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A Contribution to the History of Poland 1976-2026

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Changes taking place in the contemporary world are contributing to the disintegration of Western civilization, affecting social structures, cultural norms, and interpersonal interactions. The growing sense of alienation resulting from globalization and industrialization, combined with dynamic demographic changes, is laying the foundation for numerous social problems. Generational differences in approaches to values, work, and interpersonal relationships are increasingly evident, leading to the erosion of traditional social bonds. Younger generations, raised in the age of technology, often prefer virtual interactions over in-person ones, undermining the importance of local communities and cherished traditions. The rise of social movements representing the pursuit of social justice and equality, and their diverse approaches to issues such as minority rights and economic reform, reflect a growing frustration with existing systems. Research shows that societies dominated by tensions and divisions are more susceptible to chaos and instability. At the same time, increasing cultural diversity, fueled by migration and global exchange, has led to phenomena such as social polarization and radicalization. New group identities are emerging, often challenging established norms and shifting social dynamics. Some intellectuals (e.g., Oswald Spengler, Samuel Huntington) point to the cyclical nature of civilization's rise and fall; identity crises, including those caused by multiculturalism; the weakening of traditional values; declining birth rates; and economic indebtedness. In the context of these new challenges, implementing solutions in Poland requires considering significant changes occurring at multiple levels, both legal and socioeconomic. The growing complexity of economic issues, including banking and financial systems, poses challenges related to adapting to directives that influence, among other things, the digitization of services, especially banking. Each of these issues requires analysis and implementation of effective solutions aimed not only at meeting legal requirements but also at meeting the growing expectations of citizens. It is assumed that public systems, including financial systems from an interdisciplinary perspective, along with the entire economic structure of Poland, were strongly linked to the activities of, above all, the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), MI6 (Secret Intelligence Service SIS), and Mossad (Hebrew: Ha-Mosad le-Modi'in u-le-Tafkidim Mejuchadim). In addition to the entities mentioned above, when analyzing Poland, we also mention the Internal Security Agency (ABW) and other less described entities operating formally, but often secretly, such as the so-called Bilderberg Group [1]. The phenomena covered by the research require an understanding of the complex interactions between social, economic, and political factors that shape the contemporary world. In this context, the role of intelligence services such as the CIA, Mossad, MI6, and ABW emerges. During a meeting in May 2025 in Antalya, Turkey, Prof. Jeffrey Sachs, a long-time advisor to US presidents, drew attention, among others, to the following: for an operation called "Operation Timber Sycamore," reporting on a project aimed at waging seven wars in five years, leading to US and Israeli domination in the Middle East [2]. The data provided by US and US-affiliated

