

MIDDLE AGES¹

Klemens Bruski, *Lokalne elity rycerstwa na Pomorzu Gdańskim w okresie panowania zakonu krzyżackiego. Studium prozopograficzne (Local Knights' Elite in Gdańsk Pomerania under the Rule of the Teutonic Knights' Order. A Prosopographic Study)*, Gdańsk 2002, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Gdańskiego, 338 pp., annex.

The book presents representatives of East Pomeranian knights who were most active in the economic and political fields in the years 1308–1454. The author has singled them out on the basis of such criteria as property, possession of the knight's belt, the official position they held and other forms of political activity. Bruski depicts the composition of this group, pointing out that it included families of the political élite from the pre-Teutonic period. He emphasises that the most active were the knights from the most densely populated and economically developed regions of the lower Vistula and the Puck Bay. He points out that from the time when the Teutonic Order removed them from offices which had competence all over the state until the end of the 14th century the knights of this group confined their activity to their local area and local society. They became more active when the Teutonic state weakened after its war with Poland in 1409–1411. The annex (pp. 315–334) contains a list of knights who held offices in the region during the period discussed by the author. (JA)

Robert Bubiczyk, *Kariera rodziny Kurozweckich w XIV wieku. Studium z dziejów powiązań elity politycznej z Andegawenami (The Career of the Kurozwecki Family in the 14th Century. A Study in the History of Links between the Polish Political Elite and the Angevins)*, Warszawa 2002, Wydawnictwo DiG, 283 pp., map, genealogical table, 3 annexes, index of persons.

The author discusses the history of the Kurozwecki family and depicts the political mechanisms which made it possible for knightly families to join the ranks of the power élite in 14th century Poland. He points out that Dobiesław Kurozwecki's ecclesiastic and court career increased the political significance and material prosperity of the whole family. He emphasises that personal ties with members of other powerful families played an important role in increasing the Kurozweckis' political influence and their wealth. The Kurozweckis reached the summit of their power under Louis the Hungarian whose reign was marked by the monarch's absence from Poland and his persistent endeavours to bequeath the Polish throne to his offspring, Dobiesław and Zawisza Kurozwecki, ardent supporters of Louis, were administrators of the Polish Kingdom, wielding great power. The family was so important that even though none of its members supported Ladislaus Jagiełło, the king conferred further dignities on them when he ascended the throne. The Kurozweckis took advantage of the period when they held important state offices to acquire many estates. (JA)

Jacek Elmiński, *Stosunki polityczne między Piastami a Luksemburgami i Wittelsbachami w pierwszej połowie XIV wieku (The Piasts' Political Relations with the Luxembourgs and Wittelsbachs in the First Half of the 14th*

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Century), Toruń 2002, Wydawnictwo Adam Marszałek, 120 pp., 6 genealogical tables.

The author analyses Polish rulers' foreign policy, paying special attention to their contacts with the Luxembourgs and Wittelsbachs from the beginning of the 14th century to the conclusion of the Polish–Bohemian peace in Namysłów in 1348. He points out that contacts with these two dynasties, which ruled in Bohemia and Brandenburg at that time, were very important for Poland. He emphasises that the conflict between the Luxembourgs and the Wittelsbachs, a result of their rivalry for the imperial crown, had an impact on Poland's policy. Elminowski compares the foreign policies of the last two Piasts, pointing out that Casimir the Great resorted to diplomatic solutions more often than Ladislaus the Elbow-High. He emphasises that even though Poland renounced her rights to Silesia at that time, the balance of events was favourable for her, for the country was re-united, rejected Bohemian claims to the Cracow throne and began to expand into the East. (JA)

Jerzy Horwat, *Księstwo opolskie i jego podziaty do 1532. Książęta, miasta, Kościół, własność prywatna (The Opole Duchy and Its Divisions up to 1532. The Dukes, Towns, the Church, Private Property)*, Rzeszów 2002, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Rzeszowskiego, 504 pp., 23 ills., map, 40 tables, genealogical table, 2 annexes, sum. in German.

This is a monograph presenting the history of the Opole Duchy from the time it separated itself from Silesia in the second half of the 12th century to the death of the last local duke of the Piast dynasty, John the Good. At first the duchy included the whole of Upper Silesia; in 1281, following the division of land between the members of the dynasty, it lost the Racibórz, Cieszyn and Bytom provinces. Their further history is outside the author's interest. Horwat discusses the political history of the Opole Duchy, the foundation of towns and their history, ecclesiastic organisation and monasteries, and the emergence of the official hierarchy, the élite and the group of knights. He draws attention to the Opole Piasts' contribution to the development of the duchy. He points out that thanks to their activity regional economic ties as well as consciousness of political community were preserved despite the post-1281 divisions and that this enabled Nicholas I to reunite the duchy in the middle of the 15th century. (JA)

Księgi szosu i wykazy obciążeń mieszkańców Starego Miasta Torunia z lat 1394–1435 (Tax Books and Records of Burdens of Inhabitants of the Old City of Toruń in 1394–1435), ed. Krzysztof Mikulski, Janusz Tandecki and Antoni Czacharowski, series: Źródła do dziejów średniowiecznego Torunia, Part I, Toruń 2002, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Mikołaja Kopernika w Toruniu, XLVIII + 267 pp., map, indexes of persons and geographical and topographical names; title page, table of contents and introduction also in German.

The volume opens a series which in the publishers' intention will contain previously unpublished sources referring to Toruń's medieval history. The 21 documents in the book, the originals of which are kept in the State Archives in Toruń, concern the Old City of Toruń. These are: the 1394 book of taxes paid in the city and its suburbs, a list of overdue taxes from 1396–1398, a list of merchant house owners liable for military service from ca 1401, a list of guild members liable for military service from ca 1401, a 1428 list of house owners obliged to contribute to the upkeep of streets in the city and a 1435 list of inhabitants having the same duty. The sources do not say how high the taxes were, but they specify the work to be done to keep the streets in good order. Since the lists enumerate the houses which had to pay taxes or contribute services, they are a good source to the sociotopography of medieval Toruń. (JA)

Halina Manikowska, *Klasztor żeński w mieście średniowiecznym (Convents in Medieval Towns)*, "Roczniki Dziejów Społecznych i Gospodarczych" (Poznań-Warszawa), 2002, pp. 7-48.

The author depicts the links between Wrocław's community and the convents in the town, from their foundation (second half of the 12th century) to the end of the 15th century. She discusses the role played by convents in the career of townsmen's daughters and the convents' economic links with the town, i.e. transactions, donations, the participation of convents in Wrocław's rent and property market, the convents' suburban villages as suppliers of agricultural products and goods produced by craftsmen not belonging to a guild, and the convents' role as a consumption market for Wrocław craftsmen. She also writes about developments which began to appear in the 14th century, e.g. the municipal authorities' control of the convents' economy and the use of convents as a source of credits, which were frequently not paid back. Manikowska emphasises that the convent communities which, together with the Tertiaries and the Beguine sisters, probably numbered several hundred persons, were an important factor in Wrocław's social and economic structure. This calls into question the opinion accepted in Polish literature that in medieval Poland no links existed between towns and convents whose sisters and endowments came from outside the town in which the convent was situated. (JA)

Antoni Mironowicz, *Kościół prawosławny w dziejach dawnej Rzeczypospolitej (The Orthodox Church in the History of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth)*, Białystok 2001, Wyd. Uniwersytetu w Białymstoku, 352 pp., bibl., indexes of persons and of geographical and ethnic names, sum. in English, Russian and German, 2 maps.

The book presents the development of the Orthodox faith in Polish territories from the early Middle Ages to the end of the 18th century (up to the collapse of the Polish state). In 12 chronologically arranged chapters the author discusses the most important events which took place within the Orthodox Church or were connected with it under the Piasts, the Jagiellons and finally in the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. He presents important phenomena and processes as well as prominent metropolitans (Piotr Mohyla, Sylwester Kossow, Dionizy Bałaban, Józef Tukalski, Antoni Winnicki) and also the place of the Orthodox Church in the socio-political and religious life of the country. Based on a rich literature, the publication will be of great help to scholars, lecturers and students. The book ends with a list of popes, patriarchs of Constantinople, Moscow and Jerusalem, nuncios, metropolitans and bishops of the Kiev Orthodox metropolis and Uniate metropolitans. The list covers the period from the 16th to the 18th century. (MB)

Jan M. Piskorski, *Pomorze plemienne. Historia — archeologia — językoznawstwo (Tribal Pomerania. History — Archeology — Linguistics)*, Poznań-Szczecin 2002, Wydawnictwo SORUS in association with Muzeum Narodowe in Szczecin and Wydawnictwo Poznańskiego Towarzystwa Przyjaciół Nauk, 308 pp., 51 maps, 16 diagrams, table, index of person, geographical names and subjects, table of contents also in German.

This is a survey of the state of knowledge on the history of Western Pomerania from the time it was settled by the Slavs (between the 6th and the 8th century) to the beginning of Germanisation in the 12th century. The author depicts Western Pomerania's history from the point of view of traditional history, archeology and linguistics. He emphasises that according to these three disciplines of learning separate settlers' centres existed in the regions of the lower Oder and the lower Vistula. Piskorski says that the name *Pomorze*, used to denote both centres, was coined in 10th-11th century Poland to denote the Baltic territories that were the target of the Polanie's expansion. The local population did not adopt this name until the 12th or 13th century. The author emphasises that research into the

history of Pomerania is hampered by the scantiness of sources, by problems encountered in the interpretation of archeological and linguistic material and the vestiges of the German, Polish and Danish "national" historical schools. (JA)

Danuta Quirini-Popławska, *Włoski handel czarnomorskimi niewolnikami w późnym średniowieczu (Italian Trade in Black Sea Slaves in the Late Middle Ages)*, Kraków 2002, Uniwersytet Jagielloński, 321 pp., 21 unpaginated pp., 44 illustrations, 4 tables, index of persons, summary in English.

The book concerns the period from the 13th to the 15th century. According to the author, the extent of medieval slavery has been underestimated in historiography. The author attributes the increase in slave trade, noticeable in the 13th century, to the growth of prosperity in south European towns (particularly in Italy) and, on the other hand, to poverty and the Golden Horde's oppressive political system, which was conducive to the sale of people into slavery. She discusses the forms of the slave trade, the organisation of transport (by land and sea), the trade routes from Eastern Europe (Tartar territories, Ruthenia, Poland) and the Caucasus region through the Black Sea colonies of Genoa and Venice to the towns of southern Europe. Quirini-Popławska points out that 80 per cent of the slaves were women who were used as domestic servants and concubines. Men were used mainly as domestic servants and galley-slaves. She emphasises that relics of slavery persisted in Italy throughout the early modern period, and points out that many slaves sold in the Mediterranean region were captured by Tartars in the Polish-Lithuanian state. (JA)

Marek Smoliński, *Udział Polski w procesie krzyżacko-węgierskim w latach trzydziestych XIII w. (Poland's Participation in the Teutonic-Hungarian Trial in the 1230s)*, "Przegląd Historyczny" (Warszawa), vol. XCIII, 2002, No 1, pp. 1-12, summary in English.

The author depicts the circumstances in which Pope Gregory IX asked the bishop of Cracow and Kujawy to take part in solving the dispute between Hungary and the Teutonic Knights' Order over the Burzenland in Transylvania. He points out that the Polish political élite was linked with both the Hungarians and the Teutonic Knights, that the Cracow bishop was in contact with Henry the Bearded and the Kujawy bishop with Conrad of Mazovia. According to Smoliński, Gregory IX's initiative had two aims in view: to lessen any probable opposition on the part of one of the sides to the papal legate's verdict, and to induce Henry the Bearded and Conrad of Mazovia, who were then fighting for the Cracow land, to conclude peace and co-operate. (JA)

Maciej Trzcziński, *Miecz katowski, pręgierz, szubienica. Zabytki jurysdykcji karnej na Dolnym Śląsku (XIII-XVIII w.) (The Executioner's Sword, the Pillory, the Gallows. Relics of Penal Jurisdiction in Lower Silesia, 13th-18th Centuries)*, Wrocław 2001, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Wrocławskiego, Centrum Badań Śląskoznawczych i Bohemistycznych, 276 pp., bibliography, summary in German, index of geographical names, colour and black-and-white illustrations, tables.

It was the author's aim to register and analyse a selected group of objects connected with penal jurisdiction in Lower Silesia in the Middle Ages and at the beginning of the early modern era. He has concentrated his research on two penitentiary instruments which were most characteristic of the feudal penal system: the gallows and the pillory. He also discusses the use of the executioner's sword, a symbol and instrument of feudal law. It was the specific character and large number of these penitentiary instruments that induced the author to select them for his study.

The documentation of Silesian gallows and pillories compiled by Trzcziński has allowed him to reconstruct the important role they played in the life of towns

at that time. The pillory, which was usually located in the centre of each town, symbolised the town's judicial privilege to carry out most corporal punishments while the gallows allowed the local ruler to manifest his power by providing a public spectacle and exposing felons. Pillories and gallows were important places in each town. The author's research on executioners' swords allowed him to document several score relics and analyse the moralising ideograms on their pommels. (AK)

Wacław Uruszcza k, *Władza książęca, wiece sądowe i prawo własności na Śląsku w XIII w. w świetle "Księgi henrykowskiej" (Ducal Power, Judicial Assemblies and Property Law in Silesia in the 13th Century in the Light of the "Henrician Book")*, "Czasopismo Prawno-Historyczne" (Poznań), vol. LIV, 2002, N° 1, pp. 83–103, sum. in French.

The article is based on the *Henrician Book*, a 13th century description of the properties belonging to the Cistercian monastery at Henryków in Silesia. It includes the circumstances in which the properties were purchased. The author discusses those fragments of his source which concern the functioning of the organs of power (the duke, judicial assemblies), the law of property and legal transactions. He points out that these fragments testify to civilisation changes which took place in Silesia in the 13th century as a result of the influx of settlers from Germany and the popularisation of the law patterns brought by them. The most important for Silesia's development was civil law concerning private ownership of land, which replaced the previous forms of individual and collective use of property. The author emphasises that the law spread spontaneously as a result of agreements concluded by land users. It was not formally decreed by rulers but they protected it in the verdicts they pronounced. (JA)

Andrzej Wyczański, *Gospodarka wiejska w Polsce XIV wieku w ujęciu liczbowym — próba oceny (Peasant Economy in 14th Century Poland in Figures — tentative evaluation)*, "Roczniki Dziejów Społecznych i Gospodarczych" (Poznań-Warszawa), vol. LXII, 2002, pp. 167–187, 17 tables.

The author tries to establish the money income derived from peasant holdings in Polish territories (Great Poland, Little Poland, Mazovia) in the 14th century. Since there are no detailed data in sources, Wyczański evaluates the approximate area under cultivation and the production of grain, the main foodstuff at that time. He evaluates the amount and value of surplus grain assigned for sale (on the basis of Cracow prices), on the assumption that annual consumption amounted to ca 209 or 257 kg per person and that the non-agricultural population constituted about 10–12 per cent of the total population in these territories. On the basis of these calculations he sets the average annual income of a peasant holding at from 15.6 to 16.1 groschen per manse (*tar*). Since the rent amounted to 12–48 groschen and the tax to 12, Wyczański questions the prevailing opinion that money economy was well developed in late medieval Poland and that most peasants paid a rent for the use of their holding. He also points out that the replacement of the two-field system by the three-field one led to a decrease in the area under cultivation. Consequently, even though data testify to an intensive felling of forests, this does not signify economic progress. (JA)

EARLY MODERN TIMES (16th–18th C.)

Akta sejmiku podolskiego in hostico 1672–1698 (Acts of the Podole Dietine in hostico 1672–1698), ed. Jarosław Stoliczki, Kraków 2002, Towarzystwo Naukowe "Societas Vistulana", 238 pp., bibl., index of persons and geographical names.

The study is based on materials concerning the activity of the Podole dietine, kept in the Central State Historical Archives of Ukraine in Lviv, the Central State Historical Archives in Kiev, the Ukrainian V.I. Vernatsky National Library in Kiev, the V. Stefanyk Library of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences in Lviv, the Central Archives of Historical Records in Warsaw and the State Archives in Cracow. The author has taken into consideration only sources referring to the functioning of the Podole dietine; he has ignored the materials concerning the commissioner's court of this voivodship. The documents published by Stolicki are mainly royal proclamations, the dietine's resolutions and instructions for Sejm deputies or for envoys to the king, and testimonials given to deputies delegated to the Crown Tribunal. Among other important documents included in the publication are protests (lodged both by the dietine and by various groups of the nobility), summons and minutes of meetings. (AK)

Urszula Augustyniak, *Specyfika patronatu magnackiego w Wielkim Księstwie Litewskim w XVII wieku. Problemy badawcze (The Specific Character of Magnatial Patronage in the Grand Duchy of Lithuania in the 17th Century. Research Questions)*, "Kwartalnik Historyczny" (Warszawa), vol. CIX, 2002, № 1, pp. 97–110.

The author signals many questions of key importance for the subject mentioned in the title, such as the scale of Lithuanian group patronage, the specific character of clientship in the Duchy, the role of the army in the Grand Duchy's social life, the Lithuanian élites interference in the competence of the central authorities, and Lithuanian separatism. In conclusion she says that the transplantation of the Polish noblemen's democracy to Lithuania was an unsuccessful experiment for it did not suit Lithuania's social, political and economic situation. "The equal rights of the noblemen's nation" and the nobility's unity also turned out to be only apparent (at most they were a potential gain) for there were no instruments for their implementation. Augustyniak puts the blame for this state of affairs on the successive elective rulers who failed to maintain links between the centre and the peripheries and allowed magnates to act as intermediaries. Moreover, the Vasa kings sought to achieve their dynastic aims at the cost of the interests of the entire Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, in particular the Grand Duchy of Lithuania. (AK)

Grzegorz Błaszczyk, *Litwa na przełomie średniowiecza i nowożytności 1492–1569 (Lithuania at the End of the Middle Ages and the Beginning of Early Modern Times 1492–1569)*, Poznań 2002, Wydawnictwo Poznańskie, 335 pp., bibl., maps, tables.

