Streszczenia w języku angielskim

Katarzyna Chrostowska-Malak

Security is a priority value in the state's migration policy and primarily means the protection of state borders. While each state makes independent decisions on its own security and possible cooperation in this area, any decisions on treating people must be made in accordance with international obligations. According to the principles of international law, it is the competence of the state to decide who and under what conditions is allowed to enter and stay in its territory, provided that the decisions made are not arbitrary and comply with international obligations. In other words, the status of the international obligations of the state determines the scope of the state's own competence.

This correlation is particularly evident at the EU level. However, these principles are put to the test in crisis situations.

The aim of the paper is to demonstrate the necessity of international cooperation in matters of immigration and immigrants for broadly understood national security in defence of democratic values, which is especially important in solving crisis situations.

Kinga Czechowska, Krzysztof Kania

In 1919 Poland officially accepted its minority protection commitments. Nevertheless, the treaty and the international system of minority protection was still perceived as an unjustified burden and a threat to state sovereignty. The debates in the Legislative Sejm showed both fears and obligations felt by the members of parliament. Already in the 1920s and even more actively in 1930s Polish diplomacy was introducing the idea of generalisation of minority protection commitments to the League of Nations. Poland wanted all members of the LoN to

have equal obligations regarding their minorities. The fight for generalisation ended on 13th September 1934 when the Polish Minister for Foreign Affairs, Józef Beck, declared that Poland would refrain from further cooperation with LoN regarding minority protection until a new 'universal and uniform' system of such protection was established.

The aim of the article is to present, in chronological order, how this idea was developed and what actions were undertaken by Polish diplomacy on this account. Both the starting point: the minority question discussed during Paris Peace Conference, and the ending point: Polish foreign minister Józef Beck's speech of 13th September 1934, are relatively well-known in historiography. Our goal is to highlight what is frequently omitted or misunderstood, i.e. the perspective of Polish diplomacy on those issues.

As we will argue, the idea of generalisation of minority protection commitments was crucial for the Polish approach to the minority question within the League of Nations.

The article used the archival resources of: The National Archives in London, Foreign Office, and the Polish Institute and Sikorski Museum, London.

Michał Gęsiarz

Keywords: radicalization, summer camps, youth politics, Maoism, year 1968

The aim of this article is to examine the influence of summer camps on the radicalization process of the Socialist Youth League, which resulted in the founding of the first Maoist organization in Norway in 1969. The three camps, held in August 1967-69, have so far been only marginally present in research on the Maoist movement and have never been the subject of specific analysis. Meanwhile, the camps, organized a month before the annual congresses, appear as a convenient tool to influence the organization and develop possible ways of radical agitation. The camp proceedings and the way they were utilized can provide important information on the backstory of the Maoist faction's successes in the League, as they were organized on the initiative of Maoist radicals and their form and place in the life of the organization were an important component in the "Maoisation" of the entire organization. Moreover, they can be seen as a mirror reflecting the process of radicalization itself.

My main sources were the programs, documents and newspapers distributed at the camps, as well as later reflections and evaluations published in internal journals. In order to analyze the place and role of the camps in the process of "radicalization," I used a combination of different conceptualizations of radicalization, which allowed to frame the problem within the context of the political rebellion of the 1960s.

The conclusions of the analysis will expand knowledge of this specific phenomenon in the political history of Norway and contribute to the debate on the processes of acquisition of radical views by youth organizations.

Agata Kałabunowska

The article outlines the origins, organizational structure and ideological profile of the German milieu of the Citizens of the Reich (*Reichsbürger*) and self-governors (*Selbstverwvalter*) – a relatively little-known circle, considered by the German security service as a threat to the democratic system.

The scientific goal of the publication is also to list the characteristics of the movement that enable its comparison with the right-wing extremism, and those elements that do not allow a simple categorization of the *Reichsbürgerbewegung* within the far-right scene, as well as to outline the academic discussion on these differentiations.

The presented research was based on official documents of the German institutions monitoring the threats to the security of the state, especially the *Verfassungsschutz*, and on the studies on the subject that have been published so far, predominantly in the German language.

Piotr Kosiorek

The main aim of this article is to analyze Jewish religious extremism in its individual and collective forms, and to examine the attitudes, actions and rhetoric of radical individuals and groups towards the peace process and Oslo Accords with Palestinians. The research problem concerns the impact of the activity of radical Jewish groups on the socio-political situation in Israel and the internal security of the country.

