
WSCHODNI ROCZNIK HUMANISTYCZNY
TOM XX (2023), №4
s. 207-220
doi: 10.36121/dbebnowski.20.2023.4.207

Damian Bębnowski
ORCID 0000-0002-9465-1159
(University of Lodz,
Janusz Kurtyka Foundation in Warsaw)

Globalization of Historiography: The Katyn Massacre in the International Publishing Activity of the Janusz Kurtyka Foundation in Warsaw, 2017–2022

Annotation: The article characterizes the publishing, distribution, and promotional achievements of the Janusz Kurtyka Foundation in Warsaw in the field of Katyn research in 2017–2022. The author discusses the concept of an open library, which was used to develop the Foundation's book collection and organize an academic community library. The proposed formula for internationalization shows that a promotion of scientific research remains an important component of the process. This acquires importance in the contemporary era of globalization of science, including the globalization of historiography. It stems from the socio-economic and political changes after 1945. A review of the Foundation's activities, using the Katyn issues as an example, is part of the broader problem of the Polish contribution to world historiography and the strengthening of Poland's position in global scientific diplomacy.

Keywords: Katyn, Janusz Kurtyka Foundation, globalization of science, globalization of historiography, science diplomacy, education economics, economics of science.

Globalizacja historiografii: zbrodnia katyńska w międzynarodowej działalności wydawniczej Fundacji im. Janusza Kurtyki w Warszawie, 2017–2022

Streszczenie: W artykule scharakteryzowano dorobek wydawniczy, dystrybucyjny i promocyjny Fundacji im. Janusza Kurtyki w Warszawie w zakresie badań katyńskich w latach 2017–2022. Autor omawia koncepcję biblioteki społecznej, która posłużyła do rozbudowy księgozbioru Fundacji i zorganizowania naukowej biblioteki społecznej. Zaproponowana formuła umiędzynarodowienia pokazuje, że ważnym elementem procesu pozostaje promocja badań naukowych. Nabiera to znaczenia we współczesnej dobie globalizacji nauki, w tym globalizacji historiografii. Wynika to z przemian społeczno-gospodarczych i politycznych, które nastąpiły po 1945 roku. Przegląd działalności Fundacji na przykładzie problema-

tyki katyńskiej wpisuje się w szerszy problem polskiego wkładu w historiografię światową i wzmacniania pozycji Polski w światowej dyplomacji naukowej.

Słowa kluczowe: Katyń, Fundacja im. Janusza Kurtyki, globalizacja nauki, globalizacja historiografii, dyplomacja naukowa, ekonomia edukacji, ekonomia nauki.

Introduction

This text should be regarded as a case study on the practical experience of the domestic and international publishing activities of the Janusz Kurtyka Foundation in Warsaw, which included the Katyn issues.¹ A summary of the implementation of the presented projects concerns the period 2017–2022. The article consists of the characteristics of the organization, brief theoretical remarks, and a discussion of relevant projects.²

Outline of the Janusz Kurtyka Foundation's activities

The review presented here does not have space to exhaustively outline the framework of the Foundation's activities. They include several aspects, a thorough analysis of which would require a separate study. Nevertheless, it is worth signaling the key areas, focusing on the organization's projects.

The Janusz Kurtyka Foundation was established in 2016.³ Its primary goal is to promote Polish history and historiography at home and abroad. Its most important project is the Competition for the Janusz Kurtyka Award. The Foundation awards the best Polish historical scholarly monograph every year. It is translated into congressional languages, published in a recognized Western academic publishing house, and then distributed and promoted in various countries around the world.⁴ The Seed of History project also serves to initiate international cooperation. The Foundation coordinates the networking of Polonia organizations, which are committed to the Foundation's mission by distributing the aforementioned books, as well as joint lectures and readings, especially by the winners of the competition. A separate project, "History, Truth, Present. How to Conduct International Relations in the Context of the Past?", consists of an annual series of debates around Poland's relations with foreign partners.⁵ The Foundation

¹ Following Stalin's decisions, the Soviets murdered more than 21,000 members of the Polish elite in 1940: military and police officers, officials, doctors, teachers, engineers, lawyers, priests, and others. Until 1990, the Soviet government did not admit any responsibility for this massacre.

² The author would like to thank the team from the Janusz Kurtyka Library in Warsaw for providing valuable materials. Dr. Artur Goszczyński (Siedlce University, Janusz Kurtyka Foundation in Warsaw) provided substantive consultation.

³ *Polska polityka historyczna w międzynarodowym wymiarze: w poszukiwaniu źródła sukcesu. Zapis konferencji inaugurującej działalność Fundacji im. Janusza Kurtyki. Belweder, 17 października 2016 roku*, eds. Z. Kurtyka, D. Bębnowski, Warszawa 2017.

⁴ So far, the Foundation has organized editions of the following award-winning works: T. Wolsza, *Encounter with Katyn: The Wartime and Postwar Story of Poles Who Saw the Katyn Site in 1943*, Durham 2018; A. Chwalba, *The People of Poland at War: 1914–1918*, Warsaw 2021; A. Chwalba, *Der Krieg der anderen. Die Polen und der Erste Weltkrieg 1914–1918*, Warschau 2021; D. K. Markowski, *Lwów or L'viv? Two Uprisings in 1918*, Warsaw 2021; D. K. Markowski, *Zwei Aufstände. Die Schlacht um Lemberg 1918*, Warschau 2021; A. Nowak, *The Forgotten Appeasement of 1920: Lloyd-George, Lenin and Poland*, London 2023.

