

Andrzej Czop, Marek Sokołowski

**POLISH POLICE FORMATIONS AFTER THE SECOND
WORLD WAR – HISTORY AND PRESENT DAY**

Abstract

The article present a history of Polish Police formation since the Second World War. Presented were changes of the character and roles of the formation, which depended on the regime. Authors referred to acts of law in order to show, how did the attitude of the state to this formation changed over the time, but at the same time an important issue is relation of the Police and society. Discussed was also the subject of education and training of young Police stuff in contemporary conditions.

Keywords

Police, Citizens' Militia, Police School, communism

After the time of annexation, when Poland regain the autonomy and independence, established was also an unitary formation responsible for order and internal security of newly reborn country – the State Police. It consisted of 35,000 of officers that on the area not covered by the war were still to be subordinated to National Police Chief, whereas on the territory where the war took place to commander in chief. On the behalf of his, activities of police were to command by the chef of military police. These plans were never realized¹, due to the fast pace of German offensive that in a short time led to occupation of the entire country. Poland lost the independence again. However this not means that the polish police formation disappeared. On October 30, 1939 Higher Chief of SS and Police appointed to service all officers of the Police on the territory of General Government. The staff was completed with policemen expelled from the territory annexed to the Third Reich. Previous

¹ W. Pobóg-Malinowski, *Katastrofa wrześniowa*, Warszawa 1987.

regulations and service rules were still in force. Formally this formation was reactivated under the name of Polish Police of General Government on December 17, 1939². German impose on this service an obligation of full current protection and public order. According to H. Himmler's orders German police was to intervene only, when the German interests required it. Regular activities of the Polish Police included: preventive and interventional patrols, supervision over a sanitary condition, circular motion regulation, service on railway stations, and supervisory over registration of residence obligation. Moreover there were also: passive air-defense and basis training of Jewish Order Service, which performed internal service in ghettos. Polish policemen were also to participate along with Germans in round-ups, escorting people to transitional camps, manhunts, and protection of forced labor camps. They were forced to assist in executions and participate in counterinsurgency operations³. Very few privileges had Polish Police in relation to uniformed and civil Germans – possible only in the event of murder. An intervention was allowed in the state of utmost necessity and in case of absence of German police in the event place. PP was the only polish armed service. An equipment of an officer was generally a pistol with 5-20 bullets or a rifle with 10-60 items of ammunition. A complementation was a club and a bayonet.

Very important was including PP in judiciary of SS and the police since May 5, 1942, that since 1944 was embraced also to policemen families. The case of “willful service leaving by members of foreign police in General Government”, losing a gun or an uniform was treated as a political crime and threatened with concentration camp or capital punishment. The most important source of supply for PP was established on October 1, 1941 in Nowy Sącz Police School of Polish Police of General Government. It trained around three thousand candidates. The commander of the School was Maj. Wincenty Słoma, an Austrian and then Polish gendarme, retired in 1952, his deputy was

² A. Misiuk, *Historia Policji w Polsce-od X wieku do współczesności*, Warszawa 2012, p. 161.

³ W. Grabowski, *Policja w planach Delegatury Rządu RP na kraj*, Kraków 1995.

a Polish – Maj. Antoni Pikor. Slenderness of German police forces and rising of resistance movement were the reason for the order of H. Himmler from the December 6, 1943 about appointing units to protect warehouses and military facilities, but also to counterinsurgency operations. These formations were created within voluntary or forced enlistment and consisted in 2/5 of citizens of occupied countries. In years 1942-1945 in Poland, Yugoslavia and USSR formed were 250 such battalions. Voluntaries to formed in Poland battalion 202 were... two. In this situation others were detached to it. The unit was quartered in Kraków and during operations wore German uniforms. Some of officers deserted the army and swelled the ranks of The Home Army 27 Infantry Division of Wołyń. In 1940 the investigative service was separated from Polish Police and reshaped into Criminal Police (CP). Henceforth in German administration of Criminal Police (Kripo) there were Polish divisions. Directorates of CP were in Warszawa, Kraków, Lublin, and since 1941 in Lwów. In the district of Radom in every police station there were criminal branch offices consisted of two or three people. Polish officers due to that had an opportunity to access important information, and repeatedly that turned out to be very important within their contact with the resistance movement. Staff of Criminal Police was trained in the School of Security Police and SD in Rabka Zdrój⁴. Existence of Polish Police as a compact formation has been approved by both emigration and underground authorities. It was believed that establishing instead solely German police will be damaging for society and further fight with the occupant. Official management of the police was somewhat conspiracy staff of managing the police so as to it could be used in the right moment. Such moment was expected to come in spring 1940 as a hope for change, which was to be brought by the actions of the west front. This concept fall down when on May 7, 1940 arrested were 69 officers of PP in Warsaw. It was associated with invasion of Belgium, Holland and France and start of the AB action (liquidation of the prominent

