

## MIDDLE AGES<sup>1</sup>

*Gesta Principum Polonorum. The Deeds of the Princes of the Poles.* Translated and annotated by Paul W. Knoll and Frank Schaefer, with a preface by Thomas N. Bisson. Budapest–New York 2003, Central European University Press, 318 pp., selected bibliography, index of proper names, index of geographical names, index of names of peoples.

This is a new edition of the oldest chronicle of the beginnings of Poland, a chronicle attributed to an anonymous author, Gallus Anonimus, who is believed to have come from France. The English translation is based on K. Maleczyński's publication, *Galli Anonymi cronicae ducum sive principum Polonorum, Monumenta Poloniae Historica*, nova series, vol. II, Cracow, PAU, 1952. The book has been published in the Central European Medieval Texts series which is to contain sources concerning medieval Bohemia, Poland, Hungary and Croatia. The aim of the plan formulated by the Central European University is to familiarise West European researchers with the history of Central European countries by making texts in Latin and texts written in national languages accessible to them. The book contains the full text of the chronicle in Latin together with an English translation which is supplemented with an extensive critical apparatus and explanations. The bibliography is, however, too selective and leaves out many important studies. Moreover, a sad question arises: are West European medievalists really incapable of using original Latin texts and must they have recourse to English translations, which will always be second-hand texts? (MB)

Adam Krawiec, *Eudo de Stella, heretyk bretoński z XII w. i jego zwolennicy (Eudo de Stella, a 12th Century Breton Heretic and His Adherents)*, "Przegląd Historyczny" (Warszawa), vol. XCIV, N° 2, pp. 115–136, sum. in English.

The article discusses the personality, views and activity of Eudo de Stella, a heretic active in the region of Loudéac and the Befrelien forest in Brittany in 1145–1148. According to the author, Eudo came from the class of petty Breton knight-hood and his sobriquet indicates that he must have lived in one of the two monasteries in north-western France which were called Stella (*L'Étoile*). After a stay in the monastery Eudo probably became an itinerant preacher. Having assembled a circle of adherents, he declared himself god. Krawiec undermines the views of some historians that Eudo's opinions were influenced by Gnosticism and emphasises that Eudo's views cannot be reconstructed precisely because of the lack of sources. According to Krawiec the heretic surrendered to the Church authorities most probably after an agreement with Archbishop of Reims and/or the bishop of St. Malo; thanks to this he was not sentenced to death but was imprisoned. (JA)

Janusz Kurtyka, *Odrodzone Królestwo. Monarchia Władysława Łokietka i Kazimierza Wielkiego w świetle nowszych badań (The Revived Kingdom. The Monarchy of Ladislaus the Elbow-High and Casimir the Great in the Light of New Research)*, Kraków 2001, Towarzystwo Naukowe "Societas Vistulana", 272 pp.

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

The author describes the Polish Kingdom in the years 1320–1370. He examines the circumstances in which Poland was unified, territorial and demographic changes, Poland's international position, the ideology and practice of governance, changes in administrative and military structures, legislation, social transformations (the emergence of estates) and economic changes. Following in the steps of Sławomir Gawlas, Kurtyka points out that the changes effected in Poland in that period were a result of conservative trends (the patriarchal model of the monarchy, restricted functioning of feudal structure, the blocking of formal legal differentiation within the noble estate, political discrimination against towns) and of modernising tendencies (centralisation of power, change in administrative structure, codification of laws, endeavours to increase the role of towns). The author tries to find the genesis of the modernisation processes which took place during the reign of Casimir the Great. In his opinion the Polish monarch imitated foreign models, especially those introduced in Bohemia under the emperor Charles IV. Kurtyka emphasises that thanks, among other things, to these processes, Poland laid at that time the political and material foundations for turning from the weakest state which she was in Central Europe in 1320–1370 into the main power in that region in the 15th–17th centuries. (JA)

Mikołaj Olszewski, *Świat zabobonów w średniowieczu. Studium kazania "O zabobonach" Stanisława ze Skarbimierza (The Medieval World of Superstitions. A Study of Stanisław of Skarbimierz's Sermon "On Superstitions")*, Warszawa 2002, Wydawnictwo Naukowe Semper, 199 pp., indexes of manuscripts, proper names and anonymous works, biblical index.

The author compares Stanisław of Skarbimierz's sermon with similar medieval literature (from St. Augustine on) and with 19th century ethnographers' descriptions of folk customs in Polish territories. He says that compared with other antisuperstition literature, whose authors usually copied examples from each other, Stanisław's sermon contains a great deal of original material which he probably gathered in the course of his observations of country folk. Another striking feature is that Stanisław concentrated on the use of Christian rites (or rites modelled on them) and of holy objects for purposes of magic ("forcing" God to reveal the future, to secure prosperity, etc.). Olszewski's comparison of Stanisław's sermon with folk customs shows that the customs described by Stanisław were similar to, or even identical with, the customs observed 400 years later by ethnographers. According to Olszewski this indicates that the Polish countryside was Christianised at the latest at the end of the Middle Ages and that the type of religiousness that arose at that time survived without any substantial changes until the 19th century. Stanisław's sermon and its Polish translation are on pp. 180–191. (JA)

*Polska około roku 1400. Państwo, społeczeństwo, kultura (Poland in about 1400. State, Society, Culture)*, ed. W. Fałkowski, Warszawa 2001, Wydawnictwo "Neriton", 218 pp., 37 ill., table.

Henryk Samsonowicz (*Polish Society in about 1400*, pp. 9–40) discusses the size of Poland's population (estimated to amount to 1.8 million at that time), the level of the country's urbanisation and the population's occupational structure (predominance of farmers, including those engaged in the large sector of agrarian economy in small towns) as well as its socio-legal, ethnic, religious and financial fragmentation. The author emphasises that the emergence of estates and favourable economic conditions accelerated social changes. Marek Derwich (*The Catholic Church in Poland at the Turn of the 14th Century*, pp. 41–81) says that the situation of the Catholic Church was favourable in Poland thanks to the development of the parish network, Poland's expansion into Lithuania and the Ruthenian territories, protection extended to it by the revived monarchy and potentates and the establishment of a university. He emphasises that the relative

religious tolerance in Poland and Lithuania was a necessity in view of the religious differences between the two countries. Andrzej Grzybowski (*Polish Architecture in about 1400*, pp. 83–125) depicts the development of Gothic architecture, pointing out that it was hindered by the low level of the country's urbanisation, compared with Western Europe, Bohemia and Hungary, and by the lack of a royal patronage comparable to that extended by the Luxembourgs. Kinga Szczepkowska-Naliwajek (*Sculpture, Painting and Handicraft in the Polish Kingdom at the Turn of the 14th Century*, pp. 127–170) stresses that thanks to the good economic situation and the population's religiousness many works of art and handicraft were produced in Poland at that time. Mirosław Perz (*Music in Poland at the Turn of the 14th Century*, pp. 171–193) discusses musical life in the country and recalls the work of Mikołaj Radomski, an outstanding composer who lived in the first half of the 15th century. Wojciech Falkowski (*The Concept of Monarchy in Poland under the First Jagiellons*, pp. 195–218) points out that thanks to the change of dynasty, the interests of the state and the dynasty were separated, also in the sphere of ideology, and that magnates increased their influence and began to have a say in the country's policy. (JA)

Krzysztof Rafał Prokop, *Księstwa oświęcimskie i zatorskie wobec Korony Polskiej w latach 1438–1513. Dzieje polityczne (The Duchies of Oświęcim and Zator and the Polish Crown in 1438–1513. Political History)*, Kraków 2002, Polska Akademia Umiejętności, series: Polska Akademia Umiejętności. Rozprawy Wydziału Historyczno-Filozoficznego, vol. 97, 331 pp., genealogical table.

The author depicts the political relations between Poland and the duchies of Oświęcim and Zator from the time when the dukes Waclaw, Przemyslaw and Jan promised to pay homage to Poland to the final incorporation of the two duchies into Poland. He discusses the successive stages of the duchies' ties with Poland: the agreements on co-operation in combating banditry, marriage bonds and homages, up to incorporation into the Polish Kingdom. This development was not a result of a consistent policy on the part of Poland. The reason was that the question of Silesia was less important than the other difficulties the Jagiellons were faced with (the war against the Teutonic Knights in 1454–1466, the Black Sea policy, the struggle to win the thrones of Bohemia and Hungary). As a result, the authorities in Cracow discarded the original plan to regain the whole of Silesia at a single stroke and adopted the concept of a successive incorporation of some duchies. In 1510, following the subordination, and later the incorporation, of the duchies into Poland, the Czech estates decided that the fiefs whose dynasty died out could not be conferred on anybody but had to be incorporated into the Czech Crown. (JA)

Jerzy Pysiak, *Pogańska przeszłość Franków w świetle kilku kronik francuskich z czasów Filipa Augusta i Ludwika Świętego (The Pagan Past of the Franks in the Light of Some French Chronicles from the Time of Philip Augustus and St. Louis)*, "Kwartalnik Historyczny" (Warszawa), vol. CX, 2003, N° 1, pp. 5–28, sum. in English.

The author shows how the Franks' pagan past was presented by the late 12th and 13th century chroniclers: Rigord of Saint-Denis, Guillaume de Breton and Primat of Saint-Denis. Pysiak emphasises that these chroniclers dedicated much space to the pagan epoch. In accordance with the tradition started by Fredegarius they maintained that the Franks and Gauls were descendants of the Trojans. They also emphasised that the pagan years were an important period, for that was the time when state and social structures, the monarchy, knighthood and castles were established and when the Gauls were liberated from Roman rule by the Franks. The three chroniclers laid stress on the continuity of the Franks' history from the oldest time to their days. But they held different opinions on the old beliefs. Rigord and Guillaume mentioned but did not

discuss them, though they must have known them from earlier sources. Primat thought that the old Franks and Gauls practised the Trojan, i.e. Greek-Roman, religion. The author points out the similarities and differences in the treatment of pagan questions between the three above-mentioned chroniclers, the English chronicler Geoffrey of Monmouth and Nestor, Cosmas, Gallus Anonymus and Wincenty Kadłubek. (JA)

Jerzy Rajman, *Średniowieczne patrocinia krakowskie (Cracow's Medieval Patrocinia)*, Kraków 2002, Wydawnictwo Naukowe Papieskiej Akademii Teologicznej, 317 pp., table, index of the invocations, names of saints and the blessed.

This is the first complete presentation of the *patrocinia* in Cracow, its suburbs and neighbourhood (Garbary, Kleparz, Stradom, Kazimierz, Mogiła, Tynieć) in historiography, from the appearance of the first information in sources to the end of the 15th century. A catalogue of the saints after whom churches, chapels, altars and ministeria founded at altars were named, a total of 143 names, is on pp. 25–102. On pp. 103–280 the reader will find a chronological description of the development of cults as well as information on saints and on the way in which the *patrocinia* reached Cracow. The author says that the largest number of churches were named after the Virgin Mary (15.6 per cent). St. Paul and Peter, John the Evangelist, Stanisław, Nicholas, Barbara, Leonard and the Holy Trinity were also popular names. The author emphasises that the cult of St. Stanisław played an important role in Cracow's religious life. In his examination of *patrocinia* taken over from outside the Cracow area the author says that religious life in Cracow was influenced by Czech, Hungarian, German, Austrian, Lorraine and Italian towns. (JA)

Marian Rębkowski, *Pierwsze lokacje miast w Księstwie Zachodniopomorskim. Przemiany przestrzenne i kulturowe (Foundation of the First Towns in the Duchy of West Pomerania. Spatial and Cultural Changes)*, Kołobrzeg 2001, Instytut Archeologii i Etnologii Polskiej Akademii Nauk, 261 pp., 31 ill., 41 maps, sum. in German.

On the basis of archeological material the author discusses the cultural and topographic changes which took place in the towns of the Duchy of West Pomerania in the period between the foundation of the first towns (1234–1235) and the mid-14th century. He analyses the location of towns, town-planning, architecture and ceramics. He connects all changes with the inflow of German settlers and opposes both the view that centres of German population had existed in West Pomerania before the foundation of towns and the opinion that an autochthonic Slav population had taken an active part in the creation of culture in the new towns. He emphasises that this culture was a copy of the models created earlier in Saxony, Rhineland and Westphalia, models which were probably transferred by Lübeck. The facts that nearly all towns were founded in the places of old castles or near them and that they were either large sea centres engaged in long-distance trade or much smaller centres situated far from the sea are the only source-based elements which indicate that the arrangement that existed before the foundation of towns was continued. (JA)

Stanisław A Sroka, *Rozboje na pograniczu polsko-węgierskim w XV wieku (Brigandage on the Polish-Hungarian Border in the 15th Century)*, "Studia Historyczne" (Kraków), vol. XLV, 2002, N° 3–4 (178–179), pp. 251–260, sum. in English.

The area in question, the Carpathian region, was an ideal place for brigands for it was impenetrable, sparsely populated and lay near trade routes between Poland and Hungary. The author describes how the brigands robbed merchants' caravans and settlements, abducted people for ransom and tried to intimidate local

communities. He points out that the robbers' bands differed in size (from several to about a hundred persons) and social origin (they included peasants but also knights), that some included women and that there were cases of some bands being linked to local officials. Robbers' bands were as a rule quickly overpowered (some bands were active for no more than a few years) by harsh measures (death sentence for the captured criminals), nevertheless there was no lack of candidates for the profession. Banditry increased in the second half of the 15th century owing to political anarchy in Upper Hungary (the territory of present-day Slovakia) and Polish-Hungarian wars in 1471 and 1474. (JA)

Jarosław Szymański, *Johannes Swenkenfeldt — inquisitor et martyr*, "Sobótka" (Wrocław), 2003, N° 1, pp. 1–17, sum. in German.

The article presents Johannes Swenkenfeldt, a Dominican monk from Świdnica, who acted as inquisitor in Silesia from 1327 (or 1330) to 1341. The author depicts Swenkenfeldt's work, in particular his active participation in the Wrocław episcopal curia's conflict with the council of Wrocław and king John of Luxembourg in 1339–1341. During the conflict the inhabitants of Wrocław threw out priests from their town and replaced them with new priests brought from the outside. The new priests conducted services despite the fact that the town was excommunicated. One of them, Marcin from Krzeszów, propagated heretic views. In 1341 a group of councillors hired assassins to murder Swenkenfeldt. The author points out that together with German settlers various West European heretic ideas flowed into Poland, a fact recorded in mid-13th century sources. This is why the inquisitor's office was set up in Silesia in the following century. (JA)

Ewa Zielińska, *Kultura intelektualna kanoników regularnych z klasztoru w Kraśniku w latach 1469–1563 (The Intellectual Culture of Canons Regular of the Kraśnik Monastery in 1469–1563)*, Lublin 2002, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Marii Curie Skłodowskiej, 198 pp., bibl., index of persons, sum. in German, ill.