The book has four chapters, the first two of which deal with Lithuania's political history in the broad sense of the term; the other two concern social and economic matters (Chapter III) and culture (Chapter IV). The author shows that the period of Aleksander Jagiellon's rule (1492–1506) was marked not only by two wars with Moscow in the course of which Lithuania lost about a third of its territory, but also by important political changes, including the birth of the Lithuanian parliament and the establishment of the lords' council. Under the rule of Sigismund I and Sigismund II the continued conflicts with Moscow were accompanied by further internal reforms (new administrative division, dietines, the introduction of *wółka* as a measure of area) which lay at the root of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania's full union with Poland in 1569. The author discusses Lithuania's socio-economic problems in the 16th century, drawing attention to the spread of manorial farms in Lithuania and the quick industrialisation of the duchy. In the last chapter he analyses the deep crisis of the Orthodox Church in the 16th century and the emergence of the Lithuanian political nation with its own national, state and historical consciousness. (AK)

Paulina Buchwald-Pelcowa, *Drukowi winniśmy oświecenie naszego wieku ... Rola książki w drodze ku Oświeceniui (We Owe the Enlightenment of Our Age to Printing ... The Role of Books on the Way towards the Age of Enlightenment)*, Warszawa 2003, Uniwersytet Warszawski, Instytut Informacji Naukowej i Studiów Bibliologicznych, 166 pp., index of persons and titles, ill.

The author discusses the role of books in the development of intellectual life in Poland in 1697-1764, a period when the traditional Sarmatian world-view was confronted by new ideas. She emphasises that the art of printing played an enormous role in spreading Enlightenment ideas in Polish society as a result of the increase in the number of publications and readers. She is interested not only in the type and character of the books published at that time (historical books, legal works, collections of laws) but also in the technical base, that is, the development of printing houses, new forms of distribution through subscription and promotional presentation of books in public forums. (MB)

Jerzy Dygdała, *Antystanisławowska i prosaska publicystyka doby bezkrólewia 1733 roku (dziela, autorzy, rozpowszechnianie) (The Anti-Stanislaus and Pro-Saxon Publications Brought Out during the Interregnum of 1733. Works, Authors, Distribution)*, "Kwartalnik Historyczny" (Warszawa), vol. CIX, 2002, № 2, pp. 41-59, sum. in English.

After an analysis of political pamphlets the author depicts the range of influence of pro-Saxon publications and their effectiveness. He points out that in 1733 the majority of the publications against Stanislaus Leszczyński were published outside the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth and that at first they were written by Austrian and Russian diplomats. However, it was a publication written by a Polish supporter of the Saxon elector, J. A. Lipski, vice-chancellor and bishop of Cracow, that had the widest circulation. Its original Latin version was published in 600 copies, the Polish version in 3,000. Even though the papers criticising the candidacy of Stanislaus Leszczyński to the Polish throne may have been circulated in a total of 10,000 copies, their influence was relatively small. According to Dygdała, the message of these pamphlets departed too far from the moods and opinions which predominated among the nobility; moreover, it was well known that they were foreign-inspired. (AK)

Maciej Franz, *Wojskowość Kozaczyzny Zaporoskiej w XVI-XVII wieku. Geneza i charakter (The Army of the Zaporozhe Cossacks in the 16th and 17th Centuries. Its Genesis and Character)*, Toruń 2002, Wydawnictwo Adam Marszałek, 255 pp., bibl.

On the basis of 16th and 17th century diaries, accounts and chronicles the author discusses the formations of the Cossack army (infantry, supply columns, cavalry, artillery, fleet), the Cossacks' weapons and military training as well as the strategy and tactics used by them in war. He analyses the foundation and social organisation of the Zaporozhe Cossacks (Chapter II) and the characteristic features of the army of the Noblemen's Commonwealth and other states and nations with whom the Cossacks came into contact (Chapter I).

Franz shows that the Zaporozhe Cossacks' army was different from other armies. It made use of the military systems existing in the Ukraine in the 16th and 17th centuries but it did not imitate them and created its own system. The Cossacks based their army on camp-grouped infantry supported by artillery and cavalry. In time their army became a model that began to be imitated by their neighbours. In the author's opinion the Cossack army was the first total army in which each member of the military machine had to be prepared to take up action in every war theatre and every environment. The Cossack army experienced its days of glory in the first half of the 17th century; its rapid collapse occurred after

1667 when Russia and the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth divided the Ukrainian territories between themselves. (AK)

Paweł H a n c z e w s k i, *Dyplomacja brytyjska w Europie Środkowo-Wschodniej w latach 1748–1756. Misje w Berlinie, Dreźnie, Petersburgu i Wiedniu (British Diplomacy in East-Central Europe in 1748–1756. Missions in Berlin, Dresden, St. Petersburg and Vienna)*, Toruń 2001, Wydawnictwo Adam Marszałek, 219 pp., bibl., sum. in English, index of persons.

The study is based on the correspondence between London and George II's ambassadors accredited to the courts mentioned in the title. The correspondence is kept in the Public Record Office and the British Library in London. The author tries to reconstruct the organisation and activity of British diplomacy in the capitals of Austria, Prussia and Saxony in the period between the conclusion of the War of the Austrian Succession and the outbreak of the Seven Years' War. Historians have so far criticised British policy during the "reversal of alliances", blaming the British for failing to understand the development of the international situation. The author polemises with these opinions, pointing out that London endeavoured to preserve peace and the existing alliances. He also questions the theory that the results of the War of the Austrian Succession and the growing Anglo–French rivalry in the colonies made an all–European armed conflict inevitable. In his opinion the main reason for the 1756–1763 war was the British efforts to weaken France's position as a great power on the continent and deprive it of the support of Prussia, France's main ally during the War of the Austrian Succession. The failure to foresee the political consequences of a Prusso–British rapprochement was the reason why the Treaty of Westminster with Prussia, concluded in 1756, led to a speedy collapse of the old system of alliances and made possible the agreement concluded by Austria, Russia and France. (AK)

Lucyna H a r c, *Samuel Benjamin Klose, 1730–1798. Studium historiograficzno-źródłoznawcze (Samuel Benjamin Klose, 1730–1798. A Historiographic Source–Analysing Study)*, Wrocław 2002, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Wrocławskiego, 308 pp., bibl., sum. in German, index of persons, tables. Acta Universitatis Wratislaviensis N° 2389.

Against the background of changes in Silesian historiography in the early modern epoch the author presents the life and work of Samuel Benjamin Klose, a Breslau pedagogue, archivist and publicist, the most prominent historian of the Enlightenment Age in Silesia. In the biographical part of the book H a r c portrays Klose's pedagogical activity, his efforts to put in order and inventory Breslau's municipal archives, and his bibliophilic passion which inspired him to assemble a rich collection of books. She also discusses the main directions of the Silesian historian's publicistic, publishing and scientific work (connected mainly with research into the history of Breslau and Silesia), analyses Klose's fundamental work *Von Breslau*, outlines the fate of the manuscripts found after his death, and makes a paleographic analysis of her hero's rich collection of manuscripts. H a r c's comprehensive characterisation of Klose's life and work is based on source materials kept in the State Archives in Wrocław, in Wrocław's University Library and the Wrocław Archdiocesan Archives. (AK)

Adam K a ż m i e r c z y k, *Żydzi w dobrach prywatnych w świetle sądowniczej i administracyjnej praktyki dóbr magnackich w wiekach XVI–XVIII (Jews in Private Estates in the Light of the Judiciary and Administrative Practice of Magnatial Estates in the 16th–18th Centuries)*, Kraków 2002, Uniwersytet Jagielloński, Katedra Judaistyki, 273 pp., bibl., index of persons and geographical names, map of the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth in the second half of the 18th century with the private localities mentioned in the

publication, sum. in English, *Studia Judaica Cracoviensia, Series dissertationum* 1.

The book is based on the author's extensive research into administrative, judicial and legal sources in archives in Warsaw, Cracow, Poznań, Lublin, Przemyśl and Rzeszów. Its aim is to present the legal situation of Jews who lived on private estates in the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth and also in private towns, for it is there that the majority of the Jews lived. Special attention has been paid to the organisation of manorial courts of justice and their role in the investigation of Jewish cases. The author also examines the cases of Jews from privately owned property before non-manorial courts of justice i.e. state, church and municipal courts. He discusses in detail the penalties inflicted on Jews (corporal punishment including the death sentence, imprisonment, expulsion, pecuniary penalties). The punishments reflect a broader question, namely the attitude of the landowners and non-Jewish inhabitants of their estates to the Jews. The book also raises the question of the landowners' attitude to Jewish jurisdiction.

As the author has used mainly sources from magnatial estates, the situation of Jews in the estates of the middle nobility has been presented less exhaustively.

The book has an annex with six source texts (ordinances, instructions, text of oath) and a map showing the localities mentioned in the text. (MB)

Robert Kościelny, *Zdrajca, obcy, wróg w opinii polskiego baroku (Traitor, Alien, Enemy in the Opinion of the Polish Baroque)*, "Czasopismo Prawno-Historyczne" (Warszawa), vol. LIV, 2002, № 1, pp. 317-335.

On the basis of normative acts, Sejm and dietine records and correspondence the author has established that in the pre-partition Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth every person that tried to abolish the noblemen's rights and privileges — which were generally regarded as the foundation of the state — was regarded by the nobility as a traitor to the country. Every peasant, burgher or foreigner who did not have the nobility's right was thought to be an alien. The enemies of the Commonwealth came from the ranks of traitors and aliens, also from the ranks of those who even though they enjoyed the nobility's rights, were suspected of wanting to extend them at the cost of the noblemen's freedoms (kings, magnates).

In the vision propagated mainly by the clergy it was above all the heretic, the enemy of the Christian faith, that was the foe. Noblemen who valued their nobility more than love of the neighbour were also regarded by the Church as enemies. Of these two visions of the state it was the noblemen's vision that, according to the author, created a greater possibility for the emergence of a closed stance for it was easier to draw xenophobic conclusions from the concept asserting that freedom was the Poles' inborn quality than from the notion of membership of a broad, supranational religious community. (AK)

Kroniczka gminy ewangelickiej w Poznaniu 1767-1793 (Short Chronicle of the Protestant Community in Poznań 1767-1793), ed. Ryszard Marciniak, Poznań 2002, Wydawnictwo Miejskie, 97 pp., index of persons, annex, ill.

This edition of the *Short Chronicle* is based on *Protocollum der Evangelischen Gemeinde zu Posen* written in 1767-1793 and kept in the State Archives in Ponań. The authors of this interesting source, Andreas Ackermann, senior of the Poznań Protestant community, and Pastor Friedrich Gottlob Licht, describe in detail the events of 1768-1771 (e.g. the political circumstances of the emergence of the Confederation of Bar, the withdrawal of the first Russian unit from Poznań, the period when the confederates and Russians ruled the town, the capture of the capital of Great Poland by Prussians). This source, unique in Poland, has been twice published in the language of the original. The present Polish translation has been based on the first German edition prepared by Christian Meyer which appeared in the yearbook "Zeitschrift für die Geschichte der Provinz Posen" in

1883. The chronicle is supplemented with Ackermann's notes from 1776–1793. (AK)

“Kwartalnik Historyczny” (Warszawa), vol. CIX, 2002, № 3, 219 pp.

This issue of the quarterly, published in connection with the 80th birthday of the prominent expert in early modern history Zbigniew Wójcik, contains 10 articles by 11 authors and an extensive bibliography of Zbigniew Wójcik's works. The volume opens with an essay by Andrzej Karpiński, who analyses various forms of early modern welfare work addressed mainly to children (orphanages, scholarship funds, dowries for indigent girls and the like). Edward Opaliński describes the functioning of the local parliament of Mecklenburg in the late 16th and early 17th centuries. Henryk Litwin discusses the political activity of the nobility of the Kiev voivodship in 1569–1648. Włodzimierz Kaczorowski and Jan Seredyka depict the specific character of Polish court and church ceremonies in the light of accounts written by the papal legate, Giovanni Paolo Mucante in 1596–1597. As far as foreign authors are concerned, Natalia Jakowenko analyses Cossack wars in the middle of the 17th century and Andrij Gurbik describes the functioning of the Zaporozhe Cossacks' main military settlement at Tomakówka. The volume ends with articles on the Treaty of Hadziacz (Teresa Chynczewska–Hennel) and the Warsaw activity of the magnates' opposition to Stanislaus Augustus Poniatowski in 1775–1776 (Jerzy Michalski). (AK)

Henryk Lulewicz, *Gniewów o unię ciąg dalszy. Stosunki polsko-litewskie w latach 1569–1588 (Continuation of Disputes over the Union. Polish–Lithuanian Relations in 1569–1588)*, Warszawa 2002, Wydawnictwo Neriton — Instytut Historii PAN, 457 pp., sum. in English and Russian, bibl., index of persons, ill.

The author has undertaken to explain the development of Polish–Lithuanian relations in the conditions established by the Union of Lublin of 1569 which deprived Lithuania of a large part of its state sovereignty and placed the central institutions and the political centre, that is, the two nations' Sejm and the royal court, in Poland. On the basis of sources from the Central Archives of Historical Records in Warsaw, the Czartoryski Library in Cracow, the Russian State Archives of Old Records in Moscow, the State National Archives of Belarus in Minsk and the University Library in Vilnius the author discusses the development of Polish–Lithuanian relations in the 1570s and 1580s, drawing attention to the Poland and Lithuania. Among the interesting factors he mentions the common monarch and, to a lesser extent, the consciousness that the Polish and the Lithuanian nobility had common interests. According to Lulewicz, the most important disintegrating factor was the long *interregnum* after the death of the last king of the Jagiellonian dynasty. The *interregnum* gave the Lithuanian élites an opportunity to carry out their own political plans without trying to secure the consent of their partners in the union. (AK)

Materiały źródłowe do dziejów Żydów w księgach grodzkich lubelskich z doby panowania Augusta II Sasa (1697–1733) (Source Materials for the History of Jews in Lublin's Municipal Books from the Reign of Augustus II, 1697–1733), ed. Henryk Gmiterek, Lublin 2001, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Marii Curie-Skłodowskiej, 495 pp., sum. in English, indexes of persons, geographical names and subjects, glossary of old Polish terms, Judaica Lublensia vol. 1.

The book is the first part of a planned multi-volume publication which will register the source materials to the history of Jews in Lublin's municipal books from the 17th and 18th centuries. The publication is based on a series of accounts, manifestations and decisions comprising 95 books. It is supplemented with series

of notes (22 books), decrees (11 books) and authorisations (12 books). They comprise over 2,300 entries concerning Jews (single persons, communes, institutions) from the years 1697–1733. The largest group of entries concerns financial matters: debts, pledges, credits, commercial operations and contracts of lease. They show the extent of the Jews' economic links with the nobility, burghers and church institutions. Particularly interesting is the map of properties held on lease by Jews: estates, breweries, inns, mills, taxes and the like. Nearly 25 per cent of the entries deal with these matters. Although information on Jews of Lublin predominates, the books also contain many notes referring to Jews from large and small towns in the Lublin region and also to Jewish lease-holders in villages. (AK)

Jerzy Michałski, *Problematyka reformy sądownictwa i prawa sądowego w okresie sejmów delegacyjnego lat 1767–1768 (The Question of the Reform of Judicature and Judiciary Law at the Session of the Sejm's Ad Hoc Commission Held in 1767–1768)*, "Czasopismo Prawno-Historyczne" (Warszawa), vol. LIV, 2002, N° 2, pp. 21–41, sum. in French.

The author shows that the laws adopted by the Sejm's *ad hoc* commission were a step forward towards a planned reform of judicature. What was changed was above all the style of laws which was previously rather chaotic and incoherent. As regards reform of the laws, the achievements were rather modest and the demands to regulate the law of inheritance and adopt a statute of limitation were not implemented. In this situation the session held in 1767–1768 set up a new commission which was to draw up a draft of reforms. (AK)

Między Zachodem a Wschodem. Studia z dziejów Rzeczypospolitej w epoce nowożytnej (Between East and West. Studies in the History of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth in the Early Modern Epoch), ed. Jacek S t a s z e w s k i, Krzysztof M i k u l s k i and Jarosław D u m a n o w s k i, Toruń 2002, Wydawnictwo Adam Marszałek, 400 pp.

The volume contains 33 articles and essays written by as many authors who present various more and less detailed questions concerning the Commonwealth of the Two Nations in the early modern era. The first part, entitled *The Phenomenon of the Commonwealth*, includes general reflections on politics and the system of government. Janusz Małłek characterises Poland's political and cultural links with Western Europe. Mariusz Markiewicz tries to establish whether the Polish-Lithuanian state was, because of its situation, a border state or a unique, specific phenomenon as far as its political system was concerned. Andrzej Ra ch u b a presents the functioning of the main dietines of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania, which met at Słonim and Wołkowysk.