⁴ A. Misiuk, op. cit., p. 162.

representatives of the intelligentsia). Arrested officers were admittedly being released, though not all of them: some were transported away to Oświęcim, some did not return to service, some did. In such situation police staff were being used by various underground centers. Distinguished may be three forms of cooperation of Navy-blue Police and the resistance movement: top-down managed structure building inside of official structures of PP and CP; participation of policemen in activities of underground organizations, individual commitment in various, unorganized forms of resistance.

Underground structures based on offices and officers of Polish Police are above all: State Security Corps⁵ [*Państwowy Korpus Bezpieczeństwa* – PKB] and 995 Police office in Department of Security and Counter-Espionage of II Branch of The Home Army Police Headquarter. The Chief Constable became Lt. Col. M. Kozielski, his deputy was Lt. Col. S. Wasilewski and the Chief of Staff was Maj. B. Buyko. Since the end of 1942 began an increase of ranks of State Security Corps, as a consequence of decisions of Army authorities on transfer of PP officers associated to military conspiracy and officers of People's Security Guard to PKB. The Chief Constable became a barrister Stanisław Tabisz from the People's Party. In October 1943 the numerical amount of entire PKB (except from district of Lublin) was 8400 officers. With PKB cooperated Military Corps of Security Service [*Wojskowy Korpus Służby Bezpieczeństwa* – WKS] – a kind of military police. Both formations manifested during Warsaw Uprising by taking over stations of Polish Police. Very important area of activity of PP was cooperation with links of counter-espionage of all ranks of ZWZ-AK [*Związek Walki Zbrojnej*: Union for Armed Struggle]. A connection to Polish Police had all important organizations military and political: starting from GL-AL [*Gwardia Ludowa – Armia Ludowa*: People's Guard – People's Army], thorough BCh [*Bataliony Chłopskie* – Polish Peasant Battalions] to NSZ [*Narodowe Siły Zbrojne* – National Armed Forces] as well as

⁵ Ibidem p. 166.

soviet intelligence service. Casualties of PP were relatively heavy. It is estimated that in 1942 on the territory of General Government every four days a policeman perished. Dying were both those who unambiguously cooperated with the occupant, and those who were involved in underground. Of the low trust of occupational authorities to Polish Police evidenced the fact that none of three phases of alarm in the event of an uprising did not assume using PP. Oppositely – in the third phase of alarm PP was to be arrested, disarmed and even physically liquidated. In 2000, police community commemorated a “round”, 60th anniversary of a crime committed by soviet NKWD on policemen of the II RP⁶. Moral duty to victims and community of a uniform and profession make us remember this crime.

“He was a policeman, that was enough to shoot him” – said on one of interrogations the chief of NKWD in Kalinin – Dmitrij Stefanowicz Tokariew, later the general of state security in Kazań. Where such categorical and cynical statement come from? It seems like the reason of such criminal decision of soviet authorities was fear of leaving on their territory people, for whom sense of moral values and professional ethics were paramount⁷. It was what dictated faithful service to country and nation even risking one’s life. Polish policemen were dangerous for the occupant even while they were imprisoned in camps. Bravery, loyalty in service, sacrifice for the Homeland, faithfulness to ideals of freedom, made them fight until the end and excluded a possibility of capitulation and surrender to enemy⁸. Therefore they were sentenced to death, so that they could no longer be a danger. According to estimates in September 1939 interned in Eastern Borderlands were 12 thousand of officers and police workers. The way of treating prisoners changed on whether specific group of policemen fought against the Red Army or surrendered. Commanders of this army did not have at first clear instructions on how to deal with specific categories of prisoners. It is confirmed by policemen who managed to survive the war.

