

DR HAB. ANETA DAWIDOWICZ

orcid.org/0000-0002-5266-2247

Uniwersytet Marii Curie-Skłodowskiej w Lublinie

The position of women in social life in the light of the National Party's political thought¹

Abstract

In the interwar period, National Democracy (ND) journalists presented their own views regarding the postulates of the emerging feminist movement of that time. Women's position in social life was perceived in terms of the Catholic Church's teaching. ND journalists followed the existing stereotypes regarding femininity and masculinity patterns. They advocated the traditional role of women in the social domain. According to ND journalists, the rejection of this traditional model could have had a destructive impact on the entire national community. Therefore, women striving to get away from the traditional image, willing to devote themselves to a professional career at the cost of their family life, were perceived in a particularly negative way. In the public discourse on femininity, National Democracy took the conservative standpoint, which is also shared by representatives of modern national and nationalistic thought in Poland.

Keywords: women, political thought, National Party, interwar period, nationalism, social life, women's position

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POZYCJA KOBIETY W ŻYCIU SPOŁECZNYM W ŚWIETLE MYŚLI POLITYCZNEJ STRONNICTWA NARODOWEGO

Streszczenie

W okresie międzywojennym publicyści Narodowej Demokracji zaprezentowali własne stanowisko wobec postulatów kształtującego się wówczas ruchu feministycznego. Pozycję kobiety w życiu społecznym pojmowano zgodnie z wytycznymi Kościoła katolickiego. Publicyści endeccy akceptowali istniejące stereotypy określające wzorce kobiecości i męskości. Opowiadano się za tradycyjną rolą kobiety w życiu społecznym. Zdaniem publicystów endeckich odrzucenie tradycyjnego modelu mogło destrukcyjnie wpłynąć na całą wspólnotę narodową. Szczególnie negatywnie postrzegano kobiety, które odbiegały od tradycyjnego wizerunku i poświęcały się karierze zawodowej kosztem życia rodzinnego. W dyskursie publicznym dotyczącym kwestii kobiecej Narodowa Demokracja zajmowała stanowisko konserwatywne. Tożsame stanowisko zajmują przedstawiciele współczesnej myśli narodowej i nacjonalistycznej w Polsce.

Słowa kluczowe: kobiety, myśl polityczna, Stronnictwo Narodowe, okres międzywojenny, nacjonalizm, życie społeczne, pozycja kobiet

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Introduction

An increased interest in the social role of women, and their place in the social, economic and political life, was observed in the early 20th century. New phenomena, including the industrial revolution, along with the entry of women onto the labour market, and the progressing development of their professional activities, put the issues of women in a prominent place, and made them non-marginal to every political movement.

Two orientations were observed as regards the views concerning the social role of women. On the one hand, the traditionalist and behavioural orientation merely recognised women's place in the household and family domain, reducing their significance to maternal, care-taking and child-raising functions. The followers of this view considered women's professional activity as particularly dangerous, treating it as the source of all problems, the reason for family crises, and the collapse of the

prevailing moral standards. It was stressed that the liberation of women from male dominance was against both the Catholic Church's teaching and human nature. It was also perceived as a material ethical threat, leading to moral decay and the weakening of the Polish nation². On the other hand, progressive left-wing orientation was driven by (1) democratic, (2) liberal, (3) rationalistic, (4) secular, (5) anti-racist, (6) pacifistic, (7) pro-abortionist and (8) eugenic values³.

A change in women's standing was strongly influenced by the Great War, which, undoubtedly, had a much stronger impact on women's independence, and the adoption of new social roles, than the wars fought in previous centuries. These phenomena coincided with the accumulated effects of various movements, which had been launched much earlier, aiming at the legal and political equality of men and women. As a result, following World War I, the political and voting rights of women became a universally recognised demand which was met in most countries. While the fight for women's rights was only one of the manifestations of the prevailing tendency to revise the previous organisation of family life, the shift in women's position alone must have brought numerous changes to the life of every family⁴.

For a long time, the direction of changes in the family and everyday lives of European communities, including Polish, which prevailed in the interwar period, has been of much interest to representatives of numerous scientific fields. Between 1918 and 1939, the idea of women's

² M. Śliwa, *Wzorzec osobowy kobiety – socjalistki w Polsce* [A personal pattern of a socialist woman in Poland], [in:] *Kobiety i edukacja na ziemiach polskich w XIX i XX wieku* [Women and education in the Polish land in the 19th and 20th centuries], Vol. 2, Part 1, ed. A. Żarnowska, A. Szwarc, Warsaw 1992, pp. 231–232.