⁵ Five editions of the project were carried out between 2018 and 2023, discussing with invited experts the historical context of Poland's contemporary relations with Germany, Israel, Russia, Ukraine,

has developed a postgraduate program, "Public Diplomacy in the Politics of Memory." The Heroes' Footsteps Rally is an example of historical tourism, in which the Foundation organizes trips or historical walks dedicated to the memory of local and national heroes. The New History Format, on the other hand, brings together various educational initiatives of an innovative nature (Escape Room, historical cafe, multimedia). This wide range of activities is complemented by smaller ad hoc projects.⁶ The overall Foundation's activities are introduced to a wide audience from Poland and abroad at the annual Past/Future Review.⁷

A Janusz Kurtyka Library has also been organized at the Foundation's headquarters in Warsaw. It has the character of a specialized community library.

Theoretical commentary. Community library

The origins of community libraries date back to the seventeenth century, but the literature has paid more attention to community archives. Paraphrasing their exemplary definitions, a community library should be understood as an organization that, in parallel and independently of the state, collects, preserves, develops, catalogs, makes available, and expands library collections (possibly including archival or museum collections). They may be based upon an original book collection donated by a specific entity, e.g., a private individual or a public institution. A library organized in this way is grassroots in nature and is characterized by social property, control, and participation. It manages non-state resources and operates in an informal or formalized manner (e.g., as part of an NGO with a legal entity).

Importantly, there may be an axiological element in how such institutions operate. A community library understood in this way will then be a community of specific values, cultivating the memory of given figures or events, shared experiences, identity, or belonging. In the internal dimension, this will potentially affect the rules of how the library is run (e.g., cataloging rules that deviate from the methodology typical of library science). In the external dimension, it may impact additional initiatives undertaken by the organization (e.g., cultural events, book publishing, and promotions, discussions, and conferences) or cooperation with other institutions. From the point of view of the broader social context, these establishments may contribute to progress in democratiz-

Belarus, Lithuania, the Visegrad Group countries, the Nordic countries, France, the UK, the USA, Vatican City, Italy, Balkan countries, Benelux countries, and Iberian countries. See *Historia, prawda, terażniejszość. Jak prowadzić stosunki międzynarodowe w kontekście przeszłości? Diagnozy, recepty, zapis debat*, ed. D. Bębnowski, Warszawa 2019; *Historia, prawda, terażniejszość. Jak prowadzić stosunki międzynarodowe w kontekście przeszłości? 2.0. Diagnozy, recepty, zapis debat*, ed. D. Bębnowski, Warszawa 2020; *Historia, prawda, terażniejszość. Jak prowadzić stosunki międzynarodowe w kontekście przeszłości? 3.0. Diagnozy, recepty, zapis debat*, eds. D. Bębnowski, A. Goszczyński, Warszawa 2021; *Historia, prawda, terażniejszość. Jak prowadzić stosunki międzynarodowe w kontekście przeszłości? 4.0. Diagnozy, recepty, zapis debat*, eds. D. Bębnowski, A. Goszczyński, Warszawa 2022; *Historia, prawda, terażniejszość. Jak prowadzić stosunki międzynarodowe w kontekście przeszłości? 5.0. Diagnozy, recepty, zapis debat*, eds. D. Bębnowski, T. Krok, Warszawa 2023.

⁶ See more widely: <https://fundacjakurtyki.pl/> (accessed 05.01.2023).

⁷ *Przegląd Przeszłość/Przyszłość 2021*, ed. D. Bębnowski, Warszawa 2021; *Przegląd Przeszłość/Przyszłość 2022. Nowe idee dla historii*, eds. D. Bębnowski, A. Goszczyński, Warszawa 2022; D. Bębnowski, A. Goszczyński, *Sprawozdanie z Przeglądu Przeszłość/Przyszłość 2022 – Sulejówek–Warszawa, 26–28 sierpnia 2022 r.*, „Wschodni Rocznik Humanistyczny”, 2022, Vol. XIX, No. 4, pp. 233–237; *Przegląd Przeszłość/Przyszłość 2023. Algorytm historii*, eds. D. Bębnowski, A. Goszczyński, Warszawa 2023.

ing heritage, activating memory, creating alternative interpretations of the past, a social turn towards knowledge (general or specialized) and/or fiction, promoting certain attitudes (e.g., patriotic), social integration, or the development of civil society.

Community libraries have a much longer tradition in the West than in Poland. They may include small, amateur, and ephemeral institutions, as well as larger ones that expand their activities through permanent professionalization (such as the Warburg Institute in London). In the latter case, external funding (e.g., state grants or private donations, among others) plays a special role.⁸

The uniqueness of the institutions in question resounds all the more when we place the library as such in a social context, highlighting its special cultural, educational, scientific, and educational role. In social pedagogy, these issues are the subject of library pedagogy, developed in Poland by Helena Radlińska in the interwar period.⁹ Libraries help build social and cultural capital.¹⁰ Today, their social character also refers to the digitization of institutions and the use of the Internet and new technologies to make them more inclusive for users.¹¹

The legacies of historical researchers are among the archival collections that provide valuable materials for historians. Their size and content depend on the degree of preservation and the activity of the collection's creators. Most often, legacies include book publications, personal documents, and workshop materials, such as notes on their current work, draft versions of texts, and, finally, copies from manuscripts. An institution with such a collection is the Janusz Kurtyka Library in Warsaw, whose patron was a respected expert on medieval history and contemporary history. The library has

⁸ Cf. M. Wilkowski, *Archiwa społeczne*, in: *Historia w przestrzeni publicznej*, ed. J. Wojdon, Warszawa 2018, pp. 251–254.

⁹ G. Galej-Mularz, *Pedagogika biblioteczna według Heleny Radlińskiej a jej obecny obraz*, "Podkarpackie Studia Biblioteczne", 2016, No. 5, n.p.

