

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

Wojciech Brojer, *Diabeł w wyobraźni średniowiecznej. Trzynastowieczne exempla kaznodziejskie (The Devil in Medieval Imagination. Thirteenth Century Preacher's Exempla)*, Wrocław 2003, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Wrocławskiego, 664 pp + 1 unp., 12 tables, 2 diagrams, index of persons, sum. in English, series: Monografie Fundacji na Rzecz Nauki Polskiej.

The book is based on ca. 1000 exempla speaking about the devil and some 700 ones concerning demonology and eschatological punishment for sins from 15 collections of sermons preached in the 13th century in France, Germany, Italy, England and Silesia. The author points out that the number of stories referring to infernal powers increased in the 13th century and describes changes in their description. In the 13th century the devil changed from a tempter into the prosecutor at God's judgment and executor of the punishments meted out by God on sinners. Preachers began to stress that people commit sins out of their own weakness rather than at the devil's instigation and that God can save sinners from punishment by sending them to the purgatory or back to earth.

All these changes made it possible to include the devil in the system of the world ruled by God and to bring into relief the importance of God's mercy and man's free will. (JA)

Bogdan Wojciech Brzustowicz, *Turniej rycerski w Królestwie Polskim w późnym średniowieczu i renesansie na tle europejskim (Knightly Tournaments in the Polish Kingdom in the Late Middle Ages and the Renaissance against the European Background)*, Warszawa 2003, Wydawnictwo DiG, 407 pp., + 1 unp., 43 ills.

The author points out that the custom of tournaments was transplanted to Poland and to most countries in East-Central and Northern Europe from the West between the middle of the 13th century and the end of the 14th (depending on the region). He emphasizes that in transferring the custom of tournaments to Poland an important role was played by Bohemia and, from the 14th century, the state of the Teutonic Knights' Order, the greatest centres of knightly culture in Central Europe. The custom was adopted in its mature form shaped earlier in the West. In 16th century Poland, as in the whole of Renaissance Europe, tournaments became part of arranged symbolic spectacles glorifying the dynasty and the state. The tournaments in Poland were attended by Polish kings (Sigismund Augustus, Sigismund III Vasa), but the largest group at tournaments was made up of noblemen of moderate means. (JA)

Małgorzata Delimata, *Dziecko w Polsce średniowiecznej (The Child in Medieval Poland)*, Poznań 2004, Wydawnictwo Poznańskie, 259 pp., 3 tables.

The author discusses everything that concerns children in medieval Poland: the interpretation and borderline of childhood in sources, the average number of children per family, the death rate of children, the usual course of events during pregnancy and childhood, including the rites accompanying them, the diet of

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children, their clothes, games and entertainment, relations with adults, the legal situation of children (including children born out of wedlock), their health, the risks to their health and life and their burials. She has left out the question of education. She stresses that the sources she has examined deny Philippe Ariès's theory that no distinction was made between adults and children in the Middle Ages and that there were no emotional ties between parents and their offspring. Delimata points out that the length of childhood was gradually extended in Poland; in the 14th century the age of 12 was regarded as the borderline, in the 15th century it was raised (only for boys) to 15, and in the 16th century adulthood was generally thought to start between the age of 21 and 24. Another change was the gradual alleviation of the status of illegitimate children. The author points out that the rites connected with children combined Christian elements with magical practices dating from pagan times. (JA)

Czesław Deptuła, *Archanioł i smok. Z zagadnień legendy miejsca i mitu w Polsce średniowiecznej (The Archangel and the Dragon. The Place Legend and Myth in Medieval Poland)*, Lublin 2003, Wydawnictwo "Werset", 131 pp. + 9 unnp., 4 ill., 2 maps.

The author describes the development of the legend about the Wawel castle dragon, from the time when it was put down by Wincenty Kadłubek (12th c.) to the 16th century. In his opinion Boleslaus the Bold's coins presenting the ruler fighting a dragon imply that the legend was old, that it may have been a reflection of pre-Christian beliefs. The fact that churches named after Archangel Michael, the conqueror of the dragon, were built on Wawel hill and in the Skalka district of Cracow in the early Middle Ages indicates that centres of dragon or serpent cult may have existed in old Cracow. Churches named after St. Michael existed in all Polish castle-towns in the early Piast period. In Sandomierz and Lublin they were built next to places called Żmigród (serpent or dragon place). According to Deptuła, Kadłubek's narration can be regarded as the prototype of stories about the fight of a noble hero (a god, a ruler, a knight) against the serpent god, stories which may have come down from the Slavs' pagan beliefs (the opposition between the gods Perun and Weles). Ancient gods were gradually replaced by Christian heroes. According to Deptuła this is the theme behind Kadłubek's account of the assassination of St. Stanislaus by Boleslaus the Bold. (JA)

Jan Drabina, *Papiestwo — Polska w latach 1384–1434 (The Papacy and Poland in 1384–1434)*, Kraków 2003, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego, 189 pp., table, sum. in English.

The book presents relations between the Polish royal court and the papacy during the reign of Hedwig and Vladislaus Jagiełło. The first part of the book (pp. 11–125) discusses these relations in chronological order. Part II (pp. 127–182) depicts the forms and types of mutual contacts; it also characterizes Polish and papal envoys as well as the defenders of Polish interests in the Curia. The author points out that during the period examined by him the royal court in Cracow maintained relations with the popes in Pisa and Rome, but he has found no trace of contacts with the Avignon popes, whom Poland did not recognize. Drabina emphasizes that the frequency of mutual contacts increased in 1384–1434 despite the Polish rulers' opposition to the popes' provision of canons, to the popes' appointments of bishops in Poland and the endeavours of the Teutonic Order's diplomacy, ill-disposed towards Poland, and even though Poland did not support the papal plans for an anti-Hussite crusade. In Drabina's opinion the increase in mutual contacts was a result of the growth of the political importance of Poland, which after the union with Lithuania became the largest state in Europe. (JA)

Maciej Michałski, *Kobiety i świętość w żywotach trzynastowiecznych księżnych polskich (Women and Sainthood in the Lives of 13th Century Polish*

*Duchesses*), Poznań 2004, Wydawnictwo Poznańskie, 355 pp. + 1 unp., 3 tables, 2 genealogical tables, index of persons, sum. in English, contents also in English.

The author analyzes what had been written up to the middle of the 14th century about four saintly duchesses who lived in Polish territories in the 13th century: the Silesian duchesses Hedwig (1178/80–1243) and Anna (1201/1204–1263), Salomea, duchess of Halicz (1211/12–1268), and Kinga, duchess of Cracow–Sandomierz (1234–1292). He points out that the duchesses represented a new type of piety; they tried to follow in Christ's footsteps and unite with Him in His sufferings through strict asceticism, they conducted large-scale charity work and founded Church institutions, mainly convents. This kind of piety, which followed the example set by Saint Elizabeth of Thuringia, became widespread in Central Europe (in some German duchies, Bohemia, Hungary, Poland and Halicz Ruthenia) thanks to dynastic ties and was propagated by mendicant orders (in Poland mainly by the Franciscans) among the population at large. The author emphasizes that in addition to changes of a devotional nature, the new piety marked a breakthrough in social life, for this was the first time that a group of independent, active women had appeared in that region. The annex (pp. 311–317) contains *Life of Anna, Duchess of Silesia* in Latin with a Polish translation. (JA)

Jarosław N i k o d e m, *Jednowładztwo czy diarchia? Przyczynek do dziejów ustroju Wielkiego Księstwa Litewskiego do końca XIV wieku (One-man Rule or a Diarchy? Remarks on the Political System of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania up to the End of the 14th Century)*, "Zapiski Historyczne" (Toruń), vol. LXVIII, 2003, № 4, pp. 7–30, sum. in German.

The author disputes the view that from the 1280s to the end of the 14th century Lithuania was ruled not only by the grand duke resident in Vilnius but also by a "submonarch", the main ruler's younger brother, the duke of Troki, a view which since 1985 has been ever more widely accepted in Lithuanian and Polish historiography. Nikodem stresses that up to 1345 there is no information in sources that would suggest the existence of a diarchy (in his view there is no ground for such an interpretation of remarks referring to the ruler and his son or brother, who did not have the title of monarch). Nor did Troki have a special position in Lithuania's political system. In later times, the special role played by the duke of Troki, Kiejstut, at the side of Grand Duke Olgierd, and next by Skirgiełło at the side of Jagiełło, was, according to the author, a result of the personal relations between the two pairs of brothers. Nikodem also points out that the land attached to the post of "submonarch" would have had to have strictly defined borders and be indivisible (so that the outgoing "submonarch" could easily hand it over to his successor but the Duchy of Troki neither had defined borders nor was indivisible. (JA)

Marcin R. P a u k, *Funkcjonowanie regale fortyfikacyjnego w Europie Środkowej w średniowieczu (Royal Fortification Privilege in Central Europe in the Middle Ages)*, "Kwartalnik Historii Kultury Materialnej" (Warszawa), vol. LI, 2003, № 1, pp. 3–16, sum. in German.

The article concerns Poland, Bohemia Hungary and Austria. The author disputes the predominant opinion that only rulers could erect fortifications in the early Middle Ages and that later, as their power weakened, the privilege was gradually extended to magnates, the Church and the cities. According to Pauk, there is not a trace of the existence of a royal fortification privilege in sources; private and Church resources could be used to erect non-state fortifications which strengthened state defence capacity. In the author's opinion the great increase in the construction of private castles in the middle of the 13th century was due to the fear of a Mongol invasion. That was the period when, as Pauk says, the principles of the privilege called *regale* were defined. In the late Middle Ages the monarch

had a monopoly on the construction of fortifications, as is proved by the fact that a royal permission had to be obtained to construct non-state fortifications; rulers took over or destroyed the fortifications built without royal permission. (JA)

*Polska około roku 1300. Państwo, społeczeństwo, kultura (Poland in about 1300. The State, Society, Culture)*, ed. Wojciech Fałkowski, Warszawa 2003, Wydawnictwo Neriton, 278 pp., 40 ill., map.

Two articles in the volume deal with the social changes which took place on the eve of the rebirth of the Polish Kingdom, changes which exerted a great influence on the further history of the country. Marek Barański (*The Attitude of the Dukes and Society to Poland's Unification at the Turn of the 13th Century*, pp. 9–56) draws attention to the growth in the significance of great lords in Little Poland, who as a result of the unification of Polish territories became a force which, together with the kings, took part in decisions concerning the fate of the whole country. Roman Czaja (*Towns and Townsmen in Polish Territories at the Turn of the 13th Century*, pp. 57–72) stresses that the suppression of the burghers' revolt in Great Poland and Little Poland by Vladislaus the Elbow-High and the ensuing reprisals exerted a great influence on Poland's socio-political structure which lacked an influential middle class. Jadwiga Krzyżaniakowa (*Intellectual Culture during the Period of Changes. Cultural Centres — People — Achievements*, pp. 73–119) draws attention to the main civilization achievements in the Polish territories during this period, especially to the emergence of a relatively large group of educated priests-lawyers who worked in Church and royal chanceries. She also points out that the Polish language was used as a vehicle promoting national consciousness. Andrzej Radziwiński (*The Church in Poland in about 1300*, pp. 121–153) depicts the structure and organization of the Church, the various groups of the clergy, schools run by the Church, changes in religiousness, the political and social conditions in which the Church worked, and relations with the Apostolic See. Andrzej Grzybowski (*Polish Architecture in about 1300*, pp. 155–197) and Romuald Kaczmarek (*Visual Arts. Sculpture and Artistic Handicrafts from ca. 1280 to ca. 1320*, pp. 199–224) stress that there were enormous differences in the development of these kinds of art in Polish territories: Silesia clearly predominated in this respect, the arts were also well developed in Little Poland (especially in Cracow) while the other regions lagged behind. Three articles concern Poland's relations with her neighbours. Antoni Barciałk (*Czech Policy towards Polish Territories during the Rule of the Last Premislids and John of Luxembourg*, pp. 225–246) points out that whereas Premisl II and Vaclav II pursued a policy aimed at gradually gaining control of the whole of Poland, John of Luxembourg, being unable to ascend the Polish throne, endeavoured to link Silesia more closely with Bohemia. Janusz Tandecki (*Poland and the Teutonic Knights as Neighbours in about 1300*, pp. 247–260) emphasizes that the year 1308/1309 marked a turning point in relations between Poland and the Teutonic Knights, the dispute over Gdańsk Pomerania becoming the central issue. In an article *Poland's Neighbours Lithuania and Jaćwież at the Turn of the 13th Century* (pp. 261–278) Jan Tyszkiewicz points out that wars predominated in the relations of Poland and the duchy of Mazovia with their eastern neighbours, Lithuania and Jaćwież. (JA)

Dariusz A. Sikorski, *Galla Anonima wiadomości o Prusach. Próba weryfikacji wybranych hipotez (The Information on the Pruthenians in Gallus Anonimus' Chronicle. Tentative Verification of Selected Hypotheses)*, "Kwartalnik Historyczny" (Warszawa), vol. CX, 2003, N° 2, pp. 5–23, sum. in English.

The author analyzes what Gallus Anonimus wrote about the Pruthenians in his chronicle, pointing out that the chronicler's information is frequently inconsistent with information in other sources. According to the author, the choice

and content of Gallus' information reflected his intention to create a positive image of Boleslaus III, the Wry-Mouthed, explain the ruler's activity and give reasons for his setbacks. Gallus stresses that the Pruthenians were pagan to justify Polish forces' attacks on them. He writes that the Pruthenians had no kings, no laws and no strongholds because he wanted to present them as a savage, backward people and explain why Boleslaus had no success in fighting them (the Poles did not defeat the Pruthenians and did not capture their strongholds for their were no rulers to defeat and no strongholds to capture). Gallus mentions the old emigration of Saxons to Prussia in order to make Boleslaus III's operations part of the struggle started by Charlemagne with a view to Christianizing pagans, and in order to present the Polish duke as a continuator of the Church's work. (JA)

Dariusz A. Sikorski, *O rzekomej instytucji biskupstwa bezpośrednio zależnego od Stolicy Apostolskiej. Przyczynek do problemu statusu prawnego biskupów polskich przed rokiem 1000 (The Institution of Bishops Allegedly Dependent Directly on the Apostolic See. Remarks on the Legal Status of Polish Bishops before 1000)*, "Czasopismo Prawno-Historyczne" (Poznań), vol. LV, 2003, № 2, pp. 157–185.

The author discusses the status of the Poznań bishopric in 966–1000. He rejects the predominant idea that it was one of the bishoprics that were dependent directly on the pope. He is in favour of the idea, well known from previous research, that some dioceses and abbeys were exempted from control by metropolitans. He points out that such dioceses, known to have existed at the end of the 10th and in the 11th century, lay mainly in the border regions of western Christendom (Catalonia, Sicily, southern Italy). He pays special attention to the short history of the Besal bishopric (Catalonia) which was set up and put under papal protection by the local rulers. In this context he says that there may have been a connection between the document *Dagome index*, in which Mieszko I put Poland under the protection of the Apostolic See, and the changes he planned to introduce in the territorial organization of the Polish Church. (JA)

Krzysztof Stopka, *Armenia christiana. Unionistyczna polityka Konstantynopola i Rzymu a tożsamość chrześcijaństwa ormiańskiego, IV–XV w. (Armenia christiana. The Unionistic Policy of Constantinople and Rome and the Identity of Armenian Christianity, 4th–15th centuries)*, Kraków 2002, 354 pp., +12 unsp., 9 ills., 4 maps, index of persons and geographical names, sum., in English, Polska Akademia Umiejętności, series: Polska Akademia Umiejętności, Rozprawy Wydziału Filozoficzno-Historycznego, vol. 96.

