

Marcin Wichmanowski

Summary : The State - Peasant activists - Political thought : Festschrift dedicated to Professor Jan Jachymek on his 60th birthday

Annales Universitatis Mariae Curie-Skłodowska. Sectio K, Politologia 6, 429-435

1999

Artykuł został opracowany do udostępnienia w internecie przez Muzeum Historii Polski w ramach prac podejmowanych na rzecz zapewnienia otwartego, powszechnego i trwałego dostępu do polskiego dorobku naukowego i kulturalnego. Artykuł jest umieszczony w kolekcji cyfrowej bazhum.muzhp.pl, gromadzącej zawartość polskich czasopism humanistycznych i społecznych.

Tekst jest udostępniony do wykorzystania w ramach
dozwolonego użytku.

ANNALS
UNIVERSITATIS MARIAE CURIE-SKŁODOWSKA
LUBLIN – POLONIA

VOL. VI

SECTIO K

1999

Summary

*The State – Peasant activists – Political thought.
Festschrift dedicated to Professor Jan Jachymek
on his 60th birthday*

The present volume is not an ordinary collective work or a monograph: it has a special character. It is a collection of studies and essays to commemorate the 60th birthday of Professor Jan Jachymek. The papers contained in the book discuss interesting issues concerning the 19th- and 20th-century political thought and contribute certain cognitive themes to extending the knowledge of the problems investigated.

The Festschrift also contains a bibliography of Professor Jachymek's works and a list of M.A. and Ph.D. holders who received their degrees under his supervision. His scholarly and professional profile was presented by Alicja Wójcik in her study *Profesor Jan Jachymek – sylwetka naukowa i zawodowa* (Professor Jan Jachymek – A Scholar's and Professional Profile).

Jan Jachymek is a full professor, Dean of Maria Curie-Skłodowska University's Faculty of Political Science in Lublin, head of the Department of 19th- and 20th-Century Political Thought, and an ideologist of the present-day peasant movement. His life and professional career attest that his main passion is science. Professor Jachymek is also a highly valued teacher of the junior teaching staff, an organiser of the scholarly life at and outside the University. He has authored 177 publications and deftly combines his scholarly work with his membership of the University authorities. He has exercised and still does various elected and appointed functions in the scholarly, political and community life.

Waldemar Paruch. *Myśl polityczna – refleksje metodologiczne o pojęciu* (Political thought – Methodological reflections on the concept). The author carefully described and analysed various views and standpoints concerning the problems named in the title and he presented his own evaluation, emphasising the need for methodological reflection on political thought. Considerable room was devoted to the understanding of the concept of political thought and its definition.

Ziemowit Jacek Pietraś. *Hierarchia preferencji uczestnika stosunków politycznych z punktu widzenia teorii gier* (Preference hierarchy of the participant in political relations seen from the standpoint of games theory). Following science authorities the author presents his argument on the politological application of games theory. The use of the games theory, despite being complicated and yielding uncertain results, is, in the author's view, more effective than intuitive methods.

Marek Kuryłowicz. *Polityczne aspekty dyskusji wokół prawa rzymskiego w Polsce w XIX i początkach XX wieku*. (Political aspects of the discussion on Roman law in Poland in the 19th and Early 20th century). The study highlights certain aspects of the history of Roman law in Poland. Special emphasis was laid on the approach to Roman law of practitioners of other legal disciplines. The study revealed certain political affiliations evidently connected with national elements occurring in the history of Polish law, and the links with the European legal culture.

Albin Koprukowniak. *Włodzimierz książę Światopelk-Czetwertyński (1837–1918). Szkic do portretu*. (Duke Włodzimierz Światopelk-Czetwertyński (1837–1918). A sketch of portrayal). The study presents an interesting historical figure: that of Duke Czetwertyński, a great patriot, against the vast background of events connected with the history of his ancestral line. The author devoted considerable attention to the Dukes Czetwertyński and their social, cultural and independence-oriented activities in the 19th and early 20th century.

Witold Stankiewicz. *Aleksander Świętochowski a chłopski ruch zaraniarski w Królestwie Polskim*. (Aleksander Świętochowski and the peasant 'Zaranie' movement in the Kingdom of Poland). The paper presents the attitude of Aleksander Świętochowski, one of the cofounders of the peasant movement in the Kingdom of Poland, an eminent writer and ideologists of Warsaw positivists, towards the 'Zaranie' movement and its associated organisations.

