

# POPREBEL

A Culture War Over the Shape of Public Sphere in Poland

Panel “Poland: Cultural Mechanisms of (Right-wing) Political Upheaval”, ASEES Convention, San Francisco, November 25, 2019

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# LGBTQ rights sacrificed on the altar of extreme nationalism







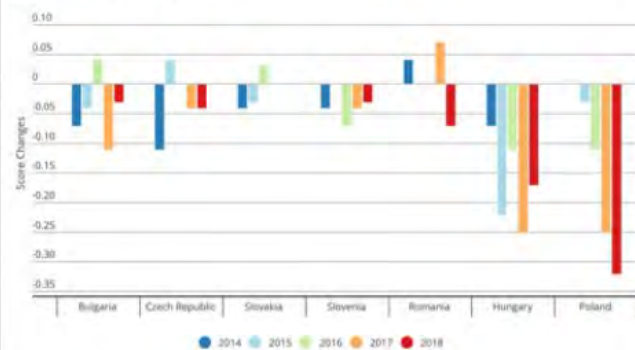






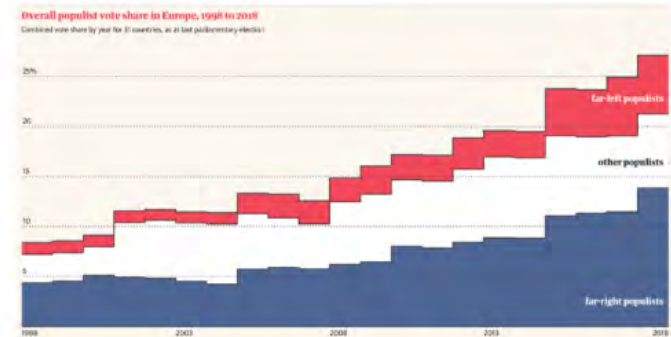
# Two ominous Bs: backsliding and backlash

Democracy Score Changes in Central and Eastern Europe 2014-2018



euromonitor.org

Figure 2: populist vote share in Europe. Source: *The Guardian*:  
<https://www.theguardian.com/world/ng-interactive/2018/nov/20/revealed-one-in-four-europeans-vote-populist>



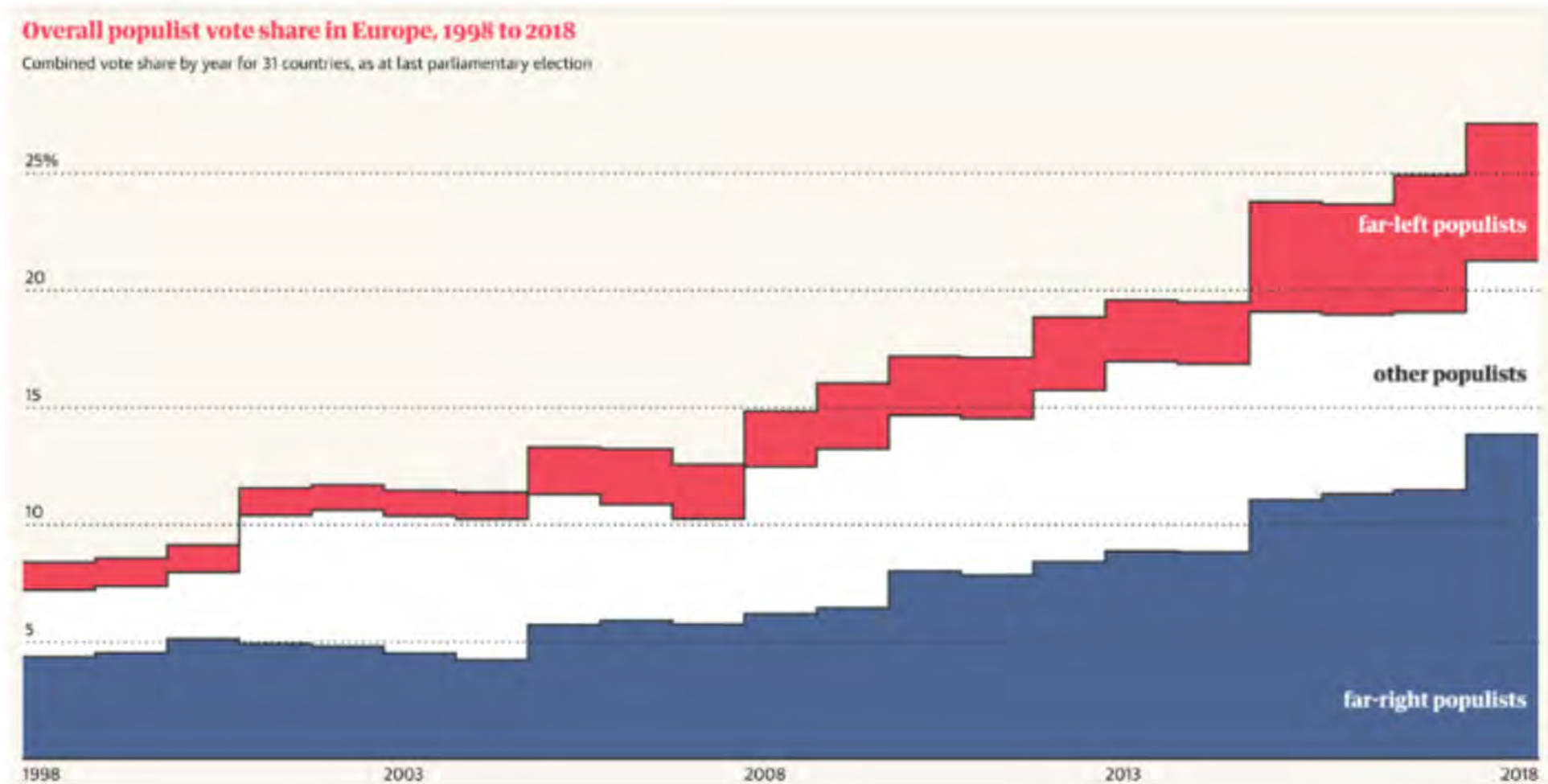
# Democracy Score Changes in Central and Eastern Europe 2014-2018





