

Poland

Ethnicity in Poland

Power relations

The first time period, 1946-1956, is marked by Polish Stalinism under Bierut and lasts until the "Polish October" of 1956 and the following takeover of the national-communists under Gomulka. This also marks a temporary end of the openly assimilationist policies towards all minorities - e.g. several socio-cultural societies for different minorities were established and minority-language education was allowed. However, as in all communist countries, interest representation for minorities was organized in a top-down manner and was rather aimed at downplaying minority interests as "folklore" and controlling these groups than granting them any protection, let alone influence, and the more liberal attitude towards minority language education was short-lived. Hence, I decided against coding the status of minorities more favorably in 1957-68 (i.e. powerless instead of discriminated), although this might be an option. The main justification for the first period break is the change in status for the Jewish population (see below). One further short-lived liberalization that is not reported is during the Solidarnosc period 1980/81, which was ended with the introduction of martial law.

Regarding the population numbers, I have coded them at the beginning of each phase, even if the events that justify the inclusion of a new phase often led to an exodus (specifically of the Jewish population) in the immediately following years. Hence, the decline is only reported in the following phase, although this does not mean that the population was constant over the whole phase. This results in a rather low Polish population figure for 1946, as the expulsion of Germans was far from finished and continued until 1950. On the other hand, the flight and expulsion of Germans during the last year and directly after WWII as well as the forced mutual 'repatriations' between Poland and the Soviet Union, which also set in even before the end of the war in 1944 and lasted until 1946, are set prior to the 1946-1956 period (otherwise, no reliable population data would be available due to the massive population transfers in the direct aftermath of WWII). As a general rule, the analysis did not rely on census data (which clearly underestimate the size of minorities, just as the estimates by minority organizations overestimate them), but mainly used expert estimates. Where intervals or different estimates are available, the average has been used. The number of Poles is

calculated by subtracting the estimated number of all minority members from the official census data on the overall population at the point of the estimate.

Poles: The percentage of the Polish population has markedly decreased in the first after-WWII period, because a large part of the German population left only after 1946. Their political status is dominant in the communist era, and monopoly after the transition to democracy.

Ukrainians: Coding the status of Ukrainians as discriminated is clearly warranted. Polish-Ukrainian relations were traditionally charged: in the interwar-era, Ukrainians suffered under the mostly nationalist governments in the multi-ethnic Polish state, some of them resorting to terrorism. During WWII, Ukrainian resistance forces committed massacres among the Polish population of the Ukrainian territories. Their resistance continued even after the end of the war. In the afterwar-period, the Polish policy towards the remaining Ukrainian population was aimed at forced assimilation. In the "Operation Vistula" 1947, the complete Ukrainian population in south-east Poland was resettled towards formerly German regions (Silesia, East Prussia), where the German population had been expelled. In order to facilitate assimilation, the Ukrainians were dispersed across these regions, setting maximum thresholds for the number of Ukrainians in a district and separating former neighbors. Although the policy was liberalized temporarily after 1956 and the aim of complete Polonization ultimately failed, the policy towards the Ukrainians was coded as discriminatory throughout the communist era. After 1989, Ukrainians were only marginally involved in national politics; examples include W. Mokry, an Ukrainian minority activist winning a seat in the Sejm in 1989 (via the Solidarnosc list) or the Association of Ukrainians in Poland being heard in a national committee ⁽²⁸⁴²⁾. There are signs that the community is becoming ever more irrelevant over time. However, due to these minor signs of involvement the Ukrainians are coded as being powerless, a judgment which should be periodically revised in the coming years.

²⁸⁴² [Vermeersch, 2007]

Byelorussians: The Byelorussians are the hardest to assess in terms of their treatment by the communist Polish state. Due to a high degree of assimilation, they were not as openly targeted as Ukrainians or Germans, despite their considerable numbers. On the other hand, unlike the Jews, they did not hold any considerable political power at any time. Coding them as discriminated might in comparison overstate, powerless somewhat understate their problems. Still, the latter coding option was chosen. Since 1990, the Byelorussian community has had some political relevance on the national level, presenting an electoral list in national elections (e.g. Białoruskie Zjednoczenie Demokratyczne or Białoruski Komitet Wyborczy - Belarussian Electoral Committee). However, the committee never won

any seats. Byelorussians are therefore coded as being powerless for the 1990 - 2013 period (see also ²⁸⁴³).

²⁸⁴³ [Fleming, 2002]

Germans: In 1946, even officially (1946 census) 2.3 million Germans still lived in Poland, other estimates (²⁸⁴⁴) even speak of 3.2-3.5 million.

²⁸⁴⁴ [Łodziński, 1999]

The status of Germans must be coded as discriminated from 1946-1989. The expulsions after WWII lasted until 1950, after which the official position was that no relevant German minority was left - a position that was only revised in 1989, when the authorities were rather surprised (see ²⁸⁴⁵) that a significant German population had remained in Poland and began to organize and mobilize after the end of communism (in the 1991 election the party of the German minority gained 130'000 votes and sent 7 deputies to the Sejm). During communist times, it was impossible to openly promote the cause of the German minority, because their existence was denied. In the 2009 - 2013 period, the Germans continue being politically relevant on the national level, having one representative in the Sejm (via the German Minority list). since they do not have direct access to executive power, they are coded as being powerless (see also ²⁸⁴⁶).