¹⁰ See, e.g., A. Goulding, *Libraries and Social Capital*, "Journal of Librarianship and Information Science", 2004, Vol. 36, No. 1, pp. 3–6; A. Goulding, *Libraries and Cultural Capital*, "Journal of Librarianship and Information Science", 2008, Vol. 40, No. 4, pp. 235–237; C. Hillenbrand, *Public Libraries as Developers of Social Capital*, "Australasian Public Libraries and Information Services", 2005, vol. 18, No. 1, pp. 4–12; A. Vårheim, *Social Capital and Public Libraries: The Need for Research*, "Library & Information Science Research", 2007, Vol. 29, No. 3, pp. 416–428; A. Vårheim, S. Steinmo, E. Ide, *Do Libraries Matter? Public Libraries and the Creation of Social Capital*, "Journal of Documentation", 2008, Vol. 64, No. 6, pp. 877–892; A. Vårheim, *Public Libraries: Places Creating Social Capital?*, "Library Hi Tech", 2009, Vol. 27, No. 3, pp. 372–381; C. A. Johnson, *Do Public Libraries Contribute to Social Capital?: A Preliminary Investigation into the Relationship*, "Library & Information Science Research", 2010, Vol. 32, No. 2, pp. 147–155; C. A. Johnson, *How Do Public Libraries Create Social Capital? An Analysis of Interactions between Library Staff and Patrons*, "Library & Information Science Research", 2012, Vol. 34, No. 1, pp. 52–62; S. Ferguson, *Are Public Libraries Developers of Social Capital? A Review of Their Contribution and Attempts to Demonstrate It*, "The Australian Library Journal", 2012, Vol. 61, No. 1, pp. 22–33; S. Lee, *The Roles of Public Libraries as a Construction Mechanism of Social and Cultural Capital*, "Journal of the Korean BIBLIA Society for Library and Information Science", 2018, Vol. 29, No. 4, pp. 139–160; M. Wojciechowska, *Kształtowanie kapitału społecznego. Ujęcie z perspektywy bibliotekoznawczej*, Warszawa 2019; M. Wojciechowska, K. Topolska, *Social and Cultural Capital in Public Libraries and Its Impact on the Organization of New Forms of Services and Implementation of Social Projects*, "Journal of Library Administration", 2021, Vol. 61, No. 6, pp. 627–643.

¹¹ Cf. e.g., D. Muddiman et al, *Open to All? The Public Library and Social Exclusion*, Vol. 1: *Overview and Conclusions*, London 2000; *Libraries in the Twenty-First Century: Charting New Directions in Information Services*, ed. S. Ferguson, Wagga Wagga 2007; S. Abram, *Social Libraries: The Librarian 2.0 Phenomenon*, "Library Resources & Technical Services", 2008, Vol. 52, No. 2, pp. 19–22.

been operating since 2018 within the walls of the former Warsaw-Mokotów Prison (Rakowiecka Prison). It holds Janusz Kurtyka's personal archive, containing his workshop materials, among which are copies of manuscript sources and various types of documents that he and his associates produced. In addition, it stores more than 15,500 books and journals from his private book collection, either purchased by the Foundation or donated by donors.

The Library's collection is dominated by items on medieval history and contemporary history. Among the latter, one can find studies devoted to World War II, the Holocaust, and Poland's relations with other countries. A significant number of them touch on the problems of German and Soviet terror during the 1939–1945 conflict. Many valuable publications available to the Library's readers also concern the Cold War period and its political, economic, and social consequences for Central and Eastern Europe. The Foundation is successively expanding the institution's resources, especially with foreign-language works that deal with Poland and Poles in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

The library does not limit its offer only to scientists, as it also focuses on educational and popularization activities. For example, within its walls, discussions are held on Poland's past and current relations with neighboring countries, and meetings are held with witnesses of history (including Warsaw insurgents and soldiers of the anti-communist underground).¹²

More theoretical commentary. The formula for internationalization

Based on the Foundation's observations, analyses, and experiences so far, it is possible to propose a model (with reference to Max Weber's ideal type¹³) for the pursuit of the internationalization of Polish historiography, which is a current proposal in Poland. Indeed, the Foundation's research shows that only 13.3% of the output of Polish researchers who deal with the twentieth century is in foreign languages.¹⁴ I call this aspiration and its components the formula for internationalization. With some reservations, it can be applied to other national historiographies:

$$(1) \quad W_n \rightarrow W_a,$$

where:

W_n – national scientific work,

W_a – scientific work abroad.

A scientific publication is originally published in the national language. However, I make the assumption that its audience is academia in the home country.¹⁵ In my

¹² Cf. A. Podgórnny, *Biblioteka im. Janusza Kurtyki, „Poradnik Bibliotekarza”*, 2023, No. 1, pp. 28–29.

¹³ M. Weber, "Objectivity" in *Social Science and Social Policy*, in: *Max Weber on the Methodology of the Social Sciences*, eds. E. A. Shils, H. A. Finch, Glencoe 1949, pp. 49–112.

¹⁴ A. Goszczyński, *Rozpoznawalność polskich historyków dziejów najnowszych za granicą (w oparciu o cytowalność w bazie Google Scholar)*, Warszawa 2022, p. 18.

¹⁵ Empirical research does not fully confirm this intuitive situation. For example, the works of Polish historians on the twentieth century, published in Polish, are sometimes cited abroad by specialists in a given subject. This is determined by the specific subject matter (A. Goszczyński, *Rozpoznawalność polskich historyków...*, pp. 61–62).

view, internationalization in the realm of science involves a dedicated effort to generate impactful research outcomes that shape the global scientific landscape. Such a study should be translated into a foreign language (usually a congressional language, especially English) and published in a foreign publishing house. In doing so, I leave aside the complex and controversial issue of the prestige of international publishers and their publishing policies. Promoting (including distributing) a new publication completes this often long and complicated process. Thus, the essence of internationalization, understood in this way, involves the following several components:

$$(2) \quad Wa = Wn + Tr + Pu + Pr,$$

where:

Tr – translating the work into a foreign language,

Pu – publishing the work in a foreign publishing house,

Pr – promoting the new publication, including distribution.

