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**KAZIMIERZ WÓYCICKI, *LISTA AGENTURY*, NIEOCZYWISTE
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In 2021 a well-known Polish journalist, historian, politician, and academic lecturer, Kazimierz Wóycicki, made his literary debut with a political fiction novel *List of Agents*. Previously, the author was known for numerous scientific, analytical, and journalistic studies. Kazimierz Wóycicki (born August 22, 1949, in Warsaw) is a Polish journalist, journalist, veteran, and historian. He worked in the editorial office of the *Więź* monthly, as a collaborator of Tadeusz Mazowiecki, he was an activist of the Catholic Intelligentsia Club in Warsaw. In the years 1990-1993, he was the editor-in-chief of *Życie Warszawy* daily. He was the director of the Szczecin branch of the Institute of National Remembrance. Vice-chairman of the Democratic Party – *demokracy.pl*. Currently the director of Akademia Wchód – Fundacja Dom Wschodni.

Despite the novel being political fiction, I believe that it deserves to be reviewed scientifically because it will certainly be read by people who will never read the report of the Copernicus Group or about the war on disinformation in Poland.

A scientific or journalistic text is to meet several formal requirements and is not always understood by the general public. A typical example is such a literary genre as utopia and anti-utopia. Classic texts (philosophical or literary) of this genre have sometimes been an inspiration or a description of what was or is to be in reality. Often the author could not know that he was describing a political present or the future. Unfortunately, a diary or chronicles (especially those describing the events of the 20th Century) are more terrifying than a literary description. An excellent example is *Kolymskie Stories* by Warłam Szałamow, describing life in the Gulag prison. However, analytical and philosophical texts are created precisely based on literary texts or diaries. The problem of the analysis of literary art and art in the 20th Century, related to the development of the pictorial culture, became very visible. Contemporary culture uses pictures (a kind of myth) to translate the world, if we want to reach the masses, to explain certain political or social changes we need modern

methods of visualization (description). An example of what is the television broadcast of the trial of the Nazi criminal Adolf Eichmann broadcasted in the 1960s, that managed to recall the nightmares of World War II and gain a tangible counterargument to the Auschwitz lie. In the following years, the trial of Eichmann became part of mass culture, and in philosophy, it was used to write such texts as *Eichmann in Jerusalem: a thing about the banality of evil* (1963) – a book by the German philosopher of Jewish origin Hanna Arendt and *My sons of Eichman. An open letter to Klaus Eichmann* (1964) – by Hannah Arendt's first husband, Günther Anders. Nowadays, it is undoubted that contemporary youth learn about the Jerusalem trial of 1961 from films, and their next step may be to search for historical or philosophical texts describing the trial of that Nazi criminal. I see a similar sense in reading and analyzing the literary debut of Wóycicki, an easy and pleasant description to provoke a deeper analysis.

The tale *List of Agents* is classic espionage and political novel, but by a strange coincidence, the plot turns from political fiction into reportage or non-fiction. The tale *List of Agents* is classic espionage and political novel, but by a strange coincidence, the plot turns from political fiction into reportage or non-fiction. And the tale of Wóycicki describes Poland and Central Europe after 2034. According to the author, the political future of the region is very interesting, or perhaps gloomy (for everyone at its discretion). Hungary, Slovakia, Bulgaria, and Poland left the EU and NATO but did not form their own alliance. And the tale of Wóycicki describes Poland and Central Europe after 2034. According to the author, the political future of the region is very interesting, or perhaps gloomy (for everyone at its discretion). Hungary, Slovakia, Bulgaria, and Poland left the EU and NATO but did not form their own alliance. Ukraine has become a nuclear state and can defend itself against Russian aggression, which has been stopped. The Roma state-building process is underway in Hungary and Slovakia. Most Polish cities are sprawling and divided by walls. The Ukrainians left, a lot of empty buildings and elderly people. The author perfectly describes the political and military culture of the Kremlin. The quiet occupation of historic Warmia by Russia forces the Polish to form a government loyal to Moscow, composed of people with extreme right-wing views. However, as befits a Polish author's story, the text ends with a description of the beginning of the upcoming uprising and national revival. The Polish insurgent tradition will survive in the literature of the 21st century.

The events in Wóycicki's novel take place locally, Poland - Ukraine - Russia. On the other hand, an American book published at the same time by a four-star admiral, former NATO Commander-in-Chief in Europe, along with a former Marine and CIA associate in Afghanistan, James Stavridis and Eliot Ackerman, *2034: A Novel of the Next World War* 2021 describes the war on a rock world. The American book will focus entirely on other regions and is a

global story about modern warfare as befits a general. In 1982 British general Sir John Hackett wrote the story *The Third World War: An Untold Story* which was shocking at the time as well. Hackett predicts the collapse of the USSR in 1982, the reunification of Germany, and the establishment of the European Confederation. In these two books, the Third World War does not start in Poland, which proves that the political importance of our region is quite low. Let us hope that this will not be the case, and the third world will not threaten us, and if it does, it will not explode in our region.

It can be considered that Kazimierz Wóycicki's text is a fantasy or a projection of his political fears or prejudices against Polish politicians from the 'Law and Justice' party. However, not so long ago, Donald Tusk used the comparison that the 'Russian ladder' is being built in Poland, and the 'Law and Justice' is ready to move Poland out of the European Union (media speculations about Polesxit appeared when the 'Law and Justice' came to power). The former Prime Minister of Poland and the President of the European Council are convinced that the Polish secret services cannot counteract the influence of the Russian services and that Poland is penetrated by Russian agents. On the other hand, the Ukrainian MP from the ruling Servant of the People party, David Arachmia, publicly stated that Ukraine's resignation from nuclear weapons was the biggest mistake after gaining independence in 1991. The Ukrainian MP is convinced that Ukraine with nuclear weapons could face Russian aggression. The *List of Agents* describes the occupation of Olsztyn by Russian-speaking people in field uniforms, pretending to be builders. The recent events on the Belarusian-Polish border can be seen by the citizens of Asia and Africa, behind which 'little green men' are hiding.

The tale raises an important issue in the philosophy of history "Who is responsible for historical changes? A person, an individual or there are objective historical conditions that cannot be changed by any president or dictator?" In a literary or political case, the question is very simple: can the agency and its number decide about the fate of the state, or whether history and politics decide about certain rules which it cannot overcome? Peculiarly, Wóycicki raised the Polish debate about espionage and the agent-based origin of all politicians as grotesque and national paranoia. The author is convinced that the actions of spies or agents may result in a completely different result than assumed by the headquarters, which we commonly call the irony of fate or the giggling of history.

Finally, I want to note that since 2017, the Global Institute of Ethics at the University of Tübingen has been running the Study Project Cassandra (Early Crisis Detection through Literary Analysis). The project was initiated by Jürgen Wertheimer, a professor specializing in comparative literary studies, and proved that literature could become an early warning system for war conflicts. German scientists based on an analysis of the 'literary infrastructure' will prove

that literature predicted a conflict in the Balkans, the Caucasus, and the Middle East. The institute's newest area of interest is the application of the method to the analysis of the geopolitical situation in Ukraine, Belarus, and Lithuania. In 2019, the team signaled that the next area where war could break out was the Armenian-Azerbaijani conflict over Karabakh.

Hopefully, Wóycicki's text remains a literary hyperbole and not an oracle of Kasandra. I encourage you to read it, and a careful observer of Polish political life of the last 8 years will easily find analogs of real Polish politicians, diplomats, and social activists who are less or more known from the Internet, news on TV, or real operational activities of secret services.