The second part of the book contains studies on the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth's place in Europe's political relations from the 16th to the 18th century. The third part comprises essays concerning culture: stereotypes of Russia and the Russians (Kazimierz Maliszewski), the clash between the ideas of an enlightend Sarmatian woman, Teofila Morawska née Radziwiłł, and the reality in the West European states (Bogdan Rok), the consumption patterns of Great Poland's nobility between the 16th and the 18th century (Jarosław Dumanski), and a picture of Sunday in Hanseatic towns in the early modern epoch (Edmund Kizik).

The fourth part of the volume contains studies on the border line between history and social history, the fifth consists of articles on the history of the army, and the sixth includes essays on religious questions after the Union of Brest (Wojciech Sławiński, Tomasz Kempa), the situation of Catholics in the eastern territories of the Brandenburgian Hohenzollerns' state in the second half of the 17th century (Andrzej Kamiński), and the situation of the Jewish

population in the pre-partition Commonwealth (Andrzej K. Link-Lenczowski). (AK)

Edward Opaliński, *Zjazd w Jędrzejowie w 1576 roku (The Meeting at Jędrzejów in 1576)*, "Kwartalnik Historyczny" (Warszawa), vol. CIX, 2002, N° 2, pp. 15–40, sum. in English.

On the basis of correspondence, dietines' instructions and occasional publications kept in Haus-, Hof- und Staatsarchiv in Vienna the author discusses the debates of the pro-Batory noblemen's meeting held at Jędrzejów in the second half of January 1576 and the circumstances in which it was convened. Opaliński shows the importance of the meeting which not only confirmed the election of Anna Jagiellon and Stephen Batory and established the date of the coronational Sejm and of the coronation itself but also resolved the question of Sigismund Augustus' legacy and adopted texts for the country's defence. The success of the meeting accelerated the collapse of the Habsburgian party, as was proved by the fiasco of the meeting of Maximilian II's supporters, convened at Łowicz. (AK)

Panorama Lojalności. Prusy Królewskie i Prusy Książęce w XVI wieku (Panorama of Loyalty: Royal Prussia and the Duchy of Prussia in the 16th Century), Warszawa 2001, Wydawnictwo DiG, 181 pp., sum. in German, index of persons, annex, ill. Ośrodek Badań nad Tradycją Antyczną w Polsce i w Europie Środkowowschodniej, Uniwersytet Warszawski. Eseje i Studia pod red. Jerzego Axera vol. 4.

This new, fourth volume of the series "Essays and Studies" contains 11 essays which were delivered at the session *Royal Prussia and the Duchy of Prussia in the 16th Century. A Panorama of Loyalty*. The session was organised in Warsaw in March 1998 by Warsaw University's Centre for Research into Antique Tradition in Poland and East-Central Europe and the German Historical Institute in Warsaw.

The volume opens with texts by Marian Biskup (Toruń) and Janusz Małek (Toruń) which present general characteristics of Royal Prussia and the Duchy of Prussia in the second half of the 15th and the 16th centuries. The next essays deal with more detailed questions. Jacek Wijačka (Kielce) portrays Aaverus von Brandt, a diplomat of the Prussian duke Albrecht von Hohenzollern. Igor Kąkolewski (Warsaw) discusses the loyalty of the Prussian estates to Poland against the background of the struggle for observance of the principle of Polish citizenship in 16th century Ducal Prussia. Edmund Kizik (Gdańsk) depicts the endeavours to discipline social behaviour in early modern Danzig. Danuta Bogdan (Olsztyn) tries to categorise the notion of loyalty, taking as an example the place of Warmia in Prussia and Poland in the 16th century. The volume also includes the statements made by participants during the discussion which followed each paper. (AK)

Janusz Pelc, *Słowo i obraz na pograniczu literatury i sztuki plastycznych (Word and Image on the Borderline between Literature and the Visual Arts)*, Kraków 2002, Universitas, 413 pp., indexes of subjects and persons, sum. in English, ill.

This latest work by a prominent researcher into the history of old Polish culture deals with emblematology and the links between descriptions of the world and its iconographic presentation. The book is on the borderline between history of literature and art history, fields in which the author shows great erudition and knowledge. The work consists of seven chapters which are arranged chronologically and thematically. Chapter I contains theoretical reflections on emblematology, iconology and their ancient roots. Chapter II presents the beginnings of Renaissance emblems in Poland (e.g. Mikołaj Rej's contribution in this respect). Chapter III depicts the times of the Renaissance, Mannerism and Baroque (e.g.

works of Jan Kochanowski, Mikołaj Kochanowski, M. Sęp Szarzyński, Szymonowicz, Tomasz Treter, emblems in panegyrics and in religious prints published on special occasions). Chapter IV focuses on the first half of the 17th century and analyses the Netherlandish connections of Polish art and literature (e.g. an analysis of Sarbiewski's works). Chapter V presents the highest point in the development of Polish Baroque emblems (an analysis of the works of A. M. Fredro and Z. Morsztyn). Chapter VI deals with links between emblematology, heraldry and various forms of the cult of saints. The last, seventh chapter analyses the characteristics of Renaissance philosophy and Baroque emblematology, presents the creators' attitude to Aristotelean and Neoplatonic concepts of symbols, and stresses the role played by the notion of the universe as a God-created library of symbolic pictures. The chapter ends with the Enlightenment criticism of the use of emblems but the author points out that some motifs were still alive in the 19th century. (MB)

Jan Perdenia, *Hetman Piotr Doroszenko a Polska (Hetman Piotr Doroszenko and Poland)*, Kraków 2000, Towarzystwo Autorów i Wydawców Prac Naukowych Universitas, 500 pp., bibl., index of persons and localities.

This study by the historian Jan Perdenia, who died in 1973, is a profound analysis of the Cossack hetman Piotr Doroszenko's rule over the part of Ukraine on the right bank of the Dnieper in 1665–1676. On the basis of sources from the Central Archives of Historical Records in Warsaw, the Czartoryski Library in Cracow, archives of the St. Petersburg branch of the Institute of History of the Academy of Sciences and the Central State Archives of Historical Records in Moscow the author discusses his protagonist's political concepts, explaining the internal and external conditions which led to the collapse of Doroszenko's Polish, Russian and Turkish variants. The Cossack hetman clung the longest and with greatest determination to the alliance with Turkey. Had the balance of forces been slightly different, the support of the Sublime Porte might have enabled the Cossacks to gain a measure of freedom and independence (like Moldavia and Walachia). However, Doroszenko's consistent large-scale political and military activity led to ruinous invasions by Russians, Turks and Tartars and to the depopulation and economic devastation of the country, and consequently to the collapse of Cossack independence. (AK)

Ryszard Skowron, *Olivares, Wazowie i Bałtyk. Polska w polityce zagranicznej Hiszpanii 1621–1632 (Olivares, the Vasas and the Baltic. Poland in Spain's Foreign Policy in 1621–1632)*, Kraków 2002, Towarzystwo Wydawnicze "Historia Iagellonica", 319 pp., bibl., indexes of persons and geographical names, annex.

On the basis of rich, diverse sources kept in Archivo General in Simancas, Biblioteca Nacional in Madrid, Archives Generales du Royaume in Brussels and Statni Ustredni Archiv in Prague the author depicts the place and role of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth in Spain's foreign policy in 1621–1632. According to Skowron, it was plans concerning the Baltic, the aim of which was to eliminate the Dutch from Baltic trade and restore Sigismund III Vasa to the Swedish throne, that were the central questions in Spanish-Polish political relations in those years. This aim was to be achieved through Olivares's 1624–1625 plan for a new war against the United Provinces as a result of which Spain hoped to intensify its trade in the Baltic and break Holland's commercial links with Spanish countries and the Baltic zone. The fiasco of the Spanish politician's Baltic plan in 1627–1628 was due to intensified hostilities in northern Italy and the fact that Spain and Austria had different political priorities. The Polish-Spanish negotiations conducted in 1623–1632 showed that the political aims of Sigismund III Vasa and Olivares converged and that the Polish king acted independently of the Austrian Habsburgs. (AK)

Wojciech Sławiński, *Projekty politycznej i religijnej współpracy protestancko-prawosławnej w Rzeczypospolitej Obojga Narodów pod koniec XVI wieku (Plans for a Political and Religious Co-operation between Protestants and Orthodox Believers in the Commonwealth of the Two Nations at the End of the 16th Century)*, "Czasy Nowożytne" (Toruń), vol. XII (XIII), 2002, pp. 33–56.

The author shows that thanks to a joint action undertaken by Prince Krzysztof Radziwiłł, Prince Konstanty Ostrogski and the voivode of Mińsk Jan Abramowicz, the Protestant synod held in Toruń in 1595 established co-operation between the Protestants and the Orthodox believers living in the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. The agreement reached in Toruń was to apply to political and religious questions. However, the results achieved by the two faiths thanks to their representatives' co-operation during the session of parliament and dietines were very modest while Ostrogski's sharp, uncompromising message to the Protestants gathered at the Toruń synod increased king Sigismund Vasa's aversion to non-Catholics and aroused well-justified fears among those Catholics who had friendly feeling for followers of other religions or were neutral. This was due to the fact that the Kiev voivode's reference to the "right to resist" a few years after the nobility's illegal meetings of 1591–1592 could not but be regarded as a threat of rebellion. (AK)

Wojciech Sławiński, *Toruński synod generalny 1595 roku. Z dziejów polskiego protestantyzmu w drugiej połowie XVI wieku (The Toruń General Synod of 1595. From the History of Polish Protestantism in the Second Half of the 16th Century)*, Warszawa 2002, Wydawnictwo Naukowe Semper, 325 pp., bibl., index of persons, annexes.

The book is based on materials kept in the State Archives in Gdańsk, the Diocesan Archives in Włocławek, the Raczyński Library in Poznań, the Library of the Polish Academy of Sciences in Kórnik and Geheimes Staatsarchiv Preussischer Kulturbesitz in Berlin. It consists of two parts. The first discusses the history of the Sandomierz agreement of 1570 against the background of the Polish Protestants' endeavours to obtain legal guarantees of religious freedom. The whole of the second part is dedicated to the last and greatest religious meeting of all Polish Protestants, the general synod held in Toruń in 1595. The author presents the political and religious motivation which inspired the Polish Protestants to organise the synod, discusses its course, characterises its participants and analyses the disputes between representatives of various sections of the reformed church and their attempts to work out a joint stance. He also discusses the counteractions of Catholics who tried to prove that the meeting was illegal. The author devotes much space to the religious programme of the synod and to planned alliance between Protestant and Orthodox believers. (AK)

Leszek Teusz, *Bolesna Muza nie Parnasu Góry, ale Golgoty... Mesjady polskie XVII stulecia (The Sorrowful Muse not of the Parnassus but of the Gogotha... Polish 17th Century Religious Poems Based on Christ's Life)*, Warszawa 2002, Wydawnictwo Naukowe Semper, 292 pp., index of persons, ill.

This is an analysis of religious Bible-based poems which were popular in Poland in the 17th century. They were penned by well and less known authors: Walenty Odyński, Szymon Gawłowicki, Klemens Bolesławiusz, Abraham Roźniatowski, Kasper Miaskowski, Wespazjan Kochowski and Wacław Potocki. The poems were reflections on the life, work, Passion and death of Christ. Because of their length and difficult form they did not have many readers but they are an important element of Polish Baroque culture, reflecting the epoch's mentality. (MB)

Jacek Wijaczka, *Handel zagraniczny Krakowa w połowie XVII wieku (Cracow's Foreign Trade in the Middle of the 17th Century)*, Kraków 2002. Tow. Naukowe Societas Vistulana, 265 pp., 9 tables, bibl., geographical index.

Cracow's 17th century history is not well known, partly because of gaps in sources and partly also because a period of decline seldom attracts researchers. Wijaczka has undertaken the task of presenting Cracow's foreign trade in the very middle of the 17th century, that is, immediately after the conclusion of the Thirty Years' War which destroyed Poland's trade with the German countries even though officially Poland did not take part in it. The main base of the book is the 1650 customs register supplemented by records of the municipal weights board and records of the waterways depot from the years 1649 and 1651. The book consists of an introduction, four chapters and a conclusion. Chapter I presents Cracow's trade contacts with Silesia and the German countries, Chapter II depicts the city's trade with countries lying south of it (Bohemia, Moravia, Slovakia, Hungary, Austria and Transylvania), Chapter III discusses trade with Royal Prussia and Gdańsk (which even though they belonged to the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth acted as intermediaries in the export of Cracow goods). Chapter IV presents Cracow and foreign merchants who participated in the exchange of goods. In addition to the conclusion which sums up the author's reflections, the book also includes nine tables which show the kind of goods traded by Cracow and the volume of trade in each group. (MB)

Henryk Wisner, *Efektywność przedsejmowego sejmiku wileńskiego w pierwszej połowie XVII wieku (The Effectiveness of the Wilno Dietine's Sessions Held before Sejm Debates in the First Half of the 17th Century)*, "Czasy Nowożytnie" (Toruń), vol. XII (XIII), 2002, pp. 57-83.

The author points out that an overwhelming majority of the questions raised in the instructions of the Wilno dietine in the first half of the 17th century was ignored in the laws adopted by the Sejm in 1611 and 1625. More effective was the instruction prepared by the Wilno nobility for the 1641 Sejm. It was discussed not only in that year but also at later sessions of the Polish parliament. Wisner says that the dietines and the magnates who backed them exerted little influence on the work of the Sejm. Real power in the state was in the hands of the king (through the Sejm or over its head). However, the rulers' plans and decisions were put into effect only if they were in harmony with the opinions of the majority of the nobility or did not arouse its determined opposition. (AK)

Henryk Wisner, *Rzeczpospolita Wazów. Czasy Zygmunta III i Władysława IV (The Commonwealth under the Vasas. The Times of Sigismund III and Ladislaus IV)*, Warszawa 2002. Wydawnictwo Neriton — Instytut Historii PAN, 336 pp., sum. in English, index of persons.

The book is based on materials from many Polish and Lithuanian archives and libraries (e.g. Lietuvos Mokslu Akademijos Biblioteka and Lietuvos Valstybinis Istorijos Archyvas in Vilnius). It depicts various aspects of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth's internal and foreign policy in 1587-1648. In the first part the author describes the territory and administrative division of Poland and Lithuania and the functioning of the most important institutions of the noblemen's democracy (Sejm, dietines, Sejm commissions). He also discusses the social and religious structure of the population and the organisation of the state during the first interregna and free elections.

In the second part of the book Wisner presents outstanding personalities of political life (e.g. the two monarchs, the Grand Chancellor Jan Zamoyski, the Grand Lithuanian Hetman Jan Karol Chodkiewicz, the leader of the anti-royal rebellion Mikołaj Zebrzydowski) as well as selected less known events in the history of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania. Very interesting is his description of the

circumstances in which the Lithuanian–Swedish armistice was concluded in Baldenmojza in January 1627, the controversial removal by Prince Janusz Radziwiłł of two Catholic crosses at Świadość (Wilkomierz district, Wilno voivodship) in 1647, and the liquidation of the Protestant church in Wilno in 1639–1640. (AK)

Z badań nad Rzeczpospolitą w czasach nowożytnych (Studies on the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth in Early Modern Times), ed. Krystyn Matwijowski, Wrocław 2001, 174 pp., Instytut Historyczny Uniwersytetu Wrocławskiego, Wrocławskie Tow. Miłośników Historii, Prace Historyczne XXXI.

This is a collection of 14 studies written by participants of doctoral seminars conducted at the Historical Institute of Wrocław University. Consequently, the authors are mostly young people making their debut as historians. They discuss the history of Polish parliamentarianism from the 16th to the 18th century (the organisation and course of debates at the Sejm and dietines, political propaganda). Two texts have been contributed by scholars of the older generation, Stanisława Ochmann–Staniszevska and Bogdan Rok. The former presents fragments of Jan Andrzej Morsztyn's correspondence from the years 1668–1678, the latter acquaints readers with Waclaw Sierakowski's description of his journey through Europe in 1763–1769. (MB)

Konrad Zawadzki, *Początki prasy polskiej. Gazety ulotne i seryjne XVI–XVIII w. (The Beginnings of the Polish Press. News Leaflets and Serial Papers 16th–18th c.)*, Warszawa 2002, Biblioteka Narodowa, 440 pp., sum. in English, bibl., indexes of persons, geographical and ethnic names, index of printers, printing houses and publishers, 41 ill.

This book by the late Konrad Zawadzki, an outstanding expert in questions concerning the emergence and development of the Polish press from the 16th to the 18th century, is a summing up of the studies the author had conducted for many years. The book opens with a description of the development of the press in old Poland. The most important source texts are presented on pp. 319–399. All in all 650 newspapers and leaflets published in the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth are discussed in the book as well as their translations into foreign languages. The survey also includes publications by Polish authors published abroad. The first item is an account of the battle of Orsza (1514), the last examples are from the beginning of the 18th century. The book contains diverse, rich information which will be of most valuable help to all scholars interested in various aspects of the early modern epoch. (MB)

19th CENTURY (till 1918)

Zbigniew Anculewicz, *Świat i ziemie polskie w oczach redaktorów i współpracowników "Kuriera Warszawskiego" w latach 1868–1915 (The World and Polish Territories in the Eyes of Editors and Collaborators of "Kurier Warszawski" in 1868–1915)*, Warszawa 2002, Oficyna Wydawnicza ASPRA–JR, 1049 pp., sum. in English, bibl., index of persons.

In the late 19th and early 20th centuries the press was the basic source of information on the world for a large, steadily growing number of readers. In the Polish Kingdom the legal Polish press was one of the few Polish autonomous institutions in which Polish people could develop public activity, for state institutions were either liquidated or Russified. Editorial boards replaced non-existent cultural and creative societies, shaped public opinion and determined the level and currents of literary, artistic and scientific work.

