

GENERAL WORKS¹

“Kultura i Społeczeństwo” (“Culture and Society”) (Warszawa), vol. XLIV, 2000, № 2, 192 pp.

This latest issue of the quarterly “Kultura i Społeczeństwo” presents reflections on the place and role of the intelligentsia in the societies of East-Central and Western Europe. It is common belief that the intelligentsia has become a separate social class only in East-Central Europe. Jerzy Jedlicki, Magdalena Micińska and Maciej Janowski says in their articles that this is an assertion which cannot be accepted blindly for all European societies have social strata which stand out by their education, professionalism, cultural activity and commitment to the defence of universal values. The authors examine which specific intellectual groups are distinguished in German and French historiographies and what they are called.

In order to reply to these questions Magdalena Micińska analyses French historiography (*Animals have not got their own history — what is the sense of a history of the intellectuals?, the case of France in the eyes of intellectuals and researchers*) and English historiography (*Is there a class of English intellectuals? The question of intellectual élites in British historiography*) and Maciej Janowski examines Czech historiography (*Czech research into the history of the intelligentsia*) and German-Austrian historiography (*German disputes over Bildungsbürgertum: an historical construction, an ideal type or an historical reality?*).

It would be a simplification to discuss this question only from the West European perspective and confine oneself to the group of English professionals, the German *Bildungsbürgertum*, the Czech *uzdalénectwo* and the French *intellectuels*. This is why the periodical also includes essays dedicated to the intelligentsia of Central and Eastern Europe: Janusz Żarnowski's article on Polish intelligentsia (*The old and the new roles of the intelligentsia in Poland*), Georgy Kasyanov's essay on Ukrainian intelligentsia (*The Ukrainian intelligentsia: research and interpretative problems*), and Ludmila Bulgakova's article on Russian intelligentsia (*Russian intelligentsia's search for identity in contemporary historiography*). All these article supplement research into the intelligentsia and related groups in European societies. These reflections are summed up by Jerzy Jedlicki in the essay *The history of the Polish intelligentsia in the European context*.

One cannot but agree with the authors of these essays that the inclusion of the intellectual élites of Hungary, Ireland and Serbia in research would lead to new observations. It would also make it possible to check whether the patterns outlined in the essays are universal enough to be applied to countries which have not yet been subjected to an historical analysis. The essays in the volume will undoubtedly encourage further comparative studies. (MG)

Tadeusz Radzik, Wiesław Śladkowski, Grzegorz Wójcikowski, Włodzimierz Wójcikowski, *Lublin — dzieje miasta (Lublin — the Town's History)*, Lublin 2000, Wydawnictwo Multico i Towarzystwo Dziejów Lublina, 655 pp., sum. in English, bibliogr., illustrations.

¹ Authors of the abstracts: Jacek Adamczyk (JA), Maria Bogucka (MB), Magdalena Gawin (MG), Dariusz Jarosz (DJ), Andrzej Karpiński (AK), Magdalena Micińska (MM), Edward Opaliński (EO).

This is the second volume (but the first to appear) of a planned two-volume publication dedicated to the history of Lublin, the main urban centre in south-eastern Poland. In the old Commonwealth Lublin was a voievodship capital and an important cultural and economic centre; in the 19th century it was in turn the seat of a department (1807–1814), of a voievodship (up to 1837) and of a guberniya (up to 1915) to become a voievodship town again in the 20th century.

The first part of the book (160 pages) written by W. Śladkowski shows the history of Lublin during the period of Poland's captivity, under Austrian rule (1795–1806), in the Duchy of Warsaw (1807–1814) and under the Russians in the Congress Kingdom. The author pays great attention to the inhabitants' participation in the November Uprising (1830–1831), the patriotic manifestations of the 1860s, and the January Uprising (1863–1864). Extensive subsections deal with political, economic and cultural changes in 1864–1918 and the fate of Lublin in 1918, when the town was one of the centres in which an independent Polish state was being rebuilt and the seat of its first government.

The next two parts of the book (a total of 140 pages), written by T. Radzik, present the fate of the town during the twenty interwar years and during World War II. In both parts much place has been dedicated to Lublin's Jewish community, which constituted a large part of the town's population (in 1921 Lublin had 95,000 inhabitants of whom 37,000, i.e. nearly 40 per cent, were Jews). World War II meant evictions and brutal German reprisals for the Polish inhabitants of Lublin; for the Jews, it meant annihilation. The book includes data concerning the Lublin ghetto, the successive stages of its liquidation, the deportation of Jews to the extermination camp in neighbouring Majdanek, and the destruction of the old Jewish quarters. The most extensive third part of the book (over 300 pages) is a chronicle of the years 1944–2000, written by G. and W. Wójcikowski.

The greatest part of the book concerns the political history of Lublin, the participation of the town and its inhabitants in events on an all-Poland scale, the place of Lublin in Poland's 19th and 20th century history. But the authors have not ignored economic activity, cultural and religious life and education in the town, and the everyday life of the Polish and Jewish populations. (MM)

Śląski Słownik Biograficzny. Seria Nowa (Silesian Biographical Dictionary. New Series), vol. I, edited by Mirosław Fazan and Franciszek Serafin, Katowice 1999, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Śląskiego, 348 pp.

This is the first volume of a planned three-volume publication which is to be an exhaustive modern biographic documentation of the region's Polish history. The authors of the biographies included in the volume have tried to show Silesia's 19th and 20th century history through the prism of the life stories of individuals active in various fields of Polish national, political, social and cultural life. They present Silesia's contribution to Polish cultural heritage and the contribution of other Polish regions to Silesia's achievements. This is why the dictionary also includes the life stories of persons born outside Silesia but active in that region. Silesians of non-Polish nationality are outside the authors' interest for the biographies of most of them can be found in German biographical dictionaries.

The first volume of the *Dictionary* has been arranged in the Dutch way: the biographies are in alphabetical order from A to Z. The life stories have been elaborated in accordance with the principles of the science of biography. The authors present persons from various milieux, of various political orientations, without favouring any. More space has been dedicated to educational workers, representatives of churches and of the world of art than in the dictionaries of the old type. The authors of the publication have made use of the Silesian Biographical Dictionary published in 1977–1981; the old dictionary has retained some of its value, but it is incomplete, unobjective and it paid excessive attention to persons connected with the working class movement, especially communists. (MM)

MIDDLE AGES

Marek Adamczawski, *Heraldyka miast wielkopolskich do końca XVIII wieku (The Heraldry of Towns in Great Poland up to the End of the 18th Century)*, Wydawnictwo DiG, Warszawa 2000, 519 pp., annexes, illustr., tables, index of geographical names.

On the basis of documents and foundation charters, municipal regulations, seals of municipal and judicial authorities, architectural details, stuccos, paintings, bas-reliefs, decorated covers of municipal books, coats of arms of craftsmen's corporations and symbols of fairs, the author follows the development of the coats of arms and heraldry of towns in Great Poland from the first half of the 13th century to the third partition of Poland (1795). He discusses the genesis and content of the coats of arms of royal, ecclesiastical and private towns, the elements of their coats of arms (emblem, shield, colours) and the functions of municipal emblems (identification, explanation of a town's political system, commemoration, propaganda, religious factor).

Adamczawski emphasises that in choosing their emblem the towns of Great Poland paid little attention to customs, tastes and fashions. He points out that municipal buildings predominate in the emblems of medieval origin. This changed in the 16th–18th centuries when noblemen's coat of arms were frequently used in the seals of newly founded towns.

The book is equipped with an extensive annex: a catalogue of the seals and coats of arms of Great Poland's towns up to the end of the 18th century (pp. 305–475) and two tables presenting the types of Great Poland's towns to the end of the 18th century and the adoption of emblems as their coats of arms in the 14th–18th centuries. (AK)

Anna Adamska, *Treść religijne w arengach polskich dokumentów średnio-wiecznych (Religious Content in the Preambles to Polish Medieval Documents)*, "Studia Źródłoznawcze" (Warszawa), vol. XXXVIII, 2000, pp. 1–32, sum. in French.

The aim of the author was to show which elements of the Christian teaching about God and man were included in the preambles to documents, how they were expressed and the functions they performed. Adamska has examined some 400 preambles to over 600 Polish documents from the end of the 11th century to the end of the 15th and also late medieval collections of chancery formulas. She shows that the preambles concentrate on three subjects: the mysteries of faith (descriptions of God, Christ and His redeeming mission), the Holy Virgin and the Immaculate Conception, and also the holy sacraments; moral instructions (the possibility of earning salvation by characteristic gifts and acts of kindness), and the images and tasks of the Church. According to the author, the preambles performed five main functions: a persuasive function (justification of the legal act described in the document), a catechetical function, a didactic–moralising function, an apologetic function, and also an artistic function, for refined literary forms were often used in the preambles. Adamska points out that as a means of propagating religious content, the preambles played a role comparable to that of coins and seals, but unlike them they were rarely connected with political issues. (JA)

Wojciech Fałkowski, *Rex et sacerdos. Debata o władzy królewskiej i biskupiej na synodzie w Fismes w 881 roku (Rex et sacerdos. Debate on the Authority of Kings and Bishops at the Fismes Synod in 881)*, "Kwartalnik Historyczny" (Warszawa), vol. CVIII, 2001, № 1, pp. 3–23, sum. in English.

The author discusses the decisions of the Fismes synod which was convened in April 881 by the archbishop of Reims, Hincmar, in connection with a conflict between him and King Louis III over the appointment of the bishop of Beauvais. Rejecting the royal candidate, the synod pointed out that the domain and character of secular and spiritual power were different and that the two powers should therefore be separate; it also stressed the superior authority of a bishop's power. The author compares the Fismes resolutions with the documents of the synods held in Frankfurt (794) and Tibur (895) and says that even though the extremely strong formulations adopted at Fismes were a result of an experienced archbishop's conflict with a young king, they reflected the 9th century tendency to reduce the rulers' influence on Church matters. This tendency was a result of the decline of the monarchs' significance and authority after the death of Charlemagne. In consequence, in 895 the bishop did not endow the relatively strong Arnulf of Carinthia with sacerdotal power, which Charlemagne had enjoyed, but only with the role of protector of the kingdom and the Church. (JA)

Tadeusz Grabarczyk, *Piechota zaciężna Królestwa Polskiego w XV wieku (Mercenary Infantry in the Polish Kingdom in the 15th Century)*, Łódź 2000, Wydawnictwo "Ibidem", 313 pp., 21 ilustr., 2 maps, 10 tables, 7 diagrams, index of persons, sum. in English.

This is the first monograph in Polish historiography to deal with mercenary troops in late medieval Poland. It covers the period from the first recruitments during the Polish-Teutonic Knights' war of 1431-1435 (hypothetically even earlier, in 1409-1411) to 1500. The author discusses the documentation of the recruitments and of the recruits' service, the way of forming the units, their composition, equipment and supplies, the organisation of marches, deployment for combat, the calculation of casualties and material losses, remuneration for service, the soldiers' territorial and social origin, their motives for enlistment and the duration of the service, the weapons used, the campaigns with the participation of mercenary troops and the way they were financed. Grabarczyk points out that the growth of mercenary formations in 15th century Poland was a result of social changes, in particular of the fact that warriors turned into noblemen and made their living of farming and holding official posts. He emphasises the similarity between the Polish mercenary infantry and analogous formations in other European countries, especially in Bohemia (including Silesia) which supplied a large proportion of soldiers. (JA)

Kodeks Matyldy. Księga obrzędów z kartami dedykacyjnymi (Matilda's Codex. A Book of Rituals with Dedicated Cards), eds. Brygida Kürbis and Bogdan Bołz, Bogusław Nadolski Schr., Danuta Zydorek, Kraków 2000, Polska Akademia Umiejętności, 285+2 unpag. pp., 15 ilustr., indexes of persons and geographical names. Series: Monumenta Sacra Polonorum, vol. I.

The book opens a new series which will present the oldest monuments of religious culture in Poland. Each volume will contain plates of a manuscript with its texts and iconography to show the reader the historical shape and idea of a codex. Volume I presents Matilda's book, a codex which, according to the editors, was written probably in the autumn of 1025 in the circle of St. Gallen's abbey. The book contains: a liturgical song (sequence) *Ad celebres Rex celice*, a letter from Matilda, duchess of Lorraine, to the Polish king, Mieszko II, a miniature showing Matilda presenting the codex to Mieszko, and *Liber officiorum*, a description of ceremonies held in the churches of the Latin rite. A large part of the volume (pp. 7-32) consists of a description of the codex, its history and the research that has been conducted on it; it also contains remarks on the provenance of the contents of the codex and an analysis of the texts. (JA)

Elżbieta Kowalczyk, *Brona małopolska. Ze studiów nad obroną stałą ziem polskich we wczesnym średniowieczu ("Brona" in Little Poland. Studies on Permanent Defense in Polish Territories in the Early Middle Ages)*, Warszawa 2000, Instytut Archeologii, Uniwersytet Warszawski, series: Światowid. Supplement Seres P: Prehistory and Middle Ages, vol. IV, ed. Tomasz Miłkocki, 83 pp., 9 maps, sum. in German.

The book concerns the location and role of localities in Poland which have the word *brona* (*portcullis*) in their name and are of medieval origin. The author says that localities having such a name lie on Little Poland's borders on the main medieval routes; as regards the Carpathian border, they are situated in the narrowing of river valleys. Names also connected with defensive terminology are often in the neighbourhood. According to the author all this indicates that the *brony* were an element of larger border defence systems which are still little known. In view of the state of sources it cannot be established whether the *brony* performed the function of a defence device or were custom houses. Since such names occur only in Little Poland, the author thinks that the system arose during Poland's feudal desintegration (probably in the mid-12th century), though they may have arisen even earlier, before the establishment of the Polish state. (JA)

Adam Krawiec, *Seksualność w średniowiecznej Polsce (Sexual Behaviour in Medieval Poland)*, Poznań 2000, Wydawnictwo Poznańskie, 278 pp., table, index of persons.

The book is the first attempt in Polish medievalistic literature to present questions of intimate life. It depicts the social and cultural forms of sexual behaviour in medieval Poland. The author discusses the growing Christianisation of sexual norms throughout the Middle Ages: the abolition of polygamy in the 10th century (in practice polygamy was confined to a small group of very rich people), the introduction of celibate for priests in the 12th century, the insistence on church marriage and the successive adaptation of practice to these norms. Christianity's growing influence on the sphere of sexual behaviour was reflected in the fact that ecclesiastical law and courts took over more and more sexual offences which were previously in the competence of secular law. According to Krawiec, the Church's influence on the norms of sexual life was weaker in Poland than in Western Europe and began later; this is indicated by the lack of evidence that sodomites were persecuted in medieval Poland or that women were accused of magic and copulation with the devil, facts which were quite frequent in the West. The author says that control of the norms of sexual life was relatively strict with regard to the clergy and the nobility but it was perfunctory with regard to peasants, for in the 19th and early 20th centuries ethnographers found sexual behaviours dating from pre-Christian times. (JA)

Księga wiertelnicza krakowska (The Book of Cracow's Quarters), eds Krystyna Jelonek-Litewka, Aleksander Litewka, Łukasz Walczy, Towarzystwo Miłośników Historii i Zabytków Krakowa, Part I (1568-1577), Kraków 1997, X+374 pp.; Part II (1578-1591), Kraków 1998, VIII+360 pp.; Part III (1592-1597), Kraków 1999, VII+1 unpaginated+310 pp.; Part IV (1598-1606), Kraków 2000, VIII+346 pp. Each part contains a list of buildings mentioned in the text, a topographic list of buildings with their present addresses, index of persons and topography, index of subjects.

The office of Cracow's quarters, subordinated to the municipal council, was set up at the end of the 14th century. It controlled division of landed property and buildings, demarcated controversial boundaries, carried out inspections of damaged buildings, established what kind of repair work should be carried out for safety reasons and certified its execution. Its name comes from the four quarters into which Cracow was divided (castle quarter, potters' quarter, Sławków quarter, and butchers' quarter). The activities of the office were at first registered in

municipal books; from 1568 they were registered separately in the quarters' book (*Acta quartaliensium*) because of the large number of entries. The book in question presents the oldest of these books from the collections of the State Archives in Cracow. It contains 917 entries which are an important source to the history of architecture, townplanning and property relations in Cracow. The entries were made in Polish, only a few are in Latin. The publication constitutes vols. 5–8 of the series *Fontes Cracovienses* edited by Czesława Piరోżyńska. (JA)

Marta Kusznierewicz–Mikś, *Studia cystersów mogiłskich na Uniwersytecie Krakowskim w XV w. (Mogila Cisterciens Studying at Cracow University in the 15th Century)*, "Studia Historyczne" (Kraków), 2000, N° 4 (171), pp. 551–568, table, sum. in English.

The author points out that because of the requirements of life in a quickly developing society, the Cistercians abandoned their earlier anti-intellectual attitude and at a relatively early date began to take an interest in university studies. From 1289 Polish Cistercians probably studied in Paris, from 1332 in Metz, from 1374 in Prague, from 1379 in Vienna and Heidelberg. After the renovation of Cracow University in 1401, in particular after 1416, Polish Cistercians (up to the mid-15th century also Silesian Cistercians) studied in Cracow and the abbot of the monastery at Mogiła (now a part of Cracow) became head of the Cistercian study at Cracow University. The abbot's position and geographical proximity were the reasons why the Mogiła monastery sent more people to the university than other Cistercian abbeys, a total of 16 monks, nine of whom obtained scientific degrees. The monks studied at the faculty of arts; only three of them studied theology afterwards. The author points out that the Mogiła Cistercians' studies were important both for the University (two monks, Jakub of Paradyż and Jan Teczel became the University's lectures in theology) and for the monastery, which in the 15th century became an important centre of literature and book painting. (JA)

Landbuch księstw świdnickiego i jaworskiego (Landbuch of the Świdnica (Schweidnitz) and Jawor (Jauer) Duchies), vol. II, 1385–1395, ed. Tomasz Jurk, Poznań 2000, Wydawnictwo Poznańskiego Towarzystwa Przyjaciół Nauk, XXXV+369+3 unnp. pp, table, annex, chronological concordance, index of persons and geographical names, index of subjects, sum. in German.

This is the second volume of a planned edition of the Świdnica (*Schweidnitz*) *Landbuch* (vol. I is to be published in the near future) which registered documents issued by the Świdnica chancery; the *Landbuch* is kept in the State Archives in Wrocław. The volume comprises 1452 documents from the *Landbuch* and 17 other documents (in the annex) not registered in the *Landbuch* and issued in Świdnica in 1385–1395. The documents concern changes in property rights, mainly land endowments and trade in landed property. They come from the end of the rule of Agnes (d. 1392), widow of Bolko II of Świdnica–Jawor, and from the beginning of the rule of the first Czech starost, Benes of Choustník. In addition to Silesia, they also concern Agnes's Lusatian and Czech possessions. They have been published in the form of excerpts containing the name, function and estate of the persons mentioned in the documents, a description of the subject and nature of legal proceedings, the price of the property, the date and testacy, other less important elements being omitted. (JA)

Witold Mańczak, *Polonia Maior to nie "Stara Polska" (Polonia Maior Does Not Mean "Old Poland")*, "Studia Historyczne" (Kraków), vol. XLIII, 2000, N° 3 (170), pp. 497–502.

The author disputes the widespread opinion that Great Poland (*Polonia Maior*) owes its name not to the vastness of the province but to its seniority, it being the province where the state of the Piasts was established. He analyses the use of the

adjective *maior* in classical Latin and in Polish medieval documents, in which the word *maior* was used several hundred times in the meaning of "great" and only once in the meaning of "old". The German term *Grosspolen* also indicates that the term meant great and not old Poland. According to Mańczak, the term referred to the size of the province which was greater than the territory of any other Polish region (Mazovia, Silesia, Kujawy and the provinces of Cracow, Sandomierz, Łęczyca and Sieradz). The author points out that as late as the 16th century Great Poland, which then included Kujawy and the Sieradz and Łęczyca provinces, was greater than Little Poland, which compared the Cracow, Sandomierz and Lublin voievodships. (JA)

Danuta Molenda, *Polski ołów na rynkach Europy Środkowej w XIII–XVII w.* (Polish Lead on the Markets of Central Europe in the 13th–17th cc.), appendix, tables in Polish and German, resumé in German, indexes of personal and geographical names, maps. 227 pp. Studia i materiały z historii kultury materialnej, ed. Jerzy Kruppié, vol. LXIX. Warszawa 2001, Instytut Archeologii i Etnologii Polskiej Akademii Nauk.

The author presents the production and sale of two important materials — lead and litharge — in Central Europe in a large chronological scope from the 13th till the close of the 17th c. In this period Poland was one of the biggest producers and exporters of these metals. However, to this day little has been known of the Polish lead trade and its role in the international turnover. Molenda's book, based on an extensive archival research (Poland, Germany, Slovakia, Bohemia) as well as making use of the latest international literature on this subject is thus a pioneering work. *Chapter I* presents the production and demand for lead and litharge (the main mines, production methods, dimensions of demand and forms of the utilization of lead). *Chapter II* discusses the technique and organization of transport and trade (the role of waterways, organization of shipping, entrepreneurs). *Chapter III* analyses the domestic and foreign markets, points out the main trade centres. *Chapter IV* is devoted to Danzig as a great intermediary in the export of lead to Western Europe, to merchants who dealt with this export, to the problems of profits and costs of transport. The book shows convincingly the great role of the lead and litharge trade in the then Polish economy, due both to its dimensions and the number of people participating and profiting from it.

