

## **ABSTRACTS**

### **2/2008 Migracje**

Andrzej Sakson

The 20th century came to be called an age of migration. The beginning of the new, 21st century has swept growing masses of people in the movement of international migrations. In 2006 two million Poles were staying outside their country as émigrés. The greatest number, around 580 thousand chose Great Britain, and 450 thousand - Germany. In 2006 in Poland there were approximately 200 thousand immigrants, mostly from Ukraine. Countries with the greatest number of emigrants in 2005 include first of all the USA - 38.4 million migrants (20.2 per cent of all inhabitants), Russia 12.1 million (6.4 per cent) and Germany - 10.1 million (5.3 per cent). Enlargement of the European Union in 2004 by accession of the new states of Central-Eastern Europe resulted among others in a complete or partial opening of the work market in the "old" member states of the EU. This fact contributed to an increase in economic migrations causing numerous consequences e.g. for the Polish work market.

Anna Wolff-Powęska

"Jew the Eternal Wanderer" has functioned for centuries in biblical tradition and folk culture. As a legend and myth he was also present in European literature. He has found a stable place in the imagination and fictionalized accounts in Polish prose and poetry. However, the message he carried was indeed real. He originated in the tradition of Judaism and carried in himself the curse of a nation accused of crucifying Jesus. Over the ages the legend encountered reality and there was a mutual feedback between them. Exile and wandering which was the share of the people of Israel found its tragic end in the 20th century, an age of the Holocaust, but also of the creation of the state of Israel, where the "Eternal Wanderer" found his homeland.

Martin D. Brown

British policy towards W. Jaksch and the "Sudeten German issue" from October 1938 to December 1945 was shaped on a short-term basis - in response to developments on the international scene and the voice of the public opinion. Following the signing of the Munich Pact, the British authorities offered the Sudeten German refugees financial aid, established political contacts with W. Jaksch and assumed a number of legal obligations. When the government of E. Beneš turned out to be a more useful ally, the Foreign Office quietly backed out of providing assistance to the Sudeten Germans in Great Britain. The author presents the involvement of the British government in the development of plans to "transfer" the Sudeten Germans from Czechoslovakia: from 1940 the Foreign Office commissioned analyses on the usefulness of "human transfer". Ultimately, the allies came to recognize this "desperate medicine" as the most advantageous solution of the minority issue in Europe and improvement

of regional security. The author describes the emergence of an opposition against those proposals in Great Britain. He shows how W. Jaksch unsuccessfully tried to prevent the plans of the relocation and how by putting them into question, together with a group of people who shaped the British public opinion he managed to have a decisive impact on Western historiography, initiating a debate that survived the cold war and continues even today.

Kazimierz Dopierała

The overriding goal of the association which functioned in the years 1940-1942 was to find possibilities of employment for Polish scientists at American universities during the Second World War and to present their output to the American society. It was intended to serve the future independent Poland in reconstructing the academia, decimated by the German and Soviet occupants. The task of consolidating the community of Polish scholars was undertaken by prominent representatives of Polish science, a majority of them members of the Polish Academy of Arts and Sciences, who reached the USA in different ways. They drew from the experience of those who had already been staying there for a long time, above all from the expertise of Stefan Mierzwa, the executive secretary of the Kościuszko Foundation. The names of renowned Polish scholars, now forgotten in Poland, are worth recalling, particularly on 400th anniversary of the arrival of Poles in America. The founders of the association were among others: Wojciech Świętosławski, Oskar Halecki, Jan Kucharzewski, Wacław Lednicki, Bronisław Malinowski, Rafał Taubenschlag and Stefan Mierzwa. The launching of the Polish Scientific Institute in America, which offered better opportunities and was financed by the government of the Republic of Poland in Exile resulted in the transition of the most active members to the Institute. It was not viable for two organizations of similar profile to exist side by side as the number of Polish scholars in the USA was rather slim. However, the association charted the major directions of activity of the newly created Institute.

