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Emanuel Halicz – More than Scientist's Profile

Zarys treści: Sylwetka naukowa i polityczna Emanuela Halicza, historyka XIX w., współpracownika emigracyjnych „Zeszytów Historycznych”.

Outline of content: Scientific and political profile of Emanuel Halicz, nineteenth-century historian, co-worker of emigrant *Zeszyty Historyczne*.

Słowa kluczowe: polscy historycy, polscy Żydzi, oficerowie polityczni Wojska Polskiego, Instytut Kształcenia Kadr Naukowych, Wojskowa Akademia Polityczna, emigranci marcowi, „Zeszyty Historyczne”, powstanie styczniowe 1863

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Many historians left Poland after 1986. Among them were such scholars as Lucjan Dobroszycki (1925–1995), Bolesław Drukier (1913–2006), Dawid Fajnhauz (1920–2004), Łukasz Hirszowicz (1920–1993), Henryk Katz (1914–1998), Paweł Korzec (1919–2012), Karol Lapter (1912–2003), Józef Lewandowski (1923–2007) and Aleksander Litwin (1909–1984). In People's Republic of Poland they were doomed to oblivion. As opposed to their colleagues, who elected not to return to Poland in 1945, their situation was completely different. Conditions they faced were so difficult that few of the historians found themselves in the then situation. They were not welcome by “the old steadfast emigration” due to their former commitment to communism. Recently, one of the last representatives of this group passed away – Emanuel Halicz, an outstanding researcher of the 19th century.

The historian was born on 19 September 1921 in Lvov. He was named Emanuel Halpern; his parents' names were Leon and Róża. He came from the family of Polish

Jews.¹ In 1939 he started studies at the Department of History at the Ukrainian university in Lvov. In 1940 he joined Komsomol and in June 1941 he was evacuated to the Mari Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic where he worked as a teacher.

In October 1943 he joined Zygmunt Berling's army, where he served as a political officer. Between 1943 and 1945 he participated in the series of battles from Oki to Łużyce. It is worth mentioning that Wojciech Jaruzelski was one of his colleagues. His involvement in the military operations in the 9th Dresden Infantry Division earned him the rank of a captain. Interestingly enough, the documents indicate that there was a lieutenant named Emanuel Halicz who served in the same unit. Emanuel Halpern changed his name to Halicz in 1947.

After the warfare ceased, he remained in military service. As a lieutenant colonel, he was the head of the Bureau of Propaganda of Cracow Military District's Political Board between 1947 and 1950. In 1945 he joined the Polish Workers' Party (PPR) and then Polish United Workers' Party (PZPR), which was considered normal practice in the case of political officers. In 1947 he had his diploma recognized at the Jagiellonian University. He defended doctoral dissertation entitled "Peasant's cause in January Uprising" under the academic supervision of Henryk Mościcki (1881–1952).

In October 1950 he was referred for further learning to the Institute of Scientific Staff Education (*Instytut Kształcenia Kadr Naukowych*, IKKN) by Główny Zarząd Polityczny Wojska Polskiego. It was a party institute of higher education created at the Polish United Workers' Party. The task of the institute was to train academic management staff. The program of training was based on the Soviet model of teachings (the Social Sciences Academy at KC WKPb). The institution consisted of seven departments and included Polish History Faculty, General History Faculty and WKP(b) History Faculty, which was managed by renowned Żanna Kormanowa. Furthermore, within the WKP(b) History Faculty the management created the Polish History Department (supervisor: Stanisław Arnold, deputies: Żanna Kormanowa, Tadeusz Daniszewski), WKP(b) History Department (supervisor: Józef Kowalski, deputy: Weronika Gostyńska) and General History Department (supervisor: Bronisław Krauze).² Unlike Arnold, who had sizeable scholarly achievements, his colleagues were more of party activists than historians. Nevertheless, it does not write off their achievements. Most of them were labour movement historians and supervised a number of doctoral dissertations. For instance, Mieczysław

¹ Essential information: *Kto jest kim w Polsce*, ed. B. Cynkier, no. 4, Warszawa, 2001, p. 292; T. Rutkowski, *Nauki historyczne w Polsce 1944–1970. Zagadnienia polityczne i organizacyjne*, Warszawa, 2007; http://kulturaparyska.com/pl/ludzie/pokaz/e/emanuel_halicz?q=emanuel%20halicz (access: 20 June 2016). Archive material concerning Emanuel Halicz can be found, i.a., in the Archives of Modern Records – the University of Social Sciences, register 42/56 and in the Central Military Archives.