The book is provided with an *Appendix* containing tables in Polish and German listing the most important information on the import of lead and litharge from Little Poland to Danzig and their export from Danzig in the 16th–17th cc. (MB)

Państwo zakonu krzyżackiego w Prusach. Podziały administracyjne i kościelne w XIII–XVI wieku (The Teutonic Knights' State in Prussia. Administrative and Ecclesiastical Division in the 13th–16th Centuries), ed. Zenon Hubert Nowak in association with Roman Czaja, Toruń 2000, Wydawnictwa Towarzystwa Naukowego w Toruniu, 132+1 unpp., 8 illustr., 20 maps, table, list of Teutonic offices and dignitaries in Prussia, Polish–German–Russian and German–Polish–Russian dictionary of the names of towns, castles and other strongholds.

The book is a compendium presenting all that is known about the territorial structure of the Teutonic Knights' state in Prussia (including Pomerania and the Chełmno region). Zenon H. Nowak (*The Borders of the Teutonic Knights' State in Prussia*, pp. 7–13) discusses the legal, organisational and ideological foundations of that state. He emphasises that the hierarchic organisation of the Teutonic Order helped to create an efficient power centre and administrative system. This article, left unfinished because of the author's death, has been supplemented by Roman Czaja (*Annex. The Territory of the State of the Teutonic Knights' Order in Prussia in the 13th–15th Centuries*, pp. 14–15), who presents the territorial

development of the Teutonic Knights' state from its establishment to 1466. The administrative structure of the state and the changes made in it have been described by Janusz Tandecki (*The Administrative Division of the Teutonic Knights' State in Prussia*, pp. 17–28). The author emphasises that the structure of the state and of the Order was the same. Marian Arzyński discusses *The Teutonic Knights' Castles and Fortifications* (pp. 29–43), drawing attention to the great concentration of fortified buildings in the Teutonic Knights' state and their style, which was created in Prussia at the end of the 13th century. In an article *Towns and Landed Property in the Teutonic Knights' State in Prussia* (pp. 45–65) Roman Czaja presents the legal foundations, economic functions and location of towns, the chronology of their establishment, their structure according to size and the landed property in their possession. The author points out that the Order tried to restrict the autonomy of towns and that from the 14th century the largest cities tried to get rid of the Order's tutelage. Andrzej Radziwiński (*Ecclesiastical Division*, pp. 67–80) discusses diocesan structure and the foundation of monasteries (excluding those founded by Teutonic Knights). Marian Biskup (*Parishes in the Teutonic Knights' State*, pp. 81–93) writes about the smallest units of Church administration. Both authors point out that whereas in Prussia the Teutonic Knights had to build Church structures from scratch, in the Chełmno region and in Pomerania they found units of Church administration organised by Polish and Pomeranian dukes; as time went on and the population grew, these units were transformed and supplemented. The book closes with an extensive list entitled *List of Offices. The Dignitaries of the Teutonic Knights' Order in Prussia* (pp. 95–127) compiled by Bernhart Jähning. (JA)

Marta Romanowska, *Uposażenie wójtów dziedzicznych miast Małopolski w XIV–XV w. (The Endowment of Hereditary Headmen in the Towns of Little Poland in the 14th and 15th Centuries)*, "Czasopismo Prawno-Historyczne" (Poznań–Warszawa), vol. LIII, 2001, № 1, pp. 71–91, table, sum. in French.

The extant sources allow us to ascertain the endowment of hereditary headmen in 76 towns of Little Poland. The author has divided the headmen's privileges into two categories; privileges of the private legal category gave the headmen the right to use a greater area of land than that used by other townsmen, the right to exploit waters and the right to have industrial and service shops (taverns, mills, fulleries). Privileges of the public legal category were connected with the headmen's share of the tributes paid by the townspeople to the feudal lord, of fines and law court charges. The author points out that paradoxically the office of headman arose as a result of the introduction of German law, which provided for the establishment of a self-governing urban commune. Romanowska believes that the paradoxical situation was a result of the weak development of municipal government in Little Poland. It was only in the second half of the 15th century that urban communes bought out the headmen's rights. According to the author, this is part of a broader question, namely, the adaptation of the norms of German law to the Polish social reality. (JA)

Marek Smolński, *Polityka zachodnia księcia gdańsko-pomorskiego Świętopelka (The Western Policy of Świętopelk, Duke of Gdańsk and Pomerania)*, Gdańsk 2000, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Gdańskiego, Oficyna Ferbertana, series: Peribalticum Meridionale, Bałtowie, Germanie i Słowianie w średniowieczu i we wczesnej epoce nowożytnej, vol. 2, 323 pp., map, 10 genealogical tables, indexes of persons and geographical names, sum. in German.

The author discusses Świętopelk's contacts (first half of the 13th century) with the dukes of the German Reich and Denmark. Since sources concerning this subject are scant, the author has often made use of the individual rulers' marriage policy and genealogical connections to reconstruct the system of alliances. He points out that Świętopelk's policy consisted in steering a middle course between

the states which aspired to hegemony in the region of the southern coast of the Baltic, that is, between Denmark, the Teutonic Knights — who were backed by a group of rulers from the Saxon–Meissen–Thuringian region against whom Świętopełk tried to secure the support of the Wettins — and also Mecklenburg, whose support Świętopełk needed in his conflict with Western Pomerania over the region of Słupsk and Sławno. According to the author, Świętopełk's active policy in Germany was one of the factors which contributed to the change in his political status from that of a governor holding power on behalf of the Cracow dukes to the position of an independent ruler. (JA)

Anna Supruniuk, *O wyprawach do Prus rycerzy polskich i wojnie domowej w Koronie w latach 1382–1385 (Polish Knights' Participation in Expeditions to Prussia and the Civil War in Poland in 1382–1385)*, "Zapiski Historyczne" (Toruń), vol. LXV, 2000, № 2, pp. 31–55, sum. in German.

The author discusses the participation of knights from Poland, Mazovia and Silesia in the Teutonic Knights' expeditions against Lithuania. They are mentioned in four sources: the list of honorary guests at the table of the Grand Master in 1385, paintings in the Königsberg cathedral, and the so-called Gelre and Bellenville armorials from the end of the 14th century which were probably based on Wigand of Margurg's Teutonic armorial. The author points out that Siemowit IV, duke of Płock, and a group of knights who in 1382–1385 supported Siemowit in his war for the Polish throne turned up in about 1380 as participants in these expeditions. According to the author, joint participation in the expedition might have been the duke's pretext for meeting his Polish adherents, for their presence in Płock would have aroused suspicions at the court of Louis of Hungary. These meetings may have been held with the knowledge, or even at the initiative, of the Teutonic Knights with whom Siemowit maintained good relations. Supruniuk emphasises that the participation of Poles and Mazovians in Teutonic expeditions prior to Vladislaus Jagellon's accession to the Polish throne was important for both military–political reasons (war against Lithuania) and cultural reasons (adoption of models of Western knightly culture). (JA)

Śląsk około roku 1000. Materiały z sesji naukowej we Wrocławiu w dniach 14–15 maja 1999 roku (Silesia in About 1000. Materials from a scientific session held in Wrocław on May 14 and 15, 1999), eds Marta Młynarska–Kaletynowa, Edmund Małachowicz, Wrocław 2000, 271 pp., 39 illustr., 27 maps.

Zofia Kurnatowska (*Relations between Great Poland and Silesia during the Tribal and Early–State Periods*, pp. 11–24) writes about economic ties between the two provinces and says that they were probably stimulated by the network of natural waterways. According to the author, these ties must have played an important role in the tightening of civilisational links between the Polish state and Bohemia and Germany in the second half of the 10th century. The importance of waterways is also stressed by Władysław Filipowiak (*Some Remarks on Navigation on the Oder in about 1000*, pp. 185–188), who speaks about the remnants of 10th century boats discovered by archeologists. Sławomir Możdżioch (*Silesia's Tribal Community in the 9th and 10th Centuries*, pp. 25–71) discusses the geography of settlement and the material culture of the Silesian population. He says that there are no traces of Silesia's dependence on Bohemia in the 10th century; he also speaks about the remains of a pagan temple in Wrocław, linking its existence with the revival of paganism in 1034–1039. On the basis of written sources Lech A. Tyszkiewicz (*The Political Conditions of the Incorporation of Silesia into the Piasts' State*, pp. 73–87) emphasises the dependence of Silesia and Cracow on Bohemia. Lech Lecliejewicz (*Silesia in Early–Piast Poland*, pp. 89–99) discusses economic, civilisational, religious and psychological aspects of Silesia's integration with Poland in 990–1034. Grzegorz Do-

mań s k i (*The Role of Mount Ślęza in the Life of Tribal and Early-Plast Silesia*, pp. 101–113) depicts the changes which took place in settlement in the region of Mount Ślęza following Silesia's incorporation into Poland and its Christianisation. Edmund Małachowicz (*The Oldest Sacral Architecture in Silesia*, pp. 115–135) compares the pre-Romanesque architectural treasures of Wrocław with those of Cracow, Prague and Libice. He points out that the relics in Cracow are similar to those in Prague while the relics of Wrocław resemble those of Libice and indirectly, the Saxon ones. Zbigniew Pianaowski (*The Oldest Monumental Architecture in Little Poland*, pp. 247–248) has made similar comparisons, emphasising that the historic monuments in Little Poland were probably erected in 1000–1038 and, contrary to the views of some scholars, are not relics of Bohemia's political domination. Marek Derwich (*The Church in Silesia in about 1000*, pp. 137–138) stresses that as a result of various religious influences (German, Czech, Polish), Silesia was an important Christian centre as early as 1000. A group of articles deals with castle towns in the light of new architectural research (Paweł Rzeźnik, *The Castle Town of Wrocław in about 1000*, pp. 139–148; Krzysztof Jaworski, *The Niemcza Complex of Castle Towns at the Turn of The First Millenium*, pp. 149–162; Zenon Hendel, *The Castle Town of Głogów in the Early Plast Period*, pp. 163–165; Bogusław Gediga, *The Castle Town of Opole in the Period of the Early Plast State*, pp. 167–183). Some articles concern individual architectural treasures (Maciej Małachowicz, *St. Adalbert's Church, the Oldest Church in Wrocław*, pp. 189–193; Olgerd Czerner, *The Remains of the Holy Virgin's Romanesque Church in Wrocław*, pp. 195–198). Jacek Polewski (*Little Poland as a Tribal Community and as a State*, pp. 199–226) says that foreign, that is, Moravian, Czech, Ruthenian and Polanian expansion was the main reason why stable local state structures were not formed in Little Poland. The author emphasises that Little Poland, in particular Cracow (the monarch's residence, a bishopric) played an important role in Poland at the turn of the 10th century, as a result of which it became Poland's capital province in 1039. Stanisława Hoczyk-Siwkowska (*North-Eastern Little Poland in about 1000*, pp. 227–245) discusses settlement in the territories between the San, the Vistula and the Bug, emphasising the economic ties of this region with the region of the middle Vistula; in her opinion these ties could have been conducive to the relatively early incorporation of this region into Poland (after the incorporation of Mazovia). Christian Lübke (*Deutschland und Polen um das Jahr 1000*, pp. 249–260) stresses that Germany's confrontation with Poland was inevitable at the turn of the 10th century in view of the Piasts' family ties with the imperial house and the conflict in Germany between two conceptions of eastern policy, represented by the emperors Otto III and Henry II. Przemysław Urbanić's text *Did the Bobra People Live on the Obra River?* (pp. 261–265) is a methodological article. The author points out that scholars pay too great attention to evolutionism and manifest an excessive ambition to identify tribes known from written sources with traces of settlements discovered by archeologists. The author believes that greater use should be made of the achievements of contemporary cultural anthropology. (JA)

Agnieszka Tetrycz, *Małopolska w ustroju Polski plastowskiej ze szczególnym uwzględnieniem terytorium sandomierskiego (Little Poland, in Particular the Sandomierz Territory, in the Political System of Plast Poland)*, "Czasopismo Prawno-Historyczne" (Poznań-Warszawa), vol. LIII, 2001, № 1, pp. 93–116, sum. in French.

The article presents the nature of ties between the Cracow and Sandomierz regions. The author says that even the oldest sources (12th c.) reflect the different character of the two provinces and the former's dominance, which was due to Cracow's position as Poland's capital since the 11th century and to the fact that the Sandomierz province belonged to the Cracow diocese. The period of Poland's fragmentation helped to preserve this state of affairs for, as a rule, both lands were governed by the same duke. However, the dukes maintained the formally

separate character of the Sandomierz province, regarding it as a place of refuge if they lost the Cracow throne or in case of a revolt of Cracow's powerful lords. The author points out that in 13th and 14th century documents the Sandomierz province is sometimes defined as an entity of a lower order (*provincia, terra*) than the Cracow province (*ducatus*). The two provinces finally united in the 14th century; their joint name, Little Poland, did not reflect a feeling of unity; it was chosen as a contrast to Great Poland, which often pursued its own policy. (JA)

Jan Tęgowski, *Pierwsze pokolenie Giedyminowiczów (The First Generations of the Giedyminowiczes)*, Poznań–Wrocław 1999, Wydawnictwo Historyczne, series: Biblioteka Genealogiczna, ed. Marek Górny, vol. 2, 319+1 unpaginated pp., 18 genealogical tables, index of persons, sum. in English.

The book comprises the biographies of the Grand Duke of Lithuania, Giedymin, and of three generations of his descendants on the spear side mentioned in sources, a total of 130 persons. This is the most complete genealogy of the Giedyminowicz dynasty since the publication in 1895 of Józef Wolff's *The Lithuanian–Ruthenian Dukes from the End of the 14th Century*, parts of which are already out of date. Tegowski points out that in addition to settling many details, his research makes it possible to gain insight into Lithuania's political life and social dynamism in the 14th and 15th centuries. His research has confirmed that the principle of primogeniture was not applied in Lithuania in matters concerning succession to the throne. Tegowski has shown the socio-political degradation of the dynasty's collateral lines which from the mid-15th century gradually merged with the class of influential boyar families, from which they differed only by their right to use the ducal title. (JA)

Gabriela Wąs, *Klasztory franciszkańskie w miastach śląskich i górnośląskich XIII–XVI w. (Franciscan Monasteries in the Towns of Silesia and Upper Lusatia 13th–16th Centuries)*, Wrocław 2000, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Wrocławskiego, series: Acta Universitatis Wratislaviensis, № 2222, Historia CXLII, 190+1 unpaginated pp., index of persons and monasteries, sum. in German.

The author recalls the well known opinion that the mendicant orders, including the Franciscans, were well adapted to urban life. She discusses the history of Franciscan monasteries, paying special attention to their ties with the communities of the towns in which they lived. She says that at first (13th century) these ties were very weak in the area examined by her, for the monasteries, founded by rulers and knights, were financially independent of urban communes and were linked to their founders by the pastoral services they performed for them. The links between monasteries and towns were tightened first in Lusatia (second half of the 13th century); in Silesia they were tightened later because the monasteries there lay close to ducal courts. The author says that whereas the aim of the first foundations was to enrich religious life in general, the second wave (15th c.) had a definite aim in view: to fight Hussitism. The author discusses the Franciscans' conflict with urban communes which was caused by King Louis Jagellon's attempts at the end of the 15th century to subordinate the monasteries to himself. Alongside the Reformation, this conflict was the reason why the Franciscans were expelled from some towns in Silesia and Upper Lusatia in the 16th century. (JA)

EARLY MODERN TIMES (16th–18th C.)

Christoph Augustynowicz, *Die Kandidaten und Interessen des Hauses Habsburg in Polen–Litauen während des zweiten Interregnums 1574–1576*, Wien 2001, Universitätsverlag, 205 pp., bibliogr., list of abbs, index of

persons and geographical names, *Dissertationen der Universität Wien*, Band 71.

The monograph is based on Habsburg diplomats' letters to the imperial court, letters of the Habsburg emperor's Polish supporters to imperial envoys or direct to the emperor, diplomatic (imperial and papal) reports, and the emperor's instructions.

The material is arranged according to chronology and subjects. In Chapter I the author outlines the endeavours made by the Emperor Maximilian II from the mid-1560s to the election of Henry of Valois in the spring of 1573 to secure the Polish throne for the House of Habsburg. In the next chapters he analyses the Habsburg diplomats' later endeavours, from King Henry's flight to France in June 1574 to the Sejm convened in Warsaw in the autumn of the same year, and from the Warsaw Sejm to the electoral Sejm held at Stężyca in May 1575. He discusses separately the Sejm at Stężyca which was to elect a new ruler but only announced interregnum. In the next chapter Augustynowicz presents the period between the Sejm at Stężyca and the convocatinal Sejm in Warsaw held at the beginning of October 1575. The author also depicts the financial means earmarked by the emperor to secure the Polish throne for the Habsburgs. The last two parts of the book concern the period between the convocatinal Sejm and the electoral Sejm and between the election and the coronation of Stephen Batory. In each chapter the author discusses the activity of the imperial diplomacy, presents changes in the pro-Habsburg party and the international situation. (EO)

Marek Błaszke, *Obraz i naprawa Rzeczypospolitej w myśli społeczno-politycznej fizjokratyzmu Baudeau i Le Mercier de la Riviere (The Picture and Improvement of the Commonwealth in the Physiocratic Socio-Political Thought of Badeau and Le Mercier de la Riviere)*, Warszawa 2000, Wydawnictwo IFIS PAN, 215 pp., bibliogr., index of persons, illustr., sum. in French.

In the first part of his book the author presents Nicolas Baudeau's opinions on the history of the Polish state and analyses the reforms he proposed to improve the economic and political situation of the Commonwealth. In the second part he discusses Le Mercier de la Riviere's analysis of the Commonwealth's political system and economic situation and the reforms he deemed indispensable. The author emphasises that some of the French physiocrats' proposals were taken into account in the Constitution of May 3, 1791 which admitted townsmen to some offices in the state, allowed noblemen to engage in trade and industry, promised state protection to the peasants and made it possible for landowners to obtain full citizen's rights. (EO)

Richard Butterwick, *Stanisław August a kultura angielska (Stanislaus Augustus and English Culture)*, translated by Marek Ugniewski, Warszawa 2000, Wydawnictwo Instytutu Badań Literackich, 390 pp., bibliogr., index of persons.

Butterwick, an English scholar, presents the links between Poland and Britain during the Age of Enlightenment in an original way, taking Poland's last King, Stanislaus Augustus Poniatowski, an eminent connoisseur and patron of the arts, as an example. The King's interest in English culture is presented against a wide background of social, political and cultural relations in the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth from the middle of the 18th century to the monarch's death in 1798.

In the preface to his detailed reflections Butterwick outlines the pictures of Poland during the period of Sarmatism and of Britain at that time, laying stress on the specific political systems of the two countries, their different cultural heritage and especially, the specific character of English Enlightenment. The Age of Enlightenment was a period when the intellectual élites of practically the whole of Europe cherished warm feelings for England and looked there for inspiration

and for patterns to follow. Stanislaus Augustus, an enlightened Anglophile, shared this general admiration for England and enriched it with specifically Polish characteristics.

The future King's fascination with England had its roots in his education, especially his friendship with Sir Charles Hanbury Williams, a satirist and diplomat, who was Britain's ambassador in St. Petersburg. Butterwick describes in detail the young Poniatowski's journey to England in 1754, his contacts there and the friendships he struck with Englishmen (e.g. with Philip Chesterfield and Horace Walpole). A separate chapter deals with the subsequent history of these contacts, especially after Poniatowski was elected king in 1764. In addition to society meetings and correspondence, the Freemasons in Warsaw offered Stanislaus Augustus many opportunities for contacts with the British.

Two extensive chapters describe the King's attitude to English art and literature, his knowledge of the works created at that time and his contacts with English artists. Butterwick devotes much space to the extraordinary career of English-style landscape gardening in Warsaw and Poland in the second half of the 18th century. Landscape parks were designed in Poland round royal residences (e.g. the Łazienki park in Warsaw) and the residences of magnates. In the last chapter Butterwick discusses the attitude of the Polish reformatory camp (especially of Stanislaus Augustus) to the British political system, from the 1760s to the Constitution of May 3rd, 1791 which, in a way, was modelled on the system of the British monarchy. In Butterwick's opinion, Poland's last King was a leading Anglophile not only in the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth but in the whole of Europe; his death in 1798 preceded the decline of European Anglophilia, which occurred at the beginning of the 19th century.

The book is based on a wealth of manuscripts from Polish and British archives, on printed sources (especially the press) of Polish, English and French provenance. The slightly different English version of Butterwick's book, entitled *Poland's Last King and English Culture: Stanislaw August Poniatowski 1732-1798*, was published by Clarendon Press, Oxford in 2000. (MM)

Janusz S. Dąbrowski, *Senat Koronny. Stan sejmujący w czasach Jana Kazimierza (Poland's Senate. An Estate of the Sejm under John Casimir)*, Kraków 2000, Towarzystwo Wydawnicze "Historia Jagiellonica", 285 pp., bibliogr., annexes, list of abbs, index of persons.

The monograph is based on manuscripts from Polish archives in particular on official reports describing Sejm proceedings, and on correspondence concerning questions discussed by the Sejm. The author has also made use of such published sources as diaries and accounts by foreign diplomats.