Thanks to the fact that the library of the Augustinian monastery of canons regular at Kraśnik survived the war, it has been possible to reconstruct the level of culture of this small monastic community in the first century of its existence. On the basis of multifarious sources, the core of which was the collection of the Augustinian library (39 manuscripts, 74 incunabula and 109 pre-1563 prints) kept in six Polish libraries (Metropolitan Library of the Seminar in Lublin, the H. Łopaciński Scientific Library in Lublin, the National Library in Warsaw, the Library of the Polish Academy of Sciences in Cracow, the Public Library of the City of Warsaw, and the Library of the College for Priests in Włocławek) the author discusses the work of the monastery, pointing out that the church and monastery of canons regular enjoyed great prestige for they performed various functions (liturgical, scientific and educational) for the local community and for the founders of the monastery (the Rabsztyńskis).

The canons regular used the monastic library in their intellectual work. An analysis of the content of the library shows that the books were collected (mainly through donations and bequests) with a view to deepening the monks' theological knowledge and helping them in their pastoral duties. The utilitarian character of the library is reflected in the great number of writings on preaching, liturgy and moral theology. (AK)

Źródło. *Teksty o kulturze średniowiecza ofiarowane Bronisławowi Geremekowi (Source. Texts on Medieval Culture Dedicated to Bronisław Geremek)*, ed. Wojciech Brojer, Warszawa 2003, Wydawnictwo Instytutu Historii PAN, 215 pp.

Zbigniew Dalewski (*Policy, Ritual and Text*, pp. 11–35) discusses the significance of a ruler solemnly entering a town, a ritual which was to demonstrate his

authority. According to the author, Gallus Anonymus' description of Prince Zbigniew's solemn entry into Cracow in 1111 was meant to justify the blinding of the prince by Boleslaus the Wry-mouthed who ruled in Poland at that time. Wojciech Brojer (*The Evolution of the Exemplum in the 12th and 13th Centuries*, pp. 39-79) points out that whereas saints were the main examples cited in the literature of Western Christianity up to the 12th century, this place was later accorded to events interpreted as signs of God's intervention. Grażyna Klimicka's article (*The Medieval Seals of the Monastery of Canons Regular at Czerwińsk*, pp. 83-100) shows that the abbey of Czerwińsk used three seals in the 14th and 15th centuries. One was used to authenticate real-estate documents and the other two (the one used by the abbot and the other by the vestryman) for documents of lesser importance. Halina Manikowska (*Sodom and Gomorrah in 14th Century Florence?*, pp. 103-131) discusses a sexual offence trial and says that sexual offences, which were previously ignored (deviations, debauchery, extramarital relations), were penalised in Florence in the second half of the 14th century. Hanna Zaremska (*The Conspiracy of Silesian Jews*, pp. 135-162) disusses the persecution of Silesian Jews in 1452, following accusations that Jews had desecrated the host. She points to an analogy between the Silesian events and the persecution of Jews in Poznań at the turn of the 14th century. Stanisław Bylina (*Miracle in One's Own Parish. Three Pilgrimage-Connected Cults in Great Poland at the End of the Middle Ages*, pp. 165-186) depicts how places of worship emerged in Zarzyn, Zalesie and in the neighbourhood of Gostyń as a result of the activity of local communities and priests. According to the author, the faithful needed these cults for they wanted to have some exceptional place in their territory, a place that would make them feel they were communing with the *sacrum*. Wojciech Iwańczak (*Johannes Schöner — Inventor of Globuses*, pp. 189-215) portrays this prominent 16th century cartographer's achievements which reflect the rapid development of geographical science in Europe at that time. (JA)

## EARLY MODERN TIMES (16th-18th C.)

*Acta i Diariusz Królewskiej Komisji Okrętowej Zygmunta III z lat 1627-1628 (Acts and Diary of the Royal Naval Commission of Sigismund III in the period of 1627-1628)*, ed. Wiktor Fenrych, Gdańsk-Gdynia 2001, Gdańskie Towarzystwo Naukowe, 442 pp., bibl., index of subjects, index of persons, geographical and chronological index, introduction in Polish and English.

The book is based on a manuscript which is an excellent reference material for research into the naval history of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth during the war which it fought against Sweden in 1626-1629 for the mouth of the Vistula. The manuscript, which is kept in the Gdańsk Library of the Polish Academy of Science, consists of two parts: *Acta Commissorialia annotata per Danielem Forstem Not[arium] Publ[icum] et Commissionis tum tempora Actuarium Anno 1627 and Diarium Commissionis Regiae a tertia Novembris Anni MDCXXVII usq[ue] ad ultimam Augusti A[nn]o 1628, conscriptum per Joannem Heppium Secretarium Commissionis*.

*Acta Commissorialia*, written in German, is a very detailed chronicle consisting mainly of complaints lodged by Danish and Dutch merchants and skippers with royal naval commissioners and the municipal authorities of Gdańsk. *Diarium Commissionis* (the main part of which is also in German) is a full register of instructions and commands to royal commissioners; it also includes copies of many letters and detailed reports on court proceedings against foreign merchants and skippers suspected of delivering goods and money to Swedes. Especially valuable are the statements by witnesses, quoted literally, on Polish-Swedish naval battles, interception of foreign merchant ships in the Baltic, and exchange of prisoners of war. (AK)

Maria Bogucka, *Baltic Commerce and Urban Society, 1500–1700. Gdańsk/Danzig and its Polish Context*, Ashgate Publ., Aldershot–Burlington 2003, 319 pp., index of persons, subjects and geographical names, ill., tables. Variorum Collected Studies Series.

The book contains selected articles and studies published by the author in 1973–1999 in many Polish and foreign scientific periodicals and in collections of papers brought out in the wake of many international conferences at which Maria Bogucka presented her views. The texts concern the history of the prepartition Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth, its economy, society and culture. They have been divided into three parts in the volume. The first, entitled *Trade, Money, Credit in the Baltic Region*, comprises articles on the social and psychological consequences of the 17th century monetary crisis in the Commonwealth, the trade links of early modern Gdańsk with Amsterdam, Stockholm and towns on the Iberian peninsula, and the role and place of Baltic trade in Europe's economic development in the 15th–17th centuries.

Part II, *Towns and Townspeople*, contains studies on the types of Polish towns in the 16th–18th centuries, on social security on Gdańsk in the early modern era, the Reformation in large towns in Poland and Lithuania, and the functions performed at that time by Cracow, Gdańsk and Warsaw as capitals and metropolises.

Part III, *Social Order, Customs, Mentality*, includes studies on such interesting and multifarious questions as the significance of gesture in the life of the Polish nobility in the 16th–18th centuries, the mentality of the inhabitants of Gdańsk in the early modern period, the concept of worktime and leisure in the agricultural society of the pre-industrial era, and the place of woman and the family in the economy of that period. It is worth adding that all articles in the volume have a solid large source base and present the questions they deal with in a broad comparative context. (AK)

Jolanta Chońska-Mika, *Między społeczeństwem szlacheckim a władzą. Problemy komunikacji, społeczności lokalne — władza w epoce Jana Kazimierza (The Nobility and the Authority. Communication between Local Communities and the Authority during the Reign of John Casimir)*, Warszawa 2002, Wydawnictwo Neriton, 271 pp., bibliogr., index of persons, sum. in English.

The author makes use of the theory of social communication to examine the relations between the nobility in Polish voivodships, regions or districts and the central authority, that is, the Sejm and the royal court. She is interested in the period of the political, military and economic crisis which affected the country during the reign of John Casimir in 1648–1668.

In Chapter I the author analyses the nobility's relations with their dietine which, in theory, could be attended by all noblemen. She is interested in whether the dietines were truly representative of the local nobility. In Chapter II she presents the mechanisms behind the election of a Sejm deputy and the local societies' expectations of their parliamentary representatives. She also depicts the deputies' role in the system of social communication and the extent of their political independence. Chapter III is an analysis of the senators' participation in communication between local communities and the central authority. The senators played a special role in this process for on the one hand they constituted the upper chamber of the Polish parliament and on the other, they carried on their senatorial duties in their local area. In conclusion the author points out that the erosion of the senators' authority and the decline of the king's power led to the anarchisation of political life in the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth. (EO)

Stanisław Cieślak SJ, Marcin Laterna SJ (1552–1598). *Działacz kontr-reformacyjny (Marcin Laterna SJ (1552–1598). A Preacher Engaged in Coun-*

ter-Reformation Work), Kraków 2003, Wydawnictwo WAM, 400 pp., bibliogr., ill., index of persons, sum. in English.

The monograph presents a person who, though little known at present, played an important role in religious and political life during the reign of Stephen Batory (1576–1586) and the first ten years of Sigismund III's reign. Marcin Laterna SJ, born to a craftsman's family in the little town of Drohobycz, was King Stephen's confessor and preacher. Being so close to the King, he exerted a discreet influence on state matters and, in particular, on the Counter-Reformation work conducted by the Church.

The author presents Laterna's childhood, his studies in the Jesuit college in Kalisz and at Cracow University, his Jesuit novitiate at Braniewo, pedagogical work at Braniewo and Wilno, service as the King's confessor and preacher, participation in the King's wars against Muscovy (1579–1581) and his contribution to the establishment of a Jesuit college at Polotsk. Cieślak also analyses the works written by Laterna, the prayer book *The Spiritual Harp* and the treatise *On the Eucharist*. After the death of King Stephen in 1586, Laterna left the royal court and devoted himself to pastoral work in Cracow and Lwów. In 1598 he re-entered royal service and after becoming Sigismund III's confessor, he accompanied the King during his expedition against Sweden. However, his career soon came to an end for he was caught by Swedish sailors who opposed the Catholic monarch and died a martyr's death. (EO)

*Dwór polski. Zjawisko historyczne i kulturowe (The Polish Manor House. An Historical and Cultural Phenomenon)*, ed. Anna Sieradzka, Kielce 2002, Stowarzyszenie Historyków Sztuki, 559 pp., ill.

The book is a spin-off of a scientific seminar organised by the Kielce branch of the Association of Art Historians in 2000. Protection of manorial and palace architecture is discussed in the articles by Katarzyna Maciejowska-Bujak, Edward Cwiertak, Karolina Krzewicka-Romera, Agnieszka Michalska and Dorota Leśniowska. The architecture of manor houses and palaces in the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries is the subject of studies by Leszek Kajzer, Krzysztof Myśliński, Ewa Kubiak, Lidia Luchter-Krupińska and Dale Puodžiukiene. 19th century manorial and palace architecture is discussed by Anna Hałat, Sebastian Wróblewski, Jerzy Skrzypczak, Tadeusz Bors, Maciej Rydel and Urszula Oettingen. Mirosław Holewiński, Antoni Romuald Chodyński and Tomasz Pruszek write about manorial architecture in the first half of the 20th century. Other articles deal with the equipment of manor houses and palaces in the 19th and early 20th centuries. For instance, Aldona Cholewińska-Kruszyńska presents carriages used by manor houses, Sebastian Piątkowski writes about the interiors of manors, and Tadeusz Epsztajn about the library in the Klimaszówka manor house in Podolia. Manorial gardens and cemeteries are discussed by Agata Zachariasz and Danuta R. Kawałko. Jerzy Skrzypczak presents the *Book of Guests* of the Tarnowski's Chorzelów manor house; music in manor houses is discussed by Mieczysława Demska-Trębacz and Andrzej Jelski and also by Ewelina Pierzyńska-Jelska, Jan Flaszka, Barbara Szargot and Anna Gomołka show how the manor house has been presented in literature. Jolanta B. Kucharska discusses the picture of manors in early 20th century photography, and Dorota Zachel analyses the description of Henryka Krasicka's journey to Carlsbad in 1845. The landowners' habit of pipe smoking is the subject of a study by Urszula Olbromska. Grzegorz Miliszkiewicz writes about various firms' offers for the delivery of their products to manor houses in the first half of the 20th century. (EO)

Janusz S. Gruchała, *Iucunda familia librorum. Humanisci renesansowi w świecie książki (Iucunda familia librorum. Renaissance Humanists in the*

*World of Books*), Kraków 2002, Universitas, 325 pp., bibliogr., ill., index of persons.

The author analyses the attitude of humanists to books, that is, book culture during the Renaissance. He is interested mainly in books written in Latin which circulated in Italian countries from the 14th to the 16th centuries. Gruchała presents the book as a scholars' friend and teacher. He also discusses the collecting of books, scholars' work with books, the copying of books and finally, the revolution caused by Gutenberg's invention. He writes about the controversy caused by the invention of printing which aroused enthusiasm among the humanists, who called it a gift of God and holy art, but was regarded as a disaster by many persons. The old trades connected with the production of books collapsed and new ones came into being. The invention of printing was undoubtedly a breakthrough and according to the author, it marked a turning point in the history of the Renaissance. Gruchała says in conclusion that the humanists' links with books have been underestimated so far, even though this was a characteristic trait of Renaissance culture. (EO)

Robert Jastrzębski, *Prawo wekslowe w dawnej Rzeczypospolitej (Law on Bills of Exchange in the Old Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth)*, "Czasopismo Prawno-Historyczne" (Poznań), vol. LV, 2003, N° 1, pp. 45-60, sum. in French.

The author traces the beginnings of the Polish law on bills of exchange back to the 14th century. The law was based on common law. The idea came from Germany. At first bills of exchange were used mainly by Jews; burghers, especially in great cities in Royal Prussia, began to use them later. The first legal regulations concerning bills of exchange appeared in Gdańsk (1701) and Elbląg (1758). The laws passed by the 1775 Sejm which allowed the nobility to engage in trade also regulated the law on bills of exchange in the whole of the Polish-Lithuanian state. Members of the noble estate were allowed to issue promissory notes. The adopted regulations were based on customary law and on Johann Gottlieb Heineccius' treatise *Elementa iuris Cambialis* brought out in 1742. However, since the new law led to an intensive development of usury, the state, out of concern for endangered noblemen's estates, forbade noblemen to make out promissory notes; but they were allowed to trade in them. (EO)

Jerzy Kochanowicz, *Geneza, organizacja i działalność jezuickich burs muzycznych (The Genesis, Organisation and Activity of Jesuit Boarding Schools of Music)*, Kraków 2002, Wydawnictwo WAM, Wyższa Szkoła Filozoficzno-Pedagogiczna "Ignatianum", 344 pp., bibl., index of persons, sum. in English, ill., annex. Materiały do Dziejów Jezuitów Polskich, ed. Andrzej Paweł Bieś and Ludwik Grzebień, vol. 7, part I.

The author has researched Jesuit boarding schools of music in the early modern period. He discusses the institutions which educated and trained young men in music and is not interested in bands of musicians who gave concerts on various religious and secular occasions. The main part of the book deals with the genesis and organisation of these schools, the way they brought up and trained the pupils under their charge and the material foundations of these institutions. Such questions as the number of these schools, their size and make-up will be discussed in other volumes of the series.

Kochanowicz has shown that the Jesuit boarding schools of music played an important role in the 16th-18th centuries in the training of young musicians and the development of Polish musical culture. They usually had from several to about a dozen pupils whose number depended, to a large extent, on the financial resources and needs of a given place. Thanks to their school-like structure, the Jesuit music schools ensured systematic musical training. They always had candidates willing to replace the pupils who completed their education. The

singers and musicians trained by the Jesuit usually worked outside the school, sometimes as teachers or clergymen.