² B. Bińko, "Instytut Kształcenia Kadr Naukowych przy the Central Committee of PZPR – narzędzie ofensywy ideologicznej w nauce i szkolnictwie wyższym", *Kultura i Społeczeństwo*, 40 (1996), no. 2, pp. 199–214; Rutkowski, *Nauki historyczne w Polsce*, p. 319; J. Szumski, *Polityka a historia. ZSRR wobec nauki historycznej w Polsce w latach 1945–1964*, Warszawa, 2016, pp. 189–193.

Rakowski was Bronisław Krauze's student. Aspirants to the Institute of Scientific Staff Education originated from schools, party instances, public institutions, army, security department and posts of assistants from higher education facilities. The first class comprised 78 persons. The Main Political Board of Polish Armed Forces along with Lieutenant Colonel Emanuel Halicz ordered Lieutenant Colonel Bronisław Baczek, Major Kazimierz Ochocki and Captain Zbigniew Gaczyk to start this school.

In 1954 IKKN was converted into the Social Sciences Institute (*Instytut Nauk Społecznych*, INS) at the Central Committee of PZPR. Despite the ideological status of this institution and short period of operation (closed in 1957) many



future outstanding historians studied there. Among them were such Halicz's colleagues from academic year as ancient history researcher Roman Kamienik, medievalist Stanisław Piekarczyk, Sinologist Waław Rodziński and historian of ideas Bronisław Baczek.³ Moreover, in subsequent years the Social Sciences Institute educated Jan Borkowski, Marian M. Drozdowski, Karol Grünberg, Jerzy Holzer, Jan Kancewicz, Ryszard Kołodziejczyk, Marian Malinowski, Jan Molenda, Walentyna Najdus, Ryszard Nazarewicz, Henryk Słabek, Jerzy Tomaszewski, Maria Turlejska, Feliks Tych, Janusz Żarnowski, Marian Żychowski.

In 1952 Emanuel Halicz was employed part time by IKKN/INS. In 1954 he was awarded the academic degree of Candidate of Historical Sciences (back then considered equivalent of habilitation); thesis entitled "The peasant's cause in the Polish Kingdom at the turn of the 1860s"). The same year he became an assistant professor. Moreover, Irena Koberdowa's (1916–2008) doctoral dissertation "The politics of Czartoryszczyzna in the Uprising period of 1863–1864" was supervised by Emanuel Halicz. Koberdowa defended it in 1956. She went down in Polish historiography as the researcher of the second half of the 19th century with particular

³ B. Bińko, "Skąd przychodzili, dokąd zmierzali... aspiranci pierwszego rocznika Instytutu Kształcenia Kadr Naukowych przy the Komitecie Centralnym PZPR", in: *Komunizm. Ideologia, system, ludzie*, ed. T. Szarota, Warszawa, 2001, pp. 192–204.

emphasis on the labour movement. It must be noted that she was marginally engaged in the party activity in comparison to a large group of historians working in the Institution of the Party's History at the Polish United Workers' Party, the Tertiary-Level School of Social Sciences (*Wyższa Szkoła Nauk Społecznych*, WSNS) or the Central Archive of the Polish United Worker's Party.

Halicz worked in this institution of party educational system only until 1956 the Social Sciences Institute at the Central Committee of PZPR was dissolved at the break of 1956 and 1957. In its place, the tertiary-level School of Social Sciences at the Central Committee of PZPR was established in 1957. Most of the academics from INS were employed there.