Jacek Poznański

Collective memory is an array of images about a common past shared by the members of a given community or group. It is one of the elements of their identity that facilitates their integration. As such, it can be the basis of ideologies which function within a group. The present article is an attempt to reconstruct the elements of collective memory and national ideology of the representatives of Polish independence emigration in Great Britain. This is done in the form of an analysis of the contents of articles which appeared in the "Dziennik Polski" published in London.

Katarzyna Jedyńkiewicz-Mróż

The article presents the genesis, pursued goals and activity of the Council for a Democratic Germany - an organ aspiring to the role of a representative of the German anti-Nazi groups in exile. The Council, created in May 1944 in the USA, was intended as an alternative to the Nationalkomitee Freies Deutschland founded in July 1943 in the Soviet Union. The chairman of the Council was Paul Tillich, well-known from the broadcasts in German of the Voice of America radio station. The political basis of the Council was formed by German left-wing

parties (the Neu Beginnen group, SAP, part of the SPD, KPD) and the Christian-Democrats (Zentrum). Apart from the Declaration of May 3, 1944, its members developed a detailed programme of the reconstruction of the Reich after Hitler's downfall. The Council's proposals concerned the role of trade unions, the socio-economic system, changes in education and the judiciary. The factor that held those conceptions together was the postulate of entrusting the transformation of Germany's political system to Germans themselves and not to the representatives of the victorious coalition. The Council's aspirations to participate in the process of the reconstruction of Germany were not fulfilled. This was because of some controversial opinions of its members - opposition against the Allies' occupation of Germany, lack of acceptance for shift of the border, undermining the responsibility of the German nation for the crimes of the Hitler regime. The main reason, however, of a failure of this initiative was a lack of support from the ruling authorities of the United States. Having no confidence in the attitude of the inhabitants of the Reich, the White House gave its support to the conception of a long-term control of Germany by the victorious Powers. The decisions of the conference of the Big Three in Potsdam put an ultimate end to the hopes of the refugees. The Council was dissolved in October 1945.

Agnieszka Gryska

Dwelling architecture designed purposely for temporary stay is a specific type of structure, whose history originates from the ancient hospitalitas and goes back to the very beginnings of European culture. It is paradoxical on account of its function, as it is connected with the state of being on the way, and as such stands in opposition to the task of protecting the place where it is situated - the ultimate cause of any building. In the modern age, when the way of life of whole social groups began to be characterized by growing mobility, the status of some individuals became ambiguous - suspended between the categories of nomadism and settled life. A similar dichotomy characterizes architectural forms set up for them. A varying time-span of the stay of their tenants does not allow those buildings to be classified either as a space of dwelling or of a short-term stay. They also evade classification in terms of profile which oscillates between commercial and caring purposes (a hotel and a shelter). The object which is the point of departure for considerations on the "architecture of temporary dwelling" and the group of its addressees is the Hotel House for single persons and childless couples designed by Hans Scharoun for the Werkbund exhibition in Wrocław in 1929.

Piotr Zientara

There are grounds for the claim that the imposition of restrictive regulations concerning dismissals and the existence of high extra-salary costs have led in Poland - a country with strong trade unions that at the onset of the transformation of the political and economic system obtained extensive privileges and rights - to the emergence of the insider-outsider labor market. The article brings a preliminary analysis of the mechanism and consequences of the functioning of this type of labor market. With this aim in mind the author discusses the significance of the regulation of the labor market with special emphasis on employment protection legislation and the sources of the strong position of employees' organizations. It is argued that the formation of an insider-outsider type of labor market not only discriminates the unemployed and other outsiders, who have problems finding employment or being employed on the basis of the labor code, but also hinders the process of restructuring - transition from the manufacturing sector to

the service sector - and slows down socio-economic development. In this context attention is focused on the importance of liberalization of the labor market and the character of the conflict between the demands of modern economies (flexibility) and the sense of employment security and stability.

