

Keynote Speaker II



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Professor of Political Science (2005) – with post-doctoral degree (2002), currently professor at the Vistula University in Warsaw, formerly at the Jagiellonian University in Cracow (2010-2017), Warsaw University of Social Sciences and Humanities (2005-2011) and University of Warsaw (1980-2010); Poland; Ph. D. in political science (1985). A scholarship holder of the Finnish Ministry of Education (1991), a graduate of the Summer Institute in the American Political System (Washington D.C., Philadelphia, 1995), and a research fellow of the International Salzburg Seminar (Salzburg, 1996).

His academic interests concern four general research fields, namely: 1/ systems of government, political parties and political leadership in Ireland, Poland, Central-Eastern Europe, and selected states within Asian, African and Euro-Atlantic space; 2/ widely understood connections – analyzed in a modern historical perspective – between ethnicity and politics, ethnoregionalism in particular, as well as migrations' aspects and immigrant communities in selected countries; 3/ the analyses of manifold political systems in the world media; 4/ global problems in the context of the current challenges, including Club of Rome activities.

Apart from many higher schools in Poland he has been lecturing extensively as a visiting scholar at the University College Dublin, Swedish School of Economics and Business Administration and Swedish School of Social and Communal Workers' – both located in Helsinki, American University (Washington D.C., USA), University of Helsinki, University of Győr (Hungary), Universidad Complutense (Madrid), Universidad de Santiago (Chile), Århus University (Denmark), Prešov University (Slovakia), Vasyl Stefanyk PriCarpathian National University in Ivano-Frankivsk and Mychaylo Drahomanov Pedagogical University in Kyiv – both located in Ukraine, and Viadrina University in Frankfurt/Oder (Germany), as well as at the Academia Istropolitana Nova in Svätý Jur (Slovakia), House of Europe in Zagreb (Croatia), International Education Center – Europe in Svendborg (Denmark), del Bianco Foundation (Florence, Italy), and Irish-Polish Society in Dublin. Author of more than ten monographs, including: *Selected Problems of the Independent Ireland's Political System* (1988), *Irreconcilables: The Story of the Irish Republican Army* (1991), *A Legacy of Hatred: On the Conflict in Northern Ireland* (in English – 1991), *Predominant Party System: The Case of Ireland* (in English – 1994), *Pragmatists and Idealists: Origins, Typology and Evolution of the Political Parties in the Twentieth Century Irish Nationalism* (2001), *The Constitutional System of Ireland* (2005), *The Balkans: Ethnocultural Roots of the Conflict* (2006, co-author and co-editor), *Germany-Poland: Coming Closer* (in German – 2007, co-author and editor), *The Crisis of Leadership in the Contemporary Politics* (2011, co-author and co-

editor), *Political Scientist on Politics: Interviews, Comments, Opinions and Expertises* (2008-2014) (2014), and almost 200 articles, expert appraisements, encyclopedic entries, and critical reviews published in Poland, Belarus, Croatia, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Russia, Slovakia, Ukraine, United Kingdom. Member of Polish and international scientific organizations, a.o.: Polish Society for the Cooperation with the Club of Rome (deputy president since 2011), Polish Political Science Association (PPSA, Polish, 2003, deputy president in 2007-2010), International Political Science Association (IPSA, 2008), University Association for Contemporary European Studies (UACES, British and European, 1998-2012). He comments extensively Polish and international politics in manifold Polish and World media, including: Polish radio channels – I, II, III, PIN, TOK Fm, Euroradio and foreign: BBC America, Austrian (ORF), Chilean, Dutch, German (NDR), Uruguayan, Windy Radio in Chicago; Polish TV channels – I, II, TVP info, CNBC Polsat, TVN, TVN24, TVN Warszawa, Polonia, Polsat News, Puls and foreign – Bulgarian, Chinese (CCTV), France24, Espana 3 (Barcelona), TV Belarus, Ukrainian, Turkish; Polish and foreign papers and journals – “Aftenposten” (Norway), „Asahi Shimbun” (Japan), „Corriere Della Sera” (Italy), “Christian Science Monitor” (Canada), „Dagens Nyheter” (Sweden), “Dziennik Gazeta Prawna”, „Helsingin Sanomat” (Finland), “The Irish Times” (Ireland), “Molodiy Bukovynets” (Ukraine), „Newsweek Polska”, „Periodico El Mercurio” (Chile), „Polityka”, “Przegląd”, „Polska The Times”, “Przekrój”, „Rzeczpospolita”, “Segodnya” (Ukraine), „Sme” (Slovakia), “Suomen Kuvalehti (Finland)”, “Superuna”, “Vijenac” (Croatia), „Warsaw Business Journal”, „Życie Warszawy”.

Language as A Vehicle for Ethnopolitics. Introduction and Selected Exemplification

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Abstract

Revitalisation of *ethnicity* as a term associated with *politics* has been a meaningful social and cultural fact since the late 1950s and early 1960s. This process began at that time in Western Europe and was extended furthermore towards other regions of the world. The increase of the power of ethnicity had also a dramatic effect in Africa and Asia - in the Middle East in particular. In the 1990s it exploded literary in some of the former Eastern Bloc states to quote Yugoslav federation and/or Caucasus. An important part in this revitalisation is played by the language policy which has a significant influence on socio-political realities of many statehoods. Its success, both from the point of view of the interests of the state and of the group distinguished through language, depends on the legal and political culture of both these parties. The initiative should, however, be on the part of the state. In turn, the actions of the authorities negating the importance of the language - often the main identity factor of minority group - foster an uncontrolled growth of the ethnos. This may lead to the increase of the ethnically motivated separatism destabilising both separate states and whole regions but also stimulating new entities' establishment. Thus, language is used in the ethnopolitics as a starting point either for obtaining political and legal results or for maintaining the ones already achieved. In either case evaluation of these activities depends on the expectations of the involved parties. Generally, it is possible to distinguish three ways of perceiving language as a factor influencing the existing political-legal and cultural order, namely: 1) a real threat; 2) an approved means of support; or 3) postulated opportunity for a beneficial change.