"Kurier Warszawski" held a special position among the many papers and periodicals published in Warsaw at that time. It was one of the oldest Polish general information dailies (founded in 1821) and its role increased enormously in the aftermath of the January Uprising. After 1868, under the editorship of Waclaw Szymonowski, it was thoroughly transformed, both as regards its graphic layout and the way it edited and provided the information the readers needed. It became a party to the intellectual dispute between the old press (represented by "Kurier") and the young press which was the tribune of the younger generation proclaiming the ideals of Positivism. In this dispute "Kurier", despite its financial difficulties, managed to keep its readers and remained one of the most popular papers until World War I and the ousting of Russians from the Kingdom in 1915 (it existed until 1939).

The author presents the legal terms under which "Kurier" was published, relations in the editorial board under the rule of successive editors and the paper's financial and organisational base. He then analyses the daily's news items and publicistic articles, reconstructing the way in which it presented Europe and the world, the rise of the United States as a great power, the construction of colonial empires, the most important political and social conflicts (e.g. the Dreyfus affair), the armaments race, etc. The journalists of "Kurier Warszawski" took a great interest in relations in the partitioning powers, Russia, Germany and Austria-Hungary. Much space was dedicated to Polish territories (especially the Kingdom), to endeavours to raise the level of civilisation, and to modern political movements. The collaborators of "Kurier" watched life in Warsaw and presented the city as the most important and buoyant metropolis in all Polish territories. (MM)

Henryk Brandt, *Moja służba w Legii Nadwiślańskiej. Wspomnienia z Hiszpanii oraz Rosji 1807–1812* (*My Service in the Vistula Legion. Reminiscences of Spain and Russia 1807–1812*). Gdańsk 2002, Wydawnictwo Armagedon, 276 pp., index of persons.

This extremely interesting diary was written by Heinrich Brandt (1789–1868), a Prussian born in the territory which Prussia annexed during the first partition of Poland. During the Napoleonic wars Brandt served as an officer in Polish military formations and was awarded the highest Polish military order. In 1848, as a Prussian general, he fought against Polish insurrectionists in the Poznań region. After the establishment of the Duchy of Warsaw in 1807, service in the Polish army was for Brandt, the son of a minor clerk, the only means of livelihood. It was in the ranks of the Polish army that he took part in the Spanish and Russian campaigns. He was taken prisoner by the Russians at the battle of Leipzig. He then joined the army of the Polish Kingdom but soon resigned and went to Prussia where he started a military career. He became professor at the Military School in Berlin, took part in military missions to Russia during the years of the November Uprising (1830–1831) and finally was appointed commander of the 10th infantry brigade which fought against Polish insurrectionists in the Poznań region in 1848. He was nominated military commander of Poznań in 1850.

The diary covers only the first part of the hero's unusual life, a life rich in sudden changes. Most space is dedicated to descriptions of the Polish Vistula Legion's actions in Spain. They are free of partiality and marked by friendly feelings for Poles. Brandt quickly distinguished himself in this service (in 1810 he was decorated with the Virtuti Militari Order) and made friends with Józef Chłopiccki, an eminent Napoleonic commander in Spain, conqueror of Saragossa, and commander of the November Uprising in 1830–1831. Brandt repeatedly emphasises Chłopiccki's accomplishments. The most important feature of the diary is its author's *esprit de corps*, loyalty to the formation in which he served, though most probably he did not identify himself with the Poles' aspirations for independence. Reminiscences of Spain are followed by a part dedicated to Napoleon's Russian campaign of 1812, in which the diarist frequently stresses the tactical errors committed by the French emperor and his marshals and by the Russian

general staff. It is regrettable that the diary ends with the defeat of the Great Army in Russia and does not cover the years that followed and the key decisions which determined Brandt's later life. (MM)

Tomasz Czerwiński, *Wyposażenie chaty wiejskiej na północnym Mazowszu w 2 połowie XIX i I połowie XX wieku (Equipment of a Peasant Cottage in Northern Mazovia in the Late 19th and Early 20th Centuries)*, "Kwartalnik Historii Kultury Materialnej" (Warszawa), 2002, № 1, pp. 11–34.

The second half of the 19th century was a period marked by a noticeable rise in the rural population's living standards and a development of folk culture in Polish territories. The article presents the results of this development in northern Mazovia and the Kurpie region, areas with a traditionally high level of folk art. The author describes the furniture in peasant cottages, pieces of furniture for sleeping, sitting and for housework, utensils for storing food products, children's furniture and other pieces of equipment (e.g. clocks, mirrors) which then for the first time made their way into the houses of peasants. Czerwiński emphasises that the equipment of peasant houses in Mazovia was typical of peasant houses all over Poland but he brings into relief the specific features of this region. He reconstructs the traditional arrangement of furniture and the decorative motifs which survived in this region until the middle of the 20th century and, in a way, are still present.

The text is illustrated with many drawings showing the traditional furniture and characteristic ornaments (MM)

Ignacy Domeyko — obywatel świata. Ignacio Domeyko — ciudadano del mundo, ed. Zdzisław Jan Ryn, Kraków 2002, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego, 691 pp., bibl.

This bilingual Polish-Spanish book was published to commemorate the bicentenary of the birth of Ignacy Domeyko (1802–1889), a participant in the November Uprising in Poland in 1830–1831 who after the uprising left his homeland, became a prominent mineralogist and geologist, laid the foundations for the exploitation of Chile's natural resources and for many years was professor and rector of Santiago University. His large-scale multi-track activity in Chile contributed to the industrial and cultural development of that country in the second half of the 19th century. The book contains materials from the Polish-Chilean symposium which discussed various aspects of the life and work of this insurrectionist and scientist in Poland, France and Chile, and the various forms in which his achievements were commemorated. The articles are supplemented with a detailed calendar of Domeyko's life.

The most valuable part of the book is undoubtedly the huge bibliography and biobibliography comprising 4,500 items, including studies previously unknown in Poland and Chile. The bibliography includes several hundred very interesting letters, unknown to researchers, written by Domeyko or sent to him by eminent personages of the world of politics, science and culture of the second half of the 19th century, e.g. Chilean presidents, politicians, parliamentarians, clergymen and eminent scientists from Europe, South America and the United States. (MM)

Waldemar Gliński, *Komisja Rządowa Wyznań Religijnych i Oświecenia Publicznego wobec wspólnot religijnych w Królestwie Polskim 1815–1820 (The Attitude of the Government's Commission for Religious Denominations and Public Enlightenment to Religious Communities in the Polish Kingdom 1815–1820)*, Warszawa 2002, Wydawnictwo Naukowe Semper, 211 pp., index of persons, sum. in German.

When the Congress of Vienna established the Polish Kingdom, a government's commission was set up to deal with religious denominations. The author presents

the commission's attitude to the Churches existing in the Polish territories — the Catholic Church, Protestantism, Judaism and Islam — in the first five years of the Kingdom's existence. He analyses the legal system and organisation of these churches as well as the extent and kind of state interference in their functioning. The newly established Government's Commission for Religious Denominations and Public Enlightenment regulated relations between the state and the Churches. The author has based his book on literature dealing with the subject and on his own extensive research into sources. (MB)

Henryk Kocój, *Prusy i Niemcy wobec powstania listopadowego (The Attitude of Prussia and Germany to the November Uprising)*, Kraków 2001, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego, 279 pp., sum. in French and German.

The book is based on documents of the Prussian Supreme Praesidium in Poznań, sources from archives in Gdańsk, Warsaw and the Czartoryski Library in Cracow as well as German records, especially reports sent by Prussian diplomats to Berlin in 1830–1832 from the most important European capitals: the reports of Schöler from St. Petersburg, Bülow from London, Werther from Paris and Maltahn from Vienna. On their basis the author reconstructs the Prussian government's attitude to the November Uprising as well as the reactions of public opinion in Prussia and other German states. Much space is dedicated to diplomatic and military contacts between Prussia and Russia and these two states' co-operation in suppressing the Polish uprising. Kocój also depicts the friendly, even enthusiastic attitude of German public opinion to the Poles' struggle for independence and to the emigrés who passed through Germany on their way to Western Europe, in most cases to France. As a result of the political events which took place in Saxony, Stuttgart, Bavaria, Hessen and Baden at that time, to a smaller degree in Prussia itself, a considerable majority of the Germans followed the Poles' struggle with sympathy and condemned the measures taken by Berlin politicians. Many pro-Polish poems, songs and dramas, called *Polenlieder*, appeared in Germany and also in Austria during the November Uprising and in the next few years. The presentation of the attitude of the Prussian government and German society is supplemented with remarks on the situation in the Polish territories then under Prussian rule. Kocój shows that many inhabitants of Great Poland took part in the uprising. He also presents the situation in Silesia where the echoes of the uprising would later make many Silesian realise that they were Poles. (MM)

Michał Kopczyński, *Wpływ I wojny światowej na poziom życia w Królestwie Polskim w świetle mierników biologicznych (World War I's Effect on Living Standards in the Polish Kingdom in the Light of Biological Indices)*, "Przegląd Historyczny" (Warszawa), 2001, № 3, pp. 301–321.

The author presents changes which occurred in the average height of Poland's male population under the influence of external factors. Kopczyński has made use of 1905–1908 data concerning recruits in the Polish Kingdom and of a report on the height or recruits to the Polish Army from 1921–1923. The report listed over 48,000 21-year-old men, mainly Christians (few Jews were included in the report but they constituted a very small percentage of the total number of recruits). Detailed figures for individual regions of the country are presented in tables. An analysis of these sources shows that the average height of young men fell by about 2 cm, from ca 167 cm in 1905–1908 to ca 165 cm during the first post-war conscription. This drop corresponds to the drop noticed at that time in Italy, Germany and France. It was a result of the catastrophic living conditions in the Polish Kingdom during World War I and the Polish-Bolshevik war of 1920. According to the author, this catastrophe, which affected the health of the Polish population for decades, is comparable to the destructive impact of World War II.

the effect of which has so far been regarded in Poland as much more destructive than the effect of the previous European conflict. (MM)

Henryka Kramarz, *Tadeusz Rutowski: portret pozytywisty i demokracji galicyjskiego (Tadeusz Rutowski: Portrait of a Galician Positivist and Democrat)*, Kraków 2001, Wydawnictwo Naukowe AP, 155 pp., sum. in German, il., index of persons, bibl.

The author's hero, Tadeusz Rutowski (1852–1918), was a politician, lawyer and journalist, one of the leaders of Galician democrats, an advocate of economic development and industrialisation in Galicia. The book is divided into three parts which portray the youth, adulthood and final years of the hero. As a child Tadeusz Rutowski, son of Klemens, a lawyer who took part in three uprisings, in 1846, 1848 and 1863, experienced the defeat of the January Uprising in the Polish Kingdom, an uprising in which his father took an active part. As in the case of his contemporaries or slightly older representatives of Warsaw positivists, this experience determined the path of his life. In the following decades he propagated legal work to raise the level of the country's civilisation and develop its economy. Rutowski took part in the political life of autonomous Galicia; he was a deputy to the Galician Sejm and to the Austrian parliament in Vienna, and for many years was vice-president and president of Lwów, but his efforts were focused on raising the economic and cultural potential of Polish society in Galicia for he believed, though he did not express this publicly, that this potential would in the future be needed to reconstruct an independent Polish state. Rutowski undertook various activities to develop industry in Galicia; he was editor of *Rocznik Statystyki Przemysłowej (Yearbook of Industrial Statistics)*, he promoted the opening of the National Gallery and the King John III Sobieski Museum in Lwów. He distinguished himself during World War I as president of Lwów during the Russian occupation of the city. According to Henryka Kramarz, Rutowski was a typical representative of a whole generation of Galician politicians who, taking advantage of Galicia's autonomic status in the Habsburg monarchy, developed political activity and undertook various initiatives inspired by the Positivist call for work to regenerate the country and Polish society. (MM)

Włodzimierz Mędrzecki, *Młdzież wiejska na ziemiach Polski Centralnej 1864–1939. Procesy socjalizacji (Village Youth in Central Poland 1864–1939. Socialisation Processes)*, Warszawa 2002, Wydawnictwo DiG, 212 pp.

Questions connected with the consciousness of Polish peasants, in particular those in Galicia but also in the Polish Kingdom, have often been examined by scholars. Researchers have been interested above all in the stage-by-stage growth of the peasants' national consciousness, their social advancement and political aspirations and in their sense of being a distinct group with its own distinct needs. Mędrzecki's book occupies a special place among these studies because of its broad chronological frame and the fact that the author focuses on young inhabitants of villages who reached maturity and began to take part in public life in the 75 years referred to in the title. Mędrzecki starts his examination in 1864, the year when the peasants were enfranchised. He ends it in 1939 when World War II broke out and the Second Republic collapsed.

On the basis of peasant activists' biographies, peasants' reminiscences as well as papers and periodicals addressed to peasants the author depicts three generations of young peasants in central Poland, those born in about 1864, 1890 and 1910. The 1864 generation, the first to have been brought up after the liquidation of feudal relations, produced the founders of the peasant movement in the Kingdom. The second generation watched, and partly also participated in, the reconstruction of the independent Polish state during and after World War I; the climax of the third generation's activity fell during the next world conflict. Mędrzecki shows step by step how peasant children and young people adapted

themselves to life in society, from their birth to the time when they reached maturity, became independent and set up a family. He is interested in the young peasants' aims and aspirations, their attitude to national and social problems, to the necessity of raising the level of civilisation in rural areas, to their everyday work, the life of their village and of their family, to the position of women and children. The result is that the reader gets a cohesive, comprehensive picture of young peasants, who are depicted as observers of and participants in social life in Polish territories in the 19th and 20th centuries, and also a picture of the accelerated modernisation of Polish villages. (MM)

Eugeniusz Niebelski, *Duchowieństwo lubelskie i podlaskie w powstaniu 1863 roku i na zesłaniu w Rosji (The Clergy of Lublin and Podlasie Dioceses in the 1863 Uprising and in Exile in Russia)*, Lublin 2002, Wydawnictwo Katolickiego Uniwersytetu Lubelskiego, 656 pp., sum. in Russian, ill., index of persons, bibl.

The author presents an important but insufficiently researched aspect of the January Uprising, namely, the inspiration and help provided by the Catholic clergy and the priests' participation in the Poles' struggle. He has confined his text to two dioceses in the eastern part of the Polish Kingdom, where the fighting was particularly intense and lasted the longest, in fact until the end of 1864 (the last partisan was Father Stanisław Brzóska, commander of a unit which was routed at the end of December 1864).

In the first part of the book the reader will find general remarks on the Lublin and Podlasie dioceses, the network of parishes and monasteries, on their bishops and the clergy subordinated to them. Niebelski then presents the participation of clergymen (both secular and monastic priest) in national manifestations at the beginning of the 1860s, in the conspiratorial movement and finally in direct fights against Russian forces. Separate chapters are dedicated to the drastic post-uprising reprisals taken by the Russians against the Church, monasteries and imprisoned priests. The author presents a group of several hundred priest sent to Siberia (mainly to Tunka in the Irkutsk province), their living conditions and their several-year-long endeavours to get permission to return home. Before the exiles were allowed to return to the Polish Kingdom they were settled in European Russia, where they lived under police surveillance. The book includes a competent biographical dictionary of clergymen involved in the uprising and exiled to Siberia. It has been compiled on the basis of previously unknown Russian and Polish sources. The annexes contain several source texts and a list of exiled Polish clergymen who lived at Tunka from 1866 on. Niebelski's book shows that Roman Catholic clergymen, especially those of lower echelons, played an important, still underrated role in the January Uprising and that the Russian authorities applied particularly painful repressive measures against them. (MM)

Joanna Nowak, *Władysław Zamoyski. O sprawę polską w Europie, 1848–1868 (Władysław Zamoyski. For the Polish Cause in Europe, 1848–1868)*, Poznań 2002, Wydawnictwo Poznańskie, 392 pp.

The author presents the last twenty years of the life of Władysław Zamoyski (1803–1868), a general and a leading Polish emigré politician and diplomat. The book is based on handwritten documents from the Czartoryski and Jagiellonian libraries in Cracow, the Kórnik Library, the Raczyński Library in Poznań, the Polish Library in Paris and other Polish collections.

It was the years after the fall of the November Uprising that marked the climax of Władysław Zamoyski's diplomatic activity. He was then the second most important person in the conservative Hotel Lambert camp group round his uncle Adam J. Czartoryski. Regarded as Adam Czartoryski's most faithful assistant, he gradually, especially after 1848, departed from him. From the outbreak of the Springtide of Nations he was involved in all initiatives aimed at reviving the Polish

question in the international forum. In 1848–49 he organised the Italian legion, trying to form Polish units attached to the Sardinian army. He also kept contact with the Poles who were then fighting in Hungary and who after the fall of the Hungarian revolution crossed into Turkey. He was the main author of the idea to set up Sultan's Cossack formations in Turkish pay. According to his plan they were to be used in the British–Russian political and military contest during the Crimean War. Finally in 1863, during the January Uprising, he represented the Hotel Lambert in London where he tried without success to induce the British to intervene on behalf of Poland. This extremely active man who grasped at every opportunity to stress the Poles' aspiration for independence and was ready to set up Polish armed forces in various countries, was frequently attacked both by democrats and conservatives. His life is best epitomised in the words of his contemporary, Julian Klaczko, a writer and politician: "He wanted to teach Europe the basics of Poland, he wanted to present our rights and convince Europe of the necessity of our existence, but at the same time he wanted to teach Poland about Europe". (MM)

Joanna Rusin, *Człowiek świętego imienia. Legenda Traugutta w piśmiennictwie polskim XIX i XX wieku (The Man with a Holy Name. The Traugutt Legend in Polish 19th and 20th Century Writings)*, Rzeszów 2002, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Rzeszowskiego, 268 pp., bibl., index of persons.