The book is based on many sources, e.g. the Jesuits' annual and three-year catalogues, the decrees and regulations issued by monastic authorities, the historians of individual colleges, diaries and obituaries, account books, inventories, bequests, and reports on inspections. (AK)

Dariusz Kołodziejczyk, *The Ottoman Survey Register of Podolia (ca 1681)*, Cambridge, Mass. 2003, Harvard University Press, 760 pp., maps, Ottoman Documents Pertaining to Ukraine and the Black Sea Countries, 3.

An edition of an inspection and description of Podolia, made on the sultan's order. As a result of war, a large part of Podolia, including Kamieniec, came under Turkish rule for some time (treaty of Buczacz, 1672). The description is an extremely valuable source depicting the demography, economy and culture of this region. The book contains the full text of the source in English transcription plus a facsimile of the original as well as a translation of the narrative parts, exhaustive comments and explanations. It will be most useful to researchers into the history of Ukraine. (MB)

*Księżna Anna z Sapiehów Jabłonowska (1728–1800) — w 200 rocznicę zgonu (Duchess Anna Jabłonowska, nee Sapieha (1728–1800) — On the Bicentenary of Her Death)*, ed. Andrzej Wołek and Zbigniew Wójcik, Siemiatycze 2001, Wydawnictwo Towarzystwa Przyjaciół Siemiatycz, 328 pp., bibl., ill., annexes.

The articles in this volume, written by 10 authors, concern Duchess Jabłonowska and the small town of Siemiatycze. The texts by Henryk Mierziński, *Duchess Anna Paulina Jabłonowska, nee Sapieha (1728–1800). A Biographical Essay* (pp. 11–26) and by Krystyna Marszałek-Młyńczyk, *Duchess Anna, nee Sapieha and Her World* (pp. 27–40) present the life and activity of the duchess against the background of 18th century socio-economic and political relations. Zbigniew Wójcik's essay *Anna Jabłonowska's Natural History Room at Siemiatycze* (pp. 89–134) depicts the heroine's collecting passion, the value of her natural science collection and her library.

In the following essays Adam Wołek discusses the legislative and economic activity conducted by the duchess with a view to developing forestry in her estates (pp. 208–224); Piotr Górski presents Jabłonowska's co-operation with a prominent late 18th century botanist and apothecary, Krzysztof Kluk (pp. 231–241); Mieczysław Ignacy Matosiuk analyses the circumstances in which the duchess founded the school for midwives at Siemiatycze in 1783 (pp. 242–256), and Józef Maroszek writes about the people who visited Duchess Jabłonowska's natural history room. (AK)

Cezary Kukło, *Spoleczno-demograficzny cykl życia człowieka w mieście staropolskim u schyłku XVIII wieku (The Socio-Demographic Cycle of Man's Life in Old Polish Towns at the End of the 18th Century)*, "Roczniki Dziejów Społecznych i Gospodarczych" (Warszawa), vol. LXII, 2002, pp. 85–106, tables.

The author presents man's life cycle in three towns of different size at the end of the 18th century. He shows that although the size of each town, their functions and rate of economic development differed, the stages of the life cycle were similar. Childhood came to an end when a young person left home to take up service with other people; contraction of marriage marked the passage from youth to adulthood and consequently, to taking over the management of one's own household. Women in Polish towns, unlike in the West of Europe, married at a relatively early age (21–23); men married late, when they were 28–30 years old. The result was that

marriages in which the man was much older predominated in all Polish towns, large and small.

According to Kuklo, the lives of old people differed, depending on the gender. Old age did not mean any fundamental change in men's lives. They continued to manage the household, which consisted of their wife and children. Only in large cities, Cracow and Warsaw, did they live only with their spouse or alone in their old age. The life of old women was different. In small towns 25 per cent of them, and in large cities nearly a half, lived alone when they were old. (AK)

Jacek Kurek, *U schyłku panowania Augusta II Sasa. Z dziejów wewnętrznych Rzeczypospolitej (1729–1733) (The Last Years of Augustus III's Reign. Internal History of the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth, 1729–1733)*, Katowice 2003, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Śląskiego, 221 pp., bibl., index of persons, sum. in German and French. *Prace Naukowe Uniwersytetu Śląskiego w Katowicach* № 2112.

The book, which is based on memoirs, reports of parliamentary proceedings, correspondence and publicistic writings, presents the internal history of the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth during the last few years of Augustus II's reign. The main aim of the author was to show the political condition of the ruling élites and the nobility and to depict their religious feelings and their culture. In Chapter I the author discusses the nobility's mentality at that time, in Chapters II and III he depicts the political situation in the country and the crisis of its parliamentary system. Chapter IV concerns the situation of the Catholic Church and other religious denominations at the end of the reign of the first Polish King of the Wettin dynasty.

The author shows that the years 1729–1733 were marked by disintegration of the Commonwealth's ruling élites, which had neither a positive political programme nor the ability to act in accordance with the reasons of state. What is more, the Polish and Lithuanian magnates, being convinced that they would not profit by a reform of the state, did not even think about any improvements and had only their own interests in view. A severe crisis afflicted the Sejm which became a scene of distasteful procedural conflicts, infiltration by foreign powers and manipulations which resulted in its complete paralysis.

The situation of Polish and Lithuanian non-Catholics was not worse than the situation of dissenters in other countries (contrary to what is claimed in the "black legend of Saxon times"), but as the country was steadily weakening, religious matters unfortunately became an instrument used by the neighbouring powers to interfere in the Commonwealth's internal affairs. (AK)

Dariusz Kuźmina, *Katechizmy w Rzeczypospolitej XVI i początku XVII wieku (Catechisms in the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth in the 16th and Early 17th Centuries)*, Warszawa 2002, Wydawnictwo Stowarzyszenie Bibliotekarzy Polskich, 186 pp., bibliogr., ill.

The author analyses the catechisms published in the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth in the 16th and the first half of the 17th century. He is interested in Catholic, Lutheran, Calvinist and Arian catechisms published in Polish and Ruthenian, as well as in Orthodox catechisms. He also presents the printers and the people to whom the catechisms were addressed. He emphasises that the first catechisms were addressed to clergymen but later editions were meant for a wider circle of readers. The catechisms for the clergy were written in the form of a continuous lecture while the popular editions presented a dialogue between a master and his pupil. The catechisms did not attack other religions with the exception of the anti-Trinitarians, their aim being to deepen the believers' faith. (EO)

*Listy polskie XVI wieku (Polish Letters in the 16th Century)*, ed. Kazimierz Rymut, Kraków 2001, Wyd. PAU, 532 pp.

The volume is a continuation of the volume of collected Polish 16th century letters brought out as Volume I in 1998. It contains 184 letters from the collections of Władysław Pocięcha, Witold Taszycki and Adam Turasiewicz, written in the years 1548–1550. These are mainly letters exchanged by Sigismund Augustus and Barbara Radziwiłł and letters written by both of them to the Radziwiłłs as well as occasional letters written by Bona, members of the royal court and Church and secular magnates. Many of them concern the King's marriage to Barbara Radziwiłł; others discuss mainly state affairs, seldom private matters. Many of these letters have been published before but they have now been equipped with a critical commentary and are presented in two columns with a transliteration and transcription of each text. (MB)

Teofila Konstancja z Radziwiłłów Morawska, *Diariusz podróży 1773–1774 (Diary of a Journey 1773–1774)*, prefaced and edited by Bogdan Rok, Wrocław 2002, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Wrocławskiego, 259 pp., indexes of persons and geographical names, sum. in French, map, annex.

The book is based on the manuscript of a diary kept in the library of Vilnius University and written by Teofila Morawska, neé Radziwiłł, sister of the famous Lithuanian magnate and brawler, Karol Radziwiłł, "the Darling Lord". Teofila Morawska's diary of her over 12 months' journey across Europe, which she started in 1773, is a typical example of 18th century writing, but it differs from other diaries in that it contains more thoughts on man's existence, on attitude to life, illnesses and death, a result of the Lithuanian aristocrat's reflections. It is one of the few 18th century diaries written by Polish women.

The diary contains a great deal of important information which throws light on daily life during journeys. It shows that Morawska must have been a passionate sightseer. Her diary is full of interesting descriptions of relics of the past and all kinds of curiosities which she saw in Prague, Berlin, Frankfurt on Main, Strasbourg, Bologna, Assisi, Venice, Naples and Loreto. She was particularly interested in townspinning, important sacral buildings, defence installations, palaces and burghers' houses. She was also impressed by the beauty of nature, especially by mountains and the sea. Her description of the Mont Cenis pass is one of the most interesting descriptions in Polish 18th century literature. (AK)

Julian Ursyn Niemcewicz. *Pisarz, historyk, świadek epoki (Julian Ursyn Niemcewicz. Writer, Historian, Witness to an Epoch)*, ed. Jacek Wójcicki, Warszawa 2002, Wydawnictwo DiG, 378 pp., index of persons.

The volume contains 25 articles dedicated to a person who because of his political activity, literary work and long life (1758–1841) exerted a great influence on the views and mentality of several generations of Poles. J. U. Niemcewicz witnessed important changes in Poland's history. He was born in pre-partition Poland when Enlightenment culture was at its summit, witnessed the partitions, Napoleonic wars and two insurrections, and died during the domination of Romanticism. He played many important public roles during his lifetime: he was co-architect of the Constitution of May 3rd (1791), Tadeusz Kościuszko's aide-de-camp in the 1794 insurrection, a propagandist of Napoleonic expansion, chairman of the Society of the Friends of Science (1826), an unquestioned authority for young people during the Congress Kingdom and a diplomat during the November Uprising (1830/31). He published Enlightenment-inspired literary studies and scathing lampoons on the political reality of his time. Moreover, he travelled tirelessly across the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, Europe and the United States and recorded his impressions in many works.

The book comprises texts by representatives of various branches of the humanities. Many articles concern Niemcewicz's literary works and his opinions

on various 18th and 19th century problems, including his views on the nationalities he met at various stages of his life (Jews, Russians, Lithuanians). The volume includes reflections on those elements of Niemcewicz literary work which had wide repercussions when they were published, e.g. the model of the knight in his historical dramas, his *Historical Songs* which were the Poles's basic patriotic reading throughout nearly the whole of the 19th century. The book also includes strictly historical texts concerning Niemcewicz's ties with Kościuszko, texts analysing Niemcewicz's attitude during his trial and imprisonment after the defeat of the Kościuszko Insurrection, and his peregrinations across America. In an article *Go to France, Go to Europe. Niemcewicz and America* (pp. 81–89) Irena Grudzińska-Gross shows the range of subjects which interested the writer during his several-year stay in the United States. In his descriptions of prominent figures in American politics (e.g. George Washington) and the American political system, in his detailed analysis of American industry and agriculture and his portrayal of women, landscapes and prisons, he proved himself a keen observer, but his observations were for him first and foremost a material for reflection on the situation of Poland, which was then ruled by three partitioning powers. (MM)

Zdzisław Noga, *Krakowska Rada Miejska w XVI wieku. Studium o elicie władzy (The Cracow City Council in the 16th Century. A Study on Power Élite)*, Kraków 2003, Wydawnictwo Naukowe Krakowskiej Akademii Pedagogicznej, 387 pp., bibl., indexes of place names and persons, sum. in German, ill., tables and diagrams, annex with short biographies of members of the Cracow City Council in the 16th century (pp. 290–354).

The study consists of two parts. In the first the author describes the Cracow City Council as an institution, the ceremonial and circumstances of the nomination of councillors as well as its internal municipal and national function (special attention is paid to the role of the council's individual members). The second part is a sociological analysis of the group of councilmen and the mechanisms behind the social promotion or degradation of individual patrician families.

The author points out that even though the Cracow City Council had a decisive influence on internal city matters in the 16th century, its autonomy was greatly restricted for the councillors were nominated by the voievode and the council could not perform the functions of a starost. The author also shows that throughout the 16th century the Cracow elite consisted of persons who had a higher education, were merchants by profession, professed Catholicism and were, at first, of German and later, of Polish descent.

As its family connections indicate, the Cracow power élite was a clan of an oligarchic character, a clan which took advantage of the lifelong posts of its members to satisfy family and group interests. The family was the base of the power élite. It was a more important stabilising and élite-forming factor than ethnic origin or religion. Each Cracow councilman strove to satisfy the interests of his own family; only then did he identify himself with the power élite, that is, the council; the interests of the patriciate and of the whole community were less important in his view.

Noga's book has a solid foundation, being based not only on sources from Polish state and church archives and libraries (especially the State Archives in Cracow) but also on manuscripts kept in the municipal and state archives of Lviv, Leipzig, Nuremberg, Bratislava, Prešov, Levoča and Bardejov. (AK)

Małgorzata Piłaszek, *Litewskie procesy czarownic w XVI–XVIII w. (Witch Trials in Lithuania in the 16th–18th Centuries)*, "Odrodzenie i Reformacja w Polsce" (Warszawa), vol. XLVI, 2002, pp. 7–35, sum. in French.

The author has analysed printed acts of trials of alleged Lithuanian and Samogitian witches from the years 1552–1771 and on this basis says that the rate of witch-hunting in the Grand Duchy depended on the success of Christianisation

and on natural calamities as well as on the situation of the rural population, for its pauperisation led to the decline of neighbourly help traditionally extended to the poorest members of every community. In the author's opinion the Lithuanian and Samogitian witch trials were a kind of purge carried out by plebeians; it was a specific act of popular justice.

The defendants were usually women from lower social strata, but men constituted quite a large percentage of the accused. These proportions, which differed from those in Poland where men were only sporadically accused of witchcraft, were due to the fact that despite prolonged endeavours, Lithuania was not fully Christianised. According to old beliefs, still common in the Grand Duchy at that time, men were predestined to maintain contacts with supernatural beings.

Pilaszek shows that the main charge in these trials, as in the whole of Europe, was maleficence. A more developed demonological theory was referred to in few trials, mainly in the 18th century. The first to be accused were persons who practised folk medicine.

It is worth pointing out that the Lithuanians believed that the witches active in their communities did not constitute a large group. Only a tiny percentage of people were actively engaged in witch-hunting even during the years when campaigns against Satan's accomplices were intensified. (AK)

*Poselstwo od Zygmunta III, króla polskiego do Dymitra Iwanowicza, cara moskiewskiego (Samozwańca), z okazji zaślubin z Maryną Mniszchówną (Mission Sent by the Polish King Sigismund III to Dmitri Ivanovich, Tsar of Moscow (the False Demetrius) on the Occasion of His Marriage to Maryna Mniszech),* ed. Janusz Byliński, Wrocław 2002, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Wrocławskiego, 215 pp., ill., index of persons, annexes.

*Poselstwo polsko-litewskie do Moskwy w roku 1678 szczęśliwie przedsięwzięte, opisane przez naoczego świadka Bernarda Tannera (The Polish-Lithuanian Mission to Moscow Carried out Happily in 1678 and Described by an Eye-Witness, Bernard Tanner),* ed. Aleksander Stronjny, Kraków 2002, Towarzystwo Wydawnicze "Historia Iagellonica", 402 pp., list of abbrev.