³ See D. Kałwa, *Głosy kobiet w sprawie planowania rodziny w świetle prasy z lat 1929–1932* [Female voices regarding family planning in the light of press articles dated 1929–1932], [in:] *Kobieta i kultura życia codziennego wiek XIX i XX* [Women and the culture of everyday life in the 19th and 20th centuries], ed. A. Żarnowska, A. Szwarc, Warsaw 1997, pp. 123–132; M. Gawin, *Planowanie rodziny – hasła i rzeczywistość* [Family planning – slogans vs. reality], [in:] *Równe prawa i nierówne szanse. Kobiety w Polsce międzywojennej* [Equal rights and unequal opportunities. Women in interwar Poland], ed. A. Żarnowska, A. Szwarc, Warsaw 2000, pp. 221–239; Eadem, *Rasa i nowoczesność. Historia polskiego ruchu eugenicznego (1880–1952)* [Race and modernity. The history of the Polish eugenics movement (1880–1952)], Warsaw 2003.

⁴ J. Żarnowski, *Rodzina w czasach cywilizacyjnego przyspieszenia: Europa i Polska 1918–1989* [The family in the times of civilisation acceleration: Europe and Poland 1918–1989], [in:] *Rodzina – prywatność – intymność. Dzieje rodziny polskiej w kontekście europejskim* [Family – privacy – intimacy. The history of the Polish family in the European context], ed. D. Kałwa, A. Walaszek, A. Żarnowska, Warsaw 2005, pp. 37–38.

right to participate in social life to a broader extent, and in particular to participate in the public domain – from literature to politics – was spread in civilisationally and intellectually advanced social circles. Nonetheless, despite this trend, women pursuing political careers in the interwar period were very rare. The approval for women employed in executive positions, and for women doing more diverse jobs than the previously prevailing manual, care-taking and elementary teaching jobs, was also extremely slow⁵.

The progressive character of the Polish State in the times of the Second Republic of Poland, reflected in the granting of political rights to women, contrasted with the fierce battle they had to fight to improve their status in the matrimonial and family domain⁶. The postulates of the fight for equal rights, which were the subject-matter of public debate, along with changes to legal regulations, were markedly hard to realise in the domain of social awareness⁷.

Axiological basis

National Democracy, whose origins date back to the 1880s, had a permanent and strong influence on the development directions of the Second Republic of Poland. From the early days of independence, National Democracy, with its traditions of a political party active under the three partitions, managed to attract a large number of Polish people. In the interwar period, the ND party evolved from the Popular National Union (a parliamentary body), through the Camp of Great Poland, to the National Party. With time, and under the pressure exerted by the young generation, the National Party gradually returned to the Camp of Great Poland structure, and was subject to divisions⁸.

⁵ Ibidem, p. 40.

⁶ C. Kraft, *Państwo wobec rodziny – polityka państw europejskich w XIX i XX wieku – Polska na tle europejskim* [The State and the family – the policies of European countries in the 19th and 20th centuries], [in:] *Rodzina – prywatność – intymność...*, p. 151.

⁷ See more: A. Nowak, M. Wójcik, *Kobieta w rodzinie w II Rzeczypospolitej i współcześnie* [A woman in a family in the Second Republic of Poland and now], Katowice 2000.

⁸ The status of research on the history and political thought of National Democracy is presented in: A. Dawidowicz, *Dorobek historiografii ruchu narodowego w Polsce. Stan badań* [The Polish national movement historiographical achievements. The status of research], [in:] *Myśl polityczna w społeczeństwie informacyjnym* [Political thought in the information society], scientific ed. E. Maj, E. Kirwiel, E. Podgajna, Lublin 2015, pp. 425–446.

A uniform set of values, including the national community, respect for traditions and family, the Roman-Catholic religion, labour, private property, the sense of the hierarchy and the need for authority, and the craving for moral rebirth, became established in National Democracy circles. In ND political thought, the notion of *nation* was treated as a value exerting a decisive impact on other elements included in the set of professed values. The word *national* appeared to be overused by national ideologists, and all phenomena perceived by individuals were treated as national: (1) the system of preferred values was viewed as national, (2) political activities were of a national character and (3) social, economic and cultural activities were part of the national dimension⁹.