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media is so unreliable that it cannot be taken into account. Regarding Poland, the situation reveals threads connecting changes in the country with CIA activities, according to statements by Professor Jeffrey Sachs (statements on the program's YouTube pages), commissioned by the US President from 1988 to the present. However, the beginning of US interference in Polish affairs dates back much earlier. In the 1970s, under Soviet rule, the Polish secret service, the Security Service (SB), established contact with the US intelligence agency, the CIA. The global division was linked to the so-called communist system and the so-called democratic system. The CIA's task was, among other things, to influence this balance of power to the US's advantage through projects financed by the US government, such as USAID. The CIA's activities during the Polish People's Republic period found support from the Soviet service in the Polish People's Republic, the Security Service (SB). (SB). The training sessions were classified as confidential. It was during this period that interest focused on Bishop Macedo (a Brazilian priest) and his achievements, who became a model for activities supporting their Polish counterpart, Tadeusz Rydzyk (posing as a Redemptorist monk - no formal confirmation). The goal was to influence the Polish population and the Polish diaspora through media investments under the names Telewizja Trwam and Radio Trwam, broadcasting religious messages, and establishing a university to train political staff. Knowledge was gained about trade unions and their potential for future manipulation. At that time, Poland had a strong industry subordinated to the needs of the USSR, unrelated to national needs, which ultimately led to its liquidation after the beginning of the so-called transformation, strictly subordinated to US interests. Over 80% of the industry was irrevocably liquidated, with the participation and support of the trade unions, which at the time claimed to have 10 million registered members. The prototype for their name and size was the Teamsters trade union in the USA, led by Jimmy Hoffa, an American trade union activist and long-time leader of the Teamsters, who coined the union's name – SOLIDARITY – the precursor to later trade unions in Poland [3]. Between 1981 and 1989, Poland prepared for changes in response to the transformation in the USSR, and the option of so-called systemic transformation was being prepared under the direct supervision of the CIA. Martial law in Poland and the so-called internment of 1981 enabled the integration of the Solidarity trade union's management with Soviet officials (the political police, i.e., officers prosecuting all manifestations of patriotism and religiosity, known as the Security Service, or SB) in the area and the removal of Polish patriots deemed inconvenient by the authorities from decision-making circles. Internment took place in various centers, often in prisons, where Polish intelligence officers and Solidarity decision-makers were placed in the same cells, with no distinction made as to who was who. The prisoners quickly integrated and supported each other, creating the foundations for future political parties and a platform for cooperation with the NSZZ "Solidarity." A "good" move for the regime was to promote Lech Wałęsa, an agent of the political police, i.e. the Security Service, to the so-called union leader in the national and international media, and then to nominate him by the services to Nobel Prize (150 signatures on the award application most likely came from Security Service (SB) officers themselves). Before official meetings between important figures in the Polish administration and American officials took place, specially designated SB officers committed a gruesome ritual murder of Father Jerzy Popiełuszko. Briefly, the murder unfolded as follows: on October 19, 1984, Security Service (SB) officers stopped the priest returning from Bydgoszcz near Górsko. The priest was forcibly dragged into a car and taken away. During the several-day journey, he was brutally tortured, which was closely monitored by the media. According to findings, the priest died from his wounds and then drowned in the Vistula Lagoon. His mutilated body was found on October 30, 1984. The murder was documented in public media, as if for deliberate visualization. An investigation was conducted into the murder. In the so-called In the Toruń trial, which began in late 1984, four officers were convicted: Grzegorz Piotrowski (the group's commander) and Colonel Adam Pietruszka, each receiving 25 years in prison. Leszek Pękala and Waldemar Chmielewski were sentenced to 15 and 14 years in prison, respectively. Ultimately, all were released early under subsequent amnesties. They changed their names and found excellent jobs, which also resulted in generous government pensions. Only recently, thanks to extensive information from researchers in the US, Great Britain, and other countries, has it been possible to identify and define the phenomenon of ritual murder, which had been carried out since the time of Babylon, as some historians claim, with the intention of benefiting the criminals and their future generations. Numerous meetings took place during this time in Poland and abroad, such as the closed meeting between General Jaruzelski and Rockefeller in the US in 1985 (following the ritual murder of Father J. Popiełuszko). Since then, meetings with representatives of other European countries have also been held, primarily with the participation and under the direction of the CIA, establishing a team to manage Poland through selected individuals and under their leadership. The basis for these actions was the CIA's experience in Chile, where President Salvador Allende was assassinated to install dictator General Augusto Pinochet, dubbing this process the "shock doctrine." The key elements included unjustified inflation, the mass privatization of banks and industry, and their permanent liquidation, as well as the creation of a party system with the participation of designated activists allied with the CIA, i.e., the United States. The issue of devaluing the Polish currency was resolved, adapting it to the needs of hostile takeovers of the economy and banks, as well as Poles' savings, which were deposited not only in banks but also in other financial institutions. Indeed, from 1990, Poland initiated a process of change, using the state budget and establishing numerous public institutions, including the central government, to support the influence of the activists from that period. Moreover, institutions manipulating public opinion in the form of so-called "science" in favor of the regime's ideology through institutes marked as "scientific" and then conducting annual, secret trainings with invited participants, modeled on the last official meeting in 2024 in Karpacz [4]. The party system, linked to elections, was constructed using a mathematical algorithm, a method most often used in creating financial pyramids in the USA. This led to a situation in which a vote cast for the party with the highest number of votes translated into a larger number of MPs than other parties, creating significant inequality that prevents the democratization of this

