

Keywords

Nation, nationalism, national movement, National Movement, National Democracy, All-Polish Youth, National-Radical Camp, national right, development, organization

Abstract: Contemporary national movement in Poland

The intention of the author and the aim of the dissertation were especially: description of structures and program assumptions of the contemporary national movement, a critical analysis of the activities of renascent national movement, clarify some facts and motives of the National Movement members and the forecast of development trends of the contemporary nationalistic organization. At the outset, it has been hypothesized that the emergence and development of the contemporary National Movement in Poland has led: fascination by the axiology and ideology of pre-war nationalists and the negative assessment of current policies in the country. It was also assumed that the reason for the creation of the National Movement's own concept of "modern nationalism" and implementation of the "radical change" leading to it, was strong cut off from most of national political formations created after 1989. In addition, the author tried to answer the key question: what is the significance for the Polish nationalists by the implementation of their postulate – "radical change" in the construction of the "modern nationalism" concept?

Dissertation has been divided into five chapters sequentially talking about: the theoretical issue of nation and nationalism which are necessary in the analysis of political science, the essence of Polish nationalism, Polish "national right-wing" created after 1989, the evolution of the contemporary National Movement being built on the pillars of All-Polish Youth, the National-Radical Camp and axiological layer of National Movement which demonstrates ideological and programmatic development of organization.

The first chapter contains content relating to: the issue of defining the nation in the objective sense, the concept of the nation-state, the essence of nationalism, negative and positive nationalist overtones of attitudes and comments on the nationalisms of Italian, German and Ukrainian nationalism. This chapter contains references to the definition of social movements and political parties, and thus forms in which the contemporary national movement manifests its activity, and the problem of the concept of right-wing, groupings of

national right-wing and the extremes associated with it. This is crowned by scientific divagations for the national movement as a subject of research in political science.

On the pages of the second chapter, the author presents the history of Polish national camp in the necessary shortcut taking into account the definition of the nation presented by the creators of the national-democratic camp (Jan Ludwik Poplawski, Zygmunt Balicki, Roman Dmowski and others) and the following historical periods: the beginnings of Polish national camp and its mentor – Roman Dmowski activities, the period of relative calm, namely the interwar period, the war period and the “second occupation” in the 40th of the XX century and during the communist era.

In the third chapter the author leans over the development of Polish national movement in its various configurations since 1989 considering the following parties: Christian National Union, National Party (“Seigniorial”), National Party “Szczerebiec”, National-Democratic Party, National Party “Ojczyzna”, Polish National Community – Polish National Party, People's National Party and the Alliance of the People's National, Defense of Sovereignty League, National Rebirth of Poland, Polish Agreement, Camp of Great Poland and League of Polish Families. An inseparable element of this chapter is to present a list of national movement opponents in Poland, which are: Jews, Germans, Left-wing politics, “East and West”, European Union, Freemasonry and “Anti-Church”.

Fourth chapter contains findings that relate to: genesis and essence of the contemporary National Movement, which exists in accepted form since 2012, organizations and associations which make up this socio-political initiative (All-Polish Youth, National-Radical Camp, “March of Independence” Association, Union of Real Politics, Movement of Freedom and others), women's organizations and women who work in the framework of the National Movement, faces of ideological program of the National Movement and the postulates made by the representatives of organizations at national, regional and local structures of social movement and the political party – National Movement and the means of communication based on the category of “old” and “new” media.

In the fifth chapter the author focuses on the multifaceted analysis of the National Movement based on issues such as: 1.) National paradigm and the idea of National Movement in the face of so called “crisis of democracy”; 2.) National education as the foundation of national identity formation; 3.) The importance of authority in the interpretation of contemporary national circles in Poland; 4.) Attitude of National Movement towards Catholicism and the Catholic Church in Poland; 5.) Contemporary National Movement towards the phenomenon of political correctness; 6.) National security and national interest in

media coverage by National Movement; 7.) Axioms of nationalist discourse in the content of the weekly magazine “Independent Poland”; 8.) The family as “the foundation of community life” in the concept of National Movement; 9.) “Modern nationalism” in the ideological concept of National Movement.

Dissertation contains elements of the following research methods: political science, microsystems, historical, decision making, extrapolation and comparative. The most important of these are historical methods and extrapolation through which it was possible to verify hypotheses and draw conclusions. The combination of analytical results from both methods led to diagnosis of the past, a forecast of certain events in the future and an indication of the direction of the National Movement development in Poland.

Within the research of the first adopted by the author hypothesis was confirmed completely. Thus, the emergence and development of the contemporary National Movement were a consequence of fascination by the axiology and pre-war nationalist ideology, and negative assessment of current policies in the country, which has become a source of political contestation by the National Movement. The second hypothesis has been verified only partly. Firstly, one of the reasons for the creation of the National Movement's own concept of “modern nationalism” and leading to the implementation of the “radical change” was quite strong cut off from most of the national movement formations created after 1989, but not on an exclusive basis; secondly, contestation of divisions and the lack of uniformity among the representatives of the national right after 1989 was an element of contestation of the political situation after the “Round Table revolution”; thirdly, some former activists of political parties on the national provenance creates contemporary National Movement and it is a negation of the total cut off from the national-democratic “legacy” after 1989; fourthly, the concept of “modern nationalism” was an expression of willingness to adjust nationalist ideology to the realities of modern times, taking into account the positive influences (aspiration “to something”) rather than negative (“against something”).

The author came to the conclusion that the implementation of the concept of “radical change” in order to give full effect to the postulate of “modern nationalism” is articulated as a source of political and social modernization of the country as part of “national work” conducted by Polish nationalists. Within the quintessential “radical change” has highlighted mainly: firstly, overcoming social passivity, apathy, political deadlock and the “development drift”; secondly, “round table order” destabilization; thirdly, the evolutionary change of the political system by the radical methods; fourthly, cultivate the values indicative of the “foundation of Polishness”; fifthly, restoration the subjectivity of the Polish nation; sixthly,

overcoming internal divisions within the meaning of national slogans; seventhly, activity based on the imperative of action.

The conclusions of the dissertation can be useful in further research on the development and evolution of Polish national thought in the context of political science research relating to political movements and parties of national origin. This applies both to interdisciplinary and specialized researches. Arrangements contained herein are likely to contribute to fill the gaps caused by high levels of new issues and the willingness to expand knowledge of Polish national movement over the years.