²⁸⁴⁵ [Łodziński, 1999]

²⁸⁴⁶ [Fleming, 2002]

Roma: Due to their extermination in the Holocaust hardly any Roma population remained in Poland after WWII. Although the assimilationist policies were less pronounced than e.g. with regard to the much larger Ukrainian minority, there were state policies of forced settlement in order to end the nomadic lifestyle of the Roma. Insofar, Roma faced state discrimination as well. Some signs of discrimination can be seen throughout the 90s, for example in the downplaying of public officials of a series of communal attacks on Roma between '90 and '01 (²⁸⁴⁷; ²⁸⁴⁸). Furthermore, Roma are discriminated with regard to access to public goods, the judiciary and economic participation (²⁸⁴⁹; ²⁸⁵⁰). However, there are no signs for political discrimination of Roma or state policies (forced displacement, quotas, etc) that lead to intentional political discrimination indirectly. Voting rights are equal and the Roma have been officially recognized as ethnic minority in 1998, giving them special electoral rights such as the lifting of the 5% hurdle in national parliamentary elections. Under pressure from the EU Poland adopted the National Program for Roma in 2001, establishing a national integration strategy with special attention to specific regions. This assessment in combination with the absence of reports of political discrimination of Roma in Poland and the existence of a Polish association of Roma (²⁸⁵¹) leads me to conclude that they should be regarded as POWERLESS for the period 1990 - 2013.

²⁸⁴⁷ [ERRC, 1997]

²⁸⁴⁸ [ERRC, 2002]

²⁸⁴⁹ [Sobotka, 2001]

²⁸⁵⁰ [?]

²⁸⁵¹ [Minority Rights Group International, 2014]

Jews: After the Holocaust and pogroms in the direct afterwar years (e.g. Kielce 1946) many surviving Polish Jews left Poland, the Jewish population dropped from a post-war peak of 180'000-240'000 to ca. 80'000-120'000. After the end of Stalinism, another emigration wave of ca. 50'000 Jews left Poland in the late 1950s, leaving ca. 40'000-70'000 remaining, mostly completely assimilated. After the anti-semitic campaign of 1968, almost the entire remaining Jewish population was forced to leave (1968-71) after mass expulsions from the party and from teaching positions in schools and universities under political and secret police pressure. In 1989, the estimated Jewish population was as low as 5'000-10'000, most of them concealing their identity. After the fall of communism, the numbers went up again. Pan and Pfeil (²⁸⁵², 340) give 7'000-15'000 (however, without providing a source), although the 2002 census only reports 1133. The current Jewish population is estimated with 20'000.

²⁸⁵² [Pan Pfeil, 2002]

The political status of the Jewish population is a sensitive issue, especially in the time before 1956. As noted, a large proportion of the surviving Jewish population had left Poland in the direct afterwar years. The remaining often stayed for political reasons - as devout communists. Although the term "Ydokomuna" (judeo-communism) is an anti-semitic stereotype, Jews were strongly represented in the PZPR and held prominent positions (e.g. Hilary Minc as vice-premier and minister of industry and economic affairs and Jakub Berman as minister for propaganda and "Stalin's right hand in Poland"). Of course, these high-ranking officials did not at all act as promoters of any form of minority rights for the Jewish population or even claimed to represent them (which is why they are not coded as junior partners). Still, in contrast to other minorities Jews held significant political power, a fact that is important to understand the anti-semitic campaigns. After the death (heart attack or suicide following the XX. party congress of the CPSU) of Bierut in 1956, the national-communists headed by Gomulka took over and purged the party from Stalinists, including many Jewish party members and officials. The Jewish exodus of the years 1957-59 is most likely not only related to the temporary liberalization of the system (which facilitated the departure) but also at least partly to the identification of Jews with Stalinists. Hence, the Jews are coded as discriminated from 1956 until 1989. Afterwards, Jews are coded as being irrelevant, as they lack a political organization claiming to represent them.

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Political status of ethnic groups in Poland

From 1946 until 1956

Group name	Proportional size	Political status
Poles	0.81	DOMINANT
Germans	0.14	DISCRIMINATED
Ukrainians	0.018	DISCRIMINATED
Byelorussians	0.009	POWERLESS
European and American Jews	0.004	POWERLESS
Roma	5.0×10^{-4}	DISCRIMINATED

From 1957 until 1967

Group name	Proportional size	Political status
Poles	0.98	DOMINANT
Germans	0.007	DISCRIMINATED
Byelorussians	0.005	POWERLESS
Ukrainians	0.005	DISCRIMINATED
European and American Jews	0.004	DISCRIMINATED
Roma	4.0×10^{-4}	DISCRIMINATED

From 1968 until 1989

Group name	Proportional size	Political status
Poles	0.98	DOMINANT
Germans	0.007	DISCRIMINATED
Byelorussians	0.005	POWERLESS
Ukrainians	0.005	DISCRIMINATED
European and American Jews	0.002	DISCRIMINATED
Roma	4.0×10^{-4}	DISCRIMINATED



Figure 607: Political status of ethnic groups in Poland during 1946-1956.