These two source editions describe the Polish missions sent to Moscow tsars in the 17th century. Both publications present sources which have already been published before.

The first publication is an account by the envoys sent by the Polish King, Sigismund III, to the new tsar Dmitri I (the False Demetrius) in 1606. It is based on Edward Raczyński's edition of 1837, but it has supplemented and corrected on the basis of many handwritten copies of the original 1606 diary. The publication also includes the King's instructions to his envoys and letters connected with the Polish mission. This is an interesting material which throws light on the internal history of the state of Muscovy in 1606 (revolt in Moscow, the murder of tsar Dmitri, the election of a new tsar, Vasili Shuyski).

The description of the 1678 mission is an account by Bernard Tanner which was published in Latin in Nuremberg in 1689. Tanner, a man of Czech extraction, was an employee of Prince Michał Czartoryski, voivode of Volhynia, one of the envoys sent to Moscow by King John III Sobieski. His account not only describes the mission but also contains an interesting description of the state of Muscovy. The publication is a Polish translation of Tanner's account. It also contains a reprint of Tanner's 1669 account. The editor presents Muscovy in 1678 against the background of other 17th century accounts of the tsars' state. (EO)

Dariusz Rołnik, *II rozbiór Polski w opiniach szlachty okrojonej Rzeczypospolitej (The Second Partition of Poland in the Opinions of the Nobility in the Truncated Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth)*, "Studia Historyczne" (Kraków), vol. XLV, 2002, № 2, pp. 127-146, sum. in English.

The article shows how different and inconsistent was the Polish nobility's appraisal of the second partition (1793). The lost war with Russia, the collapse of the Constitution of May 3rd and the partition that followed evoked shock and grief, but on the other hand, the landowners desired stability and an ending of the perpetual marches of all kinds of troops, which brought their estates to the brink of ruin. They felt they were entirely lost. They held a negative view of the Targowica confederation, which was responsible for Poland's defeat, and of its apparatus of power, with which they dealt every day. The partition and the deteriorating economic situation of the truncated country made this picture even darker, but the same reasons brought about an increase in requests for financial support from king Stanislaus Augustus and in consequence, led to a higher appraisal of the monarch. Many noblemen resigned from their posts and more and more persons asked to be released from the army which because of its radical reduction did not offer any prospects for the future. The noblemen were reluctant to pay taxes to the Targowica authorities, anti-Russian and anti-Prussian sentiments were growing in strength, leading to the outbreak of the Kościuszko Insurrection (1794). But, as Rolnik emphasises, what was most characteristic was the ambivalence between patriotic feelings and the desire to protect one's estates which would have been threatened by further disturbances. (MM)

Mieczysław Różański, *szkoły parafialne w XVI-XVIII wieku w archidiecezji uniejowskiej* (Parish Schools in the Uniejów Archdeaconry in the 16th-18th Centuries), Łódź 2003, Archidiecezjalne Wydawnictwo Łódzkie, 255 pp., bibl., sum. in German, tables.

The author discusses the history of parish schools in an archdeaconry of the Gniezno archdiocese in the early modern epoch. The book is based on two types of sources: Church normative acts (decrees adopted by councils, synodal statutes) and reports on episcopal inspections, kept in the Archdiocesan Archives in Gniezno, Łódź and Częstochowa and in the Diocesan Archives in Włocławek.

Różański's research has confirmed that in the 16th and 17th centuries parish schools in Poland provided general education for children. More than 80 per cent of the parishes in the Uniejów archdeaconry ran schools of this type. As a result of the economic decline of the country, education deteriorated in the 18th century, and the number of schools in the area examined by the author decreased considerably. In 1728-1729 only a quarter of the parishes in that area ran a school and in 1779 only one-fifth.

The author points out that the period examined by him the teachers of parish schools had to have high educational qualifications and teaching skills and that parish schools could be attended by all children, including girls. (AK)

Paweł Rutkowski, *Państwowy antykatolicyzm w Elżbietańskiej Anglii* (State Anti-Catholicism in Elizabethan England), "Odrodzenie i Reformacja w Polsce" (Warszawa), vol. XLVI, 2002, pp. 53-66, sum. in English.

In 1558, at the beginning of Elizabeth I's reign, a large majority of the English professed the Catholic faith; confirmed Protestants were an insignificant minority. The reverse was the case at the end of the Queen's reign. By that time England had become a truly Protestant country in which the small Catholic minority had a difficult life. The author says that this was the result of Elizabeth's consistent religious policy. The state imposed the *Book of Common Prayer* on the whole society, thus unifying and simplifying liturgy in the whole country. Participation in Anglican services was compulsory, and Catholics were gradually removed from all offices. This policy, which was intensified after the Catholics' 1569 insurrection in the north of England and the papal excommunication of Queen Elizabeth in 1570, marginalised the Catholic community. Not without importance in this process was the danger from abroad, in particular the Spanish fleet's attempts to

invade England in 1588. The Catholics became an element suspected not only by the authorities but by the whole of England society. (EO)

Marcin Sokalski, *Między królewskim majestatem a szlachecką wolnością. Postawy polityczne szlachty małopolskiej w czasach Michała Korybuta Wiśniowieckiego (Between Royal Majesty and the Nobility's Freedom. The Political Attitude of the Nobility in Little Poland during the Time of Michael Korybut Wiśniowiecki)*, Kraków 2002, Towarzystwo Wydawnicze "Historia Iagellonica", 256 pp., bibliogr., index of persons, annexes, sum. in English.

The author examines the political attitude of the nobility in three voievodships of Little Poland, those of Cracow, Sandomierz and Lublin, during the reign of Michael Korybut Wiśniowiecki in the years 1669–1673, a period marked by a vehement struggle between the opposition and the king and the growing threat posed by Turkey.

In Chapter I Sokalski discusses the system of clientage in Little Poland and the political careers of parliamentarians from the part of the country. In Chapter II he presents the political stance of Little Poland's nobility at the end of John Casimir's reign and at the beginning of the *interregnum* after the monarch's abdication (1668–1669). Chapter III depicts political attitudes between the electoral and coronation Sejms (spring–autumn 1669). In the next chapter the author discusses the political attitudes of Little Poland's nobility at the two Sejms held in 1670 and during the nobility's 1671 levy in mass in defence of the King. The last two chapters present the participation of Little Poland's nobility in the confederation of Gołab formed by the entire Polish nobility in 1672 in defence of King Michael, and the political role played by the nobility of Little Poland in the pacification Sejm held in 1673.

The author stresses in conclusion that the noblemen consistently defended the king against the attacks of the powerful opposition; they were ready to support many reforms in the state but their readiness was wasted, the fault lying partly with the King. (EO)

Marian Surdacki, *Wizytacja apostolska z lat 1737–1749 jako źródło do badań nad podrzulkami w Rzymie (Apostolic Inspections Made in the Years 1737–1749 as Reference Material for Research on Foundlings in Rome)*, "Kwartalnik Historyczny" (Warszawa), vol. CIX, 2002, N° 4, pp. 25–57, sum. in English.

The study is based on reports of apostolic inspections carried out in the Holy Spirit hospital in Rome in 1737–1749. These over 400–page reports are a unique, extremely important reference material for research on the life and activity of this important charitable organisation. In addition to a rich descriptive and statistical material concerning the foundlings in the hospital and in Roman families' homes, they include critical opinions about the hospital's functioning, citing many regulations and decrees which the inspectors issued in order to improve the situation in the hospital and remove the shortcomings.

An incisive examination of this material has enabled the author to analyse the fate of unwanted children from the moment when they were abandoned, and to depict their life with surrogate families, and later in the hospital, up to the time when they became fully independent and integrated into society. However, the picture based on such source cannot be fully objective for in their reports the inspectors laid stress on irregularities, swindlers and frauds, ignoring the positive aspects of the foundlings' life and the factors which did not arouse their suspicion. (AK)

Barbara Szymczak, *Między Ryńskiem a Królewcem. Jak rozeszły się drogi Prus Królewskich i Książęcych w obliczu zagrożenia szwedzkiego (Between Ryn and Königsberg. How Royal Prussia and the Duchy of Prussia Departed*

*from Their Common Road in the Face of Swedish Invasion*), "Przegląd Historyczny" (Warszawa), vol. XCIII, 2002, N° 4, pp. 401–411.

The author examines the policies pursued by the estates of Royal Prussia, the Polish King, John Casimir, and the Brandenburg elector, Frederick William, duke of Prussia, who was the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth's vassal, in face of the threat posed by Sweden in the second half of 1655. The agreement on a defensive alliance against Sweden which Frederick William concluded with the nobility of Royal Prussia on November 12, 1655 was fully approved by John Casimir, who was then staying in Silesia and was not familiar with the Brandenburg ruler's plans. However, the two contracting parties had different political aims in view. The agreement made it possible for Frederick William to extend his political influence to Royal Prussia. It also strengthened his position vis-à-vis the Swedish King, Charles Gustavus. As regards Royal Prussia, the agreement gave its estates a chance to strengthen their defensive power in a confrontation with the Swedes. What is interesting is that the great cities of Royal Prussia, distrusting the Brandenburg elector, did not join the alliance. When Swedish forces launched an offensive against Royal Prussia at the end of 1655 and the beginning of 1656, the Brandenburgian troops withdrew, leaving their allies without help. The Swedish army entered also the Duchy of Prussia, advancing up to its capital, Königsberg. In this situation the elector concluded an alliance with Sweden. In the author's opinion, Brandenburg's policy was like tightrope walking for it could at any moment have ended in a catastrophe. (EO)

Ewa M. Ziółek, *Biskupi senatorowie wobec reform Sejmu Czteroletniego (The Attitude of Bishops–Senators to the Reforms Planned by the Four Years' Sejm)*, Lublin 2002, Towarzystwo Naukowe Katolickiego Uniwersytetu Lubelskiego, 239 pp., bibliogr., ill., index of persons, list of abbrev., sum. in English.

The author analyses the political stance of Roman Catholic bishops, members of the Upper Chamber of the Polish parliament, on the reforms undertaken by the Four Years' Sejm in 1788–1792. The book is based on speeches made by bishops during parliamentary debates and on their letters, both those which have been published and those kept in State and Church archives. In Chapter I the author presents the social background of ecclesiastic senators, their education and their ecclesiastic and political career. In Chapter II she analyses the bishops' views on the causes of the fall of the Polish–Lithuanian state, their attitude to the planned reforms of the political system and their opinions on State–Church relations. Chapter III depicts the ecclesiastical senators' attitude to the state's foreign policy and to the international situation of the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth. The last chapter deals with the bishops' socio-economic views, including the legal status of the peasants and the question of taxation of the clergy. The author points out that being deeply concerned about the situation of the state, the ecclesiastic senators favoured all reforms which might have strengthened the Commonwealth of the Two Nations. (EO)

## 19th CENTURY (till 1918)

Jarosław Czubyty, *Zabójstwo Adama Mickiewicza. Żołnierze, cywile i urzędnicy na litewskiej prowincji w początkach XIX wieku (The Murder of Adam Mickiewicz. Soldiers, Civilians and Civil Servants in Lithuanian Provincial Areas at the Beginning of the 19th Century)*, "Kwartalnik Historyczny" (Warszawa), vol. CIX, 2002, N° 4, pp. 59–70, sum. in English.

The article, which is based on previously unknown sources from Vilnius archives, portrays a small but characteristic episode from the history of the Polish nobility

in Lithuania soon after the third partition of Poland. It concerns the history of the family of Poland's greatest 19th century poet, Adam Mickiewicz. In 1802, the poet's uncle (also Adam) was murdered at Nowogródek by soldiers of a cavalry regiment stationed in the town. The regiment consisted of Poles and Polish Tartars who in the new political situation took off their old uniforms and decided to serve in the Russian army. The murder, the inquiry that followed, the interventions with high authorities and the successive appeals are an interesting criminal story based on customs. It may have inspired Mickiewicz's famous epic poem *Pan Tadeusz*. For Czubaty this is first and foremost a background against which he paints the situation in Lithuania, a country in which at the turn of the 18th century numberless abuses were committed by Poles in tsarist service. He tries to define the limits of loyalty to the tradition of the old Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth and of allegiance to the new authority. The circumstances in which Polish noblemen and burghers had to ask the Russian governor general for protection against soldiers who had once served in the Commonwealth' army were a result, and an excellent illustration, of the ambivalence experienced at that time. They reflect the decline of customs and military discipline under the new authority, the weakening of pre-partition traditions, and show that the borderline of compromise with Russia was fluid and easy to cross. (MM)

Marek Jaeger, *Działalność propagandowo-informacyjna władz powstańczych (1794, 1830-1831, 1863-1864) (The Propaganda and Information Activity of Insurrectionary Authorities — 1794, 1830-1831, 1863-1864)*. Lublin 2002, Wydawnictwo Towarzystwa Naukowego Katolickiego Uniwersytetu Lubelskiego, 306 pp., bibl., sum. in English, index of persons.

This is a pioneering study presenting the organisation and activity of national propaganda services during the three most important insurrections launched when Poland was ruled by the partitioning powers: the Kościuszko, November and January insurrections (reflections on the January uprising are preceded by an outline of propaganda activity before and during the Cracow Uprising in Galicia in 1846). The author has made use of a wealth of materials from several Polish archives as well as published sources (especially information and propaganda leaflets, the press and insurgents' diaries).

In the first three chapters the author gives a lucid picture of the most important propaganda bodies active during each insurrection, that is, the institutions set up for this purpose as well as other information and agitation channels. He then presents the authors of insurrectionary propaganda and the persons engaged in propaganda in 1794, 1830/31 and 1863/64, the printing houses in the service of propaganda organs as well as information and communication services set up by the insurrectionary authorities. The most interesting is the chapter in which the author analyses the methods and means used by insurrectionary propaganda: appeals and manifestoes to soldiers and the nation, governmental press, patriotic poetry, visual arts, celebrations, national manifestations, theatre plays and also sermons, an instrument of propaganda addressed to the common people. A separate chapter portrays Russian and Prussian propaganda during the Polish insurrections.

The analysis made by the author shows that the methods employed by the successive insurrectionary authorities differed. In 1794 the authorities had at their disposal a well organised network of propaganda and information centres which successfully influenced society in large towns (especially in Warsaw and Wilno) but the provinces remained indifferent, mainly because the nobility was ill-disposed towards the insurrection. During the November Uprising the authorities laid stress on winning support in foreign countries. No separate organisation or official press organ was set up in Poland and propaganda activity was conducted mainly by the leftwing political groupings. In 1863 many organisational measures were taken; the press department of the National Government issued many papers, insurrectionary propaganda (in all partition zones and abroad) was

carried on through an efficient postal and distribution system with the use of modern technology (telegraph, photography). As Jaeger says, despite these differences the role of national propaganda was understood and appreciated in all three uprisings, but because of circumstances (hostilities, the short duration of the uprisings, lack of access to all Polish territories and the indifference of a part of society) difficulties were encountered in the implementation of the aims set propaganda at the beginning of each insurrection. (MM)

Iwona Janicka, *Prestizż akademickiego środowiska lekarskiego w oczach społeczeństwa wileńskiego w I połowie XIX wieku (The Prestige Enjoyed by Academic Medical Circles in Wilno Society in the First Half of the 19th Century)*. "Zapiski Historyczne" (Toruń), vol. LXVII, 2002, N° 3-4, pp. 89-106, sum. in German.