The author presents relations between the Armenian Church and the Byzantine and Roman Churches. He points out that Christianity arose in Armenia very early and that religion assumed there the form of a national church, in contradistinction to the world's most important centres where the church was on principle of a universal character. This situation led to frequent tensions in relations with Byzantium, whose rulers and priests tried to impose their rites on the Armenians. The Armenian Church maintained fairly good relations with the Catholics, who appeared in the Middle East during the crusades and for a long time were tolerant of the distinct character of Armenian liturgy. It was only in the 14th century, when the papal system of control was strengthened, that the Armenian Church was accused of heresy and relations between the two Churches were broken off. The author says that the quick denationalization of Armenians who adopted the Byzantine or Latin rites testifies to the close links between Armenian nationality and the Armenian Church. (JA)

*Studia z historii średniowiecza (Studies in Medieval History)*, ed. Mateusz Goliński, Wrocław 2003, 216 pp., 7 ills., table, Wydawnictwo Uniwersy-

tetu Wrocławskiego, series: Acta Universitatis Wratislaviensis, N° 2512, Historia CLXIII.

Stanisław Rosik (*The Polabian Rule of the "Prince of Demons". The Theological Conditions Imposed on Descriptions of Pagan Beliefs and Cults in Information concerning the Religion of the Slavs*, pp. 7-21) discusses the way in which the Slavs' pagan religion was presented in the chronicles of Thietmar, Adam of Bremen and Helmold. According to Rosik, these descriptions, in particular their authors' attempts to find a single god dominating all others, were more influenced by the Biblical erudition of the chroniclers (the *princeps* of demons from the Gospels, the interpretation of paganism as a specific reversal of Christianity) than by the actual pagan beliefs. Lesław Spychała (*The Illustration to the Story about the Miraculous Doe as an Example of the Non-Illustrative Functions of Paintings in "Chronicon pictum Vindobonense"*, pp. 23-103) interprets a miniature from a 14th century manuscript. According to him, the miniature presents one Hungarian monarch, not two monarchs, as is usually claimed in literature. In his analysis of the ruler's costume and equipment, Spychała describes the role of the royal lance (*lancea sacra, lancea regis, lancea deaurata*) one of the most important royal insignia in medieval Hungary. Wojciech Mrozowicz (*The Silesian Chronicle of Poland. Introduction to a Study, Part I*, pp. 105-128) presents a priceless chronicle from the 1280s which, according to him, is wrongly called in some works *The Polish Silesian Chronicle*. The author examines the tradition in which the chronicle was written, its editions and the discussion on the date of its origin and its authorship. In an article *What Happened with Respect to the Ownership and Functions of Castles in the Duchy of Świdnica in 1355* (pp. 129-182) Mateusz Goliński portrays the discussion on the still unexplained conflict between the duke of Jawor-Świdnica, Bolko II, and a group of knights from the area of Wałbrzych. Przemysław Wiszewski (*Monastic Life in the Eyes of the Intellectual Elite of Medieval Silesia. Changes in a Motif*, pp. 183-216) presents changes in the perception of monastic history and monastic life in the 15th-18th centuries. He draws attention to the criticism of the clergy, a criticism which was open during the Reformation and allusive during the period of re-Catholicization in the 17th century. He also points out that in the 17th century emphasis began to be put on the role of old monasteries as monuments of the past while description of religious life receded into the background. (JA)

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

Zbigniew Anusik, *Między Rosją i Francją. Zarys dziejów wewnętrznych i polityki zagranicznej Szwecji w latach 1751-1772* (*Between Russia and France. Outline of the Internal History and Foreign Policy of Sweden in 1751-1772*). "Przegląd Nauk Historycznych" (Łódź), vol. 1, 2002, N° 2, pp. 33-69, sum. in English.

Against the background of Swedish foreign policy, which oscillated between a pro-French and a pro-Russian line, the author presents an outline of Sweden's internal history in 1751-1772, a period when parliament dominated over the king. Adolphus Frederick, who ascended the throne in 1751, tried to strengthen royal power, taking advantage of the deep divisions between the four estates which made up the Swedish parliament. At first he relied on the party called the Hats, which grouped aristocrats and noblemen, but the party did not support his endeavours to strengthen royal power. The party of the Caps, which grouped lower clergy, burghers and rich peasants, also disappointed the king, for both groupings strove to weaken the king's power. Sweden's neighbours, Russia, Prussia and Denmark, were also against the restoration of the king's strong position. In this situation the son of Adolphus Frederick, Gustavus III, who ascended the throne in 1771, decided to stage a coup d'état with the help of the army. The king

succeeded in restoring strong royal power in 1772. His success was possible thanks to the support extended by France and the king's ability to take advantage of the population's dissatisfaction with the growing anarchy in political life, for which both political parties were responsible. (EO)

Ewa Barylewska-Szymańska, Wojciech Szymański. "Na Św. Michała lub od zaraz" — sprzedaż i wynajem domów w Gdańsku w 1775 roku ("At Michaelmas or from now" — Sale and Hire of Houses in Gdańsk in 1775). "Kwartalnik Historii Kultury Materialnej" (Warszawa), vol. LI, 2003, № 1, pp. 27–39, sum. in German.

The authors have based their analysis on advertisements in "Wöchentliche Danziger Anzeigen und dientliche Nachrichten", a periodical published in Gdańsk from 1738 to 1812. In 1775, 59 houses were offered for sale in Gdańsk and 191 houses and flats were offered for hire. The authors are interested in the qualities which made the houses attractive and guaranteed that the owners would get a high price for their sale or hire. Particularly important were dry, deep cellars large enough to store wine. Roofed thresholds were also considered important for they could be used for selling liquor and other goods. The more up-to-date the house was, the more attractive it was on the market. Its price was always higher if it had a modern staircase, more comfortable than the narrow, winding Baroque stairs. The lighting of the staircase through the windows or roof was also important. A house that had a hall on the first floor with stuccowork, panelled, or at least papered, walls and a bedroom next to it, was regarded as really modern and comfortable. A lavatory had to be near the bedroom. The price was higher if the cellars were under an outbuilding or a side wing and if the attic was on two levels and had recesses. A house put on sale on the Gdańsk realty market had to ensure comfort and the possibility of commercial activity. (EO)

Tomasz Ciesielski, *Sejm brzeski 1653 r. Studium z dziejów Rzeczypospolitej w latach 1652–1653 (The Brześć Sejm of 1653. Study in the History of the Commonwealth in 1652–1653)*, Toruń 2003, Wydawnictwo Adam Marszałek, 308 pp., bibl., index of persons, annexes, maps.

The monograph is based on reports of Sejm proceedings, documents of dietines held before and after the Sejm session, correspondence, reports of foreign diplomats stationed in the Commonwealth and on diaries. The author has made use of manuscripts kept in Polish and foreign archives and libraries as well as of published sources.

Ciesielski presents the Commonwealth's internal and external situation before the 1653 Sejm and after its conclusion. A large part of the book concerns the dietines held before the Sejm session to elect deputies to the Sejm and supply them with instructions they will have to follow. The author also analyzes the debates of the Sejm and the attitude of the post-session dietines which endorsed the tax laws adopted by the Sejm. The author is interested in the political plans of the royal court and the attitude adopted to them by the opposition during the debates of the Sejm and the dietines. Even though the opposition did not impede the parliamentary debates and the Sejm adopted taxes for the expansion of the army, the king could not stifle the Cossack uprising which had been going on under the leadership of Bohdan Chmielnicki since 1648. The financial means endorsed by parliament were not sufficient to set up an adequately strong army. The king's plans were hampered by an obsolete taxation system and an obsolete system of recruitment. According to Ciesielski, neither the king nor the opposition realized the necessity of adopting financial and taxation reforms. (EO)

Małgorzata Delimata, *Proces karny w miastach polskich XVI w. Uwagi w świetle prac Bartłomieja Groickiego (Penal Proceedings in Polish Towns in the 16th Century. Remarks in the Light of Bartłomiej Groicki's Works)*,

"Czasopismo Prawno-Historyczne" (Poznań), vol. LV, 2003, N° 1, pp. 189-199.

On the basis of commentaries on the Magdeburg law published by the prominent Polish 16th century jurist, Bartłomiej Groicki, the author presents some aspects of penal proceedings in Polish towns at that time. She draws attention to the powers and functions of the officials who took part in penal proceedings, that is, judges, prosecutors, legal representatives of juveniles, and other officials. She also analyzes the circumstances in which the accused could be put to torture. In a separate section she describes the witnesses (juveniles, persons aged over 70, servants of the defendant, women, Jews, heretics and law-breakers could not be called to give testimony) and the material evidence used in trials, such as the blood-stained clothes of the victim, the instrument with which the crime was committed and the stolen things found on the accused or in his home. Court experts were called in to testify in penal proceedings. In the case of infanticide this role was played by experienced midwives who testified to the circumstances in which the childbirth took place and explained how the crime could have been committed. Groicki's works also contained detailed regulations on how verdicts should be returned and delivered and on how to make an appeal from a sentence. (AK)

Paweł Fijałkowski, *Żydzi na Mazowszu w dobie złotego wieku Rzeczypospolitej, 1527-1655* (*Jews in Mazovia during the Golden Age of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, 1527-1655*), "Kwartalnik Historii Żydów" (Warszawa) 2003, N° 1 (205), pp. 12-35, sum. in English, table, maps.

The author points out that Jewish immigration kept growing in Mazovia in the 16th and the first half of the 17th century. The number of Jewish settlements fluctuated but the total number of their inhabitants kept increasing rapidly, even though efforts were made to extend Warsaw's *de non tolerandis Judeis* privilege to the whole of Mazovia. What is more, the number of Jewish settlements in the middle-sized and small towns of this royal region even increased in the 16th century and groups of Jews began to appear in some noblemen's estates.

Long-distance trade was the main occupation of the Mazovian Jews throughout that time. At first cereals, forest products and luxury goods (woven fabrics, spices) predominated in this trade, later products used by a large circle of consumers began to play the main role. Excise tenancy, credit and agriculture were occupations which were far less popular with the Jews.

It is interesting that despite all kinds of conflicts caused by economic rivalry and accusations of Jews of alleged profanation of the host and ritual murders, the coexistence between Jews and Christians was harmonious in many towns, and some noblemen and burghers took an interest in Judaism in the 16th century. (AK)

Waldemar Graczyk, Jarosław Kwiatkowski, *Jezuici w Płocku 1611-1773* (*Jesuits in Plock 1611-1773*), Warszawa 2002, Wydawnictwo Księży Werbistów Verbinum, 134 pp., bibl., ill., annexes.

The study presents the activity of the Jesuit Order in Plock in 1611-1773, that is, from the year when the Order was brought into Plock to its dissolution. Part I, which is of a general character, discusses the establishment of the Jesuit Order, its organization and tasks. In the next part the authors present the circumstances in which the Jesuits were brought to Plock and established a college there. They depict the endowment of the Jesuit centre and their school as well as relations between the Jesuits and the canons of St. Michael's collegiate church which, by virtue of Plock bishops' decision, the Jesuits were to share with the canons. The last part of the study deals with the Jesuit college in Plock, its structure, the way it functioned and the tasks it set itself in the intellectual, religious and patriotic education of its pupils. The authors also characterize the rectors and professorial body of the college, quote an estimated number of its pupils and depict the circumstances in which the college was closed

down. They point out that Jesuit schools played an important role in the education and upbringing of Polish youth. (EO)

Robert J o p, *Środowisko urzędnicze kancelarii grodzkich w Chełmie, Lublinie i Krasnymstawie w drugiej połowie XVII wieku (Officials Working in District Chanceries in Chełm, Lublin and Krasnystaw in the Second Half of the 17th Century)*, Lublin 2003, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Marii Curie-Skłodowskiej, 219 pp., bibl., annexes.

The author examines the milieu of officials employed in castle courts chanceries in Chełm, Lublin and Krasnystaw. These towns, the seats of castle courts dealing with criminal offences, lay in the Lublin and Ruthenian voivodships (Chełm, Krasnystaw). Castle chanceries not only attended to the needs of castle courts but were also responsible for making notarial entries. The monograph is of a prosopographic character.

The author portrays the persons employed in district offices: the castle scribe (*notarius castrensis*), the regent (*vicenotarius iuratus*) and the clerk (*vicenotarius*) were all of noble birth. He discusses the territorial provenance of the officials, their social status, the relation of the salary they received to the income from their personal property, the length of their work at the chancery, their duties, the number of persons employed, the political and financial careers of the officials. The author draws attention to the professionalism of the officials employed in castle chanceries. Most of them were children of poor noblemen for whom work in a castle chancery was a career, in any case an important source of income. The possibility of further promotion did not go beyond low-level titular administrative posts. (EO)

Vaida K a m u n t a v i c i e n ě, *Szpitaly i szkoły parafialne diecezji wileńskiej i żmudzkiej w drugiej połowie XVII wieku według dawnych akt wizytacyjnych Kościoła katolickiego (Parish Hospitals and Schools of the Vilnius and Samogitian Dioceses in the Second Half of the 17th Century in the Light of the Catholic Church's Inspection Documents)*, "Kwartalnik Historyczny" (Warszawa), vol. CX, 2003, N° 2, pp. 51–72, sum. in English.

The author undertook to characterize and establish the number of schools and hospitals in the two most important dioceses of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania. On the basis of Church inspection documents from the Archives of the Kaunas Archiepiscopal Curia and the Library of Vilnius University she has established that in the second half of the 17th century 32 per cent of the inspected parishes in the Samogitian diocese had a hospital and some 19 per cent had a school. In the Vilnius diocese the number of parish schools and hospitals increased substantially in the period under review. Whereas in 1653–1654 only 22 per cent of the inspected parishes had schools and hospitals, fifteen years later hospitals existed in 43 per cent of the parishes and schools in 41 per cent. However, the increase in the number of hospitals resulted in their impoverishment. In the 1650s 59 per cent of the hospitals in the Vilnius region had some funds at their disposal, this percentage dropped to 35 in 1668–1669.

On the basis of her research the author has established that the hospitals were mostly built of wood and sheltered from 2 to 20 poor people. The parish schools were at that time usually attended by 10–20 children; they were taught by local teachers, organists and chanters. (AK)

Urszula K o s i ń s k a, *Sejm 1719–1720 a sprawa ratyfikacji traktatu wiedeńskiego (The Sejm of 1719–1720 and the Question of Ratification of the Vienna Treaty)*, Warszawa 2003, Wydawnictwo Naukowe Semper, 288 pp., bibl., index of persons, annex.

This is a monograph which combines the history of European diplomacy with the internal history of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth in 1719–1720. The

author discusses the attempts made by Augustus II Wettin, king of Poland and ruler of Saxony, to free himself from the political domination of the Russian tsar, Peter I. She starts with an analysis of the circumstances in which the anti-Russian Vienna treaty was concluded by the emperor Charles VI, the British king George I and Augustus II Wettin. She then presents the endeavours of British diplomacy which in 1719 wanted to extend the treaty to Prussia and Saxon diplomats' endeavours to prevent an extended treaty from assuming an anti-Polish character. The next part of the book deals with the debates of the Sejm of 1719–1720. The king hoped that the Sejm would ratify the Vienna treaty and announce the Commonwealth's accession to the anti-Russian coalition. In the author's opinion the Sejm's rejection of the treaty sealed the fate of the anti-Russian coalition. In the situation where Prussia claimed compensation at the cost of Sweden or the Commonwealth and the emperor Charles V was more and more afraid of the domination of Britain and Hanover in the Reich, the breaking of the Sejm in Warsaw made anti-Russian steps impossible. The author evaluates Augustus II's defeat in parliament, drawing attention to the lack of confidence between the ruler and the nobility, the Polish noblemen's fear of Russia's military power, the mistakes made by royal propaganda in the parliamentary campaign and also Russia's energetic countermeasures in Poland. (EO)

Cezary Kukło, *Spoleczno-demograficzny cykl życia człowieka w mieście staropolskim u schyłku XVIII wieku (The Socio-Democratic 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 has examined the life cycle of individuals and families in Polish towns at the end of the 18th century on the basis of handwritten censuses from 1791 and 1792; he has focused on seven urban centres, of which five were small (Olkusz, Proszowiec, Praszka, Wieluń and Radziejów) while two were large cities (Cracow and Warsaw).