The author presents the literary incarnations of Romuald Traugutt, one of the commanders of the January Uprising, its last energetic, dedicated dictator executed by the Russians in Warsaw in 1864. Traugutt, a leading figure in the pantheon of Polish national heroes, has inspired many literary works of varying artistic level, works which have supplied readers with differing pictures of historical tradition and different concepts of solving the political problems which confronted the Poles from the second half of the 19th century to the 1980s.

The book opens with a brief biography of Traugutt in which the author lays stress on the happenings and doubts which have attracted writers since Traugutt's death. In the next chapters she presents the most important aspects of the Traugutt legend. The commander of the insurrection has been frequently presented as a sorrowful hero, a martyr to the national cause, and also as an embodiment of duty and self-sacrifice to Poland and a timeless symbol of Polish resistance. During the interwar period he was presented as an iron-handed commander who demanded much of himself and others; presented in this way, Traugutt was regarded as Marshal Józef Piłsudski's predecessor. This aspect of the legend could also be noticed in the Polish People's Republic, in 1945–1989, but the main role assigned to Traugutt during that period was to legitimate communist power in Poland; a false picture of "a fighter for freedom and democracy" was then created. The book ends with an analysis of outstanding literary works devoted to Traugutt, created in the second half of the 20th century by leading Polish prose writers: Władysław L. Terlecki and Tadeusz Konwicki. In her summing up Rusin says that with the exception of the propaganda items written under communist rule, literature has kept the memory of the January Insurrection's commander alive by creating and popularising a symbolic picture of 19th century Poles' noblest ideas and aspirations. (MM)

Marta Sikorska-Kowalska, *Wizerunek kobiety łódzkiej przetomu XIX i XX wieku (Women of Łódź at the Turn of the 19th Century)*, Łódź 2001, Wydawnictwo Ibidem, 222 pp., il., bibl.

The author raises a subject which though little known, is of great importance for understanding the process of modernisation of Polish society in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. She examines the situation of women in Łódź, a city which at that time developed faster than any other town in the Polish territories. In 1872–1913 Łódź's index of growth was unique on a European scale, amounting

to 1188.1 (Warsaw's index was 363.3). In the 19th century, especially in its second half, Łódź, a small sleepy town (766 inhabitants in 1820) turned into a metropolis with a population of 600,000 (in 1913) and became an important centre of textile industry in Europe. It was a city with a socially and nationally mixed population, being inhabited by Poles, Jews and Germans.

Against this background and on the basis of sources from Łódź archives and the press of that epoch, the author presents the vocational activity of Łódź women, from workwomen and women of the social fringe to bourgeois women and women of the intelligentsia. A large part of the book is dedicated to an analysis of the living conditions and way of life of workwomen, members of the intelligentsia, petty bourgeois women and women from the city's richest bourgeois circles. The author depicts women's fashions and customs at the turn of the century, regarding changes in them as a manifestation of broader modernisation processes. The reader gets a vivid picture of housing conditions, from suburbs and working class houses to the richest palaces of Łódź industrialists and a description of the objects and decorations with which women adorned their homes. The author also describes women's interests, the way they spent their free time, their entertainment and parties. The picture is supplemented with illustrations, most of which have never been published before. (MM)

Stanisław Wiech, *Spółeczeństwo Królestwa Polskiego w oczach carskiej policji politycznej, 1866–1896 (The Society of the Polish Kingdom in the Eyes of the Tsarist Political Police, 1866–1896)*, Kielce 2002, Wydawnictwo Akademii Świętokrzyskiej, 439 pp., bibl., index of persons.

The book describes the relatively little known plight of Poles oppressed by the Russians in the Polish Kingdom after the fall of the January Uprising. It presents the views of the Russian political police whose professional duty was to keep Polish society under surveillance.

The book is based on sources which have not yet been used by Polish historians: gendarmes' reports kept in the Secret Archives of the Third Section of the Tsarist Chancellery and the Police Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Moscow and St. Petersburg. These confidential reports on the situation in districts, provinces and the whole country were drawn up from 1866 on. Their authors registered the most important political events in the Kingdom, evaluated and classified social moods, pointed out real or potential threats to Russian rule, and commented on political changes and the effects of state regulations and reforms. This main source material is supplemented with archival sources from Polish collections, printed sources and normative acts, periodicals published in the Polish Kingdom (Polish and official ones in Russian) and other zones of partitioned Poland, Russian papers as well as reminiscences and diaries (including those written by gendarmes) and well selected translations of literature from that period.

What the reader gets is the picture of Polish society as it was presented in these reports. The author shows the groups and social strata which the gendarmerie regarded as hostile to the tsar and the Orthodox faith (the Catholic clergy, landowners and revolutionary elements), groups which were passively loyal and distanced themselves from the Polish national movement (aristocracy, bourgeoisie, Jews, German colonists and Polish officials) and finally persons who were regarded as supporters of Russian rule in Poland (the peasantry, Uniates, Russians living in the Kingdom). The result is the reader gets a very interesting, new picture but, as the author emphasises, this is a distorted picture for it was created by, and for the needs of, the political police. The gendarmerie deliberately looked for and exaggerated any evidence of dislike of, and resistance to, Russia and being a static, languid institution, did not perceive many essential social changes which were taking place during those thirty years, in particular the growth and advancement of the intelligentsia which was then taking over national leadership from the landowners. (MM)

Adam Winiarz, *Szkolnictwo Księstwa Warszawskiego i Królestwa Polskiego, 1807–1831 (The Educational System of the Duchy of Warsaw and the Polish Kingdom, 1807–1831)*, Lublin 2002, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Marii Curie Skłodowskiej, 586 pp., sum. in English, indexes, bibl.

An exhaustive monograph presenting education of all levels in the Polish territories which made up the Duchy of Warsaw and the Polish Kingdom before the outbreak of the November Uprising. The book consists of five parts. In the first the author presents the organisation of the educational system and the way it was financed in 1807–1831, the central educational authorities in Warsaw, the administration of secondary and primary schools and the social organs which co-operated with the government's school administration (school supervision, citizens' departmental councils in the Duchy and voivodship councils in the Kingdom). The next four parts deal with schools all levels in detail. The reader gets a picture of public and private elementary schools, Sunday schools for artisans, Jewish elementary public schools and also special schools, like the Deaf and Dumb Institute in Warsaw. The picture is supplemented with remarks on the training of teachers for all these schools. The author also discusses the network of male and female secondary schools, both public and private, as well as the professional level of teachers and the methods of their training (including governesses). Another chapter deals with civilian vocational schools (such as the Academic Mining School, the Special Forestry School, the Institute of Agronomy, art schools, and the like), military schools and seminaries. The last part discusses the higher schools which existed in the Duchy of Warsaw and the Polish Kingdom: Schools of Law and Administrative Science, the Medical School, Cracow's Main School (it functioned when Cracow belonged to the Duchy, 1809–1814) and the University of Warsaw.

Winiarz's analysis of the educational system which existed in 1807–1831 leads him to the conclusion that the level of most schools in the Duchy of Warsaw and the Polish Kingdom did not differ much from the European standards of those days and was sometimes even higher (as was the case with the Deaf and Dumb Institute set up by Father Jakub Falkowski in 1817). The average level fell as a result of repression after the fall of the November Uprising in 1831. (MM)

Z przeszłości Europy Środkowowschodniej (From the Past of East-Central Europe), ed. Jadwiga Hoff, Rzeszów 2002, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Rzeszowskiego, 228 pp.

This is a collection of articles most of which discuss the history of Galicia in the 19th and early 20th centuries (one text deals with Austria, and one with Prussian Silesia). The authors focus on various aspects of political, social and also cultural history, e.g. the situation and vocational aspirations of women in Galicia, the health of the inhabitants of Galicia in the 19th century, commemoration of national anniversaries and jubilees during the period of Galicia's autonomy (1868–1918).

One of the most interesting articles is the one written by Stanisław Piąaj *Polish Representatives in the Upper Chamber of the Viennese State Council in the 1860s* (pp. 19–37) which presents Polish politicians in Vienna during the time when the Habsburg Monarchy was being reformed and Galicia was granted broad autonomy. A completely different subject is discussed in Dariusz Opaliński's short text *Polish Guidebooks for Tourists in the 19th Century — A Tentative Definition* (pp. 111–120). On the basis of *Baedekers* circulated in Galicia, the author analyses the aims which inspired publications of that kind in the 19th century, signals terminological problems (such words as *guidebook*, *Baedeker* and *vademecum* were used interchangeably) and says that although old guidebooks for tourists can be an interesting source for researchers, they have been rarely referred to. (MM)

Władysław Zajewski, *Powstanie listopadowe 1830–1831. Polityka — Wojna — Dyplomacja (The November Uprising 1830–1831. Politics — War — Diplomacy)*, Toruń 2002, Wydawnictwo Adam Marszałek, 333 pp., il., index of persons, bibliographic note.

The author, an outstanding expert in the history of the November Uprising, presents a synthesis of the research he has conducted for many years. He shows the causes and circumstances of the outbreak of the uprising, the dramatic November night of 29. 11. 1830 in Warsaw when the insurrectionists attacked the Russians, as well as the military, political and diplomatic aspects of the insurrectionary movement. Zajewski depicts the centres which influences the happenings in Warsaw and in all Polish territories: General Józef Chłopicki's dictatorship, the Insurrectionary Sejm, the National Government and their members who frequently represented opposing orientations. In separate chapters the author discusses the hostilities in the Polish Kingdom, Lithuania and Ukraine and the attitude of the clergy (especially Catholic clergy) to the uprising, to the war against Russia and to the resulting radicalisation of social moods. Another chapter presents the attitude of various European countries, their governments and people, and the diplomatic activity of the Polish National Government outside the Polish Kingdom. The last two parts of the book concern the most important events of the final stage of the uprising — the disturbances in Warsaw on August 15, 1831 when spies and persons suspected of treason were hanged, the National Government collapsed and General Jan Krukowiec took over power — and the last two months of hostilities which ended with a Russian onslaught, the capitulation of Warsaw on 7/8 September, the withdrawal of the majority of Polish forces to Galicia and Prussian Poland, and the fall of the last Polish fortress, Zamość, on October 21, 1831.

Zajewski presents the uprising as part of the European revolutionary events which took place in 1830–1831, but he emphasises the Poles' military effort, though he points out that serious strategic, tactical and also diplomatic errors were committed by Polish commanders and political leaders. In Zajewski's opinion, the importance of the uprising lies mainly in the fact that it became a rich, permanent source of tradition for future generations, inspiring prominent writers and artists and setting an example to participants in the next uprisings. (MM)

MODERN TIMES (1919–1939)

Andrzej M. Brzeziński, *Polska w systemie międzysojuszniczej współpracy intelektualnej Ligi Narodów 1922–1939 (Poland in the System of the League of Nations' Interallied Intellectual Co-operation 1922–1939)*, "Dzieje Najnowsze" (Warszawa), 2002, № 2, pp. 3–22.

During the interwar years, especially up to the middle of the 1930s, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs spared no effort to ensure that Poland had representatives in the League of Nations' institutions engaged in intellectual co-operation. Over a dozen Polish professors and experts took part in the work of various commissions and committees. They promoted the creation of a system of financial assistance for the reconstruction and development of intellectual life in the countries of East and Central Europe. They emphasised the political benefits that would accrue from cultural and intellectual co-operation within the League of Nations' institutions. The article is based on materials from Polish and foreign archives. (MG)

Dobrochna Kałwa, *Kobieta aktywna w Polsce międzywojennej. Dylematy środowisk kobiecych (Active Women in Interwar Poland. Dilemmas of Women's Milieux)*, Kraków 2001, Towarzystwo Wydawnicze "Historia Jagiellonica", 178 pp., bibl.

The book belongs to a relatively new branch of historical research: the history of women. This is a rather ambiguous term for it can denote history written by women and for women, history of women or history written from the position of feministic criticism. It is the third variant that is closest to what the author had in mind, though the result is more complex. The aim of Kałwa's research was to present a fragment of women's history in a way that would supplement the picture of the past, so far dominated by men, deepen the comparative perspective and show the difference in the situation of men and women in a chosen historical period. She reconstructs women's social roles and analyses the forms of women's activity in public and private spheres. She tries to show to what extent changes in the forms of women's activity harmonised with the customary norms prescribed for the female gender and to what extent they helped to modify them.

The book has nine chapters which show women engaged in political, social and vocational activity and women whose life was confined to their home. It is based on various sources; in addition to traditional memoirs, letters, diaries, press and pamphlets, the author has also made use of products of popular culture, comedies, vaudevilles, melodramas, and of feminist literature of the interwar period, e.g. books by Pola Gojawiczyńska, Irena Krzywicka, Maria Kuniewiczowa and Ewa Szelburg-Zarembina. (MG)

B. Kayzer, *Urzędy policji wykonawczej pod zarządkiem Międzysojuszniczej Komisji Rządzącej i Plebiscytowej na Górnym Śląsku od sierpnia 1920 r. do 1922 r. (Offices of the Executive Police under the Control of the Interallied Governing and Plebiscite Commission in Uper Silesia from August 1920 to 1922)*, "Śląski Kwartalnik Historyczny Sobótka" (Wrocław), 2002, N° 1, pp. 155–174.

After World War I the fate of the part of Silesia to which both Poland and Germany laid claims was to be resolved through plebiscite. The situation was complicated by the sharp tension between the Polish and the German population. Before the plebiscite two Polish uprisings broke out in Silesia. The aim of the second uprising was to liquidate the "green police" (*Sicherheitspolizei*) which was deeply hated by the local Polish population. The Interallied Governing and Plebiscite Commission (an institution set up by the victorious Entente Powers to supervise the disputed area) met the Poles' demands and set up Polish–German plebiscite police units. The author analyses in detail the structure and activity of Upper Silesia's police (APO), the Communal Guard and the Special Police. He describes the problems connected with the recruitment of new men and the functioning of the police until its dissolution in 1922. (MG)

Piotr Kołakowski, *Z działalności sowieckiego wywiadu wojskowego przeciwko II Rzeczypospolitej (The Activity of Soviet Military Intelligence against the Second Republic)*, "Dzieje Najnowsze" (Warszawa), 2000, N° 4, pp. 21–33.

The author analyses the line and scope of activity of two institutions of Soviet military intelligence: the Intelligence Board of the Red Army's General Staff (*Razvedupr*) and the Central Bureau for State Security (*GUGB*). Poland's military potential was one of the main interests of the Soviet intelligence service. Its most valuable sources of information were Polish officers who collaborated with the Soviet service (the best known example was Major General Michał Żymierski recruited by the Soviets at the beginning of the 1930s. In addition to Żymierski, 12 other Polish officers were found guilty of collaborating with the Soviets). Another valuable source was the conseller of the German embassy in Warsaw, Rudolf von Schelich, who supplied the Soviets with reports on the state of Polish–German relations, the activities of national minorities and the Wehrmacht's preparations for a war with Poland. The information obtained by the military intelligence service was extremely helpful in evaluating Poland's strategic

and political situation. It was used during the Soviet invasion of Poland in September 1939. (MG)

Marek Kornat, *Ambasador Wacław Grzybowski i jego misja w Związku Sowieckim 1936–1939 (Ambassador Wacław Grzybowski and His Mission in the Soviet Union 1936–1939)*, "Zeszyty Historyczne" (Paryż), N° 142, pp. 5–80.

The author concentrates on the period from 4 July 1939 to 17 September 1939, the key period in Grzybowski's ambassadorship in Moscow. He disputes the theory, widespread in Polish and foreign historiography, that Grzybowski exerted a negative influence on Polish foreign policy because he failed to realise the danger threatening Poland on the part of the USSR. According to Kornat, Grzybowski met all criteria demanded of a diplomat. He realised the long-term strategic aims of Soviet diplomacy. His reports are proof of his political ability and diplomatic skill. The author holds the view that in the second half of the 1930s nobody was capable of imparting a new quality to Polish-Soviet relations. (MG)

Marek Kornat, *Sowietologia i studia wschodnioznawcze w Polsce międzywojennej (Sovietology and Eastern Studies in Interwar Poland)*, "Zeszyty Historyczne" (Paryż), 2002, N° 140, pp. 39–101.

After 1918 many research institutions were set up in Poland to conduct sovietological studies (e.g. Institute of Social Economy in Warsaw, Research Institute for Eastern Europe in Wilno, Institute for Research into Communism in Warsaw, and many others). The reason for this interest in the political, social and economic life of the USSR was not only Poland's geopolitical situation but also the realisation that the Versailles order was frail and unstable. The author analyses the intellectual achievements of these institutions, depicts the main lines of their research and portrays their founders. He emphasises that Polish sovietologists drew on the rich traditions of Polish 19th century political and historical thought, on the works of Julian Klaczko, Stanisław Kutrzeba and Marian Dziedziuchowski. (MG)

Dariusz Libionka, *Obcy, wrodzy, niebezpieczni: obraz Żydów i "kwestii żydowskiej" w prasie inteligencji katolickiej lat trzydziestych w Polsce (Alien, Hostile, Dangerous: the Picture of Jews and the Jewish Question in the Press of the Catholic Intelligentsia in Poland in the 1930s)*, "Kwartalnik Historii Żydów" (Warszawa), 2002, N° 3, pp. 318–338.