⁶ Ibidem, p. 155.

⁷ J. Piwowarski, *Police Officers's Ethics*, Podhajska 2013, p. 17-80.

⁸ Ibidem.

They say, they were being taken captive several times and then released. However on September 19, 1939 Soviet Commissioner for Internal Affairs Ławrientyj Beria made a decision to establish a management board for the Prisoners of War and Internees (order no. 0308), and the next day he issued a directive in which he commanded organization of transitional and distribution camps. Under this directive created were POW camps in which detained were around 15,000 of Poles. The camps were located in former monastery premises in Kozielsk, Starobielsk and Ostaszków⁹. It is where in the turn of October and November directed were first transports of Polish prisoners.

Policemen were transported to Ostaszków. For them there was a maximum security camp. Apart from policemen held there were also officers of Border Service, Prison Service, soldiers of Border Protection Corps, Military Police and II Branch of Main Headquarter, judges, prosecutors, military settlers (of the east territories of II RP) and clerics. The camp was located over a dozen kilometers from Ostaszków on one of islands on Seliger Lake in former orthodox monastery premises – Niłowa Pustyń. In contrary to camps in Kozielsk and Starobielsk, which were mostly camps for officers, in the one in Ostaszków in December 1939 remained 6364 people, including 48 military officers, 240 police and gendarmerie officers, 775 non-commissioned officers and 4924 privates of police, 189 officers of Prison Service, 9 agents of espionage services, 5 clerics, 35 settlers, 4 merchants, 4 former Polish prisoners, 5 judiciary employees, 72 privates and non-commissioned officers of Polish Army and 54 other prisoners. Prisoners were quartered in 20 practically unheated buildings. Food standards were so calculated to serve only for keeping alive and not meeting the hunger. Moreover prisoners were exposed to propaganda, which consisted of speeches, individual talks, movies promoting “accomplishments” of Soviet Union. At the end of 1939 authorities of USSR started preparation to final solution of the problem of Polish POW. In order to do this, to Ostaszków directed was special investigative group of

⁹ A. Misiuk, *op.cit.*, p. 162.

S. Biłopilecki, which was to prepare - by the end of January 1940 "files of prisoners of war – policemen of former Poland" for special conference of so called "threesome" in head-office of NKVD in Moscow that was to "sentence by default in administrative procedure the Polish prisoners to death" (on the basis of the criminal code of SFRR from 1926, art. 58 clause 13 "for activity" or "active fight (...) against working class and revolutionary movement"). The fate of policemen in Ostaszów was ultimately foredoomed on March 5, 1940 on the meeting of CC (central committee) of WKP(b) [*Wszystkowszowska Komunistyczna Partia Bolszewików* - All Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks] composed of: Stalin, Woroszyłow, Mołotow, Mikołaj and Kaganowicz. At the time made was the decision accepting Ł. Beria's proposal of consideration in a special procedure with the use of death penalty by shooting of cases of 14736 Polish prisoners of war, including 1030 officers and non-commissioned officers of police, border guards and gendarmerie and 5138 privates of police, gendarmerie, prison system and intelligence services¹⁰. Justifying his proposal Ł. Beria said that. "all of them (POWs) are unregenerate and intractable enemies of the soviet regime". Basing on this proceedings from the special meeting, the NKVD Board for the Prisoners of War and Internees made collective lists of names for shooting, which were sent to camps in April and May, for at the time "the ground was thawed enough to dig mass graves". For the camp in Ostaszów prepared were 64 collective lists containing information on 6263 people. At the same time issued was a command to "dispatch" those people to Kalinin. Made were also preparations in the edifice of NKVD district board in Kalinin, associated to "unloading" of the camp in Ostaszów. Due to that in the undergrounds of the NKVD edifice prepared was a soundproof condemned cell, and from Moscow brought was a mechanic excavator to dig holes for bodies of murdered victims. Liquidation action of the camp in Ostaszów was started on April 4, 1940¹¹. Number of people in prison was at the time 6364, including inter alia 5938 policemen

¹⁰ Ibidem, p. 155.