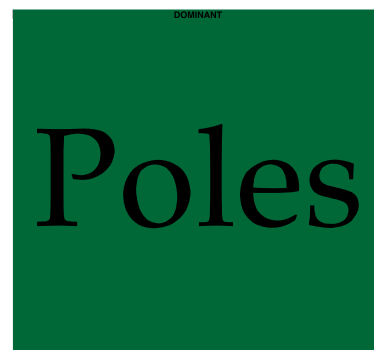


Figure 608: Political status of ethnic groups in Poland during 1957-1967.

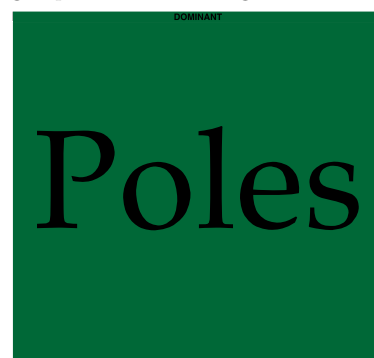


Figure 609: Political status of ethnic groups in Poland during 1968-1989.

From 1990 until 2013

Group name	Proportional size	Political status
Poles	0.96	MONOPOLY
Ukrainians	0.01	POWERLESS
Germans	0.007	POWERLESS
Byelorussians	0.007	POWERLESS
Roma	0.001	POWERLESS
European and American Jews	3.0×10^{-4}	IRRELEVANT



Figure 610: Political status of ethnic groups in Poland during 1990-2013.

Geographical coverage of ethnic groups in Poland

From 1946 until 1989

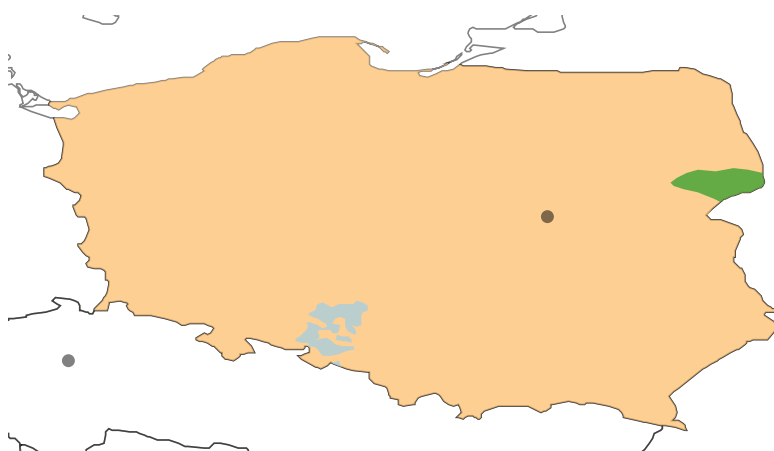


Figure 611: Map of ethnic groups in Poland during 1990-2013.

Group name	Area in km ²	Type
■ Poles	310 465	Statewide
■ Germans	3225	Regionally based
■ Byelorussians	3010	Regionally based
Ukrainians		Dispersed
European and American Jews		Dispersed
Roma		Migrant

Table 177: List of ethnic groups in Poland during 1946-1989.

From 1990 until 2013

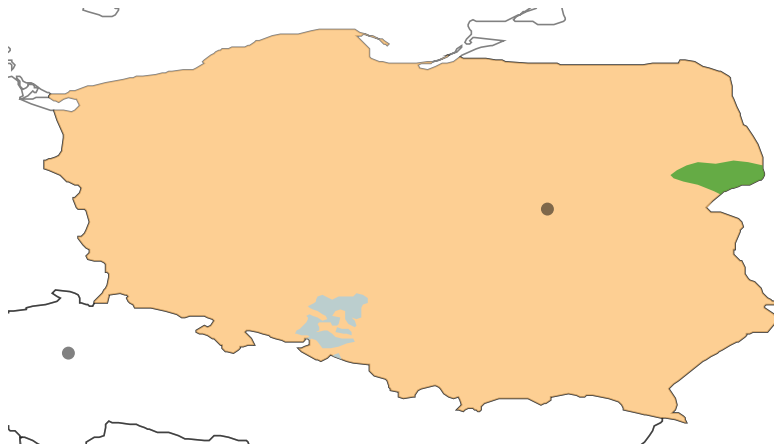


Figure 612: Map of ethnic groups in Poland during 1990-2013.

Group name	Area in km ²	Type
■ Poles ■ Germans ■ Byelorussians Ukrainians Roma	310 465 3225 3010	Statewide Regionally based Regionally based Dispersed Migrant

Table 178: List of ethnic groups in Poland during 1990-2013.