The author presents a group of physicians employed at Wilno University in 1803-1831 and at the Medical Surgical Academy in Wilno in 1833-1842. This was a period (especially before the November Uprising and the closure of the University) when Wilno was an important intellectual and scientific centre on the scale of the whole Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, its high status being reflected in the level of its academic body. Prominent doctors, frequently of world fame, such as the Viennese physicians Johann Peter Frank (Napoleon's consultant) and his son Joseph as well as Jędrzej Śniadecki, one of the leading Polish physicians, scientists and philosophers of the mid-19th century, worked in Wilno. The average level of the Wilno doctors' professional skill and ethics was extremely high during that period.

Janicka examines the prestige of the medical profession in Wilno and the neighbouring region which the Wilno professors visited in the course of their private practice. The professors earned their prestige thanks to their knowledge, their philanthropic activity and their affluence, but first and foremost owing to the effectiveness of their methods. All these factors contributed to the prestige enjoyed by such persons as Jędrzej Śniadecki, who looked after poor people without a charge and had the full confidence of his patients. On the other pole were young doctors who were beginning professional work and had to seek the protection and support of other physicians. But as a rule, they usually started private practice and began to earn money within a short time. Janicka says that in the first half of the 19th century Wilno physicians were regarded as workers of miracles and that in most cases the patients treated them as an oracle, firmly believing in their healing powers. Such was the situation in Wilno; in the provinces people were still unaware of the necessity of medical care and in critical situations sent in for medical assistants and peasant midwives. (MM)

Janusz Karwat, *Od idei do czynu. Myśl i organizacje niepodległościowe w Poznaniu w latach 1887-1919 (From Idea to Action. Independence-Inspired Ideas and Organisations in the Poznań Region in 1887-1919)*, Poznań 2002, Wydawnictwo Poznańskie, 619 pp., sum. in German, indexes.

The author depicts the development and realisation of the concept of Poland's independence in the Prussian zone of Poland from the end of the 19th century to the Great Poland Uprising which liberated a large part of Great Poland at the end of World War I and contributed to its integration into the rebuilt Polish state. In the first part of the book he presents the self-modernisation process carried on by the Polish community since the middle of the 19th century thanks to the adoption and consistent implementation of the "organic work" programme which laid stress on the economic survival of the nation and its political education. Karwat then depicts the meanders of the concept of independence, which fluctuated between the idea of an all-national uprising and the vision of restricted independence, a vision which discarded, but also absorbed, supranational ideas (such as Slavism or Pan Slavism). He also describes the formulation of the idea of

independence by various political groupings, from the conservatives to national democrats and socialists. He presents the movement based on the idea of Poland's independence as well as public actions against the hostile attitude of the Prussian authorities; these actions were organised more and more frequently as German nationalism grew in strength. The idea of Poland's independence was also propagated by various seemingly apolitical associations, such as the "Sokół" Gymnastic Society, by manifestations organised on national anniversaries (in particular the Grunwald Congress organised on the quincentenary of Poland's victory over the Teutonic Knights' Order at Grunwald in 1410), by self-tuition circles and later also by Polish Rifle Teams. Finally Karwat presents the reaction of Great Poland's society to the outbreak of World War I and its preparations for the 1918/1919 uprising, the crowning point of all these initiatives and ideas. The author's reflections concern the Prussian province of Poznań which comprised the Poznań and Bydgoszcz regencies, but much space has also been devoted to Polish communities in Pomerania, Upper Silesia and the large Polish emigration in Germany.

The book is based on Polish and German sources from the archives of Poznań, Warsaw and Germany, published and unpublished diaries, published programmatic and publicistic statements and the press. (MM)

Grzegorz Kucharczyk, "Kaci" czy "ofiary"? *Miejsce i rola cenzorów w pruskim systemie cenzuralnym przed 1848 r.* ("Executioners" or "Victims"? *The Place and Role of Censors in the Prussian Censorship System before 1848*). "Przegląd Historyczny" (Warszawa), vol. XCIII, 2002, N° 2, pp. 159–174.

This is an original interpretation of the censorship policy in Prussia (and other states of the Germanic Confederations) before the Springtide of Nations, when preventive censorship, in force since 1819, was abolished. Until that time censorship policy had been shaped mainly by the censor, by the censorship office. Kucharczyk paints an "ideal picture", a picture presented by the authorities, and describes the high expectations the population had of the censorship office during the reign of Frederick William IV. But he also depicts the real picture, the underinvestment of the office, the censors' unfulfilled financial requirements and their relative poverty (especially in the provinces), the round-ups carried out in order to staff vacancies, and also the dark sides of the profession, the necessity of reading bad poetry and prose, of being constantly on the look-out for prohibited contents and the constant danger of being dismissed should such contents escape the censor's attention. The author says that Prussian censors were deeply frustrated before 1848 for they had too many duties and inadequate salaries. He also shows that contrary to the opinions of the contemporaries and historians, the Prussian zone of Poland was treated on a par with other regions of the Prussian state, that national subjects did not attract the censors' attention and were handled in the same way as in other provinces of the state. (MM)

Andrzej Kwilecki, *Ziemiaństwo wielkopolskie. Między wsią a miastem* (*Landowners in Great Poland. Between Town and Countryside*), Poznań 2001. Wydawnictwo Poznańskie, 612 pp., ill., index of persons.

This is a collection of studies presenting representatives (individual persons and families) of the Poznań region's landowning class in activities ranking from its traditional forms to work intended to meet the challenge of the modern era, for the region's landowning class had close ties with the city of Poznań. The author portrays over a dozen Great Poland families engaged in public life and in national and social activity as well as German landowners who settled in the Poznań region in the 19th century. These portraits are supplemented with portraits of personalities whose influence extended beyond their estate or circle of friends, such as Edmund Bojanowski (1814–1871), founder of a network of village orphanages and a Catholic association of a monastic character. Much space is devoted to the landowners' activities in Poznań, from the foundation of Bazar (erected in 1839–

1842), an institution which functioned as a hotel, a commercial centre and the venue of Poznań society, to the independence movement before World War I and the Universal National Exhibition organised in independent Poland in 1929. (MM)

Piotr Mańkowski. *Pamiętniki (Memoirs)*, Warszawa 2002, Wydawnictwo DiG, 464 pp., ill., indexes.

The author of the memoirs (1866–1933) was born to a landowner's family in eastern Podolia, studied in Breslau and as an adult man (at the age of 30) enrolled at a Catholic seminar and took orders, ending his career as bishop of Kamieniec Podolski and titular archbishop.

Mańkowski wrote his memoirs at the end of his life, portraying the successive stages of his life, various places and types of people in a most interesting way. He was brought up and educated in Germany, conducted pastoral work mainly in Podolia, but he frequently visited the Polish Kingdom, Cracow and Italy. He paints his personal life against the background of the life of the Polish landowning class in Poland's eastern territories and the work of the Catholic Church under Russian rule. The most interesting is his description of the conditions in which he carried on pastoral work and the restrictions imposed on it by the Russian authorities. For many years Mańkowski was a parish priest at Żytomierz but was expelled from the town by the Russians in 1911; he was then nominated bishop of Kamieniec but left the town in 1920, fleeing from the Bolshevik revolution. Equally interesting are Mańkowski's remarks on Polish landowners in Podolia who at the turn of the 19th century were the most important, if not the unique, group, leading their family and society life in accordance with the nobility's traditional Polish model. Mańkowski's reminiscences are illustrated with many photographs which are no less impressive than the text. (MM)

Waldemar Potkański, *Ruch narodowo-niepodległościowy w Galicji przed 1914 r. (The Development of the Movement for National Independence in Galicia before 1914)*, Warszawa 2002, Wydawnictwo DiG, 256 pp., ill., index of persons.

At the beginning of the 20th century Galicia enjoyed a broad autonomy within the Habsburg monarchy. Political power was mainly in the hands of Poles, and Polish cultural life and public activities developed, as a rule, unhindered. As a result, the Austrian zone of Poland was the area in which the existing order was more generally accepted and in which loyalty to the partitioner was more widespread than in other zones of Poland. On the other hand, Galicia was a laboratory in which plans for Poland's independence were devised and worked out, and this is why it has often been called the "Polish Piedmont" in historiography.

The author presents the most outstanding activists of the independence movement (Galicians as well as Poles from the Russian zone who had been forced to settle in Galicia) as well as the circumstances in which various political groupings making up this movement were set up and functioned. He discusses, in chronological order, the National League (an organisation which was set up in 1893 and functioned in all three partition zones but was the most active in Galicia), the youth "Zarzewie" (Embers) organisation (1909) and paramilitary formations, such as the Rifle Clubs and the peasant Bartosz Teams which later formed part of the Polish Legions that fought in the First World War. (MM)

*Unifikacja za wszelką cenę. Sprawy polskie w polityce rosyjskiej na przełomie XIX i XX wieku. Studia i materiały (Unification at any Price. Polish Issues in Russian Policy at the Turn of the 19th Century. Studies and Materials)*, ed. Andrzej Szwarz and Paweł Wieczorkiewicz, Warszawa 2002, Wydawnictwo DiG, 250 pp.

This is a collection of studies on various questions connected with politics, diplomacy and daily relations between Poles and Russians zone of Poland from

the collapse of the January Uprising (1863/64) to the outbreak of World War I. The volume includes studies depicting the shape and role of the Polish question in influential Russian circles and rare examples of a mutual interaction of ideas (e.g. the concise but interesting text by Mieczysław Tańty *Polish Contacts with Russian Pan-Slavists after the January Uprising*, pp. 41–46). Much space has been devoted to the everyday functioning of the Russian state apparatus in Polish territories (especially in the Polish Kingdom), to the recruitment and national structure of the civil service, to conscription, the work of the Russian teaching staff and its role in the Russification of Polish schools. The most interesting texts are probably those concerning the everyday life of Russians in the Polish Kingdom during the period when the Polish national code required their total exclusion from Polish life and when the proper thing to do was to ignore their presence in the streets of Polish towns. Remnants of this stance have survived in the minds of Polish researchers, as a result of which the 100-year long presence of Russians in Poland is a question that is not yet well known. Beata D r o z d o w s k a's article *The Russians' Family and Society Life in the Polish Kingdom in 1864–1894* (pp. 115–136) portrays the Russians' life at the lowest, everyday level. Tadeusz Stegner (*The Orthodox Church in the Polish Kingdom at the Turn of the 19th Century*, pp. 137–152) presents the situation of the Russian Empire's state religion and its achievements in the territories dominated by Catholicism, a denomination which was discriminated against by the Russians. The studies are supplemented with source materials from Russian archives which have not yet been published in Poland. They shed light on some of the questions discussed in the volume. (MM)

### MODERN TIMES (1919–1939)

Arkadiusz Adamczyk, Bogusław Miedziński (1891–1972). *Biografia polityczna (Bogusław Miedziński (1891–1972). A Political Biography)*. Toruń 2001, Wydawnictwo Adam Marszałek, 350 pp., bibl., index of persons.

A biography of Bogusław Miedziński, one of the most colourful figures of the interwar years. Miedziński was one of Piłsudski's closest co-operators. He took part in the *coup d'état* of May 1926, served twice as a minister, and was the last marshal (chairman) of the Senate. During the Second World War he was removed from power by General Władysław Sikorski's group.

Adamczyk's book has a rich source base. The author has made use of many archival sources (above all of manuscripts from the Library of Warsaw University, the Jagiellonian Library and the Library of the Ossoliński National Institute in Wrocław), short hand records of parliamentary proceedings, the press, memoirs and many studies. The book has six chapters arranged in chronological order. It is a valuable addition to what is already known about the political history of the twenty interwar years. (MG)

Joanna Chwarstyk-Kowalczyk. *"Bluszczy" w okresie dwudziestolecia międzywojennego ("Bluszczy" during the Twenty Interwar Years)*, *"Rocznik Historii Prasy Polskiej"* (Kraków), vol. V, 2002, № 1 (9), pp. 117–148.

The periodical "Bluszczy" (Ivy) was published for a longer time and enjoyed greater popularity with women than other women's periodicals. For decades it set fashion trends, taught its readers practical skills, such as sewing and embroidery, but it also shaped literary and aesthetic tastes. Although its readers came from various social strata (from the landowning class and intelligentsia to the middle class), it was regarded as a middle class periodical, contrary to "Kobieta Współczesna" (Modern Woman), a periodical of the intelligentsia, which was also published during the interwar years. The author characterises the main thematic sections of the periodical and the scope of the cultural, social and economic subjects raised

by "Bluszcz". She also examines the role played by the periodical in raising the cultural level of its readers. She points out that since its columns were open to readers, it is a priceless source for examining the mentality not only of its editorial staff but also of the wide circle of its readers. (MG)

Tadeusz Czekalski, *Albania w latach 1920–1924. Aparat państwowy i jego funkcjonowanie (Albania in 1920–1924. The State Apparatus and Its Functioning)*, Katowice 1998, Śląska Agencja Prasowa, 191 pp., bibl., phot.

Albania has not yet attracted the interest of Polish historians. Unlike Serbia, Macedonia and Croatia, it was the most isolated and civilisationally backward country in the Balkans, and Turkish dominance was not there so overpowering as in the other Balkan countries. National consciousness awoke in the 19th century, but it was confined to a small élite. In 1912–1913 the Albanians gained independence for the first time; they regained it during the interwar years. The generation of politicians who set to build an independent state based on European models was faced with the enormous challenge of modernising the country, breaking its tribal structure and tribal separatism, replacing case-law with modern legislation and creating an educational system and health services. They were faced with challenges which greatly exceeded their capacity.

Czekalski's book is the first Polish analysis of the state-building processes which took place in Albania in the first half of the 1920s. It is based on documents and personal files from the State Archives in Tirana, the Albanian press and many studies in Albanian, Polish, English and Russian. The book has four chapters. In the introductory chapter the author describes the development of Albanian national consciousness and analyses the main elements of Albanian case-law. The second chapter depicts the construction and functioning of legislative power (parliament) and the main political parties. In the third chapter the author focuses on the executive power. He presents the successive governments and characterises the financial, agricultural, educational and health policy of the state. The final chapter is a social and political analysis of the élite employed in the Albanian state apparatus. It provides information on the social origin, religion and education of Albanian civil servants, their experiences and the conflicts they were involved in. (MG)

Bolesław Grzes, *Związki nauczycielskie wobec reformowania ustroju szkolnego w Polsce w latach 1919–1939 (The Attitude of Teachers' Unions to the Reforms of the Educational System in Poland in 1919–1939)*, "Przegląd Historyczno-Oświatowy" (Warszawa), vol., XLV, 2002, N° 1–2, pp. 53–70.