Kukło shows that the main stages of an individual's life cycle were similar in all towns, irrespective of their size, function and economic development. Childhood usually ended when the young person left home to take up service in another household. This usually happened between the age of 15 and 19, the majority of the boys and girls increasing the ranks of journeymen and domestic servants.

The conclusion of marriage meant transition from youth to adulthood and assumption of control over the household. In Polish towns, unlike those in the West, women got married at an early age, between 21 and 23, while men married later (28–30). Hence couples in which the husband was much older than the wife predominated in all the communities examined by the author.

Life in old age varied, depending on the sex. Old age did not significantly change men's lives in urban communities, they continued to keep control of the household, whether it was large or small, but the lot of women was different. A quarter of all women in small towns and about 50 per cent in large cities lived in solitude in their old age. (AK)

Jerzy Lilejko, *Sejm polski. Tradycja — ikonografia — sztuka (The Polish Sejm. Tradition — Iconography — Art)*, Warszawa 2003, Wydawnictwo Sejmove, 159 pp., bibl.,ills.

The author analyzes the links between the forms of political system and artistic forms reflected in literature, graphic art, painting and architecture from 1493, the year when a bicameral parliament was established in Poland, to contemporary times. In Chapter I he discusses the structure, organization and rites of the General Sejms up to the fall of the Commonwealth of the Two Nations in 1795. In the next part he presents allegories of the Polish state in 16th and 17th century

graphic art. The next chapter concerns the architecture of some castles in which the Sejm's first sittings were held (Piotrków, Cracow). In Chapter IV Lilejko analyzes the interior decorations of the halls where the Sejm sittings were held and their location in the Royal Castle in Warsaw in the 16th and 17th centuries. The next part of the book deals with electoral Sejms, that is, Sejms which elected kings. The author analyzes the organization and course of successive elections and the way they were presented in graphic art and painting. These Sejms were specific for they were held in the open air, not in a building. Chapter VI presents the architecture of the royal castle in Grodno, where every third session of the Sejm was held from 1673 on. The next chapter depicts plans for changing the decorations and arrangement of the Sejm halls in Warsaw and their implementation. A separate chapter deals with such Sejm insignia and attributes of dignity as the staves of the Marshals (Speakers) of the Chamber of Deputies, Polish and Lithuanian marshals and crosses of Polish primates. The last two chapters discuss the Sejm which functioned during the period of partitions (1807–1831), and the Sejm of reborn Poland in the 20th century. The author presents the links between the Sejm's modern architectural structure and its traditional interior decorations. (EO)

Wojciech Lipiński, *Dzieje kultury brytyjskiej (History of British Culture)* Warszawa 2003, Wydawnictwo Naukowe PWN, 831 pp., bibl., ill., index of persons, maps.

This is a synthesis of the history of British culture from pre-historic to contemporary times. The book is arranged chronologically and according to subjects within each chapter. Chapter I presents Celtic culture before the Roman conquest; the next one deals with culture under Roman rule and includes the birth of Christianity in the British isles. The next part of the book concerns the period from the Anglo-Saxon conquest to the Reformation. It is followed by a chapter on culture under the Tudors. The next two chapters discuss the development of culture in the 17th century and during the Age of Enlightenment. Separate chapters have been dedicated to British Romanticism and culture under Queen Victoria. The last part of the book concerns the 20th century, and is divided into sections before and after World War II. The author discusses all forms of culture, spiritual life, religiousness, literature, with stress on poetry, the theatre, painting, sculpture and architecture. (EO)

Anna Michałowska, *Rodzina żydowska w Radoszkowicach w końcu XVIII wieku (Jewish Families at Radoszkowice at the End of the 18th Century)*, "Kwartalnik Historyczny" (Warszawa), vol. CX, 2003, N° 1, pp. 59–74, sum. in English, tables, annex.

On the basis of the two extant communal books from the 18th and 19th centuries kept at the Jewish Theological Seminary in New York and the Jewish National and University Library in Jerusalem the author reconstructs the size and structure of Jewish families at Radoszkowice, a royal town in Lithuania. She points out that marriages in Jewish families were usually contracted at an early age and that many of them were arranged marriages. There was only a small difference of age between the spouses at their first marriage, and not many widows remarried after the death of their husband.

On the basis of the books the author says that two-generation families predominated at Radoszkowice (52% of all families); most families consisted of two to four persons. According to Michałowska, these figures seem to be far too low, a result of the fact that the number of children was frequently concealed. What is interesting is that there were many compound families at Radoszkowice, that is families composed of at least two couples, the host and hostess and, usually, the son and his wife, who were so young that for some time they were maintained by their parents.

Most of the households analyzed by the author (96%) were headed by a married man aged about 40; the five women who headed a household were widows advanced in years (aged 58 on the average). (AK)

Krzysztof Mikulski, *Strategie rodzinne rzeźników toruńskich w XVII–XVIII wieku (The Family Strategies of Toruń Butchers in the 17th–18th Centuries)*, "Roczniki Dziejów Społecznych i Gospodarczych" (Warszawa), vol. LXII, 2002, pp. 49–85, tables.

The article presents a part of the author's wider research into the families of Toruń burghers in the 17th and 18th centuries. It is based on the registers of Toruń Protestant and Catholic parishes from 1600–1793, economic books, registers of mortgages, occasional literature and lists and files of pupils of the Toruń Academic Grammar School. Taking the Kraus and Wendish families as his examples, Mikulski presents the matrimonial strategy of Toruń butchers. He draws attention to the fact that the first marriages were usually concluded with a member of the butchers' corporation and if they were concluded outside the butchers' milieu, the candidates for wives and husbands were most frequently selected from the food products branch (bakers, brewers) or the leather branch (furriers, shoemakers). Young butchers usually married when they were 25–30 years old and the daughters of butcher masters were given away in marriage earlier, at the age of 18–25. Women from the butchers' guild were not given preference in the choice of a second wife (after the death of the first) but widows from butchers' families were married only to butchers, most frequently to new settlers from outside Toruń who in this way could join the Toruń corporation. This process intensified in the 18th century when 55 per cent of the butchers' first marriages were with widowed butcheresses. (AK)

Antoni Mironowicz, *Bractwa cerkiewne w Rzeczypospolitej (Orthodox Brotherhoods in the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth)*, *The Orthodox Brotherhood of Sts. Cyril and Methodius in Poland*, Białystok 2003, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu w Białymstoku, 213 pp., sum. in Russian, bibl.

The book concerns the genesis and role of Orthodox brotherhoods in the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth in various periods of its existence. The author presents various aspects of the brotherhoods' activity and the role they played in the history of the Orthodox Church in Poland and Lithuania. A separate section deals with the activity of the Orthodox Brotherhood of Sts. Cyril and Methodius whose work illustrates the renaissance of Orthodox brotherhoods in the 1980s and 1990s.

Mironowicz points out that the Orthodox brotherhoods were not mass organizations in the old Commonwealth, they rallied the most active part of Orthodox society. They expressed the political and religious interests of Ruthenian society; defence of the Orthodox faith had, alongside their philanthropic and educational activity, been their primary task since the 17th century. The Orthodox brotherhoods remained faithful to the Orthodox Church even when some Orthodox priests and hierarchs concluded a union with the Catholic church.

The development of the Orthodox brotherhoods in the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries testifies to the important role played by secular believers in the life of the Orthodox Church. The brotherhoods kept schools, hospitals and almshouses, ran printing offices which published Orthodox literature, defended the rights of the Orthodox Church and Ruthenian society at dietines, parliamentary sessions and in courts of law. This collective patronage led to positive changes in the Orthodox Church. Ruthenian noblemen and burghers regarded the brotherhoods as the main defender of the Orthodox faith. (AK)

Anna Petrycka, "Umrzeć w wianku". *Próba interpretacji nowożytnych pochówków z wiankami ("To Die a Virgin". An Interpretation of Burials with Virgins' Wreaths in the Modern Era)*, "Kwartalnik Historii Kultury Materialnej" (Warszawa), vol. LI, 2003, N° 1, pp. 17–26, sum. in English, ill.

On the basis of archeological, ethnographic and historical sources the author tries to explain the custom of putting virgins' wreaths into the coffins of unmarried persons. In her opinion this was a compensation for their celibate life and their premature death which prevented them from experiencing married life. This interpretation is borne out by the fact that in Polish folk culture the funerals of young, unmarried persons bore many hallmarks of wedding ceremonies, as is testified to by the presence of musicians' bands, bridesmaids and best men as well as wedding day attire at funerals. Petrycka says that the custom of burying unmarried persons with virgins' wreaths was practised by both Catholics and Protestants. Since the sex of the persons buried with virgins' wreaths has not been recorded, it is impossible to determine the differences that may have been observed between the burials of boys and those of girls. (AK)

Bogusław Pfeiffer, *'Caelum et Regnum'. Studia nad symboliką państwa i władzy w polskiej literaturze i sztuce XVI i XVII stulecia ('Caelum et Regnum'. Studies on the Symbols of the State and Rulers in Polish Art and Literature in the 16th and 17th Centuries)*, Zielona Góra 2002, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Zielonogórskiego, 293 pp., bibl., ill., sum. in English

The author analyzes literary works, graphic art, paintings and architecture which contain symbols of the state, dynasty and authority. The first chapter discusses the legal and ideological aspects of the concepts of the state and rulers in the Middle Ages and the modern epoch. The next chapters analyze the allegorical forms in which the monarch, the state and the state structure were presented. The author also presents imaginary galleries of royal and noblemen's ancestors and analyzes the coats of arms of the state and of the individual lands of the Commonwealth of the Two Nations. According to Pfeiffer, it is not so much the ideas and visions, as the ways of presentation that changed in the course of these two centuries. The author points out that what was specific to Polish symbolism was that it laid a stronger stress on the republican theme than symbolism in Western Europe did. (EO)

Wawrzyniec Rakowski, *Pamiętnik Wielkiej Wojny Północnej (Diary of the Great Northern War)*, eds. Mirosław Nagielski and Marek Wagner, Warszawa 2002, Wydawnictwo DiG, 192 pp., indexes of persons and geographical names, glossary of old Polish and Latin expressions.

This edition of the diary of Captain Wawrzyniec Franciszek Rakowski, an eyewitness of the events of the first years of the Great Northern War (1701–1711), is based on an earlier, 19th century edition of this source worked out by Eligiusz Piotrowski. The original diary (written mostly in Latin) unfortunately got lost and the editors had to base their edition on the text translated in 1860. They did not interfere with the text and did not correct the local spelling and vocabulary which testify to Rakowski's provenance. The present edition follows the rules laid out in the *Instructions for the Publication of Historical Sources from the 16th to the Middle of the 18th Century*. The text of the diary has been equipped with many notes concerning persons whose names were distorted or wrongly spelled by Rakowski. Even though the diary was written many years after the described events and the author may have omitted or distorted some events, the source is most valuable. (AK)

Marian Surdacki, *Bractwo literackie w Urzędowie 1489–1800 (Literary Fraternity at Urzędów 1489–1800)*, "Archiwa, Biblioteki i Muzea Kościelne" (Lublin), vol. 79, 2003, pp. 429–444, sum. in German.

Of all voluntary associations of the secular faithful it was the Marian fraternities that predominated in Poland from the Middle Ages up to the end of the 18th century. The most popular were the rosary, scapular and the Holy Virgin literary fraternities. They were all typically devotional confraternities. Four fraternities

were active in the town of Urzędów, the capital of a district in the Lublin voivodship: the Literary Fraternity, set up in 1489, which was the oldest, as well as St. Ann's, Rosary and St. Sebastian's fraternities. The main celebrations of the Literary Fraternity were held on Immaculate Conception Day. Literary confraternities were engaged mainly in spreading spiritual culture among their members by reading religious texts and a joint singing of religious hymns. It was the members' duty to add splendour to Sunday and feast day masses by singing, to supply candles for the altars and buy liturgical equipment and vessels. The Literary Fraternity was headed by members of the local elite, frequently by the mayors and councillors of Urzędów. The fraternity's activity was supervised by the parish priest who also controlled the fraternity's finances. The fraternity held three municipal meadows and gardens on lease, it also owned a tenement house which brought it additional profit. The fraternity's finances were aided by donations and bequests. The economic decline of the town of Urzędów at the end of the 17th century brought to a close the financial grandeur of the fraternity. (EO)

Magdalena Ujma, *Sejmik lubelski 1572-1696 (Lublin Dietine)*, Warszawa 2003, Wydawnictwo Naukowe Semper, 275 pp., list of sources, annexes, index of persons, sum. in German.

The book covers the years 1572-1696, that is the period from the *interregnum* after the death of Sigismund Augustus, the last king of the Jagiellonian dynasty, to the *interregnum* after the death of John III Sobieski. On the basis of dietine records kept in the Archives of Lublin and their copies in Polish and Ukrainian archives and libraries, the author depicts the organization and functioning of the dietine of the Lublin voivodship in Lublin. She presents the Lublin nobility's attitude to political and social problems, of both local and state importance, as it was reflected in the dietine records.

The Lublin dietine, like the other dietines in the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, was a noblemen's institution which dealt with all problems in its territory and even with problems concerning the whole state. If it was convened before a General Sejm sitting, it elected deputies to the Sejm session and instructed them what attitude they should adopt to the questions to be discussed in parliament. These dietines were called pre-Sejm or deputies' dietines. The dietines convened after a Sejm session, called report-back dietines, examined the deputies' stance during the parliamentary session and, as the Sejm's position weakened, also endorsed parliamentary resolutions. From the middle of the 17th century dietines were convened more and more often to deal mainly with local problems. This was indispensable for parliamentary sessions were broken off more and more frequently. These dietines, called economic dietines, ensured security in a given territory, adopted taxes for local purposes, controlled local finances and the financing of the army. The author draws attention to the high level of Lublin noblemen's political consciousness. (EO)

## 19th CENTURY (till 1918)

Krzysztof Badziak, Jacek Walicki, *Żydowskie organizacje społeczne w Łodzi do 1939 roku (Jewish Social Organizations in Łódź up to 1939)*, Łódź 2002, Wydawnictwo Ibidem, 266 pp., index of persons.

The book, which is based on Łódź archives and newspapers, shows an essential aspect of the city's history in the period of its impressive development in the second half of the 19th and early 20th centuries. During those few decades Łódź was the most rapidly growing town in Poland (apart from Warsaw), becoming an important centre of modern manufacturing industry. It was a city in which different milieux, nations and cultures coexisted. The Jewish community, both the leading plutocratic families and factory workers, was an important element in the city.

The authors reconstruct the legal regulations concerning associations and social care, both under Russian rule and in independent Poland (1918–1939). Against this background they present the activity of the leading Jewish organizations in Łódź: the "Talmud Tora" Handicraft School, the Łódź Jewish Hospital named after Izrael and Leon Poznański, the Jewish Charitable Society (1899–1939), the Herman and Mina Konstadt Charitable Trust, and other institutions which took care of the sick, children and needy persons in the Jewish community. The large number of these societies and institutions testifies, on the one hand, to the great and insufficiently satisfied needs of the Łódź Jews and, on the other, to the integration of the Jewish community and its awareness of these needs.

In the annex the reader will find the statutes of two institutions which deserve most credit for extending care and spreading education among the Jews of Łódź: the Jewish Charitable Society of Łódź and the Society for Popularizing Education and Technical Knowledge among Jews, which was set up in 1927. (MM)

Jerzy Borowczyk, *Rekonstrukcja procesu filomatów i filaretów 1823–1824. Historia śledztwa przeciw uczestnikom konspiracji studenckich i młodzieżowych w Wilnie oraz w Wileńskim Okręgu Naukowym (Reconstruction of the Trial of Philomats and Philarets 1823–1824. History of the Inquiry into the Case of Members of Student and Youth Conspiratorial Organizations in Vilnius and the Vilnius School Region)*, Poznań 2003, Wydawnictwo Naukowe UAM, 815 pp., indexes, bibl., sum. in English.