However, the original version of the study can be immediately published in a foreign language. The entire stage of publishing the work in the domestic market and translating it is then skipped. Therefore, if:

$$(3) \quad Wn + Tr = FL,$$

where:

FL – the original version of the work in a foreign language,

then:

$$(4) \quad Wa = FL + Pu + Pr.$$

It follows from the above that the formula for internationalization consists of the sum of three essential elements: substantive (researching and writing the work, i.e., $FL = Wn + Tr$), productive (*Pu*), and promotional (*Pr*). And it turns out that in the first decades of the twenty-first century, promoting scientific output is no less crucial. It is taking place in the global context of transforming the ways research is done, published, and the results popularized. Individual, group (community), and institutional practices are playing an increasingly important role. In the first two cases, the most common channels are social media, blogs, and websites, not forgetting platforms (databases) that collect publications, or traditional conferences, workshops, seminars, and sessions. At the institutional level, on the other hand, it takes the form of globally distributing the latest publications by scientific publishers, indexing them in international databases, promoting research achievements, and initiating transnational cooperation by individual universities, scientific organizations, the private sector (business), and governments, which is part of the broader issue of science diplomacy.¹⁶

The impetus for the increased emphasis on promoting research in terms of internationalization can be traced back to the economic and social changes that occurred in the

¹⁶ See, e.g., N. V. Fedoroff, *Science Diplomacy in the 21st Century*, "Cell", 2009, Vol. 136, No. 1, pp. 9–11; V. Turekian, *The Evolution of Science Diplomacy*, "Global Policy", 2018, Vol. 9, pp. 5–7; M. Szkarlat, *Science Diplomacy of Poland*, "Humanities and Social Sciences Communications", 2020, Vol. 59, No. 7, pp. 1–10.

aftermath of World War II. In the structure of the world economy at that time, there was a growing share of services,¹⁷ which consequently made them play an increasingly important role in setting trends in science. The traditional function of universities and state bodies was henceforth taken on in addition by private and state enterprises: services and, as before (at least since the industrial and agrarian revolution in the nineteenth century), industrial and agricultural enterprises. There were also non-governmental organizations (the third sector). The political context was also valid. During the Cold War, various international organizations coordinated scientific cooperation on both sides of the Iron Curtain and within Third World countries. These trends continue today.¹⁸ There are views that link the above processes to a new form of colonization of science by capital,¹⁹ which would be a contemporary interpretation of Wallerstein's center-periphery system, this time applied to the transformatory of world science.²⁰ The activity of other powerful international players, such as governments, can also be seen in this field. Significantly, the deepening internationalization of various disciplines was associated with the dominant role of the English language. This dimension of globalization has also extended to historiography and includes the subject of education economics and economics of science.

The formula for internationalization is not a mathematized notation that complicates the obvious. Instead, it presents the potential effectiveness and scope of impact of what the Foundation proposes. It is challenging to quantify the extent to which individual authors or their works are gaining recognition, as there are no standardized metrics to measure this phenomenon, such as citation rates. Based on the formula presented, it is not possible to say whether the recognition of the covered authors (works) will grow exponentially or arithmetically. This is because the reception of each study in the world of science is a separate phenomenon, stretched additionally in time and space (dissimilar in different parts of the world). Thus, it should be studied in retrospect, not prognostically. Nevertheless, the formula for internationalization emphasizes the essence of taking certain actions.

Practical aspect

In this text, which describes the Foundation's publications on Katyn from 2017–2022, I am interested in supporting the development of Polish historiography through its professionalization and promotion abroad. It can increase interest (especially among the intellectual elites) in the issues of Polish history, as well as in the achievements of Polish historical study (which is not equal to the level of the world humanities), and expand the reach of its influence on world historiography, especially in the West. It primarily includes translating the works of Polish scholars into congressional languages, publishing them in foreign scientific publishing houses, and promoting these works in Western intellectual centers.

In this section, my attention is focused on the Foundation's specific activities to support the development and internationalization of Polish historiography, fulfilling the theoretical and problematic framework outlined above. The subject of the Katyn massacre was present in the Foundation's activities from the beginning. The main impulse was the result

¹⁷ J. Skodlarski, *Historia gospodarcza*, Warszawa 2014, pp. 388–393, 396–397.

¹⁸ V. Turekian, *The Evolution of Science Diplomacy...*, pp. 5–7.

¹⁹ See, e.g., E. Domańska, *Historia egzystencjalna. Krytyczne studium narratywizmu i humanistyki zaangażowanej*, Warszawa 2012, p. 176, fn. 35; J. Tittenbrun, *Kolonizacja nauki i świata przez kapitał. Teoria światów równoległych w wydaniu socjologii wiedzy*, Poznań 2014, pp. 169–172.

²⁰ Cf. I. Wallerstein, *World-Systems Analysis. An Introduction*, Durham–London 2004.

of the first edition of the Competition for the Janusz Kurtyka Award in 2017, entitled “The Space between Two Totalitarianisms: The Drama of Polish Society and State in the Twentieth Century.” The winner was Prof. Tadeusz Wolsza (Institute of National Remembrance, Polish Academy of Sciences, Kazimierz Wielki University in Bydgoszcz) for his book on witnesses of Katyn.²¹ The form of the Award is that the work is translated into congressional languages (especially English), published in a Western scientific publishing house, distributed in foreign markets, and promoted in cooperation with important scientific centers abroad. Some activities also include Poland.