public sphere in accordance with the Constitution of the Republic of Poland [5]. USAID funds were used to finance the creation of political parties in such a way as to ultimately lead to the consolidation of the two-party model, exactly as in the US. By financing artificial political elites, absolute influence was gained over them, including their political status. This nationwide fraud, combined with numerous campaigns aimed at financing, among other things, the implementation of a 10-point program for the destabilization of society, developed with the participation of the renowned American scientist Noam Chomsky (now a full-time CIA agent, as we learn) since 1989 [6,7]: 1. Distract. A key element of social control is the strategy of diverting public attention from important issues and changes through the technique of constant distraction and the accumulation of irrelevant information. The strategy of distraction is also necessary to prevent society from engaging with basic knowledge in areas such as democracy, government, economics, and psychology. 2. Create problems and then propose a solution. This method is also called "problem-reaction- solution." It creates a "situation" intended to provoke a reaction in the audience, which will then demand preventive measures. For example: create an economic crisis to justify radical cuts to society's rights and the dismantling of social benefits. 3. Gradualize change. Acceptance to an unacceptable level. Push the boundaries gradually, step by step, over the next few years. This will enable the provision of minimum benefits and privatization, but will also lead to uncertainty, mass unemployment, low wages, and a lack of guaranteed decent earnings—changes that, if implemented all at once, would spark social unrest. 4. Delay change. Another way to generate acceptance for an unwelcome change is to present it as a "painful necessity" and gain public consent to implement it in the future. It's easier to accept future sacrifice than to submit to it outright. This is a consequence of the naive tendency to assume that "everything will be fine" and that sacrifice can perhaps be avoided. 5. Speak to society as if to a small child. Most content directed at the public utilizes the mannerisms, arguments, and even condescending tone used when speaking to children or the mentally ill. "If you speak to a person as if they were 12 years old, then, because of the suggestion, they will most often respond or react uncritically, as if they were actually 12 or younger." 6. Focus on emotions, not reflection. Exploiting the emotional aspect is a technique intended to bypass rational analysis in an individual. The use of emotionally charged speech allows for the instilling of certain ideas, fears, and anxieties and the induction of certain behaviors. 7. Keep society ignorant and average. Make it incapable of understanding the techniques and methods of control and enslavement. "The education offered to the lower classes must be as poor and average as possible so that the gap of ignorance between the lower and upper classes is incomprehensible to the lower classes." 8. Reinforce the belief in society that it's okay to be average. Making reality seem more absurd than it actually is a very useful trick. It generates a pleasant emotional response – In the face of absurdity, one can feel superior. On the other hand, this distorted reality is increasingly incentivizing one to exert energy to change what doesn't fit. Make society believe it's "cool" to be stupid, vulgar, and uneducated. 9. Replace rebellion with guilt. Allow individuals to believe they are solely to blame for their failures, due to a lack of intelligence, ability, and effort. So instead of rebelling against the political and economic system, individuals will live with a sense of devaluation and guilt, which leads to depression, which in turn leads to inhibition of action. 10. Know people better than they know themselves. Thanks to biology, neurobiology, and applied psychology, the "domination system" has achieved advanced knowledge of human beings, both physical and psychological; it knows the individual better than the individual knows himself. This means that in most cases, it has more control over others than individuals have over themselves. Acceptance to an unacceptable level. Push the boundaries gradually, step by step, over the next few years. This will enable the provision of minimum benefits, privatization, and lead to uncertainty, mass unemployment, low wages, and a lack of guaranteed decent earnings—changes that, if implemented all at once, would spark social unrest.