In the 1930s, such values as *nation* and *fatherland* were religiously sanctioned and formed part of the Christian philosophy of life, abandoning their original self-sufficiency manifested within the secular nationalist framework. The National Party (1928–1939) did not perceive the nation as the absolute, in the ideological sense. In line with the title of a publication by Jędrzej Giertych, the National Party represented the Christian (Catholic) nationalism type¹⁰. It clearly departed from the nationalism of the non-Christian type, thus disapproving of any attempts at representing the nation as the absolute. Treating the nation as the ultimate value was considered a pagan nationalist idea. J. Giertych claimed that

Perceiving the nation as the absolute good – as do the followers of some extreme nationalist directions – to which justice, law and morality must yield, and the service of which makes nothing sinful or criminal, represents a clearly pagan view¹¹.

The journalist distinctly stated that the nation's good could not form the ultimate goal. According to Giertych, only God should be viewed as the ultimate good, whereas the nation's good, significant as it might seem, must yield to God's laws. Giertych did not doubt that nations were tem-

⁹ E. Maj, *Pojęcie narodu i jego derywaty w publicystyce Związku Ludowo-Narodowego* [*The notion of the nation and its derivatives in the Popular National Union's journalistic writing*], [in:] *Religia. Polityka. Naród. Studia nad współczesną myślą polityczną* [*Religion. Nation. Studies on contemporary political thought*], ed. R. Łętocha, Kraków 2010, pp. 238–247.

¹⁰ J. Giertych, *Nacjonalizm chrześcijański* [*Christian nationalism*], Stuttgart 1948.

¹¹ *Ibidem*, pp. 16, 34.

poral entities: *The nation's good, like individual family's well-being, must submit to moral law*¹².

Social and moral issues

Ideologists and journalists in National Democracy participated in the public debate on broadly-defined social problems. The issues related to morality and moral standards were frequently raised. They were inspired by the increased activity of women who demanded, at the outset of the 20th century, full economic independence, access to education, and fully equal rights vested in men and women. The development of feminist movement was an equally important factor contributing to such reflections.

With reference to moral issues, National Democracy ideologists voiced their support for the Catholic Church's standpoint. This dominated all their statements regarding the position of women and their role in social life. National Democrats, as the supporters of traditions and the conservative vision of social order, unconditionally accepted the social stereotypes, which had been handed down from generation to generation, regarding sex and the roles assigned to women. These stereotypes were usually based on physical and mental features, social roles, and predispositions to perform certain jobs¹³.

The traditional model of culture, according to which kindness, patience, submissiveness, protectiveness and empathy were attributed to women continued to prevail. The reference stereotypes and views formed the basis for the National Democracy's journalism to categorise and structure various social phenomena, eventually leading to self-identification¹⁴.

ND journalists viewed the traditionalistic model as optimal. On that basis, they negatively assessed any attempts to strive to get away from the traditional image. They claimed that, while being dedicated to professional career and achieving success, women did so at the cost

¹² J. Giertych, *Polski Obóz Narodowy* [*The Polish National Party*], London 1977, p. 14.

¹³ G. Radomski, *Feminizm jest nam obcy. Kwestia kobieca w publicystyce Narodowej Demokracji w okresie międzywojennym* [*Feminism remains strange to us. Women's issues in the journalistic writing of the National Democracy in the interwar period*], [in:] *Narodowa Demokracja XIX–XXI wiek (Koncepcje – ludzie – działalność)* [*National Democracy in the 19th–20th centuries. (Concepts – people – activities)*], ed. T. Sikorski, A. Wątor, Szczecin 2008, pp. 176–177.

¹⁴ *Ibidem*.

of their family life. It was commonly believed that women should not “blindly” imitate men. Journalists often stressed that women had been naturally predetermined to perform the roles of mothers and care-givers, and they should not abandon their mission. Roman Dmowski, the unquestionable leader of National Democracy, was a zealous supporter of the traditional and ever-lasting division of roles. For his whole life, he remained faithful to the rigid and conservative views on morality, the family’s social function and role division, which he had carried over from his own home. Dmowski grew up in a simple and traditional family, residing in the Targówek District in Warsaw. Brought up by rigid parents, he did not expect women to acquire education or display any interests going beyond their household or family, not to mention any inclination to take up any professional activity¹⁵. In her recollections, Maria Niklewiczowa neatly summarised Dmowski’s views on so-called women’s issues:

He held long discussions with Ela Balicka regarding the so-called emancipation of women, i.e. the woman’s role in marriage, etc. Their views frequently differed and they sometimes argued, despite being close friends. ‘Yes, Ela,’ said Roman ‘I am as faithful to you [meaning women – A.D.] as a dog...