The book depicts the activity of the Senate, the upper chamber, in 1649-1668. The author presents the attendance of senators at Sejm meetings and the customary procedure of senators' speeches in the presence of the king and the lower chamber. He then discusses the participation of senators in the Sejm courts and their role in the final phase of debates, when the attitudes of both chambers to the proposed bills had to be harmonised. The last two chapters concern relations between the upper and the lower chamber and the senators' occupations during the Sejm sessions (banquets, participation in parliamentary commissions active outside the seat of parliament). The annexes contain lists of senators who attended the debates and made speeches. (EO)

Janusz Dorobisz, *Jakub Zadzik (1582-1642)*, Opole 2000, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Opolskiego, 353 pp., bibliogr., list of abbs, tables, index of persons, illustr., sum. in English. Studia i Monografie. Uniwersytet Opolski.

The author has based his book on Jakub Zadzik's extensive correspondence kept in Polish archives and libraries and also in Rikssarkivet in Stockholm. He has also made use of official reports on Sejm proceedings with descriptions of the par-

liamentary debates in which Zadzik took part, and published diaries from the first half of the 17th century.

Jakub Zadzik was one of those ecclesiastical senators who stemmed from the petty nobility but made a political career under Sigismund III (1587–1632). Thanks to the help of rich relatives, the future chancellor of Poland and bishop of Cracow acquired a thorough education crowned with a doctorate in secular and Church law at the University of Perugia. The relatives' help and his own talents made it possible for him to join the narrow circle of persons who exerted a great influence on the policy of Sigismund III and his son Vladislaus IV in 1627–1642.

The author presents Zadzik's career chronologically. We learn about Zadzik's family, the way he acquired education and the beginning of his career when for many years he was the king's secretary (1606–1613). The author then presents the period when Zadzik held the politically important posts of Poland's grand secretary (1613–1625), bishop of Chełm (1625–1635), deputy chancellor of Poland (1627–1628) and finally Poland's chancellor (1628–1635) and bishop of Cracow (1635–1642).

Dorobisz presents Zadzik's attitude to the most important political issues of the times, such as the programme of reforms and the state's religious and foreign policies. He also describes his hero's participation in many diplomatic missions and in the Church life of the two dioceses in which he was bishop ordinary. (EO)

Witold Filipczak, *Sejm 1778 roku (The Sejm Held in 1778)*, Warszawa 2000, Wydawnictwo Naukowe Semper, 361 pp., bibliogr., annexes, index of persons.

The monograph is based on official reports of Sejm proceedings, correspondence showing behind-the-scenes political activities, documents of pre-Sejm dietines and many speeches made at the 1778 Sejm, most of which were published after the debates. The 1778 Sejm was the first Sejm under Stanislaus Augustus Poniatowski (1764–1795) to hold its debates without previously setting up a confederation. Consequently, it was exposed to the danger of being broken by the *liberum veto* of a single deputy. Despite this, it ended in success, passed a number of acts and fulfilled its role of controlling the executive power. According to the author, the debates were a success because of the opposition's moderate attitude and the growth of patriotic feelings among the nobility after the shock of the first partition of the Commonwealth of the Two Nations (1772).

The author analyses the situation in the Polish–Lithuanian state before the 1778 Sejm, the pre-Sejm campaign (pre-Sejm dietines and their resolutions) and finally the debates of the 1778 parliament. (EO)

Andrzej Głowa, *Ostatni najazd tatarski na ziemię przemyską z 1699 r. (The Last Tartar Incursion into the Przemysl Region in 1699)*, "Studia Historyczne" (Cracow), vol. XLIII, 2000, № 4, pp. 568–591, annex, sum. in English.

The article is based on documents assessing the damage done to the Sambor, Drohobycz and Stryj districts of the Przemysl region by the Tartar incursion in 1699. These documents, kept in Lviv archives, have been unknown to historians. The incursion, made by Tartars from the Black Sea coast, the territory now belonging to Romania and Moldova, was headed by the son of the Crimean khan, Ghazi Gieraj. It took place at a time when the provisions of the Karlovci (Karlovitz) treaty had come into force but there was still a month-long *vacatio legis* after which the Polish–Turkish part of the treaty was to be binding. The Tartars, numbering some 5,000 men, took the command of Polish forces by surprise and plundered 86 villages, abducting 4,557 persons. Another 139 persons were carried off from the outskirts of the towns of Drohobycz and Stryj. The Tartars did not attack the towns for they did not want to capture fortified posts. All they wanted was to take quickly as many prisoners as possible. Units of Polish cavalry managed twice to catch up with the withdrawing Tartar troops; the first time they

succeeded in freeing several hundred prisoners; but the second time the Polish cavalry suffered a defeat. The annex contains a list of invaded villages, their casualties (number of persons killed and taken prisoner) and material losses. (EO)

Hieronim Grala, *Wokół dzieła i osoby Alberta Schlichtinga. Przyczynek do dziejów propagandy antymoskiewskiej w drugiej połowie XVI w.* (Albert Schlichting. His Work and Personality. Contribution to the History of Anti-Muscovy Propaganda in the Second Half of the 16th Century), "Studia Źródłoznawcze" (Warszawa), vol. XXXVIII, 2000, pp. 35–51, sum. in English.

The author analyses the text of a relation *The State of Muscovy under Ivan IV the Terrible* written by Albert Schlichting in 1571. A Latin version of the relation, *De moribus et imperandi crudelitate Basilij Moschoviae Tyranni brevis enarratio*, was found in the Vatican archives in the 19th century. It had been presented to the papal diplomacy by the Polish side in order to block the papal state's talks with the Tsar of Muscovy. King Sigismund Augustus succeeded in achieving this aim. There is also a Polish version (in the National Library in Warsaw) and a German one. Georg Forsten, the German historian who discovered the German version in Munich in 1886, neglected its importance and until our times German historians have not managed to get access to it. In spite of this, it has been generally accepted in German historiography that the German version was the primary one. Having compared the German version, kept in Bayerisches Staatsarchiv, with the Latin and Polish versions, the author has come to the conclusion that the most extensive Polish version is the primary one; it is a draft of Schlichting's oral account which he made after his escape from Moscow to Poland. It was the Polish text that became the basis for the Latin version, which was also written at Sigismund Augustus' court. The German version is a translation of the Latin text. The author has also established a few facts from Albert Schlichting's life. Born in Pomerania, he was a soldier in the service of King Sigismund Augustus and was taken prisoner by the Muscovites in 1564. Grala has established on the basis of the Lithuanian Register in Vilnius that Schlichting was given a royal village in Samogitia in 1572; his two sons still held it in 1593. (EO)

Anna Grześkowiak-Krwawicz, *O recepcji idei umowy społecznej w Polsce w czasach stanisławowskich* (The Reception of the Idea of Social Contract in Poland during Stanislaus Augustus' Reign), "Czasopismo Prawno-Historyczne" (Warszawa), vol. LII, 2000, № 1–2, pp. 111–125, sum. in French.

The author shows that the idea of social contract was analysed and discussed by Polish intellectuals and authors of treatises on the theory of statehood during the reign of Stanislaus Augustus Poniatowski. Even though no original conception of social contract was worked out in Poland, thinkers acquainted with West European theories knew how to use them to back their own political theories and conceptions of a political system. More interest was taken in Poland in the more concrete aspects of the doctrine. This is why Polish reflections on this subject did not contain many general philosophical statements on the state of nature or the origin of societies; more attention was paid to such questions as the nation's sovereignty resulting from the contract, the unquestionable competence of the authority, the scope of freedom and mutual relations between the participants in the contract. (AK)

Leszek Hońdo, *Inskrypcje starego żydowskiego cmentarza w Krakowie* (Inscriptions in the Old Jewish Cemetery in Cracow), Part I, Kraków 2000, Polska Akademia Umiejętności, 247 pp., 4 tables, 185 illustr., 3 maps, table, index of persons.

This is the first volume of a publication which will present tombstones from the old Jewish cemetery in Cracow which functioned from 1551 to the mid-19th

century and is the largest complex of Jewish 16th and 17th century tombstones in Poland. The book is the result of inventory work conducted by the author in 1994–1997. Part I contains descriptions of 174 of the 711 preserved tombstones from the whole period when the cemetery was in operation. The description of each tombstone contains the following elements: 1) number denoting the situation of the tombstone in the annexed maps, 2) the names of persons mentioned in the inscription, 3) a photograph (or photographs) of the tombstone, 4) the text of the inscription, 5) its translation into Polish and explanations (in Polish), 6) description of the form of the tombstone, 7) bibliography, 8) description of the material from which the tombstone is made, 9) size. The author adds that a fuller list, comprising 267 tombstones from the whole cemetery, is in the computer data base of the Jagiellonian University's Interfaculty Institute of the History and Culture of Polish Jews, but it does not include copies of the inscriptions and their translations. (JA)

Andrzej Jakubowski, *Stosunki wyznaniowe w cechach mohylewskich od pierwszej połowy XVI do połowy XVIII wieku (Religious Relations in Mogilov Guilds from the First Half of the 16th Century to the mid-18th Century)*, "Białoruskie Zeszyty Historyczne" (Białystok), № 14, 2000, pp. 57–74, sum. in Byelorussian, table.

The article depicts religious relations and changes in Mogilov craftsmen's circles on the basis of statutes and privileges granted (or confirmed) by Polish kings to Mogilov guilds in the 16th–18th centuries. The author shows that in less than two centuries the Mogilov craftsmen's corporations experienced a flourishing development and then a decline, and that more and more craftsmen, who at first were almost all Orthodox, joined the Uniate Church or converted to Catholicism. Even though most of them were still true to the Orthodox Church in the second half of the 18th century, Jakubowski does not agree with the opinion of those historians who believe that only merchants joined the Uniate Church or the Catholic Church in Mogilov. (AK)

Jerzy Kowalczyk, *Znaczenie wzorów Giovanniego Battisty Montano dla architektury barokowej w Polsce i na Litwie (The Importance of the Patterns Established by Giovanni Battista Montano for Baroque Architecture in Poland and Lithuania)*, "Biuletyn Historii Sztuki" (Warszawa), vol. LII, 2000, № 1–2, pp. 9–49, illustr., sum. in English.

The talented Italian wood-engraver, painter, sculptor and architect Giovanni Battista Montano (1534–1621), active in Milan and Rome, is regarded as a precursor of Baroque architecture. His designs and drawings inspired such great artists as Pietro da Cortona, Bernini and Borromini, and influenced artists in France, the Netherlands, Spain, Austria and Bohemia.

Kowalczyk shows many examples of Montano's influence on prominent Italian architects active in the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth in the 17th and 18th centuries (Giovanni Battista Ghisleni, Giovanni Solari, Baltassare Fontana). The eminent Dutch architect Tylman van Gameren was also influenced by Montano. Montano's drawings and designs exerted an influence only on works of sacral art: tabernacles, altars and churches. The result was the popularisation in Poland and Lithuania of Baroque façades triangular and semicircular tympana and the construction of theatre-style church façades and altar retables with wings. This confirms the great role played by the Italian architect in the development of Baroque architecture in Poland. (AK)

Bohdan Królikowski, *Wśród Sarmatów. Radziwiłłowie i pamiętnikarze (Among the Sarmatians. The Radziwiłł's and Diarists)*, Wydawnictwo Towarzystwa Naukowego Katolickiego Uniwersytetu Lubelskiego, Lublin 2000, 317 pp., bibliogr., sum. in French, index of persons, illustr. Towarzystwo

Naukowe Katolickiego Uniwersytetu Lubelskiego. Prace Wydziału Historyczno-Filologicznego N^o 82.

The book consists of two parts: an essay outlining the history of the magnatial Radziwiłł family and a survey of the most valuable memoirs and diaries from the 17th century and the Saxon times; the survey is supplemented by an analysis of Władysław Łoziński's *Mr. Wit Narwoj's Tales*, an interesting example of the novelist's use of the contents and form of old Polish diaries.

Królikowski analyses Polish memoirs and diaries from the early 17th century, pointing out that war reminiscences predominate among them; they are an interesting source and testimony to soldierly customs. At the same time they expose the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth's weakness in than epoch and its inability to take advantage of military victories.

After a flourishing development in the 17th century memoirism declined during the Saxon times. Królikowski presents only about a dozen memoirs from the times of the Wettins' rule (they come mainly from the first years of Augustus II's reign and the end of the reign of his son, Augustus III). It is worth pointing out that these memoirs and diaries are on a surprisingly high level as regards their language and literary value and are a most valuable source for historians. (AK)

Petro Kułakowskyj, *Urzędnicy ziemscy Czernihowszczyzny i Siewierszczyzny (do 1648 r.) (Country Officials in Chernigov and Sieversk Regions, up to 1648)*, "Studia Źródłoznawcze" (Warszawa), vol. XXXVIII, 2000, pp. 53-80, annex, sum. in English.

The author presents the growth of the official hierarchy in the Chernigov and Sieversk territories which were annexed by the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth in 1609-1611 as a result of a war with Muscovy. When the armistice concluded at Deulin in 1618 put an end to the war, work was started to create an official hierarchy on the model existing in the neighbouring Kiev voievodship. The administration of the area was entrusted to Sigismund II's eldest son Vladislaus. Military offices (standard-bearer, officers responsible for the safety of noble families during *levy en masse*, officer responsible for defence) were established in 1621; next, offices connected with the work of law courts were established (chamberlain, judge, associate judge, and scribe). It was only after the conclusion of peace with Muscovy in 1634 that the Chernigov voievodship with two districts, those of Chernigov and Sieversk, was established; the offices of voievode and castellan were set up in 1635. This concluded the establishment of hierarchy. The annex contains a register of all officers of the Chernigov and Sieversk regions up to 1648. The register includes additional information (religion, previous employment, marriages, public functions). (EO)

Bolesław Kumor, *Dzieje diecezji krakowskiej do roku 1795 (The History of the Cracow Diocese to 1795)*, vol. 2, Kraków 1999, Wydawnictwo św. Stanisława BM Archidiecezji Krakowskiej, 674 pp., vol. 3, Kraków 2000, 565 pp., list of abbs, index of persons and geographical names, illustr.

The two volumes cover the history of the Cracow diocese up to 1795, that is, to the third partition of the Commonwealth of the Two Nations. The narration is arranged according to subjects and chronologically within each thematic section. Volume 2 deals with central diocesan offices (the bishop's court, chancery, printing house, consistory and the Cracow and regional suffragan sees) and diocesan synods. Separate chapters concern the cathedral chapter and the collegiate and other churches in Cracow. Volume 3 discusses the chapters in the Cracow diocese outside Cracow (in Sandomierz, Wiślica, Kielce, Skalbmierz, Opatów, Tarnów, Płiczów, Nowy Sącz, Wojnicz, Bobowa, Lublin, Pilica and Klimontów) and fragmentary chapters where the canonries were not fully staffed. The volume also presents diocesan schools (cathedral school on Wawel Hill,

Theological Department of Cracow University), seminaries, old priests' homes, reformatory home for priest and charitable banks in the diocese. (EO)

Beata Kwiecień, *Znajomość Indian Ameryki Północnej w Polsce okresu Oświecenia (Knowledge of North American Indians in Poland during the Enlightenment Age)*, "Studia Historyczne" (Kraków), vol. XLIII, 2000, № 3, pp. 379–397, sum. in English.

The author says that during the reign of Stanislaus Augustus the inhabitants of the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth had many possibilities to learn something about the aboriginal inhabitants of the North–American continent. Information was available in handbooks and geographical books, in accounts by missionaries and travellers and, to a lesser extent, in the daily press and encyclopedias. Most of this information was of an ethnological character and concerned the Indians' customs, languages, ways of procuring food, their clothing, dwellings, religion, laws, internal relations and the way of performing official duties. Political matters did not arouse great interest but the reader was told about the Indians' struggle to retain their land (e.g. Chief Pontiac's uprising in 1763–1766), their laws and traditions.

Most of the accounts written by travellers and missionaries were favourable to the Indians and free of racial prejudice; some of them exposed the dark sides of the aborigines' life, a result of the white man's destructive influence (diseases, alcoholism, poverty). This aroused an animated discussion in the course of which various proposals were put forward of how to solve the problem (is it better to adopt the white man's civilisation or reject it?). (AK)

Mariusz Malinowski, *Spółczesność Kordoby w czasach Kolumba, inkwizycji i rekonkwisty, przełom XV i XVI wieku (The Community of Cordoba during the Times of Columbus, Inquisition and Reconquest, Turn of the 15th Century)*, Wydawnictwo Adam Marszałek, Toruń 2000, 145 pp., bibliogr., index of geographical names and persons.

On this basis of written sources from Archivo General in Simancas, Archivo Municipal in Belcazar and Archivo Municipal in Cordoba, the author depicts the history of the community of Cordoba, an important town in southern Spain, from the mid-15th century to ca. 1520. He stresses the importance of the geographical environment in the *longue durée* of the Cordoban kingdom and depicts the growth of the city's population in the second half of the 15th century and the subsequent demographic crisis caused by hunger and the plague in 1503–1507. Despite these natural disasters Cordoba's economy developed dynamically, especially at the end of the 15th century. The kingdom's agricultural production reached record levels and the city became one of the most important centres of handicrafts in the Iberian peninsula. Livestock breeding and internal trade on local and regional levels were also well developed.

Religious minorities disappeared from Cordoba at the turn of the 15th century; the Jews were expelled and the Moslems were forced to convert to Christianity. But the many Jewish converts, Gypsies and converted Moslems who remained in the city became targets of suspicions and reprisals. (AK)

Agnieszka Marchwińska, *Rejestr dworu królowej Barbary (1548–1551) (The Register of Queen Barbara's Court, 1548–1551)*, "Studia Źródłoznawcze" (Warszawa), vol. XXXVIII, 2000, pp. 81–102, illustr.

The register of the Polish–Lithuanian court of Barbara Radziwiłłówna, kept in the Central Archives of Historical Records in Warsaw, is an important source showing the organisation and composition of the court of King Sigismund Augustus' wife. It contains the names of the Queen's male and female attendants, put down in hierarchical order. The register also provides information on all changes in the composition of the court (engagement of new persons, dismissals, deaths, the

dates of marriages of the queen's maids-of-honour, etc.). It can serve as a basis for reconstructing the functioning of Queen Barbara's *Frauenzimmer* and male court and their social and national structure.

The article contains the full text of the source. The footnotes include information about the persons mentioned in the text and about little known terms referring to textiles and clothing. (AK)

Metryka Litewska. Rejestry podymnego Wielkiego Księstwa Litewskiego — województwo trockie 1690 (The Lithuanian Register. Registers of Hearth-Tax of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania — Troki Votvodsp 1690), ed. Henryk Lulewicz, Wydawnictwo Neriton, Instytut Historii PAN, Warszawa 2000, 341 pp., indexes of persons and geographical names, map.

The edition is based on the codex *Inspection in the Grand Duchy of Lithuania and Acts of the Tarnogród Confederation of 1715* which is kept in the Central Archives of Historical Records in Warsaw. The hearth-tax register covers 32 leaves of the codex; it lists different rates (written by one hand) for each of the Troki voievodship's four districts, those of Troki, Grodno, Kovno and Uplia. The register for each district is drawn up according to similar principles and contains the name of the estate, surname of the owner or owners, and the number of households (hearths). In the register of the Troki and Grodno districts the estates are placed in alphabetical order, according to parishes; the register of the hearth-tax of the other two districts is drawn up according to the location of the noblemen's estates.

The hearth-tax register is an excellent source for research into property relations in the Troki voievodship, into the old Polish fiscal system and the economic differences among the Lithuanian nobility; it also provides a basis for analysing geographical names in the region, the formation of noblemen's surnames and the state of settlement at the end of the 17th century.

Each of the four parts of the book is equipped with explanatory notes; the publication closes with two extensive indexes of persons and geographical names. (AK)

Jerzy Michalski, *Zagadnienie reformy sądownictwa i prawa sądowego w początkach panowania Stanisława Augusta (The Question of the Reform of Judicature and Judiciary Law at the Beginning of Stanislaus Augustus' Reign)*, "Czasopismo Prawno-Historyczne" (Warszawa), vol. LII, 2000, № 1-2, pp. 76-107, sum. in French.

On the basis of official reports of parliamentary proceedings, deputies' instructions and diaries from the Central Archives of Historical Records in Warsaw, the Czartoryski Library in Cracow and the Library of the Polish Academy of Arts and Learning in Cracow, the author shows that Polish juducature and judiciary law did not change substantially during the first two years of Stanislaus Augustus' reign (1764-1766). Some changes were introduced by the 1764 convocatinal Sejm which by introducing majority voting at electoral dietines restored country courts and by abolishing the use of *liberum veto* in the election of the Tribunals' members secured their proper appointment. The attempts to correct and codify the law ended in fiasco, nor was any improvement made in the functioning of the Polish and Lithuanian Tribunals.

Michalski explains this lack of significant changes in Polish law and judicature by the political élites' preoccupation with more important problems, by the lack of an intellectual base for far-reaching reforms and the low professional culture of lawyers. (AK)

Stefania Ochmann-Staniszevska, Zdzisław Staniszevski, *Sejm Rzeczypospolitej za panowania Jana Kazimierza. Prawo — doktryna — praktyka (The Sejm of the Commonwealth under John Casimir. The Law, Its Doctrine and Practice)*, Wrocław 2000, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Wrocław-

skiego, vol. I, 593 pp., vol. II, 434 pp., bibliography, list of abbs, tables, annexes, index of persons, sum. in English.