The main hypothesis of the paper assumes that the actions of Jewish extremists, both in the individual and group dimensions, are directed against agreements with the Palestinian Liberation Organization and are an attempt to undermine the peace process. The research questions accompanying the hypothesis focus on two issues: what methods and forms of action

are used now and were deployed in the past by Jewish radicals and what consequences of their activity. In this context, a question can also be asked about the evolution of radical Jewish movements.

The research methods used in the study are behavioral, institutional - legal and historical. This article shows that the activity of Jewish extremism is not only a serious threat, but also a challenge to Israel's national security.

Paweł Malendowicz

The subject of the article is criticism of democracy in selected trends of radical political thought in Europe at the beginning of the 21st century. The aim of the article is to identify anti-democratic and radical trends of political thought and their basic assumptions concerning the critique of the Western European type of democracy. The description of their definition of "true democracy" is also an aim of the study.

The author formulated the following hypothesis: the selected trends of radical political thought were based on the criticism of democracy, in which Western European democracy is interpreted as a "fiction" of democracy, "undemocracy" or a system contrary to nature and religion. "True democracy" or some other desired political system should be based on values other than those of liberal democracy.

In order to verify the hypothesis, the author analyzed the political programs, journalistic texts and propaganda manifestos of selected radical political movements, including informal groups, organizations and political parties active in European countries in the two decades of the 21st century. They were: nationalists, legitimist monarchists, Leninist Marxists, Trotskyists and anarchists.

Nartsiss Shukuralieva

Central Asian states pay particular attention to the threat posed by Islamic extremism and terrorism. The purpose of this article is to examine the consequences of the global war on terrorism for the non-democratic regimes of Central Asia. The main thesis is that the new

political-legal situation after 9/11 at the international level created favourable conditions for the strengthening of authoritarian governments. The security arrangements of the dictatorships derive from the colonial past and the persisting neo-colonial influence and power ambitions of the local ruling elite.

The article consists of five sections. The first section discusses how neo/colonial discourses present Islam as a threat to the security of Central Asia. The second section describes the evolution of the right of peoples to struggle for self-determination and the fight against terrorism at the international level. The next two sections focus on the anti-extremist and anti-terrorist policies in the Central Asian states and how these policies are deployed to consolidate authoritarianism. The final section highlights selected aspects of the community of interests shared by the power elite of the centre and the periphery.

Aleksy Szymkiewicz

This article focuses on the description and case analysis of the phenomenon of QAnon - a radical extremist movement that is a new type of quasi-religious underground community, shaped by the structure of the Internet. The article highlights the most important aspects of the Q community and places them in a broader context.

The text focuses on reconstructing the internal logic of the group and analyses the new type of Internet methods and practices. These strategies can be exploited by other movements with a similar profile since through their use, the QAnon has reached millions of recipients on social media platforms.

The thesis of the article is based on the assumption that the movement is a community grown on the architecture of the Web 2.0 system, the consequences of which are detailed. The Q movement as a socio-cultural phenomenon has influenced the political radicalization of public opinion not only in the United States, but also in European countries.

Luiza Wojnicz

The main purpose of the article is to discuss and evaluate the legal and institutional achievements of the European Union in the area of countering violent radicalization. The study is based on several methods. The first one is the institutional-legal method, which selects the key legal acts and structures in the issue under discussion. The second method adopted is the method of analysis, which is helpful in evaluating both the normative and institutional parts, as it helps to identify, firstly, the key risk areas for the occurrence of jihadist narratives, and secondly, the methodology that the EU has developed in the area of preventing and combating radicalization.

The analysis of the legal acts and the institutional system allows an assessment of the effectiveness of the measures and methods at the EU's disposal, which consequently leads to confirmation or refutation of the thesis that the EU's approach to preventing and combating radicalization is effective. The conclusions of the analysis indicate that the EU's action on preventing and combating violent radicalization is centered around places where extremist propaganda is highly likely to spread and radicalization occurs as a result, such as prisons and the Internet. And it is primarily in these two areas that the EU's efforts are focused, both in the normative and institutional spheres.

The author believes that the comprehensive institutional and legal tools at the EU's disposal in the fight against radicalization are effective, although not without flaws. This, however, does not impede confirmation of the thesis of the effectiveness of action undertaken by the EU and the awareness on the part of this organization that the fight against radicalization is a process that requires constant work and cooperation between many actors.