

GENERAL WORKS¹

Cała historia to dzieje ludzi (History is a Record of Humankind). Studies in social history presented to Professor Andrzej Wyczański in connection with his 80th birthday and the 55th anniversary of his scholarly work, ed. Cezary Kukło in association with Piotr Guzowski, Białystok 2004, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu w Białymstoku, 421 pp.

The volume contains the bibliography of Professor Wyczański's works published in 1999–2003 and essays on various questions concerning the history of society and culture, from the Middle Ages up to the 20th century. The most interesting of the texts dealing with the Middle Ages is Krzysztof Boroda's essay on the place of books in the life and work of students of Cracow University at the turn of the 15th century (pp. 39–54). The author points out that studies at the University did not induce the students to collect books and that academic handbooks predominated in their collections.

The early modern period has attracted the attention of most authors. Lech Szczucki discusses in detail the trial in Rome in 1570–1571 of Giovanni Lorenzo Pappacoda, the alleged poisoner of the Polish queen Bona Sforza (pp. 85–92). Cezary Kukło writes about the size and structure of the household in early modern Poland (pp. 167–182). Józef Maroszek and Andrzej Karpiński present various aspects of charity in Wilno in the 16th–18th centuries (pp. 191–218 and pp. 219–228). An interesting study on unemployed people during the reign of Stanislaus Augustus Poniatowski has been contributed by Jerzy Michalski (pp. 311–322). Jacek Wijaczka writes about the trials of witches at the Starogród castle court in the first half of the 18th century (pp. 291–300).

The volume also contains essays on religious issues (Marzena Liedke, Janusz Małek, Antoni Mironowicz, Stanisław Litak), education in old Poland (Anna Kamler, Maciej Serwański), and the Jewish minority in Poland (Daniel Tollet, Barbara Stępniewska-Holzer, Mieczysław Wrzosek). (AK)

María and Kazimierz Piechotka, *Heavens' Gates. Wooden Synagogues in the Territories of the Former Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth*, Warsaw 2004, Wyd. Krupski i S-ka, 416 pp., bibl., index of geographical names, maps, ills.

This is an English translation of a book published under the same title in Polish in 1996 (see the review in "Acta Poloniae Historica", vol. 83, 2001, pp. 205–207). This extremely valuable work on Jewish wooden synagogues in the old Polish-Lithuanian state (in territories now belonging to Poland, Lithuania, Belarus and Ukraine) has thus been made accessible to persons who do not know Polish. On the basis of descriptions and iconographic materials the authors have reconstructed dozens of treasures of Jewish sacred architecture, most of which no longer exist, having been destroyed as a result of the Holocaust or fallen into ruin because of the frailty of the building material. Wooden synagogues, called Heavens' Gates by pious Jews, were an important element in the architectural landscape of the Polish-Lithuanian state before the partitions of Poland. The authors analyse not only the synagogues erected in the Middle Ages and the early

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

modern period but also those built in the 19th and 20th centuries. They discuss the role of synagogues in the life of Jewish communities, their specific architecture full of symbolic meanings, and the arrangement and equipment of their interiors. The value of this extremely valuable publication is enhanced by its graphic design, by the wealth of illustrations and maps which document the text. (MB)

Studia historyczno-prawne. Prace dedykowane Profesorowi Janowi Seredyce w siedemdziesiątą piątą rocznicę urodzin i czterdziestolecie pracy naukowej (Historical-Legal Studies. Essays dedicated to Professor Jan Seredyka in connection with his 75th birthday and forty years of scholarly work), eds. Janusz Dorobisz and Włodzimierz Kaczorowski, Opole 2004, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Opolskiego, 351 pp.

This commemorative book contains 33 studies ranging in time from the 15th century to the present day. Parliamentary questions are discussed by Jan Dzięgielewski, Irena Kaniewska, Waclaw Uruszczak, Andrzej Wyczański and Wanda Musialik. Dietines and congresses are the subjects of articles by Marta Hatałska-Rygorowicz, Henryk Lulewicz, Andrzej Rachuba, Zofia Trawicka and Henryk Wisner. Political leaders, officials and bishops of the Old Polish period have attracted the attention of Janusz Byliński, Jolanta Choińska-Mika, Józef Długosz, Witold Kłaczewski and Jan Kopiec. The figures of rulers are presented by Józef Andrzej Gierowski (Augustus II Wettin, king of Poland), Jaroslav Pánek (Ferdinand II Habsburg, king of Bohemia) and Kazimierz Przyboś (Michał Korybut Wiśniowiecki, king of Poland). Janusz Małek and Jan Rzońca have devoted their studies to religious questions in Old Poland. Relations between Poles and national minorities in 20th century Poland are analysed by Michał Lis (German minority) and Adam Suchoński (Ukrainian minority during World War II). Writers are the subject of essays by Bogumiła Kosmanowa (Józef Ignacy Kraszewski, 19th century) and Jarema Maciszewski (Waclaw Potocki, second half of the 17th century). The other articles deal with a wide range of questions. Ludwik Grzebień writes about the Jesuit secondary school in Cieszyn, Marcei Kosman about the presentation of Lithuania's history in Polish late 20th century historiography, Adam Lityński about Enlightenment Utopias concerning penal law, and Janusz Tazbir about the literary reverberations of the Russian mission sent to Poland in 1650. Kazimierz Orzechowski presents the question of the monarch's estates in the Duchy of Wrocław (in the 14th and 15th centuries) and Marian J. Ptak discusses the privilege granted to the vassals of the town of Świebodzin in 1428. Walter Leitch depicts the role played by Cossacks in the delivery of royal letters in 1626–1629, Marek Masnyk writes about Polish journalists' visits to Opole Silesia in the 1920s, and Krystyn Matwijowski presents two letters concerning the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth's relations with the Cossacks in 1669. (EO)

MIDDLE AGES

Dagmara Adamska, Przemysław Nocuń, "Czu troste und czu hulffe der Zele". *Późnośredniowieczne ugody kompozycyjne z terenu Śląska ("Czu troste und czu hulffe der Zele". Late Medieval Conciliatory Agreements in Silesia)*, "Śląski Kwartalnik Historyczny Sobótka" (Wrocław), vol. LIX, 2004, № 2, pp. 111–139, 1 table, sum. in German.

Conciliatory agreements were concluded between perpetrators of murders and the families of their victims. If the perpetrator met certain demands, he was forgiven. Eighty-five such documents dating from 1305–1516 are known from the territory of Silesia. In return for forgiveness and renouncement of revenge, the perpetrator pledged to pay compensation and render some other services to the family of the victim, for instance, to cover the costs of the funeral, to pay for an

agreed number of masses to be said for the victim's soul, to make a donation to a religious institution or to the poor. Sometimes, as part of the penance, the murderer had to make a pilgrimage to Rome or Aachen, less often to Wilnach in Brandenburg or Częstochowa in Poland. The atonement was often arranged as a ceremony performed in church or on the grave of the victim. The authors point out that a similar custom existed in the countries bordering on Silesia (Germany, Poland, Bohemia). In their opinion the agreements were a Christianised form of the head money (*Wergeld*) which existed in tribal times. (JA)

Piotr Czarniecki, *Lucyferianizm niemiecki w XIII wieku — zapomniany odłam kataryzmu (German Luciferianism in the 13th Century — a Forgotten Section of Catharism)*, "Studia Historyczne" (Kraków), vol. XLVII, 2004, № 1 (185), pp. 3–19, sum in English.

The author disputes with scholars who regard Luciferianism as a product of Catholic inquisitors' imagination. He points out that some elements of the Luciferian doctrine can be found in the papal bull *Vox in Roma* of 13.06.1233, in the statements made by the Cologne heretic Lepzet as well as in some German annals and chronicles. The sect believed that it was wrong of the bad Christian God to throw the good god Lucifer out of heaven and that Lucifer would finally regain his dominion with the assistance of the Antichrist, an act in which his believers would help him by leading a pious life, which involved observance of rigorous fasting. The author points out that some elements of the Luciferian doctrine and rites were similar to those of the Catharists from whom they probably descended. The Rhineland was the largest centre of the Luciferians; they had a temple in Cologne behind the walls. The heresy was destroyed in 1231–1233 during the persecutions conducted on behalf of the Catholic Church by Conrad of Magdeburg and his collaborators. (JA)

Wiesław Długokęcki, *Elita władzy miasta Malborka w średniowieczu (The Power Elite of the City of Malbork in the Middle Ages)*, Malbork 2004, Muzeum Zamkowe w Malborku, 287 pp., 1 annex, indexes of persons and geographical names, sum. in German.

The author characterises the strict social elite of Malbork, which in 1286–1346 consisted of the bailiff, members of the municipal council and the bench (the main court). After 1346 this group comprised some 25 persons. The oldest privileges granted by the Teutonic Knights to the town were addressed to the municipal council, not to the bailiff, which according to the author means that he was elected; it was not a hereditary post. The author says that the members of the council and the bench were recruited from merchants who were economically linked with the Teutonic Knights and had realty in the town; craftsmen did not become members of the council and the bench until ca 1460. New members of the council and the bench were co-opted by the old ones, family ties probably playing an important role in the selection. On acquiring a university education, the children of the elite did not come back to Malbork. In the author's opinion this means that a post in the municipal authorities was not very attractive. The elite's economic links with the Teutonic Knights were probably the reason why the town supported the Order during its conflict with the Prussian League and Poland. None the less, the Polish authorities did not apply any repressive measures when they took the town in 1460, but the loss of the function of capital had a negative effect on the town's economy. (JA)

Maksymilian Grzegorz, *Komturstwo gniewskie i jego strategiczne znaczenie (The District (Komturei) of Gniew and Its Strategic Importance)*, Bydgoszcz 2004, Wydawnictwo Akademii Bydgoskiej im. Kazimierza Wielkiego, 227 pp., 1 map, sum. in German.

The book presents the history of the territories which in 1283 became part of the district (*KomtureŃ*) of GnieŃ, from the 12th century to 1466. The author describes the circumstances in which the territory passed under Teutonic Knights' rule, emphasising that even before the seizure of Gdańsk in 1308, the Teutonic Order had striven to occupy lands on the left bank of the Vistula. He points out that the strategic and economic importance of the territory in question declined after 1308 because the Teutonic Knights occupied the main urban centres of Gdańsk Pomerania and concentrated their settlement campaign on the border between Pomerania and Great Poland. The author stresses that as a result of the wars with Poland in 1409–1435 the GnieŃ area suffered an enormous economic decline. In his opinion, an important reason for this decline was not only the crisis of the Teutonic Knights' State but also the GnieŃ commander's participation in the opposition against the Grand Master in 1440. A large part of the book is devoted to the history of the Prussian League and the Polish–Teutonic War of 1454–1466, including the role played by the GnieŃ region and its population in these events. (JA)

Ryszard Grzesik, *Polska Piastów i Węgry Arpadów we wzajemnej opinii /do 1320 roku/ (Poland of the Piasts and Hungary of the Arpads in the Two Countries' Mutual Opinion, up to 1320)*, Warszawa 2003, Slawistyczny Ośrodek Wydawniczy, 240+22 unpaginated pages, 32 illustrations, indexes of sources and authors.

The book deals with the information on Hungary's history up to 1320 contained in Polish chronicles, annals and hagiographic texts as well as information on Poland's history during the same period in analogous Hungarian sources. The author points out that Polish authors were greatly interested not only in Polish–Hungarian contacts but also in Hungary's internal history. This interest was noticeable especially in the chronicle of Gallus Anonymus, who probably knew Hungary, then in the second half of the 13th century when alliance with the state of the Arpads was an important element in the policy pursued by the dukes of Cracow and Great Poland, and later also in the *Annals* of Jan Długosz. Hungarian sources do not contain many references to Poland and they all concern Hungarian–Polish relations. According to the author the disproportion is due to the fact that while Hungary was a strong state in the Middle Ages, a state which never ceased to be a kingdom, Poland had few crowned rulers prior to 1320 and from the middle of the 12th century was a conglomerate of duchies. Consequently the role she played in the policy of the Arpads was much smaller than Hungary's role in the policy of the Piasts. (JA)

Rafał Hryszko, *Z Genui nad Morze Czarne. Z kart genueńskiej obecności gospodarczej na północno-zachodnich wybrzeżach Morza Czarnego u schyłku średniowiecza (From Genoa to the Black Sea. Genoese Economic Presence on the North-Western Shores of the Black Sea at the Close of the Middle Ages)*, Towarzystwo Wydawnicze "Historia Iagellonica", 329+3 unpaginated pages, 5 illustrations, 8 maps, index of persons, summary in English.

The book presents the organisation and economic life of Genoese colonies on the Black Sea from the middle of the 14th century to 1475, when the largest of these colonies, Caffa, was occupied by the Turks. The author points out that when Europe's trade with Central Asia and the Far East broke down in the mid-14th century as a result of the disintegration of the Mongolian Empire, the economic role of the colonies changed; from an intermediary in far-distance trade, they became centres of economic exploitation of Black Sea countries (especially of the region lying in the mouth of the Danube) and their hinterland (including Poland and the Ruthenian territories) from which grain, fish, furs, hides, wax, honey, timber and salt were exported to the metropolis. In exchange Genoese textiles were imported and distributed all over the region, which enlivened craftsmen's production in the metropolis. The author points out that the substantial political,

legal and material assistance extended to the colonies by the authorities of Genoa indicated that there was a planned and consistently implemented policy which brought economic benefits to the metropolis. (JA)

Jowita Jagła, *Boska Medycyna i Niebiescy Uzdrzawcy wobec kalectwa i chorób człowieka. Ikonografia "Patronów od Chorób" i "Świętych Miłujących Żebraków" w sztuce polskiej XIV–XVII w.* (*Divine Medicine and Heavenly Healers in the Face of Human Lameness and Illness. Iconography of "Patrons of Sick People" and "Saints in Love with Beggars" in Polish Art in the 14th–17th Centuries*), Warszawa 2004, Wydawnictwo Neriton, 382 pp., bibl., sum. in English, index of persons, ill., annex.

The author's aim was to present the images of Polish healing saints and show that the medical issue and iconography influenced each other. The book is based on a wealth of illustrations, comprising sculptures as well as drawings, miniatures and mural paintings. The author also compares pictures from Poland with illustrations from Northern and Western Europe in order to show mutual stylistic influences and the penetration of iconographic models.

The book has five chapters. In the first the author discusses the beginnings of monastic medicine, the work of famous medieval medical schools, the development of medical knowledge in Poland in the 14th–17th centuries, and the problem of disease which was then regarded as God's punishment for human sins. Chapter II deals with the plague and with the patrons of plague-stricken people: St. Roch and St. Sebastian. Chapter III concerns epilepsy and the holy healers of this illness: St. Valentine, St. Vitus and St. John the Baptist. In Chapter IV the author discusses the saints who looked after beggars (St. Martin, St. Elizabeth, St. Hedwig). Chapter V is devoted to patrons of persons suffering from tooth ailments (St. Apollonia) and eye afflictions (St. Ottilia). (AK)

Tomasz Jurk, *Język średniowiecznych dokumentów śląskich (The Language of Medieval Silesian Documents)*, "Kwartalnik Historyczny" (Warszawa), vol. CXI, 2004, pp. 29–45, 3 tables, sum. in English.

The article presents the process of Central European languages replacing Latin in Silesian diplomatic documents. The first documents in German were written in Silesia in the 13th century but it was only from the middle of the 14th century that German began to be widely used in chanceries; it became the dominant language at the end of that century. The process did not run at the same rate throughout Silesia (it was quicker in Lower Silesia than in Upper Silesia), nor did it develop equally from the social point of view (German was first introduced in municipal acts, the chanceries of church institutions were the last to give up Latin). The new language that began to be used in public legal documents, based on the language used in Prague, differed somewhat from the Silesian German dialect used in private letters and documents. In Upper Silesia, which to some extent preserved a Slavic ethnic character, the Czech language began to be used in chanceries in about 1430; it became the dominant language in diplomatic acts in about 1480. Polish did not take part in these changes; before the 16th century it was not used in documents, either in Silesia or in other Polish territories. (JA)

Gabriela Kurylewicz, *Poznanwanie i niepoznawanie istnienia — Giovanni Pico della Mirandola w poszukiwaniu metafizycznej zgodności wszystkiego co istnieje (The Awareness and Unawareness of Existence — Giovanni Pico della Mirandola in Search of a Metaphysical Harmony between Everything that Exists)*, Warszawa 2004, Wydawnictwo Naukowe Semper, 293 pp., index of persons, sum. in English.

