

SUMMARY:

PhD thesis entitled "Ideological-political and socio-cultural profile of the weekly „Prosto z mostu” (1935–1939) written under the supervision of Dr. Mirosław Lakomy, DSc, professor at the UIK.

The weekly "Prosto z mostu" was published from January 6, 1935, to September 10, 1939 (a total of 258 issues were published). Throughout this period, its editor-in-chief was Stanisław Piasecki, a sympathizer of National Democracy, who gathered a diverse group of journalists and artists around the magazine. Although he initially intended „Prosto z mostu” to be a literary and artistic magazine, competing with the liberal-leftist „Wiadomości Literackie”, over time it increasingly engaged in ideological and political themes.

This dissertation aims to present the ideological, political, and sociocultural aspects of „Prosto z mostu” including the influence of National Democratic ideology on its content and the attitudes of the weekly's journalists towards this ideology. It also explores the diverse milieu that created the magazine, with particular emphasis on Stanisław Piasecki.

The primary focus of the research was a content analysis of all issues of „Prosto z mostu”, which served as the source material, supplemented by, among others, press published in the Second Polish Republic, theoretical works that were frequently analyzed in the magazine, and journalists' accounts and memoirs. The dissertation employs an empirical-deductive and historical-comparative approach. Due to the interdisciplinary nature of the research, qualitative press methods, such as content analysis and critical-comparative content analysis, were employed.

The dissertation consists of four chapters. The first focuses on methodological issues. The second chapter presents the history of the weekly „Prosto z mostu”, its editorial staff, and the communities that collaborated with it. The third chapter is devoted to the most important ideological and political concepts presented in the weekly, concerning the shape and vision of the state, geopolitics, the economy, attitudes toward totalitarian regimes (fascism, Nazism, communism), and national minorities (Jewish and Ukrainian). The fourth chapter discusses socio-cultural issues that constituted significant topics of discussion in the magazine. Particular attention is paid to the attitudes of „Prosto z mostu” journalists toward Catholicism and its

desired character, as well as ideological issues such as the abortion debate, the shape of the family, and the state of Polish demographics. Issues concerning the vision and goals of art and criticism of the Polish Academy of Literature are also addressed.

The research conducted proves that the weekly „Prosto z mostu” had a distinctly nationalist-Catholic profile. While frequently referencing the ideology of National Democracy, it maintained independence and its own ideological, political, and socio-cultural identity. This magazine was characterized by an imperialist vision of the state, criticism of the then-current government and democracy, and skepticism toward fascism, Nazism, and communism. It promoted anti-Semitism while simultaneously presenting a pro-Ukrainian stance. „Prosto z mostu” was also critical of capitalism and communism, advocating for the search for the so-called Third Way. The magazine's columnists were proponents of so-called crusading Catholicism, seeking to combine Christian ethics as the foundation of social life with Polish nationalism. Fervent Catholicism also determined their attitudes toward ideological issues such as abortion and the need to increase the birth rate in Poland. Piasecki's magazine presented a vision of engaged literature, promoting patriotism, tradition, Catholicism, and building a sense of national identity, criticizing attempts to politicize and institutionalize literature, such as the establishment of the Polish Academy of Literature.

The weekly played a significant role in shaping Polish public opinion and was one of the most important periodicals of the interwar period, posing a serious challenge to „Wiadomości Literackie”. „Prosto z mostu” nurtured thousands of readers in the spirit of love for their homeland and also provided a platform for numerous artists and political commentators. It did not shy away from controversy or provocation, sometimes presenting extreme solutions and judgments.

Kofin