The historian used to work at the Tertiary-Level School of Social Sciences and at the same time he was employed at the Warsaw University in the years 1952–1954 and 1960–1962. Unfortunately, there is as of yet no thesis concerning the Tertiary-Level School of Social Sciences. Owing to his position in the military, he became the member of Historical-Military Committee of Ministry of Defence, in 1951. His field of research concerned military history of the 18th and 19th century. He had his first works published in the period in question.⁴ Simultaneously, between 1954 and 1956 he was the editorial board member of *Studia i Materiały do Historii Wojskowości* journal, which is not in print any more.⁵

It must be stressed that, owing to his young age, Emanuel Halicz did not play any significant role in Stalinization of historical science in Poland. As a young researcher affiliated with party institutions, he could do no more than support his senior historian colleagues. However, it is worth noting that he participated in the renowned Otwock conference (28 December 1951 – 12 January 1952).

In 1957 colonel Halicz, remaining at the disposal of armed forces, could have been referred to work at the Military Historical Institute. It turned out otherwise. His next place of employment was the Military Political Academy (*Wojskowa Akademia Polityczna*, WAP) in Warsaw. This higher education institution, formerly known as Military-Political Academy, was established in 1951. Defence Secretary changed its name into Military Political Academy in June 1957. WAP's patron was Feliks Dzierżyński. If IKKN was modelled after the Institute of Red Professors, then WAP was a copy of W. Lenin Academy in Moscow. Initially, the personnel

⁴ *Polska sztuka wojenna w okresie powstania styczniowego*, Warszawa, 1954; *Kwestia chłopska w Królestwie Polskim w dobie powstania styczniowego*, Warszawa, 1955; *Rola nurtu plebejskiego w polskich walkach narodowo-wyzwoleńczych w latach 1794–1864*, comp. E. Halicz, M. Żychowski, Warszawa, 1955; *Rola nurtu plebejskiego w polskich powstaniach narodowych XVIII i XIX wieku*, comp. E. Halicz, in participation with M. Żychowski, Z. Mańkowski, W. Jakóbczyk, Warszawa, 1956; "Optymizm czy pesymizm? Chłopstwo w walkach narodowowyzwoleńczych", *Kwartalnik Historyczny*, 64 (1957), no. 4/5, pp. 136–141.

⁵ "Wykaz członków Komitetu Redakcyjnego i Redakcji *Studiów i Materiałów do Historii Wojskowości* w latach 1954–1987", *Studia i Materiały do Historii Wojskowości*, 30 (1988), p. 40; T.M. Nowak, "Z dziejów organizacji badań nad historią wojskową w Polsce Ludowej", *Studia i Materiały do Historii Wojskowości*, 30 (1988), pp. 19–42.

was recruited only from among the political officers of the Polish Army. Historical Faculty, which was later converted into a department, was established in December 1958. At the beginning, the school was focused on educating Masters of Arts.

At the time of employment at WAP Halicz was one of the few military employees with doctoral degree.⁶ His place of employment was Department of History and Politics. The position of the dean in 1957–1968 was held by a distinguished early modern period historian, Janusz Woliński. In the years 1958–1968 Emanuel Halicz was the head of Polish History Department.⁷ Tadeusz Jędruszczak, Józef Lewandowski, Władysław Tomkiewicz and Maria Turlejska were affiliated with this department. Since there was a lack of military staff, WAP employed civilian historians from the Warsaw University. This group included Stanisław Arnold, Ludwik Bazyłow, Juliusz Bardach, Tadeusz Cieślak, Jerzy Dowiat, Stanisław Herbst, Karol Lapter, Marian Leczyk and Andrzej Zahorski. What differentiated WAP from other party-related teaching institutions (the Tertiary-Level School of Social Sciences) was the high level of teaching staff and it must be admitted that outstanding scholars lectured in WAP. Their worthwhile publications were the effect of wide-ranging research. By all means it was the credit of scholars employed from outside of the military community. The moment the Main Political Board of Polish Armed Forces was taken over by general Jaruzelski (1965) the process of removing civilian employees from WAP began. Eventually, by the year 1968 most of the staff was replaced. Military representatives, most of whom did not hold academic degrees, took the place of eminent historians with considerable scientific achievements. Interestingly, in the mid-1970s WAP obtained the right to confer doctoral and postdoctoral degrees.⁸