The book presents the views of an uncommon personage, the 15th century Florentine writer, philosopher and philologist Giovanni Pico della Mirandola who was linked with the group of humanists rallied round Lorenzo il

Magnifico dei Medici. The author analyses the syncretic picture of the world and God created by Pico della Mirandola, his attempts to reconcile the philosophies of Plato and Aristotle, and the results of his intensive studies on the *Cabbala* and the *Koran*. She points out that Pico's philosophy was based on the conviction that harmony was the essence of the world and that the primary aim of knowledge was to come to know God, the creator and embodiment of this harmony (MB)

Jarosław N i k o d e m, *Polska i Litwa wobec husyckich Czech w latach 1420–1433. Studium o polityce dynastycznej Władysława Jagiełły i Witolda Kiejstutowicza (The Attitude of Poland and Lithuania to Hussite Bohemia in 1420–1433. A Study in the Dynastic Policy of Ladislaus Jagiello and Vitautas Kiejstutowicz)*, Poznań 2004, Instytut Historii UAM, 442 pp., index of persons, sum. in English.

The book deals with the relations which Poland and Lithuania had with Hussite Bohemia from the time when the Hussites offered the Czech throne to Ladislaus and Vitautas to the Polish expedition against the Teutonic Knights, in which Hussite troops also took part. The question has been described many times but in order to present it in a different light the author has analysed its broad context, that is, relations between Poland and Lithuania (including personal relations between Ladislaus and Vitautas), between the Hussites, and between Sigismund of Luxembourg and the Teutonic Knights' Order. He questions the generally accepted theory about the close cooperation between Ladislaus and Vitautas, stressing that from the end of the 14th century they distrusted each other and had different political aims (Vitautas wanted his brother to assume power in Lithuania after his death and to emancipate the country from Polish influence). The author points out that the majority of the Hussites (except the radical faction of the Taborites who did not recognise the institution of monarchy) strove to come to an agreement with the formal king of Bohemia, Sigismund of Luxembourg, and the offer of the Czech throne to Ladislaus Jagiello and Vitautas was most probably made to exert political pressure on Sigismund. (JA)

Zenon P i e c h, *Monety, pieczęcie i herby w systemie symboli władzy Jagiellonów (Coins, Seals and Armorial Bearings in the System of Symbols of the Jagiellons' Power)*, Warszawa 2003, Wydawnictwo DiG, 366 pp., 83 ill.

The author presents the Polish and Lithuanian symbols of the Jagiellons' power from Ladislaus Jagiello's accession to the Polish throne (1386) to the death of Anna, the last representative of the Jagiellonian dynasty (1596). He describes the images placed on seals, coins, medals, elements of architecture, sculptures, including those on royal tombstones and in sepulchral chapels, book illustrations, armorials, arasses and gun-barrels. He points out that at the end of the 14th century there arose a small system of symbols, composed mainly of elements of Polish and Lithuanian heraldry which, being confined to a few signs, was intelligible to the viewers. It was only after a hundred years that more symbols were added to the set and that they began to be put on additional places (medals, arasses, book illustrations, gun-barrels); this development reached its apogee in the second and third quarters of the 16th century. The way in which the symbols were placed changed too; at first they were put side by side, later on they intertwined. The author wants to continue his research; he has promised to expand his sources so as to include the insignia and other attributes of power, the images of the patrons and rulers of the Polish Kingdom and other Jagiellons as well as the personifications of Poland. (JA)

Jarosław S o c h a c k i, *Stosunki publicznoprawne między państwem polskim a Cesarstwem Rzymskim w latach 963–1102 (Public Legal Relations between the Polish State and the Roman Empire in 963–1102)*, Słupsk–Gdańsk 2003,

Wydawnictwo Pomorskiej Akademii Pedagogicznej, Oficyna Ferberiana, 235 pp., indexes of geographical names and persons, sum. in German.

The book concerns the period from the time when information on Poland first appeared in sources to the death of Prince Ladislaus Herman and the decline of the Empire's primacy in its relations with the papacy. The author emphasises that from the 10th to the beginning of the 12th century Poland's relations with the Empire were defined by feudal law. He divides the period he deals with into several stages. In 963–1000 Polish rulers were vassals of the emperors and paid them a tribute. Next, during the Congress of Gniezno, Boleslaus the Brave was probably given royal dignity and was released from the duty of paying a tribute. As a result, Poland became one of the four equal parts of the universal Empire. The author interprets Boleslaus the Brave's later wars against Henry II as a German attempt to restore the original situation, an attempt which ended with success during the crisis of the Polish state in 1031–1032. During the reign of Boleslaus the Bold (1076–1079) dependence on the Empire was severed for a short time, but Poland soon became a vassal, first of Bohemia and then of the Empire. (JA)

Statuty wrocławskiej kapituly katedralnej z roku 1482/83, na podstawie materiałów przysposobionych przez ks. biskupa Wincentego Urbana (Statutes of the Wrocław Cathedral Chapter from 1482/83 on the Basis of Materials Adapted by Bishop Wincenty Urban), ed. Father Kazimierz D o l a, translation from the Latin by Father Norbert W i d o k, Wrocław–Opole 2004, Centrum Badań Śląskoznawczych i Bohemistycznych Uniwersytetu Wrocławskiego, Wydział Teologiczny Uniwersytetu Opolskiego, LVIII+400 pp., 12 ill., 4 annexes, indexes of persons, geographical names and subjects, summarised introduction in German. title page and contents also in Latin.

This is an edition of the oldest statutes of the cathedral chapter in Wrocław. The provisions of the statutes began to be put down in the 13th century and were collected and edited from ca 1460 to 1482/83 in the form of a parchment code which is now kept in the Wrocław Archdiocesan Archives. The publication contains the statutes in the original Latin and in a Polish translation. The editor has added supplements from the 18th century (only in Latin) to the publication as well as annexes with the liturgical calendar of the Wrocław diocese from the 14th–15th centuries, indexes of persons and place names, and a Latin–Polish glossary of legal and ecclesiastic terms. (JA)

Adam S z a r s z e w s k i, *Ordynacje i statuty szpitali gdańskich XV–XIX w. (The Regulations and Statutes of Danzig Hospitals in the 15th–19th Centuries)*, Toruń 2004, Wydawnictwo Adam Marszałek, 214 pp., bibl., sum. in English, Hospitalia Gedanensia Fontes, vol. 1.

This is the first volume in a planned series of source materials concerning the foundation and development of hospital service in Danzig. It contains original German texts of the regulations and statutes of several Danzig hospitals from the years 1458–1881, together with a commentary which shows the historical background and sums up the most important decisions of each document. The author considers, among other things, three regulations of St. James's Hospital (for old sailors) from 1458–1637, five regulations of the Holy Spirit and St. Elizabeth hospitals from the 17th and 18th centuries and their 1871 statutes, as well as the regulations of St. Barbara's alms-house from 1684 and the statute of the hospital of All of God's Angels from 1863. It is worth adding that Szarszewski's book is the first study of its kind in both Polish and German literature. (AK)

Urzednicy Wielkiego Księstwa Litewskiego. Spisy (Officials of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania. Lists), vol. I, Wilno Voivodship 14th–18th Centuries, eds.

Henryk Lulewicz, Andrzej Rachuba et al., Warszawa 2004, Wydawnictwo DiG, Instytut Historii PAN, 764 pp., list of abbs., index of persons.

This list of officials working in the Wilno voivodship in the 14th–18th centuries covers five districts, those of Wilno, Oszmiany, Lida, Wilkomierz and Brasław, as well as three districts established in 1793, the districts of Zawiejka, Ejszyce and Oniksztyń. The districts are not arranged alphabetically as they were in the lists of Polish officials, but according to the place they had in the voivodship hierarchy. Another difference between the two lists is the range of offices. In addition to senators and castle starosts, that is officials who had judicial powers, the Polish list includes only country officials while the Wilno voivodship list also includes lower castle officials. (EO)

Teresa Wolińska, *Między Bizancjum, Longobardami i Frankami. Rola temu Sycylii w bizantyjskiej polityce wobec Italii /VII–IX w. / (Between Byzantium, the Longobards and the Franks. The role of the theme of Sicily in Byzantine policy towards Italy, 7th–9th century)*. "Przegląd Historyczny" (Warszawa), vol. XCVI, 2005, N° 1, pp. 14–33, sum. in English.

The article concerns the history of the *theme* of Sicily, a Byzantine administrative unit, from its establishment (between 687 and 695) to the Arab invasion of Sicily in 927. In addition to the island from which it took its name, the *theme* included Byzantine territories in southern Italy (a part of Calabria, the region of Otranto, Gaeta, Naples) and the islands near Sicily (e.g. Malta, Gozo, the Lipari islands). It was subordinated direct to the emperors. The author describes the circumstances in which the *theme* was established, pointing out that Sicily became more important for Byzantium after 568, when most of Italy was in the hands of the Longobards. According to Wolińska, the authorities of the *theme* were diplomatic and political executors of Byzantine policy towards the Longobards and Franks; it was also their duty to intervene, should the popes or the exarchs of Ravenna take hostile steps against the Empire. The Arab invasion of the *theme* deprived it of its importance for it forced its authorities to focus on the defence of the island. (JA)

Paweł Żmudzki, *Najemnicy na Rusi i w krajach sąsiednich w X–XII w. (Mercenaries in Ruthenia and in Neighbouring Countries in the 10th–12th Centuries)*, "Kwartalnik Historyczny" (Warszawa), vol. CXI, 2004, N° 4, pp. 5–28, sum. in English.

The author points out that apart from rulers' teams and tribal forces raised by subordinate peoples, there were also mercenary units in Central and Eastern Europe in the 10th–12th centuries. The mercenaries, who differed from the rest of the army by their ethnic origin and way of fighting, rendered their services for a period agreed upon with the monarch and received a pay the amount of which was settled beforehand, but which was usually paid after the conclusion of the contract. The groups of mercenaries had their leaders who acted as their commanders and negotiated the conditions of their service. According to the author, the mercenaries were treated with respect but had a low social position. This is testified to by the fact that the chroniclers did not criticise the rulers who failed to give the mercenaries the money agreed upon and that the use of mercenaries was usually mentioned in descriptions of bad rulers. Nevertheless, mercenary service gave some soldiers the possibility of social advance for the princes who employed them included some of them in their own teams. (JA)

EARLY MODERN TIMES (16th–18th Centuries)

Urszula Augustyniak, *W służbie hetmana i Rzeczypospolitej. Klientela wojskowa Krzysztofa Radziwiłła, 1585–1640 (In the Service of the Hetman and the Commonwealth. Krzysztof Radziwiłł's Military Clients, 1585–1640)*, Warszawa 2004, Wydawnictwo Naukowe Semper, 398+VIII pp., annexes, index of persons, ills.

This is a study on clientelism, a subject that has been attracting great attention in historiography. The author analyses the position of a great Lithuanian magnate, who in the first half of the 17th century held for twenty-five years the post of hetman in Lithuania. It was her aim to show whether the post made it easier for Radziwiłł to strengthen his political authority, that is, to explain to what extent military dependence subordinated the Lithuanian noblemen to Radziwiłł. After analysing in detail the patron-client links in the army, she comes to the conclusion that in the 17th century clientelism began to replace official structures and official hierarchy in the army. This was a result of the fact that the state never had enough money for the army and that the monarch found it increasingly difficult to intervene in various spheres of public life. The book is based on an impressive wealth of sources. It also contains valuable annexes which present, among other things, the religious structure of Radziwiłł's military clientele, the profitability of military service, the amount and types of remuneration and lists of persons connected with Radziwiłł. (MB)

Teodor Billewicz, *Diariusz podróży po Europie w latach 1677–1678 (Diary of a Journey across Europe in 1677–1678)*, ed. Marek Kunicki-Goldfinger, Warszawa 2004, Wydawnictwo Biblioteki Narodowej, 458 pp., indexes of geographical names, persons and mythological figures, glossary of old Polish words, ills., annexes.

This diary, written by a Lithuanian nobleman, Teodor Billewicz, is one of the most interesting old Polish diaries from the second half of the 17th century. It opens on July 30, 1677, and is at first a chronicle of the journey made by the Lithuanian vice-chancellor Michał Kazimierz Radziwiłł and his suite from Biała Podlaska to Venice. This is where the author, who so far had accompanied the prince, separated from the company and went on with his servant to see Italy (Loreto, Rome, Naples, Florence, Milan, Turin), Switzerland, France, the Netherlands and Germany. Billewicz concluded his peregrination in Danzig on October 3, 1678.

The diary is an interesting testimony to Polish culture during the Baroque period; it also throws light on the interests, ideas and aesthetic experiences of an average Lithuanian nobleman of moderate means.

The edition is based on the manuscript of the *Diary*, which is now kept in the Raczyński Library in Poznań. Since the manuscript is not complete, Marek Kunicki-Goldfinger has also used fragments of another two manuscripts of the diary which are now in the Czartoryski Library in Cracow and in the Kórnick Library. (AK)

Maria Bogucka, *Bona Sforza*, Wrocław 2004, Ossolineum, 311 pp., bibl., index of persons, ills.

This is a slightly expanded version of the biography of the Italian princess Bona Sforza d'Aragon, wife of the Polish King Sigismund I, which Maria Bogucka wrote in the 1980s (1st ed. Warszawa 1989). The author presents the successive stages in the life of one of Poland's most eminent queens of the early modern period. Much space is devoted to Bona's activity in Poland's foreign policy (she was a fervent adversary of the Habsburgs) which aroused the indignation of the Polish

nobility, and to her attempts to build a strong royal party which might give support to Sigismund I the Old. Separate chapters deal with Bona's economic activity and her family life. Of the children she had with Sigismund the Old the son Sigismund Augustus became king of Poland and her daughters Izabela and Katarzyna became rulers in Hungary (Transylvania) and Sweden. Another daughter, Anna, was proclaimed king of Poland in 1575 after a long spinsterhood; her husband was Stephen Batory, ruler of Transylvania and of the Commonwealth of the Two Nations.

Not being able to come to terms with the Polish nobility and her own son, Bona finally returned to Italy where she fell victim to a treacherous assassination. The circumstances of her death and the legends which arose later are discussed in the final chapters of the biography. (AK)

Juliusz Chrościcki, *Oswajanie śmierci pięknem (Death Tamed by Beauty)*, "Barok" (Warszawa), XI, 2004, N° 1, pp. 17–39, ill., sum. in English.

The author analyses examples of 16th and 17th century funerals of European rulers. He says that some elements of the funeral ritual were taken over from Antiquity (the horseman personifying the monarch falls from the horse by the coffin, the apotheosis pyre); these elements were combined with elements which stressed the good death of Christians. In the 18th century senatorial families in the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth adopted many antique funeral ceremonies which had been previously reserved for kings. Such antique elements as coffin portraits were widely used by Polish noblemen in the 16th and 17th centuries. (EO)

Diariusz sejmu koronacyjnego 1669 roku (Diary of the Coronation Sejm Held in 1669), eds. Kazimierz Przyboś and Marek Ferenc, Kraków 2004, Towarzystwo Wydawnicze "Historia Iagiellonica", pp. XXVII+111, list of abbs., index of persons, annexes.

In the introduction Kazimierz Przyboś presents the political situation of the Commonwealth of the Two Nations from the abdication of King John Casimir in September 1668 to the inauguration of the Coronation Sejm on October 1, 1669. This publication is the diary of the 1669 Sejm kept in manuscript form in the Ossoliński Library in Wrocław. It depicts the debates of the Sejm from its inauguration to its conclusion on November 12. It also includes the speeches customarily made by senators in the presence of the king and the deputies. The 1669 Sejm was the first coronation Sejm to be broken by the opposition of one deputy. (EO)

Stanisław Zygmunt Druszkiewicz, *Pamiętniki 1648–1697 (Diaries 1648–1697)*, ed. Marek Wagner, Siedlce 2004, Wydawnictwo Akademii Podlaskiej, 172 pp., 2 genealogical tables, list of abbs., index of persons and geographical names.