The award gala was held in Warsaw, at the Belweder Palace, in conjunction with a conference entitled “Katyn’s Touch. The Katyn Massacre from an International Perspective. Politics, Identity, Narratives.” The event was co-organized by the Chancellery of the President of the Republic of Poland. The list of speakers included prominent experts on Katyn issues from Poland and Russia, including Prof. Wolsza, Prof. Wojciech Materski (Polish Academy of Sciences), Prof. Boris Sokolov (War Studies Academy in Warsaw, University of Warsaw), Dr. Witold Wasilewski (Institute of National Remembrance), and Dr. Alexander Gurjanov (Memorial Association in Moscow).²²

In 2018, a new edition of the monograph appeared,²³ distributed in Polish Post Offices.²⁴ The English translation of the work, entitled *Encounter with Katyn. The Wartime and Postwar Story of Poles who Saw the Katyn Site in 1943*, was published in cooperation with the American publishing house Carolina Academic Press,²⁵ which distributed the book on the international market.

As part of the project “History, Truth, Present. How to Conduct International Relations in the Context of the Past?” a discussion entitled “Polish-Russian Relations and the Memory of the Katyn Massacre” took place at the Foundation’s headquarters in Warsaw on April 4, 2019, with the participation of Prof. Materski, Prof. Wolsza, and Dr. Wasilewski. The discussion was moderated by Dr. Maciej Wyrwa (Centre for Polish-Russian Dialogue and Understanding).²⁶

²¹ T. Wolsza, “*To co widziałem przekracza swą grozą najśmielsze fantazje*”. *Wojenne i powojenne losy Polaków wizytujących Katyn w 1943 roku*, Warszawa 2015.

²² See the conference program: *Dotyk Katynia. Zbrodnia Katyńska w perspektywie międzynarodowej. Polityka, tożsamość, narracje*, <https://fundajakurtyki.pl/dotyk-katynia-zbrodnia-katynska-w-perspektywie-miedzynarodowej-polityka-tozsamosc-narracje/> (accessed 10.11.2022).

²³ T. Wolsza, *Dotyk Katynia. Wojenne i powojenne losy Polaków wizytujących Katyn w 1943 roku*, Poznań 2018.

²⁴ *Nowa pozycja w ofercie książkowej Poczty Polskiej*, <https://www.poczta-polska.pl/nowa-pozycja-w-ofercie-ksiazkowej-poczty-polskiej/> (accessed 10.11.2022).

²⁵ T. Wolsza, *Encounter with Katyn...*. Subsequent stages of the first edition of the Competition for the Janusz Kurtyka Award and the translation of Prof. Wolsza’s monograph received support from the PZU Foundation, Polish Security Printing Works, and the Museum of Polish History in Warsaw under the “Patriotism of Tomorrow” program. From 2018–2022, selected initiatives for the Janusz Kurtyka Award formed the project “Internationalization of Polish Historiography and Dissemination of the Recognition of Polish Scholarly Achievements by Enhancing Readers’ Accessibility through Translation and Promotion of the Best Books (2019–2020).” It was financed by the Ministry of Science and Higher Education (since 2021 – Ministry of Education and Science) as part of the “DIALOG” program from 2018–2021.

²⁶ *Historia, prawda, teraźniejszość. Jak prowadzić stosunki międzynarodowe w kontekście przeszłości? Diagnozy, recepty, zapis debat...*, pp. 160–174. See the video record of the meeting: *Debata: “Relacje polsko-rosyjskie a pamięć o Zbrodni Katyńskiej”* W. Materski, W. Wasilewski, T. Wolsza, https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3A_DN9q_PJ4&list=PL7fv3ilobJSj9vzab6-MBaDvo88AfdFA_&index=12 (accessed 26.01.2023).

A trip to the USA organized by the Foundation in November 2019 provided an opportunity to directly present Prof. Wolsza's translated work abroad. He gave lectures and participated in discussions of the book in selected intellectual centers. They were accompanied by the presentation of a commemorative brochure on the project entitled "Gene of Freedom,"²⁷ as well as a trailer for the book.²⁸ The following table shows all nine meetings.

Table: Promotional meetings of Prof. Tadeusz Wolsza in the USA within the Janusz Kurtyka Award project (November 13–20, 2019)

Date	Location	Host	Session title
13.11.2019	University of St. Thomas, Houston	Dr. John Hittinger	"The Katyn Massacre as a Component of the Memory of the 20th Century's Totalitarianism and of the Identity of Poles"
14.11.2019	Joseph Pilsudski Institute of America, New York	Iwona Drąg-Korga	"Witnesses of the Truth and Their Legacy. Polish Historical Policy as Exemplified in the Publication of Professor Tadeusz Wolsza's 'Encounter with Katyn'"
16.11.2019	Chicago	Interviews for Polish Radio 1030 Chicago and Radio Polski.FM, Chicago	
17.11.2019	Polish National Alliance, Chicago	Meeting for Polonia	"Katyn: Witnesses to the Truth and Their Legacy. Polish Historical Policy in the Context of the Publication by the Janusz Kurtyka Foundation in the USA of the book 'Encounter with Katyn' by Tadeusz Wolsza"
18–20.11.2019	National Press Club, Washington	"Poland First to Fight" international historical conference	Promotional booth of the Foundation; presentation of the author and his book during the session; Prof. Wolsza's paper on the international aspects of the Katyn massacre (19.11.2019)

This was the first edition of the annual series, part of the project entitled "NGO Cluster for the Republic of Poland: at the Interface of Science, Culture, and Civic Education. A New Place for Debate about Poland." It was financed by the Civil Initiatives Fund Programme and the Museum of Polish History in Warsaw as part of the "Patriotism of Tomorrow 2019" program.

²⁷ *Gene of Freedom*, Janusz Kurtyka Foundation [Warsaw 2019].

²⁸ *Encounter With Katyn by Tadeusz Wolsza [trailer]*, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IXVHIGwm3j4> (accessed 10.11.2022).