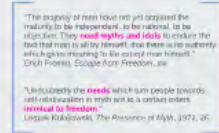
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**How to explain population growth - in East**

- And the demographic process
- And the demographic impact
- And the transition

[illegible]

Result: a Gramscian war of positions (culture war) in which one side focuses more on protecting **freedom**, while the other promises **self-realization in a myth** and thus some form of redemption.



## How to explain the rising popularity of right-wing populism (RWP) - seemingly the main cause of the culture war - in East Central Europe, particularly Poland?

- Are the dominant causes proximate or more distant?
  - Is the emergence of RWP the result of long-term processes or a relatively recent set of circumstances?
- Are the demand (structure) or supply (agency) factors more important?
- Are the main causes economic or cultural?

## DEMAND SIDE: What do people want? What drives them?

- “,,, the populist set of ideas is relatively widespread in society and, under certain circumstances, can be activated to **mobilize** voters who are angry about the current state of affairs” (Taggart and Kaltwasser 2016:360).
- Silent counter-revolution --> loud counter-revolution
  - Backlash against modernity: neo-traditionalism (reactive).
  - Anger and/or anxiety over the loss of status
  - Neo-authoritarianism (Gdula)
- **A need of the firm grounding of individual existence in a transcendental (mythical) foundation How pervasive is it?**
  - Tsvetan Todorov identifies three “inner” enemies of democracy: populism, ultra-liberalism and **messianism**.
  - Maciej Gdula: For at least some members of the middle class, “PiS’s rule looks like the restoration of **moral order**, and supporting this party is an ennobling act.”.



# Rosary to the borders (7.10.2017)



## Poland as an ethno-religious fortress

Archbishop Marek Jędraszewski of Kraków: the massive prayer was a message "to other European nations so that they understand that it's necessary to return to Christian roots so that Europe may remain Europe," as it represents the only way to **"save its culture."**





"The majority of men have not yet acquired the maturity to be independent, to be rational, to be objective. They **need myths and idols** to endure the fact that man is all by himself, that there is no authority which gives meaning to life except man himself."  
Erich Fromm, *Escape from Freedom*, xvi.

"Undoubtedly the **needs** which turn people towards self-relativization in myth are to a certain extent **inimical to freedom**."

Leszek Kołakowski, *The Presence of Myth*, 1972, 26.



# Vulnerability of liberal democracy

- it aspires to be rational, empirical, pragmatic, technocratic, etc. Its political culture is **indifferent** if not inimical to the realization of the **mytho-poetic need**
- it is particularly vulnerable when its opponents **mobilize** under the banner of responding to this need



## Incongruence of the demand and supply sides of liberal-democratic politics

Demand (need): myth (firm grounding of individual existence in a transcendental foundation).