This edition of the diaries of Stanisław Zygmunt Druszkiewicz, castellan of Chelm, is based on their mid-19th century copy kept in the Raczyński Library in Poznań. The editor has also included 10 of Druszkiewicz's letters from the years 1657–1696. The book opens with an extensive introduction in which Marek Wagner describes the diarist's life. The diaries are an interesting source for they present the mentality of a petty nobleman who thanks to his long military service (from 1641 to 1692) and his ties with influential senatorial families (the Radziwills, Potockis, Lubomirskis, Zamoyskis) made a great political career. He became a senator and was appointed castellan of Lubaczów in 1678 and castellan of Chelm in 1685. In the army he advanced from the low rank of cavalryman, to captain and later cavalry colonel to become finally commissioner of the Cossacks, that is commander of the Cossacks faithful to the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth.

While making a political and military career, Druszkiewicz achieved wealth, becoming the owner of some dozen villages. (EO)

Bogusław Dybaś, *Na obrzeżach Rzeczypospolitej. Sejmik piltyński w latach 1617-1717 (On the Border of the Commonwealth. The Piltyń Dietine in 1617-1717)*, Toruń 2004, Wyd. Uniwersytet Mikołaja Kopernika i Instytut Historii Polskiej Akademii Nauk, 347 pp., bibl., index of persons, ills., maps, sum. in German.

The book presents the history of the dietine which used to be convened in the district of Piltyń (Pilten) in Courland. In 1617 the district obtained the status of a nobleman's republic subordinated directly to the Polish king. This meant that its ties with Courland were severed up to 1685 when Piltyń and Courland concluded a union which survived until 1717. The author deals with the period between these two dates. He presents the political conditions in which the dietine worked, concentrating on its organisation and the questions it discussed. This is a pioneering work based on the research conducted by the author in the Latvian state archives in Riga (Latvijas Valsts vēstures arhivs, the Central Archives of Historical Records in Warsaw, Hessisches Staatsarchiv in Marburg, Geheimes Staatsarchiv Preussischer Kulturbesitz in Berlin Dahlem and Sächsisches Hauptstaatsarchiv in Dresden. (MB).

Aneta Głowacka, *Inwentarze majątkowe jako źródło do poznania sytuacji kobiet w małych miastach Rzeczypospolitej szlacheckiej (Property Inventories as a Source Indicating the Situation of Women in the Small Towns of the Commonwealth of the Nobility)*, "Kwartalnik Historii Kultury Materialnej" (Warszawa), vol. LII, 2004, N° 1, pp. 25-35, sum. in English, tables.

The article is based on 50 inventories of the property of female inhabitants, drawn up in 1575-1700 in the following small towns in Great Poland: Brnin, Borek, Dolsk, Gostyń, Kleczew, Pobiedziska, Poniec, Radziejów, Sulmierzyce and Wolsztyn as well as in Wojnicz in Little Poland. Only six of them contain information on immovables; another three are inventories of dowry. Clothes are the most frequent item; they are mentioned in three-quarters of all inventories; other frequently mentioned items are bed-linen (70% of inventories) and bedding (60%).

There is no lack of kitchen and table utensils made of copper, tin, brass, wood and clay in the inventories; furniture (chests, beds, wardrobes) is mentioned rarely. Information on livestock (oxen, cows, horses, pigs and sheep) can be found in every second inventory; every third townswoman in Great Poland possessed valuable silverware (belts, spoons, rings). Only one-fifth of the women whose inventories have been examined left cash. (AK)

Dariusz Głowka, *Majątek osobisty duchowieństwa katolickiego w Koronie w XVII i XVIII wieku (The Personal Property of Catholic Clergymen in Poland in the 17th and 18th Centuries)*, Warszawa 2004, Wydawnictwo Instytutu Archeologii i Etnologii PAN, 288 pp., bibl., ills., list of abbs., tables, index of persons, geographical names and subjects, sum. in French. *Studia i Materiały z Historii Kultury Materialnej*, vol. LXX.

The author has based his book on posthumous inventories of the personal property and last wills of clergymen of lower and medium rank. In Chapter I he characterises his sources, in the next one he analyses the legal aspect of posthumous inventories and last wills. Chapter III concerns the clergymen's clothes and Chapter IV depicts the equipment of their flats and houses. The last chapter contains the author's reflections on whether it is possible to regard inventories as a sufficient source for learning the aesthetic tastes, habits and needs of the clergy. (EO)

Małgorzata Grabowska-Popow, *W cieniu Tupaca Amaru. Ludność indiańska wicekrólestwa Peru w ruchach niepodległościowych 1784–1825 (In the Shadow of Tupac Amaru. The Indian Population of the Viceroyalty of Peru in Movements for Independence, 1784–1825)*, Warszawa 2004, Wydawnictwo Neriton, 198 pp., bibl., sum. in Spanish and English, annexes, maps.

On the basis of sources from Archivo General de Indias in Seville and Archivo Historico Nacional in Madrid the author tries to establish whether the struggles for the independence of the viceroyalty of Peru (now the area of Peru and Bolivia) in the late 18th and early 19th centuries were fought only by the Creoles or jointly by the Indians, persons of mixed descent and Creoles. She also wants to establish whether after 1784 the native inhabitants of Peru and Bolivia endeavoured to reconstruct the old state of the Incas (Tawantinsuyu) and whether they tried to take advantage of the Spanish–Creole wars for the independence of the colony in order to create a third force capable of building their own state.

Grabowska's answers to these questions are negative. The plots and risings launched in 1784–1825 to achieve independence were organised almost exclusively by the Creoles and métis, and of the eleven known rebellions only two were organised by Indians; besides, they were local occurrences lasting no more than a few days, and the reason why they broke out was the inept activity of the local authorities. If the fighting was serious, the Creoles and métis treated the Indians as cannon fodder, and the Indians did not make any attempt in the period examined by the author to create an independent Indian state. (AK)

Mirosława Hanusiewicz, *Pięć stopni miłości. O wyobraźni erotycznej w polskiej poezji barokowej (Five Grades of Love. Erotic Imagination in Polish Baroque Poetry)*, Warszawa 2004, Wydawnictwo Naukowe Semper, 175 pp., index of persons.

This is an interesting analysis of selected examples of erotic imagination found in Polish Baroque poetry. The author is interested in language, especially in the metaphors used by Baroque poets, as well as in their emotions and imagination based on subjective experiences. The author shows the characteristic, original features of Polish love poetry but she includes it in a broader European context. In the author's opinion it is the ludic tone, frequently bordering on coarseness, and the treatment of love as a recreation full of temperament that are characteristic of Polish Baroque poetry. (MB)

Dariusz Kaczor, *Fatszerze, oszuści i bankruci. Przestępczość przeciw zaufaniu publicznemu w Gdańsku XVI–XVIII w. (Counterfeiters, Forgers, Swindlers and Bankrupts. Crimes Consisting in Abuse of Public Confidence Committed in Danzig in the 16th–18th Centuries)*, "Teki Gdańskie" (Gdańsk), vol. V, 2003, pp. 17–31.

On the basis of source materials (especially court records) kept mainly in the State Archives in Gdańsk and the Gdańsk Library of the Polish Academy of Sciences the author discusses crimes against public confidence committed in Gdańsk in the early modern period, in 1558–1783. He has analysed some 150 cases, that is 7 per cent of all crimes committed at that time. The most frequent of the crimes against public confidence were: false testimonies and perjury (34 cases) and the counterfeiting of coins (32 cases); less frequent were the forging of documents (26 cases), organisation of gambling (24 cases) and ordinary swindles (24 cases). Kaczor points out that these crimes were rarely committed by single persons; they were usually the work of criminal families or groups. (AK)

Janina Kamińska, *Universitas Vilensis. Akademia Wileńska i Szkoła Główna Wielkiego Księstwa Litewskiego 1732–1792 (Universitas Vilensis. The Wilno Academy and the Central School of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania 1732–1792)*, Pułtusk–Warszawa 2004, Oficyna Wydawnicza ASPRA-JR, Wy-

ńska Szkoła Humanistyczna imienia Aleksandra Gieysztor, 229 pp., bibl., ill., list of abbs., index of persons, sum. in Lithuanian and English.

The monograph is based on manuscripts most of which are kept in the Library of Vilnius University and the Library of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences. These are documents relating to the work carried out by the university and its professors' letters. The author discusses the teaching of students and the research work conducted by the Jesuitic Wilno Academy, which was later transformed into the Central School of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania. In Chapter I Kamińska describes the changes introduced in European universities during the Age of Enlightenment. In the next, she presents the history of Wilno University in 1773–1780, that is, after the dissolution of the Jesuits' Order and the establishment of the National Education Commission which performed the function of a ministry of education. Chapter III, covering the period of reforms effected in 1781–1792, deals with the organisation of the university and its transformation, in accordance with the programme of the National Education Commission, into the Central School of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania. The author also discusses the scientific work conducted at the university and the activity of the university library and printing house. The last two chapters concern the process of education in what was known as the physical and moral colleges. Mathematics, natural science and medicine were taught in the former college, theology, law and the humanities in the latter. (EO)

Tomasz Kempa, *Plany separatystycznej elekcji w Wielkim Księstwie Litewskim w okresie trzech pierwszych bezkrólewí po wygaśnięciu dynastii Jagiellonów, 1572–1587 (Plans for a Separate Election in the Grand Duchy of Lithuania during the First Three Interregna after the Extinction of the Jagiellonian Dynasty, 1572–1587)*, "Zapiski Historyczne" (Toruń), vol. LXIX, 2004, N° 1, pp. 23–61, sum. in German.

The author analyses Lithuanian plans for electing kings separately from Poland, put forward during the first three interregna after the extinction of the Jagiellons. Kempa says that in order to understand the Lithuanian idea one should go back to the Union concluded by Poland and Lithuania in Lublin in 1569. Lithuania lost then Volhynia, Podlasie, Eastern Podolia and Kiev province to Poland. From the very beginning the Lithuanians endeavoured to have the territorial cession revised. Lithuanian senators supported the Habsburg candidates during the first three elections and tried to get a promise, first from the emperor Maximilian II and later from Rudolf II, that if they were elected to the Polish throne, they would return to Lithuania the territories it had lost in 1569. They also proposed that one of the emperor's sons should be elected first in Lithuania and that the elected candidate should then be imposed on Poland. The Lithuanian endeavours undermined the foundations of the Lublin Union and neither Maximilian II nor his son agreed to make use of the plans. Consequently, the Lithuanian plans stood no chance of being put into effect. (EO)

Edmund Kizik, *Prawo kaduka w Gdańsku w XVI–XVIII wieku (The Law of Escheat in Danzig in the 16th–18th Centuries)*, "Kwartalnik Historii Kultury Materialnej" (Warszawa), vol. LII, 2004, N° 1, pp. 5–14, sum. in German.

On the basis of legal acts (privileges, collections of legal norms, municipal regulations) and testaments the author discusses the law of escheat, that is, the possibility of heirless or ownerless legacy being taken over. It was a great opportunity for the municipal authorities of Danzig to take over such fortunes (e.g. real estates), what usually was one of royal privileges. It is not surprising therefore that after the Danzig authorities' long endeavours King John Casimir consented only in 1660 to transfer to the Danzig municipal authorities the right of escheat in return for a large sum of money. From that time until the end of the 19th century decisions on taking over unclaimed property were taken by the

Danzig authorities. This involved all sorts of legal actions; the authorities had to try to find the heirs of the deceased persons, secure the movables and immovables left by them, make an inventory of the left fortune or establish its value. Kizik points out that the post of auctioneer of unclaimed property was a lucrative occupation in the 17th and 18th centuries for it meant a high income (remuneration for work and commission). (AK)

Robert Kołodziej, *Pierwszy sejm z 1637 roku (The First Sejm Held in 1637)*, Toruń 2004, Wydawnictwo Adam Marszałek, 288 pp., bibl., list of abbs., annex.

The monograph is based on diaries of the proceedings of the 1637 Sejm, kept in the Czartotowski Library and the Library of the Polish Academy of Sciences in Cracow and in the State Archives in Gdańsk and Berlin. The author has also made use of instructions given to deputies by the dietines, and of correspondence.

In Chapter I he characterises the situation of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth in 1636. Chapter II describes the king's preparations for convening the Sejm, and the next one deals with the pre-Sejm dietines which elected deputies to the Sejm. Chapter IV briefly depicts parliamentary proceedings on each day of the session. In Chapter V the author analyses the preliminary phase of the debates: the election of the Marshal (Speaker) of the Chamber of Deputies and the speeches made by the senators. In Chapter VI he describes the proceedings in the Chamber of Deputies and in the Senate. In the next chapter, dealing with the last phase of the debates, he points out that the deputies did not agree to prolong the debates and that they parted without passing any law. In the last chapter he characterises the parliamentary proceedings. (EO)

"Kwartalnik Historyczny" (Warszawa), vol. CXI, 2004, N° 3, sum. in English.

This issue of the periodical consists of studies dedicated to Professor Jerzy Michalski in connection with his 80th birthday. They all concern the period from the end of the 17th century to 1795. Teresa Zielińska writes about the work of Stanisław Antoni Szczuka who was Poland's judicial referendary in 1688-1699. Urszula Kosińska discusses the diplomatic negotiations conducted by the Polish King and Saxon Elector Augustus II Wettin on the conclusion of peace between Saxony and Sweden. Jerzy Dygdała analyses the correspondence of Jan Benjamin Steinhauser, counsellor of the Polish King Augustus III Wettin, from the years 1754-1767. It concerns events in Poland and Saxony. Zofia Zielińska presents Russian endeavours during the *interregnum* after Augustus III's death (1763-1764) to keep up the Russian guarantees for the political system which weakened the Polish state. Maria Czeppe discusses the diplomatic mission carried out in Turkey in 1763-1765 by the Polish envoy Maciej Stankiewicz. Richard Butterwick's study concerns the endeavours to fill the vacancy in the bishopric of Cracow in 1789. Wojciech Kriegseisen writes about the Russian Empress Catherine's brief memorial on the territories which, in her opinion, should be detached from Poland in 1793, being ancient Russian lands. Anna Grześkowiak-Krwawicz analyses the question of freedom and authority in Polish 18th century political thought. Jerzy Łukowski discusses the Polish noblemen's habit of referring to their ancestors in their political activities and ideology. (EO)

Jan Łaski, *Forma i całkowity porządek kościelnego postępowania (The Form and Order of Church Services)* translated from the Latin by Tomasz Piórcieńczyk, Warszawa 2004, Wydawnictwo Naukowe Semper, 290 pp., index of persons, ill.

This is the first Polish translation of the monumental work by Jan Łaski, a prominent representative of the Polish and international Reformation. In this treatise Łaski presents his views on how Christ's Church should be organised and

what it should be like. Łaski avoids in this work the dogmatic disputes which absorbed his contemporaries and concentrates on the practical side of the organisation and activity of the new Reformed Church. His reflections pivot on how to shape the community of the Reformed Church. According to Łaski, it should be based on the spiritual unity of its members and on dignity, which is a result of a joint experience of God's truths. Łaski attaches great importance to Church discipline which, however, should be a consequence rather of pastoral work than of administrative sanctions. What is particularly interesting is that in Łaski's opinion the believers should discipline themselves, without involving the Church in this process. Also important are the fragments concerning Church-State relations. The book ends with a study by Judith Becker *Johannes a Lasco, Forma ac ratio — eine historisch-kritische Betrachtung* (in German) which presents Łaski as a reformer of the Church not only in Poland but also in Germany, the Netherlands and England, and discusses the value of his work. (MB)

Ewa Łomnicka-Żakowska, *Sarmatyzm a sarmatyżacja. Portrety sakskie w grafice a sarmatyżacja wizerunków królów Polski Augusta II i Augusta III (Sarmatism and Sarmatisation. Saxon Graphic Portraits and the Sarmatisation of the Images of Poland's Kings Augustus II and Augustus III)*, "Barok" (Warszawa), XI, 2004, N° 1, pp. 55-86, ills., sum. in German.

The author analyses the graphic representations of Augustus II and Augustus III, kings of Poland and Saxon electors of the Wettin dynasty. Augustus II ascended the Polish throne after the death of John III Sobieski, the conqueror of the Turks and Tartars, in 1696. He liked to refer to his predecessor and wanted his subjects to regard him as a warrior equal to Sobieski. The portraits of Augustus II imitated the graphic representations of John III. The author calls this Sarmatisation, for the portrait-painters followed the patterns of the Sarmatian portraits of a ruler. But when painting Augustus III, who became king of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth nearly 40 years after John Sobieski's death, the Saxon portraitists could not use patterns from the second half of the 17th century. Besides, the monarch had no wish to pose as a warrior-king. This is why only two of his portraits are in Sarmatian style. One is an equestrian portrait of Augustus as a child and the other the king's portrait in Polish noblemen's costume. In the author's opinion the Sarmatisation of the portraits of the two Wettins was a propaganda trick aimed at persuading their subjects that the kings, though foreigners, were homely rulers. (EO)

Iwona Maciejewska, *Naracja w polskim romanse barokowym — kształtowanie się rodzinnej epiki powieściowej (Narration in Polish Baroque Romance — the Shaping of Polish Fictional Epic)*, "Barok" (Warszawa), XI, 2004, N° 1, pp. 147-166, sum. in English.