18.11.2022	Victims of Communism Memorial Foundation, Washington	Prof. Jakub Tyszkiewicz	"The Sovietization of East Central Europe as Exemplified by the Katyn Massacre"
18.11.2019	Embassy of India, Washington	India's ambassador to the USA	Promotion of the book during a reception and showing of the film "A Little Poland in India" (directed by Annu Radha), the story of Jam Saheb Digvijaysinhji, known as the good Maharaja, who saved more than a thousand Polish orphans evacuated from the Soviet Union
19.11.2019	Embassy of Poland, Washington	Poland's ambassador to the USA	Book promotion during the reception
20.11.2019	Institute of World Politics, Washington	Prof. Marek Jan Chodakiewicz	"International Aspects of the Katyn Massacre"

Own compilation based on: *Przegląd Przeszość/Przyszłość 2022...*, p. 35.

In 2019, Prof. Jacek Tebinka (University of Gdansk), cooperating with the Foundation, organized the distribution of Prof. Wolsza's book to scholars from various institutions around the world: Prof. Thomas Wegener Friis (University of Southern Denmark, Odense), Prof. Erik Kulavig (University of Southern Denmark, Odense), Prof. Michael Goodman (King's College London), Prof. Bernd Schaefer (George Washington University, Washington), Dr. Ivo Juurvee (International Centre for Defence and Security, Tallinn), Karl L. Kleve (Norwegian National Aviation Museum, Bodø), and Mark Kramer (Harvard University, Cambridge).²⁹ In the same year, a new publication on the Katyn massacre was noted in the regularly updated bibliography of world Holocaust and genocide studies.³⁰

In 2020, in cooperation with the Institute of National Remembrance, the Foundation published a multi-author scholarly monograph in English based on papers from the Belvedere conference and additional texts. It summarizes research on the Katyn issue up to 2018 and presents diverse contemporary approaches to the subject. The study was reviewed by Prof. Bernd Martin (University of Freiburg) and Dr. Michal Wenklar (Institute of National Remembrance).³¹ Thanks to the efforts of the Institute of National Remembrance, the book has made its way to major libraries and academic institutions in countries such as Australia, Belarus, Canada, France, Germany, Hungary, Israel, Italy,

²⁹ *Przegląd Przeszość/Przyszłość 2022...*, p. 36.

³⁰ *Recently Published Works in Holocaust and Genocide Studies*, "Holocaust and Genocide Studies", 2019, Vol. 33, No. 2, pp. 288–324. This included the original version of the 2015 study (*Recently Published Works in Holocaust and Genocide Studies*, "Holocaust and Genocide Studies", 2016, Vol. 30, No. 2, pp. 382–424). See also: T. Wolsza, *Najnowsze opracowania oraz wydawnictwa źródłowe o zbrodni katyńskiej. Polska edycja raportu komisji Raya Maddena*, „Polska 1944/45-1989. Studia i Materiały”, 2021, Vol. 19, pp. 267–268.

³¹ *The Katyn Massacre. Current Research*, eds. D. Bębnowski, F. Musiał, Warsaw-Cracow 2020.

Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Switzerland, the Czech Republic, the UK, the USA, and Ukraine.³²

The Foundation also sits on the Organizing Committee of the Competition “Polish Heart Broke. Katyn 1940.” It is aimed at high school and college students and has been organized annually since 2020 by the Chancellery of the Sejm of the Republic of Poland. It accepts artworks, literary works, song lyrics, and lesson plans concerning the crime. Prof. Wolsza is Chairman of the Competition Commission.³³

In 2021, the Foundation launched the Seed of History project. Its goal is to create a network of Polonia organizations from the USA, Canada, the UK, Germany, Austria, and Switzerland. Ultimately, the network will include other countries as well. The beneficiaries of the project are Poles living abroad and individuals or entities outside the Polish community, as indicated by the Polonia partners. As part of the project, the Foundation distributes its academic publications on Poland’s contemporary history and organizes meetings with the authors.³⁴ These publications include an English-language edition of Prof. Wolsza’s book. In addition, on December 4, 2021, Prof. Wolsza took part in a simultaneously translated meeting entitled “Witnesses to the Truth about Katyn: Heroism behind the Iron Curtain. Discussion around Prof. Tadeusz Wolsza’s Book ‘Encounter with Katyn.’” It was organized in cooperation with the Polish American Strategic Initiative EDU.³⁵

After the COVID-19 pandemic situation improved, Prof. Wolsza presented his work in London on May 28, 2022, giving a lecture on the officers who were murdered at Katyn and the witnesses who later visited the crime scene. The meeting was organized by the Foundation in cooperation with the Polish Community in Great Britain and the Polish Social and Cultural Center in London.³⁶

All the initiatives presented were accompanied by an advertising campaign in traditional media and social media on the Internet. The tangible results of the Foundation’s activities appear on a different scale and at different times, which is due to the unique development of research on particular issues.

Summary

It follows from the above that a scientific publishing in the twenty-first century consists not only of a difficult, labor-intensive, time-consuming, and costly process of

³² *Przegląd Przeszłość/Przyszłość 2022...*, p. 30.

³³ *Polskie serce pękło. Katyń 1940*, <https://www.konkurskatynski.pl/> (accessed 16.11.2022).

³⁴ The Seed of History project (the first edition in 2021) was financed by the Chancellery of the Prime Minister as part of the competition “Polonia and Poles Abroad 2021.” The next edition in 2022 (“The Seed of History 2.0: Fields of Knowledge”) was financed by the Chancellery of the Prime Minister as part of the competition “Polonia and Poles Abroad 2022”. The third edition in 2023 (“The Seed of History 3.0: Relay of Generations. Towards Ensuring Generational Continuity and Building Awareness of Being Ambassadors of Polishness among Polonia and Poles Abroad”) was financed by the Chancellery of the Prime Minister as part of the competition “Polonia and Poles Abroad 2023”.