Izabela Wróbel

The article introduces the Polish reader to the English concept of regularisation (Fr. régularisation, Ger. Regularisierung), its meaning and scope in immigration law, encouraging the use of the term "regularyzacja" as its Polish equivalent and explaining the differences between this concept and the ones used interchangeably in Polish literature of the subject, namely "legalizacja" (legalisation), "abolicja" (abolition) and "amnestia" (amnesty). As opposed to the latter three, regularisation consists in granting an illegal immigrant the right of residence and other rights connected with it, among others the right to take up employment. Over the last decades some of the member states of the European Union have been implementing regularisation of the status of illegal immigrants who are staying on their territory. However, opinions on such schemes vary and the conclusions that follow from the conducted surveys are unequivocal. For this reason it seems justified to analyze diverse aspects of the regularization operations - their reasons and legal grounds, as well as the character and type of measures taken within their framework, their scale and results.

Stefan Troebst

The article gives an account of the Polish-German debate of 2002-2007 on themes connected with the problem of commemorating forced migration in Europe in the 20th century, particularly immediately after the Second World War. The debate was initiated by the Polish-German controversy over the project of building the Centre Against Expulsions in Berlin which was proposed by Erika Steinbach's Federation of Expellees (BdV) and the discussion about the concept of "expulsion" as such that with time became an international issue. By initiative of the ruling SPD (Markus Meckel, a member of the Bundestag) the idea was put forward to ground a Europe-oriented Centre Against Expulsions, which gained the support of the Polish government and also of the other states engaged in the discussion within the framework of the project Vysehrad + 2. In effect, in February 2005 in Warsaw the creation of the European Network "Memory and Solidarity" was announced, and the governments of Germany, Poland, Slovakia and Hungary declared their support. However, in autumn 2005 after CDU (together with SPD) came to power in Germany and Law and Justice in Poland, relations between the two countries cooled, and the joint realization of the project European Network "Memory and Solidarity" was put into question.

Michał Weres

The article takes up the issue of contemporary Mexican migration to the United States of America. Some crucial information is supplied concerning the scale and dynamism as well as the historical and social context of this phenomenon. It also outlines the key problems connected with the application of adequate theoretical models that would facilitate the analysis of migration as such and other related processes like integration with the American society. The

text is an introduction to the broad multi-aspect issue of the presence of Mexican immigrants in the USA, also in the context of other people of Latin American origin.

Andrzej Graś

Migration of the work force is a global problem, and also Ukraine, which has so far been trying to cope with excessive emigration, should prepare itself for a growing immigration - mainly from the countries of the Caucasus and South-East Asia. The presented analysis deals with the legal aspects of Ukraine's preparations in this area. On several examples taken from different categories of legal acts - the Constitution, statutes, regulations, multi- and bilateral international agreements signed by Ukraine - it has been demonstrated that in spite of a formal priority of international agreements, large scale efforts need to be undertaken to adjust the Ukrainian legal system to the international standard of treating migrant workers and their families. This preparatory work will be a good introduction to the adaptation of Ukrainian law to the requirements of the EU in connection with Ukraine's planned future membership in this community.

Piotr Madajczyk

In spring 2007 German television broadcast a film titled *Die Flucht*, which in a fictionalized form tells the story of the flight of the German civilian population from Eastern Prussia in the last phase of the Second World War. Its broadcasting generated a heated discussion in the media and the Internet forums about the film itself but also about the way it shows history. As a matter of course it also concerned other problems related to this historical event: forced expulsions, the Red Army, change of borders, Poles, Russians, etc. The present article attempts to show the major trends within the then ongoing discussions. Of particular importance for the analysis was the website of the ARD television where for quite a long time viewers exchanged opinions about the film and historical memory in Germany.

Anna Górna-Kubacka

The article describes the concept of migration, its types, scale and directions. It also gives an account of the discussions on the size of the migration of Poles, its results in demographic, economic and social terms in the scale of the whole country, as well as ways of monitoring it. This is followed by a presentation of the results of studies on the phenomenon of migration in Wielkopolska (Great Poland) conducted by the Regional Work Office, concerning the size of migration after Poland's accession to the EU and in 2007. The study also sheds light on the motivation and expectations of migrants. From the analyses it can be inferred that in the nearest future migration will remain on the current level, but after 5-6 years it should diminish depending on the state of the country's economy. The last part of the article presents the main conclusions of the study and recommended measures so as to reduce and rationalize migration and its consequences.