The author examines the Polish novel in the 17th and early 18th centuries, stressing its dependence on West European literature. She distinguishes several types of adapted narrative prose in Poland. The first was a slightly modified translation, the second a greatly modified translation, and the third, a compilation of plots from several novels. The last type mentioned by the author was produced when one novel was adapted in various ways. Most novels presented a love story. During the Baroque period they described stories distant in time and place; in the author's view this was necessary because of the novels' complicated multi-plot action which took a long time to unravel. Scenic presentation was applied in novels to bring the hero closer to the reader. It was used when the author, translator or adaptor wanted to emphasise the dramatic aspect of an event, a battle, an attack or an abduction. The narration in the Baroque novel was in direct speech, that is, the sentences and sometimes even long stories were

told by the hero himself. According to the author all the elements characteristic of the later novel were present in the novel of the Baroque period. (EO)

Zbigniew Naworski, *Szlachecki wymiar sprawiedliwości w Prusach Królewskich (1454–1772). Organizacja i funkcjonowanie (The Nobility's Administration of Justice in Royal Prussia, 1454–1772. Its Organisation and Functioning)*, Toruń 2004, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Mikołaja Kopernika, 380 pp., bibl., list of abbs., tables, indexes of persons, subjects and geographical names, sum. in German.

The book is based on documents of country, voivodes' and appeal courts in Royal Prussia. In Chapter I the author characterises the administration of justice by the nobility from the times of the Teutonic Knights' Order (before 1454) up to 1772. The next two chapters concern country and voivodes' courts. Each discusses the formal legal situation, including the competence of the courts, the storing of court records, the court charges and judicial practice. Chapter IV deals with border courts and jurisdiction during interregna and the next chapter concerns extraordinary courts. These chapters discuss the duration of court sittings, the composition of the courts, their competence, the storing of court records and court charges. Chapter VI presents courts of appeal. Up to 1585 this function was performed by the General Dietine of Royal Prussia and from 1585 by the Crown Tribunal. The last chapter presents the noble families whose members were officials of law courts in Royal Prussia in the years 1454–1772. (EO)

Anna Odrzywolska-Kidawa, *Biskup Piotr Tomicki (1464–1535). Kariera polityczna i kościelna (Bishop Piotr Tomicki (1464–1535). His Political and Church Career)*, Warszawa 2004, Wydawnictwo Naukowe Semper, 224 pp., bibl., ill., index of persons.

The monograph is based on *Acta Tomiciana*, a publication which contains documents and correspondence connected with Piotr Tomicki's work when he was Poland's deputy chancellor, as well as on manuscripts kept in the Archdiocesan Archives in Poznań and Cracow and in the Czartoryski and Jagiellonian libraries in Cracow. The author discusses Piotr Tomicki's political career and his church career. In Chapter I she describes the financial situation of the noble family of the Tomickis and the growth of the family's importance after Piotr's father married a representative of the rich and influential Szamotulski family. In the next chapter she discusses Piotr's education and the first posts he held at the court of Cardinal Fryderyk Jagiellon, archbishop of Gniezno. As the author emphasises, he was nominated to the post of the cardinal's chancellor thanks to the support of his uncle, Andrzej Szamotulski, but he managed to keep the post and moved up the social ladder thanks to his own talents. Chapter III concerns Tomicki's political activity as the king's secretary (from 1506). He pursued the king's policy faithfully and skillfully in the diplomatic forum and in the country and was given many church benefices. The last chapter covers the years 1515–1535, when Tomicki was Poland's deputy chancellor. Thanks to his faithful pursuance of the king's policy he was appointed bishop of Poznań and later bishop of Cracow. In the author's view Tomicki's career was typical of talented and educated representatives of the Polish middle nobility. (EO)

Henryk Olszewski, *Uwagi o własności w ideologii szlacheckiej (Remarks on the Notion of Property in the Ideology of the Noblemen's Democracy)*, "Czasopismo Prawno-Historyczne" (Poznań), vol. LVI, 2004, № 1, pp. 193–206.

The author emphasises that the role played by property in the Polish noblemen's ideology kept changing in the 16th–18th centuries. During the struggle waged by the nobility's executionist movement for a revision of the grants of crown lands, made by monarchs to senators without the consent of the Sejm, the question of

property played an essential role in the nobility's ideology. In the 17th century the question did not interest the ideologues any more. In the author's opinion this was due to the increasing political importance of big landowners, the magnates. It was then that the nobility put forward equality as the primary value in its ideology. The question of property did not arouse the interest of the nobility's ideologues until the 18th century, especially its second half. It was then that proposals were put forward — and some of them were enacted by the Sejm — to deprive the landless noblemen of political rights. According to the author this was a small step towards liberal ideology. (EO)

Adam Perłakowski, *Jan Jerzy Przebendowski jako podskarbi wielki koronny / 1703–1729/. Studium funkcjonowania ministerium (Jan Jerzy Przebendowski as Poland's Grand Treasurer / 1703–1729/. A Study on the Functioning of the Ministry)*, Kraków 2004, Towarzystwo Wydawnicze "Historia Iagellonica", 357 pp., bibl., sum. in German, index of persons, tables.

The author presents the functioning of the Exchequer in the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth in 1703–1729 on the basis of correspondence, Sejm records, documents of the Exchequer and normative acts kept in the Central Archives of Historical Records in Warsaw, State Archives in Cracow, Gdańsk, Toruń and Lublin, in the Sächsisches Hauptstaatsarchiv in Dresden, the Central Ukrainian Historical Archives in Lviv, the National Historical Archives of Belarus in Minsk, and in many Polish and foreign libraries.

In the first part of the study the author depicts what Przebendowski thought of the financial and economic situation of Poland up to 1717. He also discusses the Treasurer's attitude to the financing of the army and his efforts to improve the functioning of the Commonwealth's internal and foreign trade. In the second part he characterises the resolutions adopted by the "silent" Sejm in 1717 and their significance for Poland's Treasury, analyses the categories and size of the state's expenses, and describes the functioning of Przebendowski's administration during his term of office. (AK)

Wojciech Polak, *O dobro wspólne i egzekucję praw. Sejm 1565 r. w Piotrkowie (For Common Weal and the Execution of the Laws. Sejm Session Held in Piotrków in 1565)*, Toruń 2004, Wydawnictwo Adam Marszałek, 192 pp., bibl., tables, index of persons.

The book is based on the mid-19th century edition of the official diary of the Sejm debates in 1565, which also included senators' speeches. As an additional source the author has used the correspondence of Giovanni Francesco Commendone, the papal nuncio, and Cardinal Stanisław Hozjusz, Bishop of Warmia.

In Chapter I the author discusses the functioning of the Polish parliament in 1548–1569 and the circumstances in which the king decided to convene the Sejm in 1565. He also depicts the composition of the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate. In the next chapter he describes the history of what was known as the executionist movement. He presents the demands of this noblemen's movement which called on the last two Jagiellonian kings (Sigismund I and his son, Sigismund Augustus,) to observe the law which forbade the monarch to give away Crown lands as a fief or for life or pawn them without the consent of the Sejm. The movement also demanded that senators should not hold judicial offices. The 1565 Sejm was a continuation of the Sejms held in 1562/63 and 1563/64 which adopted the first reforms in accordance with the demands of the executionist movement. The author presents the struggle waged at the 1565 Sejm by the advocates of reforms against the adversaries of changes, and the attitude of Sigismund Augustus, who tried to arbitrate between the two sides. The last chapter depicts the discussion on the king's proposed divorce from Catherine of Habsburg. (EO)

Marcin Soboń, *Od wspólnoty charyzmatycznej do grupy interesu. Przypadek frankizmu (From a Charismatic Community to a Group of Common Interests. The Case of Frankism)*, "Czaszy Nowożytny" (Toruń), vol. XVI, 2004, pp. 79–124.

The author examines the development of the Frankists, members of a movement set up in Polish territories in the middle of the 18th century, who from an orthodox Synagogue became a closed political and religious grouping fighting for a place in the social structure at the end of the 18th century. In the author's opinion it was Joseph Frank who contributed most to this development, for it was his activity, writings and disputes in the 1750s–1780s that had the decisive influence on the development of the new Jewish movement. After Frank's death in 1791 his Polish supporters found themselves excluded from the Jewish community; Polish society did not accept them either for it was afraid of neophytes. But the majority of the Frankists became Polish in the third or fourth generation. They became more and more inclined to regard their historical leader rather as a precursor of Jewish emancipation than a Messiah. (AK)

Andrzej Tarczyński, *Ruchliwość społeczna i geograficzna hiszpańskich konkwistadorów XVI wieku (The Social and Geographic Mobility of Spanish Conquistadors in the 16th Century)*, Bydgoszcz 2004, Wydawnictwo Akademii Bydgoskiej, 189 pp., bibl., sum. in English and Spanish, ill., maps.

The main subject of the study is the question of social promotion or, to use a broader term, of social mobility in Spanish colonies in America during the first few decades of the 16th century. The study, which is based mainly on printed Spanish chronicles and documents, consists of two parts. The first presents the histories of some Spanish conquerors of America in order to show the mechanisms and conditions of social promotion. The chapters into which this part of the book is divided are arranged according to the geographical regions whose occupation marked the successive stages of the Spanish conquest of the American continent. The author presents social and geographic mobility against the background of his heroes' conflicts with other conquistadors over the territory which had been or was being occupied. This is why he has chosen for his analysis such persons as Sebastian de Belalcazar and Francisco de Aguirre who, being active in many territories, had to fight against various rivals.

The second part of the study deals with the history of one of the most famous and most extraordinary 16th century expeditions of conquest, the expedition of Francesco de Orellana, who in 1542 sailed down the Amazon from the confluence of the Napo to the Atlantic Ocean. (AK)

Wojciech Tygielski, *Italia–Rzeczpospolita. Włoskie oddziaływanie cywilizacyjne w XVI–XVII w. (Italy–the Commonwealth. Italian Influence on the Commonwealth's Civilisation in the 16th and 17th Centuries)*, "Przegląd Historyczny" (Warszawa), vol. XCV, 2004, № 2, pp. 211–232.

The author reflects on the causes of Italian emigration to the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth in the 16th and 17th centuries and the reasons for Italy's influence on the development of civilisation in the Polish–Lithuanian state. In his opinion, Italian influence reached its apogee in the hundred years between the mid-16th and the mid-17th century. One of the main reasons why Italian influence on Polish culture declined in the second half of the 17th century was, in his view, the breakdown of the economy in the Commonwealth and the impoverishment of the nobility, the main customer of cultural goods. What promoted Italian influence was the fact that for two centuries many sons of Polish noblemen studied in Italy. Italians were welcomed in Poland because of their talent for architecture, painting, sculpture, the military technique, banking and trade. The author emphasises that in Poland Italians executed concrete orders for the royal court, lay and ecclesiastic senators and rich noblemen; but they did not

impart their knowledge to the local people. The friendly tolerance of the Italians was due to the weakness of the middle class and the fact that they were under the patronage of the king and the nobility. (EO)

Wojciech Tygielski, *Razem czy z osobna? Procesy integracji włoskich imigrantów w Rzeczypospolitej szlacheckiej (Together or Separately? The Integration of Italian Immigrants in the Commonwealth of the Nobility)*, "Odrodzenie i Reformacja w Polsce" vol. XLVIII, 2004, pp. 7–35, sum. in Italian.

The author of the article discusses the level of integration and group solidarity of the Italian minority in the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth as well as the Italian newcomers' relations with Poles and Lithuanians in the 16th and 17th centuries, when Italian emigration to Poland and Lithuania was particularly intense.

On the basis of diaries, accounts of journeys, Sejm records and diplomatic correspondence he comes to the conclusion that integrative trends and processes were gradually intensifying in the Italian minority, overcoming the disintegrative factors which, in part, were a result of great political and cultural differences among the emigrants from the Apennine peninsula and their conflicting interests in Poland.

Tygielski points out that the arrival of foreigners, their settlement in the Commonwealth, the fact that some of them found employment at the royal court while others derived profit from trade or some other economic activity naturally led to conflicts with the local population. However, the relatively small number of complaints seems to indicate that the Italians liked the Polish reality. What is more, they found that owing to common Latin roots and the Catholic faith, the Commonwealth was in a way similar culturally to Italy. (AK)

Jacek Wijaczka, *Mężczyźni jako ofiary procesów o czary przed sądem łobżenickim w drugiej połowie XVII wieku (Men Tried for Witchcraft by the Łobżenice Court in the Second Half of the 17th Century)*, "Czasy Nowożytne" (Toruń), vol. XVII, 2004, pp. 17–30.

The author discusses cases of men being indicted for wizardry, an untypical occurrence in the old Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth. He shows that in the 26 witchcraft trials which took place in the small town of Łobżenica in Great Poland in the second half of the 17th century 32 women and three men were brought to court. Owing to the statements made by the accused, another 132 alleged witches and 15 wizards were summoned. Of the last-named persons the tailor Jan Ślepak was accused five times; he was said to have played music on the Bare Mountain during witches' sabbaths.

Of the above-mentioned 164 women accused of harming people and having contacts with the Devil 36 were sent to the stake; two men, Maciej Piskula and Jan Figulus, shared their fate. As regards the proportion of men to women in these witchcraft trials, nearly 10 per cent of all persons tried before the Łobżenica court were men. This undermines the widely held view that only women were tried for witchcraft in Polish courts. (AK)

Izabela Winiarska, *Słownictwo religijne polskiego kalwinizmu od XVI do XVIII w. na tle terminologii katolickiej (The Religious Vocabulary of Polish Calvinism in the 16th–18th Centuries Compared with Catholic Terminology)*, Warszawa 2004, Wydawnictwo Naukowe Semper, 364 pp., bibl., index of subjects.

This is a study on the borderline of linguistics and history. It discusses the religious writings of Polish Calvinists in the early modern period, analyses their vocabulary as well as the external and extra-linguistic conditions influencing the development of the religious vocabulary of the Reformed Church in Poland. The author considers the socio-political background of Polish Calvinism as well as

the territorial reach of its churches and the internal structure of the Reformed Church. She presents the vocabulary of Polish Calvinism, e.g. expressions connected with faith, the names of other Christian denominations and adherents of non-Christian religions, expressions referring to the Supreme Being and other superhuman beings, names defining the human condition and people's destiny, names referring to the Church and names connected with various manifestations of cult, including the names of holy days and religious services. The vocabulary comprises 800 lexical units. The author also analyses the symbolic functions performed by language. She points out that the Calvinists, and all Protestants, introduced many new expressions, thus enriching the Polish language. (MB)

Andrzej Jan Zakrzewski, *Stanisława Leszczyńskiego "Idea wiecznego pokoju"* (Stanisław Leszczyński's *Idea of Eternal Peace*), Kraków 2004, Collegium Columbinum, 276 pp., bibl., ill., index of persons, annex, sum. in French.

The author analyses the ideas for a lasting peace in Europe, conceived by the duke of Lorraine, former King of Poland, Stanislaus Leszczyński. The book contains an annex with King Stanislaus' texts used by the author. Chapter I depicts the political situation in Europe in the 18th century, when many countries waged long wars; the author also presents plans for a lasting peace, proposed in Poland and Europe in the 16th and 17th centuries. In the next chapter Zakrzewski discusses the former Polish monarch's adaptation to life in Lorraine and his receptiveness to the European Enlightenment ideas. The last chapter concerns plans for a peace in Europe put forward in the 18th century. Against this background the author analyses the ideas for a universal peace proposed by King Stanislaus. (EO)

19th CENTURY (till 1918)

Maria Babnis, *Polska nad Sekwaną albo powstanie styczniowe w oczach Francuzów* (Poland on the Seine or the January Rising in the Eyes of the French), Gdańsk 2003, Wydawnictwo Biblioteka Gdańska PAN, 178 pp., bibl., index of persons, ill.