In that period of time Halicz focused mainly on the history of Poland and general history of the 19th century. The historian researched the history of Polish national uprisings and published many studies on this matter. He can be described without exaggeration as the historian of the January Uprising. Halicz was among scholars who were included in the celebrations committee of the centenary anniversary of its outbreak. Being an expert in the discipline, he became a consultant for the documentary on the January Uprising – “Powstanie Styczniowe” (1962). Furthermore between 1956 and 1970 he was the commissioner with the Polish Academy of Sciences and the USSR Academy of

⁶ A. Ciupiński, *Wojskowa Akademia Polityczna im. F. Dzierżyńskiego 1951–1986*, Warszawa, 1986, p. 61; D.S. Kozerański, *Wyższe szkolnictwo wojskowe w Polsce w latach 1947–1967*, Warszawa, 2005, p. 295, fn. 18.

⁷ E. Horoszko, P. Kaczmarek, “Wojskowa Akademia Polityczna im. Feliksa Dzierżyńskiego 1951–1990 w świetle akt Archiwum Ministerstwa Obrony Narodowej”, *Rocznik Archiwalno-Historyczny Centralnego Archiwum Wojskowego*, 2011, no. 4, pp. 167–206; *Zeszyty Naukowe WAP im. F. Dzierżyńskiego*, 1981, no. 107 (on history and historians in the Political-Military Academy).

⁸ For more about Jaruzelski's conceptions on functioning of the Political-Military Academy see: L. Kowalski, *Generał ze skazą. Biografia wojskowa gen. armii Wojciecha Jaruzelskiego*, Warszawa, 2001, pp. 225–228. In the index of this publication Emanuel Halicz is listed as Eugeniusz Halicz!

Sciences⁹ to publish source materials from the uprising period. He was also the editor of source materials on the trial of Romuald Traugutt and members of the National Government edited by the National Archives' Main Board under the title of *Proces Romualda Traugutta i członków Rządu Narodowego*.¹⁰ He had great attainments as a publisher of numerous source texts from the January Uprising period.¹¹ Editions of diaries are particularly of great importance.¹² Insurrection and the Polish cause in the 19th century constituted recurring subjects of his publications.¹³

He also focused on the beginnings of the 19th century. The study on the genesis of the Duchy of Warsaw entitled *Geneza Księstwa Warszawskiego* (Warsaw, 1962) is important and to some extent still valid. The edition of the brochure entitled *Can the Poles Win Back Independence? (Czy Polacy wybić się mogą na niepodległość?)* written by Józef Pawlikowski, Tadeusz Kościuszko's secretary, was

⁹ *Powstanie Styczniowe. Materiały i dokumenty*, vol. 1: *Dokumenty Komitetu Centralnego Narodowego i Rządu Narodowego 1862–1864*, ed. E. Halicz, S. Kieniewicz, I. Miller, Wrocław, 1968. Halicz, having been removed from the committee in 1970, was replaced by Wiktoria Śliwowska.

¹⁰ *Proces Romualda Traugutta i członków Rządu Narodowego. Akta Audytoriau Polowego z lat 1863/1864*, vols. 1–4, ed. E. Halicz, Warszawa, 1960–1961.

¹¹ *Instrukcja powstańcza Ludwika Mierosławskiego*, prep. to print E. Halicz, introd. E. Halicz, Warszawa, 1958; *Demokracja polska w powstaniu styczniowym. Wybór źródeł*, ed. E. Halicz, Wrocław, 1961; *Nurty lewicowe w dobie polskich powstań narodowych 1794–1849. Wybór źródeł*, ed. E. Halicz, introd. H. Jabłoński, Wrocław, 1961.

¹² F. Kopernicki, *Pamiętnik z powstania styczniowego. Notatki z powstania w województwie kaliskim 1863 i 1864 r.*, footnotes and introduction E. Halicz, prep. E. Halicz, L. Ratajczyk, Warszawa, 1959; F.L. von Erlach, *Partyzantka w Polsce w roku 1863. Na podstawie własnych obserwacji zbieranych na teatrze walki od marca do sierpnia*, prep. E. Halicz, Warszawa, 1960; W.I. Nowacki-Kopaczynski, *Pamiętnik Junoszy, oficera polskich żandarmów w powstaniu styczniowym*, prep. E. Halicz, L. Ratajczyk, Warszawa, 1960; J. Oxiński, *Wspomnienia z powstania polskiego 1863–1864*, comp., introd. and footnotes E. Halicz, Warszawa, 1965.

