

Marek Hałaburda

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Summary of Professional Accomplishments

1. Full name: Marek Hałaburda
2. Education, possessed diplomas and degrees:

Studies:

2001-2006 doctoral studies, the Faculty of Church History, Pontifical Academy of Theology Theological in Cracow

1996-2001 Master's studies, speciality Church history, the Faculty of Church History, Pontifical Academy of Theology in Cracow

Degrees and scientific titles:

2006 Doctor of Humanities in the field of history

2001 Master of History

3. Employment in scientific units

2009 - till today Pontifical University of John Paul II in Cracow, assistant professor in the Department of Central and Eastern Europe

2007-2009 Pontifical Academy of Theology in Cracow (now Pontifical University of John Paul II in Cracow), the assistant in the Department of Church History

4. **Presenting of the scientific achievement with the discussion of aims, structures of work and reached results:**

As the scientific achievement I present the author's monograph:

„Clergy of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Pinsk 1925-1939. The Prosographic study.”,
Publishing House Episteme, Cracow 2019, ISBN 978-83-7438 819-1

The Diocese of Pinsk was appointed on the basis of the bulla of the Pope Pius XI *Vixdum Poloniae Unitas* from 28 October, 1925, carried into effect with the decree of the apostolic nuncio in Poland Lorenzo Lauriego *Quem favente Deo* from 11 December of the same year. The bulla was by the pope to change Vilnius into metropolis; in the area of the

new metropolis two new dioceses appeared - with the capital in Łomża and Pinsk. History of the Diocese in pre-war reality was short, it lasted only for 14 years. The liquidation of its structures took place after the encroachment of Soviet Army on the territory of the Polish Republic. A lot of clergymen worked in the diocese till that time; they cared for passing and preserving the faith with sacrifice and zeal. The clergy of the diocese of Pinsk, like the clergy of other pre-war dioceses, was one of the most important factors in strengthening the regenerated state, but also in propagating Polish culture and education. The clergymen participated in improving of moral and material state of the congregation, as well as or in raising a civilization level of the areas on which they were pastoral workers.

The book „The Clergy of the Diocese of Pinsk (1925-1939). The prosographic study” presented as the scientific achievement, is the monograph dedicated precisely to the community. The notion „the clergy of Pinsk” refers to Vilnius and Minsk priests, who were automatically assigned to the Diocese of Pinsk basing on the power of decisions introduced in the *Vixdum Poloniae Unitas bulla*. Also priests ordained for the Diocese from the moment of its appointment to the breakout of the Second World War II and priests appendant to this diocese in the period which interests us. The group included also priests canonically appendant to the mohylewska archdiocese who worked in dioceses of Vilnius and Minsk before establishing The Pinsk bishopric, and who stayed there after the breakout of the war until the diocese stopped existing. De facto after liquidating of the mohylewska archdiocese in 1932 they became formally subordinate to ordinaries in the place where they actually were.

The monograph in compliance with accepted assumptions is a prosographic study, that means that its main tasks was a summary analysis of the clergy of Pinsk with the regard of common features of the group. Distinction of existing frames of this community of subgroups was carried out; connections between its members were established; and also their origin and education in the aspect of the career leading to possessing and performing power in this community.

Research foundations and available source base appointed the system of work. The book was divided on six chapters. The first chapter is an introduction to later considerations, next five chapters are fundamental chapters. The first chapter describes the Diocese of Pinsk: its territory, the administrative division (together with changes of borders which took place between the origin of the diocese and the outbreak of the war) and the character of the inhabited population on the area of the diocese. In the second chapter

structural elements of the clergies of Pinsk were analysed , such as the number of priests, their social and territorial background, and the national division. The third chapter, the biggest one, presents each category of the clergy. In the fourth chapter the pre-seminar-education of future priests is discussed, as well as the level of their education and direct preparation to priesthood learnt during seminar-studies in Pinsk seminar. Besides priests who had academic education are presented. The penultimate chapter was dedicated to personal matters. Analyses contained in the chapter permitted to show manpower management in the diocese, in reference to appointments of pastoral positions , welfare needs care, social and disciplinary matters. The last chapter was dedicated to the pastoral activity of the clergy; in the chapter issues such as: performance of the worship, predication of divine word, confirmation classes, engagement in work of church associations and civic organizations. The whole of the monograph is accomplished by appendixes, they contain the list of all priests who undertook work on the area of the Diocese of Pinsk in years 1925-1939, and the list of priests who died in the period which interests us.

