

Summary

Polish weekly magazines in the years 1945-1980 towards the phenomenon of Josip Broz-Tito and Yugoslavia

Magazines are sensitive barometers of their times - they inform, comment and sometimes try to shape public opinion. During the period of the Polish People's Republic, the right to perform all the above-mentioned tasks was claimed primarily by the ruling party, which appropriated and strictly controlled press messages. Journalists, constantly struggling against censorship, fought for the right to maintain their subjectivity. Despite institutional constraints, the newspapers covered a whole spectrum of topics, including their vision of Yugoslavia under the leadership of Josip Broz-Tito. The country definitely stood out from the others, went beyond the accepted standards on many levels, eluded the rules and it still arouses enormous interest. In other words, Yugoslavia was a phenomenon and became a starting point for this academic reflection.

The main aim of the dissertation is to reconstruct the contemporary image of the South Slavic community (and its leader), which considered through the prism of the previously defined determinants. In addition, this text is an attempt to capture the phenomenon of a multinational country.

This analysis is based on two nationwide magazines – "Polityka" (1244 issues) and "Tygodnik Powszechny" (1665 issues), published in the years 1945/1957-1980, both of which represent the Polish press market in the segment of weekly newspapers. The choice of these particular titles was not accidental. Coming from different ideological backgrounds (right-wing and left-wing), they presented different visions of the world and partly directed readers' attention to other areas. The scope of this dissertation covers years coinciding with the period of Josip Broz-Tito's leadership in post-war Yugoslavia. The initial point of reference related to founding of the federation, while the closing has a symbolic meaning and refers to the year of Marshal's death.

The main sources of information were publications in weekly magazines, while the basic research units were single articles or press releases and notes. Out of 1302 separate items from "Tygodnik Powszechny" and 2367 collected in "Polityka", only those directly related to the phenomenon of Yugoslavia, were selected for the purposes of the dissertation. However, the main intention was not to describe everything related to the country, which was published during the period under review, but rather to capture what made Yugoslavia unique and extraordinary. The category of the phenomenon became the determinant around which the research was focused, including the political system, international relations, economy,

components of openness and diversity and the image of Marshal Tito.

This dissertation is interdisciplinary. The specificity of the topic and its setting in historical realities, required a look from the political and historical perspectives, while the specific textual material implied media and linguistic references. Therefore, I attempted to capture the Yugoslav phenomenon by balancing between disciplines and basing methodology primarily on content analysis, including elements of multidimensional critical discourse analysis.

The composition of the dissertation is based on a problematic structure and divided into three parts. The study consists of an introduction, a theoretical and analytical parts, concluding remarks and a bibliography.

The first two chapters are a historical introduction to the discussed subject, presenting the specificity of the period and the mentioned context of the events of that time, important from the methodological point of view. Each chapter is devoted to a selected aspect of the historical background. The first is based on the profiles of newspapers and their functioning in the realities of the time. The following part introduces selected aspects of the history of Yugoslavia, and above all, the components that make up the phenomenon of the federation. Fragments concerning the Belgrade-Moscow crisis in 1948, which turned out to be the seed of Yugoslav dissimilarity, proved to be extremely important. In this part, the previously mentioned categories were distinguished and became the basis for further considerations. Additionally, each of them has a separate subchapter justifying the choice.

The main part of the dissertation is dedicated to the textual and contextual analyses and concentrated in two separate segments of the third chapter. This section focuses on analysis of collected source material and is presented using the categorization key defined in the previous part. An image of Yugoslav peculiarities emerged from it, created from the perspective of editors with different profiles. The detailed analysis of two magazines makes it possible to understand the specificity of the Yugoslav phenomenon.

The last chapter represents the summary crucial for this dissertation, in which both analyses were compared, paying attention to their specificity, the topics covered, and the means used to create the image of the country. Both results have been compiled to show the similarities and differences in the results of the analysis.

This dissertation is an attempt to show the diversity of multinational Yugoslavia, seen through the eyes of Polish journalists. The query yielded such extensive results that this study should be treated as a kind of contribution to further research and an introduction to

considerations on the presence of Yugoslav topics in the Polish press and a starting point for conducting further research.