¹¹ Ibidem, p. 155.

and gendarmerie (the latter were only a small % of this amount). Polish policemen sentenced to death were driven from the monastery to train station Soroga and therefrom, through Lichosław, were transported to in so called Stolypinki to Kalinin. Afterwards from the station they were transported in prison vans (called *czornyj woron*) to the NKVD district board on the Sowiecka Street, where they were being placed in underground cells in the building. When night fell the executions began. It looked as follows: “in one of spacious basement premises, called the red nook (...) checked were personal details of a sentenced, then he was chained up and led to the condemned cell, which was right near, with doors fitted with a felt fabric. (...) After dragged to the death cell a victim was murdered at once with a shoot in back of the head. Body was being carried outside and laid on one of 5 or 6 waiting trucks (...)”. Then at dawn bodies were transported to Miednoje on Twierca river. There on the recreational area of Kalinin NKVD buried were bodies of murdered in holes prepared previously by excavators. The holes were 4 meters deep and every one of them could accommodate a harvest of one night, i.e. 250-300 murdered people. There is 25 such holes in Miednoje. Buried in them were 6288 prisoners of war from the camp in Ostaszków. The action of “unloading” (murdering) POWs from Ostaszków was ended on May13, 1940. The role of executioners was fulfilled by almost 30 persons, but the most outstanding in this regard was major of state security of USSR – W. Błochin. Half a year later all of them, within a special order of Ł. Beria dated October 26, 1940 received rewards “for efficient fulfilling of special orders”. It amounted ca. 800 rubles, i.e. as much, as their monthly salary.

The Citizens’ Militia [*Milicja Obywatelska* – MO] was established in the second part of 1944 and dissolved in the first half of 1990. Hence it was the longest working polish policy formation. It was active in several different historical periods. It was brought to life when in Poland hostilities were still ongoing, and the Europe was soon to be divided with the iron

curtain. It ceased operation when the revolution abolished the order, which the Militia was one of guarantor¹².

Enacted on July 27, 1944 decree "On establishment of Citizens' Militia" resolves that every national, city or municipal council establish MO to protect safety and public order on the territory of their activity and subsequently exercise supervision on economic and finance and from the social control point of view. Whereas the substantive basis for MO were to be ordinations, regulations and instructions issued by head of department. The decree did not get into force, for the activists of the Central Office of Polish Communists, who came to liberated part of Poland and decided to base the structure and tasks of MO on the soviet model. Therefore on 7 October 1944 Polish Committee of National Liberation implemented decree "On Citizens' Militia" instead. According to this decree, MO was legal and public formation of Public Security service, subordinated to the head of Public Security Department. Hence MO was placed in structure of security department, the institution that was to play leading role in intimidating and enslaving society¹³. Though main job of local units of Militia was typical ordinal tasks, investigations and prosecution of offences, it became an immanent part of totalitarian power apparatus. At first MO had some autonomy, which manifested itself in equal importance of MO commanders and chiefs of Office of Public Security at voivodeship and county level in the time of the first Chief Commander gen. Franciszek Józwiak "Witold"¹⁴, however it did not last long. Transferred into Polish the thesis of Stalin on intensifying class struggle escalated repressions of the security apparatus. The authorities considered even illusory autonomy would interfere with accomplishment of specific goals. Franciszek Józwiak was therefore dismissed from the function of a Chief Commander and replaced with gen. Józef Konarzewski. Minister of Public Security issued the order no. 13 according to which "activity of MO bodies on all levels have been

¹² A. Paczkowski, *Pół wieku dziejów Polski*, Warszawa 2005.