Among the many tasks facing the reborn Polish state in 1918 was the task of devising a new, uniform educational system for the whole country. Many theoretical questions were involved, such as the duration and model of schools, school curricula, as well as technical questions: the management of schools, the social and material status of teachers, etc. The Constitution of 1921 laid the foundations of a modern system of education by making school compulsory at the primary level, by making education free in state schools and schools run by local governments and by founding scholarships for indigent pupils. The most important stage in the reform of Polish schools was the Jędrzejewicz reform of 1932 (J. Jędrzejewicz was then minister of education). The author of the article presents various plans for reform worked out not by governmental circles but by unions and associations of teachers. He analyses the extent to which the resolutions adopted by teachers' conferences and congresses exerted an influence on educational policy and presents teachers' reactions to the reform of 1932. (MG)

*Heraldyka samorządowa II Rzeczypospolitej (1918–1939). Materiały sesji naukowej Włocławek 24–25 października 2001 (Local Self-Government Heraldry in the Second Republic of Poland (1918–1939). Materials from a Scientific Session Held at Włocławek on October 24–25, 2001)*, ed. Stefan K. Kuczyński

ski, Włocławek 2002, Oficyna Wydawnicza Włocławskiego Towarzystwa Naukowego, 321 pp., ill., sum. in English.

The texts in the book will expand the reader's knowledge of the local self-government heraldry in the Second Republic of Poland, a field which has not yet been researched by historians. The articles throw light on the conditions in which local government heraldry was revived and developed during the interwar years. The process started during World War I, in particular in the Russian zone of Poland, where the German occupation authorities restored the institution of local government and allowed the use of Polish state and municipal heraldic arms. Many Polish towns spontaneously revived their old emblems, others used the sign of the White Eagle, which was later reserved for state institutions. When Poland regained independence, municipal and local government heraldry developed on the basis of legal regulations and ordinances concerning the organisation of local government and on regulations defining the use of heraldic arms by self-governing bodies. The articles in the book present the heraldic arms of regions (Silesia, Pomerania, Eastern Kujawy, Dobrzyń Land), towns (Pszczyna, Zduńska Wola, Gdynia) and the universities of Warsaw, Cracow, Lublin, Lwów and Wilno. A separate study deals with the use of regional and municipal heraldic arms in military emblems and with the flags of sailing clubs and organisations. (MG)

Janusz Skodlarski, Rafał Matera, *Gospodarka światowa w latach 1914-1939 (World Economy in 1914-1939)*, "Dzieje Najnowsze" (Warszawa), vol. XXXV, 2003, № 1, pp. 3-30.

After World War I the interests of the European allies became more and more irreconcilable. The common economic organisations set up during the war disintegrated as early as 1920. The conference held in Genoa in 1922 with a view to drawing Russia into the orbit of world economy ended in a complete fiasco. The United States and Canada strengthened their economic position in the European market and Japan reinforced its position in Asia. The authors of the article present the general trends apparent in world economy during the interwar years. They divide these years into five periods. The years immediately following the war, 1918-1923, are distinguished by the authors as the first period; the second period is the period of economic stability achieved in 1924-1925; the third is the period of prosperity (in 1925 world trade exceeded the 1913 level) which came to an end in 1929; the fourth period was marked by the economic crisis of 1929-1933 and by attempts to overcome it by intervention programmes modelled on the recommendations of the prominent economist J. M. Keynes. In the fifth period, the years 1934-1938, the economic crisis was overcome. The authors say that despite the serious armed conflicts which occurred in the 1930s (Japanese occupation of Manchuria in 1931 and its attack on China in 1937, the Italian aggression against Abyssinia in 1935-1936, the Anschluss of Austria in 1938, and the German attacks on Czechoslovakia and the Lithuanian Klaipėda in 1939), the world economy functioned properly. No substantial decrease in investments or trade was noted until the outbreak of World War II. (MG)

*Spółczesność — państwo — modernizacja (Society — State — Modernisation)*, ed. Włodzimierz Mędrzecki, Warszawa 2002, Instytut Historii PAN, 319 pp.

This is a collective work dedicated to Professor Janusz Żarnowski in connection with his 70th birthday. It contains texts dealing with various social and political questions and the history of ideas in the 19th and 20th centuries. The essays have been divided into four thematic blocs. The first bloc presents articles on political issues. Specially worthy of mention are the articles by: Jerzy W. Borejsza on 20th century authoritarianisms and totalitarianisms; Piotr Łosowski on authoritarian governments in Lithuania in 1927-1940 in the interpretation of contemporary Lithuanian historiography; Andrzej Jaszczuk

on the possibility of the radical semi-fascist right staging a *coup d'état* in Poland at the end of the 1930s; Stanisław Sierpowski on Polish-Lithuanian relations during the interwar period; and Maria Pasztor on the establishment of Polish-French cultural contacts in 1954.

The articles in the second thematic group deal with the foundation of various institutions and societies. Ludwik Haas discusses the little known question of the ethnic Freemasonry of the Afro-Americans (up to the outbreak of World War I); Marian Eckert and Józef Piłatowicz present the participation of engineers in the modernisation of the Second Republic; Tomasz Schramm depicts the formation of the professorial staff in the new universities of interwar Poland; Dariusz Jarosz recalls the almost forgotten charitable assistance extended to Poland by European countries and the United States in 1945-1949.

The third thematic bloc comprises articles on various social strata and groups. Jerzy Holzer summarises the working class problem after World War II; Jan Molenda analyses changes in the employment of women in Warsaw in 1914-1918; Stefania Kowalska-Glikman writes about the pictures of entrepreneurs in 19th century publicistic writings and satires; Anna Landau-Czajka depicts the relations between servants and their employers from the 19th century to the middle of the 20th.

The last bloc of articles concerns modernisation on the socio-economic and cultural levels. Zbigniew Landau compares economic transformations effected in interwar Poland with present-day transformations; Michał Śliwa presents the attitude of socialists during the interwar period to the real and proposed economic and civilisational changes; Magda Gawin writes about the connection between modernisation endeavours and the anthropological and eugenic racial concepts; Roman Wapiński reflects on the social consequences of modernisation; Michał Śliwa describes the development of social history through the prism of changes in social consciousness. In addition to articles by Polish historians the volume includes texts by foreign authors: Gheorge Platon writes about social and national elements in the history of Romania; Václav Prácha discusses the specific economic and social nationality structure in prewar Czechoslovakia, and Hartmut Kaebel depicts the development of social history in the second half of the 20th century. The volume also includes a bibliography of Janusz Żarnowski's works from the years 1953-2001. (MG)

*Spółczesność polskie w XX wieku (Polish Society in the 20th Century)*, ed. Janusz Żarnowski, Warszawa 2003, Wydawca Instytut Historii PAN, 262 pp., bibl.

A collective work presenting the development of Polish society in the 20th century. It consists of five chapters. The book opens with a chapter on the 20th century history of Polish society as a whole. This chapter, like the chapters on the intelligentsia and the working class, have been contributed by Janusz Żarnowski. The part dealing with the peasants is the work of Włodzimierz Mędrzecki and the chapter on the landowning class has been written by Szymon Rudnicki. These are synthesising essays, each of which is equipped with a short bibliography. Although their form has been simplified and the critical apparatus has been reduced to the minimum, the essays will help professional historians as well as other social scientists and students in their research work. Teachers and journalists will also find them useful.

Another value of the book is the period it deals with. As regards the chapters on the intelligentsia, workers and peasants, and to a lesser degree the one on the landowning class, the authors' reflections go up to the present day, including the transformation processes started after 1989. (MG)

Wojciech Śleszyński, *Utworzenie i funkcjonowanie obozu odosobnienia w Berezie Kartuskiej, 1934-1935 (The Establishment and Functioning of the*

*Isolation Camp in Bereza Kartuska, 1934–1935*, "Dzieje Najnowsze" (Warszawa), vol. XXXV, 2003, № 2, pp. 35–54.

Bereza Kartuska was a political prison with the hardest conditions in prewar Poland, a prison to which administrative authorities sent Ukrainian terrorists, communists, persons suspected of revolutionary activity and members of radical, semi-fascist rightist organisations. The author discusses the circumstances in which the camp was set up, the legal procedure of detention and imprisonment, the regulations in force in the camp and the system of punishments. He also discusses the attempts at resistance, and escapes, and gives the number of the detainees in each year. (MG)

Piotr Wieczorkiewicz, *Łańcuch śmierci. Czystka w Armii Czerwonej 1937–1939* (*The Death Chain. The Red Army Purge in 1937–1939*), Warszawa 2001, Oficyna Wydawnicza Rytm, 1335 pp., bibl., annexes, index of persons.

This is a monumental historical work presenting the genesis, development and consequences of the purge carried out in the Red Army in 1937–1939. Wieczorkiewicz analyses in detail Stalin's staff policy, taking into account the collective experience of the Soviet generals and the personal fate of the most prominent commanders. He describes the generals' reaction to dismissal from their posts and imprisonment, the fake trials, investigation methods and the verdicts sentencing them to death or a Siberian camp. In the final chapter Wieczorkiewicz analyses the consequences which the Great Purge had on the organisation, combat readiness and morals of the army. In addition to a wealth of facts gathered thanks to his extensive research in Russian archives, the author paints an impressive psychological picture of the anatomy of terror, its rules and inner dynamism. (MG)

Mariusz Wołos, *Ewolucja stanowiska Francji wobec politycznego centrum emigracji gruzińskiej w Paryżu w latach 1921–1933* (*The Evolution of France's Attitude to the Political Centre of Georgian Emigrants in Paris in 1921–1933*), "Klio" (Toruń), 2001, № 1, pp. 75–109.

In February 1921 the Red Army launched its main offensive against the Georgian Republic and put an end to the republic's existence. The Georgian government took refuge in Paris, which became a haven also for other Georgian politicians. The author discusses in detail the successive stages of the relationship between the Georgian emigré government and France. He says that the attitude of the French government and politicians to the political centre of Georgian emigrants evolved from formal recognition and the establishment of diplomatic relations through cool toleration to the withdrawal of recognition and severance of all contacts in 1933. The reason was the political pragmatism of France which was ready to sacrifice the Georgian cause in order to arrange correct relations with the Soviet Union. (MG)

Janusz Żarnowski, *State, Society and Intelligentsia. Modern Poland and Its Regional Context*, Aldershot 2002, Ashgate Publishing Company, 312 pp., index of persons.

A collection of Janusz Żarnowski's articles in English, German and French presenting Poland's social history against the background of changes effected in East-Central Europe in the 19th and 20th centuries. Most articles come from the 1980s and 1990s. This is why the volume reflects only a part of the scholarly output of the author who, in addition to social history, is also interested in 20th century political history and has not confined himself to East-Central Europe.

The articles are divided into two parts. The first part, entitled *State and Society in East-Central Europe, 19th–20th Centuries*, comprises eight articles in which the author examines changes in the national idea, which occurred in the

Poles' consciousness in the 18th and 19th centuries and the political processes which accompanied the establishment of states in Central Europe after 1918, compares authoritarian systems in Central and South-Eastern Europe during the interwar years, and characterises fascist systems and authoritarian regimes. The second part entitled *Social Structure and the Intelligentsia in Modern Poland* contains 10 articles. Some of them, as for instance the analysis of the social structure in 1918–1939, and of the learned professions, the examination of the influence of new technology on cultural life, and of the relations between technology and the development of civilisation in interwar Poland, concern the interwar years. The other articles go beyond that period. This group includes an essay (co-authored by Anna Żarnowska) on the development of social history in Poland, reflections on the social and cultural role of the Polish intelligentsia from the 19th century to the present day, and on the evolution of the intelligentsia which from a social élite distinguished by the high level of its social commitment and Prometheanism changed into the middle class, a class most characteristic of Western societies. (MG)

## WORLD WAR II

Krzysztof Jasiewicz, *Pierwsi po diable. Elity sowieckie w okupowanej Polsce 1939–1941* (*Białostoczczyzna, Nowogródzczyzna, Polesie, Wileńszczyzna*) (*The First after the Devil. Soviet Elites in Occupied Poland 1939–1941, Polesie, Białystok, Nowogródek and Wilno Regions*), Warszawa 2001, Oficyna Wydawnicza RYTM, 1262 pp., bibl., 23 tables, indexes.

The author presents his own views on the Soviet occupation of the Second Republic's eastern territories in 1939–1941 and its after-effects as well as on the rise of Soviet power élites. According to him, this was the period when the myth of the treacherous Jew crystallised, leading to the murders of Jews by the autochthonous population in the territories conquered by the Soviet Union. In Poland the myth was used as an additional moral justification of the Poles' general indifference to the Holocaust. Part I of the book contains a selective alphabetical list of Soviet functionaries active in Western Byelorussia in 1939–1941, together with their short biographies. These are mostly persons who wielded real power in the north-eastern territories of the Second Republic in 1939–1941. The biographies are based mainly on documents kept in the Archives of Socio-Political History in Moscow. The second part of the book is entitled *Guide Book to the World of Occupation Ideas and Myths*. According to the author, the situation in the Soviet-occupied area was marked by "acts of genocide committed on small local Jewish communities, spontaneous or instigated acts, carried out by local autochthonous, mostly patriotic and religious populations", by people who regularly attended their churches; they were committed with the participation of Poles, Byelorussians, Ukrainians, Ruthenians, Lithuanians, Latvians and Russians. On the basis of accounts from Eastern Archives the author says that there was a general obsession at that time to regard every unknown person as an NKVD agent, frequently also as a Jew. The book is supplemented with many valuable source documents, some of which have been unknown to historians. Jasiewicz has created his own typology of the Soviet élite. He has defined it as "a smaller part of Soviet society, people who found their way into the party or the *Komsomol* for political reasons, by chance, through co-option, fear, opportunism and sometimes perhaps also for noble reasons, and were placed by these organisations in various minor or important posts, thus gaining various (great and small) privileges". (DJ)

Bogdan Musiał, *Rozstrzelać elementy kontrrewolucyjne! Brutalizacja wojny niemiecko-sowieckiej latem 1941 roku* (*Shoot Down Counter-Revolutionary Elements! The Brutalisation of the German-Soviet War in the Summer of 1941*), Warszawa 2001, FRONDA, 352 pp., bibl., index of persons, ill.

This is a Polish edition of a book published by Propyläen in German in 2000, a book which was widely commented on in the media. It is based on an extensive research conducted by the author in the archives of Germany, Poland and Belarus.