When Poland joined the European Union, officials did not announce that they were changing the law from 1990. They quietly but quickly sold off banks, eliminating the possibility of state control over the value of money. They expropriated themselves by liquidating industries, driving them into bankruptcy, or selling them for a fraction of their value [8]. This situation was made possible by the law of the Polish People's Republic, which remained unchanged until 1997. Soviet law, with the involvement of the CIA and others, allowed the creation of an artificial business elite to benefit the Security Service (SB), which collaborated with the Polish People's Republic, and directly to benefit the officers of these services, enriching them (exactly as in Chile). In 1997, after numerous disputes, primarily concerning the preamble, and leaving many provisions without public consultation, the Polish Constitution was ratified, introducing such severe restrictions on amendments that it could not be amended. The fact that the EU agreement was unilateral – without the possibility of opting out – was ignored. Instead, a vision of equality and development was verbally promoted through co-investment in industry, agriculture, and science, enabling their growth and competitiveness with the economies of other continents. Science was supposed to develop through investment in joint research. Now we have the European Parliament, EU corporate parties, and a system of imposing regulations that contradict accepted and still applicable human rights protection formulas, attempting to enforce them through financial manipulation and institutional violence. The economy collapses when, instead of development, its restrictions are financed by subsidies, fraud is introduced under the guise of science, and Polish science is treated almost like a European pariah, thanks to its own officials, who accepted, for example, rankings from Polish and so-called Western European scientific publishers. Currently, the EU is imposing regulations on participating states aimed at establishing a technocratic dictatorship, including by granting officials the right to persecute the public for critical assessments or statements [9]. It is worth mentioning that in 2016, Mateusz Morawiecki, in response to the bank ratings appearing in the USA, went on a government mission and arranged a meeting with the authorities of the so-called Bank After the talks, he returned to Poland, his ratings changed, and Jacek Karnowski was employed at the World Bank. Poles to this day do not know the content of the institutional

agreements concluded at that time. Furthermore, a crime against the mayor of Gdańsk took place on Polish territory. Mayor Paweł Adamowicz died on January 14, 2019, the day after he was stabbed three times by 27-year-old Stefan Wilmont during the Grand Finale of the Great Orchestra of Christmas Charity. The attacker ran onto the stage at Targ Węglowy during "Light to Heaven." The politician underwent hours of surgery but died the next day as a result of severe injuries. After the murder, the perpetrator claimed that he was "medicated for a long time" and "told what to do," that he "knew nothing, didn't know what was happening," and that he "was forced into it; he couldn't stop himself." Police publicly announced that he had been placed in a psychiatric hospital, and his current location and fate are unknown. This criminal scenario is linked to the changes in the mayoralty of Gdańsk. Before his death, Mayor Paweł Adamowicz had a registered electoral committee and an election campaign that led to his election as mayor of Gdańsk in November 2018. A candidate was appointed to replace him without any campaign and without public participation. For the first time in Poland, this decision was made without voter participation, and the Prime Minister consented to taking office (in violation of applicable law – the Constitution and the Electoral Code). This raises questions – was he aware of this elimination and did he support it? The course of events is a detailed scenario of a CIA project codenamed MK Ultra, described on Wikipedia and in videos on YouTube and other websites. According to information coming directly from the US, the project was never completed – here on YouTube and in videos describing it on American whistleblower websites, as well as in documentaries following the partial declassification of CIA archives in this area. In Poland, the equivalent of these services is the Internal Security Agency (ABW), an intelligence agency operating within this agency. This agency is a renamed service of the former Security Service, the so-called political police of the Polish People's Republic during the Soviet occupation. Continuity of operations and cooperation with the CIA are no secret in Poland. These activities are aimed directly at establishing a single, irreplaceable global government of technocrats, which will enable a reduction in the Earth's population and implement the principle of "have nothing and be happy" (implying that you will work for technocrats and be grateful that they allow you to live), combined with the development of electronic banking. While this form itself can be useful, its control by specialized units can carry risks. The content of this article is a thoughtful research process, leading to new discoveries and their description in the context of multifaceted, interdisciplinary research.

Methodology / Materials and Methods

The research process leading to this study utilized multiple research methods, including a self-developed, peer-reviewed, and published multidisciplinary sensory-cognitive analysis. The research methods employed included observation, interviewing, organizational theory, and analysis. scientific literature, written and electronic documentation, synthesis and scientific reflection.

Observation

The most elementary technique of empirical cognition in the social sciences is observation. It is a research activity involving the collection of data (information) through observation, that is, in its natural course and within the sight and hearing of the researcher (observer). Observation as a research technique differs from ordinary observation in that it is intentional, meaning directed towards the systematic perception of the identified object, process, or phenomenon.