The trial discussed by Borowczyk, one of many trials that took place in Polish territories after the partitions, is still a vital element of national mythology and literary legend. The most popular Polish 19th century poet Adam Mickiewicz, who was a member of a Polish self-tuition circle and was convicted during the trial, wove the Vilnius events into his greatest drama, thus turning them into a symbol of the Polish youth's struggle against Russification.

The book opens with an extensive introduction in which the author depicts the political situation in Lithuania after 1815 and the state of Vilnius University and the Vilnius School Region in 1802–1822, a period of their flourishing development under the leadership of two prominent personalities, Adam Jerzy Czartoryski, superintendent of the Vilnius school region, and Józef Twardowski, rector of Vilnius University. Their work turned Vilnius into a leading scientific and intellectual centre in Polish and Lithuanian territories, for Russian policy was still liberal at that time. An equally important personage in the book and the events it describes is Nikolai Novosiltsov, the initiator of the trial of student activists and superintendent of the Vilnius school region after 1824. The author analyzes the young people's pre-1823 political and educational initiatives and shows that the events of 1823–24 stifled the cultural and intellectual life of Vilnius for several decades and excluded Czartoryski from the public life of the Russian Empire, becoming an augury of a more rigorous Russian policy and of the Polish November Uprising of 1830–31.

The core of the book is a meticulous chronological reconstruction of the events in Vilnius from the beginning of May 1823 to the end of November 1824. It is based on archival materials from Vilnius and St. Petersburg. The book also includes comprehensive biographies of the most important actors of these events as well as annexes containing literary fragments, minutes of the meetings of the Philarets' Society and private letters of its members. (MM)

Agnieszka Chlebowska, *Między miłosierdziem a obowiązkiem. Publiczna opieka nad ubogimi na Pomorzu w latach 1815–1872 w przykładzie rejencji szczecińskiej i koszalińskiej (Between Charity and Duty. Public Care of the Poor in Pomerania in 1815–1872, with Stettin and Koslin Regencies as Examples)*, Szczecin 2002, Wydawnictwo Naukowe Uniwersytetu Szczecińskiego, 314 pp., bibl., indexes, tables, sum. in German.

Chlebowska has taken up the subject of care of the needy in the 19th century Prussian state, to be exact in one of its provinces, Pomerania, in order to fill a gap in Polish and German historiography. She discusses the legislation and regulations referring to care of the poor and the way they were implemented, against the background of the major political and socio-economic changes which took place at that time. She focuses on public activity, leaving out private and religious philanthropic initiatives.

The 19th century witnessed the birth and development of public care of the poor in Pomerania. This was part of the process of reforms in this field, which started in Europe during the Reformation. The process was accompanied by the rationalization and bureaucratization of access to aid services which were given an organizational framework, and by endeavours to discipline the poor socially. This was most noticeable in Protestant circles. Attempts were made to instil in the poor such Protestant qualities as cult of work, thoroughness, sense of duty, order and discipline, for according to the theory in force at that time poverty was the result of an aversion to work. Moreover, as the author points out, the Brandenburg-Prussian state regarded the poor, especially the healthy and strong individuals, as a cheap labour force. The result was that in addition to alms-houses, workhouses and workshops were set up, and the fight against beggary and vagrancy became an element of mercantile policy. This process, evident in Prussia already at the end of the 18th century, reached provincial Pomerania later and in a much milder form, but it was noticeable there too. Chlebowska emphasizes the specific characteristics of Stettin which, especially after 1850, became a quickly developing industrial centre, a concentration of immigrant manpower, that is also of potential clients of charitable institutions.

The book is based on documents from the archives of Szczecin, Koszalin, Berlin-Dahlem and other centres as well as on published normative sources. The author has also made use of many German studies from the 19th and early 20th centuries. (MM)

Agnieszka Chlebowska, *Życie codzienne w prowincjonalnych domach pracy przymusowej Pomorza Zachodniego, 1799–1876* (*Everyday Life in Provincial Workhouses in Western Pomerania, 1799–1876*), "Zapiski Historyczne" (Toruń), vol. LXVIII, 2003, № 4, pp. 31–68, sum. in German.

The author discusses the two workhouses that existed in Western Pomerania at Neustettin and Ueckermünde. They were set up in 1799 on the strength of the Prussian authorities' decision of 1767. Chlebowska reconstructs the strict, prison-like regulations which defined the duties and extent of freedom of the inmates and describes in detail their fate from apprehension, through placement in a workhouse to their release. She depicts the arduous work the inmates had to do and the meticulous regulations concerning compulsory medical examinations, attire and behaviour on week and holy days. She perceives the changes which occurred in these workhouses in the course of nearly a century, changes which reflected a general change in the state's attitude to its indigent or obstreperous citizens. At the beginning of the period under review all persons without means or appropriate documents were sent to a workhouse, that is criminals as well as vagrants, members of theatrical troupes operating without permission, beggars and paupers. Later criminals constituted the largest group among the inmates and the authorities treated the workhouses as reformatories for criminals. But this was a function which the workhouses performed in but a small degree. The author shows that throughout the period examined by her recidivists made up a large part of the inmates (which in turn means that they did not regard a stay in a workhouse as a very heavy punishment). The activity of workhouses was the administrative authorities' attempt to gain control over beggary and vagrancy and later to resocialize the persons who had infringed the law. But the attempt was ineffective. (MM)

Adam Galos, *Theobald Bethmann-Hollweg i polityka wobec Polaków w 1907 r. (Theobald Bethmann-Hollweg and the Policy towards the Poles in 1907)*, "Śląski Kwartalnik Historyczny Sobótka" (Wrocław), vol. LVIII, 2003, № 3, pp. 273–290, sum. in German.

The article deals with one aspect of the political activity of Bethmann-Hollweg, who in 1909–1917 was chancellor of the German Reich and prime minister of Prussia. In 1907 Bethmann-Hollweg was Prussia's minister of internal affairs and from June of the same year secretary of state for internal affairs and vice-chancellor of the Reich (also vice-premier of the Prussian government). The author analyzes the politician's statements and activity during the work on the law concerning unions and meetings, including the language paragraph which required the use of the German language, on bills against the Polish press and on the expropriation law. His analysis leads him to the conclusion that Bethmann-Hollweg — generally regarded as a politician of liberal views and frequently called a philosopher, a noble man, an aesthete — endeavoured to force through even more restrictive laws than the versions which were adopted, and that he did not hesitate to bandy nationalistic slogans about. The speech he made in parliament on December 9, 1907 contains formulations about a national state and the necessity of ensuring its uniform development at the cost of the rights of citizens of Polish nationality, formulations which contemporary historians would ascribe rather to his adversaries from the radical right than to him. (MM)

Magdalena Gawin, *Rasa i nowoczesność. Historia polskiego ruchu eugenicznego, 1880–1952 (The Race and Modernity, History of the Polish Eugenic Movement, 1880–1952)*, Warszawa 2002, Wydawnictwo Neriton i Instytut Historii PAN, 389 pp., bibl., index of persons, sum. in English.

The author discusses an important, noteworthy question which is still little known to Polish historians, namely, the history of the eugenic movement and the reception of eugenics in Poland in the 19th and 20th centuries. Though the movement did not have a wide social reach, its constituent ideas — improvement of the human race, betterment of the physical and psychic qualities of human organism, and elimination of unwanted defects and qualities — were of enormous importance. The debate on the need for, and the form of, eugenic experiments aroused the interest of leading Polish intellectuals, especially in the independent Polish republic after 1918, and brought into relief, in Poland and other countries, the most important social and ethical values.

The book opens with an outline of the history of eugenics in Great Britain and Germany and the Polish response to the concepts formulated there: to Charles Darwin's theory, to the theory of race and heredity, and to the conviction that life in large cities leads to the degeneration of the human race. Next, the author presents the Polish eugenic movement before 1918 and, in particular, in independent Poland, when eugenic ideas played a certain role in the system of medical care. Eugenic ideas reached the climax of their development at the end of the 1920s and in the 1930s, when the Polish Eugenic Society conducted an energetic propaganda activity, influencing customs as well as family and sex life. The book closes with a presentation of degenerate eugenic ideas in occupied Poland during World War II: German medical crimes in Auschwitz, the extermination of patients of psychiatric institutions and sterilization. The history is brought up to the dissolution of the Eugenic Society in Stalinist Poland.

In conclusion the author says that the Polish eugenic movement was similar to analogous initiatives in many European and American states, especially to the Scandinavian model. As in those countries, eugenics in Poland was supported mainly by advocates of welfare state, persons of liberal-leftist views. Of great importance for the development of Polish eugenics were the views of non-racialist German circles which exerted an influence on their Polish followers from the end of the 19th century up to 1933. After 1918 eugenics had supporters among the

employees of the Polish Ministry of Health and other institutions but they all rejected the sterilization resolutions and the idea of compulsory pre-marriage health certificates proposed by the Eugenic Society. This was a result of the weakness of the eugenic movement in Poland, the strong position of the Catholic Church, the discouraging example of fascist Germany and also the aversion of both leftist and rightist parties to racial theories. Eugenics was completely discredited by the crimes committed by the Nazis during World War II. Western genetics was criticized in communist propaganda and became an element in the ideological war conducted by communism against the West.

The annex contains draft eugenic bills from 1934–38 as well as letters and documents concerning the activity of the Polish Eugenic Society after World War II. (MM)

Tomasz Kargol, *Izba Przemysłowo-Handlowa w Krakowie w latach 1850–1939. Dzieje — ludzie — polityka gospodarcza (The Chamber of Industry and Commerce in Cracow in 1850–1939. History — People — Economic Policy)*, Kraków 2002, Towarzystwo Wydawnicze "Historia Iagellonica", 378 pp., bibl., index of persons, tables.

The Chamber of Industry and Commerce, an important instrument of Cracow's economic self-government, played a great role in the economic evolution of the city, its region and the whole of Galicia in the 19th and 20th centuries. Its activity was influenced by the political situation in the Austrian zone of Poland and in other Polish territories. At a time when Poland did not exist as a state, the main line of the Chamber's activities and aspirations was defence of the interests of Polish enterprises and concern for the economic development of Galicia within the Habsburg Monarchy. In a province which was economically backward compared not only with the rest of the monarchy but also with the Polish territories under Prussia and Russia, the Chamber became an important centre propagating and stimulating economic progress. After 1918, in independent Poland, the Chamber worked for the economic integration of the state.

In his book Kargol presents the history, structure, legal foundations and organization of the Chamber, the attitude of its activists to the economic theories developed in the 19th and 20th centuries, and the industrial, trade, communication, financial and social policies pursued in 1850–1918. A separate chapter deals with the situation of the Chamber in the Second Republic, in 1918–1939. In his analysis of the Chamber's activity in the space of nearly a hundred years the author emphasizes that the Chamber successfully represented the interests of private enterprises and enriched the society of Galicia (in particular Cracow) by new values connected with the economic sphere of life, and tried to exert an influence on its traditional mentality. Many of the Chamber's members were representatives of Cracow's professional and socio-economic elite and rendered great services to the development of the city. Kargol analyzes the Chamber's plans and activities as well as the results of its work. He emphasizes that the Chamber succeeded in activating Galicia's economic circles and testified to the Cracow economic administration's leading role in the province.

The book is based on archival materials (especially those produced by the Chamber) and the author's analysis of the economic press. It closes with an interesting annex which presents pen portraits of over 300 persons who belonged to the Chamber in 1850–1939. (MM)

Teofil Lachowicz, *Weterani polscy w Ameryce do 1939 roku (Polish Veterans in America up to 1939)*, Warszawa 2002, Oficyna Wydawnicza Rytm, 564 pp., bibl., index of persons.

The book, which is based mostly on American materials, shows the history of Polish veterans in North America (mainly in the United States) from the end of the 18th century. The author presents the participants in successive Polish

struggles for independence — the Confederation of Bar, the Kościuszko Insurrection, Napoleonic wars, the November Uprising, the Springtide of Nations and the January Uprising — who crossed the ocean and reached America. A separate chapter discusses the participation of Poles in the American Civil War.

The author pays most attention to the period of World War I and the work of the Association of Polish Veterans in America in 1921–1939. He emphasizes the activity of American Poles during the war and their propaganda, financial and military endeavours which were crowned by the formation of a separate Polish unit that fought in Europe. He also depicts the participation of the veterans' association in the life of American Poles, its contacts with Poland, and its extremely valuable work aimed at integrating and inspiring Polish immigrants. This is plastically shown in the photographs included in the book.

The author has made use of documents and materials little known, or even unknown, to Polish historians, the press of the Association of Veterans and of the Polish "Sokół" Society in America, and sources from the archives of the Association of Veterans in New York and the Central Archives of American Poles in Orchard Lake. (MM)

Krzysztof Lewalski, *Kościoty chrześcijańskie w Królestwie Polskim wobec Żydów w latach 1855–1915 (The Attitude of Christian Churches in the Polish Kingdom to the Jews in 1855–1915)*, Wrocław 2002, 348 pp., index of persons, bibl., sum. in German, Monografie Fundacji na rzecz Nauki Polskiej.

The author examines the attitude adopted by the Catholic, Lutheran and Orthodox Churches in the Polish Kingdom to the Jews in the period from what is known as the post-Sevastopol thaw in 1855 to the occupation of the Kingdom by the Germans during World War I. In the initial chapters he presents the Churches' situation at that time, their organization, size, their policies, differences in doctrine and also their intellectual potential in the period when the Orthodox Church occupied the privileged place of the established religion in the Russian Empire. Lewalski also portrays the Jewish community in the Kingdom, the number and distribution of Jews, their socio-vocational structure, their religious, social and political life, the policy of the Russian authorities, and also Polish–Jewish relations during the January Uprising, during the spread of the assimilation idea and the birth of modern nationalisms.

Against this background of civilization changes and modernization processes the author presents the most important aspects of the Churches' attitude to Jews and Jewishness. He reconstructs their attitude to anti-Semitism and anti-Judaism and to the most dramatic events of that time, such as pogroms and accusations of ritual murder. He has devoted much space to the programme of assimilation, spread by Christian Churches, to their missionary activity (not only in the Kingdom) and to the question of Jewish neophytes. Lewalski emphasizes that the Churches' attitude was influenced by the traditionally negative image of the Jews as enemies of Christianity and the Church, and also by the new challenges which grew in strength in the 19th and 20th centuries, namely the conviction that the Jews posed an economic threat (hence the clergymen's support for the boycott of Jewish shops and for the appeal that Poles should buy everything in Polish shops). The Churches' attitude was also influenced by the Jews' national and political aspirations which they voiced ever more loudly and which were gaining the support of more and more Jews. An analysis of programmatic statements (some of them are included in the annexes) and of everyday life leads the author to the conclusion that the Christian Churches' traditionally ill-disposed attitude to the Jews evolved in the 19th and 20th centuries towards modern anti-Semitism, though it never crossed that border and the hierarchs of the three denominations as a rule condemned brutal methods in political struggle.

The book is based on Russian and Polish archival sources (including those from diocesan archives), on printed reports and materials, letters, memoirs and political writings. The author has also made use of press and periodical publica-

tions, novels from that time and collections of sermons in which Jewish questions were raised. (MM)

Janusz Pezda, *Ludzie i pieniądze. Finanse w działalności Adama Jerzego Czartoryskiego i jego obozu na emigracji w latach 1831–1848* (*People and Money. Finances in the Activity of Adam Jerzy Czartoryski and His Emigrants' Camp in 1831–1848*), Kraków 2003, Wydawnictwo Universitas, 297 pp., bibl., index of persons.

The author examines a conservative group which for decades played an extremely important role in shaping the attitude of Poles in emigration and in Poland and influenced the foreign policy of foreign courts. The group, called Hotel Lambert, was led by Adam Jerzy Czartoryski. It has been analyzed many times but this is the first time that we have been given a comprehensive reply to the question where Czartoryski took money from, how he invested it and put it to profit to cover the costs of his large-scale diplomatic, propaganda, educational and charitable activities.