Musiäl analyses Soviet crimes committed in the Polish Republic's former eastern territories in July 1941. He tries to reconstruct the influence which the Soviet crimes exerted on Nazi crimes and vice versa, to show to what extent the crimes committed by the communists were responsible for the brutalisation of the German-Soviet war and whether they had an influence on the persecution of Jews by Nazi Germany. He discusses such questions as the Soviet conquest of Poland's eastern territories, the beginnings of Soviet occupation, the influence of the Sovietisation campaign and terror on individual nationalities, the imprisonments and arrests carried out by the NKVD in Poland's former eastern territories, the mass Soviet murders of prisoners, started on June 22, 1941, the exposure of these murders by the invading German troops, pogroms of Jews and anti-Soviet pogroms, the activities of *Einsatzgruppen*, the way Ukrainian nationalists made use of Soviet crimes for their own purposes, the brutalisation of the German-Soviet war and the persecution of Jews. In the author's opinion Soviet crimes contributed to the rise of anti-Jewish and anti-Soviet sentiments and to a further brutalisation of the war in the East. They made it easier for the Nazis to dispose inhumanly of the real and potential representatives and supporters of Soviet power. (DJ)

## RECENT HISTORY

Natalia Aleksiu, *Dokąd dalej? Ruch syjonistyczny w Polsce (1944–1950)* (*Where to. Now? The Zionist Movement in Poland, 1944–1950*), Warszawa 2002, Wydawnictwo TRIO i Centrum Badania i Nauczania Dziejów i Kultury Żydów w Polsce im. Mordechaja Anielewicza, 312 pp., bibl., index of persons, short biographical notes.

The book is based on the author's extensive research into documents kept in Poland (Archives of Modern Records, archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the former Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Jewish Historical Institute in Warsaw, state archives in Katowice, Szczecin, Cracow, Wrocław and Lublin) as well as in Israel, the United States (American Joint Distribution Archives, YIVO Institute for Jewish Research) and Great Britain (Public Record Office). Aleksiu analyses the history of the Zionist movement in Poland up to 1944, depicts the situation of the Jewish population in Poland in 1944–1945, the stabilisation experienced by the Jews up to 1950 and the endeavours to revive the Zionist movement. In her opinion the Zionist movement played a key role in the life of the Jewish community in Poland in 1945–1949. Its principal aim during that period was to bring up the Jewish youth in the spirit of the Zionist programme, to induce Jews to emigrate from Poland and take part in the construction of a Jewish state in Palestine. The author distinguishes three periods in the activity of Zionist parties in Poland. In 1944–1946 attention was focused on helping the Jews who were coming out of hiding, from concentration camps and from the depth of Russia, and also on organising illegal emigration of Jews. In 1947–1948 the life of the Jewish community stabilised and the Zionist organisations concentrated attention on educational work and on securing the participation of Polish Jews in various forms of assistance for the Jews in Palestine and later for the state of Israel. The situation of the Zionist movement in Poland changed radically at the end of 1948 owing to the gradual change of the Polish authorities' policy. In 1949–1950 the work of Zionist organisations was hampered by the anti-Zionist propaganda conducted by a faction of the Polish United Workers' Party. The result was a gradual liquidation of autonomic Jewish institutions and the dissolution of Zionist parties. (DJ)

Włodzimierz B a t ó g, *Wywrotowcy? Komunistyczna Partia USA we wczesnym okresie zimnej wojny (1945–1954) (Subverters? The Communist Party of the USA in the Early Period of the Cold War, 1945–1954)*, Warszawa 2003, Wydawnictwo TRIO i Akademia Świętokrzyska w Kielcach, 265 pp., bibl.

On the basis of an extensive research into documents kept in the United States the author analyses American communism in 1919–1945, the activity of the Communist Party of the USA in 1945–1949, communist infiltration into government agencies and into the atomic programme, the attitude of Congress and judicial decisions in cases of subversive activities (1948–1954) as well as McCarthyism and anti-communism in 1950–1954. The author says that whereas American communism was an innocuous radical movement contesting democracy, its emanation, the Communist Party of the USA was of a different character; it was the greatest internal ally of the United States' main enemy. (DJ)

Grzegorz B a z i u r, *Armia Czerwona na Pomorzu Gdańskim 1945–1947 (The Red Army in Gdańsk Pomerania 1945–1947)*, Warszawa 2003, Instytut Pamięci Narodowej, 322 pp., bibl., index of persons.

The author's aim was to show the influence which the presence of the Red Army and Soviet special services exerted on the socio-political, nationality and economic situation in Gdańsk Pomerania. He has based his book on an extensive research into sources not only in the Archives of Modern Records but, above all, in regional archives (in Bydgoszcz, Gdańsk, Malbork, Słupsk and Szczecin). Baziur analyses in detail such questions as the basis for the deployment of Soviet forces in the territory of post-war Poland, the relationship between the Soviet army headquarters and the administration in the Gdańsk voivodship, the attitude of Soviet commands and special services to local Polish organisations whose aim was an independent Poland, the attitude of Red Army units to nationality changes, the occupation and exploitation by Soviet forces of the port and the industrial hinterland on the Gdańsk seacoast, as well as agricultural problems connected with the stationing of Soviet troops. It has been established that the losses caused by the stationing of Red Army units in this region amounted to approximately 1,608,769,729 złotych (in 1939 prices) in the period from March 1945 to the end of 1948. (DJ)

*Centrum władzy w Polsce 1945–1970 (The Centre of Power in Poland 1945–1970)*, ed. Andrzej P a c z k o w s k i, Warszawa 2003, Instytut Studiów Politycznych PAN, 307 pp., index of persons.

The authors of the studies included in the book focus on the organisational structure of the power-wielding communist party and on the process of decision-making in the party, especially during the crises of 1956, 1968 and 1970. Their aim was to depict the structure and functioning of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party (PZPR) in 1948–1970, the Central Committee being the main centre of political decisions in Poland. The studies concentrate on four subjects: institutional structures, decision-making, the staffing and personnel policy, and relations with the Moscow centre. The book contains studies by: Krzysztof P e r s a k (*The Structure and Composition of the Central Decision-Making Institutions of the PZPR Central Committee*); Włodzimierz B o r o d z i e j (*The Foreign Department of the PZPR Central Committee*); Janusz K a l i Ń s k i (*Decision-Making in the Field of Economy*); Dariusz S t o l a (*The PZPR Finances and the Year 1968*); Andrzej P a c z k o w s k i (*The Nomenklatura System*); Antoni D u d e k (*The PZPR Voivodship Committees as Local Power Centres, with Cracow taken as an example*); Andrzej F r i s z k e (*The Year 1956*); and Jerzy E i s l e r (*The Year 1970*). (DJ)

Andrzej D a s z k i e w i c z, *Referendum i wybory w województwie rzeszowskim w latach 1946–1947 (The Referendum and Elections Held in the Rzeszów*

*Voivodship in 1946–1947*, Rzeszów 2000, Oficyna Wydawnicza Politechniki Rzeszowskiej, 138 pp., bibl., index of persons.

The author analyses the course and results of the referendum and parliamentary elections on the basis of regional documents kept in Rzeszów's State Archives and in the archives of the former local branch of the State Security Office. The results of the referendum are presented on the basis of figures established by Andrzej Pa c z k o w s k i. The author tries to establish the results of the January 1947 elections in the Rzeszów region as truly as possible, making use of fragmentary documents issued by the Polish Peasant Party and the Freedom and Independence Association. The Association's surviving documents show that the Polish Peasant Party won a decisive majority of votes in the Rzeszów, Przeworsk and Łańcut districts. Daszkiewicz polemises with authors who believe that very many people voted openly. He says that the data showing that nearly a half of all those entitled to vote in the Rzeszów voivodship voted openly in an ostentatious way are just as false as the official results of the elections. (DJ)

Adam J a c h i m c z y k, *Życie kulturalne Kielc 1945–1975 (Cultural Life in Kielce 1945–1975)*, Kielce 2002, Wydawnictwo Kieleckiego Towarzystwa Naukowego, 380 pp., bibl., index of persons.

In this extensive monograph the author discusses many fundamental questions concerning the development of culture in Kielce in 1945–1975. His aim was to establish the factors which contributed to the rise and development of circles engaged in creative work in the town and to show the influence of various events on the attitudes of writers, artists, actors and musicians. He wanted to find out how the process of the popularisation of culture developed in Kielce and what it depended on. He was also interested in the policy of the voivodship and municipal decision-makers towards the world of culture and in the reception of cultural offer by society. The book is divided into three parts which deal with cultural life in Kielce in 1945–1947, 1948–1955 and 1956–1975. The author presents the work of actors, writers, musicians and artists in each of these periods (also of scientists in 1956–1975) and the functioning of cultural institutions, i.e. libraries, bookshops, the Holy Cross Museum, community centres (in 1945–1955), the Trade Unions' Voivodship House of Culture (from its foundation in 1953), cinemas and clubs (from 1956). In his analysis of the way in which the party directed cultural work, the author also discusses the extrapolitical restrictions on the development of local creative circles. He points out that creative freedom was restricted not only by party committees but also by quite prosaic difficulties which assumed crucial importance, such as the lack of flats for people engaged in creative work, the weak interest of local society in the products of their work and the fact that artists and writers had to combine creative work with paid work, frequently in non-artistic professions. (DJ)

Kazimierz Kozłowski, *Od Października '56 do Grudnia '70. Ewolucja stosunków społeczno-politycznych na Wybrzeżu (1956–1970) (From October 1956 to December 1970. Evolution of Socio-Political Relations on the Seacoast, 1956–1970)*, Szczecin 2002, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Szczecińskiego, 495 pp., index of persons, sum. in English.

The author deals with what he regards as the most important aspects of political life in three coastal voivodships, those of Gdańsk, Koszalin and Szczecin, in the years 1956–1970. The book consists of six chapters. The first concerns mainly the growing crisis and the emergence of new political elites after October 1956. In the next chapters Kozłowski discusses the October ferment among party reformers (reflected especially in the mass media), among workers and in the circles of a potential political opposition (Chapter II); the political involvement of the Kashubs and national minorities (Chapter III), State–Church relations (Chapter IV); the events of March 1968 (Chapter V), and the political and social activity

of workers on the seacoast. The book is based mainly on documents kept in central and regional archives. The author has also made use of documents issued by the Security Service in Gdańsk, Szczecin and Koszalin, and of accounts by witnesses of the described events. Kozłowski says that with the exception of the years 1956/57, 1968 and 1970, the majority of the population on the seacoast was politically passive and in view of the geopolitical and internal conditions, a large part of it accepted the political system or at least did not manifest any opposition to it, participating in large numbers in elections, party and state holidays, protests against "Zionists", "the hostile part of the clergy and the episcopate", "revisionists" and "people who undermine social order". (DJ)

Krzysztof Madej, *Spółdzielczość mieszkaniowa. Władze PRL wobec niezależnej inicjatywy społecznej (1961–1965) (Co-operative Housing. The Attitude of the Polish People's Republic's Authorities to Independent Social Initiatives, 1961–1965)*, Warszawa 2003, Wydawnictwo TRIO, 140 pp., bibl.

The author discusses the co-operative housing movement and changes in its structure in 1956–1965. The first few chapters depict the foundation and development of co-operative structures and the politico-economic conditions in which they existed after October 1956. In the next chapters he analyses the functioning of housing-co-operatives in 1961–1965. The reason for this structure of the book is that a law on co-operatives and their unions was adopted in 1961 and in 1965 several normative acts came into force which in a decisive way changed the character of co-operative building and the functioning of housing co-operatives. The author says that in the period researched by him co-operative housing was no longer a social initiative which drew on the achievements of the co-operative movement; nor was it just "a monopolistic state-controlled supplier of flats for the citizens of the Polish People's Republic, which it became after 1965". In Madej's view subordination to the requirements of the planned economy restricted the co-operative authorities' ways of action in every field, from planning the cost of flats to the way of recruiting the members of housing co-operatives. The adopted model promoted corruption. The author has based his book mainly on documents of the Central Union of Housing Co-operatives kept in the Archives of Modern Records as well as on published studies and reminiscences. (DJ)

Tadeusz Mielczarek, *Od "Nowej Kultury" do "Polityki". Tygodniki społeczno-kulturalne i społeczno-polityczne PRL (From "Nowa Kultura" to "Polityka". Socio-Cultural and Socio-Political Weeklies in the Polish People's Republic)*, Kielce 2003, Wydawnictwo Akademii Świętokrzyskiej, 382 pp., bibl., index of persons.

The author discusses a selected group of weeklies which managed to "shape public opinion in their own way, frequently contrary to the wishes of the political overseer". He presents "Nowa Kultura" (1950–1963), "Przegląd Kulturalny" (1952–1963), "Kultura" (1963–1981), "Po prostu" (1947–1957) and "Polityka" (1957–1989), focusing on their role in the practice of the Polish United Workers' Party's information service and on their circle of readers. The book is based mainly on printed sources, published diaries, reminiscences, accounts and interviews. Selected archival sources of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party have also been used. In conclusion the author says that "in the Polish People's Republic socio-cultural and socio-political weeklies had a relatively large number of readers which kept growing as the years went by. They were read mainly by the intelligentsia", and the level of perception varied, "the Warsaw elite and the provincials differing in their interpretation of the texts". However, irrespective of restrictions, the group of periodicals among which "Polityka" and "Kultura" were the most important, "imposed a certain mode, style and line of thinking. It was their content which to a large extent shaped the views of the Polish intelligentsia at that time". (DJ)

*Młodzież w opozycji społecznej 1944–1989 (Youth in the Social Resistance Movement 1944–1989)*, ed. Monika Kała and Łukasz Kamiński, Wrocław 2002, Wydawnictwo Instytutu Pamięci Narodowej Komisji Ścigania Zbrodni przeciwko Narodowi Polskiemu, 163 pp.

The publication is a result of a scientific session organised by the Wrocław branch of the Public Education Office of the National Remembrance Institute in Wrocław in May 2001. The session was attended by historians from Gdańsk, Kielce, Cracow, Szczecin and Zielona Góra. The papers presented at the session covered all forms of the youth's anti-communist activity, from participation in adult persons' conspiracy, young people's conspiratorial organisations and mass social protests to pastoral work among students and the students' self-government. The publication comprises the following texts: *The Youth's Group of the Home Army's Wilno Region* (Piotr Niwiński); *The "Africa" Inspectorate, an Example of an Underground Organisation Infiltrated by the Security Office* (Tomasz Balbus); *The Radom Events of October 30, 1945. Their Genesis, Development and Consequences* (Grzegorz Miernik); *The Attitude of the Youth of Western Pomerania to the Political Struggle Preceding the People's Referendum in 1946, with the "Guard on the Oder" Manifestation and May 3rd Celebrations as Examples* (Adam Makowski); *Manifestations of the Youth's Resistance and Dissatisfaction with the Authorities' Policy in the Lubusz Region in 1948–1956* (Robert Skobelski); *The "Orleta" (Eaglets) Combat and Subversion Organisation* (Piotr Semków); *The Case of Stargard Philomats (1951–1952)* (Piotr Szubarczyk); *The Structure, Activity and Dissolution of the "Wrocław — North — Proletariat" Organisation in 1951–1952* (Krzysztof Szwaagrzyk); *Father Marian Pirożyński (Stanisław A. Bogaczewicz): The Resistance of Cracow Clergymen Working Among Students in 1945–1989* (Katarzyna Jarkiewicz); *The Attitude of the Polish United Workers' Party in Wrocław to the Events of March 1968* (Łukasz Kamiński); *The Participation of Young People in Street Demonstrations in Wrocław under Martial Law* (Paweł Piotrowski); *The Independent Self-Governing Group of "The Twelve" at Wrocław University* (Jolanta Popińska), and *Religion in Schools 1956–1958* (Jacek T. Żurek). (DJ)

Edmund Nowak, *Obozy na Śląsku Opolskim w systemie powojennych obozów w Polsce (1945–1950). Historia i implikacja (Camps in Opole Silesia in the System of Post-War Camps in Poland, 1945–1950. History and Implications)*, Opole 2002, Uniwersytet Opolski i Centralne Muzeum Jeńców Wojennych w Łambinowicach-Opolu, 414 pp., bibl., index of persons, ill., and maps, sum. in English and German.