The first volume is a documentation of the 20 Sejms held during the reign of John Casimir in 1649–1668. The authors present the sources for each Sejm and discuss the basic documents, such as the king's instructions to the pre-Sejm dietines, the greeting of the king by the Marshal (Speaker) of the Sejm, the proposals from the throne, the senators' speeches. They also present the calendar of debates, the questions discussed by the Chamber of Deputies during plenary meetings, the questions discussed by the Senate, the joint debates of the two chambers in the presence of the King, the sessions of the Sejm commissions and provincial (Lithuanian and Polish) sessions.

The second volume is a synthesis. In the first part the authors describe the Sejm's working conditions (premises, security), the organisation of the parliament, the two chambers, the system of debates. The second part concerns the course and results of the debates. The authors discuss the procedure, the debates in each chamber, in commissions and joint debates, the editing of the laws adopted by the Sejm. The third part analyses the powers of the Sejm estates, that is, the King, the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies. The annexes contain the lists of senators and deputies present at the Sejm sessions during the reign of John Casimir. (EO)

Dariusz Rolnik, *Szlachta koronna wobec konfederacji targowickiej (maj 1792 – styczeń 1793) (The Polish Nobility's Attitude to the Confederation of Targowica, May 1792 – January 1793)*, Katowice 2000, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Śląskiego, 182 pp., bibliogr., list of abbs, annexes, sum. in English and French. *Prace Naukowe Uniwersytetu Śląskiego w Katowicach*, № 1097.

The book fills a gap in the historiography of the Targowica Confederation (1792–1793). The aim of the author was to present the attitude of society to the Confederation of Targowica which co-operated with Russia in destroying the achievements of the Constitution of May 3, 1791. In Chapter I the author discusses the factors which influenced the nobility's attitude: the defeats suffered by the Polish–Lithuanian army in the war against Russia (May–July 1792), the fact that King Stanislaus Augustus joined the confederation, fear of reprisals by Russian and confederative troops. In the next chapter the author analyses the nobility's reaction in individual voievodships to the formation of confederative authorities in the provinces (May–September 1792). The last chapter presents the nobility's attitude to the confederation in the first months of its rule (October 1792 – January 1793). The author points out that the confederation was supported by only a small part of the nobility. The support was marginal compared with the support which the nobility extended to the Constitution of May 3, 1791. Passive resistance and general aversion predominated. (EO)

Aleksandra Sołtan, *Contubernium Philosophorum — krakowska fundacja biskupa płockiego Andrzeja Noskowskiego (Contubernium Philosophorum — the Cracow Foundation of Andrzej Noskowski, Bishop of Plock)*, "Przegląd Historyczny" (Warszawa), vol. CII, 2001, № 1, pp. 15–42, sum. in English.

The article presents the genesis and functioning of the Philosophers' Hostel set up in Cracow in 1558. It was called into being on the initiative of the bishop of Plock, Andrzej Noskowski, to make it possible for young Mazovians to gain higher education. This was to ensure a steady supply of highly qualified teachers to schools in the Plock diocese, for each holder of the foundation's scholarship was obliged to work for two years as a teacher in one of the schools belonging to the diocese.

The author has reconstructed the history and organisation of the Philosophers' Hostel on the basis of the hostel's register and two other documents: *Ordnatio fundationis Noscovianae* and *Inscriptio fundationis Noscovianae super*

fordnis vtelicensibus. The sources show that the plan for the foundation had been carefully prepared; they also provide information on the aim of the hostel, its equipment, the way in which the annual rent was used, the recruitment of students, the way of appointing headmasters; they also contain instructions on how the hostel should function day in day out. (AK)

Tomasz Wiślicz, *Peregrynacja działowska Stanisława Podleskiego i Błażeja Dziury Kościelskiego w 1698 roku (The Peregrination of Two Beggars, Stanisław Podleski and Błażej Dziura Kościelski in 1698)*, "Studia Historyczne" (Kraków), vol. XLIV, 2001, № 1, pp. 141–151, maps.

On the basis of statements made before the village court at Pleskowa Skała in 1698 by two vagrants from Little Poland, the author tries to reconstruct the route of their peregrination and depict the characteristic features of unemployed people's peregrinations in those days. He is interested only in village vagabonds, not in vagrants connected with towns.

Wiślicz points out three characteristic elements of his heroes' wanderings: they moved within a rather small territory which was well known to them; they avoided large towns and tried to find night's lodgings and earn some money only in villages; they used to stop for some time, even for a few weeks, always in the same villages and always in the house of the same farmers. Even though these week-long sojourns in one place may create an impression of a certain stability, Stanisław Podleski and Błażej Kościelski covered miles every day to get alms, steal a thing or two or peddle some goods. (AK)

Andrzej B. Zakrzewski, *Sejmiki Wielkiego Księstwa Litewskiego XVI–XVIII w. Ustrój i funkcjonowanie: sejmik trocki (The Dietines of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania 16th–18th Centuries. Their System and Functioning: the Dietine of Troki)*, Warszawa 2000, Liber, 257 pp., bibliogr., list of abbs, tables, index of persons. Wydział Prawa i Administracji Uniwersytetu Warszawskiego. Series: Monografie.

The monograph is based on the Troki dietine's acts from incomplete castle records of Troki, on political correspondence and diaries. The author analyses the structure and functioning of Lithuanian dietines, taking the main dietine of the Troki voievodship as an example. He discusses the procedure in Lithuanian dietines, the character of the instructions given to the deputies, the kinds of dietines, paying special attention to the dietines held during interregna, and also the powers of the dietines and their evolution. Zakrzewski is interested both in the letter of the law and in practice. He emphasises that in their functioning the Lithuanian dietines were similar to the Polish ones but points out that the predominance of magnates was a specific feature of the Lithuanian dietines. The monograph is supplemented by a list of Marshals (Speakers) of the Troki dietine and a list of deputies elected to the Sejm and to the Lithuanian Tribunal. (EO)

Zofia Zielińska, *Stanisław August i Otto Stackelberg u progu wojny rosyjsko-tureckiej, marzec–październik 1787 (Stanislaus Augustus and Otto Stackelberg on the Eve of the Russian–Turkish War, March–October 1787)*, "Kwartalnik Historyczny" (Warszawa), vol. CVII, 2000, № 4, pp. 3–20, sum. in English.

The article is based on Stanislaus Augustus Poniatowski's correspondence with Augustyn Deboli, Polish minister plenipotentiary in St. Petersburg, and Pius Kiciński, chief of the Polish cabinet, and also on the correspondence in 1787 between Otto Stackelberg, the Russian ambassador in Warsaw, the Russian vice-chancellor J. A. Ostermann, and the head of the Council of Russia's Foreign Affairs A. A. Bezborodko. These letters are kept in the Central Archives of Historical Records in Warsaw, the Arkhiv Vneshney Politiki Rossiyskoy Imperii in Moscow, in the National Library in Warsaw and the Czartoryski Library in Cracow. On their

basis the author has reconstructed the Polish King's contacts with the Russian ambassador in the period from Stanislaus Augustus' meeting with the Empress Catherine II at Kanów to the preparation of a draft treaty of alliance with Russia by the Polish-Lithuanian ruler. Both politicians were interested in preserving peace in Poland and realised that in case of a Russian-Austrian-Turkish war additional means would be required if this aim was to be achieved. The Polish King was ready to agree to the strengthening of Russian influence in Poland in return for the Empress's consent to certain reforms and the return of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth to an active role in European politics.

Despite the efforts of Stanislaus Augustus and Stackelberg, the Russian court greatly restricted the scope of permissible reforms and delayed the conclusion of a Polish-Russian alliance. Polish society criticised the King's apparent inactivity, enforced by Catherine II, as an unpardonable waste of time; this accelerated the outbreak of an anti-Russian revolt in Poland. (AK)

19th CENTURY (till 1918)

Archiwum Filomatów. Listy z więzienia (The Philomaths' Archives. Letters from Prison), edited and prefaced by Zbigniew Sudolski, Warszawa 2000, Wydawnictwo Ancher, 522 pp., index of persons, illustr.

In 1997-1999 the Ancher Publishing House brought out three volumes of handwritten materials left by a group of students of Vilnius University, members of secret self-education organisations, who were arrested, tried and sentenced to many years of exile by a Vilnius court in 1823 and 1824. The present, fourth, volume concerns the arrest, imprisonment and trial of the Philomaths and Philarets. It comprises the previously unpublished correspondence of two leaders of the Philomaths' Society, the poets Tomasz Zan and Onufry Pietraszkiewicz (the latter was an unquestioned authority and addressee of many letters written by his younger colleagues) as well as unknown poems by young poets, including two improvisations ascribed to Adam Mickiewicz. Although prison materials are, as a rule one-sided and incomplete (the bulk of the materials consists of letters written by the prisoners to their relatives and acquaintances living at liberty, for the correspondence sent to prisons was as a rule destroyed after it was read), *Letters from Prison* give a credible picture of the behaviour and stance of the young people. Faced with life's most difficult challenge, they tried to defend their lives, freedom and, first and foremost, their own and their nearest friends' dignity.

The second part of the book contains materials of a less personal character: information on the organisational structure of the Philarets' Society in 1820-1823, depositions by two of the society's representatives, Adam Mickiewicz and Jan Jankowski, made to the Investigation Commission in Vilnius, a list of the members of three organisations of Vilnius youth in 1817-1823: the Philomaths' Society, the Philarets' Society and the Union of Friends, as well as a list of conspirators imprisoned by the Russians and the sentence passed by the Vilnius court. (MM)

Elżbieta Hurnikowa, *W kręgu wiedeńskiej moderny: z zagadnień polsko-austriackich powinowactw literacko-kulturowych (In the Circle of Viennese Modernism: Polish-Austrian Affinities in Culture and Literature)*, Częstochowa 2000, Wydawnictwo WSP, 226 pp., bibliogr., index of persons, sum. in German and English.

The author compares two cities which in the 19th and early 20th centuries were their nations' cultural centres: Vienna, the capital of the Habsburg monarchy, and Cracow which, though a provincial town in this monarchy, was a centre whose cultural influence was felt in all parts of partitioned Poland. Despite differences in size, living standards and the pace of life (at the turn of the 19th century Vienna

had ca. 1.8 million inhabitants, while the backward provincial Cracow had only some 90,000), the two cities were linked not only by their membership of the same state organism. In both of them a large proportion of the population consisted of aristocrats and senior clergy who shaped the élites' code of customs. In both cities art and its creators enjoyed a high position. This provided the groundwork for the development of important 19th and 20th century aristocratic trends: the Viennese modernism and the Young Poland movement in Cracow.

Hurnikowa presents the forms of cultural exchange and people-to-people contacts between Vienna and Cracow from the end of the 19th century to 1914. She explains what Viennese circles knew about Polish art and points out that representatives of the Young Poland movement visited Vienna, the capital of the monarchy. She emphasises that Cracow artists were familiar with the achievements of Viennese modernists, learning about them mainly through the intermediary of the press and theatres, which willingly staged plays written in the capital of the Empire. The most interesting fragments of the book deal with the forms of cultural exchange and artistic contacts during that epoch, especially with art feuilletons, literary cafés and cabarets, which were the rage of the epoch. Feuilletons, which had been published in the Viennese press (especially in "Die Presse" and "Neue Freie Presse") since the middle of the 19th century, were read in Cracow and inspired Polish creators. In both cities cafés and cabarets played a role which can hardly be overestimated, integrating the milieu of young creators, popularising new artistic trends, setting and imposing fashions in various fields of art and life, and generating the specific fin-de-siècle atmosphere. They in turn were discussed in the feuilletons and literary works of their grateful customers.

The last chapter of the book shows the role of women in the culture and literature of Vienna and Cracow at the turn of the 19th century. It presents women artists who co-created the art and literature of the epoch as well as ladies who kept popular artistic salons, were art patronesses or muses. Hurnikowa supplements this subject by describing how women were portrayed in the art and literature of the epoch. (MM)

Mieczysław Jałowiecki, *Na skraju Imperium (On the Fringe of the Empire)*, selected by Michał Jałowiecki, Warszawa 2000, Wydawnictwo Czytelnik, 440 pp.

The author of these reminiscences was a scion of an aristocratic family, the Pierejesławski-Jałowieckis, which had settled in Lithuania; he was related to many landowners in Poland's eastern borderlands. He was born in Rostov on the Don in 1876, studied agriculture at the Technical School of Riga and obtained a doctor's degree at the University of Halle. Until the October Revolution he held important posts in the Russian state administration (e.g. in the diplomatic service). After 1920 he was the first representative of the government of independent Poland in the Free City of Danzig; later he settled in his estate. He died as an emigré in Great Britain in 1963.

In Britain, with the help of the notes he had kept day by day, he put down his reminiscences in several score handwritten volumes. The abridged version, edited by his grandson, covers several dozen years, from Jałowiecki's childhood to 1918, when the author left Petrograd (St. Petersburg), fleeing from the Bolsheviks. The attraction of the book lies in the suggestive vision of the world presented by the author and its high literary quality. The author depicts mainly his native land, the Vilnius and Grodno regions, and the prosperous landowners' class from which he descended. He writes at length about the customs, everyday life and the system of values of Polish landowners in Lithuania and Byelorussia and also in Livonia and the Smolensk and Vitebsk regions, where the Poles, few as they were, experienced a renaissance of national and cultural life at the beginning of the 20th century. Jałowiecki has dedicated much space to landowners' organisations which developed in particular after 1905. He also paints a colourful picture of Polish colonies in various towns of the Russian Empire, in Riga with its flourishing

student life and in particular in the capital of the empire. In St. Petersburg the Polish group consisted of civil servants, engineers, journalists, artists, professional people and military men who, despite their close bonds with purely Russian milieu, constituted a separate, compact group linked by strong family and social ties. The reader learns about the fate of Poles in Russia during World War I and about the political organisations and mutual aid societies set up at that time.

In addition to being a colourful, vivid presentation of customs, Jałowiecki's reminiscences are a valuable testimony given by a representative of the social class which at the turn of the 19th century was connected by family and professional ties with the world of Russian culture (some of Jałowiecki's family members were generals of the Russian army and senior civil servants) but which preserved its Polish identity based on the nobleman's ethos and Catholic religion. (MM)

Małgorzata Karpińska, *Złodzieje, agenci, policjny strażnicy... Przestępstwa pospolite w Warszawie 1815–1830 (Thieves, Agents, Police Guards... Common Offences in Warsaw 1815–1830)*, Warszawa 1999, Wydawnictwo DiG, 169 pp., bibliogr.

The author describes criminal offences and crimes as well as criminals and law officers against a rich background of Warsaw society during the period of the Congress Kingdom. The first two chapters present the city in 1815–1830. They contain data on the area of Warsaw, its population, the administrative authorities, the Russian military garrison stationed in it, and also the organisation and functioning of the administration of justice, police and law and order services. Much space is dedicated to police spies, especially the notorious Henryk Mackrott. The author presents the social topography of Warsaw in 1815–1830, describing the location and arrangement of Warsaw inns, taverns, restaurants, coffee houses, public houses and streets crowded with prostitutes, thieves' dens in which smuggled alcohol was sold and also prisons for men and women. In the next three chapters she analyses the most common crimes and offences: murders, manslaughters, scuffles and beatings, rapes and abductions, dignity-impairing acts, thefts and robberies, setting fire and finally cases verging on crime, such as vagrancy, begging and smuggling.

The phenomena described in the book go to make up the picture of Warsaw in 1815–1830, a period when the city experienced a rapid growth of population (over 80,000 inhabitants in 1816, about 140,000 in 1830). No other town in the Kingdom of Poland or in other Polish territories could match Warsaw. Lublin (the second largest town in the Congress Kingdom) had ca. 13,000 inhabitants in the 1820s, Wilno about 50,000, Poznań ca. 35,000, Cracow some 25,000. The rapid, uncontrolled development of Warsaw was one of the reasons for the growth of crime in the city. In summing up her reflections Karpińska says that the borderline between crime and the norm was blurred in the middle of the 19th century, and this was conducive to criminal behaviour. There was also a connection between poverty and crime, the majority of crimes being committed by paupers and the lumpenproletariat. The author says that the Russian garrison stimulated crime, for its members treated Warsaw as a conquered territory which was bound to maintain its conquerors.

The author has based her book on official acts from 1815–1830, manuscripts from private collections, the press (professional and in general circulation) as well as published diaries and memoirs. (MM)

Jan Konefał, *Działalność społeczno-polityczna Aleksandra Zawadzkiego (Ojca Prokopa) w Królestwie Polskim 1876–1917 (The Social and Political Activity of Aleksander Zawadzki (Father Prokop) in the Polish Kingdom 1876–1917)*, Lublin 2000, Wydawnictwo KUL, bibliogr., index of persons, sum. In English and Russian, annexes.

Aleksander Zawadzki (pseudonym Father Prokop, 1859–1926) was a leading promoter of education and the national idea among the lower strata of society in the Polish Kingdom in the 19th and early 20th centuries; in fact, he was an institution and his authority was not confined to a political camp or party. Konefał outlines Zawadzki's biography, laying stress on the decisive moments of his hero's life: his youthful contacts with the socialist movement, the exile to Siberia and his daring escape, his decision to return and serve the rest of the sentence, which enabled him to undertake legal activity in the Polish Kingdom, the change of his attitude to socialism, his ties with the national movement and his participation in the foundation of a people's movement whose aim was Poland's independence.

Zawadzki's activity can be divided into three stages corresponding to the meanders of his life and outlooks. In the earliest period (before 1893) he was a member of the first Polish socialist groups in Poland and Switzerland. In 1893–1908, he was one of the co-organisers of the national camp, was active in the National League and the National Democratic Party, co-operated with many educational organisations in the Kingdom, in particular with the Society for the Protection of Uniates, the Society for National and Peasant Education and the Polish School Board, and also conducted open and covert activity among peasants, workers and priests.

In 1908, disagreeing with the evolution of the National Democrats' programme, he left the National League and associated himself with the camp which laid stress on the struggle for Poland's independence. With unabating energy, he worked in many educational and mutual-aid organisations, especially in the new Society for the Protection of Uniates and in a teachers' organisation which fought for Poland's independence, was a lecturer at Pedagogical Courses in Warsaw and was an active publicist and publisher. The establishment of the National Peasant Union in 1912 was the crowning point of his work. Father Prokop headed the party throughout World War I, expecting, as Józef Piłsudski did, that Poland would be rebuilt under the patronage of the Central Powers. The Union published an illegal paper "Polska" (Poland). Zawadzki also published many books and pamphlets for peasants.

Konefał analyses all aspects of Father Prokop's work and points out that (with the exception of his earliest fascination with internationalist socialism) they were all inspired by the idea of Poland's liberation. Dynamism and energy marked all his activities. His fight for the Polish language in schools and communal offices, his care of the Uniates in Podlaskie and the Chełm region, his legal, half-legal and illegal publishing activity played a great role in awakening national consciousness in the villages of the Polish Kingdom. In all his activities he was supported by his wife, Ludwika, sister of a well known Galician peasant activist, Bolesław Wysłouch.

Konefał's book is the first attempt to present Aleksander Zawadzki's achievements in the most important years of his public activity. The book is based on countless archival sources, manuscripts from Polish libraries, the press, diaries and reminiscences. (MM)

Andrzej Konias, *Kartografia topograficzna Śląska Cieszyńskiego i zaboru austriackiego od 2 połowy XVIII do początku XX wieku (Topographic Cartography of Teschen Silesia and Austrian Poland from the Second Half of the 18th Century to the Beginning of the 20th)*, Katowice 2000, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Śląskiego, 259 pp., sum. in English and German, bibliogr., indexes, illustr., maps.

The book opens with an outline of the history of military cartography in the Austrian (and later in Austro-Hungarian) monarchy. The first attempts in this field were made at the end of the 17th century. Of decisive importance for the development of this new discipline of military science was the establishment of a specialist section at the headquarters of the army's general staff after the conclusion of the Seven Years' War in 1763. After this historical outline Konias

presents the work of Austrian cartographers in Teschen Silesia and Galicia from the end of the 18th century. The measuring and topographic surveying of these areas for military purposes had three stages. The first series was made during the reign of Joseph II, the second in 1819–1830 and 1841–1851, and the most detailed third series, which also included surveys of high mountain areas in the Tatras, was made after 1875. In assessing the quality of the surveys, the author emphasises the great competence of Austrian cartographers; the mistakes and inexactitudes were the result of the techniques used and of imprecise instruments. Detailed tables show the differences between the surveys made in the 18th and 19th centuries and those achieved thanks to the present state of cartographic knowledge.

The annexes to the book contain a list of measures used in the Habsburg monarchy, the scales of Austrian maps, drawings presenting the instruments used in surveying and map-drawing as well as biographies of several score military cartographers active in the period discussed by the author. Many contemporary maps of Teschen Silesia are displayed in the text and on inserted leaves. (MM)

Jan Kozłowski, *Straż ziemska w Królestwie Polskim w l. 1867–1875 (Country Guard in the Polish Kingdom in 1867–1875)*, "Przegląd Historyczny" (Warszawa), vol. XCI, 2000, № 4, pp. 519–534.

The author examines a new police formation set up in 1866 to prosecute common offenders. The establishment of the formation was part of the Russian plan to reorganise the Polish Kingdom after the January 1863/64 uprising. The article is based mainly on official Russian documents.