In a few chapters Pezda follows the endeavours made by Czartoryski and his collaborators to save the family fortune after the November Uprising and next to gain and make use of other resources. Chronological arrangement (successive stages of endeavours) intermingles with a thematic one (the way of financing charitable initiatives, emigrants' societies and political activity). Pezda describes the greatness of one of the most prominent Polish families in the 18th and 19th centuries, its fall brought about by Russian reprisals after 1831 and then its laborious but effective rise from the financial breakdown, a rise accomplished in completely different and much more difficult conditions in emigration. An important role in this process was played by A. J. Czartoryski himself, an extremely enterprising man who knew how to stand up to difficulties, but also by eminent women of the Czartoryski family. The resources they managed to obtain allowed them not only, and this was of primary importance, to maintain the living standards consistent with their requirements, but also to continue political activity; they also were the foundation of Czartoryski's amazing philanthropy and made possible the activity of many Polish emigration societies and institutions, including such well known ones as the Polish Library in Paris and the Literary Society.

The book is based on previously unutilized archival materials from the Czartoryski Library in Cracow, from Paris collections and other Polish sources. (MM)

Dariusz Szpoper, *Pomiędzy caratem a snem o Rzeczypospolitej. Myśl polityczna i działalność konserwatystów polskich w guberniach zachodnich Cesarstwa Rosyjskiego w latach 1855–1862* (*Between Tsardom and the Dream of the Commonwealth. The Political Thought and Activity of Polish Conservatives in the Western Provinces of the Russian Empire in 1855–1862*), Gdańsk 2002, Wydawnictwo Arche oraz Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Gdańskiego, 624 pp., bibl., index of persons, sum. in Lithuanian, Russian and English, ill.

Is it not an exaggeration to dedicate over 600 pages to but a few years in the history of a small peripheral part of 19th century Poland, the spiritual homeland of the Poles, to discuss on over 600 pages but one of the political formations which developed there? It might seem that Szpoper's work is far too extensive for the subject. But it really is not.

*Between Tsardom and the Dream of the Commonwealth* reconstructs the Polish conservatives' political concepts and the ensuing initiatives in the period of the post-Sevastopol thaw, that is in the first years of Alexander II's rule (after the death of Nikolai II) up to the outbreak of the January Uprising. The author is interested in what was referred to as the Incorporated Lands, that is, the territories

of Lithuania, Byelorussia and Ukraine which had once belonged to the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth but after the partitions were incorporated direct into the Russian Empire. The social milieu which formulated the concepts discussed in the book is, first and foremost, the Polish landowning class living in these territories.

In seven chapters the author presents the political conditions in which Polish conservative circles lived in these territories and reconstructs their most important views on attempts to establish a peaceful coexistence with the Russian authorities, on peasant reform and the question of the abolition of serfdom, on initiatives (launched in all Polish territories under Russian rule) to set up landowners' political and economic organizations and establish an institution granting long-term credits (such as the Landowners' Credit Society in the Polish Kingdom), on the necessity of raising moral standards in rural areas (mainly through a fight against alcoholism) and the advisability of giving the inhabitants of rural areas (the majority of whom were not Polish) a wider access to primary schools and further education. The last, probably the most interesting, chapter reconstructs the stance of landowning activists in the Commonwealth's former eastern territories on the eve of the January Uprising when Polish and Russian nationalisms were growing in strength and the Polish community's political attitude was becoming ever more radical. The reader can follow the gradual loss of hope for an easing of the authorities' policy and the growing disapproval of the Russian line during the seven years discussed in the book. The author emphasizes that in a relatively short period Polish conservatives in the Russian Empire's western provinces spared no effort to make the Polish inhabitants of Lithuania, Byelorussia and Ukraine more active in the political and economic fields. Their efforts, though hindered by the Russian administration, became an inspiration for the next generation of Polish landowners who worked in much more difficult political conditions after the suppression of the January Uprising. As a result of its defeat and the resulting despondency, Polish political life was almost at a standstill up to 1905. But many of the initiatives launched before 1863 were taken up and developed in later years; what is more, some of them were after 1863 adopted by the Russian authorities and put in force as their own ideas.

The book is based mainly on the conservative press and political writings of that period, on sources from Polish and Lithuanian archives, published memoirs and reminiscences in manuscript form. (MM)

Robert Traba, *Kraina tysiąca granic. Szkice o historii i pamięci (A Country with a Thousand Borders. Essays on History and Memory)*, Olsztyn 2003, Wydawnictwo Borussia, 312 pp.

The book presents the scholarly (and other) fascinations of its author, the initiator and co-founder of the Association of Borussia Cultural Community and of the periodical of the same name, the aim of which is to preserve and develop the cultural achievements of the frontier region which lies between Poland, Germany, Lithuania and Belarus. This region, consisting of Warmia and Mazuria which now belong to Poland, and of the territories belonging to Lithuania and in particular to the Kaliningrad district of the Russian Federation, has a very rich past which has at times been dramatic. It is often called "a country of a thousand lakes". The author travesties this name, laying stress on what has for centuries been the main cultural characteristic of the region.

The texts in the book are based on various research concepts and various forms of narration. The volume comprises studies in social history, biographical essays, scholarly essays on collective memory, and reflections on the reception, in the past and now, of the heritage of many nations and cultures that have been developing in this territory which for centuries constituted the border between the spheres of German, Polish and also Russian domination and which in a way was a border territory of Europe. One of the most interesting texts deals with the frontier in the exact meaning of the word, that is, the cordon which for over a

hundred years divided the Polish Kingdom from the Prussian zone of Poland and in a way united them, being a source of income and a purpose in life for several generations of officials, soldiers, smugglers, guides and ordinary people who lived on both sides of that line. The country described by Traba seems not to exist any more or it exists in such a changed form that it hardly resembles the pre-1918 or even the pre-1945 world. But the questions discussed by the author are still, perhaps even more than ever before, a characteristic trait and the fundamental value of the "younger" provincial Europe. (MM)

Marcin Wodziński, *Oświecenie żydowskie w Królestwie Polskim wobec chasydyzmu: dzieje pewnej idei (Jewish Enlightenment in the Polish Kingdom and Hasidism: History of an Idea)*, Warszawa 2003, Wydawnictwo "Cyklady", 321 pp., index, bibl., ill.

The book is one of the still relatively rare attempts to gain insight into the community of Polish Jews in the 19th century and look at its problems and contradictions. The author depicts the criticism of Hasidism, launched among the Jews in the final years of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, the *Haskalah* movement which developed in the Duchy of Warsaw, and especially in the Congress Kingdom after 1818, and its fate in the period between the November Insurrection (1830-31) and the January Uprising (1863-64). In the 1860s a fundamental change occurred in the attitude of both Jews and Poles; the period of the triumph of assimilation was followed by the crisis and fiasco of this idea at the end of the 19th century when Polish and Jewish nationalisms grew in strength.

Throughout the period under review conflict between representatives of Jewish Enlightenment (*Haskalah*) and their competitors, the Hasidim, was one of the main disputes preoccupying Jewish communities in Central and Eastern Europe in the period of modernization. Many scholarly works have been written on this subject, but we still have only a partial view of this question (especially as regards the Russian zone of Poland).

The conflict presented by Wodziński took the form of both ideological disputes and debates in the press as well as of an ordinary, daily struggle for power in provincial Jewish communities. This aspect of the conflict, still unknown or perhaps even not realized by researchers, is what interests the author most and is the main subject of the book. This everyday struggle for primacy in the commune and for the support of co-religionists shows best the changes which took place in the consciousness of conservative Jewish communities in the 19th century. Wodziński reveals the weakness of the modernizing movement and its helplessness in confrontation with the Hasid majority, but by bringing into relief the small, common achievements of the modernizers he casts a new light on their work.

The book is based on sources kept in Polish and Israeli archives as well as in the American Jewish Archives in Cincinnati; the author has also made use of the press, political writings, belles lettres and memoirs written in Polish, Hebrew and Yiddish. (MM)

Tomasz Żurek, *Kardynał Mieczysław Ledóchowski a Kościół katolicki w Serbii w drugiej połowie XIX wieku (Cardinal Mieczysław Ledóchowski and the Catholic Church in Serbia in the Second Half of the 19th Century)*, "Przegląd Historyczny" [Warszawa], vol. XCIV, 2003, N° 1, pp. 23-41.

Mieczysław Halka-Ledóchowski (1822-1902) is regarded by Polish historians first and foremost as a symbol of Poland's struggle against *Kulturkampf* and Otto Bismarck's anti-Catholic policy. As archbishop of Gniezno and Poznań he was incarcerated by the Prussian authorities in 1874-76. When he was released from prison he went to Rome where he became an important and highly respected Vatican diplomat. He held the posts of Secretary of Memorials, secretary of Briefs;

and from 1892 until his death he was prefect of the Congregation of the Propagation of the Faith.

The author presents an episode from Cardinal Ledóchowski's last post against the background of the great powers' rivalry in the Balkans and the Vatican's policy towards Serbia. The main subject of the book is Ledóchowski's conflict with the Croatian bishop, Josip Juraj Strossmayer, who was then Apostolic administrator of the Roman Catholic Church in Serbia. The conflict can be analyzed in the wider context of the progress of Slavophil ideas in Serbia. Strossmayer strove for a concordat between the Vatican and Serbia in order to turn it into a tool against Austria-Hungary. He did not conceal his pro-Russian feelings. He accused Ledóchowski (and the Poles in general) of a permanent, pathological enmity to Russia. Historians from the territory of the former Yugoslavia also hold the view that as a Vatican diplomat Ledóchowski continued the Hotel Lambert's traditional Polish policy in Serbia. Żurek's article (based on Serbian and Croatian sources) undermines this stereotype, showing that the main characteristic of Ledóchowski's Serbian policy was not a programmatic anti-Russian attitude but disinclination to fan up anti-Austrian feelings in Serbia. The cardinal's policy reflected Pope Leon XIII's stance in the 19th and 20th centuries. (MM)

### MODERN TIMES (1919–1939)

Henryk Batowski, *Między dwiema wojnami 1919-1939 (Between Two Wars 1919-1939)*, Kraków 2001, Wyd. Literackie, 573 pp., (reprint of 1988 edition), bibl., index of persons, sum. in Russian.

A comprehensive monograph presenting international relations during the inter-war years. The author has laid stress on international treaties, their implementation and consequences, the activity of the League of Nations and the institutions and organizations linked with it. The book is divided into four parts according to the chronological criterion: 1919–1924, 1924–1931, 1931–1937, 1938–1939. (MG)

Joanna Gierowska-Kałuża, *Zarząd Cywilny Ziem Wschodnich, 19 lutego 1919 – 9 września 1920 (Civil Administration of the Eastern Territories, 19 February 1919 – 9 September 1920)*, Warszawa 2003, Wydawnictwo Neriton and Instytut Historii PAN, 447 pp., annexes, photos., bibl., index of persons.

Two political conceptions existed in the period when Poland's borders were being shaped in the east: the incorporative conception of the leader of the Polish nationalist camp, Roman Dmowski, and the federative conception of the head of state, Józef Piłsudski. The former provided for the incorporation of those eastern areas where the ethnically Polish population was in the majority, the latter drew on the tradition of the Commonwealth of the Two Nations, the dual Polish-Lithuanian state. Piłsudski planned to federate Poland with Lithuania, Byelorussia and Ukraine. Historical literature has, on the whole, confined the presentation of the defeat of Piłsudski's federative policy to its external aspect, attributing its failure to the lack of an agreement with the political elites of the neighbouring states. The author analyzes the failure of Piłsudski's plans through the prism of internal policy by examining the fate of a state institution, the Civil Administration of the Eastern Territories set up by the Commander in chief in the territory of the former Grand Duchy of Lithuania when it was liberated by Polish troops in 1919. The author shows that Piłsudski's federative plans gained support neither from persons active in the Civil Administration, nor from Polish political elites, nor from the first Polish parliamentarians. The book has nine chapters arranged according to subjects. In the introductory chapter the author describes the political situation in the eastern territories; then, against a wide background, she depicts the genesis and composition of the Civil Administration of Eastern Territories, the parliamen-

tarians' attitude to the eastern policy of the head of state, the relations between the Civil Administration and the High Command, and the reaction and attitude of the local population, Poles, Ukrainians, Byelorussians and Jews, to the activity and intentions of the Civil Administration. The author has made use of many Polish and Lithuanian archival sources, the press, memoirs, diaries and letters. (MG)

Jerzy Gołębiowski, *COP. Dzieje industrializacji w rejonie bezpieczeństwa 1922–1939* (*COP. History of Industrialization in a Security Region 1922–1939*), Kraków 2000, Wydawnictwo Naukowe Akademii Pedagogicznej, 309 pp., bibl., index of persons, index of place names, index of industrial works and enterprises, maps, tables, diagrams, sum. in English.

The concept of the Central Industrial Region (*COP*) was a development of the programmatic and strategic plans conceived by the military authorities in 1921–1922. It was then that the idea was born to concentrate armaments investments in a security triangle, in the area between the Dunajec, the Vistula and the San. The book is the first comprehensive study presenting the genesis and history of *COP*. Based on the author's extensive archival, press and bibliographic studies, it is made up of four chapters which are arranged according to subjects and chronology. The author discusses the genesis of the plan to industrialize the region, the plans and principles of armaments production and their implementation: the construction of factories producing weapons, ammunition, military equipment, explosives and chemical products. He also writes about the electrification and gasification of the region and about transport investments. He emphasizes the great share of Eugeniusz Kwiatkowski in the industrialization of the region, for it was thanks to him that investments, paid for mainly by the state, were carried on a large scale. (MG)

Andrzej Jaeschke, *Totalni sąsiedzi Polski w publicystyce politycznej 1931–1939* (*Poland's Totalitarian Neighbours in Political Writings 1931–1939*), Kraków 2002, Wydawnictwo Naukowe Akademii Pedagogicznej, 258 pp., bibl.

Before World War II Poland bordered on two totalitarian states: Soviet Russia (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics from 1922) and, after the fall of the Weimar Republic in 1933, the Third Reich. On the basis of the press the author reconstructs the attitude of Polish intellectuals, politicians and journalists linked to various (socialist, peasant, nationalist) political currents to the totalitarian states in the 1930s. The book is divided into two parts. The first is an analysis of the political system and of the social and economic transformations in the USSR, in the second part the author analyzes relations in Nazi Germany, taking into account the question of anti-Semitism and the expected aggression against Poland. According to Jaeschke, only members of the peasant movement adopted an uncompromising attitude to the undemocratic, totalitarian system existing in both Germany and the USSR. The socialists and nationalists took another stance. At first, until the conclusion of the Polish-Soviet non-aggression pact in 1932, the socialists rejected the Soviet system. After 1932 the socialists' attitude to Poland's eastern neighbour became ambivalent and this had an effect on the tactics of the individual socialist parties, especially the Polish Socialist Party (*PPS*). While the older, experienced members of the *PPS* maintained a critical attitude to the USSR, emphasizing their attachment to parliamentary democracy, the younger members were ready to accept dictatorial Soviet power and in consequence, to reject democratic values as ineffective during the struggle against fascism. The pro-Soviet political sympathies of some Polish socialists cooled down during the period of growing political terror in the USSR, in 1936–1939. Paradoxically, the post-1932 nationalist press also contained many opinions well-disposed towards the USSR. The Polish nationalists regarded the policy pursued by the Soviet Union

in the 1930s as a clash between two versions of communism: the international version whose spokesman was Lev Trotsky, and the nationalist version represented by Stalin. Stalinist communism with its leader cult, single party and anti-Semitism, a communism detached from philosophical roots, was for the Polish nationalists a lesser evil than the expansive Trockism. This is why they treated Stalinist totalitarianism as Russia's internal affair. But Nazism, which was unequivocally rejected and condemned by the socialists (as a threat to international peace rather than because of its racialism and anti-Semitism) evoked various, sometimes conflicting feelings among the nationalists. Young nationalists were willing to transfer Nazi models to Polish soil, older nationalists, attached to the principles of democracy and Catholicism, rejected it. What united the two generations was their approval of German anti-Semitism. (MG)

Grzegorz Joniec, *Szkolnictwo żydowskie w powiecie tomaszowskim w latach 1918–1939 (Jewish Schools in Tomaszów District in 1918–1939)*, "Przegląd Historyczno-Oświatowy" (Warszawa), vol. XLVI, 2003, № 3–4, pp. 117–125.