The author presents the history of the camps set up in Opole Silesia in the first years after the end of the Second World War, their role and place in the system of post-war camps in Poland and the long-term consequences of their existence. He devotes most space to the labour camp at Łambinowice. He analyses the role played by the Łambinowice camp in Polish-German relations, the investigations and trials connected with the crimes committed there (among others by Czesław Gęborski and Paul Lindberg) and the question of commemorating the victims. He is also interested in everyday life in the camps (religiousness, medical care, living conditions, repressive measures). The book is based on an extensive research carried out by the author in German, Polish, Czech and Russian archives. (DJ)

Andrzej Paczkowski, *Strajki, bunty, manifestacje jako "polska droga" przez socjalizm (Strikes, Revolts, Manifestations as "the Polish Road" through Socialism)*, Poznań 2003, Wydawnictwo Poznańskiego Towarzystwa Przyjaciół Nauk, 142 pp.

The book comprises supplemented, enlarged versions of lectures delivered at Harvard University in March 1999 within the framework of "August Zaleski memorial Lectures in Polish History". The author focuses on the most spectacular

manifestations of resistance in the Polish People's Republic: young people's demonstrations, spontaneous defence of religion as well as workers' strikes and revolts. In conclusion he says that what characterised Poles during that period was their readiness to undertake collective actions. "During the 45 years discussed here there were periods of «social calm», but years marked by expressions of collective resistance clearly predominated". Collective manifestations of resistance were not staged by one social group, though the participation of peasants was surprisingly small, especially after 1956. In the author's opinion "Solidarity" owed its strength to the fact that in 1980 three currents of dissatisfaction, represented by workers, young people and the faithful, "merged into one river". "Experiences cumulated and converged, and a conglomeration of hope and of demands emerged". (D)

Artur Pasko, *Kulisy władzy indywidualnej w województwie białostockim (1948–1956). Organizacja, główne kierunki działania KW PZPR (In the Wings of People's Power in the Białystok Voivodship (1948–1956). The Organisation and Main Lines of Activity of the Voivodship Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party)*, Białystok 2002, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu w Białymstoku, 344 pp., bibl., annexes, phot., index of persons.

The author analyses the activities of the Voivodship Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party (PZPR) in Białystok and their influence on various aspects of life in the voivodship. He depicts the power structure of the voivodship party organisation and of the party machine, describes the range of their duties, presents the first secretaries of the PZPR Voivodship Committee and some selected activities conducted by the authorities of the Białystok party organisation in 1948–1956. The book is based mainly on PZPR documents kept in the Archives of Modern Records and in the State Archives in Białystok. The author discusses in detail the training and propaganda activity conducted by the PZPR Voivodship Committee and its role in shaping educational, industrial and agricultural policy. He also shows how this least numerous party organisation in Poland functioned and the relations between the authorities and society during the Stalinist period. (D)

Paweł Piotrowski, *Śląski Okręg Wojskowy. Przekształcenia organizacyjne 1945–1956 (The Silesian Command. Organisational Transformations 1945–1956)*, Warszawa 2003, Wydawnictwo TRIO, 294 pp., annexes, bibl., index of persons.

This is the first attempt in Polish historiography to analyse the organisational changes in the Silesian command against a wide background of transformations in the functions and structure of the Polish Army at that time. The author had access to previously secret documents kept, above all, in the Central Military Archives at Rembertów (sets of the Fourth Command and of the Polish Army's General Staff) and the Archives of Land Forces, branch № 2 in Wrocław (set of the Political Board of the Silesian Command). The first two chapters (*The Silesian Command in 1945–1948* and *Poland's Political and Military Situation in 1949–1956*) are an introduction to the main reflections contained in Chapter III (*Organisational Transformations in the Silesian Command in 1949–1956*). The author analyses the transformations in the command structures as well as in the organisational units and branches of the army: in infantry, armoured and mechanised troops, artillery, engineering, chemical and communication forces, in the quartermaster department, departments of armaments and munition, fuels and lubricants, food and uniforms, health, in veterinary, motocar, billeting and construction departments, in transportation, military jurisdiction, the regional information board and the army working units. According to the author, during the Stalinist period the army in the Silesian command was transformed from an old-type army in which horse traction played the dominant role, an army which

had no operational concepts, into a strong first-strike operational union. The latest specimens of modern equipment and armaments were always sent first to the Silesian command, the region's units were the first to adopt new organisational structures, and the most talented commanders were assigned there. The expansion of the army was greatly speeded up in 1951 in connection with war preparations. This had a negative effect on the implementation of the civilian aims of the Six Year Plan and on the quality of life of the Polish people. (DJ)

*Poznański Czerwiec 1956 (The Poznań June 1956)*, ed. Stanisław Janakowiak and Agnieszka Rogulska. Warszawa 2002. Wydawnictwo Instytutu Pamięci Narodowej Komisji Ścigania Zbrodni przeciw Narodowi Polskiemu, 103 pp., index of persons.

The publication is the result of a scientific conference organised by the Poznań branch of the Public Education Office of the National Remembrance Institute on the 45th anniversary of the Poznań events. The background of the events is described by Czesław Osękowski. Tomasz Rochatka analyses the situation in Poznań factories on the eve of the revolt. The revolt itself is presented by Piotr Okulewicz. The other studies concern: the situation in Poznań factories after June 28, 1956 (Przemysław Zwiernik); the situation in prisons during the June revolt and the decisions taken by the prison service in connection with the events (Krzystian Bedyński); the reaction of the Polish, English-language and German press. Anna Szczepańska discusses the reaction of the authorities and inhabitants of Szczecin, and Łukasz Kamiński depicts the attitude of the inhabitants of Lower Silesia to the workers' revolt in Poznań. The publication also includes an article by Krzysztof Pątek on the reaction of Radio Free Europe to the June events, and a study by Marek Leszek Wojciechowski, who reflects on the nature of what happened in Poznań on June 28, 1956. (DJ)

*PRL. Trwanie i zmiana (The Polish People's Republic. Continuity and Change)*, ed. Dariusz Stola and Marcin Zaremba, Warszawa 2003. Wydawnictwo Wyższej Szkoły Przedsiębiorczości i Zarządzania im. Leona Koźmińskiego w Warszawie, 424 pp., sum. in English, notes on the authors.

The book comprises articles by 14 historians of the younger generation, pupils of Professor Marcin Kula. It is dedicated to the professor in connection with his 60th birthday. According to the authors, the name PRL (Polish People's Republic) used in the title of the book denotes not only a state but also its socio-economic order and the social substance which filled the state's forms. Despite many changes, which were frequently quite important, these forms preserved many common traits which clearly distinguish that state from both the Second and the Third Republic. It can therefore be assumed that the period of communist rule will remain a separate chapter in Poland's history. The volume contains texts based on new research into sources. They have been written by: Piotr Osęka (*"The Choice Must Not Be Made Spontaneously". Model of Changing the First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party — PZPR*), Marcin Zaremba (*The Second Echelon of the Ladder. The Cult of the First Secretaries in Poland*), Tadeusz Ruzikowski (*The "Principled" and Helpless Party. The Warsaw Executive during the Crises on 1956 and 1980*), Błażej Brzostek (*An Essay on the PZPR's Provincial Authorities from the Time of Stalinism to the Early Period of Gierek's Rule*), Paweł Machcewicz (*A Change or Continuation? Poland before and after October 1956*), Dariusz Stola (*The Seclusion of Poland. Abolition of the Freedom to Travel and the Tightening of Frontier Controls in the 1940s and 1950s*), Krzysztof Persak (*"The Solicitous Protector and Enlightened Adviser of People's Poland" — Joseph Stalin's Amendments to the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic of July 22, 1952*), Mariusz Jastrząb (*The Policy of Shaping the Prices of Consumer Goods in People's Poland — Selected Questions*), Krzysztof Madej (*Crude and Dollar-Oriented Poland — Corruption*

in the Polish People's Republic in 1956–1980), Paweł Sowiński (*Socialist Stability. Two Decades of Rest in the PRL 1956–1980*), Krzysztof Kosiński (*Parties Thrown by Young People in the PRL*), Natalia Aleksion (*On the Construction of the history of Polish Jews*), Joanna Wawrzyniak (*The Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy — Ideological Evolution and Group Ties*), and Konrad Rokicki (*The Writers and the Party 1945–1968*). The book is a manifest of a group of young historians who regard themselves as members of Marcin Kula's historical school. (DJ)

Aneta Rybicka, *Instytut Niemieckiej Pracy Wschodniej. Kraków 1940–1945 (The Institute of German Work in the East. Cracow 1940–1945)*, Warszawa 2003, Wydawnictwo DiG, 196 pp., bibl., index of persons.

This is the first Polish monograph on the Nazi research centre set up by the authorities of the General Government in place of the Jagiellonian University, which the Germans closed down. The author analyses Nazi scholars' studies, which concerned mainly Germanic civilisation achievements in Central and Eastern Europe. She also discusses internal strife and intrigues in the Institute. Another subject raised by the author is the co-operation of many Cracow scholars with the Institute. The book is based mainly on the Institute's documents kept in Bundesarchiv in Berlin, the Archives of the Jagiellonian University and State Archives in Cracow as well as on documents of the General Government (Archives of Modern Records) and documents in the National Remembrance Institute. (DJ)

Michał Skoczylas, *Wybory do Sejmu Ustawodawczego z 19 stycznia 1947 roku w świetle skarg ludności (Elections to the Legislative Sejm Held on January 19, 1947 in the Light of People's Complaints)*, Warszawa 2003, Wydawnictwo TRIO, 200 pp., bibl., annexes.

The main archival material used by the author was the set of the Electoral Commissioner's Chief Plenipotentiary, kept in the Archives of Modern Records, in particular people's protests to the Supreme Court. Skoczylas has also made use of documents of the Central Committee of the Polish Workers' Party and the Polish Peasant Party (the latter are kept in the Centre for the History of the Peasant Movement in Warsaw). On this basis he analyses the elections from the points of view of ordinary people and the electoral commission. He views the election as the man in the street must have viewed them. He characterises the complaints about violations of the electoral law in the period preceding the voting and on election day. He examines the consequences suffered by the authors of these complaints, including repressive measures, and signals the problems people had to face to deliver their complaints to the Supreme Court. In his opinion the cases he has examined reveal "large-scale violations of the law in the preparation and holding of the parliamentary elections. In many localities the electors' will was brazenly ignored, people were forced to vote «correctly» and terror-tactics were used against political opponents". (DJ)

*Stan wojenny w Polsce 1981–1983 (Martial Law in Poland 1981–1983)*, ed. Antoni Dudek, Warszawa 2003, 802 pp., index of persons, ill.

This is a work by historians from the National Remembrance Institute, each of whom examines the situation under martial law in his/her region. This makes it possible to compare the conditions in various parts of Poland. Each chapter deals with a different region and consists of six parts which analyse: the operations introducing martial law, the functioning of the state machinery, opposition and social resistance, reprisals and other repressive measures, the role played by the Catholic Church and other religious organisations, social sentiments between December 1981 and July 1983. The studies have been contributed by: Łukasz Kamiński and Paweł Piotrowski (Lower Silesia and Opole Silesia), Jaro-

śląw Neja (Upper Silesia as well as the sub-Beskidy and Częstochowa regions), Małgorzata Choma-Jusińska (Lublin region), Marek Lasota, Małgorzata Ptasieńska and Zbigniew Solak (Little Poland and the Holy Cross region), Tadeusz Ruzikowski (Mazovia, Warmia and Mazury), Dariusz Iwaneczko and Jan Pisuliński (Sub-Carpathian region), Tomasz Danilecki and Marcin Zwolski (Podlasie and Suwałki region), Sławomir Cenczkiewicz (Gdańsk Pomerania and Kujawy), Robert Spałek (Western Pomerania), Przemysław Zwiernik (Great Poland and Lubusz region), and Leszek Próchniak (Łódź and Sieradz regions). (DJ)

Tadeusz Wolsza, *W cieniu Wronek, Jaworzna i Piehcina ... 1945–1956. Życie codzienne w polskich więzieniach, obozach i ośrodkach pracy więźniów (In the Shadow of Wronki, Jaworzno and Piehcina ... 1945–1956. Everyday Life in Polish Prisons, Camps and Prisoners' Work Centres)*, Warszawa 2003, Wydawnictwo Instytutu Historii PAN, 263 pp., bibl., maps.

The author presents everyday life in Polish penitentiaries in the years 1945–1956. The book consists of three chapters which depict life in prisons, camps and prisoners' work centres. The structure of each chapter is similar, the author discussing such questions as meals, parcels received by prisoners, regulations, additional penalties, escapes, revolts, work, medical care, sanitation, feast days, celebrations and the prisoners' free time. In addition to various published and unpublished reminiscences, the author has made use of documents kept in the Archives of Modern Records (mainly documents of the Ministry of Public Security's Department of Prisons and Camps) as well as in state archives in Bydgoszcz and Katowice and in the Office for Public Education of the National Remembrance Institut (in Warsaw and Lublin). According to Wolsza, some 20,500 persons lost their lives in all camps and prisons during the period examined by him. A record number of persons (173,000) in the whole history of the Polish People's Republic was placed in various isolation centres in 1948. The author draws attention to the cruelty of the prison guards who tormented the prisoners of their own free will. (DJ)

Father Zygmunt Zieliński, *Kościół w Polsce 1944–2002 (The Church in Poland 1944–2002)*, Radom 2003, POLWEN Polskie Wydawnictwo Encyklopedyczne, 494 pp., bibl., index of persons.

The book is based on published studies and source materials. This is the first attempt to present the Roman Catholic Church's 50-year history under two systems, the communist and the democratic one. The most important theme in the author's reflections is the Church's continuous presence in public life. Father Zieliński discusses such questions as: the Church's adjustment to the post-Yalta reality, its adaptation and autonomy in 1956–1960, its functioning in "conditions of a pluralistic world view and the disintegration of the system" (the 1970s), during the period of "the apogee of its authority" (the 1980s) and in the Third Republic. The author distinguishes three stages in the history of the Catholic Church in Poland in 1944–2002. The first stage was marked by "struggle and multifarious restrictions" (up to 1956). The second stage was connected with "the Church's full entry into public life", this having been forced through by the erosion of the system and the decline of its strength in the whole communist camp" (up to 1989). The third stage is the period of activity in a democracy, "not a people's democracy but one encircled by a fence of liberal principles which recognise only one point of view, the essence of which is opposition to Christian principles". Thanks to the author's deep knowledge of both history and confessional matters, the book is much more than a description of State-Church relations, a subject which has predominated in historiography so far. (DJ)