The country guard was established on the initiative of Nicolai Milutin, an official responsible for the pacification of the Polish Kingdom after the uprising and for its unification with the Empire. It replaced the municipal and country police which was dissolved. The guard was subordinated directly to the governor general of the Kingdom. Kozłowski presents the functioning of the guard, laying stress on the difficulties it experienced in the recruitment of personnel. Milutin's plan foresaw that the guard would consist of Russians from the depth of the empire, of Russian army's privates furloughed for an indefinite period or put on the reserve list. But difficulties soon arose in the recruitment of proper candidates; as a result, the personnel fluctuated, especially in the period immediately after 1866. The guard's activity was also hampered by financial difficulties, which frequently led to corruption and bribery. Another factor which had an adverse effect on the guard's efficiency was its members' assimilation to the Polish environment, and especially their marriages with Polish women, which not infrequently meant contacts between the surveyors and the persons under surveillance.

Despite these difficulties, the guard's efficiency increased in time. According to Kozłowski, the guard made it possible for the Russian authorities to increase their control and invigilation of Polish society. When the guard had proved effective in the Polish Kingdom, analogous formations were established in the central regions of the Russian Empire. (MM)

Alicja Kulecka, Małgorzata Osiecka, Dorota Zamojska, "... którzy naukę, cnotę, Ojczyznę kochają". *Znani i nieznaní członkowie Towarzystwa Królewskiego Warszawskiego Przyjaciół Nauk. W dwusetną rocznicę powstania Towarzystwa* ("... those who love science, virtue and the Motherland". *The Known and Unknown Members of the Royal Warsaw Society of the Friends of Science. On the Bicentenary of the Society's Foundation*), Warszawa 2000, Wydawnictwo Archiwum PAN, 383 pp., bibliogr., indexes, illustr.

A monograph dedicated to Poland's oldest general scientific society which existed in Warsaw in 1800–1832; it is based on archival materials kept in the collections

of the Polish Academy of Sciences. The introduction presents the history of the society, its organisational structure, its activity and a brief characterisation of its members. Though Poland was then a divided country ruled by three partitioning powers, the Warsaw Society of the Friends of Science represented Polish science on an all-Poland scale. The activities inspired and financed by the Society embraced nearly all scientific disciplines; they were of monumental, sometimes even pioneering, importance for many disciplines of Polish science and learning (studies on Polish language, history, especially economic history, geology, etc.). The Society promoted new methods of collective scientific work and large-scale discussions on the subjects and methods of scientific work. It was also engaged in reviving and popularising historical and cultural traditions, collecting museum exhibits and organising patriotic celebrations. Evidence of this many-sided activity can be found in the inventory of the Society's acts which, like the introduction, has been published in Polish, English, French, German and Russian versions.

Most space has been dedicated to the biographies of the Society's members. The Society attracted professional scholars and scientists, rich amateurs — friends of science, writers and representatives of the political world from all Polish territories and also from foreign countries. Among its members were such prominent representatives of Polish science and culture as Stanisław Staszic, Samuel Bogumił Linde, Tadeusz Czacki and Julian Ursyn Niemcewicz. Eminent scientists and writers from the whole of Europe and the United States were its honorary or corresponding members, including J. W. Goethe, A. Humboldt, F. R. de Chateaubriand, L. Gay-Lussac, Ján Kollár and T. Jefferson. The biographies in the book recall the birth and death dates of prominent, less known and completely forgotten members, the milieu they sprang from, their religion, upbringing, education, vocational work, main works and also their participation in the most important political events of their time. The result is a collective portrait of a group which in the first years after the fall of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth undertook and successfully implemented the great task of defending and strengthening Polish science and culture. (MM)

Elżbieta Mazur, *Wyposażenie szpitali Królestwa Polskiego na podstawie instrukcji rządowej z 1842 roku (The Equipment of Hospitals in the Polish Kingdom, Estimated on the Basis of the Government's Instruction in 1842)*, "Kwartalnik Historii Kultury Materialnej" (Warszawa), vol. XLVIII, 2000, N^o 1-2, pp. 41-54, sum. in English.

The author cites legal acts concerning hospital management in the Polish Kingdom, laying stress on the Equipment of Charitable Institutions Act of 1842. The act consisted mostly of regulations for hospitals; they defined the requirements for hospitals erected after 1842 and were the foundation for the modernisation of existing hospitals.

The act defined in detail what the hospital building and its environment should be like; in accordance with an all-European trend, hospitals were to be built on the outskirts of towns, in an enclosed green area. Equally detailed was the description of wards, sanitation arrangements (which however rarely performed their function because of the lack of the sewage system in towns), reception rooms (then introduced for the first time), operating theatres, hospital pharmacies, mortuaries, beds, equipment, bed clothes and personal clothing for patients.

The author has tried to compare the regulations with practice, using as her examples the hospital in Kalisz (erected in 1870) and the Jewish and Holy Spirit hospitals in Warsaw which were transferred to new buildings in the second half of the 19th century. Despite the effects made by the management of these hospitals to observe the regulations, reality departed far from the picture prescribed by officials. As a rule, the number of blankets and bed clothes did not correspond to the targets foreseen in the instruction. The gap was frequently due to the absurdity of the regulations, not to the indolence or incompetence of

hospital managements. The prescribed figures were sometimes completely detached from reality; for instance, according to regulations hospitals should have four thick combs for every 50 patients and the patients' linen drawers were to last two years. The situation was worse in old hospitals, not all of which were modernised in accordance with the new law.

The annex contains a list of hospital effects foreseen in the act, i.e. a detailed list of indispensable things and clothes per every 50 patients. (MM)

Andrzej Meissner, *Spór o duszę polskiego nauczyciela: społeczeństwo galicyjskie wobec problemów kształcenia nauczycieli (Conflict over the Soul of the Polish Teacher: the Attitude of Galician Society toward the Training of Teachers)*, Rzeszów 1999, Wydawnictwo WSP, series Galicja i Jej Dziedzictwo, № 11, 380 pp., bibliogr., index of persons, annexes.

The book presents the evolution of the idea and practice of teacher training in autonomous Galicia in comparison with the practice in other European countries. Three periods can be distinguished in Galicia in this respect within the space of several score years before World War I. From the 1860s to 1890, the education and training of teachers were an offshoot of the Austrian-imposed concept. The teachers' colleges set up at that time laboured under great difficulties, lacking appropriate premises and staff. In the 1880s the training of teachers and the didactic process in force in Galicia became a subject of public discussion. The progress of civilisation made it necessary to develop a network of folk schools; the training of teachers for these schools became the main task of teachers' colleges. The number of these colleges, including private ones, increased after 1890, but the system of education did not change substantially. Its traditionalism, the absence of technical subjects and the undue role of religion were criticised both by teachers and the general public. This criticism led in 1907 to the adoption of a law which provided for a dualistic organisation of teachers' colleges.

In the third period (1907–1918) the system of training teachers was backed by various forms of social training. These were years of political ferment in various fields, and teachers themselves became more active (especially those belonging to the Pedagogical Society in Galicia). At the same time, the West European conception of New Education introduced revolutionary changes in the understanding of the child's needs and, consequently, in the school system, forcing through changes in the profile of training.

Meissner says that the teachers' colleges reflected problems which concerned the whole of Galician society during the era of autonomy: the function of the teacher's profession, the role of elementary education in the progress of civilisation, the desired development of pedagogical science. Against this background he presents the principles of training, the system of teachers' colleges, their material and financial basis, and the Polish and Ukrainian teaching staff, paying special attention to teachers; writings (it is estimated that about 25 per cent of teachers who graduated from teachers' colleges were engaged in scientific, literary or publicistic work). He also presents the pupils of state and private teachers' colleges, the subject taught in these schools, the schoolbooks, and the political activity of candidates for teachers. The author has made use of school documents and reports, official acts, schoolbooks and guidebooks, proposals for educational reforms as well as periodicals and diaries. The annexes contain tables concerning the functioning of teachers' colleges and boarding schools, the teaching staff as well as physicians and Catholic, Uniate and Jewish catechists employed in teachers' colleges. (MM)

Nieznane losy uczestników powstań narodowych 1830–1831, 1848, 1863–1864 (The Unknown Fate of Participants in the National Uprisings of 1830–1831, 1848, 1863–1864), edited and prefaced by Jan Ziśka, Lublin 2000, Towarzystwo Naukowe Katolickiego Uniwersytetu Lubelskiego, 245 pp., index of persons.

The 19th century uprisings have their own privileged place in Polish diaries and historical literature. The struggles for independence, the oppression of the defeated insurrectionists by the partitioning powers, the history of the combats, the fate of prisoners and the different experiences of the exiles to Siberia have been repeatedly reminisced by eyewitnesses and examined by historians. Much attention has also been paid to the cultural achievements of Polish emigrants, in particular to the Great Emigration after 1831 which included the greatest poets and thinkers of Polish Romanticism. Much less attention has been paid to the fate of ordinary expropriated Polish emigrants who looked for a chance to start a new life in Western Europe and who often had to ask charitable institutions for help. This is the gap filled by this book.

The volume opens with an historical outline of the political and charitable organisations set up by members of the Great Emigration after the November Uprising. Most space is dedicated to two organisations in France which helped not only post-1831 emigrés but also the successive waves of emigrants from Polish territories in the 19th century: the Polish Ladies' Charitable Society (set up in 1834 and supported by many French and British aristocratic ladies) and, in particular, the Taxation Society, later called the "Honour and Bread" Institution. This organisation was set up in Paris in 1862 in order to aid elderly and sick veterans of the 1830-1831 uprising; it was later changed into a retirement fund which helped all needy emigrants. The Institution was dissolved in 1932 and turned over its funds to the government of independent Poland.

The greatest part of the book consists of accounts by insurrectionists and emigrants, life stories, reminiscences as well as applications and requests lodged mainly with the "Honour and Bread" Institution by participants in the November Uprising, the Springtime of Nations and the January Uprising. They provide a great deal of information on the veterans' participation in battles and campaigns as well as reflections and evaluations of events by people who had got involved in the national movement at a very early age and then assessed their old enthusiasm through the prism of later defeats, changes in life and privations. The most valuable and extensive accounts present the ups and downs of 19th century Poles, forgotten by their contemporaries and descendants, who benefited from the help of charitable institutions set up abroad. (MM)

Stanisław P i n k o w s k i, *Wojna 1919 (The 1919 War)*, "Karta" (Warszawa) 2001, № 32, pp. 4-23.

Fragments of reminiscences and unique photographs from the anti-bolshevik 1919-1920 campaign by platoon leader Stanisław Pinkowski. The reminiscences cover the years 1917-1920. This is an interesting source for historians interested in Polish-Soviet relations during the first few years of Poland's independence. (MG)

Wiesław P u ś, *Żydzi w Łodzi w latach zaborów 1793-1914 (Jews in Łódź in the Years of Poland's Captivity 1793-1914)*, Łódź 2001, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Łódzkiego, pp., illustr.

Although Łódź was granted a town charter in the Middle Ages, its rapid development, extraordinary on a European scale, did not take place until the 19th century thanks to the expansion of the textile industry. In 1820, this small provincial town had only 766 inhabitants, in 1914 over half a million; this made Łódź the second largest city (after Warsaw) in the Polish Kingdom and in all Polish territories. These years also witnessed the growth of the Jewish population, which took an active part in the development of the city. Whereas only 11 Jews lived in Łódź at the beginning of the period examined by the author, in 1914 Jews accounted for over 30 per cent of the population. The influx of Jews into the city was particularly strong after 1840; at first they came mainly from the Polish Kingdom, after 1882 from the whole of the Russian Empire (in 1885-1914 nearly 40,000 Russian Jews settled in Łódź).

In the first chapter the author analyses the reasons why Jews settled in Łódź, their legal situation, territorial origin, their number and occupational structure as well as their distribution in the city. He also discusses the names spitefully given to Jews by Prussian officials in Prussian Poland after 1797 (both Łódź and Warsaw belonged then to Prussia).

In the next two chapters Puś presents the participation of Jews in the city's economic cultural and educational life. He emphasises that the extraordinary development of the city was possible thanks to the co-operation of the Jewish population, which frequently played the leading role. In addition to big factory owners and financiers who gave rise to entire dynasties (the Poznańskis, Silbersteins, Sachses and others), there were many Jewish booksellers, publishers, journalists, artists, pioneer photographers and filmmakers in Łódź. Some of them were co-architects of Jewish culture, but the work of many is an integral part of Polish 19th and 20th century culture. In the last chapter the author presents various forms of the Łódź Jews' social and political activity, the Jewish commune and its work, social organisations (especially the very active charitable societies) and the participation of Jews in Jewish and Polish political organisations. (MM)

Franciszka Ramotowska, *"Tajemne" państwo w Powstaniu Styczniowym 1863–1864. Struktura organizacyjna (The "Secret" Polish State during the January Uprising of 1863–1864. Its Organisational Structure)*, Part 2, Warszawa 2000, DiG, 514 pp., indexes.

This is the second volume of a monumental monograph which presents the organisation of secret Polish administration during the 1863–1864 uprising, the most important insurrectionary campaigns and decisive battles. As regards the scope of the book and the wealth of materials used by the author, this is truly a pioneering work. The book supplements the first volume published by DiG in 1999 which discussed the structure and activity of the National Organisation in the Polish Kingdom and in the Lithuanian and Byelorussian territories.

In the second volume the author focuses on the structure of the insurrectionary organisation in Galicia and Ukraine, the most important military encounters, and the diplomatic events which took place there parallel to the fighting in other Polish regions. In the first part of the volume Ramotowska deals with conspiracy in Austrian Poland which was not involved in fighting but was an important military and political hinterland of the insurrection. In the second part she presents the organisational structure of the insurrection and insurrectionary activities in Ruthenian territories where the events were of a specific character because Poles were not a numerous group there and were far away from the main centres of Polish national life. Ramotowska depicts the influence which the successive insurrectionary governments in Warsaw had in Galicia and Ukraine, and the structure of the regional authorities, drawing attention to the specific character of local conditions and of the authorities established there.

Like the first volume, Ramotowska's new book is based on a wealth of sources, many of which have not yet been used, such as documents of the conspiratorial National Organisation 1863–1864, publicistic writings from the time of the uprising, diaries, accounts by participants in those events and depositions made before Russian and Austrian investigating commissions. (MM)

Marek Rezier, *Hipolit Cegielski 1815–1868*, Poznań 2000, Wydawnictwo Biblioteki Publicznej w Poznaniu, 201 pp., bibliogr., illustr.

The book presents the founder of Great Poland's industry, a pioneer of "organic" work (work to raise the country's social, economic and cultural level) in Great Poland against the background of the epoch, his milieu, his family ties and his friendships. During the first few years of his mature life Cegielski, a classical philologist, prominent linguist, doctor of philosophy of Berlin University, worked as a teacher in a secondary school in Poznań. Dismissed from his post by the

Prussian authorities in 1846, he not only succeeded in gaining prominence in a completely different field but also found a group of similar enthusiasts in Poznań who saw a chance for the Poles' national development under Prussian rule in the spread of education, construction of industrial works, in raising the material level of life and civilisation.

Rezler examines the successive stages of Cegielski's life from his birth in an impoverished noble family living in a village in Great Poland. The initial chapters deal with Cegielski's work as a linguist and teacher before 1846, and his participation in the revolutionary events of 1846–1848. In 1846, having been forced to leave his teaching post, Cegielski founded a factory of agricultural machines and implements which soon became a large industrial plant. At the same time he took part in Poznań's socio-cultural life, becoming one of the most prominent ideologues and promoters of "organic" work; in 1848 he set up the first daily paper in Poznań; he was co-founder of Poznań's Society of the Friend of Science and supported many initiatives aimed at raising the economic and social level of the province. Rezler describes Cegielski's family and societal circle as well as his connections and friendships which linked him to practically the whole intellectual elite of Poznań. The author also presents the legacy of his hero, the fate of Cegielski's firm and family in the 19th and 20th centuries. (MM)

Kazimiera Paulina Rogowska, *Pamiętnik warszawskiej pensjonarki (Diary of a Warsaw Schoolgirl)*, ed. Edward Tryjarski, Warszawa 2000, Wydawnictwo DiG, 208 pp., indexes, illustr.

The author of the diary died at the age of 21 (1843–1864) without accomplishing anything more in her lifetime than finishing a girls' school, falling in love with her cousin-student, and keeping notes from December 1861 to April 1863. But in view of their authenticity, keen observations and the uncommon time when Rogowska was reaching maturity, the notes are an interesting and original source which, despite the banal title of the book, can be of use in historical research.

Rogowska's diary provides a great deal of information on school life at that time and, in particular, on patriotic demonstrations preceding the January Uprising of 1863, the arrests and deportations, house searches, patriotic religious services and all kinds of illegal activities. Rogowska dedicates much space in her diary to conspiratorial and insurrectionary questions, and presents her relatives, friends and acquaintances who took part in the preparations for the January Uprising and later played an active role in it. All this is presented against the background of the author's and her sisters' daily occupations, such as the sowing of shirts for insurrectionists and the scraping of linen to obtain lint.

The *Diary* also contains a second layer which is independent (or almost independent) of the events which occupied people's minds in 1861–1863; it presents the customs of the day. Rogowska was the daughter of a landowner; her mother, a representative of a prominent Warsaw family, returned to her native town after her husband's death. The author's family was thus a specific intermediary between social strata. Landowners and Warsaw burghers, merchants, owners of tenement houses, physicians, civil servants and representatives of new trades, e.g. owners of photographic studios, thread their way through the *Diary's* pages. An important place is occupied by relatives of the author's mother, Emilia née Lentz (Lenc), and especially her brother, Konstanty Lentz, a prosperous merchant, father of the prominent painter Stanisław. The charming unpretentious description of family celebrations supplement the descriptions of a public character. The result is a rich, versatile picture of the years 1861–1863, of the challenges, worries and emotions of those days, drawn by a passive but watchful participant in those events. (MM)

Piotr Szlanta, *Opinia publiczna Królestwa Polskiego wobec wojny burskiej (1899–1902) (The Attitude of Public Opinion in the Polish Kingdom to the Boer*

War, 1899–1902), "Przegląd Historyczny" (Warszawa), vol. XCI, 2000, № 4, pp. 535–550.

On the basis of the press (mainly Warsaw journals), diaries and publicistic writings the author presents the attitude of public opinion in the Polish Kingdom to the war which was being waged in South Africa by the British and the Boers. Poles took a great interest in the war and public opinion almost unanimously declared its sympathy for the Dutch settlers, applauding their successes and condemning British aggression. The public saw an analogy between the fight waged by a small nation for freedom against a much stronger enemy and the Poles' situation under the rule of the partitioning powers. Press articles presented the Boers as exemplary patriots, courageous and tenacious soldiers who were supported in the fight by faithful, modest, brave and energetic women. The Boers were so popular that costumes imitating the uniforms of Boer generals could be frequently seen at carnival balls, portraits of Boer commanders were displayed in shop windows, and a Warsaw hotel was named "Pretoria". Funds were raised for the wounded and for the widows and orphans of Boer soldiers killed in action (the Lutheran church in Warsaw led in the collection of money) and several score Polish volunteers went to South Africa to fight in Boer ranks or work as doctors and nurses.

This unanimous choir of encomium to the Boers eclipsed the voices of a few intellectuals who defended the British cause in the South African conflict. Prominent publicists, such as Bolesław Prus and Aleksander Świętochowski, pointed to the civilisational merits of the British and accused the Boers of ruthlessly oppressing Africa's black population. The well known pianist Ignacy Paderewski gave a concert for the benefit of the British army, and the novelist Henryk Sienkiewicz refused to sign the appeal for an immediate ceasefire, which was prepared by the Austrian pacifist Bertha von Suttner on behalf of European intellectuals. (MM)

Mirosław Ustrzycki, *Pomiędzy konserwyzmem a nacjonalizmem. Podolacy wobec kwestii narodowej na wsi wschodniogalicyskiej na przełomie XIX i XX w. (do 1908) (Between Conservatism and Nationalism. The Attitude of the Podolians to the National Question in the East Galician Countryside at the Turn of the 19th Century, up to 1908)*, "Przegląd Wschodni" (Warszawa), vol. VI, 2000, № 3, pp. 477–498.

The Podolians' party was a political grouping of conservative landowners in Eastern Galicia. At the end of the 1860s it became an influential, though not very coherent, political force. The movement was the most cohesive in the years 1888–1905, when it was headed by Wojciech Dzieduszycki. In historical literature the Podolians are defined as the most retrogressive and hard line group of Galician conservatives, as a group that was firmly opposed to the Ukrainian national movement.

But the Podolians had an ambivalent attitude to the Ukrainian question; their attitude oscillated between refusal to recognise the Ukrainians as a separate nation and consent to granting the Ukrainian language the right of scientific and literary development. At the turn of the 19th century, the growth of the Ukrainian peasants' national consciousness forced the conservatives to change their way of thinking. A very important role in this respect was played by peasant strikes in 1902. Having to choose between ideology and political necessity, they came closer to nationalism; they became aware of the existence of Polish peasants in Eastern Galician villages and accepted them as allies in the struggle against Ukrainian peasants. This was the beginning of the grouping's disintegration. Some Podolians made friends with the nationalistic National Democratic Party, others with the conservative Stańczyk group. Their decline was sealed by their defeat in the elections to the Council of State in 1907 and by the shock they experienced when

the governor of Galicia, Andrzej Potocki, was assassinated by a Ukrainian student in 1908. (MM)

Danuta Zawadzka, *Pokolenie klęski 1812 roku: o Antonim Malczewskim i odludkach* (*The Generation Stamped by the 1812 Defeat: Antoni Malczewski and the Recluses*), Warszawa 2000, Wydawnictwo IBL, 294 pp., index of persons.