¹³ "La question polonaise a Tilsitt", *Acta Poloniae Historica*, 1962, pp. 45–65; "Sprawozdanie generała Edmunda Różyckiego z misji na Wschodzie w 1863/64 roku", *Zeszyty Naukowe WAP. Seria Historyczna*, 1962, no. 7, pp. 59–68; "Koncepcje militarne powstania styczniowego i ich realizacja", *Studia i Materiały do Dziejów Wielkopolski i Pomorza*, 8 (1963), no. 2, pp. 6–22; "Korespondencja T. Berga z Aleksandrem II w związku z procesami politycznymi w Królestwie Polskim w latach powstania styczniowego", *Zeszyty Naukowe WAP. Seria Historyczna*, 1963, no. 9 (31), pp. 105–112; "Marks o sprawie polskiej", *Kwartalnik Historyczny*, 70 (1963), no. 1, pp. 116–120; "Od Węgrowa do Opatowa", *Zeszyty Naukowe WAP. Seria Historyczna*, 1963, no. 29, pp. 136–141; U źródeł dyktatury Romualda Traugutta, in: *Z dziejów wojny i polityki. Księga pamiątkowa ku uczczeniu siedemdziesiątej rocznicy urodzin prof. dr Janusza Wolińskiego*, Warszawa, 1964, pp. 54–61; "W sprawie Nikiforowa", *Zeszyty Naukowe WAP. Seria Historyczna*, 1965, no. 12 (40), pp. 76–80; "Katechizm demokratyczny polskich walk narodowowyzwoleńczych w XIX wieku", *Zeszyty Naukowe WAP. Seria Historyczna*, 1966, no. 14, pp. 37–53; "Rys ogólny działań władz rządowych w Królestwie Polskim za rok 1863", in: *Studia Historyczne Stanisławowi Herb-stowi na sześćdziesięciolecie urodzin w upominku uczniowie, koledzy, przyjaciele*, ed. J. Woliński, Warszawa, 1967, pp. 117–123; "Sprawa polska w świetle nassauskiego memoriału Steina", in: *Wiek XIX. Prace ofiarowane Stefanowi Kieniewiczowi w 60. rocznicę urodzin*, ed. B. Grochulska, B. Leśnodorski, A. Zahorski, Warszawa, 1967, pp. 126–132.

a particularly grand event. Moreover, Halicz entered the long-time and ongoing historical discussion about the Provisional Chief of State (in Polish *Naczelnik*), conducted since his death that broke off after the death of Piłsudski.¹⁴ He took active part in the debate on screen adaptation of *Ashes Popioły* written by Stefan Żeromski and directed by Andrzej Wajda (1965).

Unlike his army colleagues and some of the so-called party historians, he strived to publish solid source materials and not propagandist brochures.¹⁵ His historian career developed quickly. In 1960 Halicz became an associate professor (the first military affiliate to become an associate professor in the history of WAP). He was also a member of the emerging Historical Sciences Committee of the Polish Academy of Sciences (1959–1966), editorial committee member of the History Institute at the Polish Academy of Sciences and the USSR Sciences Academy's Institute of Slavonic Studies, the Scientific Committee of Celebrations of the Millennium of Polish State (1965–1966), the Main Board of Higher Education (1963–1966) and the Board of Military Higher Education (1963–1966). In 1965, he was a member the Polish delegation for the 12th International Congress of Historical Sciences in Vienna. Being a recognized researcher, he reviewed doctoral theses written at Stefan Kieniewicz seminars at the History Institute of the Warsaw University.¹⁶ As Kieniewicz's subsequent reviews show, he had a high regard for the works of Halicz.¹⁷

