and Bibliology of the University of Warsaw and the Institute of History of the Polish Academy of Sciences. **Role of the habilitation candidate:** one of the originators of the conference, secretary of the organizing committee, moderator of the session. During the conference I co-led (with Dr hab. Zbigniew Romek) a discussion with Tomasz Strzyżewski and I was the organizer of the discussion with Janusz Rolicki, Maciej Orłoś and Prof. MD Zbigniew Lew-Starowicz.
5. Conference entitled *Stanislaw Mackiewicz. A political writer*, 2015, Warszawa. Organizer: Institute of Journalism of the University of Warsaw. **Role of the habilitation candidate:** secretary of the organizing committee.
6. Conference entitled “Year 1948 – between the Polish road and a universal project”, 2011, Warszawa. Organizer: Institute of Journalism of the University of Warsaw and the Archive of New Files. Role of the habilitation candidate: member of the organizational committee.
7. Conference entitled *Traditional press in the network world – current condition and development perspectives*, 2013, Warszawa. Organizer: Institute of Journalism of the University of Warsaw. **Role of the habilitation candidate:** one of the originators of the conference, secretary of the organizing committee, chairman of the main session and the moderator of the session.
8. Conference entitled *350 years of Polish press*, 2011, Warszawa. Organizer: Institute of Journalism of the University of Warsaw, the Institute of Scientific Information and Bibliographic Studies of the University of Warsaw and the Institute of Literary Research of the Polish Academy of Sciences. **Role of the habilitation candidate:** secretary of the organizing committee.

International cooperation of the habilitation candidate, internships and foreign queries

On October 14-15, 2014, I participated, at the invitation of the organizers, as a debater, in the conference entitled “Monument politics in Poland towards post-Soviet memorial sites – Polish and Russian point of view”, which took place at the University of Warmia and Masuria in Olsztyn. One of the speakers was prof. Ilia Tarasov, head of the Institute of Social-Humanistic Technologies and Communication of the Federal University of Immanuel Kant in

Kaliningrad. During the conference, I established contact with prof. Tarasov, who – after exchanging correspondence regarding our scientific experience and cooperation opportunities – invited me to a scientific internship at his university. **On 1-14.12.2014 I completed a scientific internship, which took place at the Institute of Social-Humanistic Technologies and Communication of the Federal University of Immanuel Kant in Kaliningrad.** The University in Kaliningrad is one of a dozen or so Russian universities with the status of a federal academic centre. The internship included familiarizing with scientific research that was conducted by the university there. Some of these studies coincide with the research conducted by the Faculty of Journalism and Bibliology of the University of Warsaw, as they concern issues related to mass communication and journalism. An important element of the internship were also the scientific consultations and participation in seminars with Russian researchers dealing with the following issues: theory and practice of communication; contemporary communication and basics of rhetoric; journalism in contemporary society; modern media systems; basics of journalism; psychology and sociology of mass communication; history of world journalism. As part of the internship, I got acquainted with the library and archival resources of the university there, which were helpful in my later research. Thanks to this, I managed to obtain Russian-language and English-language publications on censorship in the USSR, helpful in writing a habilitation dissertation. Currently, works are underway, together with researchers from, among others, the Russian Federation, on an English-language monograph devoted to censorship in selected countries of the socialist bloc in the Cold War period, which will be published in 2020.

On 11–12.05.2017 I participated, as a speaker, at an international conference entitled “25 years of a treaty between the Republic of Poland and Ukraine on good neighbourliness, friendly relations and cooperation – an attempt to balance” (Title of the speech: Ukraine in the political thought of Jerzy Giedroyc), held at the University of Warmia and Masuria in Olsztyn. During the conference, I established contacts with co-organizers from Ukraine, including the Institute of Humanities and Social Sciences of the National University of “Lviv University of Technology”. Thanks to these contacts and scientific cooperation, I was invited to the next scientific events organized in Ukraine. This resulted in the participation, as a speaker, at the international conference “Modern Trends In The International Environment Transformation: The Identities, Norms And Values” organized by the Department of International Relations of the Lviv National University of Ivan Franko on 6.06.2018 at the National University of Lviv of Ivan Franko (Title of the speech: The concept of Polish-Ukrainian relations after 1989 in the Paris "Kultura" newspaper) and at the next international conference on 7–8.06.2018 entitled “4th Ukrainian – Polish Scientific Forum “Cross-border cooperation and common European space: theory, practice and new opportunities” organized by the Institute of Humanities and Social Sciences of the National University “Lviv Technical University” in Lviv (Title of the speech: Jerzy Giedroyc and Ukraine. “Ukrainian case” in “Kultura”). As part of cooperation with Ukrainian partners, I was then invited to publish the results of my research on censorship during the communist period in the journal “International Relations Review” (this article is at the stage of preliminary reviews). In addition, together with Ukrainian researchers, I am in the process of preparing an international research project on Polish and Soviet (in the area of the then Ukrainian Socialist Soviet Republic) system of censorship and restriction of freedom of speech.