Primary education was compulsory in prewar Poland. Parents had, under penalty, to send their children to cost-free state schools or private schools, which charged a fee. The author of the article analyzes a little known episode connected with the organization of a new system of Jewish schools in Tomaszów and its neighbourhood in prewar days. He divides Jewish schools into three groups: Orthodox-religious, Zionistic and secular schools. He points out that modern trends penetrated even into Orthodox schools; the Jewish "Aguda" party broke with tradition which required that girls should be educated into future mothers and housewives, and worked out a more modern model of education for them. (MG)

Bronisław Kozłowski, *Życie społeczne i kulturalne rosyjskiej diaspory w Polsce 1918–1939 (The Social and Cultural Life of Russian Diaspora in Poland 1918–1939)*, "Przegląd Humanistyczny" (Warszawa), vol. XLVII, 2003, № 3, pp. 65–78.

A large number of Russians flowed into Poland after the October Revolution. In the 1920s there were 50,000 Russian emigrés in Poland. This large emigration created a rich Russian cultural life, publishing its own periodicals as well as volumes of prose, poetry and literary criticism. Its most individualistic members were: Savinkov, a political worker, and the writers Merezhkovsky, Filosofov, Gippius and Artsibashiev. Filosofov made friends with leading Polish intellectuals: Maria Dąbrowska, Stanisław Stempowski, Zofia Nałkowska and Aniela Zagórska. Various literary groupings, e.g. The Literary Society (1929–1935), The Poets' Tavern (1921–1925), The Union of Russian Writers and Journalists (1928–1939) extended support to Russian men of letters. At the end of 1935 the Russians in Poland launched work on a dictionary of Russian emigré writers which however was not published until 1993. The Second World War dispersed the community of Russian emigrés but their achievements are a memorable page in the literary history of interwar years. (MG)

Marek Kornat, *Polska szkoła sowietologiczna 1930–1939 (Polish Sovietological School 1930–1939)*, Warszawa 2003, Wyd. ARCANA, 623 pp., index of persons, photos., annexes.

The consequences of the Russian 1917 revolution were analyzed during the interwar period by such prominent intellectuals as Carl Schmitt, Herbert Marcuse, Karl Kautsky and Nicolai Bierdiayev. Interesting sociological and political analyses of this subject were written in Poland by Ludwik Krzywicki, Florian Znaniecki, Marian Zdziechowski and Roman Rybarski. Less known are the achievements of the Polish Sovietological school centred at the Vilno Research Institute which was set up in 1930. Kornat's book presents

the most important Polish works on the law and political system of the USSR, its economy and ideology written by Waław Komarnicki, Franciszek Anczyc, Stanisław Swaniewicz and Wiktor Sukiennicki before World War II. Polish Sovietologists laid stress on the political system and economic questions because they had no access to Soviet sources and archives; they also lacked basic data on social life in the Soviet Union. All the more remarkable are therefore Stanisław Swaniewicz's essays on Bolshevik thought, the reception of Marxism and Lenin's attitude to the populist movement and the revisionists. The annexes to the book present short biographies of persons linked to the Institute, a list of lectures and lecturers and the statute of the School of Political Sciences which was affiliated to Wilno's research Institute. (MG)

Marta Kurkowska-Budzian, *Historia zwykłych ludzi. Współczesna historiografia dziejów społecznych (History of Common People. Contemporary Historiography of Social History)*, Kraków 2003, Towarzystwo Wydawnicze "Historia Jagiellonica", 216 pp. bibl., photos.

The book deals with the birth and dynamic development of English social history, including all its variants. The author presents the British historians' animated disputes which accompanied the birth of global history, childhood history, family history, women's history, the intrusion of social sciences (in particular anthropology and sociology) and postmodernist philosophy into history. She does not forget politics and the ideological fascinations of British historians. She stresses the importance of politics and economy for the development of various conceptions of history. The demands for "history from below" or for "giving voice to the voiceless", brought to life by a group of communist historians in the 1950s, were taken up and developed by Marxist historians and historians who identified themselves with the left, in the broad sense of the word. The 1980s, the years of Margaret Thatcher's conservative government, the structural changes which occurred in British society as a result of the curtailment of the mining sector and liquidation of industrial centres undermined the foundations of social history. The question arose whether the category of "class" could continue to be used in a classless society. As the author underlines, social history was dealt a heavy blow by second-wave feminism and the linguistic turn which questioned the work methods of historians and in its radical version undermined the work of historians as intermediaries between the past and the present. Kurkowska explains the genesis and consequences of terms now widely used in historical narration, such as "symbolic violence" (P. Bourdieu), "negotiation of values" (S. Strauss), "cultural hegemony", "social control" (A. Gramsci) and the now overused term "discourse" (M. Foucault). In conclusion the author says that English academic historiography is now a multicoloured mosaic. Traditional historiography stressing events and various forms of social and postmodernist history exist side by side. The disputes over how society and culture should be examined and described show that history cannot do without philosophical questions about the limits of our knowledge of the truth and reality. (MG)

Dariusz Miszewski, *Polityka władz czechosłowackich wobec szkolnictwa polskiego na Śląsku Zaolziańskim w latach 1920–1938 (The Policy of the Czechoslovak Authorities towards Polish Schools in Zaolzie Silesia)*, "Przegląd Historyczno-Oświatowy" (Warszawa), vol. XLVI 2003, N° 3–4, pp. 25–43.

Relations between Poland and Czechoslovakia were strained during the interwar period. This was due to the armed conflict over Teschen Silesia, Zips and Orava, a conflict in which the two states were engaged soon after they gained independence, and later to Czechoslovakia's anti-Polish stance during the Polish-Bolshevik war in 1920. A plebiscite was to decide to whom Teschen Silesia should belong but it was not held. The controversial territory was divided by the Council of Ambassadors' arbitrary decision of 1920. The result was that some 70,000 Poles

found themselves in the Czech part of Silesia. The author shows that despite the legal guarantees of national minorities' rights (international agreements concluded by Prague in 1919–1920 and bilateral Polish–Czechoslovak agreements), the Czechoslovak authorities failed to meet their obligations. The Polish population was discriminated against in social and political life. In the Czechoslovak part of Silesia local offices, courts and public institutions did not observe the provisions of the language law which guaranteed the use of the Polish language in the area where Poles constituted a qualified minority. According to the author, the rights of the Polish minority were violated on various planes of social life. The author enumerates the shortcomings of the Czechoslovak authorities, e.g. the absence of Polish inscriptions on public institutions, railway stations and signposts and the much more serious cases of discrimination in economic life (Poles were not given licences and various other kinds of administrative permissions) and in education. Miszewski takes a closer look at the Czechoslovak authorities' policy towards Polish schools, analyzing everyday practice which departed far from official declarations. The Czech authorities' ill-disposed policy towards Poles is testified to by the negative verification of Polish teachers and the small number of Polish schools and Polish classes in Czech secondary schools. The fact that the intelligentsia, teachers and officials constituted but a small percentage of the Polish minority made it easier for the Czech authorities to discriminate against Poles. (MG)

Aneta Niewęgłowska, *Kwestia kobieca na ziemiach polskich w XIX wieku — stan i perspektywy badań* (*Women's Question in the Polish Territories in the 19th Century — The State and Prospects of Research*), "Klio" (Toruń), 2001, № 3, pp. 44–64, sum. in English.

The author analyzes the state of research into the women's movement and feminism in Poland, a young branch of historical studies, and the prospects of its development. The first studies on women's movement appeared before World War I, more papers were published during the interwar period. A standstill could be noticed during the years of the Polish People's Republic. In Poland, as in the other countries of East-Central Europe, there was no second wave of feminism which in Western Europe and the United States increased historians' interest in the social history of women. Until the 1990s, questions concerning women were marginalized and treated selectively in Polish historiography. The only questions raised by historians were the participation of women in various ideological movements, especially the socialist movement, the part taken by them in important historical events (e.g. in Polish national uprisings), and the role they played as guardians of the historical tradition. There was a lack of historical studies on women's emancipation, on the socio-cultural context of the emergence of the modern labour market, on the history of mentality and everyday life which would reveal how manliness and femininity were defined in private and public life. An important role in filling this gap was played by studies edited by Anna Zarowska and Andrzej Szwarc which presented various forms of women's activity (education, vocational work, politics, free time, culture of everyday life, sexuality) and monographs concerning family life in various social strata (by Danuta Rzepniewska, Mariola Siennicka, Włodzimierz Mędrzecki). The author points out that there is a lack of clear methodological principles in this branch of study. (MG)

Ireneusz Polit, *Miejsce odosobnienia w Berezie Kartuskiej w latach 1934–1939* (*The Isolation Place at Bereza Kartuska in 1934–1939*), Toruń 2003, Wyd. Adam Marszałek, 307 pp. bibl., index of persons, annexes.

A monograph on the Bereza Kartuska prison, a notorious political prison in prewar Poland. Its inmates were members of extreme, radical fascist and communist groupings as well as persons involved in spying and terrorist activities. The book

has eleven chapters. In the first two the author discusses the genesis of the prison, the political motives behind its establishment, the respective legal regulations and their implementation. The next few chapters present the organization and rules governing everyday life in the prison, and portray the political prisoners: extreme, semi-fascist Polish nationalists, Ukrainian nationalists, communists as well as non-political prisoners, criminal and economic malefactors. In the last three chapters the author discusses parliamentary and extraparliamentary protests in defence of the prisoners and also quotes wartime and postwar opinions of "Sanacja" politicians on the role played by Bereza Kartuska during the interwar years. The names of the prisoners are listed in annexes at the end of the book. (MG)

Katarzyna Sierakowska, *Rodzice, dzieci, dziadkowie ... Wielkomijska rodzina inteligencka w Polsce 1918–1939 (Parents, Children, Grandparents. Urban Intelligentsia Families in Poland 1918–1939)*, Warszawa 2003, wyd. DiG, 179 pp., bibl., ill.

The twenty interwar years are regarded by Polish historians as the culminant period in the cultural and social significance of Polish intelligentsia. This, of course, applies to large towns rather than to small provincial towns and villages where physicians and teachers were still working for a small fee in primitive conditions. It is Żoliborz, a Warsaw district, that is a symbol of urban intelligentsia's culture. It was designed and built for teachers, civil servants and officers, that is, the elite of the interwar Polish state. The monographs concerning the intelligentsia have so far concentrated on its public activity while Sierakowska's book depicts the private life, or rather the family life, of Polish intelligentsia. The book is arranged according to life cycles. It opens with a chapter on betrothal; goes on to discuss marriage, the birth and upbringing of children, and ends with the youth and betrothal of the next generation. This has enabled the author to present changes in the customs of succeeding generations (in the way of spending leisure time, in fashions, in sexual behaviour). The author has not confined herself to changes in customs. She has penetratingly analyzed the economic situation of intelligentsia families (their earnings, budgets and daily expenses), the social aspect of their lives (vocational work of men and women, social work, the spouses' origin and family models), the demographic aspect (family planning) and psychological questions (emotional ties in the family). Sierakowska has made use of various kinds of sources. In addition to the press, memoirs, belles lettres and photographs, she refers to rarely used sources, e.g. statistical data worked out during the interwar years by the Institute for Social Affairs and the Institute for Research into Demographic Questions. (MG)

Lech Trzeciakowski, *Posłowie polscy w Berlinie 1848–1928 (Polish Parliamentarians in Berlin 1848–1928)*, Warszawa 2003, Wydawnictwo Sejmowe, 518 pp., index of persons, photos., diagrams, annexes, sum. in English.

The Commonwealth of the two Nations was partitioned at the end of the 18th century but despite its fall, the Poles continued their parliamentary traditions as members of the parliament of the Duchy of Warsaw and the Polish Kingdom and of the Senate of the Free City of Cracow. From 1848 until 1918 Polish deputies, members of the Polish Circle, sat in the Prussian National Assembly and after the unification of Germany, in the parliament of the Reich. In their work they were inspired by the principles of national solidarity and used all possible legal measures to combat the policy that discriminated the Poles. At first they tried to follow the attitude of splendid isolation and not to intervene in matters that were not connected with the Polish question. But in practice, they pursued a more elastic policy, for instance, during the *Kulturkampf* they concluded an alliance with the German Catholic Centre Party and in other situations tried to gain the support of the German Social Democrats or of the liberal Left. These tactical

alliances did not always yield the expected result, but they were a political school for people deprived of their own state, and fixed models of parliamentary behaviour for future generations. The forms of activity applied by Polish deputies in the German parliaments were adopted by Polish members of the Viennese parliament and later also by those of the Russian Duma. It was not an accident that the first Legislative Sejm in reborn Poland chose Wojciech Trapczyński, an experienced parliamentarian who had fought for the Poles' rights under Prussian rule, to be its Marshal (Speaker). The book has five chapters in which the author discusses chronologically the lines of the Poles' parliamentary activities and their effects up to 1928, when Poles sat for the last time in the parliament of the Weimar Republic. The annexes contain the lists of Polish members of the Prussian National Assembly (1849–1918), the parliament of the North German Confederation (1867–1870) and the parliament of the Reich (1871–1918). (MG)

Kamila Uzarczyk, *Podstawy ideologiczne higieny ras i ich realizacja na przykładzie Śląska w latach 1924–1944 (The Ideological Principles of Racial Hygiene and Their Implementation in Silesia in 1924–1944)*, Toruń 2002, Wydawnictwo Adam Marszałek, 349 pp., bibl., annexes.

Historical studies presenting eugenics, the science of improving the human race, as an ideological component of racist ideas have been lately appearing in large numbers in Western Europe, particularly in Great Britain and Germany, as well as in the United States. Kamila Uzarczyk's book depicts the development of the idea of racial hygiene (synonym of eugenics) in the Weimar Republic and the Third Reich and its implementation in Silesia. The author has not isolated the problem but presents it in a wide social, political and intellectual context. She discusses the theories of degeneration, popular in the 19th century, the disputes over the principles of heredity, the history of eugenic legislation (sterilization and other forms of eugenic pressure) in various countries. The most interesting part of the book concerns Silesia, a region which before World War II belonged partly to Poland and partly to Germany. During the German occupation it was brought under German rule within the framework of the so-called Greater Silesia. Even before the war the Polish national minority was subjected to a race-improvement programme which consisted in the forced sterilization of sick or otherwise disabled persons. Uzarczyk quotes in detail the legal procedures, medical interviews and IQ tests which preceded the final sterilization verdict. She points out that the sterilization law was applied especially with regard to national minorities, including Poles, and shows the fiasco of the scientific idea of assessing human life according to scientific criteria. In the last chapter Uzarczyk describes the macabre extermination of patients in psychiatric hospitals and draws attention to the connection between the eugenic theory of eliminating worthless life, a theory elaborated by German eugenicists in the 1930s, and the extermination of Jews, Gypsies and Slavs. She shows convincingly that science becomes a dangerous, dreadful tool in the service of ideology. (MG)

## WORLD WAR II

*Diariusz Stanisława Mikołajczyka prowadzony przez Stefanię Liebermanową 1944–1945 13.XII.1944–14.VI.1945. (Stanisław Mikołajczyk's Diary Kept by Stefania Liebermanowa 1944–1945 13.12.1944–14.6.1945)*, prefaced and edited by Janusz Gmitruk and Andrzej Paczkowski, Warszawa 2003, Ludowa Spółdzielnia Wydawnicza i Muzeum Historii Polskiego Ruchu Ludowego, 110 pp.