Having established himself as the Polish United Worker's Party member, former Polish Armed Forces colonel, civilian historian researching the history of the January Uprising and WAP professor, Halicz most likely did not anticipate the sudden collapse of his career in the Polish People's Republic. In fact, the year 1968 turned out for him and many others to be a disaster. He was removed from the Military Political Academy. Due to that situation and hostile atmosphere he made a decision to emigrate, as in his view Poland held no prospects for him. In 1971 he moved with his family to Denmark. There he met his colleague, Bolesław Drukier (vice-president of INS in 1953–1957 and vice-president of WSNS in 1957–

¹⁴ J. Pawlikowski, *Czy Polacy wybić się mogą na niepodległość*, prep. and introd. E. Halicz, Warszawa, 1967; "Tadeusz Kościuszko a pierwsza wojna polska (1806–1807)", *Zeszyty Naukowe Wojskowej Akademii Politycznej*, 1960, no. 2; "Kościuszko i koleje historyczne tradycji kościuszkowskiej", *Zeszyty Naukowe WAP. Seria Historyczna*, 1968, no. 18 (54).

¹⁵ The following publication may be an exception: "Kształtowanie się ludowego charakteru Wojska Polskiego w latach drugiej wojny światowej", in: *Z dziejów ludowego Wojska Polskiego*, ed. I. Pawłowski, Warszawa, 1965, pp. 26–41.

¹⁶ A. Grzybowski, *Organizacja Miejska w Warszawie w okresie Powstania Styczniowego* (1963); S. Król, *X Pawilon Cytadeli Warszawskiej – główne więzienie polityczne Królestwa Polskiego w latach 1833–1856* (1965); F. Ramotowska, *Rząd carski wobec ruchu narodowego w Królestwie Polskim w okresie manifestacji 1861–1862* (1966).

¹⁷ Henryk Wereszycki was of different opinion, see: S. Kieniewicz, H. Wereszycki, *Korespondencja z lat 1947–1990*, introd. and comp. E. Orman, Kraków, 2013, p. 679 (letter from Wereszycki to Kieniewicz of 30 September 1984).

1968) who was giving lectures at the university in Roskilde. Halicz's colleagues from WAP, Józef Lewandowski and Karol Laptor, found employment in Sweden. In 1972 the Defense Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski demoted Halicz to a private. He also attracted the interest of the PRL Security Service.¹⁸

In the years 1972-1982 he was a professor at the university in Odense, and later, between 1982 and 1990, he lectured at the university in Copenhagen. He continued to be professionally active. In 1982 he published one of his more prominent books: *Polish national liberation struggle and the genesis of the modern nation was*.¹⁹ The Danish period resulted in several important publications.²⁰ The work *Russia and Denmark 1856-1864* was particularly acclaimed.²¹ His work is considered an example of exceptional erudition and certainly contributed to fostering the knowledge of the discussed eight-year period of European diplomacy.

While on emigration, Halicz co-operated with Parisian *Zeszyty Historyczne*, where he published several articles²² and reviews.²³ He co-operated also with

¹⁸ The Institute of National Remembrance, Ka 0024/28, vol. 1-5.

¹⁹ *Polish national liberation struggles and the genesis of the modern nation. Collected papers*, transl. R.A. Clarke, Odense, 1982. Review by: H.H. Hennings, *Jahrbücher für Geschichte Osteuropas*, 32 (1984), no. 4, pp. 598-599.

²⁰ *Partisan warfare in 19th-century Poland: the development of a concept*, transl. J. Fraser, Odense, 1975; *Russian policy towards the Scandinavian countries in 1856-1864*, Washington, 1985; *The 1863 Polish Uprising and Scandinavia. The Year 1863, the Turning-Point in Russo-Scandinavian Relations*, København, 1988; *Poland's memorandum to the Peace Congress in Rome, November 1891*, ed. E. Halicz, Copenhagen, 1993; "Aleksander Hercen i sprawa polska w latach powstania styczniowego (1856-1861)", in: *En slavist i humanismens tegn. Festskrift til Kristine Heltberg*, København, 1994, pp. 117-127.

²¹ *Russia and Denmark 1856-1864: A chapter of Russian policy towards the Scandinavian Countries*, transl. R.A. Clarke, Copenhagen, 1990. Review by S. Kieniewicz, *Przegląd Historyczny*, 82 (1991), no. 2, pp. 337-340.