In 2013–2018, I held a number of **foreign queries** during which I collected archival material and literature on the subject, held consultations, which resulted in the exchange of experiences, help in queries and the collection of literature, and established scientific contacts. Below is a list of the institutions in which I have conducted the queries:

1. **France, Maisons-Laffitte**, archival query in the Archives of the Literary Institute, 5–11.11.2018.
2. **Great Britain, London**, archival query in the Polish Underground Studies, 29.01–5.02.2018.
3. **USA, New York**, archival query at the Joseph Pilsudski Institute in New York, 13.08–3.09.2017.
4. **Germany, Berlin**, scientific query at Freie Universität, Humboldt-Universität, Landesarchiv Berlin, Berliner Stadtbibliothek, 5–23.08.2016.
5. **France, Maisons-Laffitte**, archival query at the Literary Institute in Maisons-Laffitte, 12–19.09.2015.
6. **Great Britain, London**, archival query in the Polish Underground Studies and the Polish Institute and Museum of General Sikorski, as well as library query in the London Library and the Polish Library in the Polish Social and Cultural Centre, 7–20.06.2015.
7. **Russian Federation, Kaliningrad**, scientific internship at the Institute of Social-Humanistic Technologies and Communication at the Federal University of Immanuel Kant in Kaliningrad, 1–14.12.2014.
8. **Hungary, Budapest**, archival query in the Open Society Archives in Budapest, 1–15.09.2014.
9. **Great Britain, London**, scientific query at the London School of Economics and Political Sciences and London Library, 5–12.08.2013.

Organizational activity

From the beginning of my employment at the University of Warsaw, I was involved in various forms of organizational activity, both at the Institute of Journalism at the University of Warsaw, at the Faculty of Journalism and Political Sciences, and in the current structure of the Faculty of Journalism, Information and Bibliography of the University of Warsaw.

- From 2014, I have been the plenipotentiary of the Dean for apprenticeship, first at the Faculty of Journalism and Political Science of the University of Warsaw, and then at the Faculty of Journalism, Information and Bibliography of the University of Warsaw. I account all students from their apprenticeship from two faculties: Journalism and media studies, and Logistics and administration in full-time and extramural 1st and 2nd degree studies. I perform the following duties:
 - I advise students on the choice of place of internship,
 - I sign agreement with the organizers of internships,
 - I coordinate student work related to the choice of place of internship and their course,
 - I help students correctly fill in the documentation,
 - I settle students for the implementation of internships,

- I encourage external entities to cooperate with the Faculty of Journalism, Information and Bibliography regarding the admission of students to internships and apprenticeship,
- I sign agreements with external entities and coordinate the process of their implementation.
- In 2010–2018, I was the coordinator of the academic exchange program MOST for students and doctoral students at the Faculty of Journalism and Political Sciences, and then at the Faculty of Journalism, Information and Bibliography of the University of Warsaw. I carried out the following duties:
 - I coordinated student work related to the selection of individual subjects,
 - I helped students correctly fill in the documentation,
 - I settled the MOST students from the implementation of the study program at the faculty,
 - I settled the students of the Faculty of Journalism, Information and Bibliography of the University of Warsaw from the implementation of the study program at other universities,
- In 2016, I was twice a recorder during the dissertation at the Faculty of Journalism and Political Sciences of the University of Warsaw.
- In 2012, I was a recorder during the defense of the habilitation thesis at the Faculty of Journalism and Political Sciences of the University of Warsaw.
- In 2011–2019, I was a secretary, a member of the organizing committee and/or one of the originators of 9 scientific conferences, which took place at the Faculty of Journalism, Information and Bibliography of the University of Warsaw.
- From 2011, every year I participate in the work of the faculty recruitment commission (also as a secretary). I am also an examiner during recruitment for the second degree full-time studies at the faculty of journalism and media studies.

Wawilo
Wawilsko - Chetniko