¹³ A. Misiuk, *Historia Policji w Polsce-od X wieku do współczesności*, Warszawa 2012, p. 172

¹⁴ *Ibidem*, p. 174

united and linked to the work of entire security apparatus". Commanders of MO on voivodeship and county levels became deputies of chiefs of offices of public security for militia. On 7 December 1954 MBP [*Ministerstwo Bezpieczeństwo Publicznego* – Ministry of Public Security] was lifted and instead established were two authorities: office of Minister of Internal Affairs and Committee for Public Security by the Council of Ministers. Their duties were included to the scope of activity of minister of internal affairs, in the field on the other hand – to voivodeship and county MO stations. The decree dated 7 December 1954 accentuated also the need of control of national council over the activity of MO. At that time that was a symptom of tendencies, which started to occur in decisive circles of the state. The breakthrough in 1956, which brought inter alia abolition of hated security apparatus have negatively influenced the position of MO. By the end of 1956, after only two years of separation from the security apparatus, was institutionally linked to it again. It was the subject of the act dated 13 November 1956, on the force of which liquidated was Committee for Public Security by the Council of Ministers¹⁵¹⁶ and realized by them issues related to regime and state interest was included to the scope of the head of Ministry of Internal Affairs

Therefore Public Security and Citizens' Militia were linked. This solutions was undoubtedly a failure, for it lost the chance to break with structures, which in the past involved it in conflicts with barely entire society. Worse, if until 1954 public security apparatus was a hegemon in relation to militia, which was a specific kind of justification for it, than later this hegemon became militia, under cover of which operated the Security Service. MO was therefore burden with activity of the entire department. Organizational solutions, which were implemented in November 1956 lasted without any essential changes until the end of 1990. The only one was in relation to entering into force of the act on two-level structure of territorial authorities and admini-

¹⁵ Dz. U. 1954, nr 34, poz. 143.

¹⁶ A. Misiuk, *Historia Policji w Polsce-od X wieku do współczesności*, Warszawa 2012 s. 179

stration bodies (1 June 1975) liquidated were county stations of MO and replaced with district stations. In July 1983, in relation to enforcing the act on the office of Minister of Internal Affairs and the scope of activity of subordinated organs, previous voivodeship and district MO stations were renamed to voivodeship and district offices of internal affairs. Identifying both services as one by the society highly hindered exercising duties by militiamen¹⁷. Relation between militia and society get dramatically worse in years 1980-81. This service became an explicit side in the ongoing political fight. Great part of society, which supported established at that time NSZZ “Solidarność” [Independent Self-governing Trade Union], started to consider militia as declared enemy. Its officers were socially ostracized and so they had problems with exercising their personal duties. Moreover this situation coincided with trying to maintain the “peace and quiet” by supervisors at the expense of officers and for this reason there occur attempts of organizing trade unions and separating MO services from SB [*Służba Bezpieczeństwa* – Security Service]. First meetings of such purpose took place in Katowice Szopienice in May 1981, and postulates that were proclaimed there met strong support of militia environment. On May 25, 1981 officers of Kraków garrison established Temporary Founding Committee of Citizens’ Militia Officers Trade Union [*Tymczasowy Komitet Założycielski Związku Zawodowego Funkcjonariuszy MO*]. In turn on 1 June 1981 in garages of Patrol and Interventional Battalion of Capital Station of Citizens’ Militia [*Batalion Patrolowo-Interwencyjny Komendy Stołecznej MO*] representatives of 37 garrisons of militia made a decision on establishing National Founding Committee of Citizens’ Militia Officers Trade Union [*Ogólnopolski Komitet Założycielski Związku Zawodowego Funkcjonariuszy MO*]. Worked out was a project of statutes and an register application to Voivodeship Court in Warszawa. In response management of internal affairs department established councils of officers, that were to perform the same tasks as an union. Harassment and even dismissing of

¹⁷ P. Majer, *Milicja Obywatelska 1944-1957. Geneza, organizacje, działalność, miejsce w aparacie władz*, Olsztyn 2004.

service the activists and refusal to register the union by the Court, made the pacification of organization possible. Union activity in Citizens' Militia did not match the vision of authorities represented by the state management. They were supposed to be absolutely loyal and obedient, for it was an assumption of the martial law.