The author analyses the anti-Semitic discussion in Catholic periodicals in the 1930s. This is not a new question in historiography, but unlike other studies on this subject, the study by Libionka examines periodicals addressed to the Catholic intelligentsia. The anti-Semitic language of the articles fed on religious, social and historical stereotypes. The Jews were presented as enemies of civilisation, culture, religion and the Polish nation. In the author's opinion these stereotypes were so durable and widespread that they prevented the Catholic intelligentsia from formulating any other but a nationalistic interpretation of the Jewish question. The Catholic press asserted that there was no possibility for the Jews and Poles to coexist peacefully. (MG)

Wojciech Materski, *Miejsce II Rzeczypospolitej w sowieckiej polityce zagranicznej 1918–1939 (The Place of the Second Republic in Soviet Foreign Policy 1918–1939)*, "Przegląd Nauk Historycznych" (Warszawa), 2002, N° 1, pp. 71–86.

The author distinguishes three main stages in the USSR's policy towards Poland. The first, ideological stage ended with the peace treaty of Riga in 1921. The second, pragmatic stage dominated in Soviet foreign policy until the Locarno Treaties when, for tactical reasons, attempts were made to come to an understanding with Poland. In the third stage, after 1925, Poland was a bargaining chip in Moscow's bilateral and multilateral relations. (MG)

D. Miszewski, *Aktywność polityczna mniejszości polskiej w Czechosłowacji w latach 1920–1938* (*The Political Activity of the Polish Minority in Czechoslovakia in 1920–1938*), Toruń 2002, Wydawnictwo Adam Marszałek, 371 pp., bibl., maps.

The Polish minority lived in Zaolzie, a part of Teschen Silesia to which three states, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Austria, laid claim after the disintegration of Austria-Hungary. After 1920 Zaolzie became part of Czechoslovakia by the decision of the Western Powers. In six chronologically arranged chapters the author examines the Poles' political activity in interwar Czechoslovakia. By political activity he means the participation of Polish political parties in parliamentary elections, the establishment of Polish organisations and associations, mutual relations between Polish authorities, Czechoslovak authorities and the Polish minority. Miszewski also analyses the situation of Poles during the economic crisis and their attitude to the growing external threat in the 1930s. Despite its liberal legislation towards all national minorities, including Poles, Czechoslovakia pursued a policy of forced assimilation. By legal and external methods it restricted the political, economic and cultural development of the national minorities. The attempts made by the Polish minority from 1925 on to start a dialogue were consistently rejected by the Czechoslovak authorities. This is why the tough policy adopted by the Polish authorities towards Czechoslovakia after 1934 was regarded by the Poles as a defence of their national and cultural interests. The fact that Poles played an insignificant political and economic role in prewar Czechoslovakia was a result of the socio-vocational structure of the Polish minority. The majority of the Poles in Zaolzie were workers and peasants. Teachers and clerks accounted for only a few per cent. The book is based on Polish and Czech archival sources, diaries, reminiscences, press and many studies. (MG)

O Niepodległą i granice. Komunikaty oddziału III Naczelnego Dowództwa Wojska Polskiego 1919–1921 (*For Independence and the Frontiers. Communiqués of the Third Section of the Polish Army's High Command 1919–1921*), vol. I, ed. Marek Jabłonowski and Adam Koseski, Warszawa-Pułtusk 1999, Oficyna Wydawnicza ASPRA-JR, 978 pp., index of persons, localities and military units, sum. in English.

The Polish Republic which was coming back to life in 1918–1921 came into conflict not only with the former partitioning powers but also with other nations which laid claims to independence. In the east the Polish state waged wars against the Bolsheviks, against Ukrainians for eastern Galicia and it clashed with the Lithuanians for the Suwałki region and Wilno; in the south it fought against the Czechs for Teschen Silesia, Zips and Orawa. The documents in the book present the facts and information which were in possession of the General Staff, in particular its Third Section, in the years 1919–1921. It was the task of the Third Section to keep a record of war events and follow the movements of troops on the front lines. The documents are a calendar of the history of the Polish Army in the east in 1919–1921. (MG)

O Niepodległą i granice. Raporty i komunikaty naczelnych władz wojskowych o sytuacji wewnętrznej Polski 1919–1920 (*For Independence and the Frontiers. Reports and Communiqués of the Highest Military Authorities on Poland's Internal Situation 1919–1920*), vol. 2, ed. Marek Jabłonowski, Tadeusz Wawrzyński and Piotr Stawecki, Warszawa-Pułtusk 1999–2000, Oficyna Wydawnicza ASPRA-JR, 701 pp., index of persons and towns, sum. in English.

The volume contains the reports and communiqués of the General Staff and the Ministry of Military Affairs from the years 1919–1920, all published in full. They concern various questions, such as the activity of political parties and movements, the population's attitude to the administrative authorities, political reactions in

Jewish communities, strikes and communist agitation, recruitment to the army, and economic situation. The documents reflected the most important problems of the Polish state's internal policy in the first years of independence. (MG)

O Niepodległą i granice. Raporty i informacje Biura Propagandy Zagranicznej Prezydium Rady Ministrów 1920–1921 (For Independence and the Frontiers. Reports and Information of the Bureau for Foreign Propaganda of the Preasidium of the Council of Ministers 1920–1921), vol. 3, ed. Marek Jabłonowski, Włodzimierz Janowski and Adam Koseski, Warszawa-Pułtusk 2002, Oficyna Wydawnicza ASPRA-JR, 486 pp., index of persons, localities and geographical names, Ph., sum. in English.

This edition of documents is based on copies of reports which have survived in the Archives of Modern Records, set of documents of Polish military attachés. The documents show the endeavours made by delegates of the Bureau for Foreign Propaganda to win over international opinion to the Polish cause in the first years of Poland's independence. (MG)

O Niepodległą i granice. Korpus Ochrony Pogranicza 1924–1939. Wybór dokumentów (For Independence and the Frontiers. Frontier Protection Corps 1924–1939. Selected Documents), vol. 4, ed. Marek Jabłonowski, Włodzimierz Janowski, Bogusław Polak and Jerzy Prochwicz, Warszawa-Pułtusk 2001, Oficyna Wydawnicza ASPRA-JR, 782 pp., index of persons, localities and military units, Ph., sum. in English.

The documents concern the Frontier Protection Corps (KOP), a military formation set up in 1924 to defend Poland's eastern regions. KOP combated the centrifugal tendencies of national minorities and Soviet and Ukrainian terrorism; it protected the frontiers with Lithuania, Latvia, the USSR and Romania. The documents refer to the genesis, organisation, staff and activity of the Corps which, in addition to combating external threats, conducted a large-scale educational and propaganda activity. (MG)

Halina Parafianowicz, *Woodrow Wilson i jego legenda w międzywojennej Polsce (Woodrow Wilson and His Legend in Interwar Poland)*, "Dzieje Najnowsze" (Warszawa), 2001, N° 1, pp. 59–70.

During the interwar period, especially in the 1920s, Woodrow Wilson was an extremely popular politician in Poland. His attitude to the Polish question during World War I, and in particular his message to the American Congress in 1918 in which he declared that reconstruction of an independent Polish state was one of the aims of the war, won him the sympathy of the Polish political élite and Polish society. In 1922 Wilson was awarded the highest Polish decoration, the White Eagle Order. It was the Polish envoy in the United States who presented it to him on behalf of the Polish government. Wilson's portraits adorned Polish schools and offices, streets and squares were named after him. The author connects the American president's popularity in Poland with the pro-American policy pursued by the Polish government in the 1920s. (MG)

Shimon Redlich, *Razem czy osobno. Polacy, Żydzi, Ukraińcy w Brzeżanach 1919–1945 (One and All. Poles, Jews and Ukrainians in Brzeżany 1919–1945)*, Sejny 2002, Wydawnictwo Pogranicze, 248 pp., bibl., index of persons and index of geographical names, Ph.

Through the prism of the fate of Brzeżany, a small town in eastern Galicia, the author shows the complicated relations between three nationalities: Poles, Jews and Ukrainians, relations which were disrupted by World War II and the Holocaust. The book has seven chapters in which the author discusses the interwar years, the Soviet occupation (1939–1941), the German occupation (1941–1944), the last year of the war (1944–1945) and the postwar fate of the town's inhabitants.

It contains many autobiographic themes but it meets scholarly requirements. It is based on archival sources (*inter alia* from the Central Zionist Archives, Central Archives in Lviv, Ternopil and Ludwigsburg) and interviews with inhabitants of prewar Brzeżany. (MG)

Szymon Rudnicki, *Walka o zmianę ustawy o adwokaturze w II Rzeczypospolitej (Struggle for a Change in the Legal Profession Law in the Second Republic)*, "Kwartalnik Historii Żydów" (Warszawa), 2002, № 1, pp. 49–61.

From the beginning of the 1930s representatives of the national camp asserted that the Jewish population should be separated from Polish society; later they advocated its emigration. The *Sanacja* camp which came to power in 1926 took over the anti-Jewish slogans of the nationalistic camp. This was reflected in the programme of the National Unity Camp (OZN) set up in 1937. The change in the law concerning the legal profession was, in addition to the bench ghetto (separate seats for Jewish students) and social and organisational boycott, a manifestation of the anti-Jewish measures applied in the 1930s. The author points out that the anti-Semitic proposals put forward by various associations of lawyers created a favourable ground for the government's 1937 plan to reform the law concerning the legal profession. The new law barred Jews from receiving training as advocates. This was a tangible manifestation of the growth of anti-Semitic feelings in Poland in the 1930s. (MG)

Mirosław Szumiło, *Ukraińska elita polityczna w Drugiej Rzeczypospolitej (Ukrainian Political Elite in the Second Republic)*, "Dzieje Najnowsze" (Warszawa), 2002, № 3, pp. 20–38.

This is a detailed characterisation of the Ukrainian minority's political élite in prewar Poland. By political élite the author has in mind the Ukrainian politicians who were members of parliament in the Second Republic. In the years 1922–1939, during the five terms of the Sejm and Senate, 129 Ukrainian parliamentarians representing nearly all Ukrainian political parties sat in the Polish parliament. The author divides them according to the ideological criterion into the conciliatory (pro-Polish) camp, the pro-Soviet camp and the camp aspiring to independence. On the basis of many biographical sources, reports of parliamentary proceedings, memoirs, diaries and the press the author paints a group picture of Ukrainian politicians. He is interested in their age, social background, education, means of livelihood and the parliamentary work carried on by them. (MG)

Jan Szymański, *Polska–Norwegia w roku 1919 (Poland–Norway in 1919)*, "Zapiski Historyczne" (Toruń), 2002, № 1, pp. 71–88, sum. in German.

The author presents Polish–Norwegian political and trade contacts during World War I and immediately after its conclusion. During the war Scandinavia (in particular Sweden) was an area where Poles developed significant political activity. In 1916 a Polish Committee was set up in Norway to organise financial assistance for Poles in war-torn Poland. Julia Ledóchowska, an eminent Polish Catholic worker active in politics and charitable activity, developed an informative and lecturing campaign. She was received by King Haakon VII.

Much more intensive were trade contacts, established before the outbreak of the war. After its conclusion, during the peace conference in Paris, a Norwegian trade delegation met Poles to regulate mutual contacts in the field of fishing and trade. On 31 May 1919 Norway, by royal decree, recognised the Polish state de iure. The first Polish envoy, Czesław Pruszyński, arrived in Christiania in August 1919. As a result of the establishment of diplomatic relations a Norwegian trade delegation visited Poland and in consequence a Polish–Norwegian enterprise, the "Sarmacja" Maritime Shipping Society, was set up. It existed until the outbreak of the Second World War. (MM)

Paweł Piotr W i e c z o r k i e w i c z, *Łańcuch śmierci. Czystka w Armii Czerwonej 1937–1939* (*The Death Chain. Purges in the Red Army 1937–1939*), Warszawa 2001, 1336 pp., index of persons, 26 tables, annexes.

This monumental monograph on purges in the Red Army is based on the author's extensive research in Soviet archives. W i e c z o r k i e w i c z examines in detail various aspects of Stalin's personnel policy, including the fate of the most prominent Soviet commanders. He describes the experiences of the victimised commanders from dismissal from the post and expulsion from the party to arrest, investigation and execution or labour camp. According to the author, as a result of the purges the USSR lost nearly half of its officers above the rank of colonel, compared with the state of the Red Army at the end of 1936. The number of officers expelled from the army and arrested can be compared with the hecatomb experienced by the USSR during the Great Patriotic War. According to W i e c z o r k i e w i c z it has been established that the events of 1937–1938 were the main direct cause of the defeats the USSR suffered in western Russia up to Moscow in 1941, and then in Stalingrad in 1942 and Kharkov in 1943. The beneficiaries of the purges were such well known Soviet commanders of the time of the Great Patriotic War as Ivan Konev and Georgi Zhukov. They survived the purges for, as the author says, the selection of victims was mostly accidental. His conclusion is that the elite of the Red Army trained during the war by trial and error was recruited from the leftovers of the former officers' corps. Not having the qualifications necessary in the posts to which they were unexpectedly appointed as a result of the purges, even the most prominent of them wasted the blood of their soldiers during the first period of the war. (DJ)

Wojna polsko-sowiecka 1920 roku w dokumentach niemieckiej dyplomacji (*The Polish-Soviet War of 1920 in the Documents of German Diplomacy*), edited and prefaced by Karol Jonka, Wrocław 2002, 616 pp., Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Wrocławskiego, index of persons.

The book contains photocopies of documents of German diplomacy and police institutions as well as German military and administrative authorities concerning the Polish-Bolshevik war of 1920. It is based on materials kept in German archives. In the preface Karol Jonka analyses the attitude of German authorities and individual german politicians to the fledgling Polish state and its conflict with the Soviets. (MG)

Andrzej W o ź n i a k, *Na peryferiach Grochowa. Z badań nad życiem codziennym Goławia w okresie międzywojennym* (*On the Peripheries of Grochów. Research on Everyday Life in Goław in the Interwar Period*), "Kwartalnik Historii Kultury Materialnej" (Warszawa), 2002, № 2, pp. 155–182, Ph.

Grochów, which was incorporated into Warsaw in 1916, was Warsaw's largest suburb. This was a district with a mixed population from the ethnic, religious and vocational points of view. The author presents the history of Grochów until the outbreak of World War I and its dynamic modernisation in the interwar years. The article is based on ca 100 interviews conducted by the author with inhabitants of Grochów in 1998–2002. Owing to the specific character of his sources, Woźniak has been able to present the everyday life of the inhabitants, their mode of spending free time and the ways in which they identified themselves with their district. The article is illustrated with contemporary and prewar photographs. (MG)

Grzegorz Z a c k i e w i c z, *Perspektywy systemu radzieckiego w ujęciu polskiej publicystyki lat 1918–1939* (*Polish Publicists' Opinion on the Prospects of the Soviet System, 1918–1939*), "Dzieje Najnowsze" (Warszawa), 2000, № 4, pp. 21–38.

The author analyses the opinion expressed by Polish journalists, politicians and intellectuals on the communist system in the USSR, its expected collapse or the probable line of its evolution. Up to 1921 the general opinion was that communism would soon collapse. Later, the opinions on the Soviet political system grew apart. Conservatives and socialists (some of whom were favourably disposed to communism in the USSR) pointed to the danger of Marxist ideology merging with nationalism. *Sanacja* circles (which took over power in Poland after the coup d'état of May 1926) emphasised that economic realities would force the Bolsheviks to reach an agreement with the capitalist world and in consequence, to adopt capitalist principles. But at the same time the view was expressed in these circles that totalitarian trends would grow in strength in the USSR and that this would lead to a confrontation between the democratic world and the communist dictatorship. In their analyses of the causes that would bring about the fall of the USSR, representatives of the political currents expressed opinions based on schematic ideological concepts. Peasant leaders believed that communism would be defeated by a rebellion of "peasant masses", the Catholic right ascribed great importance to religion, and the socialists referred to Marxist ideology. (MG)

Adrian Zandberg, *Anarchistyczna Federacja Polski. Polscy anarchiści w dwudziestoleciu międzywojennym* (*The Anarchic Federation of Poland. Polish Anarchists in the Twenty-Years Interwar Period*), "Przegląd Historyczny" (Warszawa), 2002, № 1, pp. 31-52.

The Anarchic Federation of Poland (AFP) was set up in 1926. The Polish anarchists regarded themselves as heirs to the tradition of the October Revolution but they criticised the degenerate political system created by it. This is why they rejected the dictatorship of the proletariat, just as they rejected parliamentary democracy. They believed that a new social revolution would create a society based on federalism. Zandberg analyses the activity of Polish anarchists during the interwar period. He describes the AFP's attitude to the Polish communists, the Piłsudskites, members of the National Democratic Party and to two totalitarian ideologies, communism and fascism. He tries to find out why the AFP's activity and intellectual achievements have been completely forgotten despite the presence of syndical elements in the Polish political thought of the 1980s (e.g. the ideological principles of "Solidarity"). (MG)

WORLD WAR II

Krzysztof Strzałka, *Między przyjaźnią a wrogością. Z dziejów stosunków polsko-włoskich 1939-1945* (*Between Friendship and Hostility. Polish-Italian Relations in 1939-1945*), Kraków 2002, Wydawnictwo ARCANA, 535 pp., bibl., index of persons.