The author shows the fate of the generation stamped by the 1812 defeat and its place in Polish culture and literature, taking the most important Polish pre-Romantic poetic novel, Antoni Malczewski's *Marta* (1825), as an example. She focuses on Malczewski and the reception of his poem in the first half of the 19th century; she also tries to re-interpret *Marta* through the prism of the historical experiences of Malczewski, who took part in Napoleonic wars.

Malczewski was a prominent representative of the generation whose momentous experience was Napoleon's defeat in 1812 and the fall of the Duchy of Warsaw. This generation also included a group of poets who were soldiers of the Polish Legions at the beginning of the 19th century, its main representatives being Cyprian Godebski and Wincenty Reklewski. Myths and legends arose over the times in which they lived. But Zawadzka draws attention to the gap between the *bios* and the *logos* of the Napoleonic era, between the living history and the model of historical consciousness perpetuated in the memory of succeeding generations. A "Napoleonic" reading of *Marta* makes it possible to perceive the authentic experiences shared by the 1812 generation. Its members saw the disintegration of the old world, they shared the soldiers' tragic experiences and longed for the idyll of the old Commonwealth. The chaos of the reality surrounding them, the dominant features of which were a break with the past and uncertainty of the future, had an impact on literature, both as regards its subjects and construction (according to Zawadzka, the constructional weakness of *Marta* is the result of Malczewski's disorderly vision of the world).

The generation which witnessed the defeat in 1812 played an important role in the history of Polish literature, in the collective sensitivity and consciousness of Poles in the 19th century. The works of the poets of that generation (especially Malczewski's *Marta*) prepared the ground for Romanticism and brought forward its coming, but it was the next generation that made the breakthrough. The poets of the 1812 generation were either killed in Napoleonic wars (like Godebski and Reklewski) or fell into oblivion. (MM)

MODERN TIMES (1919–1939)

Marek Figura, *Konflikt polsko-ukraiński w prasie Polski Zachodniej w latach 1918–1923* (*The Polish-Ukrainian Conflict in the Press of Western Poland in 1918–1923*), Poznań 2001, Wydawnictwo Poznańskie, 361 pp.

The author has examined the interpretations of the Polish-Ukrainian conflict which appeared in the press of all political factions, from the right to the socialists, in Great Poland, Upper Silesia and Pomerania. The book has four chapters in which the conflict is presented chronologically. *Chapter I* shows reactions to the Treaty of Brest and the outbreak of the Polish-Ukrainian war for Lwów. *Chapter II* presents interpretations of the battles for Eastern Galicia and Volhynia. *Chapter III* deals with events between the armistice and the Treaty of Riga; the last chapter concerns the period between the Treaty of Riga and the decision of the Ambassadors' Council of 1923, when the frontier established at Riga was finally recognised.

Figura tries to present all aspects of the Polish-Ukrainian conflict. He points out that in 1919–1923 the National Democratic and Christian Democratic press deliberately created a negative image of the Ukrainians as nation prone to atrocities and anarchy. This image was a replica of the picture of the savage

Cossack rabble from the time of the Polish-Ukrainian war of 1648 and of the slaughter of Polish noblemen by Ukrainian peasants at Humań (Uman), a picture perpetuated by Polish literature. Advocates of Polish-Ukrainian co-operation referred to Jagellonian traditions in their pro-Ukrainian opinions but, in Figura's opinion, they adopted a patronising tone which hampered dialogue between Poles and Ukrainians during the inter-war years. (MG)

Piotr G o n t a r c z y k, *Pogrom? Zajścia polsko-żydowskie w Przytyku 9 marca 1936 r. Mity, Fakty, Dokumenty (A Pogrom? Polish-Jewish Incidents at Przytyk on March 9, 1936. Myths, Facts, Documents)*, Białą Podlaska-Pruszków 2000, ed. Rekonkwista-Rachocki 1 S-ka, 385 pp.

On March 9, 1936 a conflict broke out between the Polish and Jewish communities at Przytyk near Radom. Three persons were killed: a Pole and a Jewish couple. More than 20 persons were injured. The incident has also far been interpreted as a pogrom. Gontarczyk holds the view that the events were much more complex and cannot be interpreted schematically. In his view the nationality conflict at Przytyk was brought about by a tangle of events in which both sides, the Poles and the Jews, resorted to violence. Gontarczyk admits that the events at Przytyk were influenced by the growing enmity between Poles and Jews in the 1930s. He blames activists of the National Party for inciting nationality conflicts.

The book has two parts. In the first the author describes the development of events in detail; in the second he presents source materials: the official correspondence of starosts and votevodes, police reports, press articles, the judgement of the regional court in Radom and its reasons for it. Finally, he compares his own conclusions with the descriptions of the events in the memorial book of Radom Jews and in *Encyclopaedia Judaica*. (MG)

Ewa M a j, *Związek Ludowo-Narodowy 1919-1928. Studium z dziejów myśli politycznej (The People's National Union 1919-1928. A study in the history of political thought)*, Lublin 2000, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Marii Curie-Skłodowskiej, 503 pp.

A detailed monograph presenting one of the most important national political parties, the People's National Union (ZLN), which existed in 1919-1928. The arrangement of the book is thematic, but inconsistent. The book has eight chapters. In the first the author describes the circumstances in which the ZLN was set up, its organisational structure and the political stance of its members before and after the coup d'état of May 1926. The author does not begin to discuss the question of the ZLN's political thought until Chapter 2 which depicts the intellectual inspiration of ZLN's ideology. In the next chapters the author interprets the conception of the nation in National Democratic publicistic writings and the cultural and political aspects of ZLN's attitude to national minorities. She then discusses the Union's conception of the political system, economy and foreign policy. In the last chapter she returns to the conception of the nation to show the Union's vision of a national state. This arrangement gives rise to doubts and so does the way in which Maj presents the views of the Union's members. What is characteristic of the book is the author's avoidance of value judgements. The book is rich in facts but the author's interpretation is controversial. (MG)

Grzegorz M a z u r, *Problem pacyfikacji Małopolski Wschodniej w 1930 r. (The Pacification of Eastern Little Poland in 1930)*, "Zeszyty Historyczne", Biblioteka "Kultury" (Paris), vol. 514, Paryż 2001, Instytut Literacki, pp. 3-48.

The Organisation of Ukrainian Nationalists set up at the beginning of 1929 planned to establish an independent, united Ukrainian state. It tried to achieve this aim by terroristic actions against the Poles and Ukrainians who favoured an understanding with the Polish side. The best known acts of terror were the assassination of Tadeusz Hołowko in 1931 and of the Polish minister for Internal

affairs. Bronisław Pieracki, in 1934. In reply to this wave of terroristic actions, the Polish authorities decided to pacify Eastern Little Poland.

The pacification started in the autumn of 1930. Houses and farm buildings (cowsheds, stables, barns, cellars) belonging to Ukrainians were searched for weapons, military equipment and inflammable materials. Persons suspected of co-operating with the terrorists were arrested. Mazur emphasises that the campaign, though brought about by Ukrainian terrorism, was carried out within unnecessary brutality, which only increased enmity between the two communities. (MG)

Andrzej Nowak, *Polska i trzy Rosje. Studium polityki wschodniej Józefa Piłsudskiego (do kwietnia 1920 roku) (Poland and Three Russias. A Study of Józef Piłsudski's Eastern Policy, up to April 1920)*, Kraków 2001, wyd. ARCANA, 644 pp.

The book presents Józef Piłsudski's eastern policy. The three Russias referred to in the title are different visions of Imperial Russia: white, red, and democratic. They are personified by three politicians: Denikin, Lenin and Savinkov. In his endeavours to rebuild the Polish state Piłsudski was faced with the problem of relations with Russia. The author presents the endeavours to establish a dialogue with the Whites and the Reds, which all ended in failure. Neither the Whites nor the Reds wanted to recognise Poland's right to full independence and sovereignty. Nor were they ready to renounce the territories seized by Russia after 1772. A different attitude was taken by Boris Savinkov, a democratic Russian politician.

After the February Revolution Savinkov was army commissar on the south-western front. After the fall of the Provisional Government he endeavoured to impart dynamism to anti-bolshevik activities. He set up an anti-bolshevik organisation, Union for the Defence of the Motherland and Freedom. When the organisation failed to meet his expectations, he joined the emigré Russian Political Council in Paris. In 1919 his emissary acquainted Piłsudski with Savinkov's idea to rebuild an anti-bolshevik democratic Russia with the help of Poland. As regards frontiers, Savinkov offered the Poles more than any other Russian politician. However, since Savinkov lacked a political and military base, the Polish side adopted an attitude of reserve. The subsequent events in the civil war in Russia proved that there was no third force between the bolsheviks and the anti-Polish Whites.

Nowak's book on Poland's policy towards Russia in the first years of Poland's independence is the most exhaustive study to have been published so far. The author has made use of sources gathered in New York, Warsaw, Cracow, Paris and Moscow. (MG)

Piotr Okulicz, *Koncepcja "międzymorza" w myśli i praktyce obozu Józefa Piłsudskiego w latach 1918–1926 (The "Intersea Area" Idea in the Political Thought and Practice of Józef Piłsudski's Camp in 1919–1926)*, Poznań 2001, Wydawnictwo Poznańskie, 417 pp.

One of the most important problems of the Polish state reborn in 1918 was the threat posed by Russia. The circles rallied round Józef Piłsudski evolved a foreign policy idea called the intersea area. It provided for the establishment of a military alliance with Finland in the north, and Ukraine and the Caucasian states in the south. It was believed that the creation of such a "safety belt" would guarantee Poland's security in the east. Piotr Okulicz's book is the first monograph to present the development of the intersea conception during the dynamically changing political reality in Europe in the 1920s. On the basis of a solicitous examination of sources, archival documents, letters, diaries and publicistic writings, the author depicts the successive stages of the conception, until its collapse in 1925.

According to Okulicz, the process was started in 1921 when Poland signed the Riga Treaty which put an end to the war with Soviet Russia. The Treaty

sanctioned one of the worst variants foreseen by Piłsudski: a common Polish–Russian frontier. The intersea conception was then modified. The place of Ukraine was taken by allied Romania, but the Baltic states, Estonia, Latvia and Finland, were to continue to be Poland's partners in the north. After 1921, Poland's foreign policy was directed by politicians outside Piłsudski's circle; they were more interested in the normalisation of relations with Czechoslovakia (which were tense after the Czech invasion of Teschen Silesia in 1918 and anti–Polish incident during the Polish–Soviet war in 1920) and in tightening the alliance with France than in an alliance with Baltic states. This change in Poland's foreign policy was accompanied by the passivity of the Piłsudski camp, whose leaders confided themselves to criticising the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in their press. The year 1925 marked the end of the intersea idea. This was due to the appointment of new foreign ministers in Latvia and Estonia, to Finland's rapprochement to Sweden and Norway, and the destabilisation of the system of security in Europe after the Locarno treaties. (MG)

Posłowie i senatorowie Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej 1919–1939. Słownik biograficzny (Sejm Deputies and Senators of the Polish Republic 1919–1939. Biographical Dictionary), vol. II, E–J, ed. Andrzej Krzysztof Kunert, Warszawa 2000, Wydawnictwo Sejmowe, 356 pp.

This is the second of five planned volumes. It presents the life stories of more than 2,000 persons who were members of the Polish parliament in the inter-war years. The volume also includes supplementations and corrections to first volume. What is noticeable is the presence of many women parliamentarians who have been little known to the public. The dictionary is of invaluable help in studies on Poland's history in the twenty inter-war years. (MG)

Wymiana więźniów politycznych pomiędzy II Rzeczypospolitą a Sowietami w okresie międzywojennym. Dokumenty i materiały (Exchange of Political Prisoners between the Second Republic of Poland and the Soviets during the Interwar Period. Documents and Materials), ed. Wojciech Materski, Warszawa 2000, Wydawnictwo Instytutu Studiów Politycznych PAN, 294 pp.

This is the first set of documents and materials concerning the interwar exchange of political prisoners by the USSR and Poland to have been published in Polish historiography. The volume contains a rich collection of multifarious source materials. In addition to diplomatic correspondence and lists of prisoners who were to be exchanged, it includes extracts from press articles, memoirs, diaries, letters as well as notes by professional politicians and ordinary citizens involved in the 20th century's great history. The main part of the materials comes from the Archives of Modern Records, the Russian State Archives of Socio–Political History, and the Archives of the Russian Federation.

The legal and formal foundations for an exchange of political prisoners were laid by the 1921 Treaty of Riga which terminated the Polish–Bolshevik war and established the eastern frontier of the reborn Second Republic. The Polish side was interested in the release of prisoners of war, the civilian population imprisoned for “bad social descent”, and Polish priests who remained in the territories occupied by Soviet authorities. The Soviet lists contained the names of Polish communists and other persons indicted by Polish courts for anti–state activity during the 1920s war. In later years both states added the names of their most important intelligence agents and informers.

For well understandable reasons, the Polish authorities did not want the details of the exchange to be publicised. Some of Poland's diplomatic moves were kept in strict secrecy. The Russian side used information on the release of communists for propaganda purposes.

The lists as well as the accounts of brutal persecutions of civilian population, deportations to labour camps and confiscations of property expose the totalitarian

character of Soviet rule. This is why the materials can be used in research that goes far beyond the exchange of political prisoners. (MG)

Jolanta Żyndul, *Państwo w Państwie? Autonomia narodowo-kulturalna w Europie Środkowo-Wschodniej (A State in the State? National and Cultural Autonomy in East-Central Europe)*, Warszawa 2000, Wyd. DiG, 258 pp.

The idea of cultural and national autonomy was born in the multicultural, multiethnic Habsburg monarchy at the end of the 19th century. Its authors, the Austrian socialists, believed that the transfer of a part of law-making powers to the national minorities might save the monarchy from disintegration. The Habsburg monarchy disintegrated after World War I, but the problem of national minorities remained one of the most important problems in the reborn states during the twenty interwar years.

The title of Jolanta Żyndul's book echoes the assertions of critics who tried to repudiate the idea of autonomy because of its dangerous decentralising tendencies. The author dissociates herself from these opinions and paints a fair picture of the genesis and various variants of national minorities' autonomy in the 20th century. She says at the outset that she is most interested in the autonomy of Jewish communities. This is why the largest part of the book concerns the concept of Jewish autonomy in the years preceding World War I and in the interwar years. In Chapter I the author analyses the concepts of autonomy in the proposals of the Zionists, the Jewish Bund and Jewish intellectuals. In another chapter she shows how the question of autonomy was reflected in parliamentary debates on the constitution, in educational policy and in the functioning of Jewish communities in the Second Republic. The next chapters deal with the problem of autonomy in the debates of the European Congresses of National Minorities in the 1920s and the German policy towards the minorities before and after 1933. The last chapter concerns the national and cultural autonomy of national minorities after World War II.

The interwar period is presented the most extensively in the book. Particularly interesting are the sections dealing with Jewish communities which might have become the basic link in an autonomous national structure. The author shows the Polish élites' negative attitude to any restrictions of the state's competence in favour of national minorities as well as the lack of consolidated support for autonomy in the Jewish community, which was unable to come to an understanding on such basic questions as the place of religion in an autonomous structure and the choice of language.

The abundance of sources on which the book is based and the comprehensive analysis of the problem will undoubtedly interest historians of mentality and historians of ideas. (MG)

WORLD WAR II

Helena Owstaniy, *Polacy w łagrach rosyjskiej północy. W świetle relacji, listów i dokumentów (Poles in North Russian Camps in the Light of Accounts, Letters and Documents)*, Warszawa 2000, Sławistyczny Ośrodek Wydawniczy, 374 pp., ilustr., bibliogr.

The book is the result of the author's long co-operation with the Russian Memorial Society, a research and charitable organisation. Thanks to the Society, the author got access to previously unknown documents on Soviet camps. Among other materials, she has examined the collections of the Polish Red Cross branch in Moscow, kept in the Archives of the Soviet Federation (GARF). Search for the traces of Poles imprisoned on the Solovetski Islands and an analysis of the establishment of the camp system in that region (SLON camps) are the core of the book. To present this, the author has made use of the correspondence of Polish prisoners, their reminiscences and accounts. She has also used studies in many languages.

Thanks to this, she has found previously unknown information on the lives of Poles in Soviet camps from the moment they were set up. (DJ)

Władysław S i e m a s z k o, Ewa S i e m a s z k o, *Ludobójstwo dokonane przez nacjonalistów ukraińskich na ludność polską w Volhynia 1939–1945 (The Genocide Committed by Ukrainian Nationalists on Polish Population in Volhynia 1939–1945)*, introduction by Ryszard S z a w ł o w s k i, Warszawa 2000, Wydawnictwo von Borowiecky, vols. I–II, 1440 pp., 78 phot., bibliogr., index of places.

A monumental work based on an extremely extensive research into sources. It documents the crime committed by Ukrainian nationalists in Volhynia in 1939–1945. The authors have examined 1,686 accounts, letters and lists of murdered persons assembled in archives and in collections of social organisations and private persons; they have included eye-witness' remarks on fragments of their book. They have researched documents in the Archives of the Chief Commission for the Investigation of Crime against the Polish Nation — Institute of National Remembrance, the KARTA Centre — Eastern Archives, archives of the Centre of Soldiers of the Home Army's 27th Volhynian Infantry Division, of the Institute of the History of the Peasant Movement, the Military Historical Institute, the Jewish Historical Institute and Church archives. The authors have also examined documents issued by the Chief Commission for the Investigation of Crimes against the Polish Nation in the course of its investigations (136 documents), documents and decisions of law courts in 204 declaration of death cases; 35 books of 22 Roman Catholic parishes of the Łuck diocese with lists of murdered persons; 132 replies to questionnaires concerning the mass graves of persons murdered in Volhynia, circulated by the Centre of Soldiers of the Home Army's 27th Volhynian Infantry Division among former inhabitants of Volhynia; 57 documents of the Polish Underground State, consisting of materials of the Information and Propaganda Bureau of the Home Army's Supreme Command, and reports of various cells of the Home Army and the Government's Delegate Office for Poland, reports of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Polish government in exile in London from archives and private collections; more than 360 books, press articles and studies. The most important are the descriptions of events, which are arranged territorially and chronologically. In addition to the name of the place and its approximate nationality structure, each description contains information on the acts of terror committed there, counteractions (mounting of guards, warning systems, skirmishes and battles, the casualties); the numbers accompanying each description refer the reader to the sources mentioned in the *Bibliography* at the end of the book. The second part includes accounts by eye-witnesses, reports by Polish underground organisation, Church and Ukrainian documents and photographs. (DJ)

Tomasz Szarota, *U progu zagłady. Zajścia antyżydowskie i pogromy w okupowanej Europie*. Warszawa, Paryż, Amsterdam, Antwerpia, Kowno (*At the Threshold of Extermination. Anti-Jewish Excesses and Pogroms in Occupied Europe*. Warsaw, Paris, Amsterdam, Antwerp, Kaunas), Warszawa 2000, Wydawnictwo Sic!, 322 pp., annex, 20 illustr.

Having examined sources and studies in many languages in archives and libraries, the author analyses a little known, frequently shamefacedly ignored subject: anti-Jewish excesses and pogroms by local populations in Nazi-occupied Europe. The choice of places has been determined by literature and the availability of sources. Szarota describes in detail the anti-Jewish excesses in Warsaw (December 1939 – February 1940, the Easter events in March 1940), Paris (July–August 1940, in particular the events in Champs Elysées on August 20, 1940 and the onslaughts on Parisian Synagogues on 2 and 3 October 1941), Antwerp (April 1941) and Kaunas (23–24 June 1941, the pogrom of 25–29 June

1941). The author has scrupulously gathered evidence showing that the excesses were initiated or backed by local agencies of the German Security Police and Security Service (*Stpo* and *SD*) subordinated to the Chief Office for the Security of the Reich (*RSHA*). Anti-Jewish riots were "an excellent chance for the Nazis to point out that not only the Germans were anti-Semites, that people everywhere were hostile to the Jews and expressed this in 'spontaneous' manifestations which showed that in no country was further coexistence with the Jews possible. The riots were also an occasion for unfavourably presenting the Third Reich's defeated adversaries as people committing outrages, plunders and violating law and order which could be restored only by the 'law-respecting' German occupier". The author points out that the Germans may have prompted or encouraged local populations to launch anti-Jewish excesses but they did not force them to do this. The annex contains fragments of documents concerning the events described in the book. (DJ)

RECENT HISTORY

Aparat bezpieczeństwa w Polsce w latach 1950–1952. Taktyka, strategia, metody (*The Security Apparatus in Poland in 1950–1952. Its Tactics, Strategy and Methods*), prefaced by Andrzej Paczkowski, selected and edited by Antoni Dudek and Andrzej Paczkowski, Warszawa 2000, Dom Wydawniczy Bellona, 261 pp., index of persons.