Wiesław Śladkowski. *Księcia Adama Czartoryskiego wizja przyszłej Polski*. (Duke Adam Czartoryski's vision of Poland to come). Against the background of some part of Poland's complex history the study presents the vision of future Poland as propounded by the political thought of Duke Adam Czartoryski. The author emphasised the far-sightedness and profundity of views of that eminent Polish statesman.

Helena Brodowska-Kubicz. *Z listów chłopów emigrantów* (Excerpts from letters by emigrant peasants). The author discusses letters of Polish peasants who emigrated to America in the late 19th and early 20th century. The letters were published in a book by Witold Kula *Listy emigrantów z Brazylii i Stanów Zjednoczonych* (Immigrants' Letters from Brazil and the United States). The study contains a thorough-going analysis of the content of the letters and the presented impressions of staying abroad.

Alicja Wójcik. *Idea Polski Ludowej w myśli politycznej Wincentego Witosa i Stanisława Thugutta* (The idea of People's Poland in the political thought of Wincenty Witos and Stanisław Thugutt). The author points to what was common and what was different in the views of Witos and of Thugutt in the conception of People's Poland. The study reconstructs the ideas and political values of the peasant movement leaders concerning the state, power, the political system and the rights of the people. The author emphasises the considerable influence of their views and activities on the shape of the peasant political thought in the Polish Republic II.

Ewa Maj. *Wizja wsi polskiej w myśli politycznej Związku Ludowo-Narodowego*. (The vision of Polish countryside in the political thought of National-Peasant Union). The study presents the vision of the Polish countryside formulated by National Democrats. The author chose to discuss the conceptions of National Democrats concerning the development of agriculture and the instruments of change. In the postulates of the National-Peasant Union the country was to be financially and spiritually rich, with a high level of national consciousness.

Stanisław Michałowski. *Koncepcje pokojowej i integrującej się Europy w myśli politycznej ruchu ludowego* (The conceptions of peaceful and integrating Europe in the political thought of the peasant movement). The study is concerned with a highly topical issue: European integration. The author points to the themes in the thought of the peasant movement concerning this problem over the century. In their political thinking peasant activists promoted the possibility of constructing supranational structures. Currently, they emphasise a vision of a Europe of homelands rather than a Europe where nations will disappear with their traditions and identity in the future.

Marcin Wichmanowski. *Samorząd w myśli politycznej Aleksandra Bogusławskiego*. (Self-government in the political thought of Aleksander Bogusławski). The study presents the views of a well-known peasant and self-government activist. Aleksander Bogusławski maintained that the state life should be influenced by the whole nation while the basic form of the citizen's participation in exercising state administration should be local governments.

Włodzimierz Mich. *Wieś w myśli politycznej „Buntu Młodych” i „Polityki”* (The countryside in the political thought of the Bunt Młodych and Polityka Magazines). The study presents the neoconservative views on the Polish country in the Polish Republic II. The neoconservatives in the Bunt Młodych and Polityka went the farthest among the conservatives to abandon landowners' ideology. Their position differed from the conservative views in greater readiness to accept changes in the agrarian structure, thus being a manifestation of the consciousness of a certain group of intelligentsia.

Tadeusz Radzik. *Aktywność społeczno-polityczna chłopów polskich w Stanach Zjednoczonych w latach 1918–1939* (Social and political activity of Polish

peasants in the United States in 1918–1939). The study contains an interesting description of Polish emigrants of peasant origin, who became engaged on behalf of peasant parties. It evidences divisions among Poles abroad, mutual setting against one another and deceiving people to obtain financial support.

Antoni Czubiński. *Stanowisko NPR wobec narodu, klasy społecznej i państwa narodowego* (The position of the National Workers' Party (NPR) on the issues of nation, social class and national state). The author gives prominence to the programmatic values of the National Worker's Party. The party took a middle position between the socialist left and the National-Democratic right. It propagated the programme of defending the workers' rights and all-national and Catholic slogans.

Eleonora Mietlicz. *Geografia polityczna Kresów Wschodnich w latach 1922–1930*. (Political geography of the Eastern Borderland in 1922–1930). The article describes and analyses the parliamentary elections during the interwar period in Poland's Eastern Borderland. The Borderland was the area of intense political activities of many parties, which was reflected in the results of the parliamentary elections in 1922, 1928 and 1930.