³⁵ *Przegląd Przeszłość/Przyszłość 2022...*, pp. 67–71. See the video record of the meeting: *Świadkowie prawdy o Katyniu: heroizm za Żelazną Kurtyną. Spotkanie wokół książki “Dotyk Katynia”*, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ya9QfgFNRgM> (accessed 16.11.2022).

³⁶ *Przegląd Przeszłość/Przyszłość 2022...*, p. 37. See the video record of the meeting: *In the Service of Independent Poland: A Presentation of Books on Poland’s Contemporary History*, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8eVsCJSjZ08> (accessed 14.02.2023).

researching, developing, and producing the work, but also distributing and promoting it. In terms of the professionalization and internationalization of Polish historiography, translating domestic historians' works into congressional languages plays an important role. It increases the recognition of authors and their research around the world. Thus, cooperating with international academic publishing houses is crucial. This can be done thanks to the systemic involvement (especially financial) of state institutions, the private sector, and non-governmental organizations. From the presented formula for internationalization, however, it follows that no less valid is the distribution and promotion of finished works. The Janusz Kurtyka Foundation analyzes these trends and tries to fit into them by proposing its own original projects, such as organizing a specialized community library and coordinating the Competition for the Janusz Kurtyka Award, combined with publishing activities. In doing so, the Foundation establishes individual contacts, taking into account the unique nature of scientific communities, their various forms of institutionalization, and prestige. It cooperates with public and private institutions. All this serves to strengthen Poland's position in international science diplomacy, so actively pursued by a number of countries around the world, especially those that are famous for their strong position in global policy, economy, and science.

REFERENCES

- Abram S., *Social Libraries: The Librarian 2.0 Phenomenon*, "Library Resources & Technical Services", 2008, Vol. 52, No. 2, pp. 19–22.
- Bębnowski D., Goszczyński A., *Sprawozdanie z Przeglądu Przeszość/Przyszłość 2022 – Sulejów-ek-Warszawa, 26–28 sierpnia 2022 r.*, "Wschodni Rocznik Humanistyczny", 2022, Vol. XIX, No. 4, pp. 233–237.
- Chwalba A., *Der Krieg der anderen. Die Polen und der Erste Weltkrieg 1914–1918*, Warschau 2021.
- Chwalba A., *The People of Poland at War: 1914–1918*, Warsaw 2021.
- Debata: "Relacje polsko-rosyjskie a pamięć o Zbrodni Katyńskiej"/ W. Materski, W. Wasilewski, T. Wolsza, https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3A_DN9q_PJ4&list=PL7fv3ilobJSj9vzab6-MBaDvo88AfdfA_&index=12
- Domańska E., *Historia egzystencjalna. Krytyczne studium narratywizmu i humanistyki zaangażowanej*, Warszawa 2012.
- Dotyk Katynia. Zbrodnia Katyńska w perspektywie międzynarodowej. Polityka, tożsamość, narracje, <https://fundacjakurtyki.pl/dotyk-katynia-zbrodnia-katynska-w-perspektywie-miedzynarodowej-polityka-tozsamosc-narracje/>
- Encounter With Katyn by Tadeusz Wolsza [trailer], <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IXVHIGwm3j4>
- Fedoroff N. V., *Science Diplomacy in the 21st Century*, "Cell", 2009, Vol. 136, No. 1, pp. 9–11.
- Ferguson S., *Are Public Libraries Developers of Social Capital? A Review of Their Contribution and Attempts to Demonstrate It*, "The Australian Library Journal", 2012, Vol. 61, No. 1, pp. 22–33.
- Galej-Mularz G., *Pedagogika biblioteczna według Heleny Radlińskiej a jej obecny obraz*, "Podkarpackie Studia Biblioteczne", 2016, No. 5, n.p.
- Gene of Freedom*, Janusz Kurtyka Foundation [Warsaw 2019].
- Goszczyński A., *Rozpoznawalność polskich historyków dziejów najnowszych za granicą (w oparciu o cytawalność w bazie Google Scholar)*, Warszawa 2022.
- Goulding A., *Libraries and Cultural Capital*, "Journal of Librarianship and Information Science", 2008, Vol. 40, No. 4, pp. 235–237.