This is the second volume of the series "Documents" published by the Institute of National Remembrance — Commission for the Investigation of Crime against the Polish Nation. As Andrzej Paczkowski says in the *Preface*, in 1950–1952 the security apparatus reached "maturity and the apogee of its sinister power". Paczkowski analyses the activity of the Ministry of Public Security in that period and points out the main social milieu subjected to repression and control. The Publication is a continuation of earlier volumes: *The Security Apparatus in 1944–1956. Its Tactics, Strategy and Methods*, Part I. The Years 1945–1947 (Warszawa 1994), and Part II, *The Years 1948–1949* (Warszawa 1996), which were published by the Institute of Political Studies of the Polish Academy of Sciences. The new volume contains 23 documents dealing with various questions. Among them are statements by persons who determined the Ministry of Public Security's activity (Stanisław Radkiewicz, the directors of the Ministry's departments, Bolesław Bierut), instructions on how to combat "enemy activity", and papers concerning mass socio-political and economic campaigns (purchase of grain, quota deliveries, elections to the Sejm). (DJ)

Tomasz Bałbus, *Konspiracja dolnośląska AK-WiN (1945–1948). Leksykon* (*Lower Silesian Conspiracy, Home Army-Freedom and Independence (1945–1948). Lexicon*), Wrocław 2000, Wydawnictwo GAJT, 255 pp., illustr., index of persons, sum. in English and Russian.

The author's aim was to show the most important figures and problems connected with the broad front of conspiratorial activity on Lower Silesia in 1945–1948, after the dissolution of the Home Army — AK (the Home Army during its liquidation, the Armed Forces' Agency in Poland, the Association "Freedom and Independence" — WiN). The book contains 100 biographic and thematic entries presenting the most important leaders and functionaries, persons who lost their lives (executed on the basis of verdicts of military courts), persons who died in the prisons of People's Poland (in custody, after verdicts), the conspiratorial structures and cells, the conspiracy's most important organisational and ideological documents, and the underground press. In order to signal a new research subject the Lexicon also includes a few biographies of persons from the AK-WiN partisan units or civilian structures outside the region who after the routing of their units (or conspiratorial network) tried to resume underground activity. (DJ)

Bogumiła Danowska, *Grudzień 1970 na Wybrzeżu Gdańskim. Przyczyny — przebieg — konsekwencje (December 1970 at the Gdańsk Seacoast. The Reasons, Course and Consequences of the Events)*, Pelplin 2000, Wydawnictwo Bernardinum, 311 pp.

Yet another monograph presenting the December events on the basis of a wealth of sources. The author has made use not only of archival materials kept in the Archives of Modern Records, the Central Archives of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Administration and the State Archives in Gdańsk, but also of the 100 volumes of evidence in the criminal case against Wojciech Jaruzelski and 11 other persons accused of use of arms in December 1970. Danowska's approach is innovative for she analyses social consciousness and collective behaviour during the December events. She examines social attitudes at the Gdańsk seacoast in 1966–1970, which could have been the reason for such a strong protest, and the society's expectations in December 1970. She analyses in detail the causes of the December events (economic problems, the society's material situation), the demands put forward in December, the street fighting in Gdańsk, the situation in the besieged shipyards, and the post-December demands. Danowska says that the organisation of the events and the articulation of social expectations were more mature in December 1970 than in June 1956. "Whereas in Poznań demands were articulated only in the form of cries raised by the crowd, in December the authorities were presented with lists of social expectations. The demands concerning living conditions ... far exceeded those put forward by workers in the 1950s". (DJ)

Waldemar J. Dziak, *Kim Il Sen. Dzieło i polityczne wizje (Kim Il-song. His Work and Political Visions)*, Warszawa 2000, Instytut Studiów Politycznych PAN, 435 pp., bibliogr., sum. in English.

The book is based mainly on Western, Soviet and Russian literature. The author has also made use of his own collections as well as archives of the Polish Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Eastern Department), archives of the Embassy of the Korean People's Democratic Republic in Moscow and of the Embassy of the Korean People's Democratic Republic in Warsaw. He devoted more than 20 years to his research. He has focused on three areas of North Korea's dependence and political game: the world communist movement and the role played in it by the Korean Labour Party, the internal political game within the Korean Labour Party resulting from a changed political environment, and relations with the USSR and China, which were of great importance for North Korea and Kim Il-song's position. The author describes the role played by his hero in the anti-Japanese guerilla movement (until his flight to the USSR, probably in 1940) and in the construction of the new regime, from the entry of Soviet troops into North Korea in August 1945 to the proclamation of the Korean People's Democratic Republic in September 1948. The third chapter concerns the fate of Kim Il-song and his state during the Korean war. The author pays most attention to the political thought of the Korean communist leader, particularly to the genesis and development of the idea of "djuče". The last chapter, entitled *Consummated totalitarianism*, analyses the functioning of the North Korean state: state terror, total social control, indoctrination, ideological aggression, external and internal isolation. In the author's opinion the most sinister result of the system was that 1.5 to 3 million people were starved to death and that the average life expectancy dropped to 51.3 years in 1998 (48.9 for men and 53.8 for women). (DJ)

Adam Dziurek, *Śląskie rozrachunki. Władze komunistyczne a byli członkowie organizacji nazistowskich na Górnym Śląsku w latach 1945–1956 (Settlement of Silesian Accounts. The Communist Authorities and Former Members of Nazi Organisations in Upper Silesia in 1945–1956)*, Warszawa 2000, Wydawnictwo PMK Paweł Kaczmarski, 282 pp., bibliogr., sum. in German and English, index of persons.

The book is based on an extensive research conducted in the Archives of Modern Records, Archives of the Katowice branch of the State Security Bureau, Archives of the Central Commission for the Investigation of Crimes against the Polish Nation — Institute of National Remembrance in Warsaw, State Archives in Katowice, Archives of the State Security Bureau in Warsaw, Central Archives of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Administration, Central Military Archives, archives of the Regional Commission for the Investigation of Crimes against the Polish Nation, archives of the "Karta" Centre and of the Voivodship Prosecutor's Office in Katowice. According to the author, accession to a Nazi organisation was an important stage in the Germans' attempt to win the Silesians over for German culture, but it was not the end of the process. The decision to join a Nazi organisation was sometimes due to "opportunism, the desire to improve one's material situation, the wish to avoid repression, or submission to the pressure exerted by chiefs or employers. When the situation on the fronts changed, the Silesians became less and less involved in the work of these organisations ... Most of them did not take part in the persecution of the Polish population". After the liberation of Silesia from German occupation, the Soviet authorities and Polish prosecution organs proceeded to find all persons suspected of collaboration with the Germans during the occupation. Such persons were placed in camps in Silesia or sent to the Soviet Union. On the basis of documents of the Public Security Office the author estimates that within the framework of what was known as campaign against traitors to the nation over 5,000 persons were arrested in Upper Silesia in 1945–1946 and indicted of membership of a Nazi organisation; nearly half of them were suspected of having belonged to the SA. Over 1,500 persons were tried for activity in Nazi organisations; the sentences were based on the decree of August 31, 1944, which concerned sentences for "fascist–Nazi criminals" and "traitors to the Polish nation". In practice, repression affected only former members of the NSDAP, SS and SA. The sentences were on the whole lenient, not exceeding three years in prison. The penal policy was gradually softened. At the end of the 1940s, former Nazi activists were regarded as a hostile element likely to engage in sabotage and activities damaging the economy. (DJ)

Jerzy Eisler, *Grudzień 1970. Geneza. Przebieg. Konsekwencje (December 1970. Its Genesis, Course and Consequences)*, Warszawa 2000, Wydawnictwo Sensacje XX wieku, 383 pp., index of persons, photos.

This is a fully scholarly monograph, the first in Polish historiography, on the events of December 1970; it is based on a wealth of sources and is the result of the author's 15-years studies. Eisler has made use of documents kept in the Archives of Modern Records, Archives of Historical Documentation of the Polish People's Republic, State Archives in Gdańsk and Szczecin and archives of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Administration and of the State Security Bureau. The book is arranged chronologically and thematically. The first chapter deals with the twilight of Gomułka's rule, the second with the behind-the-scenes moves which preceded the decision to raise prices, the third with the beginning of the protest. The next chapters analyse the events which took place between 15 and 19 December 1970. The monograph ends with the chapter *Gierek's First Step*. Eisler describes not only the struggle at the top echelons of power in December 1970 but also the conflict at the sea coast and in other regions of Poland. In his opinion, the most important conclusion which the authorities drew from "the bloody December lesson" was the conviction that changes at the highest echelons of power were usually brought about by violent social upheavals and that "everything ... should therefore be done to avoid such upheavals". The workers learned much more from the December lesson. They realised that they were a force capable of bringing about changes at the top echelons of power. They learned that "they should on no account leave their workplaces and take to the streets, where it is impossible to control crowds and where a provocation is much easier". They also realised that "they should not negotiate in the authorities' seat... they

came to see that negotiations should be open and at best broadcast by their work place radio". They also found that they should not let the other side impose its language on them. (DJ)

Głosowanie ludowe z 30 czerwca 1946 r. w raportach Ministerstwa Bezpieczeństwa Publicznego. Wybór dokumentów (People's Vote of June 30, 1946 in the Reports of the Ministry of Public Security, Selected Documents), assembled, edited and prefaced by Tadeusz Kisielewski and Michał Strzelecki, Bydgoszcz 2000, Wydawnictwo Uczelniane Akademii Bydgoskiej im. Kazimierza Wielkiego, 238 pp.

The publication contains documents issued by the offices of the Ministry of Public Security. They concern the Peasant Day celebrations on June 9–10, 1946 (*Part I*), the security's preparations for the referendum and its course in Pomerania (*Part II*), Lublin voivodship (*Part III*) and in the whole of Poland as well as the political situation in individual voivodships, described by functionaries of the Ministry of Public Security in Warsaw after the referendum (*Part IV*). This is the first time that these documents have been published. The volume is to be the first part of a larger publication. The next volume is to deal with the parliamentary elections of January 1947. (DJ)

Grudzień 1970 w dokumentach MSW (December 1970 in the Documents of the Ministry of Internal Affairs), selected, prefaced and edited by Jerzy Eisler, Warszawa 2000, Dom Wydawniczy Bellona, 232 pp., index of persons, calendar.

This is the first volume of the series "Documents", published by the Institute of National Remembrance — Commission for the Investigation of Crimes against the Polish Nation. It contains 68 documents. The volume opens with eight notes on the meeting held by the Staff of the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MIA) from December 9 to 21, 1970. Documents 9–41 are selected daily reports (from December 13, 1970 to February 17, 1971) on the situation in the country; they were drawn up by the Cabinet of the Minister of Internal Affairs for members of the party and state leadership. Documents 42–50 are notes on the teleconferences held by General Tadeusz Pietrzak, commander-in-chief of the Civic Militia, with the militia's voivodship commanders. The final part of the book contains the MIA Third Department's reports on the reverberations of the seacoast events in other regions of the country. Most of the documents are from the collections of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Administration and from the Records Office and Archives of the State Security Bureau. (DJ)

Wojciech Jakubowski, *Chłopi polscy 1944–1948. Perspektywa psychohistoryczna (Polish Peasants 1944–1948. A Psycho-Historical Perspective)*, Pułtusk–Warsawa 2000, Wyższa Szkoła Humanistyczna w Pułtusku, 232 pp., bibliogr.

The book is based on the author's doctoral thesis *The Behaviour and Political Stance of Polish Peasants in 1944–1948* written under the direction of Professor Kazimierz Przybysz. Jakubowski has based his research on autobiographic sources, i.e. published and unpublished diaries and memoirs of peasants, kept in the Institute of the History of the Peasant Movement in Warsaw, the Library of the Jagellonian University in Cracow and the Ossoliński National Institute in Wrocław. The book opens with a chapter on methodology in which the author describes the value of autobiographic documents as sources and analyses the possibility of their being used in research on behaviour and attitude. The first part of the book deals with the factors which determined the peasants' behaviour and stance from the end of the occupation to 1948. In the next part, devoted to an analysis of the peasants' behaviour and stance, the author discusses such questions as the reception of the new political system, political and spiritual life

in the countryside, attitude to the underground and to agrarian reforms, to the people's referendum and parliamentary election of January 1947, to geopolitical questions and to the authorities. The author's conclusion is that the peasants were convinced that the new system was temporary. "The communist authorities frequently encountered a passive attitude, if not open hostility and a rejection of their political line... What hampered a normal recognition of the new political system was the new authorities' line of close alliance with the Soviet Union... Nor did the official ideology favour affirmation of the system for, as the diarists assert, it was incompatible with the values recognised by the majority of society". (DJ)

Joanna Kochanowicz, *ZMP w terenie. Stalinowska próba modernizacji opornej rzeczywistości* (*The Polish Youth Union in the Provinces. The Stalinist Attempt to Modernise an Unruly Reality*), Warszawa 2000, Wydawnictwo TRIO, 161 pp.

The book is the result of a post-graduate seminar conducted by Marcin Kula in the Historical Institute of Warsaw University. It has been published in the series "W krainie PRL" (In the Land of the Polish People's Republic). As the author declares at the outset, the study focuses on "the clash between the idealistic vision of modernity and everyday life in People's Poland at the beginning of the 1950s. Taking as my example the Polish Youth Union (ZMP), which was meant to be an organisation for selected young people predestined to «flight for a new tomorrow» during the Stalinist period, I describe the everyday difficulties encountered by the Union when it tried to carry into effect the aims and ideas which lay at the root of its activity". Kochanowicz has made use of studies dealing with her subject as well as of documents of the Central Board of the Polish Youth Union, to be exact, of the reports written by instructors sent by the ZMP Central Board in 1951 to the *votvodships* of Białystok, Cracow, Katowice and Zielona Góra. They are kept in the Archives of Modern Records. In the first chapter (*The Stalinist Plan for a Modern Society*) the author analyses briefly the concept of "modernisation" and its application in the Stalinist system. In Chapter I (*The Attitude of the ZMP to the Stalinist Reality*) she outlines the kind of reality which the Union was to create. The next four chapters (III. *Poverty*, IV. *Despondency*, V. *Opposition*, VI. *Organisational Difficulties*) are the author's replies to the questions: "Why did this project of modernity fall despite an authentic engagement of some members? Was this a senseless plan? Or was the reality unruly?" On the basis of her analysis Kochanowicz questions the artificial division into the "bad" authorities and the "good" society. This makes the picture of mutual relations even more complicated. (DJ)

Jerzy Kochanowski, *W polskiej niewoli. Niemieccy jeńcy wojenni w Polsce 1945–1950* (*In Polish Captivity. German Prisoners of War in Poland 1945–1950*), Warszawa 2001, Wydawnictwo NERITON, 503 pp., bibliogr., 35 illustr., index of persons.

This is the first attempt in Polish historiography at a comprehensive analysis of the fate of German prisoners of war in Poland in the post-war period. The book is based on documents from Polish and German archives. The most useful for the author were documents from the Ministry of Public Security's Department of Prisons and Camps, kept in the Archives of Modern Records in Warsaw. The author has also examined other sets of documents in the Archives of Modern Records (among them, the sets of the Central Committee of the Polish Workers' Party, the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, the Ministry for the Recovered Territories, the Ministry of Information and Propaganda, the Ministry of Public Administration, materials in the Central Military Archives, the Central Archives of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Administration, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, state archives in Katowice, Cracow and Łódź. As regards German archives, particularly useful for the author were the materials in the Bundesarchiv-Militärarchiv in Freiburg im Breisgau. Kochanowski has also

made use of private collections of prisoners' letters, diaries and studies. The annex contains a list of camps and working groups subordinated to the Department of Prisons and Camps of the Ministry of Public Security. Kochanowski is interested in the prisoners' road to captivity, the camps, the prisoners' work, living conditions (accommodation, nutrition, clothing), medical care, the death rate in the camps, the activity of the International Red Cross Committee, relations between Poles and Germans, the prisoners' contacts with the outside world, officers, free time (religious life, self-education, culture, sport), the German POWs' self-government in Poland ("Antifa"), foreign prisoners of war and the prisoners' way back home. He also compares the POW system in Poland, France and Czechoslovakia. (DJ)

Komunizm. Ideologia, system, ludzie (Communism. Its Ideology, System, People), ed. Tomasz Szarota, Warszawa 2001, Wydawnictwo Neriton, Instytut Historii PAN, pp.

The book comprises studies presented to Professor Krystyna Kersten on her 70th birthday. In addition to the bibliography of the professor's works, the volume includes studies which, as Tomasz Szarota puts it in the preface, deal mostly with "the state formation called at first a «people's democracy» which from 1949 was an unequivocal imitation of the Stalinist totalitarian regime, to become, after 1956, a system implementing the conception of «real socialism» as a successive stage on the arduous road which in some undefined future was to lead to the longed-for, cherished goal: the communist paradise and the communist idyll". Most of the studies are based on new source materials and concentrate on the political and social history of People's Poland, analysed in an innovative way. Great attention is paid in the volume to national and nationality questions, including Polish-Jewish relations. The volume includes studies by: Jerzy Holzer (*The Proletariat's Only Fatherland — My Country, Right or Wrong*); Michał Głowiński (*Russians, Germans, Jews. The Names of Nationalities in the PRL's Vocabulary*); Wojciech Wrzesiński (*The Stance and Attitudes of Poles under Soviet Occupation after the September Defeat*); Jan Tomasz Gross (*The Social Genesis of People's Democracies: the Consequences of World War II in Central Europe*); Jun Yoshioka (*The Nationality Aspect of the Land Reform in Poland after the Second World War*); Rafał Wnuk (*The Problem of Banditry among Soldiers of the Anti-Communist Underground in Poland 1945–1947*); Tadeusz Wolsza (*Camps, in particular Forced Labour Camps, in Polish Territories in 1945–1956*); Antoni Dudek (*The Functioning of the PZPR Nomenklatura System on Votevodship Level 1948–1980, with Cracow as an Example*); Marcin Zaremba (*Communism as a Mobilising System: the Case of Poland*); Mirosława Marody (*Changes in Ideological Attitudes and Adaptation under the Communist System*); Andrzej Friszke (*Adaptation and Resistance. Reflections on Social Attitudes 1956–1970*); Paweł Kowal (*How Did the Round Table Come about?*); Beata Bińko (*Where Did They Come from and Where Were They Going to ... First Year Students at the Institute for the Training of Scientific Cadres of the PZPR Central Committee*); Andrzej Paczkowski (*Jews in the Security Office: an Attempt to Verify a Stereotype*); Jerzy Eisler (*Seven First Secretaries of the PZPR Central Committee — a Comparison of Their Personalities*); Zbigniew Romek (*Krystyna Kersten — an Historian of Contemporary Times. A Page from the History of the Anti-Communist Opposition's Formation in the PRL*); Naalla Aleksjūn (*The Attitude of the Zionist Movement to the System of Government in Poland in 1944–1949*); Bożena Szaynok (*The Fight against Zionism in Poland 1948–1953*); Dariusz Libionka (*The Missing Link. Soviet Anti-Zionist Literature in Poland before and after March 1968*); Jan Żaryn (*The Catholic Clergy's Attitude to the State Authority in 1944–1956. Methodological Questions*); Marcin Kula (*A Game with the Authority. The Case of Certain Disciplinary Proceedings*); Henryk Słabek (*Workers' Emigration: Advancement of Individuals and Improvishment of a Class?*); Dariusz Jarosz (*Workers in 1956–57: Disenchantment with Communism?*); Padraic Kenney (*The Concept of "Polish Mother" in the Language*

of the Opposition and the Authorities); Piotr Osęka (*A Holiday Differing from All Others. The Propaganda and Reality of the Fifth World Youth and Students' Festival in Warsaw*). (DJ)

Roman Kowalczyk, *Studenci '81 (Students 1981)*, Warszawa 2000, Oficyna Wydawnicza Rytm, 368 pp., bibliogr., annexes, Index of persons, illustr.

This is a monograph presenting Łódź students' strike in January–February 1981 which led to the registration of the Independent Association of Students on February 17 the same year. The author analyses the reasons for the outbreak of the strike at Łódź University, its development and negotiations with a government commission. He also describes the strikes at other higher schools in Łódź: at the Medical Academy, the Engineering School, the State Higher School of Music, the State Higher Film, Television and Theatre School, and the State School of Fine Arts. An important and extremely interesting part of the book is the author's description of the structures of the strike and the striking students' everyday life. The annex contains the text of the agreement concluded on February 15, 1981 by an Interministerial Commission headed by Professor Janusz Górski, Minister of Science, Higher Education and Technology, and the Interacademic Consultation Commission, as well as the students' slogans and the ballads and poems created during the strike. The author has based his book on many independent papers published in Poland at the beginning of 1981. (DJ)

Kujawy i Pomorze w latach 1945–1956. Od zakończenia okupacji niemieckiej do przełomu październikowego (Kujawy and Pomerania in 1945–1956. From the End of German Occupation to the October Change), eds W. Jastrzębski and M. Krąkowski, Wrocław 2001, Wydawnictwo Wyższej Szkoły Humanistyczno-Ekonomicznej we Wrocławku, 265 pp.