At this point, he would present a range of devastating arguments. To support his thesis that women should be mainly concerned about their homes, he would tell the following story. One day he got invited to dinner by his friend, whose wife was engaged in social work. He turned up on time but the housewife was not in. She came back late, as a result of which the dinner was also delayed. When the husband asked what she was planning to serve for dinner, she responded *Ask the cook. She’s seeing to that*. Obviously, as Roman later said, the dinner was tasteless, and the beefsteak was too stiff; that’s how it ends when a woman gets fed up with being a woman¹⁶. At this point, we might refer to Dmowski’s

¹⁵ J. Niklewska, *Roman Dmowski i kobiety w świetle jego korespondencji z lat 1915–1920* [*Roman Dmowski and women in the light of his correspondence dated 1915–1920*], [in:] *Archiwum Narodowej Demokracji* [*The National Democracy archive*], Vol. 1, ed. J. Engelgard, M. Motas, Warsaw 2013, pp. 67–92.

¹⁶ M. Niklewiczowa, *Pan Roman. Wspomnienia o Romanie Dmowskim* [*Sir Roman. Recollections of Roman Dmowski*], Warsaw 2001, p. 21.

famous saying which clearly reflects his opinion on the issue of women. *There are women who know nothing, and witches who know everything*¹⁷.

Nonetheless, national work performed by women was sporadically accepted in National Democracy circles. It is worth noting that, despite supporting the traditional social model, some ND followers encouraged women to take up different forms of activities, not only in the educational domain, with some of the Party members being women. Therefore, it was not odd that the longest female MP career in the interwar period was pursued by Gabriela Balicka (an MP representing the Popular National Union, the National Party) between 1919 and 1935¹⁸. Gabriela was married to a renowned ND activist and ideologist, Zygmunt Balicki. Other MPs representing National Democracy included Zofia Sokolnicka, Władysława Ładzina, Ewelina Pełowska and Maria Holder-Eggerowa. All of them belonged to the National Women's Organisation¹⁹.

Women's role in social life

In the first half of the 20th century, an ideologically-motivated growth in the State's interest in family issues was observed across Europe. More attention was being paid to family life, with a shift in the State's interest from the economic domain to the family's reproductive functions. This revaluation was reflected in the growing significance of eugenic discourses. Such issues as pregnancy, childbirth and maternity, which had been previously treated as belonging to the private domain, and, hence, non-political, became the fully-fledged subject-matter of political discourse²⁰. In the interwar period, family and childbirth planning

¹⁷ Ibidem; K. Kawalec, *Roman Dmowski 1864–1939*, Wrocław–Warsaw–Kraków 2002, p. 86.

¹⁸ Gabriela Balicka (1871–1962) – studied natural sciences in Geneva, earning the Ph.D. degree in this field. From 1893 she was active in the National League. She managed the seminar of the Society for the Protection of Women, intended for female teachers. She was also active in the National Organisation for Women and a member of the Popular National Union's authorities. Between 1922 and 1927 she was a Member of Parliament.

¹⁹ E. Maj, *Związek Ludowo-Narodowy 1919–1939. Studium z dziejów myśli narodowej [The Popular National Union 1919–1939. A study of the history of national thought]*, Lublin 2000, p. 69; P. Goldyn, *Maria Holder-Eggerowa i jej zaangażowanie w ratowanie kobiet zagrożonych prostytutką [Maria Holder-Eggerowa and her attempts at saving women threatened with prostitution]*, [in:] *Roman Dmowski i jego współpracownicy [Roman Dmowski and his collaborators]*, ed. M. Białokur, M. Patelski, A. Szczepanik, Toruń 2008, pp. 278–288.

²⁰ C. Kraft, op. cit., p. 153; D. Kałwa, op. cit. See also: I. Krzywicka, *Kontrola współczesności. Wybór międzywojennej publicystyki społecznej i literackiej z lat 1924–1939*

was increasingly discussed in social journalism. The use of contraceptives fostered, to some extent, the emergence of a family model with a limited number of children. Such practices were vigorously fought down by the Catholic Church, with Poland being a country where it had a strong impact on both law-making and social practice²¹.