- Goulding A., *Libraries and Social Capital*, "Journal of Librarianship and Information Science", 2004, Vol. 36, No. 1, pp. 3–6.
- Hillenbrand C., *Public Libraries as Developers of Social Capital*, "Australasian Public Libraries and Information Services", 2005, Vol. 18, No. 1, pp. 4–12.
- Historia, prawda, terażniejszość. Jak prowadzić stosunki międzynarodowe w kontekście przeszłości? Diagnozy, recepty, zapis debat*, ed. D. Bębnowski, Warszawa 2019.
- Historia, prawda, terażniejszość. Jak prowadzić stosunki międzynarodowe w kontekście przeszłości? 2.0. Diagnozy, recepty, zapis debat*, ed. D. Bębnowski, Warszawa 2020.
- Historia, prawda, terażniejszość. Jak prowadzić stosunki międzynarodowe w kontekście przeszłości? 3.0. Diagnozy, recepty, zapis debat*, eds. D. Bębnowski, A. Goszczyński, Warszawa 2021.
- Historia, prawda, terażniejszość. Jak prowadzić stosunki międzynarodowe w kontekście przeszłości? 4.0. Diagnozy, recepty, zapis debat*, eds. D. Bębnowski, A. Goszczyński, Warszawa 2022.
- Historia, prawda, terażniejszość. Jak prowadzić stosunki międzynarodowe w kontekście przeszłości? 5.0. Diagnozy, recepty, zapis debat*, eds. D. Bębnowski, T. Krok, Warszawa 2023.
- <https://fundacjakurtyki.pl/>
- In the Service of Independent Poland: A Presentation of Books on Poland's Contemporary History*, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8eVsCJSjZ08>
- Johnson C. A., *Do Public Libraries Contribute to Social Capital?: A Preliminary Investigation into the Relationship*, "Library & Information Science Research", 2010, Vol. 32, No. 2, pp. 147–155.
- Johnson C. A., *How Do Public Libraries Create Social Capital? An Analysis of Interactions between Library Staff and Patrons*, "Library & Information Science Research", 2012, Vol. 34, No. 1, pp. 52–62.
- Lee S., *The Roles of Public Libraries as a Construction Mechanism of Social and Cultural Capital*, "Journal of the Korean BIBLIA Society for Library and Information Science", 2018, vol. 29, No. 4, pp. 139–160.
- Libraries in the Twenty-First Century: Charting New Directions in Information Services*, ed. S. Ferguson, Wagga Wagga 2007.
- Markowski D. K., *Lwów or L'viv? Two Uprisings in 1918*, Warsaw 2021.
- Markowski D. K., *Zwei Aufstände. Die Schlacht um Lemberg 1918*, Warschau 2021.
- Muddiman D. et al, *Open to All? The Public Library and Social Exclusion*, Vol. 1: *Overview and Conclusions*, London 2000.
- Nowa pozycja w ofercie książkowej Poczty Polskiej*, <https://www.poczta-polska.pl/nowa-pozycja-w-ofercie-ksiazkowej-poczty-polskiej/>
- Nowak A., *The Forgotten Appeasement of 1920: Lloyd-George, Lenin and Poland*, London 2023.
- Podgórný A., *Biblioteka im. Janusza Kurtyki*, "Poradnik Bibliotekarza", 2023, No. 1, pp. 28–29.
- Polska polityka historyczna w międzynarodowym wymiarze: w poszukiwaniu źródła sukcesu. Zapis konferencji inauguracyjnej działalności Fundacji im. Janusza Kurtyki. Belweder, 17 października 2016 roku*, eds. Z. Kurtyka, D. Bębnowski, Warszawa 2017.
- Polskie serce pękło. Katyń 1940*, <https://www.konkurskatynski.pl/>
- Przegląd Przeszłość/Przyszłość 2021*, ed. D. Bębnowski, Warszawa 2021.
- Przegląd Przeszłość/Przyszłość 2022. Nowe idee dla historii*, eds. D. Bębnowski, A. Goszczyński, Warszawa 2022.
- Przegląd Przeszłość/Przyszłość 2023. Algorytmy historii*, eds. D. Bębnowski, A. Goszczyński, Warszawa 2023.
- Recently Published Works in Holocaust and Genocide Studies*, "Holocaust and Genocide Studies", 2019, Vol. 33, No. 2, pp. 288–324.
- Recently Published Works in Holocaust and Genocide Studies*, "Holocaust and Genocide Studies", 2016, Vol. 30, No. 2, pp. 382–424.

- Skodlarski J., *Historia gospodarcza*, Warszawa 2014.
- Szkarłat M., *Science Diplomacy of Poland*, "Humanities and Social Sciences Communications", 2020, Vol. 59, No. 7, pp. 1–10.
- Świadkowie prawdy o Katyniu: heroizm za Żelazną Kurtyną. Spotkanie wokół książki "Dotyk Katynia", <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ya9QfgFNRgM>
- The Katyn Massacre. Current Research*, eds. D. Bębnowski, F. Musiał, Warsaw–Cracow 2020.
- Tittenbrun J., *Kolonizacja nauki i świata przez kapitał. Teoria światów równoległych w wydaniu socjologii wiedzy*, Poznań 2014.
- Turekian V., *The Evolution of Science Diplomacy*, "Global Policy", 2018, Vol. 9, pp. 5–7.
- Vårheim A., *Public Libraries : Places Creating Social Capital?*, "Library Hi Tech", 2009, Vol. 27, No. 3, pp. 372–381.
- Vårheim A., *Social Capital and Public Libraries: The Need for Research*, "Library & Information Science Research", 2007, Vol. 29, No. 3, pp. 416–428.
- Vårheim A., Steinmo S., Ide E., *Do Libraries Matter? Public Libraries and the Creation of Social Capital*, "Journal of Documentation", 2008, Vol. 64, No. 6, pp. 877–892.
- Wallerstein I., *World-Systems Analysis. An Introduction*, Durham–London 2004.
- Weber M., "Objectivity" in *Social Science and Social Policy*, in: *Max Weber on the Methodology of the Social Sciences*, eds. E. A. Shils, H. A. Finch, Glencoe 1949, pp. 49–112.
- Wilkowski M., *Archiwa społeczne*, in: *Historia w przestrzeni publicznej*, ed. J. Wojdon, Warszawa 2018.
- Wojciechowska M., *Kształtowanie kapitału społecznego. Ujęcie z perspektywy bibliotekoznawczej*, Warszawa 2019.
- Wojciechowska M., Topolska K., *Social and Cultural Capital in Public Libraries and Its Impact on the Organization of New Forms of Services and Implementation of Social Projects*, "Journal of Library Administration", 2021, Vol. 61, No. 6, pp. 627–643.
- Wolsza T., *Najnowsze opracowania oraz wydawnictwa źródłowe o zbrodni katyńskiej. Polska edycja raportu komisji Raya Maddena, "Polska 1944/45-1989. Studia i Materiały"*, 2021, Vol. 19.
- Wolsza T., "To co widziałem przekracza swą grozą najśmielsze fantazje". *Wojenne i powojenne losy Polaków wizytujących Katyń w 1943 roku*, Warszawa 2015.
- Wolsza T., *Dotyk Katynia. Wojenne i powojenne losy Polaków wizytujących Katyń w 1943 roku*, Poznań 2018.
- Wolsza T., *Encounter with Katyn: The Wartime and Postwar Story of Poles Who Saw the Katyn Site in 1943*, Durham 2018.