Jan Figat. *Wybrane problemy obronności w myśli politycznej II Rzeczypospolitej* (Selected problems of national defence in the political thought of Polish Republic II). The author discusses the problem of national defence presented in the political thought of the main political groups in the Polish Republic II. They did not significantly differ on the identification of factors that decided about Poland's defence capabilities. There was a general consensus that the elements determining the state's defence strength were largely dependent on its economic efficiency and the joint efforts of the whole society.

Anna Ciesielczuk. *Wolności, prawa i obowiązki obywatelskie w myśli politycznej Jerzego Kuncewicza (1893–1984)* (Civil liberties, rights and duties in the political thought of Jerzy Kuncewicz 1893–1984). The study presents a description and a concise analysis of the views of Jerzy Kuncewicz on the problems concerning civil liberties, rights and duties. His views were summed up by the author in the following: only a free and conscious man can participate in the transformation of the economic, social and national life.

Roman Tokarczyk. *Zarys głównych elementów agraryzmu* (An outline of the main elements of agrarianism). Agrarianism so far remains the only comparatively well-developed peasant ideology. The author analyses the issues of agrarianism on the problematic and territorial plane. He presents a synthetic but at the same time broad and competent knowledge on the subject.

Jacek M. Majchrowski. *Rozmowy o ziemskich marnościach. Problemy majątkowe Kościoła w rozmowach przedkonkordatowych 1924–1925*. (Talks on earthly vanities. The Church's property problems in pre-concordat negotiations 1924–1925). The study discusses the relations between Church and State in the Polish Republic II and the issues concerning the regulation of the Church's

property questions, raised during negotiations in Rome at twenty three sittings before the conclusion of the concordat.

Piotr Matusiak. *Polskie koncepcje integracyjne Europy Podziemnej 1939–1945* (Polish conceptions of the integration of Underground Europe 1939–1945). The article presents various remarks on the establishment of the post-war political order in Europe. In the Polish Underground Resistance Movement the ideas of federation were very popular and were advocated by most political groups.

Józef Ryszard Szaflik. *Wojenne losy Stanisława Thugutta* (Stanisław Thugutt's fortunes during W.W.II). The study is a contribution to broadening the profile of the well-known peasant politician. Based on corroborated sources it reconstructs some facts, shedding new light on the life story of Stanisław Thugutt in the early period of World War II.

Zygmunt Mańkowski. *Franciszek Bartłomowicz „Grzmot” – dowódca Batalionów Chłopskich w Obwodzie Tomaszów Lubelski i jego konflikt z Armią Krajową* (Franciszek Bartłomowicz 'Grzmot' – commander of Peasant Battalions in Tomaszów Lubelski District and his conflict with the Home Army). The author reconstructed the activities of Peasant Battalions and the fortunes of Franciszek Bartłomowicz alias Grzmot (Thunder) entangled in a political conflict. This was presented against the background of a highly complicated situation in the Tomaszów Lubelski region.

Kazimierz Przybysz. *Imperium Słowiańskie Konfederacji Narodu – przyczynek do dziejów polskiej myśli politycznej* (The Slavonic Empire of the Nation's Confederation. A contribution to the history of Polish political thought). The study presents the conception of the Slavonic Empire, the origins of which should be sought in the milieu of the pre-war [Polish] Falanga organisation. The founders of the idea of uniting Slavonic nations assigned to Poland a special role in establishing the Empire. Different aspects of the conceptions were discussed.

Maria Turlejska. *O Polakach i Ukraińcach inaczej (refleksje na marginesie polityki RP)* (On the Poles and Ukrainians in a different way. Incidental reflections on Polish policy). The author discusses different themes concerning the Polish-Ukrainian relations. It was shown that the behaviour of both the Polish and the Ukrainian side affected the relations between the two nations.

Antoni Mieczkowski. *Stanisław Mikołajczyk o komunizmie i komunistach* (Stanisław Mikołajczyk on communism and communists). The study reports political and propagandistic speeches by Stanisław Mikołajczyk both at home and abroad in exile in 1945–1966. Mikołajczyk saw no possibility of co-operation between the genuine peasant movement and the Communists for ideological, programmatic, political and national reasons.

Janusz Gmitruk. *Skonfiskowano w „Gazecie Ludowej”* (Confiscated in the Gazeta Ludowa Newspaper). The author brings closer the period of fierce political struggle and presents the history of Gazeta Ludowa, a newspaper

associated with the peasant movement. Appended were the press materials about the Lublin region that were confiscated by the Communist censorship.