One of the factors which induced the Poles to start the January Rising (1863-64) was the hope that Western Europe, especially Napoleon III's France, would offer them diplomatic and military assistance. This hope was cherished by both the radical "Reds" and, especially, the moderate "Whites"; this is why an energetic, though ineffective, propaganda campaign was developed by Poles in Europe. The rising was not given any significant help by France but it evoked some interest on the Seine and aroused compassion for the "poor Poles" who were fighting a losing battle against "Asiatic Russia". These sentiments, manifested during the rising and in the years of the post-rising repression, have attracted Maria Babnis' attention.

As an introduction, the author outlines the political events in Poland in 1861-1864. Against this background she presents the diplomatic plans and actions undertaken by West European states (in particular France) in connection with the Polish crisis, and the specific popularity of the rising which for a short time inspired French journalists, newspaper publishers, writers and artists. An irrevocable end to this interest was put by the Paris Commune of 1871, for some Polish emigrants who shared the radical opinions of the Communards fought on the barricades of the Commune and the hatred with which they were viewed was extended to other Poles. The book contains many illustrations, mostly from the French press of that time, which have been unknown to Polish historians. (MM)

Irena Domańska-Kubiak, *Zakątek pamięci. Życie w dziewiętnastowiecznych dworcach kresowych* (*The Recesses of Memory. Life in 19th Century Manor Houses in the Eastern Regions*), Warszawa 2004, Wydawnictwo Iskry, 193 pp., photos.

The author presents a social class which, together with its lifestyle, was mythologized by Poles in the 20th century. She describes the petty nobility living on the rims of the Polish cultural community, in the territories where the state organisms of Lithuania, Byelorussia and Ukraine were coming into being. In the 19th century Polishness was withdrawing there into the private sphere under the impact of the policy pursued by the Russian Empire; it flourished during the liberalisation of Russian policy after 1905 and especially during the Second Republic in 1918–1939, only to suffer the final defeat as a result of World War II and the post-war solutions.

The author compares the picture of Poland's eastern manor houses, mostly created by Romantic literature, with the reality which can be reconstructed by a historian, an anthropologist or a sociologist at the beginning of the 21st century. She tries to reconstruct the shape of a typical petty noble family of those days (in the broad sense of the term, covering not only the nearest relatives but also residents and servants) and its residences. She describes the architecture and interiors of manor houses, from elegant salons to sanitary facilities. Photographs illustrating the author's descriptions and quotations from various sources, including great literature, are an integral part of the book. (MM)

Rafał Galuba, *"Niech nas rozsądzi miecz i krew..." Konflikt polsko-ukraiński o Galicję Wschodnią w latach 1918–1919* (*Let the Sword and Blood Judge Us...*) *The Polish-Ukrainian Conflict over Eastern Galicia in 1918–1919*, Poznań 2004, Wydawnictwo Poznańskie, 335 pp., bibl., index of persons, sum. in English, ill.

Making use of very rich sources from Polish archives, many published documents as well as Polish and Ukrainian historical literature, the author presents one of the most important stages in the process of building independent Poland and Ukraine at the end of World War I.

The narration starts at the end of 1918, during the period which was decisive for the future of the Poles and Ukrainians, a period when the frameworks of Ukrainian and Polish statehood were being constructed. Galuba summarises the Polish and Ukrainian territorial programmes concerning the eastern territories of the former Austrian zone of Poland and also the incoherent, frequently accidental concepts formulated at that time in the United States, Great Britain, France and in "White" and Bolshevik Russia. Against this background he describes the Polish-Ukrainian fighting for Lwów and Eastern Galicia in November and December 1918, the pogrom of Jews in Lwów which the Poles carried out immediately after they seized control of the city, and the Entente states' attempts to mediate. The author then turns his attention to the discussion on the question of the Polish-Ukrainian borderland at the Peace Conference in Paris and the accompanying military steps as well as the Louis Bothy commission, which was set up to settle the conflict by a compromise. The author brings his story up to the end of 1919 and the beginning of 1920, when Józef Piłsudski decided to support the restoration of Semen Petlura's Ukrainian Republic, in return for which Petlura declared he was not interested in Eastern Galicia. This led to a Polish-Ukrainian military alliance against Bolshevik Russia, the Polish-Bolshevik war and the fall of the Ukrainian state. The conflict over Eastern Galicia seemed to have been solved by the decision taken by the Conference of Ambassadors on March 14/15, 1923 when the Great Powers agreed that Eastern Galicia should be incorporated into Poland. But the conflict smouldered throughout the inter-war period to lead to a new wave of fighting during the next world war. (MM)

Grzegorz Maria Kowalski, *Przestępstwa emigracyjne w Galicji 1897–1918. Z badań nad dziejami polskiego wychodźstwa (Emigration Offences in Galicia 1897–1918. Research into the History of Polish Emigration)*, Kraków 2003, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego, 258 pp., annexes, bibl., index of persons, sum. in Ukrainian and German.

The author has made use of countless manuscripts from the archives of Cracow and Lviv as well as printed sources, the press, diaries, studies and internet materials in order to present an important and fascinating phenomenon which has not yet been thoroughly examined by historians, namely, Polish economic emigration from the Austrian zone of Poland in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Kowalski is interested in the little known legal aspects of the emigration, the way in which public institutions and private persons organised the emigration of Poles from Galicia. The most important institutions were the Polish Emigration Society and the shipping companies the Austro-Americana and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. The author also presents the police and legal measures applied by the Austrian authorities to halt emigration: they were based on the Austrian penal law's regulations referring to "emigration offences". Kowalski analyses in detail the mechanisms of the emigration and the scandals which occurred in the period reviewed by him. He wonders whether the emigration agents who encouraged poor people in Galicia to emigrate were their benefactors or malefactors. His reply to this question is enriched with reflections on freedom of emigration as a basic human right. This right was guaranteed to the inhabitants of liberal Austria-Hungary in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, though the state tried to restrict it in various ways. On the other hand, owing to the general indigence of Galician society and the popularity of emigration as a way of raising the level of one's life, emigration attracted cheats, crooks, swindlers, ruthless money-grubbers and shrewd lovers of quick profits who took advantage of the naivety of their potential customers.

The annexes contain official circular letters, texts of concessions and questionnaires used by emigration societies at the beginning of the 20th century. The tables present the number of emigrants as well as the number and types of police and penal law measures applied against emigration in Cracow. (MM)

Jerzy Kozłowski, *Wielkopolska pod pruskim zaborem w latach 1815–1918 (Great Poland under Prussian Rule in 1815–1918)*, Poznań 2004, Wydawnictwo Poznańskie, 332 pp.

A solid study of Great Poland under Prussian and German rule, from the Congress of Vienna in 1815, when the Duchy of Poznan was set up, to the 1918–1919 uprising as a result of which an important part of the region was incorporated into the Polish state. The author has no revolutionary aspirations and what he says does not contradict the results of researches carried out so far. But the reader obtains an orderly, coherent, lucid picture of "Prussian Poland" from the time when the Poles' Napoleonic hopes were dashed, through the golden age in the 1840s when Poznań was an influential intellectual centre, up to the decades of economic and cultural rivalry between Poles and Germans, a period of important Polish economic, educational, cultural and self-aid initiatives. The book ends with the 1918/1919 uprising, a well prepared armed movement as a result of which Great Poland was incorporated into the new independent Polish state. (MM)

Zdzisław Libera, *Od Sejmu Czteroletniego do Napoleona (From the Four Years' Sejm to Napoleon)*, Warszawa 2004, Wyd. Instytutu Badań Literackich, 276 pp., index of persons.

A collection of studies by an eminent historian of literature (1913–1998) whose research covered a broad spectrum of questions connected with Polish literature during the age of Enlightenment, Sentimentalism and Romanticism. The essays in the volume were written and published over a space of several score years.

Being the last work to have been planned and prepared by Libera himself, it is a coherent collection of studies concerning the period during which the modern Polish nation and Polish patriotism were formed, a period during which Polish literature was acquiring the status it was to hold in the next century, the status of a substitute for a non-existent state, the defender of national culture, a treasure-house of subjects and motives that were to keep up the nation's spirit under foreign rule.

The book contains essays on the role and masks assumed by Polish literature at the turn of the 18th century, texts analysing the most important events and phenomena of public life and their literary reverberations: the Four Years' Sejm (also called the Great Sejm) which tried in vain to reform the collapsing Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, the Constitution of May 3, 1791, the important position occupied by the last King, Stanislaus Augustus Poniatowski, in the history of Polish culture (an extremely interesting essay showing the monarch as a member of the European intellectual elite in the second half of the 18th century), as well as armed conflicts at the end of the 18th and the beginning of the 19th century. Libera devoted several important studies to the literary legends which arose at that time and were to shape the Poles' imagination in the next century, the legends of Jan Henryk Dąbrowski, the founder of Polish Legions in Italy, the Jew Berek Joselewicz, a heroic Polish patriot, and Napoleon I, who, as the Poles hoped, would reconstruct an independent Poland. All the texts in the volume were penned by a researcher for whom literature was closely connected with social life; in all texts literature is presented as an offshoot, transformation and enrichment of subjects encountered by contemporaries at various levels of public life. The Polish literature produced at the end of the Enlightenment and in the pre-Romantic period laid the foundation for the greatest achievements of Polish Romanticism. It was then that an unbreakable bond was formed between literature and life, a bond which was to become a distinctive feature of Polish culture not only during the period when Poland was under foreign rule but up to the end of the 20th century. (MM)

Krzysztof Marchlewicz, *Nadzór administracyjny i policyjny nad polskimi emigrantami politycznymi w Wielkiej Brytanii w latach 1831-1863 (Administrative and Police Surveillance over Polish Political Emigrés in Great Britain in 1831-1863)*, "Kwartalnik Historyczny" (Warszawa), 2004, N° 2, pp. 61-78, sum. in English.

Some 600 emigrants from Poland arrived in Great Britain after the fall of the November Rising of 1830/31; their number fluctuated during the following thirty years but it was never lower than several hundred. The legal foundation of their stay was the principle of asylum formulated in the Aliens' Registration Act of 1826 (slightly modified later on) which was much more liberal than the legal regulations of other countries.

The Polish emigrés were under the supervision of the Board of Treasury and the Home Office. The registration of Poles was carried out on the basis of the House of Commons Act of 1834 which entitled them to small money benefits. Up to 1838 it was the duty of the Literary Association of the Friends of Poland (set up in London in 1832) to register the Poles. Next, because of the tolerance practised by the Association, the duty was taken over by the Board of Treasury which throughout the period under review gathered the data required in applications for pecuniary aid (place of residence, military rank, the role played in the rising, state of health, financial situation). The Home Office conducted supervision for political reasons: the surveillance of the emigrés was necessary for reasons of state security and stability and Great Britain's relations with other countries (in particular with Russia). In the thirty years between the November Rising and the next wave of emigration after the January Insurrection, repressive measures were used against several Polish emigrés for political reasons. In spite of this, as one

of the emigrés wrote, they viewed that country "as a small green spot on a desert where a weary combatant can find refuge". (MM)

Joanna Nowak, *Gente Rutenus, Nazione Polonus. Rusini w refleksji Wielkiej Emigracji (Gente Rutenus, Nazione Polonus. Ruthenians in the Ideas of the Great Emigration)*, "Sprawy Narodowościowe" (Poznań), 2003, N° 23, pp. 43–62, sum. in English.

The author discusses a subject which has not yet been thoroughly researched, namely, the attitude of the Great Emigration to the Ruthenians (Ukrainians) and their place in the multiethnic society which lived in the old Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth. After the November Rising of 1830–1831 the most prominent Polish thinkers representing various political outlooks and ideas emigrated from Poland. The author points out that the binding Romantic definition of "nation" and "nationality differences" regarded diversity as the essence of the development and progress of civilisation. Nations were not identified with ethnic groups, they were regarded as political, multiethnic, multicultural communities. This approach harmonised with the society's vision of the Commonwealth in its pre-partition borders, the restoration of which was the main aim of all those engaged in the struggle for independence.

In practice, however, the emigrants were inconsistent in their thoughts and often mixed the categories of the political and the ethnic nation. The author reconstructs two main ways in which the Ruthenian question was viewed. The first was based on the conviction that the Poles and the Ruthenians were kinsmen, a view which led to the negation of Ukrainian national distinctness; this view was held, among others, by the prominent Romantic historian Joachim Lelewel and the writer Michał Czajkowski, finally denounced as an apostate by the Poles. Advocates of the second view regarded the Ruthenians as a separate group within the Slav family but stressed that as regards civilisation, the Poles were superior to them. The most prominent protagonists of this opinion were the poet Zygmunt Krasiński and Seweryn Duchiniński, author of the well-known theory about the non-Slavic origin of the Russians. The advocates of this view treated the Ruthenians as a group opposed to the Russians but they belittled the national Ukrainian movement which was emerging in the 1840s. (MM)

Kazimierz Ossowski, *Prasa Księstwa Warszawskiego (The Press in the Duchy of Warsaw)*, Warszawa 2004, Wydawnictwo Biblioteki Narodowej, 435 pp.

This is the first comprehensive scholarly monograph presenting the press published in the Duchy of Warsaw, a state established by Napoleon. Though the Duchy existed for a very short time (1807–1813), included but a small part of the pre-partition Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth and was dependent on Napoleonic France in many fields, it played an important role as a substitute for Polish statehood after the catastrophe of the partitions, and was the first truly modern, efficiently functioning Polish state organism. The legal regulations introduced in the Duchy modernised many fields of Polish political, social and economic life. The author shows that the experiences of revolutionary and Napoleonic France influenced the form and content of the press in the Duchy.

Ossowski discusses all types of periodicals in the Duchy. He devotes much space to daily papers, especially the most important of them which had existed since the 18th century: "Gazeta Warszawska", which was set up in 1774 and during the period under review was edited by Antoni Leszowski, and "Gazeta Krakowska", edited by Jan Maj since 1796. The author also discusses less important, frequently ephemeral literary–historical, scientific and professional periodicals as well as official and cyclic propaganda publications. The book includes tables and diagrams which will be of great help to the reader. The author comes to the conclusion that the press in the Duchy of Warsaw went through

a quick modernisation process, becoming an important propaganda instrument of the modernised state. It introduced new journalistic forms, such as feuilletons discussing important phenomena of public life and regular theatre reviews, forms which developed and became very popular in the 19th century. But the government consistently restricted the freedom of expression and imposed on the press the subjects it had to discuss, especially the duty to popularise and consolidate the cult of Napoleon. (MM)

Jerzy Z. Pająk, *O rząd i armię: Centralny Komitet Narodowy, 1915–1917 (For a Government and an Army: the Central National Committee, 1915–1917)*, Kielce 2003, Wydawnictwo Akademii Świętokrzyskiej, 427 pp., bibl., indexes, tables, maps., ill.

The Poles' political and military efforts during the First World War played an important role in the reconstruction of an independent state. The author presents one of them against the background of Polish irredentism at that time. The introductory chapter presents Polish organisations which worked for Poland's independence in 1912–1915 and their programmes. The other chapters deal with the Central National Committee (CKN) set up on Józef Piłsudski's initiative on December 18, 1915; it grouped left-wing parties and proclaimed that cooperation with the Central Powers was necessary to create an independent Polish state out of the Russian zone of Poland. The author describes the political and military activity of the Central National Committee, its support for the act of November 5, 1916 which promised that Germany and Austria would establish an independent Polish state, the evolution of the Committee's stance in 1917, up to its rejection of the plan to rebuild Poland with the support of the Central Powers; this was followed by the disintegration of the Committee.

The most valuable part of the book concerns the little known questions of the Committee's structure and its territorial reach. The author discusses the central authorities of the Committee and its political, organisational, press, treasury and educational departments; as he emphasises, legal and illegal endeavours to form Polish armed forces, the most important of which was the establishment and development of the illegal Polish Military Organisation (POW), occupied a privileged place in the policy pursued by Piłsudski and consequently also by the Central National Committee. The last part of the book presents the CKN's territorial structures which functioned in 17 regions of the former Russian and Austrian zones of Poland. (MM)

Stanisław Pijał, *Między polskim patriotyzmem a habsburskim lojalizmem. Polacy wobec przemian ustrojowych monarchii habsburskiej, 1866–1871 (Between Polish Patriotism and Loyalty to the Habsburgs. The Attitude of Poles to the Changes in the Habsburg Monarchy's Political System, 1866–1871)*, Kraków 2003, Towarzystwo Wydawnicze "Historia Iagellonica", 418 pp., sum. in German, bibl., index of persons, ill.