Since December 13, 1981 internal affairs department along with MON [*Ministerstwo Obrony Narodowej* – Ministry of National Defense] and Ministry of Justice participate in all relevant, scheduled operations, e.g. within operation “Jodła” interned were nearly 16 thousand people, mostly activists of NSZZ “Solidarność”, KPN [*Konfederacja Polski Niepodległej* – Confederation of Independent Poland] and KSS-KOR¹⁸ [*Komitet Samoobrony Społecznej – Komitet Obrony Robotników* Committee for Social Self-defence – Workers' Defence Committee]. Fatal overtone had the tragedy in “Wujek” mine, where on 16 December 1981 due to the use of the firearms 9 miners died and 59 were injured. These events put a wall between militia and great part of society, which considered as embodiment of all evil the Motorized Reserves of the Citizens' Militia¹⁹ [*Zmotoryzowane Odwoły MO*]. The authorities used these units for pacification of demonstrations arranged as an assign of contradiction on the occasions that were important for the society. Therefore after appointment by the Parliament on 24 August 1989 Tadeusz Mazowiecki to the position of Prime Minister and creation of the first in 40 years non-communist government in Poland, liquidation of Militia was not controversial. Dilemmas related to the scope of changes within order services were solved on 6 April 1990, when the Parliament adopt the so called package of police acts. On the force of one of them Citizens' Militia was abolished and replaced by Police. In the act on police, restored was basis rule of functioning of its pre-war predecessor – non-political character and philosophy of conduct that envisages

¹⁸ A. Misiuk, *Historia Policji w Polsce - od X wieku do współczesności*, Warszawa 2012, p. 182.

¹⁹ T. Walichnowski, *Ochrona bezpieczeństwa państwa i porządku publicznego w Polsce 1944-1988*, p. 153, Warszawa 1989.

cooperation with society instead of confrontation with it. Henceforth the Police was to serve the society and its officers in their actions were supposed to follow ethical rules²⁰. That is when people returned to pre-war models, based on chivalric ethos. The act established following kinds of Police: criminal police including investigations and prosecution service, operative and preliminary investigation service and criminal and operational techniques; traffic police, prevention, antiterrorist subunits, specialized police, including Railway, Maritime and Aviation police, and local police. The first Chief Constable on 10 May 1990 became Col. Leszek Lamparski and his deputies were Col. B. Strzelecki and Col. J. Wydra. On the next day Voivodeship Court in Warszawa sign to the register of trade units NSZZ of the Police. In June 1990 in all 49 voivodeships appointed were new commanders of the Police. In 1990 under way of internal verification 3027 militiamen left the service. Since due to fears of pension settlement in next few years the number of officers did not decrease, in the beginning of 1995 the Police ranks swelled ca. 50 thousand new employees, who required at least basic training. Leading role in police education was given to Police Academy in Szczytno, established due to regulation of the Ministry Council dated 10 September 1990. Apart from that the web of police education system was created by schools that also were established in 1990 i.e.: Police Training Centre in Legionowo, Police School in Słupsk, Police School in Piła and outreach training centers. On 6 January 1999 established was Police School in Katowice. This all indicates how important for the state became training and improving of young police staff that was to fill the gap, which arisen after retirement of big amount of policemen. Training program on every levels included both theoretical education and acquisition of practical skills such as interventional techniques, self-defense or hand combat. Used were verified far eastern models that consisted not only of training solely the body but also the mind. Culture and tradition

²⁰ J. Piwowarski, *Etos rycerski i jego odmiany w koncepcji Marii Ossowskiej. Przyczynek do budowy kultury bezpieczeństwa*, Wyższa Szkoła Bezpieczeństwa Publicznego i Indywidualnego „Apeiron” w Krakowie, Kraków 2010, pp. 61-64.

of bushido perfectly succeeded in forming personality of a modern Police officer²¹.