Mieczysław Adamczyk. *Pogrom Żydów kieleckich (4 lipca 1946) w świetle polskiej prasy emigracyjnej* (The pogrom of Jews in Kielce on 4 July, 1946 in the light of Polish press in exile). The study gives an account of the opinions of the Polish press in exile, which tried to answer the questions: who provoked the crime in Kielce, in whose interest it was, what led to bloody riots.

Krystyna Trembicka. *Okrągły Stół w Polsce. Ustrój polityczny w koncepcjach Polskiej Zjednoczonej Partii Robotniczej, Zjednoczonego Stronnictwa Ludowego i Stronnictwa Demokratycznego* (The Round Table in Poland. The political system in the conceptions of the Polish United Worker's Party, United Peasant Party and Democratic Party). The study discusses the conceptions of reforming the political system in Poland advanced by one of the parties sitting at the Round table, that is the government-coalition side represented chiefly by the Polish United Worker's Party, United Peasant Party and Democratic Party.

Stanisław Dąbrowski. *Od „Okrągłego Stołu” do utworzenia rządu Tadeusza Mazowieckiego. Kierunki i efekty ewolucji politycznej Zjednoczonego Stronnictwa Ludowego* (From the Round Table to the appointment of the Tadeusz Mazowiecki government. Tendencies and effects of the political evolution of the United Peasant Party). The author gives an account of the evolution of the Peasant Party during that short period with significant events. The study shows the directions of transformations, their effects and political process. As a result this led to winning political independence by the Peasant Party.

Wojciech Stępień. *Polskie Stronnictwo Ludowe – Odrodzenie (listopad 1989 – maj 1990)* (The Polish Peasant Party: Revival (November 1989 – May 1990)). The study presents a significant period in the history of the peasant party. The author focused on the time of breakthrough, when there were three peasant parties on the political scene, the problem of uniting the peasant movement appearing to be essential.

Michał Śliwa. *Kontrasty między tradycją historyczną i obecną sytuacją ruchu ludowego w Polsce* (Contrast between historical tradition and present-day situation of the peasant movement in Poland). Against the background of past activities the author showed the behaviour of peasant movement activists at present. The study attempts to juxtapose the use of values in political actions.

Grzegorz Janusz. *Status mniejszości narodowych w Polsce współczesnej* (The status of ethnic minorities in contemporary Poland). The author analyses the status of ethnic minorities in contemporary Poland in the light of constitutional law regulations and the implementation of political rights.

Edward Olszewski. *Ideologia i ruch polityczny współczesnego konserwatyzmu* (The ideology and political movement of present-day conservatism). The study discusses the conservative ideology and its revival in the neoconservative thought. Neoconservatives are characterised by reluctance to precisely express

their standpoint. However, the ideological canon of the political philosophy of conservatism is still made up of such values as faith, family, local community, nation, traditionalism.

Józef Kukułka. *Neoliberalizm jako nowa ortodoksja ideologiczna* (Neoliberalism as new ideological orthodoxy). On the basis of vast sources the author showed the assumptions of this trend. Neoliberal theses, postulates and orders became in vogue in the 1990s in the new democracies and were uncritically advocated.

Marian M. Jelenkowski. *Ewolucja idei sprawiedliwości w doktrynie społecznej Johna Rawlsa* (Evolution of the idea of justice in the social doctrine of John Rawls). The study presents the problem of social justice. On the basis of John Rawls' works the author discusses the views of that thinker and carries out his own interpretations.

Marek Żmigrodzki. *Status prawny mniejszości narodowych w Bułgarii* (The legal status of ethnic minorities in Bulgaria). The study discusses the legal regulations concerning the status of ethnic minorities in Bulgaria. Against the historical background the evolution of Bulgaria's position was presented, developing together with the transformation of the political system towards its democratisation.

Zbigniew Szeliga. *Sejm a odpowiedzialność konstytucyjna członków Rządu w latach 1989–1997* (The Sejm and constitutional accountability of government members in 1989–1997). The study discusses the question of constitutional accountability of government members in Polish legislation. Constitutional responsibility applies to acts consisting in violation of the Constitution and statutes that were committed while exercising a government function.

Jan Zalewa. *Kwestia chłopska w Polsce w okresie przemian rynkowych* (The peasant question in Poland during market transformations). The author presented the economic, social and cultural issues of the Polish countryside during systemic transformations. Polish farmers are facing a difficult period caused by a deep recession and the transition to a market economy.

Prepared by *Marcin Wichmanowski*