The years which have attracted the author's attention were marked by profound reforms in the Habsburg Monarchy, consequently also in Galicia which worked out the scope and principles of its autonomy at that time. However, perhaps not in keeping with the title of the book, it is not the Austrian Poles' reactions to the changes that are the subject of the book but the activities undertaken by Polish politicians in Galicia and Vienna. Their aim, which they tried to implement in accordance with the policy pursued by the Viennese authorities and sometimes in defiance of it, was to make the best possible use of the favourable situation which existed in the period between the Austrian-Prussian war and the war between France and Prussia; the effect of their endeavours was the political system Galicia was to enjoy for the next few decades.

The book opens with a brief chapter devoted to the political situation in Austria and Galicia in 1859–1865, a period which abounded in dramatic events

both in the monarchy and in Polish territories (the January uprising in Russian Poland, in which thousands of Galicians took part; many of them were victimised for their participation by the Austrian authorities). The remaining chapters present the situation in chronological order. The author describes in detail the complex Polish–Austrian political game, from the nomination of Richard Belcredi to the post of prime minister in July 1865 up to the government of Alfred Potocki, a Pole, appointed in April 1870. The author pays great attention to the attitude of Galician politicians to the Austrian–Prussian war, the rule of Agenor Gołuchowski as governor of Galicia, the institution of the Polish Circle in the Council of State, and the propaganda campaign conducted by Poles in Vienna, as a result of which Potocki was nominated prime minister. Pijaj also shows the meanders of the Poles' political alliance with the Hungarians.

Pijaj's heroes are politicians representing various outlooks and attitudes, from consistent conservatives to persons taking part in conspiratorial activities in 1863–64 (e.g. Florian Ziemiałkowski) who in the new political situation experienced an accelerated ideological metamorphosis. The author shows that pro-Austrian ideas, which in 1865 were supported only by Polish emigrés in France, captured the minds of Galician politicians and were included in their programmes. Paradoxically, this pro-Habsburg attitude hampered the Poles' activities in Vienna and as a result, the concessions they gained were smaller than what they had expected; the situation was difficult because the Poles lacked leverage, had bad relations with the nations interested in federate concepts (Czechs, Slovenians, Tyrolese), the Polish political elites were not adequately prepared for the tasks awaiting them, and Polish parliamentarians in Vienna lacked the professionalism of their Austrian colleagues.

The book is based on rich archival materials kept in Ukraine (Lviv), Austria (Vienna), Poland (Cracow, Warsaw, Wrocław) and France (Polish Library in Paris); the author has also made use of printed documents, diaries and the press. (MM)

Ewa Płomińska-Krawiec, Edyta Połczyńska, E. T. A. Hoffmann
w *Poznaniu 1800–1802* (E.T.A. Hoffmann in *Poznań 1800–1802*), Poznań
2004, Wydawnictwo Poznańskie, 106 pp., ill.

A richly illustrated bilingual Polish–German publication describing a several-year episode in the life of an eminent German romance-writer and composer. In 1800, 24-year-old Ernst Theodor Wilhelm Hoffmann (for Wilhelm he had himself substituted Amadeus in homage to Mozart) received an official legal appointment as assessor in the Polish territories which following the recent partitions of Poland had been incorporated into Prussia. After a stay in Poznań, he spent several more years in the towns of central Poland, Plock and Warsaw, but it was the time spent in Poznań that turned out to be of great importance for the poet's further life. It was in Poznań that he established broad personal contacts, it was there that he wrote many works, and it was in Poznań that, after breaking off his long engagement to his cousin, he married a Polish woman, Marianna Tekla Michalina Roner-Trzcńska (1778–1858) who was his partner until the end of his life.

The book is based on materials from the State Library in Bamberg: Hoffmann's correspondence (including letters to his friend and confidant, Theodor Gottlieb von Hippel), his works from the beginning of the 19th century, and accounts contributed by his friends and acquaintances. This material is supplemented by documents from Polish sources and texts from the German-language press of those days. The publication is enriched by illustrations, drawings and lithographs showing the persons and places referred to in the book (e.g. little known views of Poznań in those days). The book ends with a chronological table which shows the most important events in Hoffmann's life. (MM)

Marek Przeniosło, *Chłopi Królestwa Polskiego w latach 1914–1918* (*Peasants of the Polish Kingdom in 1914–1918*), Kielce 2003, Wydawnictwo Akademii Świętokrzyskiej, 468 pp., bibl., indexes, tables.

The book is based on an impressive wealth of sources: on documents from the archives of Moscow, Lviv, Vienna, Warsaw, and many Polish provincial towns, on published accounts and accounts in manuscript form, correspondence, published sources, leaflets, many papers and calendars. On this basis the author has painted a portrait of the peasantry in the territory which up to 1915 was part of the Russian Empire as the Polish Kingdom (or Vistulaland, Privilinskiy Kraj); as a result of military solutions it was later under the rule of Germany and Austria-Hungary, to become finally the central territory of the new independent Poland.

The author reconstructs the main fields of life of Polish peasants from the Polish Kingdom: 1. the size of this social class, its possessions and war losses in rural areas; 2. the agricultural and supplies policy of the Russians, Germans and Austrians and the effect of this policy on the economic situation of Polish peasants; 3. the peasants' attitude to landowners, to the Catholic Church and Polish schools which were being set up in large numbers, especially after 1915; 4. the activity of political parties in rural areas; 5. the social activity of the peasants, the self-aid organisations, agricultural circles, cooperatives, religious, women, youth and cultural-educational organisations set up by them; 6. the peasants' attitude to the occupiers, to Russia, Germany and Austria-Hungary; 7. their reaction to the most important events of that period, to the act of November 5, 1916 which proclaimed a self-governing Polish state under German and Austrian auspices, to the peace of Brest-Litovsk concluded in 1918, and to Polish national anniversaries celebrated in the Kingdom in 1916-1917; 8. and the peasants' attitude to Polish military formations and organisations in 1914-1918, both those set up legally on the side of the occupier and the illegal Polish Military Organisation.

The author points out that the education and civilisation of the peasants were neglected for many years as a result of which the peasants were passive in 1914. He emphasises that the events that followed increased the peasants' aversion to the occupier and above all forced them to alter their attitude to the outside world, changed their traditional inertia into an attitude open to new ideas and their aversion to action into unprecedented vitality and a spirit of enterprise. The peasants' deeply rooted mistrust of the landowners began to lose sense when changes in the peasants' self-consciousness were quicker than ever before and when their instinctively negative attitude to the Germans and Austrians was gradually being replaced by the consciousness of being Polish and by the realisation of the role the countryside was expected to play in the reconstruction of the independent state. (MM)

Piotr Roguski, *Dzielny kosynier i piękna Polka: powstanie listopadowe w poezji niemieckiej (The Brave Scytheman and a Beautiful Polish Woman: the November Uprising in German Poetry)*, Katowice-Warszawa 2004, Wydawnictwo Naukowe Śląsk, 251 pp., index of persons, sum. in German.

The author is interested in *Polenlieder* written by German poets during or immediately after the November Uprising (1830/31), poems which were full of sympathy for Poland and her fight for independence. Many of their authors were second-rate poets who tried to make up for their lack of talent by enthusiasm for the Polish cause, but the group also included such well known poets as Nikolaus Lenau, Ernst Ortlepp, Karl von Holtei and the famous August von Platen. The most popular of the *Polenlieder* were used by Karl von Holtei in his well known play *Der alte Feldherr*, based on the legend surrounding the leader of the 1794 insurrection, Tadeusz Kościuszko.

The book presents the most important themes of the *Polenlieder* (e.g. the brave but unlucky insurgent and the beautiful self-sacrificing Polish woman, mentioned in the title) as well as short biographies of the creators of *Polenlieder*. The annexes contain works by completely forgotten authors, such as Gotthilf August von Maltitz, Gustav Pfizer, Ludwig Wittig and August Friedrich von Stagemann (supplemented with a piano score if the text was accompanied by music, which was usually a Polish folk dance). It is to Roguski's credit

that he went beyond the *Lieder* connected with the November Uprising and also included "Polish" poems from the years 1846–1848 and 1863–1864 and even from World War I. The book also contains *Russenlieder* (far less numerous), that is poems expressing solidarity with the Russian army which was suppressing the November Uprising. (MM)

Ewa Skorupa, *Polskie symbole kulturowe przed sądem pruskim w latach 1871–1914 (Symbols of Polish Culture Before Prussian Courts in 1871–1914)*, Kraków 2004, Wydawnictwo Universitas, 455 pp., bibl., index of persons.

The author surveys the decades in which modern German state and national patriotism clashed with Polish patriotism, a period of the birth of modern nationalistic movements, of rivalry between two opposing options, two incompatible visions of the past, present and future. She reconstructs the themes and methods of Polish cultural work in the Prussian zone of Poland during the time when Prussia played the dominant role in the unification of Germany and when a modern German state was being formed.

The author presents the conditions in which this rivalry was taking place, its social background and censorship restrictions. She describes the most important aspects of the national and political propaganda which was conducted by Poles within the limits imposed by the authorities at the end of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th century. She analyses important literary works of the epoch (from great literature to popular books, iconography and young people's games), the links between literature, Catholic religion and religiousness, the main themes of historical literature and national folklore, as well as the role of national symbols in everyday life when the shape of the headgear, a tin eagle in the lapel or an amaranth bow conveyed a message that was as vivid as an outstanding literary work. The author discusses separately the writers who exerted the greatest influence on the imagination of Prussian Poles (Adam Mickiewicz, Maria Konopnicka, Lucjan Rydel) and the figures and subjects most often referred to (Tadeusz Kościuszko and the participation of peasants in the 1794 insurrection which he commanded, but also the heroes of those days, the participants in the school strike at Września in 1901). Ewa Skorupa has reconstructed what she herself calls "the encyclopaedia of forbidden knowledge" which a Prussian subject of Polish nationality could find in his home, parish, the group of his contemporaries, an educational circle, a professional or sport association. This knowledge was not compatible with the official state message and frequently ran counter to it, but thanks to its popularisation and consolidation the nation could survive even though it had no state. The book is based on sources from the archives of Berlin and Poznań, Polish and German press, many published sources and literature dealing with this subject. (MM)

Grzegorz Smyk, *Korpus urzędników cywilnych w guberniach Królestwa Polskiego w latach 1867–1915 (Civilian Employees in the Guberniyas of the Polish Kingdom in 1867–1915)*, Lublin 2004, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Marii Curie-Skłodowskiej, 282 pp., bibl., index of persons.

The fifty years of Russian rule in the Polish Kingdom after the January Rising were the most difficult period in Polish-Russian relations since Russia seized the eastern and central territories of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. The period started with repressive measures applied by the Russians after the rising, with the liquidation of all legal and political features by which the Polish Kingdom differed from Russia, and the introduction of police measures in ruling the country. The Kingdom's central administrative authorities were abolished and the territorial administration was reorganised; 10 guberniyas (provinces) were established in which full administrative and police powers were vested in governors and provincial governments dependent on them. It was St. Petersburg's intention to replace all Polish employees with Russian ones.

Smyk's book is the first comprehensive attempt to present the staff of civilian employees in the Kingdom after the January Rising. The author discusses: 1. changes in the political system after 1867; 2. the legal status of civilian employees in the Kingdom (he presents the legal regulations concerning the ranks, classes, titles and posts held by civilian employees, the conditions of appointment, the employees' duties, the system of awards and punishments, and pensioners' rights); 3. the staff of civilian posts, from Warsaw general governors and provincial governors to rank-and-file employees of departments in provincial governments; 4. the place and role of civilian employees in the Kingdom's society. This last chapter provides interesting information on the Russification process, the professional qualifications of the employees, the prestige they enjoyed and their financial situation, the development of their careers, and the contemporaries' opinion on Russian and Polish employees in the situation when an unwritten code branded Poles' contacts with the occupier.

The author comes to the conclusion that even though the January Rising increased anti-Polish sentiments in Russia and led to the unification of the Kingdom with the Empire, the change of the employees in the Kingdom was neither quick nor consistent. Throughout the period under review Poles performed many public functions; as late as the end of the 19th century they accounted for 50 per cent of all administrative employees. They received lower wages, were less often rewarded for their work and less often promoted than their Russian counterparts, and as time went by, were given ever lower and ever fewer posts. Nevertheless they were, as a rule, loyal to their superiors; the result was that their countrymen regarded them as an alien administrative apparatus, a staff imposed by force.

The author has made use of very rich, little known sources kept in the provincial archives of the capitals of the old guberniyas and also of many official and information prints from the epoch; it is to his credit that he has also used Polish and Russian works dealing with this subject. (MM)

Lech Trzeciakowski, *Emigracja polska w Niemczech. Fenomen dziełtnastowiecznej Europy. Próba generalizacji (Polish Emigration in Germany. A Phenomenon in 19th Century Europe. Tentative Generalisation)*, "Śląski Kwartalnik Historyczny Sobótka" (Wrocław), 2004, № 3, pp. 379-390.

The Polish emigration in Germany before World War I was something extraordinary in Europe: in 1914 ca 750,000 Poles lived in Germany, of whom no fewer than 500,000 in the Ruhr and 100,000 in Berlin. Let us recall, for the sake of comparison, that the second largest group of emigrants in Europe, the Czechs living in Vienna, consisted of ca 400,000 persons. The processes which affected the Polish community in Germany in the 19th and 20th centuries, such as social advance, integration into German society and also the realisation of being distinct, had also specific traits.

Trzeciakowski analyses separately the situation of Polish emigrants in Berlin and in the Ruhr. Poles emigrated to the capital of Prussia and later of Germany throughout the 19th century in order to improve their financial and professional situation and attain a higher prestige. Berlin attracted members of the Polish intelligentsia as well as workers; it was also a place where many servants, mostly women, lived. All these groups became gradually assimilated but before the outbreak of World War I there were ca 300 Polish organisations in Berlin and many Polish papers, e.g. "Dziennik Berliński" ("Berlin Daily"), were brought out.

Emigration to the Ruhr started in 1870 and intensified rapidly after 1890; this was a purely economic emigration connected with the development of that mining centre. It attracted mostly young people, determined to earn well; departure was a social advance for them, for it turned primitive villagers overnight into industrial workers. Nearly all Poles lived at first in Polish mining colonies, creating specific closed subcultures. But contacts with Germans were necessary at work and in parishes where there were no Polish priests. The result was partial

assimilation and a sense of communion with German workers (hence joint participation in strikes). On the other hand, from the beginning of the 20th century the Poles in the Ruhr organised more and more actions to emphasise and defend their distinctness; they set up church societies, became increasingly active in politics and in school councils. Shortly before the war one could notice that a Polish intelligentsia and a Polish petty bourgeoisie began to arise in this previously homogeneous group. (MM)

Anna Żarnowska, *Próby kształtowania autowizerunku w wielkomiejskiej opinii publicznej. Przedsiębiorcy Warszawy i Łodzi na przełomie XIX i XX wieku (The Entrepreneurs' Attempts to Shape the Public's Image of Themselves in Large Cities. The Entrepreneurs of Warsaw and Łódź at the Turn of the 19th Century)*, "Przegląd Historyczny" (Warszawa), vol. XCV, 2004, N° 2, pp. 195–210, sum. in English.

The article presents the different ways and methods which entrepreneurs in Poland's two most important large cities used at the end of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th century in order to raise their prestige among the population. Warsaw was at that time the largest, dynamically developing industrial centre. But it was in Łódź, the centre of the textile industry, a city which knew the splendours and miseries of a rapidly developing industrial town, that a compact community of entrepreneurs first came into being. The author presents the specific features of the two cities: the plutocracy of Łódź turned from a mercantile-banking elite into an industrial elite more quickly than Warsaw plutocracy and it also became independent of Polish aristocracy more quickly, creating its own society and family links; it strongly emphasised the financial character of its success and used the signboard of "public good" less often than Warsaw plutocracy did.