The original of the diary is in Stanisław Mikołajczyk's collection in the archives of the Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace at Stanford University in California. It was kept almost day by day by Mikołajczyk's secretary, Stefania Liebermanowa, who recorded the prime minister's words. Some parts of the text

must have been dictated by Mikołajczyk himself. The entries were made systematically with only one-day breaks. The diary is from the period when Mikołajczyk, after resigning from the post of prime minister of the Polish Government in Exile (24 November 1944), came under attack because of his attitude to the Yalta policy. The last entry concerns Mikołajczyk's arrival in Moscow for talks which led to the establishment of the Provisional Government of National Unity. This is an interesting document, especially for researchers interested in the situation in "Polish London" at the end of World War II. (DJ)

Małgorzata Gmurczyk-Wrońska, *Polska — niepotrzebny aliant Francji? Francja wobec Polski w latach 1938–1944 (Poland — An Ally France Did Not Need? France's Attitude to Poland in 1938–1944)*, Warszawa 2003, Wydawnictwo NERITON and Instytut Historii PAN, 548 pp., bibl., index of persons, sum. in French.

The book is based on a search conducted by the author in French archives (mainly Archives du Ministère des Affaires Étrangères), Polish archives, and, to a small extent, also in post-Soviet archives. According to the author, the fact that after World War I France concluded alliances with small countries in East-Central Europe "was a sign of her weakness. But it was in keeping with Cardinal Richelieu's doctrine of *raison d'état* which France had followed since the 17th century. This doctrine, the main aim of which was France's domination in Europe, permitted of various measures if they were motivated by the state's interest". The author says that France needed Poland in 1938–1940 for the Polish-French alliance played an important role in French diplomacy in the post-Munich period, but the age-long political myth of France waned in Poland when France lost her importance after World War II. (DJ)

Wołyń Galicja Wschodnia 1943–1944. Przewodnik po polskich i ukraińskich źródłach archiwalnych (*Volhynia Eastern Galicia 1943–1944. Guide to Polish and Ukrainian Archival Sources*), vol. 1, Warszawa-Kiev 2003, Naczelna Dyrekcja Archiwów Państwowych i Państwowy Komitet Archiwów Ukrainy, 288 pp., index of persons and geographical names.

The guide is the result of a search for materials concerning the events in Volhynia and Eastern Galicia in 1943–1944, a search carried out in both Polish and Ukrainian archives. In Poland it involved 50 institutions, of which 32 were state archives. As a result 130 archival sets have been described in the volume. At the same time a search was conducted in Ukrainian state archives, three central ones in Kiev and Lviv, and five regional ones. Thanks to this work, the volume includes descriptions (in Ukrainian) of 24 archival sets. Each description has been made according to the same pattern: the name and number of the set, the date of the first and the last document, size and origin of the document, a short characterization of the document, the regulations governing access to and copying of the document, language, state of preservation, information aids, availability on microfilms, bibliography relative to documents in each set, author of description and the date when it was made. (DJ)

## RECENT HISTORY

Antoni Dudek, *Reglamentowana rewolucja. Rozkład dyktatury komunistycznej w Polsce 1988–1990 (Controlled Revolution. Disintegration of Communist Dictatorship in Poland 1988–1990)*, Kraków 2004, Wydawnictwo Arcana, 511 pp., bibl., index of persons.

This is one of the first monographs on the fall of the communist system in Poland. It is based on a wealth of sources, some of which are kept in central Polish archives (Archives of Modern Records, Historical Documentation of the Polish People's

Republic, Institute of National Remembrance, Trade Unions) and regional archives (State Archives in Cracow, Koszalin, Łódź, Olsztyn, Rzeszów and Wrocław) as well as on nearly 30 accounts written by participants in the described events, published studies, documents, memoirs, interviews and articles. The book has six chapters arranged chronologically: I. *Maturation (1982–1987)*; II. *Time of Decisions (January–August 1988)*; III. *The Round Table (September 1988–April 1989)*; IV. *Electoral Knockout (May–June 1988)*; V. *The Turning Point (July–September 1989)*; VI. *Control Packet (October 1989–April 1990)*. This is how the author explains the title of the monograph: “The Kremlin’s behind-the-scenes activities, the Jaruzelski’s team skilful policy of gradual concessions, the drawing of moderate oppositionists into collaboration with the state, and the weakness of the opposition’s radical wing which even in January 1990, when the Polish United Workers’ Party was in practice dead, failed to induce citizens to participate en masse in the occupation of party committees, are the reasons why the events of 1988–1990 can be called a controlled revolution”. (DJ)

Janina Janowska, *Portrety niedokończone. Rozmowy z twórcami “Solidarności” 1980–1981 (Unfinished Portraits. Conversations with the Architects of “Solidarity” 1980–1981)*, Introduction, calendar of events and notes by Andrzej Friszke, Warszawa 2003, Biblioteka “Więzi”, 572 pp., indexes of persons and subjects, calendar of events.

The book presents conversations carried out with the architects of the first “Solidarity” in 1984–1988, that is in the period when they were not yet in power. Some of these interviews were published in the underground political quarterly “Krytyka” in 1986–1988. The author spoke with Bogdan Borusewicz, Andrzej Gwiazda, Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Bogdan Lis, Marian Jurczyk, Jacek Kuroń, Karol Modzelewski, Jan Rulewski, Andrzej Celiński, Grzegorz Palka, Władysław Frasyniuk, Janusz Palubicki, Zbigniew Romaszewski, Janusz Onyszkiewicz and Zbigniew Bujak. The interviews are preceded by brief biographical notes brought up to 2003. They concern a wide spectrum of questions connected with the activity of legal and underground “Solidarity” in the 1980s. (DJ)

*Kierownictwo PPR i PZPR wobec wojska 1944–1956 (The Attitude of the Polish Workers’ Party and the Polish United Workers’ Party to the Armed Forces 1944–1956)*, eds. Jerzy Poksiński, Aleksander Kochański, Krzysztof Persak, Warszawa 2003, Instytut Studiów Politycznych PAN, 381 pp., index of persons.

The documents contained in this volume are preceded by Andrzej Paczkowski’s memoir dedicated to Jerzy Poksiński, a prominent historian specializing in military matters, who died in 2000. The volume contains one of Poksiński’s last studies on relations of the leadership of the Polish Workers’ Party (PPR) and the Polish United Workers’ Party (PZPR) with the armed forces in 1944–1956. The author discusses the establishment and work of the organs of the Central Committee of the PPR and PZPR which had a decisive say on questions concerning the armed forces, changes in the defence doctrine and in the organization of the armed forces, the personnel policy, repression in the army and its ideologization. The remaining part of the book contains 91 documents from the Central Military Archives (set of the Chief Political Education Board of the Polish Army), and from the Archives of Modern Records (set of the PZPR Central Committee). The provenance of a few documents has not been established; they probably come from J. Poksiński’s private collection. Most of the documents were issued by various leading party bodies, such as the Political Bureau of the PZPR Central Committee, its Military Commission and the Secretariat of the Organizational Bureau of the PZPR Central Committee. They show how the communist party exercised control over all questions concerning the defence of the country and the armed forces. (DJ)

Andrzej Kozieł, *Za chwilę dalszy ciąg programu... Telewizja Polska czterech dekad 1952–1989 (Stay Tuned... Polish Television in Four Decades 1952–1989)*, Warszawa 2003, Oficyna Wydawnicza ASPRA-JR, 343 pp. bibl., index of persons, annexes.

This is the first historical monograph presenting the development of Polish Television in the Polish People's Republic. The book is based on materials kept in the Archives of Modern Records (documents of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party) and the Archives of the Documentation and Programme Collections of TVP Inc. The author has also made use of the press, studies and monographs. He has divided the book into four chapters, one for each decade. (I. *Television of artists-craftsmen*; II. *Television in the period of "little stability"*; III. *Television promotes success*; IV. *"Solidarity" — martial law — round table*). In conclusion Kozieł says that it was the rapid increase in the number of television viewers at the beginning of the 1960s that induced the party leadership to take an interest in television. From that time on the outlined programme began to play a political role, taking part in all propaganda campaigns, but apart from their political functions, "the information and publicistic programmes enriched people's knowledge, stimulated their imagination, inspired them to start their own quests and to read". Many programmes performed a civilizing mission, widening the viewers' knowledge in many fields, acquainting them with various manifestations of culture, setting aesthetic standards and providing entertainment. (DJ)

Mariusz Mazur, *Propagandowy obraz świata. Polityczne kampanie prasowe w PRL 1956–1980. Model analityczno-koncepcyjny (The Propaganda Picture of the World Shown in Political Press Campaigns in the Polish People's Republic 1956–1980. Analytical-Conceptual Model)*, Warszawa 2003, Wydawnictwo TRIO, 268 pp., bibl.

The author says that his book is an attempt "to construct one of the many possible subjective models on which the authorities' vision of the world could have been based during the period of the PRL (Polish People's Republic). Only one aspect of propaganda has been considered, the specific propaganda campaigns conducted in the press". Mazur also wanted "to present the language of propaganda campaigns at that time, a language which differed from that used in everyday propaganda". The monograph has three parts. In the first Mazur examines theoretical questions connected with the words "propaganda", "press" and "propaganda campaign". In the second part he presents the press campaigns linked to the events of June 1976 and to the establishment and activity of the Workers' Defence Committee and the Self-Defence Social Committee of the Workers' Defence Committee in the years 1976–1977. In the third part he compares the press campaigns of 1956 and 1980. In his opinion, during political campaigns the press "did not provide reliable information on actual events but tried to impose its own version on the reader. The propaganda ... indulged in wishful thinking whenever the ideological principles were not confirmed by reality. It had to resort to the theory of plots to explain the setbacks experienced by the allegedly scientifically-proved historical process". Having analyzed the press during such propaganda campaigns, the author comes to the conclusion that "the periods of campaigns in the Polish People's Republic approximated the model of a totalitarian state, at least in the verbal dimension". (DJ)

*Opozycja i opór społeczny w Łodzi 1956–1981 (Opposition and Social Resistance in Łódź 1956–1981)*, ed. Krzysztof Lesiakowski, Warszawa 2003, Instytut Pamięci Narodowej i Wydział Filozoficzno-Historyczny Uniwersytetu Łódzkiego, 166 pp., index of persons.

The book contains materials presented at a session which was organized in Łódź on September 20, 2001 by the Łódź branch of the Public Education Office of the Institute of National Remembrance in association with the Philosophical-Histori-

cal Faculty of Łódź University. Most of the papers read at the session were based on extensive archival research which was frequently of a pioneering character. The volume contains studies by: Janusz Wróbel (*The Attitude of Łódź Inhabitants to the Events of 1956*), Krzysztof Lesiakowski (*Workers' Strikes in Łódź in 1957–1980*), Piotr Byszewski (*The "Ruch" Organization's Struggle for Independence 1965–1970*), Jerzy Eisler (*Łódź Students in 1968*), Marcin Wolniwicz (*The Workers' Defence Committee in Łódź 1976–1981*), Leszek Olejnik (*The Independent Self-Governing Trades Union "Solidarity" in Łódź — Its Establishment and Main Lines of Activity in 1980–1981*), Roman Kowalczyk (*Students' Strike in Łódź in 1981 — Its Genesis and History*) and Rafał Stobiecki (*Dispute over the Polish People's Republic. The Methodological Aspect of the Debate*). The volume also includes interesting source texts which were not yet accessible to the authors when they wrote their papers. They concern the activity of Łódź inhabitants in June 1976 and in August–September 1980. (DJ)

*Opozycja małopolska w dokumentach 1976–1980 (Documents concerning Opposition in Little Poland 1976–1980)* selected and edited by Adam Roliński in association with Krystyna Bielańska and Marcin Orski, prefaced by Tomasz Gąsowski, Kraków 2003, Fundacja Centrum Dokumentacji Czynu Niepodległościowego, 1100 pp., annex (compact disc), indexes of persons, subjects and geographical names.

The first of the 591 documents included in this volume is from 25 June 1976 (workers' protests in Radom and Ursus), the last one is from 31 August 1980 (the signing of the agreement in the Gdańsk Shipyard). The volume includes all open letters, petitions, statements and programmatic documents of the nascent oppositional structures, lists of reprisals, programmes of lectures given by priests active among students, selected articles from independent press illustrating everyday life in the Polish People's Republic, articles from the official press (examples of propaganda), documents illustrating the methods of the Cracow Security Service's operations as well as monitored broadcasts of Radio Free Europe and the BBC which reflect the variety of subjects raised in their information services. Most materials were produced by participants in oppositional activity in Cracow and Little Poland (documents N°N° 1–369). They come from the rich collection of underground publications and archival materials assembled by the Jagiellonian Library in the 1970s and 1980s. (DJ)

Marja Pasztor, *Między Paryżem, Warszawą i Moskwą. Stosunki polsko-francuskie w latach 1954–1969 (Between Paris, Warsaw and Moscow. Polish–French Relations in 1954–1969)*, Toruń 2003, Wydawnictwo Adam Marszałek, 400 pp., bibl., index of persons.

This is the first in-depth analysis of Polish–French relations in the years 1954–1969. The book is based on the author's large-scale archival research in Poland (in particular in the Archives of Modern Records and the Archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs), France (Archives nationales, Archives du Ministère des Affaires Étrangères), Russia (Arkhiv Vneshney Politiki Rosiyskoy Federatsiy, Rosiyskoy Gosudarsvenniy Arkhiv Noveyshey Isstorii) and Britain (Public Record Office). Pasztor has not confined her analysis to political relations between Paris and Warsaw. She also depicts co-operation in culture, science and technology, discusses trade and financial questions. She tries to depict the role which the contacts between the Polish United Workers' Party and the French Communist Party played in relations between the two states. She says that de Gaulle's policy of "an opening to the East", launched at the end of 1963, suffered a defeat which was sealed by the French president's visit to Warsaw in 1967. In this situation an extremely important role fell to scientific and cultural exchange, a substitute for political co-operation which was much more difficult to develop. (DJ)

*Polacy wobec PRL. Strategie przystosowawcze (The Attitude of Poles to the Polish People's Republic. Adaptation Strategies)*, ed. Grzegorz Miernik, Kielce 2003, Kieleckie Towarzystwo Naukowe, 222 pp.

The book is based mostly on materials from a conference organized by the Kielce Scientific Society and the Institute of History of the Holy Cross Academy in Kielce. The initiators of the conference asked several historians specializing in the history of People's Poland to present their reflections on various strategies that were used to "tame" reality, on compromises which were necessary in daily life. The organizers were not interested in social resistance to the state and communist power for these are questions which have so far received most attention.

During the conference papers were read by: Tadeusz Wolsza (*Nothing More than Struggle and Resistance? The Opinions, Evaluations and Proposals of 'Polish London' concerning the Adaptation of Society to the New Political, Social, Cultural and Economic Reality 1945–1950*), Dariusz Jarosz (*Polish Stalinism 1948–1956: in Search of Adaptation Strategies*), Ryszard Gryz (*Kielce Clergymen's Tendency to Adapt Themselves to the System of Power in 1944/45–1956*), Krzysztof Kowalczyk (*The Clergy in Western Pomerania: Between Inflexibility and Collaboration — Strategies of Survival 1945–1956*), Maciej Tyimiński (*Corrupt Practices and Manipulations. The Adaptation Strategies of Workers Employed in Industrial Enterprises 1950–1970*), Marcin Zaremba (*"Goulash Socialism". The Gierek Decade*), Jan Zaryn (*Resistance, Survival and Treason — A Few Remarks on the Attitude of Catholic Priests to the Communist System in Poland 1944–1989*), and Szczepan Świątek (*For a More Profound History of the Polish People's Republic — communiqué on sources*). The volume also includes commissioned texts which were not read at the conference. They have been written by: Andrzej Friszke (*The Adaptation Strategies of Lay Catholics' Circles in the First Postwar Years*) and Stanisław Salmonowicz (*Professors and Students during the Period of Stalinism 1944–1956*). The conclusions reached by the authors of the papers make it clear that it is wrong to divide the reality in People's Poland into the "bad" authority and the "good" society. (DŁ)

Peter Raina, *Kardynał Wyszyński*, tom 9. *Czasy prymasowskie 1969–1970 (Cardinal Wyszyński, vol. 9. Primate's Times 1969–1970)*, Warszawa 2003, Wydawnictwo von Borowiecky, 296 pp., index of persons; *Kardynał Wyszyński*, tom 10. *Czasy prymasowskie 1971 (Cardinal Wyszyński, vol. 10. Primate's Times 1971)*, Warszawa 2003, Wydawnictwo von Borowiecky, 216 pp., index of persons.