The book is based on the author's extensive research in Italian archives (Ministry of Foreign Affairs, General Staff of Italian Land Forces and Navy, Central State Archives, private collections) as well as in Polish archives in Poland (mainly the Archives of Modern Records) and abroad (Polish Institute and the General Władysław Sikorski Museum in London). According to the author, relations between Poland and Italy were not of primary importance for the two countries in 1939-1945; they played a secondary role in their foreign policies. The bankruptcy of fascism, the Italian military defeats, the overthrow of Mussolini in September 1943 and the conclusion of an armistice with the Allies by the new Italian government removed the most important barriers to Polish-Italian co-operation. The prospects for a broad co-operation in all fields, which seemed to arise in 1944-1945, were shattered by the new division of Europe in which each state took a different position. The author assumes that in 1944-1945 both Poland and Italy were bargaining chips in the Great Powers' political game and this pushed the question of their bilateral relations to the background of international

relations. What was characteristic of Italy's attitude to Poland during the war was the deep contrast between the stance of Italian society and the position of the official ruling circles which represented Italy's *raison d'état*. The Polish government circles in exile and in Poland were hostile to Italy's official policy in 1939–1943 but they blamed fascism and Mussolini for this state of affairs. Polish public opinion which had traditionally been pro-Italian had and still has friendly feelings for Italians as is shown in public opinion polls. (DJ)

RECENT HISTORY

Błażej Brzostek, *Robotnicy Warszawy. Konflikty codzienne, 1950–1954* (*Warsaw Workers. The Daily Conflicts, 1950–1954*), Warszawa 2002, Wydawnictwo TRIO, 188 pp., bibl.

The author depicts the stance of Warsaw workers at the zenith of Stalinism against the background of their daily experiences. He has based his book on studies, published recollections and accounts as well as documents of the Polish United Workers' Party kept in the Archives of Modern Records and the Archives of Warsaw (Otwock branch). He describes the social changes in Warsaw in 1950–1954, the functioning of factories, social division within the workers' group, the workers' protests (strikes) and celebrations. He also depicts the workers' housing conditions in housing settlements and workers' hostels. In his opinion the root of the conflict between the workers and what was conventionally called "the authority" was the poor quality of daily life. Another reason was the sense of social inequality (the existence of privileged groups) and the demand for a more equal distribution of goods. The third reason was connected with national symbols and historical remembrance which constituted the notion of Polishness. Moreover, the authorities not only lacked the competence to rule the country but were regarded as symbols of foreign influence and their propaganda and the measures they applied offended the religious feelings of Warsaw workers. (DJ)

Antoni Dudek, Ryszard Gryz, *Komuniści i Kościół w Polsce 1945–1989* (*The Communists and the Church in Poland 1945–1989*), Kraków 2003, Wydawnictwo ZNAK, 462 pp., 31 ill., index of persons.

This is the first comprehensive study on State–Church relations under communist rule in Poland. The authors elaborated their outline on the basis of a thorough research into sources. They concentrate on relations between the state authorities and the Church hierarchy and show how the communist leaders' policy towards the Catholic Church was sharpened and softened by turns, but in their opinion the core of the authorities' policy did not change. They describe what was happening on the lower level, the arrests and show trials of priests, the removal of crosses from schools, the surveillance of priest and attempts to break up the Church by the establishment of pro-State Catholic organisations. In conclusion the authors state: "The triangle formed by the communist authorities, the Church and society was never an isosceles triangle. The length of each of its sides kept changing ... But the distance between the Church hierarchy and society was never greater than that separating society from the communist authorities". (DJ)

Igor Hałagida, *Ukraińcy na zachodnich i północnych ziemiach Polski 1947–1957* (*Ukrainians in Poland' Western and Northern Territories 1947–1957*), Warszawa 2002, Wydawnictwo Instytutu Pamięci Narodowej, 259 pp., bibl., 13 tables, index of persons, index of geographical names.

This is the first work of the "Monographs" series in which the Institute of National Remembrance wants to present books dealing with Poland's recent history and the life of Polish citizens in 1939–1989. The first volume of the series presents the situation of Ukrainians resettled in Poland's western and northern territories.

from the "Vistula" operation (1947) to the establishment of the Ukrainian Socio-Cultural Society (1957) and the first stage of this society's work. The author depicts the Ukrainians' difficulties in adapting themselves to their new places and their stubborn aspiration to return home. The book is based on the author's wide-ranging research in the Archives of Modern Records, the former Central Archives of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Administration in Warsaw, and above all on regional collections assembled in state archives in Gdańsk, Gdynia, Koszalin, Olsztyn, Poznań, Szczecin, Wrocław, Zielona Góra and the collections of the Union of Ukrainians in Poland. The monograph is supplemented with an annex which contains 33 documents connected with the subject. (DJ)

Mariola H o s z o w s k a, *Praktyka nauczania historii w Polsce 1944-1956 (History Teaching in Poland 1944-1956)*, Rzeszów 2002, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Rzeszowskiego, 220 pp., bibl.

The author presents the methodological aspects and implications of history teaching in general education secondary schools in Poland in 1944-1956. She examines the influence of politics on historical education, the theory of history teaching, the system of educating new teachers, additional training for teachers active in the profession, and everyday practice. She has made use not only of documents kept in the Archives of Modern Records (Central Committee of the Polish Workers' Party and Polish United Workers' Party, Ministry of Education, Centre for Raising the Level of Teaching Staffs, Methodology Centre, Ministry of Higher Education), the former Central Archives of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Administration, the former Registry Bureau and Archives of the State Security Bureau and the Central Board of the Polish Teachers' Union but also of documents of individual schools (including teachers' records, lesson registers and minutes of meetings of Pedagogical Councils of selected schools in the Rzeszów region). Hoszowska shows that the politicisation of history teaching was speeded up in the 1947/48 school year. In line with the new geopolitical reality, history was revised and a tendentious vision of the past was presented to the pupils. Since no attention was paid to a didactic choice of school programmes, to the pupils' learning process and the methods of teaching, the results of teaching dropped rapidly in 1949-1953. Verbal skill was all that mattered in history teaching. The situation improved after 1956. (DJ)

Grzegorz J a k u b o w s k i, *Sądownictwo powszechne w Polsce w latach 1944-1950 (Judicature in Poland in 1944-1950)*, Warszawa 2002, Wydawnictwo Instytutu Pamięci Narodowej — Komisji Ścigania Zbrodni przeciwko Narodowi Polskiemu, 352 pp., bibl., index of persons and localities, appendixes.

A work by the late archivist and historian Grzegorz Jakubowski who from September 2000 until his death in 2001 was director of the Institute of National Remembrance's Bureau for Archiving Documents and Making Them Accessible to the Public. It is based mainly on documents kept in the Archives of Modern Records (sets: National Home Council, Ministry of Public Administration, Ministry of Justice, Polish Committee of National Liberation, Praesidium of the Council of Ministers, Supreme Court, Union of Polish Patriots). The author analyses the hierarchy of the courts, their range of jurisdiction, their staffs, assessors and organisation of law courts in the provinces in each of the following periods: July 1944 - June 1946, July 1946 - June 1949, July 1949 - January 1951. He says that even though the new authorities declared they would preserve the pre-war status quo in judicature, the jurisdiction of general courts was restricted in the period under review on favour of special courts. The independence of courts was becoming an empty declaration. It was restricted by the abolition of the post of examining magistrates, the separation of prosecuting organs from judicature in 1950, the introduction of two instances. The strengthening of the new system soon became the primary task of the courts. (DJ)

Dariusz J a r o s z, *"Masy pracujące przede wszystkim". Organizacja wypoczynku w Polsce 1945–1956 ("The Working Masses in the First Place". The Organisation of Rest in Poland in 1945–1956)*, Warszawa–Kielce 2003, Wydawnictwo Instytutu Historii Polskiej Akademii Nauk i Wydawnictwo Akademii Świętokrzyskiej w Kielcach, 299 pp., bibl.

The author deals with the question of leisure in communist Poland, a question which has been rarely analysed by historians. On the basis of the research he conducted in central and local archives, he describes three basic forms of organised leisure: workers' holidays (Workers' Holiday Fund of the Central Council of Trade Unions), summer holidays for children and young people living in Poland and also for Polish children and young people from foreign countries, and tourism. Stress is laid on changes in the ideology of rest and in its form under the influence of the Stalinisation of social life. Jarosz also shows how "great policy" influenced everyday life during the rest organised by the state. He has tried to find out how the events of October 1956 influenced the institutions and social phenomena described by him. The book also contains reflections on the holiday-makers' behaviour and their reactions to the kind of rest organised for them. (DJ)

Janina Kielboń, Zofia Leszczyńska, *Kobiety Lubelszczyzny represjonowane w latach 1944–1956 (Women of the Lublin Region Persecuted in 1944–1956)*, vol. I, Lublin 2002, Wydawnictwo Test, 586 pp., bibl., index of persons, Ph.

The book contains 182 short biographies of women of the Lublin region who were arrested and convicted in 1944–1956. Each note contains the following information: first name and surname, assumed names, if any, maiden name and pseudonyms, date and place of birth, father's first name and the first name and maiden name of the mother, brief information on parents — sometimes on the husband — and on their professional and political activity. The authors have also tried to include information on the women's education and their professional, social and political work, especially conspiratorial work. Each entry states the date of imprisonment, the charge as stated in documents, the date of trial if it took place, the name of the chairman of the judges' team, the verdict, the name of the prison to which the given woman was sent, the circumstances in which she was released or in which the verdict was annulled. Each note is followed by a list of sources. The biographies are based mainly on documents from the Central Military Archives in Rembertów and the Archives of the Regional Court in Lublin which have been taken over by the Institute of National Remembrance. (DJ)

Konspiracja i opór społeczny w Polsce 1944–1956. Słownik biograficzny (Conspiracy and Social Resistance in Poland 1944–1956. Biographical Dictionary), vol. I, Kraków–Warszawa–Wrocław 2002, Wydawnictwo Instytutu Pamięci Narodowej — Komisji Ścigania Zbrodni przeciwko Narodowi Polskiemu, 618 pp., index of surnames and pseudonyms.

The entries in this dictionary have been written by several score researchers from the Public Education Bureau of the Institute of National Remembrance in ten Polish towns who are conducting research on various forms of resistance to the communist rule in Poland. The volume contains 179 short biographies of persons who played an important role in resistance activity as well as persons known only in one place or one region and even rank-and-file activists. The biographies are based on the authors' wide-ranging research in public and church archives. The most important collections of documents used by the authors were those from the former Archives of the State Security Bureau and the Central Archives of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Administration which are now being taken over by the Institute of National Remembrance's Bureau for Archiving Documents and Opening Them to the Public. Each entry mentions the first name (names) and surname, important dates, pseudonyms, assumed (conspiratorial) names and

brief information on each person's most important posts, functions and military rank. The next part contains a short description of the childhood (date and place of birth, names of parents), youth and public activity of the person concerned before 1939. Much space has been dedicated to the war period, to activity during the Nazi occupation (1939–1945) and the first Soviet occupation (1939–1941). The largest part of each note deals with the period after 1944. The last part of the book contains a bibliography of sources from which information on each person has been drawn. The book opens with an historical essay (*Poland 1944–1956: from the History of Agony and Subjugation*) by Janusz Kurtyka. (DJ)

Bogusław Kopka, *Obozy pracy w Polsce 1944–1950. Przewodnik encyklopedyczny (Labour Camps in Poland 1944–1950. Encyclopedic Guide)*, Warszawa 2002, Wydawnictwo KARTA i Niezależna Oficyna Wydawnicza NOWA, 378 pp., bibl., indexes of persons and geographical names, map, annex.

The first part of the book is an essay which depicts the legal and organisational foundations of the labour camps run by the Ministry of Public Security, the Central Board of the Coal Industry and the Special Commission for Combating Economic Abuses and Harmful Economic Activities. The second part comprises 206 notes on labour camps; they are based on the author's extensive archival research and have been arranged in the following order: serial number and the abbreviated name of each camp, time when the camp was in operation, authority to which it was subordinated, its status, location, information on prisoners (categories, forced labour, camp statistics), list of commanders (heads) of the camps, sources of information on which each note is based. The third part contains a calendar of facts and events in the history of the central labour camps (at Jaworzno, Warsaw and Potulice) in the form of extracts from documents kept in the Archives of Modern Records and the former Central Archives of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Administration. This part contains normative documents, descriptions of everyday life, including relations between prisoners and guardians, etc. The descriptive part is supplemented with a map of the labour camps existing in Poland in 1945–1950. (DJ)

Krzysztof Kosiński, *Nastolatki '81. Świadomość młodzieży w epoce "Solidarności" (Teenagers in '81. Young People's Consciousness in the Epoch of "Solidarity")*, Warszawa 2002, Wydawnictwo TRIO, 309 pp., annex.

The book is based on a collection of over 300 letters sent in to the editorial board of the weekly "Świat Młodych" in reply to its competition "My world 1980–81". Thanks to the foresight of the editor, Jerzy Dąbrowski, most of the letters were deposited in the Manuscript Section of Warsaw University Library, where Kosiński found them. The letters were written by young people (average age about 13) mainly from towns. On this basis Kosiński reconstructs the main spheres of his heroes' activity. In the first part he analyses the social standing of young people in the Polish People's Republic and the rulers' policy towards them. He tries to establish the youth's views on the communist system, and on the Independent Self-Governing Trade Union "Solidarity". The second part of the book depicts school life. In the third part the author tries to reconstruct the young people's family life and to show how they spent their free time, why they tried to find enclaves of independence and privacy, what their attempts "to live their own life" consisted in. According to the author, during the time of "Solidarity" young people longed for a world of peace, order and justice, a world based on patriotic, family and also religious values; they wanted to have an easier, more comfortable life than their parents had, a life similar to the life of young people in the West; they hoped for quick, painless improvement of the economy. They did not know how they could achieve what they desired to have. If they did not lose hope this was because they thought they were experiencing almost miraculous, unexpected, momentous happenings. (DJ)

Leksykon duchowieństwa represjonowanego w PRL w latach 1945–1989 (Lexicon of Priests Persecuted in the Polish People's Republic in 1945–1989), vol. I, collective work ed. Jerzy Myszoř, Warszawa 2002, Verbinum Wydawnictwo Księży Werbistów, 353 pp., bibl., ill., annex.

The lexicon contains 274 biographies of deceased persons who lived in the post-1945 Polish state in the years 1945–1989. It deals not only with clergymen in the strict meaning of the word, that is, diocesan and monastic priests of the Latin and Greek Catholic rites, but also with nuns and monks. By persecution the authors mean execution, conviction by a court verdict, detainment, arrest, deportation, banishment and forced labour decreed by secular authorities. The *Lexicon* discusses cases of clergymen of Polish citizenship who were victimised by the communist authorities for ideological or other reasons, though in fact victimisation was directly or indirectly connected with these persons' religious activity. The authors have not taken into account persons indicated for moral abuses for, in the opinion of the editorial board, to recall fake accusations and trials would be an additional, unintended punishment of the victims of these practices. The book is arranged according to the Dutch system, each volume constituting a whole with the names in alphabetical order. Each biographical note is equipped with bibliographic information stating the sources on which the biography has been based. (DJ)

Alina Madej, *Kino, władza, publiczność. Kinematografia polska w latach 1944–1949 (The Cinema, the Authorities, the Public. Polish Cinematography in 1944–1949)*, Bielsko-Biała 2002, Wydawnictwo Prasa Beskidzka, 212 pp., bibl., index of persons.

The book is based on the author's thorough examination of collections in the Archives of Modern Records, the National Film Library, the Ministry of Art and Culture, the State Museum in Oświęcim, Central Military Archives, Jewish Historical Archives and State Archives in Cracow. It comprises essays on the subjects mentioned in the title. In the first chapters of the book the author discusses the first "film promotion" campaigns, disputes over the extent and manner of state interference in the film industry, the activity of film-makers in the Polish army and the beginnings of film-makers' co-operation with the Ministry of Information and Propaganda. In the next chapters she focuses on conflicts between writers and film-makers, the growth of official control of film production and the film-makers' self-censorship. In the final part of the book Madej shows the problems of the film industry, analysing the circumstances in which such important films of those days as *Forbidden Songs*, *The Last Stage* and *Border Street* were produced and how they were received by the public. (DJ)

Nowa Huta — miasto walki i pracy (Nowa Huta — A Town of Struggle and Work), ed. Ryszard Terlecki, Marek Lasota and Jarosław Szarek, Kraków 2002, Wydawnictwo Instytutu Pamięci Narodowej — Komisji Ścigania Zbrodni przeciwko Narodowi Polskiemu, 131 pp.

The volume contains papers read at the session *Nowa Huta — A Town of Struggle and Work* which was organised by the Cracow branch of the Institute of National Remembrance in St. Albert's church in Nowa Huta on 26 April, 2002. The documents of various public security bodies on which the essays are based have been taken over by the Institute of National Remembrance which has now for the first time made them accessible to the public, a fact which enhances the value of the book. The volume contains essays by: Marek Lasota (*The Attitude of the Cracow Metropolitan Karol Wojtyła to the Question of the Nowa Huta Church*), Teodor Gąsiorowski (*The Struggle for the Cross in Nowa Huta in April 1960 in the documents of the Public Security Office Kept in the Archives of the Institute of National Remembrance in Cracow*), Jan L. Franczyk (*The Pressure of Atheisation. The Church in Nowa Huta in the Documents of the Department for*

Religious Denominations in Cracow), Ryszard Terlecki (*March 1968 and December 1970 in Nowa Huta*), Jarosław Szarek (*The Working People's Christian Community 1979–1980 and Its Founders in the Documents of the Security Service*), Ewa Zając (*"Solidarity" in the Nowa Huta Iron and Steel Works. August 1980 – April 1989*), Grzegorz Baziur (*From "Normalisation" to the Referendum. The Socio-Political Situation in Nowa Huta in 1983–1987*) and Krystyna Samsonowska (*The Role of Nowa Huta in the Educational System of the Polish People's Republic*). [DJ]

Jan Nowak–Jeziorski, Jerzy Giedroyc, Listy 1952–1998 (Letters Exchanged between Jan Nowak–Jeziorski and Jerzy Giedroyc 1952–1998), selected, edited and prefaced by Dobroslawa Platt, Wrocław 2001, Towarzystwo Przyjaciół Ossolineum, 775 pp., index of persons, index of institutions, index of periodicals.