Texts on the phenomenon of social injustice can scarcely be found in the political journalistic writing of National Democracy. While there were no postulates to launch a social reform of moral standards, the ideas disseminated by representatives of the so-called Polish progressive intelligence with democratic and liberal views were violently opposed. Such issues as: 1) birth control, 2) the promotion of sexual awareness among young people, 3) abortion, 4) female sexuality problems or 5) homosexuality obviously met with strong disapproval. National journalists rejected the significance of the ongoing moral transitions. The introduction of partner relations and intimate issues to public discourse was considered unnecessary and even despicable²².

In the political thought of the Polish nationalism, women were considered *the symbolic care-takers of the nation* who embodied collective life, and whose task was to reproduce the national culture. Political journalists of National Democracy invariably stressed that women were naturally inclined to function as mothers and care-takers. It was believed that their sense of fulfilment was only possible through childbirth. Any attempts at avoiding maternity were assessed negatively and viewed as potentially leading to family breakdown and social demoralisation, ultimately threatening the whole national community.

Efforts to liberate women from their maternal duties were treated by national ideologists as tightly connected with Judeo-Communist influence. The vision of matrimonial law, as appearing in journalistic writing, was consistent with the Catholic Church's teaching. Family re-

[*Contemporariness under control. A selection of interwar social and literary articles dated 1924–1939*], gathered and supplemented with introductory remarks by A. Zawiszewska, Warsaw 2008.

²¹ J. Żarnowski, op. cit., p. 40.

²² See A. Nowaczyński, *Ofensywa. Donna Krzywicka* [*The Offensive. Donna Krzywicka, "The devil's disciple"*], „Myśl Narodowa” [*National Thought*] 1932, No. 31, pp. 458–459; idem, *Ofensywa. Safona z Y.P.S.U.* [*The Offensive. Safona from Y.P.S.U.*], „Myśl Narodowa” [*National Thought*] 1933, No. 27, p. 399. See also: J. Babiński, *Obiady czwartkowe. Kompleks p. Krzywickiej* [*Thursday dinners. Ms Krzywicka's complex*], „Merkuriusz Polski Ordynaryjny” [*The Polish Mercury Ordinary*] 1934, No. 8, pp. 18–19.

lations were expected to be based on male dominance. As regards the attitude to professional activities pursued by women, it was believed that they could lead to demoralisation. In numerous journalistic texts, women were presented as excellent housewives. While their professional activities were rarely accepted, there was much approval for their scientific careers.

Generally speaking, according to national ideologists, women should act as the strongest link in religious and national education. The education of future generations, and thus the future of the entire Polish nation, was viewed as dependent on their moral attitude and attachment to both religious and national values. It was commonly believed in the national ideologist circles that the patriarchal family model could act as the source of moral and religious rebirth. Engagement in rosary prayer groups and occupational associations of a religious character was, therefore, seen as the desirable form of women's activity. In order to make women aware of their social role, the ideal female role models from the past were disseminated, including Saint Jadwiga of Poland and Izabella Czartoryska.

This mental return to the ideas prevailing in the Middle Ages meant that the national ideologists drew their inspiration from the political thought of mediaeval authorities, including Saint Augustine and Saint Thomas Aquinas²³. The ideological influence of Saint Augustine became evident in the concept of family as promoted by the National Party in the 1930s. The National Party ideologists perceived families as the basis of the entire national life, and also as an invariably important foundation of the nation's existence. This institution was treated as indispensable for human and social development. An ideal family should display strong emotional bonds and a structure relating to the Old-Testament patriarchy. According to ideologists and journalists, family bonds shaped the attitudes of unselfishness and altruism²⁴. While raising the family issue, approval was expressed for traditional moral values²⁵. The traditionalist family model with a hierarchical internal structure was, according to the National Party's political thought, compliant with nature and God's laws.

²³ J. Mosdorf, *W młodości nadzieja Polski* [Poland's hope lies in the youth], „Myśl Narodowa” [National Thought] 1933, No. 15, pp. 193–194; A. Doboszyński, *O odsetkach* [About interest], „Myśl Narodowa” [National Thought] 1933, No. 29, pp. 415–417.