In turn an increase of amount of old and appearance of new forms of delinquency enforced on the department management establishing in Police divisions similar to those functioning in western Europe. That was inter alia: Division for Drug Addiction and Other Social Pathologies, Division for Affair Delinquency, National Division of "Interpol" or lately Central Bureau of Investigation²². An important element is help to western police both the temporary one, related to current cooperation, as well as one resulting in long-term undertakings, such as: Międzynarodowe Centrum Szkoleń Specjalistycznych Policji [International Center of Specialized Police Trainings] on the territory of the Police Training Center in Legionowo and Śródkowo-europejska Akademia Policji [Middle-European Police Academy] which one of cohosts is Police Academy in Szczytno.

On 1 January 1999 along with implementation of administrative reform of the country, the Police started to function in new organizational structure. To the National Police Headquarter currently subordinated is 16 voivodeship commands, 329 county commands and 2072 stations. Moreover the Police is no longer fully independent formation subordinated solely to National Police Headquarter but became part of combined administration at a level of a voivodeship and county²³. Polish Police already underwent a process of political transformation that began with liquidation of MO in 1989, which in its shape imitated soviet solutions. Nowadays it is a modern formation, cooperating with other polices of the world, which mission is to everyday service for citizens. It is a fully democratic, learning and open for changes and new advantages carried along with economic and political integration. In the era of globalization not only economic borders stop existing but also those, which

²¹ J. Piwowarski, *Police Officers's Ethics*, Podhajska 2013, pp. 175-198.

²² A. Misiuk „Historia Policji w Polsce-od X wieku do współczesności” Warszawa 2012, p. 195

²³ Ustawa z dnia 24 lipca 1998 o wprowadzeniu zasadniczego trójstopniowego podziału terytorialnego państwa (Dz. U. nr 96, poz. 603 i nr 104, poz. 656).

limited the delinquency. Now it has no boundaries and free movement of people and capital results on one hand in fast economic development, but on the other in new kinds of well-organized crimes. It is a challenge for Polish Police, which has to constantly develop to cope with the new situation. Condition of such development is not only modern equipment and technique but above all a human potential. Developing positive attitudes and behavior of officers, which are based on high moral standards, and building of a police service ethos²⁴ are as relevant as new technologies in criminal researches. This direction of activity of Polish Police management is currently a priority.

References

1. W. Grabowski, *Policja w planach Delegatury Rządu RP na kraj*, Kraków 1995,
2. P. Majer, *Milicja Obywatelska 1944-1957. Geneza, organizacje, działalność, miejsce w aparacie władz*, Olsztyn 2004,
3. A. Misiuk „*Historia Policji w Polsce-od X wieku do współczesności*” Warszawa 2012,
4. A. Paczkowski, *Pół wieku dziejów Polski*, Warszawa 2005,
5. W. Pobóg-Malinowski, *Katastrofa wrześniowa*, Warszawa 1987,
6. T. Walichnowski, *Ochrona bezpieczeństwa państwa i porządku publicznego w Polsce 1944-1988*, Warszawa 1989,
7. Dz. U. 1954, nr 34, poz. 143,
8. Ustawa z dnia 6 kwietnia 1990 r. o Policji,
9. Ustawa z dnia 24 lipca 1998 o wprowadzeniu zasadniczego trójstopniowego podziału terytorialnego państwa (Dz. U. nr 96, poz. 603 i nr 104, poz. 656),

²⁴ J. Piwowarski, *Etyka funkcjonariusza policji. Źródła, motywacje, realizacja*, Wyższa Szkoła Bezpieczeństwa Publicznego i Indywidualnego „Apeiron” w Krakowie, Kraków 2012, s. 78.

10. Ustawa z dnia 24 lipca 1998 r. o zmianie niektórych ustaw określających kompetencje organów administracji publicznej – w związku z refirma ustrojową państwa (Dz. U. nr 106 poz. 668),