Interview

The interview is an extremely popular research technique in the social sciences. It enables the informed exploration of socio-political phenomena. An interview is a conversation between a researcher and a respondent or respondents, conducted according to pre-designed instructions (or a special questionnaire). An interview is a process in which the researcher attempts to influence the subject by asking questions and persuading them to express their opinions on the topic being studied. It is one of the research techniques that allows for the parallel use of observation.

Organizational Theory

Organizational theory examines the regularities of individual actions subordinating them to the goals of the whole; it provides a framework for revealing the social context, the political rationality of actors' actions and their external and internal conditions. Organizational theory is becoming a fascinating challenge in contemporary world political life, driven by value policies such as: 1. moving away from the repressive state; 2. societal autonomy from the state; 3. decentralization and dispersion of administrative power, development of local government; 4. participatory democracy; 5. activity and autonomy of minority groups; 6. tolerance of diversity in value systems; 7. self-organization, formation of informal groups; 8. general increase in educational levels, growth of political culture; 9. cultural syncretism; 10. replacing the philosophy of domination (over individuals and political institutions) with the idea of harmonious coexistence and partnership.

Analysis of Scientific Literature, Written and Electronic Documentation

Literary analysis in research involves breaking down an identified material into its component parts and considering (discussing) each part separately, or mentally fragmenting it using Logical abstraction. Analysis is often divided into elementary, causal, and logical. Elementary analysis occurs when the subject of study is divided into elements without discerning any interrelationships between them. It is descriptive in nature. Causal analysis, also known as functional analysis, aims to discover relationships between individual phenomena. This involves breaking down the subject of study into its component parts, paying attention to the connections between them. It is usually preceded by elementary analysis. Logical analysis involves breaking down complex cognitive objects into their component parts, taking into account the logical relationships between them. Library collections were used alongside specialized collections, along with general informational publications such as encyclopedias, dictionaries, lexicons, textbooks, and reference books. These publications are essential for every researcher's workshop. Current access to electronic university libraries supported the research process.

Access to the electronic library was available on PBN (Polish Scientific Library Websites; academia.edu; scholar.google.com; and Zenodo. Initially, the analysis process involved verification, selection, classification, and categorization of literature.

Synthesis

The term "synthesis" refers to the combining of many disparate elements into a single whole. Like analysis, synthesis is commonly divided into elementary, causal, and logical. Elementary synthesis involves the creation of a whole from individual elements; a typical selection (ideal type) is formulated from various facts and phenomena that is considered similar to all others and therefore can be considered representative of the whole. Causal synthesis constitutes some essential part; it is a concrete inversion of analysis and also serves as a test of this; the connections and relationships between the elements of study are reduced to a generalization. Logical synthesis involves combining components into a whole, taking into account the logical relationships between them.

Scientific Reflection

Scholarly reflection is the process of critically analyzing and evaluating one's own knowledge, beliefs, and experiences in a scientific context. It is a key element of intellectual development, enabling deeper understanding of a topic and improving research skills. In education, scholarly reflection helps students and teachers connect new knowledge with prior experiences and build awareness of their own learning.

Multi Dynamic Interdisciplinary Sensory-Cognitive Analysis

Multi-dynamic, i.e. multi- « multiple, multiple or a large amount of something » (here I recognize the multitude of various factors, most often impossible to determine initially), dynamic - 1) « mobile, resistant, elemental », 2) « arising, moved or arising as a result of the action of forces », 3) « related with sound intensity power » (here I recognize the diversity of movement shaped in a process involving various factors, most often impossible to determine initially); 2. interdisciplinary, i.e. 1) « relating to two or more scientific disciplines », 2) « using the achievements of several sciences »; 3. analytical, i.e. « the science of analyzing concepts and thoughts »; 4. sensory, i.e. « experienced through the senses » 5. cognitive, i.e. « acquiring knowledge about something, also: acquired knowledge » This is a diverse, multidirectional and multifactorial knowledge process in motion, using the achievements of many sciences. This enables the analysis of concepts and thoughts in order to acquire knowledge, the aim of which is to enable the solution of similar problems in nature under similar conditions (SSDębski's original method).

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