²⁴ Z. Raczkowski, *Ludzie bezdomni* [The homeless], „Myśl Narodowa” [National Thought] 1931, No. 26, pp. 338–340.

²⁵ R. Rybarski, *O państwie policyjnym* [About a surveillance state], „Myśl Narodowa” [National Thought] 1933, No. 20, pp. 273–275.

Women were assigned an extremely prominent place in that model. They were mainly expected to protect the national, and traditionally Polish, values and to hand them on to future generations. While discussing family issues, the national ideologists promoted the inseparability of marriage and the idea of having many children, while condemning bachelorhood and families with one child or no children²⁶. The family was believed to convey the ideal patterns, behavioural standards and values, and to provide protection against destructive behaviour, detrimental to the development and interests of both individuals and the nation as a whole. The National Party declared the need to ensure legal protection for families and married couples²⁷. Care for the development of Polish families was one of the most persistent and regularly raised issues in the national press, with harmonious and unbreakable family life being seen as a real value²⁸.

In discussions of family issues in the press, an aversion to women's emancipation attitudes and efforts was clearly manifested²⁹. Feminist slogans and theories were viewed as foreign, destructive and inconsistent with the actual social needs. The idea that the role of mother and care-taker was inherent to women, leading to their ultimate self-fulfilment, was widely disseminated. In consequence, various initiatives inspiring women to take up salaried work were much to the National Party's dislike³⁰. As stressed in *Myśl Narodowa* [*National Thought*], one of the leading opinion-making periodicals,

education should prepare women to perform the roles which are naturally assigned to them. The spiritual structure, interests and desires displayed by women must not be independent of their biological

²⁶ J. Giertych, *Po wyborach w Łodzi. Obserwacje i wnioski* [*The Łódź election. Observations and conclusions*], Warsaw 1936, p. 30; R. Rybarski, op. cit., p. 274.

²⁷ The Scientific Library of the Polish Academy of Sciences and the Polish Academy of Learning in Kraków, Józef Zieliński's files, Materials regarding the history of the National Party. The organisation and propaganda between 1928 and 1939, Statutes, regulations, instructions and papers. A political pamphlet. The 4th National League stands for election to fight for the landlord's right of the Polish Nation in their own country, mf. 1448, sg. 7820, without page numbers (hereinafter: b.p.).

²⁸ K.S. Frycz, *Na widowni* [*In the audience*], „*Myśl Narodowa*” [*National Thought*] 1936, No. 48, p. 757; *Tydzień propagandy trzeźwości* [*The sobriety propaganda week*], „*Głos Lubelski*” [*The Lublin Voice*] 1930, No. 19, p. 5.

²⁹ A. Świętochowski, *Liberum veto*, „*Myśl Narodowa*” [*National Thought*] 1929, No. 8, pp. 121–122.

³⁰ J. Rembéliński, *Emancypacja od... feminizmu* [*Emancipation from... feminism*], „*Myśl Narodowa*” [*National Thought*] 1933, No. 29, p. 422.

functions of mothers and care-takers. (...) Women are different from men, not only in the physical, but also in the spiritual, sense. They are neither superior nor inferior, but simply different. As such, one cannot speak of women equalling men but rather of the former acquiring the abilities to properly manifest their distinct uniqueness, not only in the instinctive but also the mental plane³¹.

Taking into consideration the common good of the national community, the negative consequences for the development of the Polish nation were sought in destructive notions and phenomena which, according to nationalist journalists, had been brought to Poland by Jews, Communists and Masons. Hedonism, materialism, consumptionism, internationalist and cosmopolite ideas, atheism and feminism were listed among the false ideas and “pseudo-values” which could threaten the national community. The above-mentioned ideas were also viewed as detrimental to families, as promoting false models and erroneous perceptions of women’s position and rights in the social domain. Following the same logic, protectionism, snobbism, incompetence, “the cult of money” and “the drive for living above means” were stigmatised. Given the critical attitude towards the ideological heritage of the French Revolution, the preferred system of values made no room for equality. Questioning the significance of equality, a journalist of *Myśl Narodowa* pondered,

Where has this new equality religion come from? It cannot be found in the Ancient Greek or Roman worlds, nor was it present in the Middle Ages or in the ancien régime Europe. It was not advocated by Plato or Aristotle, or presented in Roman Jurists’ works, or discussed by Saint Thomas Aquinas³².