The bourgeoisie of Warsaw was at that time linked by strong ties with Polish aristocracy and the intelligentsia; as a result many bourgeois families, such as the Kronenbergs, Natansons, Lewenthals and Gebethners, joined the ranks of the intelligentsia, recognising its system of values and code of conduct; they assimilated to Polish culture, adding their own, frequently outstanding contribution to it. The plutocracy of Łódź, mostly of Jewish and German origin, lived in different conditions; this is why the ties uniting this milieu, pride of the group's status, and the tendency to reproduce within its own ranks, to the exclusion of the surrounding Polish element, were much stronger in Łódź than in Warsaw. The residences erected by Łódź entrepreneurs at the turn of the 19th century were an ostentatious manifestation of their pride and sense of being distinct. (MM)

MODERN TIMES (1919–1939)

Funkcja prywatnych szkół średnich w II Rzeczypospolitej (The Role of Private Secondary Schools in the Second Republic), ed. Elwira Jolanta Kryńska, Białystok 2004, Wyd. Trans Humana, 356 pp., photos., drawings, tabl., diagrams.

This is a collective work presenting private schools in interwar Poland. The first part of the texts refers to the early years. Its aim is to acquaint readers with the traditions to which private schools could refer in the Second Republic. The remaining texts concern the years 1918–1939 and discuss different questions, the basic one being the social role of schools. The authors analyse the educational policy and the conditions in which private schools operated in various parts of the country. They describe selected schools and portray the image of schools as it was presented in reminiscences and diaries. (OL)

Anna Glimos-Nadgórska, *Polskie szkolnictwo powszechne województwa śląskiego, 1922-1939 (Polish Elementary Education in the Śląsk Voivodship, 1922-1939)*, Katowice 2000, Wyd. Uniwersytetu Śląskiego, N° 1938, 226 pp., err., bibl., tabl., index of names, sum. in English and German. Prace Naukowe Uniwersytetu Śląskiego w Katowicach.

It was political and cultural factors that made elementary education in Silesia specific during the interwar period. The efforts to unite and integrate the region with the rest of the state did not yield the expected results and even intensified separatist trends. One of the reasons for conflicts was the migration of professional people, including teachers, from other parts of Poland into Silesia. The tension was due not only to economic reasons but also to cultural and mental differences between the local population and the newcomers. The author discusses two basic questions. In the first part she reconstructs the state of education, its organisation, the conditions in which the pupils were getting their education and the working conditions of the teachers. In the second part she characterises the efforts aimed at unifying and reforming the syllabus. The author analyses the Silesian law which restricted the work of married women teachers, often leading to ideological conflicts between the educational authorities, the Church and the teachers. The book is based on sources kept in the State and Archdiocesan Archives in Katowice and in the Archives of the Polish Teachers' Union. (OL)

Janusz Gruchała, *Sprawa Zaolzia w opinii czeskich środowisk politycznych. Wiosna 1925-1933 (The Question of Trans-Olza in the Opinion of Czech Political Circles. Spring 1925-1933)*, "Śląski Kwartalnik Historyczny 'Sobótka'" (Wrocław), vol. LIX, (2004), N° 4, pp. 515-530.

This is a continuation of the author's research on the nationality question in Polish-Czech interwar relations, the first part of which appeared in the article *Zaolzie w opinii czeskich środowisk politycznych /1920-1925/ (Trans-Olza in the Opinion of Czech Political Circles, 1920-1925)* in "Śląski Kwartalnik Historyczny 'Sobótka'", vol. LVIII, 2003, N° 4. The author refers to the liquidation agreement signed in April 1925 and its consequences for the Polish population living in Trans-Olza region. He presents what the Czech political press in Trans-Olza region wrote about this agreement, about the election to the National Assembly held in 1929 and the census which took place a year later. The commentaries expressing the opinions of individual groupings, especially national-democratic ones, were published in "Obrona Slezska" and "Moravskoslezski dennik". (OL)

King i Królik. *Korespondencja Zofii i Melchiora Wańkowiczów 1914-1939 (King and Rabbit. Correspondence of Zofia and Melchior Wańkowicz 1914-1939)*, vol. I, edited, prefaced and annotated by Aleksandra Ziółkowska-Boehm, Wyd. "Twój Styl", Warszawa 2004, 492 pp.

This is a part of Melchior Wańkowicz's archives, edited by his secretary, who is an expert in his writings. The correspondence of Zofia and Melchior Wańkowicz will appear in two volumes. The first volume contains letters written during the twenty interwar years; most of them come from 1921-1923. They are not only a rich source of information on the writer's life and work but also present everyday life and people's mentality during that period. (OL)

Zbigniew Klejn, *Problem tak zwanej sprawy ogrodników w stosunkach polsko-bułgarskich w latach 30. XX w. (The Gardeners' Case in Polish-Bulgarian Relations in the 1930s)*, "Dzieje Najnowsze" (Warszawa), N° 1, 2005, pp. 11-27.

The author writes about a seemingly small problem, namely, a group of Bulgarian gardeners who stayed and worked in Poland, mainly in the prewar Lwów district. He discusses the social reactions to this question during the Thirties, a time of

economic depression. The Bulgarians, who achieved excellent results in their work, were regarded as a strong competition and a danger. The question is noteworthy because of its influence on mutual cultural and socio-economic relations in interwar Poland. The presentation of the problem is also interesting from the linguistic point of view, from the view of the vocabulary and rhetoric characteristic of that period. (OL)

Beata Kolarz, *Ustrój Litwy Środkowej w latach 1920–1922 (The Political System of Central Lithuania in 1920–1922)*, Gdańsk 2004, Wyd. Uniwersytetu Gdańskiego, 216 pp., ill., map, tabl., bibl., annex.

The political system and institutions of Central Lithuania which Beata Kolarz presents in her book have not yet been the subject of a separate study. The author outlines the events which took place in Vilnius in 1920 and the circumstances in which Central Lithuania was set up, but her main subject is the system of power and the way it functioned. She characterises the structure of the central organs and their division into departments. She describes some of them in minute detail, treating others more concisely, depending on their importance and the availability of sources. She also discusses less important offices, the military and territorial administration and the administration of justice. The government's decrees and propaganda materials contained in the annex are an interesting supplement. The book is based on sources examined by the author in the Lithuanian State Archives in Vilnius. (OL)

Iwona Luba, *DIALOG NOWOCZESNOŚCI Z TRADYCYJĄ. MALARSTWO POLSKIE DWUDZIESTOLECIA MIĘDZYWOJENNEGO (A Dialogue between Modernity and Tradition. Polish Painting during the Twenty Interwar Years)*, Warszawa 2004, Wyd. Neriton, Instytut Historii Sztuki UW, 324+XXXII pp., ill., bibl., index of persons, sum. in English.

No analysis has yet been made of the strong influence which folk, Byzantine and classical traditions exerted on Polish painting during the twenty interwar years. Iwona Luba presents the avant-garde and other currents in Polish painting against the background of modern European art in an extremely interesting way. She depicts the influence of European currents on the art of painting in Poland, emphasising that some currents of Polish art were isolated from Western Europe. She portrays social and cultural changes and the influence of politics on the artists' choice. This makes it possible to understand the motivation of artists, their needs and the diversity of their art. By presenting works of different artistic levels the author has shown the cultural reality and social consciousness during the interwar years. The analysis has been deepened by the author's use of additional sources: the pre-war press, catalogues to exhibitions, and publications devoted to various artistic phenomena and individual artists. This carefully edited book contains many reproductions. It has been awarded the Father Professor Szczesny Dettloff prize by the Association of Art Historians. (OL)

Roman Macyra, *Na rynku hossy i bessy. Giędy towarowe w II Rzeczypospolitej (Rising and Falling Prices. Commodity Exchanges in the Second Republic)*, Poznań 2004, Wyd. Naukowe UAM w Poznaniu, 522 pp., tabl., diagrams, bibl., index, annexes, sum. in English and German.

The author discusses the conditions in which commodity exchanges functioned in interwar Poland and characterises the commodity and corn exchanges in Warsaw, Poznań, Lviv, Cracow, Lublin, Katowice, Vilnius, Łódź, Bydgoszcz and Równe, their establishment, rules, the stockbrokers' circles as well as non-commercial deals. He focuses on commodity-corn exchanges but also pays attention to meat, timber and cotton markets. The exchanges, their importance for the agricultural market and for the level of prices, are presented against the background of the whole economy of the Second Republic. This shows the influence

of the socio-economic and political situation on the market and the role played by the market in the state's internal integration. The author has made use of archival materials of respective ministries (Archives of Modern Records in Warsaw) and materials concerning commodity exchanges, their organisation and banks, kept in the archives of individual towns (with the exception of Vilnius and Lviv). He has also made use of pre-war economic and professional literature. The book contains interesting annexes: the make-up of national commodity exchanges, a list of their chairmen and legal acts referring to their activity. (OL)

Włodzimierz Mich, *W obliczu wywłaszczenia. Kwestia reformy rolnej w publicystyce ziemiańskiej 1918-1939 (Facing Expropriation. Land Reform in Landowners' Political Writings 1918-1939)*, Lublin 2001, Wydawnictwo UMCS w Lublinie, 208 pp., bibl., index of persons.

Land reform was one of the key socio-economic issues in the Second Republic of Poland. Landowners were naturally deeply interested in this problem for in their opinion, land reform was, in addition to impoverishment, the chief menace to their group. Mich's book shows how the concept of land reform was received by the landowners and presents the ideas of various landowning circles on how the reform should be carried out. It also shows what the landowners thought of the other social groups. The author has made use of the articles and pamphlets published by landowners, conservatives and authors who supported the landowners' interests. He recalls the vocabulary used by publicists, who regarded a land reform based on expropriation as a *false* idea; they put forward proposals for a *genuine* reform. (OL)

Eugeniusz Mironowicz, *Kształtowanie się struktury narodowościowej w BSRR, 1921-1939 (The Formation of Nationality Structure in the BSSR, 1921-1939)*, "Białoruskie Zeszyty Historyczne" (Białystok), N° 22, 2004, pp. 42-57.

The author describes the demographic changes in Soviet Byelorussia in the 1920s and 1930s and their socio-political background. The policy of Byeloruthenisation pursued up to 1926 led to a change in the status of the Byelorussian language and culture. Changes in nationality structure were revealed in the census taken in December 1926. The year 1927 saw the beginning of an ideological struggle and propaganda activity which was directed first and foremost against the Byelorussian intelligentsia. The following years witnessed repression and arrests, also in the collectivisation-engulfed countryside, and a new policy towards the minorities. The author wonders whether the censuses taken in 1937 and 1939 truthfully reflected the results of deportations and genocide. (OL)

Maciej Mróz, *Katolicyzm na pograniczu. Kościół katolicki wobec kwestii ukraińskiej i białoruskiej w Polsce w latach 1918-1925 (Catholicism in the Borderland. The Attitude of the Catholic Church to the Ukrainian and Byelorussian Questions in Poland in 1918-1925)*, Toruń 2003, Wyd. Adam Marszałek, 311 pp., tabl., maps, bibl., index.

Identification of borderlands faces researchers with all kinds of problems. The author deals with two aspects of Poland's eastern borderland: religion and the question of nationality. The book covers the period from 1918 when Poland regained independence to the conclusion of a concordat with the Vatican. Mróz concentrates on a few areas of the Catholic Church's interest and activity in the Second Republic, especially on the establishment of relations with the Vatican and the plans for an apostolic mission in the East. Missionary activity in Orthodox territories had to take into account internal relations between the Roman Catholic Church and the Orthodox Church in Poland and Poland's nationality policy towards the eastern borderland, a policy aimed at strengthening Polish possessions. Much space in the book is devoted to relations between the Greek Catholic

and Roman Catholic rites. The last two questions are closely connected with the Catholic Church's attitude to Ukrainian and Byelorussian nationality questions. The last part of the book deals with the consequences of the concordat for the eastern religious borderland and for the Church's policy in Poland. The book is based mainly on Church materials most of which have not been used so far. They are kept in the archives of Poland's eastern towns and in Rome. (OL)

Aldona Podolska-Meducka, *Polskie ustawodawstwo kartelowe w latach 1918-1939 (Polish Legislation concerning Cartels in 1918-1939)*, Warszawa 2003, Wyd. Sejmowe, 325 pp., bibl., index of persons.

The book deals with questions referring to economic history and to the history of legislation in the Second Republic. The author discusses monopolistic societies and shows how their functioning was influenced by governmental policy. The successive governments used various legal and economic mechanisms to influence the cartels. The author has managed to reconstruct their role thanks to her solid research of archival materials, various parliamentary documents, pre-war legal and economic literature, the press and diaries. She shows how the state's economic policy changed in these years; during the first few years of the Second Republic the state was not particularly interested in cartels, in 1925-1933 it supported them, but later it began to gradually restrict their functioning and pursued an anti-monopolistic policy. Much space has been devoted to an analysis of the laws concerning cartels and the way they were put into effect. (OL)

Robert Potocki, *Polityka państwa polskiego wobec zagadnienia ukraińskiego w latach 1930-1939 (The Polish State's Policy towards the Ukrainian Question in 1930-1939)*, Lublin 2003, Instytut Europy Środkowo-Wschodniej, 440 pp., bibl., tabl., index of persons, sum. in Ukrainian and English.

The author discusses the policy pursued by the Polish government towards the Ukrainians during the second decade of independent Poland's existence. The main question is presented against the background of the geopolitical and internal situation of the Second Republic. The author also supplies basic information on the Ukrainian community in Poland. The main part of the book is divided into three parts. In the first Potocki characterises the successive stages of the Polish state's internal policy towards the Ukrainians, stressing that in the initial period the policy towards the population of Eastern Galicia differed from that pursued with regard to Volhynia. He then depicts the changes introduced in Polish policy after 1935. A separate place is devoted to the situation of Ukrainians in the Polish armed forces. The third part concerns Polish-Ukrainian relations in Soviet Ukraine. It was the author's ambition to present an interdisciplinary analysis of his material with the use of methods applied by historians, sociologists and political scientists so as to make the complex Polish-Ukrainian conflict more understandable to the reader. Potocki draws attention to the multidimensional character of ethnic problems, especially if they occur in a borderland between two cultures. The book is based on sources from Polish archives and libraries and the archives in Kiev as well as on the author's analysis of published documents, memoirs and the press. (OL)

Przemysław Różański, *Hugh Gibson wobec kwestii żydowskiej w Polsce w 1919 roku (Hugh Gibson and the Jewish Question in Poland in 1919)*, "Przegląd Historyczny" (Warszawa), vol. XCV, 2004, N° 2, pp. 233-240.

The author describes the influence of Polish-Jewish relations on the political relations between Poland and the United States during the interwar period. He discusses American press commentaries on the pogrom of Jews in Lwów in 1918 and the boycott of Jewish shops. In this situation an important role was played by the reports sent by the American envoy Hugh Gibson, who had been staying in Poland since April 1919. His reports for the State Department, many of which

were based on accounts by representatives of American Jewish organisations, pointed at economic questions as the main reason for Polish–Jewish conflicts. They emphasised that various political and cultural options were open to the Jewish community and that, consequently, the Jews did not have a uniform attitude to the Polish state and Polish society. Since the attempts to bring about a Polish–Jewish understanding were ineffective, Gibson put forward his own proposals for solving the conflict and suggestions for American foreign policy. The author examines the influence of Gibson's reports on Poland's image on the international stage. (OL)

Bruno Schulz. *Księga listów* (Bruno Schulz. *A Book of Letters*), collected and edited by Jerzy Ficowski, Gdańsk 2002, Wyd. słowo–obraz–terytoria, 369 pp., tabl., ill., indexes.

The volume contains private and official letters addressed to Bruno Schulz as well as the artist's letters written, among others, to Witold Gombrowicz, Julian Tuwim, Ostap Ortwin, Stanisław Ignacy Witkiewicz and Jarosław Iwaszkiewicz. It also contains Schulz's correspondence with his friends, including the largest surviving collection of Bruno Schulz's correspondence, his letters to Romana Halpern. The previous edition of the *Book of Letters* was published by Wydawnictwo Literackie in 1975. Since new letters have been found, Jerzy Ficowski, who has for years been researching Schulz's works and biography, decided to enlarge the book by new biographical materials. (OL)

Słownik schulzowski (Schulz Dictionary), eds. Włodzimierz Bołeki, Jerzy Jarzębski and Stanisław Rosiek, Gdańsk 2003, Wyd. słowo–obraz–terytoria, 467 pp., phots., portr., drawings, index of persons, works and critical texts.

A dictionary presenting Bruno Schulz's biography and artistic output as well as interpretations of and references to his works. It contains 280 entries presenting the diversity and depth of Schulz's world. The main part of the dictionary was written in 1994–1996. The volume contains a bibliography of Schulz's literary and artistic works, a list of studies from 1933–1939 and post-war texts. (OL)

Bogdan Śmigiełski, *Teatr Wołyński im. Juliusza Słowackiego 1930–1939* (The Juliusz Słowacki Volhynian Theatre 1930–1939), Lublin 2002, Wyd. Towarzystwa Naukowego KUL, 189 pp., phot., maps, bibl., Źródła i monografie No 231.