²² "Książd Brzóska. Hierarchia kościelna a powstanie styczniowe", *Zeszyty Historyczne*, 1980, no. 54, pp. 40-58; "Le Nord' o konflikcie rosyjsko-polskim i o jego perspektywach", *Zeszyty Historyczne*, 1985, no. 74, pp. 58-66; "Kraje skandynawskie wobec powstania styczniowego", *Zeszyty Historyczne*, 1987, no. 81, pp. 21-33; "Aleksander II - Michał Gorbaczow", *Zeszyty Historyczne*, 1988, no. 85, pp. 40-43.

²³ N. Davies, *God's Playground. A history of Poland*, vol. 1-2, New York, 1982 - *Zeszyty Historyczne*, 1982, no. 60, pp. 210-216; *Sprostowanie dot. notatki L. Muzyczki i K. Pluty-Czachowskiego (Zeszyty Historyczne, no. 60) - Zeszyty Historyczne*, 1982, no. 60, pp. 236; S. Kieniewicz, *Historia a świadomość narodowa*, Warszawa, 1982 - *Zeszyty Historyczne*, 1984, no. 68, pp. 201-207; K. Kersten, *Narodziny systemu władzy. Polska 1943-1948*, Paris, 1986 - *Zeszyty Historyczne*, 1986, no. 77, pp. 143-147; *Polska XIX wieku. Państwo, społeczeństwo, kultura*, ed. S. Kieniewicz, publication no. 3, Warszawa, 1986 - *Zeszyty Historyczne*, 1988, no. 84, pp. 193-201; M. Król, *Konserwatyści a niepodległość. Studia nad polską myślą konserwatywną XIX wieku*, Warszawa, 1985 - *Zeszyty Historyczne*, 1989, no. 87, pp. 204-207; A. Tuszyńska, *Rosjanie w Warszawie*, Paryż, 1990 - *Zeszyty Historyczne*, 1991, no. 96, pp. 222-225; M. Waldenberg, *Kwestie narodowe w Europie Środkowo-Wschodniej. Dzieje, idee*, Warszawa, 1992 - *Zeszyty Historyczne*, 1994, no. 108, pp. 209-213; T. Pióro, *Armia ze skazą. W Wojsku Polskim 1945-1968. (Wspomnienia i refleksje)*, Warszawa, 1994 - *Zeszyty Historyczne*, 1995, no. 111, pp. 196-201; H. Batowski,

Historisk Tidskrift,²⁴ *Zeitschrift für Ostmitteleuropa-Forschung*, where he published one article²⁵, and numerous reviews,²⁶ as well as with *Zeitschrift für Ostforschung*.²⁷

- Zachód wobec granic Polski 1920–1949. Niektóre fakty mniej znane*, Łódź, 1995 – *Zeszyty Historyczne*, 1996, no. 116, pp. 162–165; A. Gill, *Eine tragische Staatsgrenze. Geschichte der deutsch-polnischen Grenze von 1918–1945*, Frankfurt am Main, 1997 – *Zeszyty Historyczne*, 1997, no. 121, pp. 159–162; J. Tazbir, *Polska na zakrętach dziejów*, Warszawa, 1997 – *Zeszyty Historyczne*, 1998, no. 126, pp. 190–196; A. Gill, *Freiheitskämpfe der Polen im 19. Jahrhundert. Erhebungen – Aufstände – Revolutionen*, Frankfurt am Main 1997 – *Zeszyty Historyczne*, 1998, no. 124, pp. 195–199; M. Zybur, *Niemcy w Polsce*, Wrocław, 2001 – *Zeszyty Historyczne*, 2003, no. 143, pp. 187–190; N. Davies, *Powstanie '44*, Kraków, 2004 – *Zeszyty Historyczne*, 2004, no. 149, pp. 118–120; D. Beauvois, *Trójkąt ukraiński. Szlachta, carat i lud na Wołyniu, Podolu i Kijowszczyźnie 1793–1914*, Lublin, 2005 – *Zeszyty Historyczne*, 2005, no. 154, pp. 195–199.
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In 1989 he was invited by the Polish Academy of Sciences, the Jagiellonian University and the Polonia Society to the 3rd Congress of Polish Origin Scholars. However, he declined the invitation. After the transformation in Poland he established co-operation with *Przegląd Historyczny*.²⁸ In 1994 his military rank was restored. Halicz was decorated with the Order of the Cross of Grunwald (1945), the Order of *Polonia Restituta* (1946), the Medal for Odra, Nysa, Bałtyk (1956), the Decoration of Polish State Millennium (1966).