Supply 1: Liberal democrats supply **freedom** but tend to be indifferent or inefficient when it comes to supplying myth.

**Supply 2:** Conservatives, right-wing parties, including right-wing populists, mobilize to supply **myth** but tend to disregard freedom.

Result: a Gramscian war of positions (culture war) in which one side focuses more on protecting **freedom**, while the other promises **self-realization in a myth** and thus some form of redemption.



# Fronts of culture war

Politics and civil society	The state
	Political parties
	Secular civil society
Civic and constitutional rights	Women's rights
	Civic, constitutional rights
	LGBTQ rights
Collective memory	Rituals, commemorations
	Schools
	Museums
Organized religion	The Catholic Church
	Catholic media
	Catholic civil society
The arts	Theater
	Cinema
	Visual arts

# Argument

What needs to be done?

- inductively reconstruct the mechanisms of interaction between
  - (1) past and present
  - (2) structure and agency
  - (3) culture and economy. How to do this?
- Focus more on the supply side and develop a more sophisticated analysis of the interaction between demand and supply.
- Study **cultural supply** not just political supply
- Show how it interacts with cultural demand

**How to study cultural supply?**  
Study the cultural supply side of the cultural system. This involves looking at the cultural production and distribution system. This includes the cultural industries, the cultural market, and the cultural policy. This involves looking at the cultural production and distribution system. This includes the cultural industries, the cultural market, and the cultural policy.

**How to study cultural demand?**  
Study the cultural demand side of the cultural system. This involves looking at the cultural consumption and reception system. This includes the cultural audience, the cultural market, and the cultural policy. This involves looking at the cultural consumption and reception system. This includes the cultural audience, the cultural market, and the cultural policy.



## How to study cultural supply?

Study actions of non-political actors:

- they create DOS for political actors
- they come from both "left" and "right"
- THUS: it is a contentious interactions in the culture war (push and pull, conflict, etc.)

## How to study these interactions?

- **Proper scale**
- **Proper actors**

Need to focus on:

- Localities where the reproduction of cultural understandings transpires (thing: fronts)
- Institutions. social movements and civil society organizations, whose cultural work underpins eventual political successes of parties and individuals

# Reproduction "rightist persistence"

Where is the mytho-poetic need grounded, how is it reproduced?

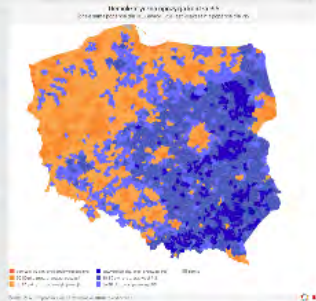
Jason Wittenberg. 2006. *The Crucibles of Political Loyalty. Church Institutions and Electoral Continuity in Hungary.*

- long-ish duree of **reproduction** of "rightist sub-cultures"
- the significance of religion:
  - repository of traditionalism
  - institutions of cultural reproduction