The base of the analyses contained in the present monograph mostly consists of unpublished source materials stored in Polish and foreign archives. The greatest collection of documents concerning the undertaken problems was given by: The State-Archive of the Brzeg {Brzesko} Circuit {District} Brest on Belarus (PAOB) and the Diocesan Archive in Drohiczyn (ADD). The important collection of sources used in this study is found in the Library of Lithuanian Academy of Science dedicated to Eustachy and Emilia Wróblewscy in Vilnius (BLAN) and in the Lithuanian State- Historic Archive in Vilnius (LVIA).

Reaching to personal folders turned out to be essential; the folders which were deposited in the church archives of (arch)dioceses from which the priests arrived at the Diocese of Pinsk before the outbreak of the war or in those were the clergy of Pinsk worked after leaving the territory of the diocese because of war operations , or possibly within the frames of post-war repatriations. Most sources of this kind were found in following archives: The Diocesan archive in Siedlce (ADS), the Archdiocesan Archive in Wrocław (AAWr), the Archdiocesan Archive in Olsztyn (AAWO-N), the Archdiocesan Archive in Warsaw (AAW), the Archdiocesan Archive in Lublin (AAL), the Diocesan Archive in Włocławek (ADWł), the Archive of the Library of Catholic University of Lublin in Lublin (BKUL), the Diocesan Archive in Zielona Góra (ADZG) and in the Archdiocesan Archive in Lodz (AAŁ). Less of the archival material was gained in: The archive of Metropolitan Curia in Cracow (AKMK), the Diocesan Archive in Kielce

(ADK), the Diocesan Archive in Sandomierz (ADSan), the Archdiocesan Archive in Białystok (AAB) and the Diocesan Archive in Opole (ADA). Very precious archival materials were delivered by: the Archive of New Files in Warsaw (AAN) the Central Military Archive in Warszawa-Rembertów (CAW). A complement of the scientific research was the inquiry in the Secret Vatican Archive (Archivio Segreto Vaticano).

Lack of written sources was partly supplemented with those which were contained in periodical „Pinsk Diocesan Review(1925-1939)”, lists of churches and clergies of the Diocese of Pinsk from years 1926-1939, statutes of the Diocese of Pinsk first synod in 1929, and also in statutes of individual organizations and religious associations working in the diocese. The work of priest Jan Wasilewski turned out to be very helpful, remaining in the typescript, dedicated to bishop. Zygmunt Łoziński. Normative acts being the basis of functioning of the clergy (in compliance with binding relations state-Church) were mentioned on the basis of the official gazette of the Department of Religious Confessions and Public Enlightenment from 1925-1939 and also gazettes of the School superintendent's office of school Poleski District from 1925-1939.

Very important information, from a researcher point of view, delivered also literature of memorials and chronicles. Classical works of this type, used in the monograph, are printed memories of priests Stanisław Ryżko, Władysław Hładowski, Michał Badowski and staying in the typescript memories of priests: Wenceslaus Piątkowski and Michał Wilniewicz.