The diagnoses and analyses of the existing *status quo* were accompanied by a “new man” education postulate, with a pious, submissive and modest man, primarily focused on national, spiritual and “lofty” values, being seen as the ideal³³. At the same time, fears were expressed that the

³¹ A.A., *Wychowanie narodowe. Sprawa wykształcenia kobiet* [National education. The issue of women’s education], „Myśl Narodowa” [National Thought] 1929, No. 17, p. 267.

³² Viator, *Mistyka demokratyczna* [Democratic mystique], „Myśl Narodowa” [National Thought] 1929, No. 18, p. 275.

³³ R. Dmowski, *Ludzie potrzebni* [The needed people], „Myśl Narodowa” [National Thought] 1933, No. 54, p. 813; J. Giertych, *O wyjście z kryzysu...* [About emerging from the crisis], p. 201; W. Wasiutyński, *Najmłodsze pokolenie przez pryzmat „Myśli nowoczesnego*

secularisation of attitudes, coupled with the disappearance of traditional standards and values, would push the Polish nation towards a moral and spiritual crisis. Concerns were spread that “the triumph of materialistic thought, the collapse of traditionalism” and the development of democratic institutions would pave the way for the destructive activities launched by Jews, Communists and Masons³⁴.

Considerations regarding women’s role in social life were closely connected with the issues of national education. Women were thought to play a prominent and exceptional role in the national education process. The National Democrats were convinced that it was the family where the extremely important inter-generation transition of national values took place. Family values were enthusiastically advocated by Roman Dmowski, who wrote that *the family is a link between the individual and society, and society is mainly formed by families, not individuals*³⁵. According to National Democracy supporters, it was the family which laid the foundation for the nation’s existence, being indispensable to human and social development. The ideal family should display strong emotional bonds and a structure relating to Old-Testament patriarchalism. According to ideologists and journalists, family bonds shaped the attitudes of unselfishness and altruism³⁶. While raising the family issue, approval was expressed for traditional moral values³⁷. The traditionalist family model with a hierarchical internal structure was, according to the National Party’s political thought, compliant with natural and God’s laws. Women were assigned an extremely important place in that model, as they were expected to protect the national and traditionally Polish values and to hand them on to future generations³⁸. While discussing family issues, the national ideologists promoted the inseparability of marriage and the

Polaka” [The youngest generation seen through the prism of the modern Pole’s thought], „Myśl Narodowa” [National Thought] 1931, No. 40, p. 112; Z. Wasilewski, *Na widowni* [In the audience], „Myśl Narodowa” [National Thought] 1937, No 36, p. 568.

³⁴ K.S. Frycz, *Pozytywizm* [Positivism], „Myśl Narodowa” [National Thought] 1934, No. 41, pp. 594–596.

³⁵ R. Dmowski, *Pisma*, t. X... [Letters, vol. X...], p. 218.

³⁶ Z. Raczkowski, op. cit., pp. 338–340.

³⁷ R. Rybarski, op. cit., pp. 273–275.

³⁸ How the “Mother-Pole” patterns have changed in the Polish culture, see E. Kępa, *Patriotyzm kobiet – ewolucja i przeobrażenia Matki Polki w kulturze współczesnej* [Women’s patriotism – the evolution and transitions of the Mother-Pole in the contemporary culture], [in:] *Patriotyzm a wychowanie* [Patriotism vs. education], ed. E.J. Kryńska, J. Dąbrowska, A. Szarkowska, U. Wróblewska, Białystok 2009, pp. 556–566.

idea of having many children, while condemning bachelorhood and families with one child or no children³⁹. The family was believed to hand on the correct patterns, behavioural standards and values, and to provide protection against destructive behaviour, detrimental to the development and interests of both individuals and the nation as a whole. The National Party declared the need to ensure legally guaranteed family and marriage protection⁴⁰. Care for the development of Polish families was one of the persistent and regularly raised issues in the national press, with harmonious and unbreakable family life being seen as a real value⁴¹.