The book presents materials from a session organised by the Institute of History of the Higher Pedagogical School of Bydgoszcz and the Higher Humanistic School of Wrocław on May 11, 2000. It comprises papers by: Mirosław Krąkowski, *From Communist Democracy to Stalinism. Poland in 1944–1956. An Outline of the Problem*; Ryszard Kozłowski, *Problems of the Priests–Patriots' Movement in Vistula Pomerania (the "Caritas" question)*; Adam Marcinkowski, *The History of the Pomeranian Military Region in 1945–1956*; Zdzisław Biegański, *Judicial Repression of Post-War Conspiration in the Pomeranian (Bydgoszcz) Voievodship in 1945–1956*; Witold Stankowski *The German Minority in Kujawy and Pomerania in 1945–1956*; and Mirosław Golon, *The Power Elites in Pomerania and Kujawy in 1945–1956*. The book is supplemented by valuable scientific communiqués read at the session by: Eugeniusz Borodij (*Materials in the Bydgoszcz State Archives concerning Pomeranian Voievodship's Problems in 1945–1956*); Włodzimierz Janowski (*Documentation in Warsaw's Archives of Modern Records concerning Kujawy and Pomerania in 1945–1956*); Zbigniew Grzyński (*The Clergy of the Chełmno Diocese after the Conclusion of World War II*); Tomasz Kawski (*The Jewish Minority in the Pomeranian Voievodship in 1945–1956*); Marcin Czyżewski (*Polish Radio Bydgoszcz as a Tool for the Indoctrination of Society in 1952–1956*); Donat Mierzejewski (*The Pomeranian Military Region and Society in 1945–1956*), and Sławomir Sadowski (*Soviet Officers in the Pomeranian Military Region 1945–1956*). As is usually the case with publications of conference materials, the texts are not equally valuable. The most important are the essays and communiqués based on research into little known, or even quite unknown, archival materials. Among them are those by M. Golon, M. Czyżewski, S. Sadowski and A. Marcinkowski. (DJ)

Niemcy w Polsce 1945–1950. Wybór dokumentów (Germans in Poland 1945–1950. Selected Documents), eds Włodzimierz Borodziej and Hans Lemberg, vol. I. *Władze i instytucje centralne. Województwo olsztyńskie (Central*

Authorities and Institutions. Olsztyn Votvodship), selected and edited by Włodzimierz Borodziej and Claudia Kraft, Warszawa 2000, Wydawnictwo Neriton, 614 pp., index of persons, list of abbreviations.

This is the first volume of a source publication which is the result of a Polish–German research project launched in 1997. The research has covered documents kept in the Archives of Modern Records, the archives of various ministries (Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Administration, State Security Bureau, Ministry of National Defence) and in state archives in Białystok, Bydgoszcz, Cracow, Gdańsk, Katowice, Łódź, Olsztyn, Poznań, Szczecin, Toruń, Warsaw, Wrocław and Zielona Góra, and in some branches of the Central Commission for the Investigation of Crimes against the Polish Nation — Institute of National Remembrance. The subject of the research was the fate of Germans in Poland in 1945–1950. The publication is to have five volumes. The first part of Volume I, containing Polish central authorities' documents concerning Germans, is preceded by preliminary studies by Hans Lemberg (*"State" nations and minorities in Eastern Europe before 1939 and Polish–German relations*) and Włodzimierz Borodziej (*The Polish question and the migrations of populations during World War II*). The second part with documents illustrating the fate of Germans in Olsztyn vovodship opens with Claudia Kraft's introduction (*East Prussia before World War II*). The first volume of the publication contains 345 documents. (DJ)

Opozycja w PRL. Słownik biograficzny 1956–89 (Opposition in the Polish People's Republic. Biographical Dictionary 1956–89), vol. 1, eds Jan Skórzyński (editor in chief), Paweł Sowiński, Małgorzata Strasza, Warszawa 2000, Ośrodek Karta, 436 pp., index of persons and subjects, photos.

The dictionary is the work of 65 persons, mainly professional historians. The first volume contains 160 biographies of the opposition's main figures after 1956. "Our pen portraits of oppositionists are to show the various ways which led people to undertake active resistance to the communist power in Poland and the different forms of this resistance. Although we were interested mainly in the fate of people, we came to the conclusion that they cannot be shown without outlining, be it only in a fragmentary way, the history of independent initiatives and institutions which formed the nucleus of civic society in the sixties and seventies". The dictionary does not include persons who engaged in anti-communist activities outside Poland. Each biography consists of two parts: the first contains the most important information on each person (the year and place of birth, pseudonyms, education, occupation and public activity, not only in conspiracy); the second part consists of the heroes' expanded oppositional biography, including pre-1956 events, if they started to resist communism earlier. The publication will present some 350 biographies. (DJ)

Grzegorz Ostasz, *Zrzeszenie "Wolność i Niezawisłość" Okręg Rzeszów (The Association "Freedom and Independence" in the Rzeszów Region)*, Rzeszów 2000, Wydawnictwo "Libri Ressovienses", 180 pp., bibliogr., 125 illustr., index of persons and pseudonyms, index of geographical names.

The author has based his reflections on materials in the Archives of the State Security Bureau's Missions in Cracow and Rzeszów, State Archives in Rzeszów, Cracow and Poznań, Central Military Archives, the London Study of Underground Poland, and the Archives of the Rzeszów Regional Commission for the Investigation of Crimes against the Polish Nation. He has also made use of published collections of sources, accounts, the press and studies concerning this subject. He has divided the history of the Rzeszów section of "Freedom and Independence" into three stages. The first covers the period from September 1945 to October 1946 when the section was directed by Adam Lazarowicz and when its main task was to hinder the Polish Workers' Party's propaganda during the referendum. The

second period corresponds to the six-month chairmanship of Bronisław Wochan-ko. The third period began in May 1947, when Władysław Koba took over the command of the region; it ended with his arrest in September the same year. The author was unable to ascertain the number of the organisation's members but he has managed to establish the data of 1,200 activists. In his view, WiN wound up its activity in the Rzeszów region because the Security Office had infiltrated the organisation and arrested its leaders. (DJ)

Polska pod rządami PZPR (Poland under the Rule of the PZPR), collective work, ed. Mieczysław F. Rakowski, Warszawa 2000, Wydawnictwo PROFI, 532 pp.

The aim of the initiators of the book was to counteract the trend towards "the use of only black colours in descriptions of the over forty-year rule of the PZPR (Polish United Workers' Party), a trend that "was particularly noticeable in the first few years after the 1989 change". "The assumption that also active architects of the internal and external policy of the Polish People's Republic (PRL) and witnesses to their work should write about contemporary history gave rise to this book which comprises essays and articles presenting their authors' opinions on the changes in the country's system and other political changes which took place after the Second World War and on events which exerted actual influence on the course of history of the Polish People's Republic and its place in the Soviet sphere of influence and in the world". Consequently, the activities of the PZPR are discussed in the book by the party's prominent and less prominent activists. This is therefore a vision of the PRL's history seen by people from the other side of the political barricade, most of whom were active members of the ruling camp before 1989. In Part I (*PZPR — A Peculiar Organisation*) Lucjan Motyka (member of the Supreme Council of the Polish Socialist Party in 1945–1948, minister of art and culture from 1964 to 1971) discusses the unification of the Polish Workers' Party and the Polish Socialist Party; Andrzej Kurz, a publicist, writes about differences, various currents and personalities in the party; Hieronim Kubiak (member of the Political Bureau of the PZPR Central Committee in 1981–1986) has chosen reformers as his subject; Leszek Nowak (Marxist philosopher) discusses present-day myths about the PZPR.

Part II (*Changes in Poland — Changes in the Party*) comprises text by: Józef Tejchma, minister of art and culture in 1974–1978 and 1980–1982 (*Revolution in Education and Culture*); Kazimierz Secomski, deputy chairman of the Planning Commission of the Council of Ministers in 1957–1968, deputy prime minister in 1976–1980 (*The Industrialisation of Poland*); Kazimierz Barcikowski, member of the Political Bureau of the PZPR Central Committee in 1980–1989 (*The Agrarian Policy of the PZPR*); Jarema Maciszewski, head of the Department of Science and Education of the PZPR Central Committee in 1975–1981 (*The PZPR and the World of Science*); Part II also includes articles by publicists: Krzysztof T. Toeplitz (*October's Chances*), Kazimierz Koźniowski (*The Time of "Po prostu" and "Polityka"*) and Andrzej Urbańczyk (*Cracow's "Kuźnica"*) as well as an article by Adam Łopata, minister, head of the Office for Religious Denominations in 1982–1987 (*The PZPR's Policy towards the Catholic Church*).

In Part III reflections on the external conditions which influenced the PZPR's policy have been contributed by: Ryszard Frelek (head of the Foreign Department of the PZPR Central Committee in 1971–1977); Andrzej Werblan (Vice-Marshal (Deputy Speaker) of the Sejm from 1971 to 1982, member of the Secretariat of the PZPR Central Committee in 1971–1974); Jerzy Wiatr (director of the Institute of the Basic Questions of Marxism–Leninism of the PZPR Central Committee in 1981–1984), and Ryszard Wojna, a publicist specialising in international questions. The reforms and democratisation in the last decades of the Polish People's Republic have been discussed by: Paweł Bożyk, head of the Group of Scientific Advisers to the first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee

in 1977–1980 (*Economic Policy in the 1970s*); Janusz Roszkowski, chairman of the Polish Press Agency in 1983–1986, chairman of the Radio and Television Committee in 1986–1989 (*The Ninth Extraordinary Congress of the PZPR*); Władysław Baka, the government's plenipotentiary for economic reform in 1985–1988 (*The Economic Reforms of the 1980s*); Stanisław Kwiatkowski, director of the Public Opinion Research Centre in the 1980s (*The Army and the Martial Law: from Consultations to Democracy*); Andrzej Gdula, deputy minister of internal affairs in 1984–1986 (*In the Ministry of Internal Affairs*); Janusz Reykowski, member of the Political Bureau of the PZPR Central Committee from 1989 (*The Round Table*); Mieczysław F. Rakowski, vice-premier in 1981–1985, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee from August 1989 to January 1990 (*The Last Congress of the PZPR*); Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee 1981–1989, prime minister from 1981 to 1985 (*Accounts with the Past*), and Aleksander Kwaśniewski, president of the Polish Republic, author of the *Afterword*. (DJ)

Przestępstwa sędziów i prokuratorów w Polsce lat 1944–1956 (Offences Committed by Judges and Prosecutors in Poland in 1944–1956), eds Witold Kulesza and Adam Rzepliński, Warszawa 2000, Wydawnictwo Instytutu Pamięci Narodowej, 521 pp.

The texts in the book were delivered at four conferences which discussed “the offences committed by judges and prosecutors in Poland in 1944–1956”; the conferences, held in February–May 1999, were organised by the Central Commission for the Investigation of Crimes against the Polish Nation — Institute of National Remembrance, the Institute of Social Prophylaxis and Resocialisation of Warsaw University and the Helsinki Foundation of the Rights of Man. They discussed the genesis and legal foundations of the judicial and quasi-judicial system of repression, the public prosecutor's office and quasi-judicial bodies, the judicial practice of political repression, the law and organisational structures as instruments of repression. The conferences were attended by theorists, specialists in penal law and historians, as well as practitioners, i.e. prosecutors and judges, mainly from the Central Commission for the Investigation of Crimes against the Polish Nation, and victims of judicial crimes.

The volume contains 26 papers arranged in four thematic blocs corresponding to the questions discussed at each of the four conferences. The papers deal with such questions as the adaptation of the legal system to the needs of totalitarianism in Poland (Andrzej Rzepliński), the death sentence as an expression of the state's penal policy (Piotr Kładoczny), the reception of Stalinist law in Poland (Adam Bosiacki). Other papers concern the political trials of members of underground organisations which fought for independence in various regions of the country (Rzeszów region, Lublin votevodship, Central Pomerania, Koszalin, Western Pomerania), the activity of the Special Commission for Combating Corrupt Practices and Economic Sabotage and its branches (in Olsztyn and Białystok), regional military courts and military prosecutor's offices. Repression of peasants, of German prisoners of war and prison functionaries as well as relations between the administration of justice and public security offices are also analysed. (DJ)

Jan Ryszard Sielezin, *Polskie Stronnictwo Ludowe na Dolnym Śląsku w latach 1945–1949 (The Polish Peasant Party in Lower Silesia in 1945–1949)*, Wrocław 2000, Oficyna Wydawnicza Arboretum, 328 pp., bibliogr., index of persons.

Sielezin's monograph is based on the author's painstaking research in central archives (Archives of Modern Records, Archives of the Institute of the History of the Peasant Movement at the Supreme Executive Committee of the Polish Peasant Party) and in Wrocław archives (Archives of the Police Votevodship Command,

Archives of the Polish Peasant Party's Votevodship Board, the State Votevodship Archives and its branches in Jelenia Góra, Legnica and Wałbrzych). The author has also made use of accounts, manuscript studies, the press, source publications, diaries and published studies. He depicts the genesis, establishment and development of the Polish Peasant Party (PSL) in Lower Silesia in the first weeks after its establishment (November 13, 1945 – January 7, 1946), the party's activity during the preparations for the referendum (January–June 1946), for the elections (July–November 1946) and during the elections on January 19, 1947; he also describes the decline of the party's activity after the elections. According to Sielezin, the Polish Peasant Party in Lower Silesia had from the beginning of its activity been a synonym of political independence and an alternative to the alien system imposed upon society by the Polish Workers' Party. But unlike Central Poland, Lower Silesia was not an area in which the PSL had a long-standing tradition. Its organisational foundations were laid by resettlers from Central Poland, and, to a lesser extent, by repatriates from Ukraine. The author convincingly refutes the myth that the PSL was linked to the armed underground. He analyses in detail the methods of the struggle waged by the ruling communists against the PSL. (DJ)

Ryszard Sitek, *Warszawska szkoła historii idei. Między historią a teraźniejszością* (*The Warsaw School of the History of Ideas. Between History and the Present Time*), Warszawa 2000, Wydawnictwo Naukowe Scholar, 249 pp., bibliogr.

It is representatives of what is known as the Warsaw school of the history of ideas, a school founded by persons linked by friendship and belonging to the same war-affected generation with similar intellectual biographies, that are the collective hero of the book. The leading representatives of this school were: Leszek Kołakowski, Andrzej Walicki, Bronisław Baczko and Jerzy Szacki. In the author's opinion the genesis of the school goes back to the period when the obligatory paradigm of Marxist philosophy started disintegrating in the mid-1950s and an intellectual opposition to the schematism characteristic of Stalinist orthodoxy began to gather momentum. The author discusses the disputes over the term "the Warsaw school of the history of ideas", its development from October 1956 to March 1968 and its methodology. He says that the group in question did not constitute a school; it was a circle whose members belonged to the same milieu. It became an integrated group owing to its members' experiences of Stalinism (many of them participated in the work of the Institute for Training Scientific Personnel of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party), their commitment to the political and social changes promoted after October 1956 and their institutional or extra-institutional links with the Polish Academy of Sciences' Institute for the History of Modern Philosophy and Social Thought, directed by Baczko, and with its *de facto* organ "Archiwum Historii Filozofii i Myśli Społecznej" (Archives of the History of Philosophy and Social Thought); their integration was also due to their political activity in the years 1956–1968 (e.g. in "Klub Krzywego Koła" — the Crooked Circle Club) and to their participation in the events of March 1968. (DJ)

"Solidarność" w ruchu 1980–1981 ("Solidarity" in Action 1980–1981), studies edited by Marcin Kula, Warszawa 2000, Niezależna Oficyna Wydawnicza NOWA, 273 pp., bibliogr., index of persons.

The studies were written in the wake of Marcin Kula's seminar for post-graduate students, organised in the Historical Institute of Warsaw University. In the first essay 21 authors try to define "the reasons for the dynamism of the «Solidarity» movement in 1980–1981" on the basis of records of meetings of the National Mutual Consultation Commission of the Independent Self-governing Trade Union and selected studies and documents. The students examined the factors which

fuelled the rebellion, the solidarity vision of the world, the symbols and language of the movement, the factors which activated and hampered it, and the authorities' view of the movement. The second essay, written by Dionizy Smoleń, bears the title *A crowd or an organised community? Strikers in the Gdańsk Shipyard in August 1980*. The author compares the behaviour of a typical crowd, known from history pages, with the behaviour of the striking workers in August 1980. According to him, the strikers in Gdańsk in 1970 were a crowd while "in August 1980 the same men or men like them were no longer a crowd". In addition to other factors, this was the result of the fact that they were guided by the motto: "We do not need the blood of December 1970". The last essay, written by Marcin Meller, concerns *The role of historical thinking in the "Solidarity" movement in 1980–1981*. The author examines the role of national mythology in the movement and the form of Polishness formulated in "Solidarity" enunciations. (DJ)

Ryszard Terlecki, *Uniwersytet latający i Towarzystwo Kursów Naukowych 1977–1981 (Flying University and the Society for Academic Courses 1977–1981)*, Kraków–Rzeszów 2000, Wydawnictwo Instytutu Europejskich Studiów Społecznych w Rzeszowie, 327 pp., bibliogr., annexes, index of persons.

This monographic study presents an initiative launched by the political opposition in the Polish People's Republic, to be exact, by a group of intellectuals from the Social Self-Defence Committee of the Workers' Defence Committee. The book is based on the oppositional press as well as reminiscences and diaries of the Committee's members, but the author has not consulted archival materials and accounts by the heroes of the events he describes.

According to Terlecki, the activity of the Flying University and Society for Academic Courses gave the students a feeling of relative security: "It was something else to attend an illegal meeting and discuss how to overthrow communism, and something quite different to take part in a lecture on, for instance, Poland's history; if necessary, one could always explain one's participation by a student's natural desire to broaden his knowledge. The interest aroused by these open, though «illegal lectures» induced the organisers to set up an open society, informal from the point of view of the law, which would provide an additional shield for oppositional educational activity". Over a hundred persons took a direct part in the activity of the Society (signatories of the foundation declaration, lecturers, not all of whom belonged to the Society, participants in colloquia, persons in whose flats the lectures took place), and several thousand young people benefited from its lectures. After August 1980 the Society for Academic Courses merged with the structures of "Solidarity". The members of the Society enjoyed great respect, as is proved by the fact that they were chosen as experts during the strikes at the sea coast in August 1980. The book includes a list of the Society's members and lecturers and their biographies as well as the Society's most important programmes. (DJ)

Andrzej Walicki, *Polskie zmagania z wolnością widziane z boku (Polish Strifes with Freedom, a Side-View)*, Kraków 2000, Wydawnictwo Universitas, 472 pp., index of persons.

This is a collection of texts (publicistic articles, interviews, analyses of political situation, fragments of the author's diary from the years 1980–1986) by a well known historian of ideas. It is, on the one hand, a collection of documents, a testimony of a period showing the author's perception of the changes which occurred after 1980, and, on the other, a voice in the political discussions which accompanied these changes. The essays have been arranged in four main groups: I. *The crisis and fall of "real socialism" (The paradoxes of Jaruzelski's Poland; Liberalism in Poland; The intelligentsia's impersonations)*; II. *Disputes over the recent past (Totalitarianism and post-totalitarianism. A tentative definition; The*

legacy of the Polish People's Republic; Innocent Marxism?; Justice in the transition period and political strifes); III. Morals and politics (The political morality of liberalism, national moralising and the ideas of the collectivistic right; Moral doubts about a moral settlement of accounts); IV. National question (Three patriotisms; Is liberal nationalism possible?; Poland — the nation — Europe; Dmowski's testament). The book ends with Pages from the Diary and a list of the author's publications linked thematically to the questions raised in the book. The essays present an interesting opinion on recent history by an author who has tried to depict Polish changes from the point of view of a man who belongs neither to the "post-communist" nor to the "post-Solidarity" formation. (DJ)

Zygmunt Zaremba. Listy 1946–1967 (Zygmunt Zaremba. Letters 1946–1967), eds. Olena Blatonowa and Andrzej Friszke, Warszawa 2000, Instytut Studiów Politycznych PAN, 560 pp.

The book opens with a biographic essays *Zygmunt Zaremba — A Socialist Politician* in which Andrzej Friszke presents the activity of Zaremba, one of the most prominent leaders of the Polish Socialist Party who was a member of the PPS leadership before the war, during the occupation and in exile. Zaremba played an important role during the defence of Warsaw in 1939 and during the Warsaw Rising. Being a determined opponent of communism, he worked in conspiracy in 1945 and in 1946 left Poland and settled in France. For over 20 years he was one of the best known personages of the Polish political emigration, maintained contacts with politicians in many countries and represented the Polish Socialist Party in the Socialist International. He co-operated with Radio Free Europe and the Voice of America. In the first post-war years and after 1956 he tried to stimulate in Poland an oppositional movement based on the ideals of the pre-war PPS. The letters now published have been selected from Zaremba's rich correspondence kept in the Polish Scientific Institute in New York. Among the addressees are such well known persons as Adam Ciołkosz, Tomasz Arciszewski, Gustaw Herling-Grudziński, Feliks Gross and Jan Kwapiński. (DJ)

Jan Żaryn, Kościół w Polsce w latach przełomu, 1953–1959 (The Church in Poland during the Years of Change, 1953–1958). Relacje ambasadora RP przy Stolicy Apostolskiej (Accounts by the Ambassador of the Polish Republic to the Apostolic See), Warszawa 2000, Wydawnictwo NERITON i Instytut Historii PAN, 280 pp., 10 ilustr., index of persons, appendix.

The book is a continuation of the author's earlier publication *The Attitude of the Apostolic See to Poland and the Poles in 1944–1958 in the Light of Materials of the Embassy of the Polish Republic to the Vatican (selected documents)*. In addition to the preface, Żaryn's new book contains materials from the years 1953–1958. The first reports deal with the most difficult period in the history of Church-State relations in Poland, a period which ended with the imprisonment of Primate Stefan Wyszyński, the last ones concern the death of Pope Pius XII on October 9, 1958 and draw attention to the fact that Władysław Gomułka's team was departing from the October policy. The book also includes "opinions of eye-witnesses to history" with whom the author corresponded when he was preparing his book, including an article and letters of Archbishop Szczepan Wesoly, who since 1980 has been the Polish Primate's delegate for pastoral work among Poles abroad, and also accounts by the sons of Stanisław Janikowski (1893–1965) who for many years was a counsellor at the Polish Embassy to the Vatican. (DJ)