In the research over the collected source material the method of analysis and source-synthesis was used. The starting point was analysis of the collected material, at an angle of specifying of most important notions and settling of research aspects in the form of indispensable questions to a correct elaboration of the theme. Next the collected material was analysed and the connection of notions seeking in them answers to earlier asked questions. Additionally in cases when it was necessary basic elements of the statistical method were used. The use of this method allowed to arrange the collected source material (tables and graphs), and it also made possible catching individual phenomena and regularities happening within the frames of the researched material. In works of this type also biographical settlements play a huge role, and the prosographic method has many common features with genealogical research, what was pointed by Józef Szymański. Taking into consideration resemblances presented above, partly in analyses of the determined number of individuals, their communities in groups presenting appointed social status and legal status, methods used in genealogy were used.

Collecting of the rich source material and the use of suitable research methods let prepare thorough prosographic study dedicated to the clergy of Pinsk in years 1925-1939, showing this community, so to say from inside, - exposing ways of thinking and conducting. On the basis of the study we can ascertain that aside from numbers, this community created a separate social group, being a part of the elite of the borderland society.

It was a group exerting the large influence not only on religious affairs, but also on the development of political, cultural, social life and on the formation of attitudes and ideas in communities among which they were fulfilling their ministerial duties. The clergy of the Diocese of Pinsk of Latin rite, next to teachers, was one of most important factors in the process of assimilation of national minorities, popularization of Polish influences and integrating of lands belonging to dioceses, which were recovered after the Partitions with regenerate the Polish State. Grounds, which were very difficult to convert, on which a most Orthodox Church mostly stayed. Presented data expose also various and highly interesting social processes happening within the interwar-period. In the further perspective they can be used as a starting point in following research, they also permit to look at the problems in the wider meaning, through the prism of documents of the Orthodox diocese of Pinsk –Poleskiej. Only the confrontation of sources of the two dioceses would let on wider recognition of the relation between The Catholic Church and Orthodox on the area of Polesie.

5. Presenting remaining scientific-didactic achievements

My scientific interests has been concentrating around widely understood history of the XIXth and the XXth centuries for many years, with particular reference to history of The Catholic Church in the period. They embrace history of eastern lands of the Polish Republic from the partitions to the first half of the XXth century and history of Poles on easternlands, history of borderland dioceses in the XIXth and -XXth centuries, clergy of borderland dioceses in the XIXth and XXth centuries, history of the diocese of Cracow and its clergies in the XIXth and XXth centuries and the Catholic Church during the communist dictatorship.

Researches conducted by me became a base to write the doctoral thesis *The Cracovian Seminary under the management of priests of missionaries in years 1801-1901* published in 2007 (Publishing houses of Pontifical Academy of Theology in Cracow,

now the Pontifical University of John Paul II in Cracow). The book is a classical monograph showing the historic process and evaluation of the activity of Cracow seminar of the clergyman from the moment when three seminaries: Academic, Stradomskie and Academic were connected by the Austrians people in 1801 into Diocese Seminar in Krakow on Stradom till the moment of removal of seminarists to a new building in 1901 located at Podzamcze Street 8. The work was based on the rich source material found in: the Archive of Priests of Missionaries in Cracow on Stradomiu, in the Archive of Metropolitan Curia in Cracow, in the Archive of the Cracow Cathedral-Chapter, in the Archive of Academic the Senate and the Department of Theology of Cracow University and in the Archive „Of our Past” in Cracow.

The continuation of the begun research is publication of three articles raising the issue of the theological seminar in Cracow and also describing its alumni and lecturers. The first article, from the mentioned above, which is dedicated to Filip Nereuszow Gołaszewski was published in 2008 (*Filip Nereusz Gołaszewski. The lecturer, educator, worker of the episcopal curia in Cracow*, [in:] *Fides, ars, scientia. Studies dedicated memories of the Priest of the Canon of Augustine Mednisa*, And. Betlej, J. Skrabski (ed.), Tarnów 2008, p. 79-89). The second, discussing the nineteenth-century dispute between the authorities of the Department of Theology in Cracow and the authorities of the seminar in Cracow on Stradomiu, the dispute concerned where the seminarians of this seminar should study, I published in 2011 (*„the Dispute over alumnus” in the nineteenth-century Cracow*, Sandomierz „Studies” 18 (2011), No. 2, p. 21-39). The last from the articles representing the prosographic approach of alumnus of Cracow seminar in years 1901-1918, was published in 2016 (*Seminarists of the Cracow seminar 1901-1918*, „Textus et Studies” 2 (2016), s. 95-119). The undertaken works enroll into the research stream over the Cracow clergy led by priest assistant professor Jan Kracik and assistant professor Jan Szczepaniak and they are, so to say, their continuation in the XIXth and the XXth centuries.