When discussing family issues, aversion to women's emancipation attitudes and attempts was clearly manifested in the press⁴². Feminist slogans and theories were viewed as foreign, destructive and inconsistent with the actual social needs. The idea that the role of a mother and caretaker was inherent to women, and thus the most socially useful, was widely disseminated. An opinion expressed by one of the journalists, Jan Rembieliński, appears rather symptomatic. He claimed that *a woman can display more individuality and creativity when sewing a dress for her child than when working in the office and typing letters or circulars dictated by her superior*⁴³. In consequence, various initiatives inspiring women to take up salaried work were much to the National Party's dislike⁴⁴. As stressed in „Myśl Narodowa” [*National Thought*]:

³⁹ J. Giertych, *Po wyborach w Łodzi...*, op. cit., p. 30; R. Rybarski, op. cit., p. 274.

⁴⁰ The Scientific Library of the Polish Academy of Sciences and the Polish Academy of Learning in Kraków, Józef Zieliński's files, materials regarding the history of the National Party. The organisation and propaganda between 1928 and 1939, statutes, regulations, instructions and papers. A political pamphlet. The 4th National League stands for election to fight for the landlord's right of the Polish Nation in their own country, mf. 1448, sg. 7820, without page numbers (hereinafter: b.p.).

⁴¹ K.S. Frycz, *Na widowni* [*In the audience*], „Myśl Narodowa” [*National Thought*] 1936, No. 48, p. 757; *Tydzień propagandy trzeźwości* [*The sobriety propaganda week*], „Głos Lubelski” [*The Lublin Voice*] 1930, No. 19, p. 5. In the political thought of the contemporary national and nationalist groupings, the family constitutes the principal value. The key role of family in the process of the education of the young generation is still strongly accentuated. See more: E. Maj, *Myśl narodowa i nacjonalistyczna* [*National and nationalist thought*], [in:] *Myśl polityczna w Polsce po 1989 roku. Wybrane nurty ideowe* [*Political thought in Poland after 1989. Selected ideological trends*], ed. E. Maj, A. Wójcik, Lublin 2008, pp. 116–126; G. Radomski, *Rewitalizacja koncepcji edukacyjnych Narodowej Demokracji w koncepcjach współczesnego ruchu narodowego w Polsce* [*Revitalisation of the National Democracy educational concepts in the concepts of the contemporary national movement in Poland*], [in:] *Epigoństwo czy twórcza ciągłość?...* [*Epigonism or creative continuance?...*], pp. 185–187.

⁴² A. Świętochowski, op. cit., pp. 121–122.

⁴³ J. Rembieliński, op. cit., p. 422.

⁴⁴ *Ibidem*.

education should prepare women to perform the roles which are naturally assigned to them. The spiritual structure, interests and desires displayed by women must not be independent of their biological functions of mothers and care-takers. (...) Women are different from men, not only in the physical but also spiritual sense. They are neither superior nor inferior, but simply different. As such, one cannot speak of women equalling men but rather of the former acquiring the abilities to properly manifest their distinct uniqueness, not only in the instinctive but also mental plane⁴⁵.

The idea of national education was to build a strong nation, and to prepare society for an independent national and State life. The condition of the Polish society was thoroughly analysed. An active and constructive attitude was inspired, along with promoting social responsibility, engagement, willingness to make sacrifices, self-denial, and submission to the will of entities responsible for the accomplishment of set objectives. National education was expected to lead to establishing “the definitive Polish type” reflecting the Polish identity and traditional values cultivated from generation to generation by the native Polish population. Such a type could only be possible through imposing the right discipline and hierarchy.

Final remarks

In the interwar period, National Democracy journalists presented their own views regarding the emerging feminist movement. The National Democracy invariably held a conservative position in the public discourse on women’s issues. Its representatives were faithful to the conservative and traditional view that women should mainly perform the role of wives, mothers and housewives. Despite the traditional respect, or even reverence for the female population, women’s participation in public life met with disapproval. Women found it hard to pave their way to public presence in society and to exercise their rights in various domains to the same extent as men did.

The position of women in the social domain was perceived in line with the Catholic Church’s teaching. ND journalists followed the existing

⁴⁵ A.A., *Wychowanie narodowe. Sprawa wykształcenia kobiet* [National education. The issue of women’ education], „Myśl Narodowa” [National Thought] 1929, No. 17, p. 267.

stereotypes regarding femininity and masculinity patterns. They were in favour of the traditional role of women in the social domain. According to ND journalists, the rejection of this traditional model could have had a destructive impact on the entire national community. Therefore, women striving to get away from the traditional image, willing to devote themselves to a professional career at the cost of their family life, were perceived in a particularly negative way. It should be added that these views are also shared by representatives of modern national and nationalistic thought in Poland.

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