In the preface to this selection of letters Platt briefly outlines the biographies of the authors of this correspondence without failing to mention the conflicts between Paris-based "Kultura" edited by Giedroyc and the Polish Section of Radio Free Europe directed by Nowak–Jeziorski. The letters are part of the archives which Nowak–Jeziorski handed over to the National Ossolineum Institute in 1998. Since the collection contained mainly materials up to 1975, Nowak–Jeziorski later supplemented it with letters from 1976–1998. The correspondence consisted of 357 letters from 1954–1975 and 360 from 1976–1998. The publication includes 406 letters. The majority of the unpublished letters concerns organisational questions (dates of meetings, organisation of visits by acquaintances, the sending of Nowak's texts for "Kultura" and "Zeszyty Historyczne", and the like). The publication is an important source for scholars interested in post-war Poland (descriptions of the situation in Poland) and the situation of emigré Poles. [DJ]

Obóz pracy w Świętochłowicach w 1945 roku. Dokumenty, zeznania, relacje, listy (Labour Camp at Świętochłowice in 1945. Documents, Depositions, Accounts, Letters), selected, prefaced and edited by Adam Dziurok, Warszawa 2002, Wydawnictwo Instytutu Pamięci Narodowej — Komisji Ścigania Zbrodni przeciwko Narodowi Polskiemu, 247 pp., index of persons and geographical names, annex.

This is a volume of source materials concerning the functioning of the labour camp at Świętochłowice between February and November 1945. The camp was set up in the barracks of the former *Eintrachthütte* branch of the Auschwitz camp. The prisoners were "traitors to the Polish nation", "Nazi fascist criminals" and "hostile elements". Most of them were Silesians whose only "guilt" was that their names figured on the German nationality list during the occupation. Most of the 82 documents included in the volume come from the Archives of Modern Records in Warsaw. The second part of the publication contains materials concerning the head of the camp Salomon Morel (his personal documents and records of the investigation into crimes committed in the Świętochłowice camp). Another group of materials consists of depositions made by camp prisoners before prosecutors, law courts and the Regional Commission for the Investigation of Crimes against the Polish Nation in Katowice in the 1990s, and accounts by prisoners or members of their families, collected by employees of the Public Education Bureau of the Institute of National Remembrance in Katowice [DJ]

Pierwsza dekada niepodległości. Próba socjologicznej syntezy (The First decade of Independence. A Tentative Sociological Synthesis), ed. Edmund Wnuk–Lipiński and Marek Ziolkowski, Warszawa 2001, Wydawnictwo Instytutu Studiów Politycznych PAN, 348 pp., bibl., sum. in English.

The book has been produced by a team of researchers from the Institute of Political Studies of the Polish Academy of Sciences. It is a tentative sociological synthesis of the changes which took place in the Polish political system, its institutions and Polish society in the last decade of the 20th century. The basic principle of the authors' analysis is the recognition that the changes which occurred in Poland in 1989–2000 cannot be fully described and understood without taking into consideration the wider context of changes in other countries of East-Central Europe and also in countries of Euro-Atlantic civilisation and culture. The texts concerning Poland have therefore been placed in this wider context. The theoretical principles of the book and the way it presents political changes are discussed by Edmund Wnuk-Lipiński. The trends governing changes in the most important spheres of social life are described by Marek Ziółkowski. The other texts concern: changes in the economic sphere (Marek Ziółkowski, Julian Pan-
k-ow), changes in social structure and stratification (Bogdan W. Mach), selected civic and political institutions (Mirosława Grabowska, Stanisław Mocek, Edmund Wnuk-Lipiński), religiousness and the Church during the transformations (Mirosława Grabowska), changes in education, science, mass media and culture (Andrzej Szpociński, Marek Ziółkowski) and selected trends in the transformation of social consciousness (Marek Ziółkowski, Krzysztof Zagórski, Jadwiga Koralewicz). The authors agree that what happened in Poland was a transformation from a system in which stress was laid on particularism, protection extended by the state, social claims, tradition, joint ownership and egalitarianism to a system in which universalism, market rules, achievements, innovations, individualism and antiegalitarianism play the main role. (DJ)

Protokoły posiedzeń Biura Politycznego KC PPR 1947–1948 (Minutes of Meetings of the Political Bureau of the PPR Central Committee 1947–1948), Warszawa 2002, Wydawnictwo Instytutu Studiów Politycznych PAN, 360 pp., index of persons.

This is a collection of documents comprising mainly the minutes of meetings of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Polish Workers' Party (PPR). The first document dates from 19 March 1947, the last from 2 December 1948. The publication contains 81 documents, 32 from 1947 and 34 from 1948 as well as six documents of the Secretariat of the Central Committee. The last-named documents have been included because of the change in the status of this institution which from 3 October 1948 consisted of the actual leaders of the party who were all members of the Political Bureau. The publication is supplemented with an annex containing extracts from Maria Rutkiewiczowa's notes on the Political Bureau's meetings and these include statements made by Władysław Gomułka and Marian Spychalski between March 1947 and June 1948. Bolesław Bierut wanted to use them in his political accusation of Gomułka and Spychalski. As is usual with such publications, the documents contained in it are a source material for analysing many questions concerning the functioning of the communist party and the state in that period. (DJ)

Janusz Rolicki, Edward Gierek. *Życie i narodziny legendy (Edward Gierek. His Life and the Birth of the Legend)*, Warszawa 2002, Wydawnictwo Iskry, 370 pp., bibl., index of persons.

This is a book by a well-known publicist who has earlier published interviews with his hero (*The Interrupted Decade, The Reply*). The book is based mainly on literature concerning Gierek, Edward Gierek's private archives and conversations with him and with members of his family. The three parts of the book discuss Gierek's "way to the summit" (up to December 1970), the period when he was First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party (*In Power*) and the birth of the legend after Gierek was removed from this post. As

the book is not equipped with notes, it is difficult to guess on what basis the author makes his assertions. Their verification would be extremely difficult. The book cannot therefore be said to meet scientific requirements. (DJ)

Robert Skobielski, *Ziemia Zachodnie i Północne w okresie realizacji planu sześcioletniego 1950–1955 (The Western and Northern Territories during the Implementation of the Six-Year Plan 1950–1955)*, Zielona Góra 2002, 202 pp., index of persons, index of places, bibl.

The author has undertaken the difficult task of presenting the implementation of the six-year plan in the Western and Northern Territories and its effects in the economic and socio-political fields. He describes the conditions in which Poland took over, populated and rehabilitated these territories and analyses the principles of industrialisation and its propaganda, the negative effects of industrialisation, the collectivisation of agriculture, typical social reactions to the authorities' decisions and political campaigns, the security apparatus' activity against the population of western and northern Poland and the atmosphere of fear in which the six-year plan was implemented. The author has based his book on an extensive search in central archives (Archives of Modern Records, former Central Archives of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Administration in Warsaw) and local ones (state archives in Koszalin, Olsztyn, Opole, Szczecin, Wrocław and Zielona Góra). He concludes that in this region the six-year plan ended in failure in both the economic and social fields. The general crisis of industry was deepened by the insufficient integration of the local economy with the rest of Poland, the effects of which were felt long after the conclusion of the six-year plan. After the collapse of collectivisation, agriculture in western and northern Poland was unable to reconstruct its production capacity quickly for this would have required much larger means than in other parts of Poland. The dissatisfaction of large strata of the population was due to a great drop in living standards, a result of low wages, to poor supplies, difficult housing conditions and the underfinanced social sphere. These problems were exacerbated by conflicts between different groups of the population, including antagonisms between the native population (autochthons) and the settlers who arrived in these territories in 1945. (DJ)

Witold Stankowski, *Obozy i inne miejsca odosobnienia dla niemieckiej ludności cywilnej w Polsce w latach 1945–1950 (Camps and Other Detainment Places for the German Civil Population in Poland in 1945–1950)*, Bydgoszcz 2002, Wydawnictwo Akademii Bydgoskiej im. Kazimierza Wielkiego, 413 pp., bibl., 3 Ph., annexes, index of places, sum. in German.

Stankowski's monograph is based on materials found in central and regional archives in Poland (e.g. in the Archives of Modern Records, archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Warsaw, state archives in Bydgoszcz, Inowrocław, Katowice, Bytom, Cracow, Olsztyn, Opole, Toruń, Wrocław, selected archives of registrars' offices) and Germany (Bundesarchiv in Koblenz, Bundesarchiv in Bayreuth, Militärarchiv in Freiburg im Breisgau, Institut für Zeitgeschichte in Munich, Archives of the German Red Cross in Munich). The author analyses the setting up and functioning of camps in the occupation zones of Germany, in Belgium, France, Denmark, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Romania, Hungary and the Soviet Union as well as the place of the camps for Germans in Poland in the structure of the Ministry of Public Security, their location and functioning. He describes the daily life of the prisoners and their treatment. He has established that about 139,000 Germans were imprisoned in the 17 labour camps existing in Poland and that some of them were cruelly treated. It is known that prisoners were beaten, humiliated and executed in the camps at Jaworzno, Potulice, Łambinowice and Świętochłowice. (DJ)

Dorota S u l a, *Działalność przesiedleńczo-repatriacyjna Państwowego Urzędu Repatriacyjnego w latach 1944–1951 (The Resettlement and Repatriation Operations Carried Out by the State Repatriation Office in 1944–1951)*, Lublin 2002, Wydawnictwo Katolickiego Uniwersytetu Lubelskiego, 200 pp., bibl., index of persons, annexes, 20 tables, 2 maps.

The author discusses the resettlement and repatriation work carried out by the State Repatriation Office (*PUR*) and the care and help it was able to provide in the post-war conditions. The book is based on archival materials assembled mainly in the Archives of Modern Records (sets: *PUR*, Polish Government's General Plenipotentiary for Repatriation Matters, the ministries of public administration, recovered territories and labour and social welfare, Polish Travel Bureau "Orbis", Polish Workers' Party, Polish Socialist Party, etc.). She discusses the genesis and competence of repatriation offices in Poland and abroad, changes in *PUR*'s organisational structure and its participation in the resettlement and repatriation campaigns. In conclusion she says that in the years 1944–1951 the State Repatriation Office organised the transfer of 9,147,490 persons. It also looked after foreigners who found themselves on Polish territory as a result of the war (concentration camp prisoners) and had to be helped to return to their countries. By the end of June 1948, 19,077,231 persons had passed through *PUR* stations, of whom 2,106,855 received pecuniary aid. *PUR* doctors had examined 1,396,590 sick persons by the end of 1949. In the author's opinion "in implementing the policy of the new authorities, *PUR* undoubtedly fulfilled the tasks it had been set, as far as this was possible in the state in which it happened to be working". (*DJ*)

Krzysztof S z w a g r z y k, *Straceni na Dolnym Śląsku 1945–1956 (Executed in Lower Silesia 1945–1956)*, Wrocław-Rzeszów 2002, Wydawnictwo Instytutu Europejskich Studiów Społecznych w Rzeszowie, 193 pp., index of persons and pseudonyms, Ph., bibl.

On the basis of a wide-ranging research conducted in the archives of Lower Silesian lawyers' regional councils, police headquarters, State Security Bureau, the Institute of National Remembrance and Central Military Archives, the author depicts the kinds of persons executed in Lower Silesia in the first ten years of communist rule. His analysis is preceded by an historico-legal essay on the death sentences pronounced at that time. It follows from his research that 209 persons were executed, of whom 154 were Poles and 46 Ukrainians. The author has drawn up short biographies of the executed persons and supplemented them with the names of hangmen and commanders of execution squads. (*DJ*)

Ryszard Terlecki, *Profesorowie UJ w aktach UB i SB (Professors of Jagiellonian University in the Documents of the Security Office and Security Service)*, Kraków 2002, Wydawnictwo Literackie, 222 pp., bibl., index of persons.

The book is based mainly on documents of the Security Office and the Security Service in Cracow to which the author gained access in the Archives of the State Security Bureau before they were transferred to the Institute of National Remembrance. They concern the following professors of the Jagiellonian University: Henryk Barycz, Waclaw Felczak, Konstanty Grzybowski, Jan Hulewicz, Roman Ingarden, Stanisław Pigoń, Adam Vetulani and Henryk Wereszycki. The author presents excerpts from documents which describe operational actions against the above-mentioned professors (telephone tapping, surveillance and the like). Terlecki has also gained access to materials concerning the 1951 trial against Professor Felczak and attempts to secure his co-operation with the security apparatus. The book is part of the current of research into manifestations of social resistance in communist Poland. (*DJ*)

Daniel Thiriet, *Marks czy Maryja? Komuniści i Jasna Góra w apogeuem stalinizmu, 1950–1956 (Marx or the Virgin Mary? The Communists and Jasna Góra at the Zenith of Stalinism, 1950–1956)*, Warszawa 2002, Wydawnictwo TRIO, 342 pp., translated by Jerzy Pysiak, prefaced by Marcin Kula, bibl., annexes.

The author of the book is a student at École Normale Supérieure in Paris. During his scholarship sojourns in Poland he collected material for a Master's thesis which he wrote under the direction of Professors Marcin Kula from Warsaw University and Marie-Pierre Rey from Université de Paris. The thesis was awarded second prize in the Jan Józef Lipski competition in 2001. The book is an enlarged, supplemented version of the thesis. Taking the sanctuary of Częstochowa as an example, the author analyses the conflict between the state and the Catholic Church in 1950–1956. He shows the communists' efforts to change people's mentality and turn them towards atheism and laicism. On the other hand, he depicts the contribution made by the sanctuary of Jasna Góra and the Catholic communities to the preservation of the Poles' old faith. Thiriet has expertly shown the influence exerted by the centrally planned religious policy on the life of the inhabitants of the town of Częstochowa. He tries to explain why the communists' anti-religious offensive ended in failure. The book is based on documents from central archives (Office for Religious Denominations, Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, Antoni Bida's documents, the set of the Central Board of the Polish Youth Union in the Archives of Modern Records, collections of the "Karta" Centre and of the former Ministry of Internal Affairs) as well as regional archives (state archives in Częstochowa and Katowice, diocesan archives in Częstochowa and Jasna Góra archives). (DJ)

Andrzej Witkowski, *Wymiar podatków bezpośrednich oraz opłat na rzecz Skarbu Państwa od gospodarki nieuspołecznionej i ludności w Polsce w latach 1944–1950 (The Rate of Direct Taxes and Duties Paid to the State Treasury by the Non-Socialised Sector and the Population in Poland in 1944–1950)*, Rzeszów 2002, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Rzeszowskiego, 320 pp., bibl., 12 tables.

The author depicts the activity of fiscal bodies in assessing and collecting direct taxes from the non-socialised economy (excluding agriculture) and the population in Poland in 1944–1950. At that time these bodies were not part of a joint state administration but were subordinated to the minister of treasury. The book is based mainly on archival materials and legal acts kept in the Archives of Modern Records and the State Archives in Rzeszów. The author analyses such questions as the system, internal organisation and competence of the organs of fiscal administration, changes in the system of direct taxes and duties paid to the State Treasury, the role of revenue and auditorial offices and of what was known as the social factor in the assessment and collection of taxes, and the appellate procedure in these matters. Witkowski has established the state revenue from direct taxation and duties during that period. According to him the turnover and income taxes paid by the non-socialised sector accounted for 56 per cent in 1947, 19 per cent in 1949 and 12 per cent in 1950 of all turnover and income taxes. This shows the result of the "battle for trade" which was launched in 1947 with a view to eliminating the private sector from the economy. (DJ)

Wrocławskie Studia z Polityki Zagranicznej (Wrocław Studies in Foreign Policy), ed. Krzysztof Ruchniewicz, Bożena Szaynok and Jakub Tyszkiewicz, afterword by Wojciech Wrzesiński, Toruń 2002, Wydawnictwo Adam Marszałek, 182 pp.

This is the first volume of a new serial publication launched by young researchers from the Centre for Recent History of Wrocław University's Historical Institute. As the authors state in the introduction, they are interested first and foremost in the

historical aspect of foreign policy and by foreign policy they mean "measures taken by a state in the course of implementing its established aims and consisting in influencing other states and regulating its relations with them". The essays in the volume are based on extensive research in archives both in Poland and abroad. The authors of the essays are: Dariusz J a r o s z (*Questions of Culture and Science in Polish-French Relations in 1944-1947*), Paweł J a w o r s k i (*Polish-Swedish Relations in 1944-1948*), Bożena S z a y n o k (*Arie Leon Kubow's Abortive Mission*), Krzysztof R u c h n i e w i c z (*Secret Talks between Warsaw and Bonn in 1956 and 1957*), Wanda J a r z ą b e k (*Warsaw and Franco-German Rapprochement in 1958-1963*), Jakub T y s z k i e w i c z (*Polish-American Relations in the Middle of the 1960s in the Light of an Account by the Soviet Ambassador to Poland*), Maria P a s z t o r (*The Question of the Oder-Western Neisse Frontier in Polish-French Relations from 1953 to 1965*), Łukasz K a m i ń s k i (*The Attitude of the Lower Silesian Polish United Workers' Party to the "Prague Spring"*), and Jacek T e b i n k a (*Attempts to Normalise Polish-British Relations in 1969*). (DJ)