A great historian passed away – one who engaged history with integrity and enthusiasm – and with him his thoughts, suggestions and solutions that could otherwise enhance our perception of the past.

Emanuel Halicz – More than Scientist's Profile

Abstract

Emanuel Halicz (1921–2015) was a historian of the 19th century. In 1939 he began his studies at the Ukrainian university in Lviv. In June of 1941 he was evacuated to the Mari Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic. From 1943 a political officer in the Polish people's Army. A member of the Polish Workers' Party/Polish United Workers' Party. In 1950 he earned a Ph.D. degree at the Jagiellonian University, Cracow, and was delegated from the army to the Institute for Training Scientific Cadres, where he was employed in 1952. From 1957 he was a lecturer at Feliks Dzerzhinsky Military Political Academy. In 1960 he became associate professor. A member of the committee of the Polish and Soviet Academies of Sciences created to edit and publish historical sources to the period of the January 1863 Uprising. He lost his job in the aftermath of March '68. In 1971 he emigrated to Denmark, and was demoted to the rank of private. In 1972–1982 he was professor at Odense University, in 1982–1990 at the University of Copenhagen. He collaborated with the Polish émigré periodical *Zeszyty Historyczne*.

Эмануэль Галич - не только научный портрет

Аннотация

Эмануэль Галич (1921–2015) был историком, специализирующемся на XIX веке. С 1939 учился на украинском университете во Львове. В июне 1941 был эвакуирован в Мариинскую АССР. С 1943 – политический офицер Войска Польского. Член ППР/ПОРП. Получил докторскую степень на Ягеллонском университете в 1950. В 1950 направлен из армии в Институт образования научных кадров, с 1952 работник института. С 1957 преподаватель Военной политической академии им. Феликса Дзержинского. С 1960 – экстраординарный профессор. Член комиссии польской и советской АН, созданной для издания источников по периоду Январского восстания. В результате марта 1968 был уволен с работы. В 1971 эмигрировал в Данию. Был разжалован с полковника до рядового.

²⁸ *Memoriał ... do Napoleona z 1807 r.*, publ. by E. Halicz, *Przegląd Historyczny*, 84 (1993), no. 1, p. 65–67; [review] S. Nicieja, *Łyczaków – dzielnica za Styksem*, Wrocław, 1998 – *Przegląd Historyczny*, 90 (1999), no. 4, pp. 578–579; [review] M. Waldenberg, *Narody zależne i mniejszości narodowe w Europie Środkowo-Wschodniej. Dzieje konfliktów i idei*, Warszawa, 2000 – *Przegląd Historyczny*, 92 (2001), no. 1, pp. 130–131.

В 1972–1982 гг. – профессор университета в Оденсе, 1982–1990 – Копенгагенского университета. Сотрудник эмиграционных “Исторических тетрадей”.

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Michał Kozłowski (from Lublin) – historian with no affiliation, medievalist. He specializes in the history of Byzantium and the history of historiography. His works have been published, among others, in *Histmag*, *Kultura Liberalna*, *Meander*, *Mówią Wieki*, *Nowy Filomata*, *Rocznik Instytutu Europy Środkowo-Wschodniej*, *Studia i Materiały Instytutu Europy Środkowo-Wschodniej*, *Teka Historyka*, *Vox Patrum*. He has dealt with in different historians' works, such as Ihor Ševčenko (footnotes and bibliography to *Zakorzeniony kosmopolita. Ihor Szewczenko w rozmowie z Łukaszem Jasińą*, Lublin, 2010), Oskar Halecki and his students (*Oskar Halecki i jego wizja Europy*, vol. 1–3, 2012–2014), Stanisław Kościałkowski and his students, Henryk Paszkiewicz, Aleksander Turyn, Kazimierz Zakrzewski (michalbyz@wp.pl).