The cooperation with National Remembrance Institute in Cracow led to the cycle of articles concerning the history of the Catholic Church in post-war Poland. Between 2007 and 2010 I published four comprehensive articles (two of them with help of priest Jan Szczepaniak). These are following positions: (1) *It was possible to build a church not talking with SB*, [in:] *the Catholic Church in times of the communist dictatorship. Between the heroism and the agency*, with R. Terlecki, J. Szczepaniak (ed.), vol. 1, Cracow 2007, p. 263-316; (2) *The operating-fund of IV Department KW MO in Cracow (1962-1966)*, [in:]

the Catholic Church in times of the communist dictatorship. Between the heroism and the agency, with r. Terlecki, J. Szczepaniak (ed.), vol. 1. Cracow 2007, p. 317-443 [co-author: J. Szczepaniak - 50% authorships]; (3) *The operating-Fund of the IV Department KW MO in Cracow (1966-1970)*, [in:] *the Catholic Church in times of the communist dictatorship. Between the heroism and the agency*, with r. Terlecki, J. Szczepaniak (ed.), vol. 2, Cracow 2008, p. 345-444 [co-author priest J. Szczepaniak - 50% authorships]; (4) *The Operating-Fund of the Department of Studies and Analyses SB in Cracow, IV quarter of year 1989*, [in:] *the Catholic Church in times of the communist dictatorship. Between the heroism and the agency*, with M. Lasota, J. Szczepaniak (ed.), vol. 3, Cracow 2010, p. 461-497. Especially three last articles have a large contribution in the exposure of information on finance which was at the disposal secret services to fight with The Catholic Church within the period of the Polish People's Republic.

Researches concerning history of the Cracow diocese and borderland dioceses permitted me to use gained knowledge to the analysis of some aspects of the social life on that area. In this way two texts were written presenting the problem of charity work of the Church and the social welfare in the modern period and at the beginning of the XIXth century - *Provostship of St. Spirit hospital in Kraśnik in the light of old Polish episcopal inspections*, „Textus et Studies”, 2 (6) 2016, p. 7-35 and *Hospitals of the Żmudź diocese at the beginning of the XIXth century*, *Modern Medicine. Studies over the Medical Culture*, vol. 24 (2018). 2, p. 103-145, (the List of periodicals of the Ministry of Science and Higher Education - the list C - ERIH - 10 points.). In the first article I described history of hospital provostship dedicated to St. Spirit in Kraśnik on the basis old Polish Episcopal inspections from 1591-1781. The reproduced, on the basis source materials, history of the charity institution has been presented in the wider context of influencing on the local community, and also the role the institution played in functioning in that social-economic system. In the second article I presented the hospital management in the Żmudź diocese at the beginning of the XIXth based on bishop inspections from 1805-1806 which are stored in Lithuanian archives. I reproduced the chain of hospitals, I described their founders, salary, hospital-buildings and patients. The introduction of the article into the circulation of the scientific filled the entire gap in relation to hospitals-refuges on Żmudź in the historiography of borderland dioceses of the Polish Latin Church.

