

SUMMARY

Kazimierz Kelles-Krauz is the greatest ideologist of the Polish Socialist Party and one of the most outstanding founders of Polish sociology. He lived only thirty-three years, but his scientific achievements are impressive. Unfortunately, despite his achievements, which could be shared by a dozen or so party ideologists and as many scientists, he is almost completely unknown to his contemporaries. Unfortunately for him, but also disastrously for science, the fate of the forgotten political activist and scientist met Krauz almost immediately after his death.

In the post-war period, after 1949, when the Polish United Workers' Party was established, in order to prevent the left from operating in Poland outside the official party structures, attempts were made to present Kelles-Krauz in a pejorative light. For this purpose, he began to be portrayed as an imperialist who, exclusively, put on a socialist outfit, a person who was hostile to Russia and the Russian revolutionary-socialist movement, and, moreover, as a sociologist who, instead of appreciating Lenin's contribution to the development of sociology, he followed the path of idealism. In this way, the authorities attempted to impose on Polish researchers a method that was based on Marxist-Leninist ideas and which were directly reflected in the science of the USSR.

After 1969, there was an attempt to rehabilitate Krauz, which, however, divided his activities into political and sociological. While he is rehabilitated as a sociologist, Krauz is completely ignored as a PPS ideologist. Kelles-Krauz is also often mentioned in historical works devoted to the Polish revolutionary and liberation movement. However, there is a complete lack of works devoted to presenting Krauz's thought from a philosophical perspective. Therefore, taking into account the lack of philosophical reflection and the oblivion of Krauz, the current work is a timid attempt to fill the gap. Firstly, on the philosophical issue: the first part is devoted to: Marxism, German idealism as the source of Marxism, Krauz's attitude to Marxism and, at the same time, what his attitude towards Hegel stems from this, a sociological and political view of society as a confrontation of two classes, a sociologist's look at the developing idea of Darwinism and what opposing proposals Krauz has, while taking into account the history of Poland, criticizing people, including one of the founders of Marxism, who contributed to causing the crisis of Marxism, the mutual relationship that occurs between the law of revolutionary retrospection, which is the greatest achievement of the sociologist Kelles-Krauz, and the law of the emergence of the revolutionary factor and the attitude of Marxism, as a utopia, to the issue of freedom. Krauz's reflection on Marxism is mainly in comparison to Nikolai Berdyaev, who was first a socialist and later one of the creators of the greatest religious renaissance in the USSR. The second part, which presents issues related to Krauz's view of the state, includes topics relating to: the theory of the state, its creation, the historical necessity for the proletariat to make an effort to the rebirth of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, the dispute between Krauz and Luxembourg, the programs presented for the partitions that Kelles-Krauz divided linguistically, i.e. for the German-speaking and Russian partitions, and the description of the reborn Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, on the example of the judicial system. This part is an attempt to confront Krauz's views with those of Józef Piłsudski and Rosa Luxemburg. The third part, in which issues relating to the nation are discussed, presents Kelles-Krauz's ideas such as: the creation of nations, the principles of nationality, the need and creation of a

modern Polish nation, as well as, as Krauz rightly noted, the issue of the national minority in the reborn Poland, on the example of the largest minority, this time not religious, but national, which were the Jews. This part, in addition to Piłsudski and Luxemburg, for a more complete picture, is also presented with ideas proclaimed by conservatives. Secondly, the aim of the work is an attempt to present and recall the thoughts of Kazimierz Kelles-Krauz, his political and scientific achievements, especially since there is a special occasion - in 2025 we will celebrate the one hundred and twentieth anniversary of his death.

Keywords: Kazimierz Kelles – Krauz, Marxism, socialism, Poland, state, nation.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Kazimierz Kelles-Krauz', written in a cursive style.