The most valuable part of these two volumes consists of documents (most of them quoted in full) which were made accessible to the author by Archbishop Bronisław Dąbrowski, former Secretary General of Poland's Episcopate, and archival materials from the Collection of Documents of the Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński Primate's Institute and the Archives of Modern Records. The documents focus on several subjects which were of topical importance in 1969–1971. The first subject is the attitude of the Polish Episcopate and Cardinal Wyszyński to Pope Paul VI's *Credo* and consequently, to the reformatory current in the Church. This attitude was expressed the most fully during the Extraordinary Synod in October 1969. Volume 9 also contains source materials showing the Polish Primate's stance on the normalization of relations between the Federal Republic of Germany and the countries of the Eastern bloc, in particular the USSR. The author also quotes many documents which reflect Cardinal Wyszyński's uncompromising attitude to the regulation of the question of Church administration in the Western and Northern territories and to the events on the seacoast in December 1970. Volume 10 includes documents depicting progress in the work on the law which was to transfer the title to property in the Western and Northern territories to corporate ecclesiastical bodies, preparations for, and the course of Cardinal Wyszyński's

meeting with Prime Minister Piotr Jaroszewicz on March 3, 1971, and endeavours to secure the beatification of Father Maksymilian Kolbe. (DJ)

Peter Raina, Marcin Zbrożek, *Operacja "Lato 80". Preludium stanu wojennego. Dokumenty MSW 1980–1981 (Operation "Summer 80". Prelude to Martial Law. Documents of the Ministry of Internal Affairs 1980–1981)*, Pelplin 2003, Wydawnictwo Diecezji Pelplińskiej Bernardinum, 386 pp., phot.

All documents included in this volume come from the file "General Staff of Operation «Summer 80»" kept in the Archives of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. They were issued between August 1980 and December 28, 1981. They show that as early as August 16, 1980, the minister of internal affairs, Stanisław Kowalczyk, set up a general staff at the ministry, headed by Vice Minister Gen. Bogusław Stachura, to direct the operation "Summer 80". Its aim was to liquidate the "provocative" activity of anti-socialist groups in view of the widening wave of strikes. The documents show the measures which the ministry had applied against "Solidarity" up to December 1981, in particular preparations for the introduction of martial law. In the preface the authors say that in the light of the documents "the authorities' many public declarations [...] about their intention to introduce indispensable political and economic reforms were simply a farce. The authorities' real aim was to protect and consolidate the existing totalitarian system by the use of all possible methods". (DJ)

*Represje wobec wsi i ruchu ludowego 1944–1956. Materiały z konferencji naukowej 5–6 grudnia 2002 w Rzeszowie (Repression of Rural Areas and the Peasant Movement, 1944–1956. Materials from the conference held in Rzeszów on December 5 and 6, 2002)*, vol. I, eds. Janusz Gmitruk and Zbigniew Nawrocki, Warszawa 2003, Muzeum Historii Polskiego Ruchu Ludowego i Instytut Pamięci Narodowej Komisja Ścigania Zbrodni przeciwko Narodowi Polskiemu, 328 pp., index of persons and geographical names.

The papers included in this volume are divided into two basic parts. The first, entitled *Liquidation of the Independent Peasant Movement*, covers the years from 1945 to 1948 (with but one exception). It contains texts dealing mainly with various aspects of the communist authorities' fight against the Polish Peasant Party. They have been written by: Romuald Turkowski (*The Polish Peasant Party /PSL/ — A Model of Political Opposition 1945–1947*), Janusz Gmitruk (*Destruction of Independent Information and Propaganda Centres and Seizure of PSL Property by the Communists*), Krzysztof Kaczmarek (*The Reconnoitring and Liquidation of the Structures of the Polish Peasant Party in Rzeszów Voivodship in the Light of Materials of the Voivodship Public Security Office in Rzeszów*), Jan Jerzy Milewski (*The Destruction of PSL Structures and Repression of Peasant Movement Activists in Białystok Voivodship in 1945–1947*), Bolesław Dereń (*Repression of Cracow Peasant Movement Leaders in 1946–1956 in the Light of Documents of the Security Service*) and Mateusz Sztyma (*Attempts to Disintegrate the Peasant Movement in Southern Poland, with Little Poland's "Peasant Unity" Group as an Example, 1946–1947*). This part of the book also contains the paper by Stanisław Stęпка on relations between the authorities and the peasants during the elections in 1945–1957, and Marian Kozaczko's paper on the political stance of the inhabitants of Tarnów district in 1945–48. The second part of the publication concerns the history of the Polish countryside during the period of collectivization, 1948–1956. The majority of the papers present collectivization in individual voivodships, those of Łódź (Leszek Próchniak), Rzeszów (Tomasz Berez), Wrocław (Łukasz Kamiński), Kielce (Grzegorz Miernik) and Opole (Bogdan Ciমা). This part of the book also contains Franciszek Gryciuk's reflections on collectivization in Poland and Jan Żaryn's paper on the attitude of the Catholic Church to collectivization. Antoni Kura presents his conclusions on the administration of justice with regard to collectivization and

Grzegorz Majchrzak describes instructions concerning rural areas and the peasant movement, which were distributed among security service functionaries. (DJ)

Krzysztof Ruchniewicz, *Warszawa–Berlin–Bonn. Stosunki polityczne 1949–1958 (Warsaw–Berlin–Bonn. Political Relations 1949–1958)*, Warszawa 2003, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Wrocławskiego, 395 pp., bibl., index of persons, sum. in German.

The book is based on an extensive archival search conducted by the author in Germany and Poland. Ruchniewicz has made use of source materials kept in Archiv für Christlich–Demokratische Politik St. Augustin, Archiv des Deutschen Bundestages, Politisches Archiv des Auswärtigen Amtes, Stiftung Archiv der Partei und Massenorganisationen der DDR im Bundesarchiv (Berlin) and in Warsaw Archives of Modern Records and Archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In conclusion the author says that in the period reviewed by him “the better Warsaw’s relations were with one of the German states, the greater was the mistrust of the other”. Because of its specific situation, the German Democratic Republic reacted with greater nervousness to the possibility of an agreement between the Polish Peoples’ Republic and the other German state. It is beyond doubt that even though it was East Germany that was Poland’s neighbour and even though it recognized the Polish–German frontier on the Oder and Neisse as early as 1950, it was more important for Warsaw to establish contacts with the Federal Republic of Germany. According to Ruchniewicz, it was the glaring ideological differences which came to light in particular in 1956 that were the reason for the DDR authorities’ negative attitude to Warsaw and their threat that relations might be frozen. This was a result of the fact that the existence of the DDR depended on Kremlin’s support, and Gomułka’s team started its rule with a conflict with the USSR. No breakthrough in relations between the Polish People’s Republic, the German Democratic Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany was achieved in 1949–1958. (DJ)

Ryszard Techman, *Armia radziecka w gospodarce morskiej Pomorza Zachodniego w latach 1945–1956 (The Soviet Army in Western Pomerania’s Maritime Economy in 1945–1956)*, 349 pp., bibl., maps, diagrams, ill., sum. in English.

The author analyzes the complex question of Polish–Soviet relations in the maritime economy of Western Pomerania. He presents in detail the Soviet Army’s activity in ports, in the shipbuilding industry, fishing and shipping. He analyzes all Soviet activities in these fields, that is, the activity of army units, individual soldiers and the military administration as well as civilian bodies which worked for or served Soviet army formations. The book is based on the author’s research in Polish collections (Archives of Modern Records, Archives of the Szczecin Branch of the State Security Office, of the Navy in Gdynia, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Warsaw, the Frontier Guards in Szczecin, state archives in Szczecin, Gdańsk, Koszalin and Wrocław, Central Military Archives at Rembertów) as well as Russian collections (Archives of the Ministry of Defence of the Russian Federation and the Archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation in Moscow). Techman shows the contrast between the Soviet policy of grab in the shipbuilding industry and the much milder Soviet behaviour towards fishing. (DJ)

*Teczki Wojtyły (Wojtyła’s Files)*, prefaced by Tadeusz Krwaczak, Warszawa 2003, Instytut Wydawniczy PAX, 463 pp., index of persons.

The book contains 236 documents concerning Karol Wojtyła. They were issued between 1960 and 1979. They are from the Archives of Modern Records in Warsaw (sets of the Office for Religious Denominations and the Central Committee of the Polish Workers’ Party). Materials produced by the Ministry of Internal Affairs are

annexed to many documents. Among the documents are character portraits of Karol Wojtyła, written by various state and party institutions, reports of the Ministry of Internal Affairs on religious ceremonies in which he took part, notes on Cracow authorities' meetings with Wojtyła, who was archbishop and cardinal at that time, and Wojtyła's correspondence with state and ecclesiastic authorities. (DJ)

Jacek Tyszkiewicz, *Otwarte okno w "żelaznej kurtynie". Polityka administracji prezydenta Eisenhowera wobec Polski, październik 1956 – styczeń 1961 (An Open Window in the "Iron Curtain". The Policy of President Eisenhower's Administration towards Poland, October 1956 – January 1961)*, Wrocław 2003, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Wrocławskiego, 365 pp., bibl., index of persons, sum. in English.

The book is based mainly on American sources (from Dwight Eisenhower Library, Abilene, Kansas; John Kennedy Library, Boston; National Archives II, Maryland; National Security Archive, Washington; Roosevelt Study Center, Middleburg) and Polish sources (kept mainly in the Archives of New Records and Archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Warsaw). In the four parts of the book the author discusses such questions as the shaping of American policy towards Warsaw (October 1956 — June 1957), activity in the political, cultural and humanitarian fields, and economic co-operation. According to Tyszkiewicz, a notable evolution in the perception of People's Poland as a state of the Soviet bloc took place in American foreign policy between October 1956 and January 1961. From one of many satellite countries Poland became a state which was treated differently from the other states of the Soviet bloc. After a period of euphoria over the changes in Poland and the treatment of Gomułka as a Polish Tito, the American administration gradually began to lay stress on working out a long-term policy, which it accomplished in 1958. This policy remained unchanged even during the East-West tension in 1960. It consisted in co-operation with the authorities in Warsaw but also in a cautious approach to Polish foreign policy initiatives, for the Americans thought that they were concerted with, or even inspired by, the Kremlin. The rejection of the Rapacki plan was a spectacular proof of this attitude. In this situation the United States tried to expand its influence in Poland in the economic and cultural fields. (DJ)

*Władza i społeczeństwo w PRL (The Authority and Society in the Polish People's Republic)*, Historical studies edited by Andrzej Friszke, Warszawa 2003, Instytut Studiów Politycznych Polskiej Akademii Nauk, 263 pp.

The studies included in this book which was presented to Professor Andrzej Paczkowski on his 65th birthday have been written by persons connected with the Centre for Contemporary Political History of the Polish Academy of Sciences' Institute of Political Studies and concern relations between the authorities of the Polish People's Republic (PRL) and society. Most of the studies concern the period before and after October 1956. This group contains articles by: Marcin Zaremba, on the reaction of Polish public opinion to Stalin's death, Dariusz Stola, on emigration to Germany in the first half of the 1950s, Marek Wierzbicki, on the disintegration of the Polish Youth Union, Andrzej Friszke, on the Polish United Workers' Party's cultural policy in 1957-1963, Krzysztof Persak, on Władysław Gomułka's attitude to the case of Holland, and Paweł Machcewicz, on the infiltration of agents into Radio Free Europe (beginning of the 1960s). Paweł Sowiński's study presents the holidays of workers of the security service and the party apparatus in 1945-1980. The remaining two texts concern the last few years of the PRL. They have been written by Antoni Dudek (*Wojciech Jaruzelski's Team in the Spring of 1988*) and Piotr Osęka (*Communist Propaganda in the Last Year of Communist Power*). (DJ)

Andrzej Zaćmiński, *Emigracja polska w Wielkiej Brytanii wobec możliwości wybuchu III wojny światowej 1945–1954 (The Attitude of the Polish Emigration in Great Britain to the Possibility of a Third World War, 1945–1954)*, Bydgoszcz 2003, 366 pp., Wydawnictwo Akademii Bydgoskiej, bibl., index of persons, sum. in English.

According to the author, the lives of Polish emigrés in Great Britain were shaped by their attitude to the possibility of a third world war breaking out. "The outbreak of a war was not something illusory. The possibility of the political conflict turning into an armed one was treated seriously in 1945–1954 and was regarded as likely not only by the Polish emigration. The problem was considered by the politicians, military circles, diplomats and publicists of Western states". Since the danger of war was generally thought to be real, "the atmosphere that prevailed among Polish emigrés in Great Britain was by no means extraordinary or uncommon", according to the author. Zaćmiński presents the attitude of the civilian and military authorities of the Polish Government in Exile as well as of the emigré political parties and Polish public opinion in Great Britain. The last chapter concerns the question of the Oder–Lusatian Neisse frontier in the political thought of the Polish emigration in view of the threat of a third world war. The author's reflections are based on a wealth of sources, in particular the collections of the Archives of the Józef Piłsudski Institute, the Archives of the Polish Institute and the General Sikorski Museum in London, as well as the Archives of Modern Records and of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Warsaw. He has also made use of diaries, memoirs, studies dealing with this subject and the press. (DJ)

Jan Żaryn, *Dzieje Kościoła katolickiego w Polsce 1944–1989 (History of the Catholic Church in Poland 1944–1989)*, Warszawa 2003, Wydawnictwo Neriton i Instytut Historii PAN, 635 pp., 42 ill., bibl., index of persons.

This is a history of the Catholic Church (in its three rites) in Poland from 1944 to 1989. The author follows the fate of the Church from the appearance of armed Soviet formations in Poland (Red Army, NKVD, *Smiersh*) and the establishment of the civilian (Polish Committee of National Liberation) and military authorities by them up to the fall of the communist system, which started with the round table negotiations. Żaryn focuses on the history of the hierarchic Church and pastoral life. His book is based on a rich variety of sources, not only on materials from the most important state central and regional archives (among them the Archives of Modern Records, Central Archives of the former Ministry of Internal Affairs, State Archives in Katowice, State Archives of Warsaw) but also on materials from the Archives of the Polish Episcopate's Secretariat, the Warsaw Diocese and the Primate's Institute, which have not been used on such a scale before. Żaryn has also used materials kept in Rome (Kazimierz Papée's archives). The book is divided into five parts, four of which are arranged chronologically (1944–1956; 1956–1970; 1970–1980; 1980–1989). The first part presents the religious mosaic in postwar Poland, the fate of Polish Catholics in the USSR and in exile. In conclusion Żaryn says that "the religious policy of the state ruled by a party ideologically hostile to the Catholic Church was based on unchangeable principles", namely, on a one-sided conception of the "separation of Church and State" (the conviction that "the state may arbitrarily impose any legal regulation on the Church, irrespective of the Church's tradition, the canon law and its importance for a decisive majority of Polish society"), on communist ideology and "the conviction that the Marxist party ... is a guarantor of law, progress and order". In the author's opinion, as long as the Polish People's Republic existed, the aim of the state, of its legal regulations and its practice was to fight the Church in the name of these reasons and principles. The law stood still as if time had come to a stop in the Stalinist period. (DJ)