A separate object of my research are fates of Poles in the east in the XIXth and XXth century. In two articles which I wrote about the topic, I raised the issue of “the Polish Operation” carried out by NKWD in years 1937-1938 and directed into Poles

living on the territory of USSR (*The Polish Operation*". *The genocide of the Polish people in the USSR in the years 1937-1938*, „Orientalia Christiana Cracoviensia”, 5 (2013), p. 63-77) (the list of periodicals Ministry of Science and Higher Education - B - 7 points), and with co work of assistant professor Wojciech Keder, I sketched the political and social situation on Eastern Borderland of the Republic in the moment of the first partition. The second from the articles was written on the basis of the reports of papal diplomats which has not been published so far. The reports stored in the Secret Vatican (Archivio Segreto Vaticano) (*Political and social situation on the area of Eastern Borderland at the time of the first partition in the light opapal diplomats reports* Historic „Studies” , 57 (2015) Archive , z. 1 (229), p. 25-39) [the co-author W. Kęder - 50 % authorships] (the list of periodicals of the Ministry of science and Higher Education - B - 12 points). In this trend of research there is also the article discussing of Polish travellers, missionaries and diplomats who reached Kurdistan in the XIX century. The effect of their trips were reports and memories which contributed to find out more about this region. The text is a kind of an introduction into the subject connected with formation of new scientific interests concerning Muslim East (*Polish travellers, explorers and diplomats in teh nineteenth-century Kurdistan*, [in:] *Kurdistan - exploratory perspectives* , M. Hałaburda, M. Rzepka (ed.), Cracow 2018, p. 41-65).

Editing sources occupies an important place in my scientific work. Within years I have published seven source-editions. Among them there are memoirist sources (priest W. Malinowski, *Short description of history of the house of missionaries and the diocesan seminar in Cracow on Stradomiu since May 1817*, the elaboration and introduction, Cracow 2011; *Recollections about priest Kazimierz Bukrabie, the bishop of Pinsk (1885-1946)*, the elaboration and introduction, Cracow 2013; *Last moments of life and death of priest Zygmunt Łoziński, the bishop of Pinsk*, the elaboration and introduction, Cracow 2013). Another group of sources are catalogues of individual borderland dioceses. Their publication is a part of a greater research project which is to elaborate of an atlas of the Catholic Church of Latin rite on former Borderland of the Republic.

So far I have managed to publish, with the participation priest prof. J. Szczepaniak, two volumes of catalogues of the Łucka diocese from 1925-1938 (in both volumes - 50% authorships) and I publish independently two volumes of lists of the clergy of the diocese of Pinsk from 1926-1939. Additionally last year I prepared the article describing the cathedral in Minsk (Belarus) in the light of the visitatorial description in 1829 (*Cathedra of Our Lady in Minsk in the visitatorial description from the year 1829* , „Archives, Libraries

and Church Museums” , vol. 109 (2018), p. 207-242 (the list of periodicals Ministry of Science and Higher Education - B - 10 points).

All of the editions which were prepared by me were according to publishing instructions for historic sources. Besides each of them was preceded by an introduction presenting history of individual institutions, churches and pace of life people who were presented in sources and containing the detailed explanation of rules of the edition.

Within the framework of work over my postdoctoral thesis I prepared three articles dedicated to the Diocese of Pinsk. Two of them have already been published: *The catalogue of ordoes of the diocese of Pinsk 1926-1939, being found in the library of the Diocesan Archive in Drohiczyn*, „Theological Studies. Białystok-Drohiczyn-Łomża”, vol. 35 (2017), p. 241-260 (the list of periodicals Ministry of Science and Higher Education- B - 7 points); *the Diocese of Pinsk 1925-1939. The historic trait* , „Textus et Studies” 2 (10) 2017, p. 95-119. The third (*Schematisms of the diocese of Pinsk 1926-1939*) has been accepted and is waiting for publication in the periodical „ Archives, Libraries and Church Museums” (the list of periodicals Ministry of Science and Higher Education - B - 10 points).

After my doctorate apart from preparing presented the scientific achievement *The Clergy of the diocese of Pinsk 1925-1939. Prosographic study* . Teaching, organizing and popularization activities as well as participating in scientific projects and grants have been an essential part of my activity. The activity is presented with details in attachment No. 3 to the motion to begin my assistant professor procedure.