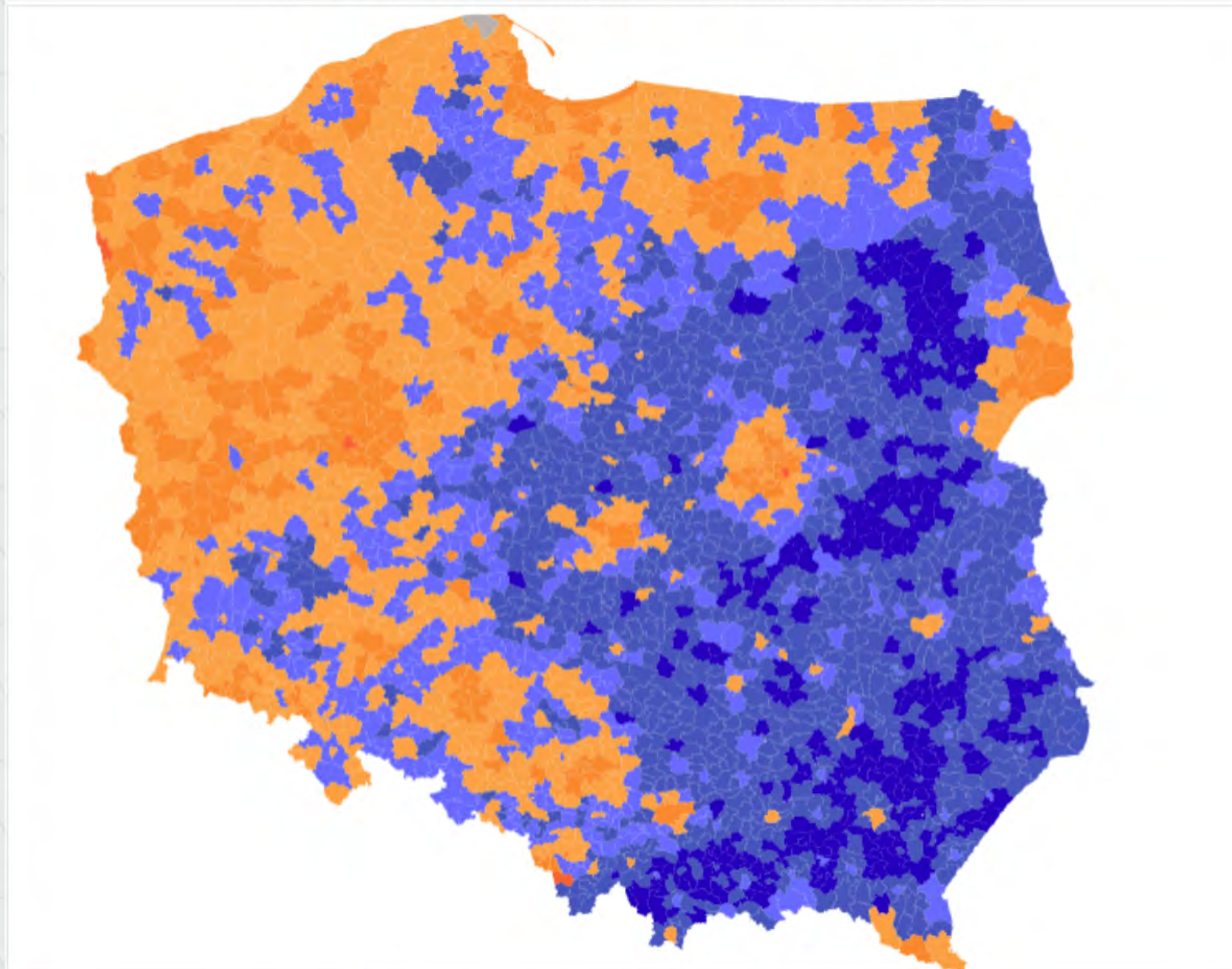
# Locus of cultural and political mobilization/reproduction: regions and communities

- liberal transition culture is out of sync **with many, but not all** subcultures
- these subcultures are often reproduced at local and regional levels (micro patterns of cultural reproduction)



## Demokratyczna opozycja kontra PiS

gdzie suma poparcia dla KO, Lewicy i PSL jest większa niż poparcie dla PiS



■ powyżej 50 pkt. proc. przewagi opozycji   ■ powyżej 50 pkt. proc. przewagi PiS   ■ remis  
■ 20-50 pkt. proc. przewagi opozycji   ■ 20-50 pkt. proc. przewagi PiS  
■ do 20 pkt. proc. przewagi opozycji   ■ do 20 pkt. proc. przewagi PiS



Wisła: predominantly  
Lutheran. PiS: 18.3%

Istebna: predominantly  
Catholic. PiS: 68.9%



powyżej 50 pkt. proc. przewagi opozycji

20-50 pkt. proc. przewagi opozycji

do 20 pkt. proc. przewagi opozycji

powyżej 50 pkt. proc. przewagi PiS

20-50 pkt. proc. przewagi PiS

do 20 pkt. proc. przewagi PiS

remis

Independence March 2017  
Who is behind this event and  
what is the model of collective  
identity they promote?





## The March of Independence Association:

- National-Radical Camp (Obóz Narodowo-Radykalny – ONR)
- All-Polish Youth (Młodzież Wszechpolska – MW)

# Synthetic narrative of the March: a young generation is rising to reclaim Poland. They:



...are true patriots and heirs to a heroic and victorious military tradition  
("Death to the Fatherland's enemies")



...white ("Europe will be white or uninhabited")



...adamantly anti-communist ("Away with communism", "With sickle and hammer we will smash the red rabble")



...heteronormative and socially conservative  
("A boy and a girl – a normal family"; "Abortion = murder")



...intend to create Poland for Poles, who are to be militarily Catholic,  
inspired by the Crusades ("Deus Vult")



...committed to defending Europe against serious internal and external enemies,  
particularly Muslims ("Europe wake up")





...are true patriots and heirs to a heroic and victorious military tradition  
("Death to the Fatherland's enemies!")





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