The Volhynian Theatre was one of the few professional theatres active in Poland in the 1930s. Attempts to set it up had been made since 1934, but the theatre did not begin to function until 1930. In addition to its performances in Luck, the theatre staged plays in various places in Volhynia, Polesie and the Lublin region. The author describes the activity of the Volhynian Theatre, its repertoire, the work of its actors, stage directors and general directors. The text is based on reminiscences (written accounts and conversations), the Volhynian press and theatre programmes. (OL)

Jerzy Tomaszewski, Zbigniew Landau, *Polska w Europie i świecie 1918–1939* (Poland in Europe and in the World 1918–1939), Warszawa 2004, Wyd. TRIO, 336 pp., bibl., tables, maps.

This is an enlarged version of the book which the authors published in 1980. It presents the questions which in the authors' opinion were the most important for Polish statehood during the interwar period. They are all presented and analysed against the background of events and problems in Europe and the world. Thanks to many comparisons, the history of the Second Republic has been placed in a definite context, which makes it easier for the reader to understand analogies and the specific character of certain questions. Most space has been devoted to

social questions, including nationality problems, and questions connected with economy and education. Poland's relations with other states and the ambitions inspiring Polish foreign policy have been discussed separately. The authors' analysis of the problems which they have been researching for years is a valuable contribution to the historiography of interwar Poland. (OL)

Wacław Wierzbieniec, *Żydzi w województwie lwowskim w okresie międzywojennym. Zagadnienia demograficzne i społeczne (Jews in Lwów Voivodship during the Interwar Period. Demographic and Social Questions)*, Rzeszów 2003, Wyd. Uniwersytetu Rzeszowskiego, 402 pp., ill., maps, tabl., diagrams, err., bibl., index of persons and place names.

The author reconstructs three aspects of the Jewish community's life in the prewar Lwów voivodship: its demographic, social and occupational structure. He analyses the size of the Jewish population, its migrations, modernisation and urbanisation processes, occupational structure as well as Jewish organisations and associations. He discusses the Jews' economic and social activity as well as the links and interdependence between these elements. The author does not ignore the background of social changes, the fact that they took place in a borderland region, and compares the Jewish community with the rest of the population. His analysis is really profound for he does not take into account political and religious questions and the culture of the Galician Jews. This restriction of the field of research seems all the more right as the author presents not only his own conclusions but also a synthesis of the views of other authors. The book is based on handwritten and printed sources kept in the Archives of Modern Records in Warsaw and Central Bureau for Statistics in Warsaw, state archives in Przemyśl and Rzeszów and also Lviv archives and the archives of YIVO in New York. (OL)

Katarzyna Wrzesińska, *Obraz mniejszości narodowych w poznańskiej prasie konserwatywnej w latach 1918–1939 (The Picture of National Minorities as it Was Presented in the Conservative Press of Poznań in 1918–1939)*, Poznań 2002, Wyd. Poznańskiego Towarzystwa Przyjaciół Nauk, 234 pp., bibl., index of persons.

The author has analysed the press of Poznań to show the attitude of conservative circles to national minorities. She presents two aspects of the problem. The first concerns the extent to which the conservative circles of Poznań realised the presence of other nationalities in Poland, a fragment of the socio-cultural world. The second presents political reality and shows how nationality questions were used in the struggle for power. The text deals separately with the German and Jewish minorities; the Ukrainian and Byelorussian minorities are discussed jointly. (OL)

Roman Wysocki, *Organizacja ukraińskich nacjonalistów w Polsce w latach 1929–1939 (The Organisation of Ukrainian Nationalists in Poland in 1929–1939)*, Lublin 2003, Wydawnictwo UMCS w Lublinie, 433 pp., bibl.

This is the first extensive, detailed study in Polish historiography devoted to the activity of the Organisation of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN) in pre-war Poland. It covers the period from the establishment of the organisation to the outbreak of World War II. In the introductory chapter the author characterises the genesis of the Ukrainian nationalistic movement, in particular the establishment and activity of the Ukrainian Military Organisation, student and youth societies, emigrants' circles and the influence of the press. He depicts the principles of this current of Ukrainian political thought and its ideology. The chapter dealing with the early activity of the Organisation of Ukrainian Nationalists presents the structure of the organisation and the methods of its activity, including the acts of sabotage committed by the Ukrainian underground and the pacification

campaign carried out by the Polish state in Eastern Galicia in the autumn of 1930. The next chapter concerns two questions: the concepts at the core of the OUN's ideology and the implementation of the organisation's political objectives through propaganda. In dealing with the second question, the author presents an important fragment of social and nationality relations in Eastern Galicia by analysing the sources concerning individual districts, towns and villages, and this is what makes the book particularly valuable. He applies the same method in discussing the other questions, that is, the modification of methods when Stepan Bandera became leader of the OUN, the organisation's activity in the years immediately preceding the outbreak of war, including preparations for an armed uprising. The last chapter concerns the activity of the Organisation of Ukrainian Nationalists outside Poland. The book also contains short biographies of the OUN leaders in Poland. The study is based on Polish, Ukrainian and Czech archival collections. The author has also made use of printed sources (state and OUN's documents), Ukrainian and Polish press and memoirs. (OL)

Zjazdy i konferencje konsulów polskich w USA i Kanadzie, Protokoły i referaty 1920–1938 (The Meetings and Conferences of Polish Consuls in the USA and Canada. Reports and Lectures 1920–1938), ed. by Edward Kołodziej and Tadeusz Radzik, Lublin 2004, Wyd. UMCS w Lublinie, 344 pp., index of persons.

This important source publication contains forty–six documents which have never been published before. These are mainly minutes of the conferences and meetings of Polish consuls in the United States and Canada, summaries of lectures delivered during the meetings by diplomats, and reports of the Polish Embassy. These materials are now kept, mostly in the form of copies, in the Archives of Modern Records in Warsaw in the sets of documents of: the Polish Embassy in Washington, of the Consulate General in New York and the consulate in Buffalo. The notes supply the necessary information on facts, biographies and literature. The materials in the book are an excellent source for research on economic and political relations and on the life of emigrants from Poland (Poles, Ukrainians and Jews) on the American continent. The introduction and contents are both in Polish and English. (OL)

Janina z Puttkamerów Żółtowska, *Dziennik. Fragmenty wielkopolskie 1919–1933 (Diary. Fragments concerning Great Poland 1919–1933)*, selected, edited and prefaced by Barbara Wysocka, Poznań 2003, Wyd. Wojewódzkiej Biblioteki Publicznej i Centrum Animacji Kultury w Poznaniu, Biblioteka "Kronika Wielkopolski", 438 pp., photos., ill., genealogical tables, index of persons.

The book is but a small part of the rich autobiographic legacy left by Janina Żółtowska née Puttkamer. The whole autobiography is kept in the National Library. The author, who came from a landowning family, described her childhood and youth in the book *Inne czasy, inni ludzie (Other Times, Other People)* which was published in London in 1959. The diary edited by Barbara Wysocka covers the period when Żółtowska lived in Great Poland. It shows the social life of Poznań's landowning, scientific and artistic circles and of manor houses in Great Poland. That was the time when Żółtowska visited other parts of Poland and began to administer landed estates, including the family estates in the district of Lida. In addition to the diary, she also wrote novels and book reviews. The diary shows the aristocracy and landowners of the Second Republic, their political views, their attitude to other social strata and the way in which they passed their leisure time. She writes in greater detail about her husband Adam Żółtowski, a philosopher and historian, the philosopher and economist August Cieszkowski and the politician Roman Dmowski. The diary is equipped with notes and genealogical tables of the Puttkamer, Żółtowski and Kieniewicz families. (OL)

RECENT HISTORY

Radosław Antonów, *Pod czarnym sztandarem. Anarchizm w Polsce po 1980 roku (Under the Black Banner. Anarchism in Poland after 1980)*, Wrocław 2004, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Wrocławskiego, 434 pp., bibl., sum. in English, index of persons, photos.

This monograph on contemporary Polish anarchism is based on the PhD dissertation presented by the author at Wrocław University in 2003. The author's reflections cover the period from 1980 to 2003. In the introductory chapter he depicts the development of anarchic thought in Western Europe, Russia, and Poland (up to World War II) and in the United States in the 19th and 20th centuries. In the next chapters he discusses in detail the foundation and genesis of the Polish Movement for an Alternative Society which came into being as an organized form of anarchism in 1985. The author analyses the most important currents of Polish post-war anarchism: liberty anarchism, syndicalistic anarchism, anarcho-pacifism, feminist anarchism, eco-anarchism and libertarianism. In conclusion he analyses the first Polish post-war anarchic organisation covering the whole country, the Anarchic Inter-City Organisation set up in May 1988 which was soon transformed into the Anarchic Federation. The author says that Polish anarchists, though divided into various organisations, have, on the whole, similar views on questions of vital importance for anarchism, such as, man's freedom, political power and the law. (DJ)

Biuletyny dzienne Ministerstwa Bezpieczeństwa Publicznego 1949–1950 (Daily Bulletins of the Ministry of Public Security 1949–1950), selected and edited by Łukasz Kamiński, Warszawa 2004, Instytut Pamięci Narodowej Komisja Ścigania Zbrodni przeciwko Narodowi Polskiemu, 957 pp., index of persons and geographical names, CD.

This is a continuation of the three volumes of the "Information Bulletins of the Ministry of Public Security" from the years 1946–1948 which were published by the Central Archives of the Ministry of Internal Affairs in 1993–1996. The Bulletins contain notes on such events as assaults and burglaries, arrests and security operations (the number of arrested people, description of some arrests and brief characterisation of the most important operations carried out by the security apparatus against partisan units), "incidents in economic enterprises" (mainly information on strikes and other forms of protest, accidents at work, cases of sabotage, situation on cooperative farms, and the like), fires, "hostile propaganda" (information on rumours and gossip, "hostile pronouncements", the appearance of leaflets and graffiti on walls). Because of the size of the bulletins it was not possible to publish all of them in full. The selected materials concern fragments referring to the moods of society, rumours, gossip, signs of social resistance (strikes, manifestations, leaflets, graffiti, "miracles", and the like) and political arrests. The compact disc presents the bulletins in full. (DJ)

Janusz Borowiec, *Aparat bezpieczeństwa a wojskowy wymiar sprawiedliwości. Rzeszowszczyzna 1944–1954 (The Security Apparatus and the Military Administration of Justice. Rzeszów Region 1944–1954)*, Rzeszów 2004, Instytut Pamięci Narodowej Komisja Ścigania Zbrodni przeciwko Narodowi Polskiemu, 307 pp., bibl., index of persons.

The principal value of this monograph is that the author has used sources which were not yet examined by historians. He has made use not only of documents kept in central archives (Archives of Modern Records, Central Military Archives, former Central Archives of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Administration) but also of materials found in Rzeszów. These are documents of the Stalinist-type

administration of justice in the region (military courts, prosecutors' offices) and regional branches of the security apparatus, which were made accessible to him by the local State Archives, the former archives of the Rzeszów branch of the State Security Office and the Regional Court. The author has also examined the archives of the Polish Peasant Party.

He not only draws attention to the ostentatiousness and repressiveness of the administration of justice in those days, to the dependence of judiciary structures and prosecutors' offices on the security apparatus, but also clearly shows the crimes committed by security functionaries in the course of their duties by referring to documents of investigations and actions taken against them at that time. This is important for the material collected before a trial frequently confirmed that the functionaries had acted brutally, not shrinking from murdering suspected, detained or arrested persons. The author has not confined himself to discussing the most important legal acts which established the system of repressive measures (the decree on state security, the decree on crimes particularly dangerous during the reconstruction of the state, the Penal Code of the Polish Army) for these have already been discussed in literature, but has also made what has proved to be a necessary analysis of legal documents of a lower order: orders, instructions and regulations issued by ministries, central offices and their local branches. (DJ)

Deportacje Górnślazaków do ZSRR w 1945 roku (The Deportations of Upper Silesians to the USSR in 1945), eds. Adam Dziurok and Marcin Niedurny, Katowice 2004, Wydawnictwo Instytutu Pamięci Narodowej — Komisji Ścigania Zbrodni przeciwko Narodowi Polskiemu, 120 pp., annex, indexes of place names and persons.

The publication contains papers read during a session organised in the Upper Silesian Museum in Katowice on February 12, 2004 by the Katowice branch of the Public Education Bureau of the National Remembrance Institute. The authors present the process of deportations, their scale, the categories of persons deported to the East, and the conditions in which the deportees lived there. They analyse the impact of the deportations on the functioning of the Upper Silesian industry and on the situation of the families of the deported persons. They also present the results of the investigation into this matter. The book contains texts by: Mirosław Golon (*From Pomerania to Upper Silesia — Deportations of Civilian Population from Polish Territories to Labour Camps in the USSR in 1945*), Kazimierz Miroszewski (*Soviet Camps and the Deportations of Upper Silesians*), Sylwester Fertacz (*Statistics concerning the Upper Silesians Deported to the USSR in 1945*), Marcin Niedurny (*The Living and Working Conditions of Deported Upper Silesians in the Camps of the Donets-Dneper Region*), Jarosław Neja (*The Influence of the Deportations of Upper Silesians to the USSR in 1945 on Upper Silesia's Economic and Social Life in the First Postwar Years*), Arkadiusz Kwieciński (*The Results of the Investigation into the Deportation of Upper Silesians to the USSR*), and Elżbieta Borkowska (*Initial Results of Research on the Deportations of People from the Gliwice District Carried out by the Red Army*). (DJ)

Dariusz Jarosz, Maria Pasztor, *Afera mięsna. Fakty i konteksty (The Meat Scandal. Facts and Contexts)*, Toruń 2004, Centrum Edukacji Europejskiej, 387 pp., bibl., index of persons.

The main subject of the book is an episode from the Polish People's Republic's history which has not yet been researched by historians. The authors decided to analyse the meat scandal of 1964–1965. They took the trial of Stanisław Wawrzecki and other persons accused of corrupt practices in meat trade as the subject of their reflections. Wawrzecki was sentenced to death in February 1965; the sentence was carried out the next month.

The first part of the book presents mainly "simple facts" connected with the affair, such as how and when it was uncovered, the scale of abuses, the number of arrested persons, and the characterisation of the secured property. This part also contains the authors' remarks on the legal proceedings. The second part presents the contexts of the affair, including reflections on the qualification of the offences committed by the accused and other possible qualifications, an analysis of the procedure, and the defence lawyers' attempts to secure a change in the legal qualification of the offences and in the procedure. One of the chapters deals with the political context of the scandal. The detailed research carried out by the authors has enabled them to put forward hypotheses about the mechanisms of the party's control over the administration of justice in People's Poland. The authors show how the party controlled the legal proceedings. The next chapters concern the social contexts of economic crimes in the Poland of those days. The authors have also tried to establish the role of economic crimes in the functioning of Polish enterprises from 1944 on. The monograph is based on a wealth of sources. In addition to documents of central party and state institutions (including the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, the Public Prosecutor's Office, the Ministry of Justice, the Supreme Control Chamber, the Office of the Council of Ministers, the Ministry of Internal Affairs), the authors have made use of the archives of the Warsaw Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, the Public Opinion Research Centre, the press and historical studies. (DJ)

Lukasz Kamiński, Andrzej Małkiewicz, Krzysztof Ruchniewicz, *Opór społeczny w Europie Środkowej w latach 1948–1953 na przykładzie Polski, NRD i Czechosłowacji. Wstępny raport z badań (Social Resistance in Central Europe in 1948–1953, with Poland, DDR and Czechoslovakia as Examples. Preliminary Report)*, Wrocław 2004, Centrum Studiów Niemieckich i Europejskich im. Willy Brandta Uniwersytetu Wrocławskiego i Oficyna Wydawnicza ATUT — Wrocławskie Wydawnictwo Oświatowe, 400 pp., bibl.

The research which has led to the publication of this volume was undertaken in 1999–2001 within a project financed by the State Committee for Scientific Research and was conducted in the Silesian and Bohemian Research Centre of Wrocław University and at the Chair of History of the Willy Brandt German and European Research Centre of Wrocław University. The authors discuss such questions as the definitions and conditions of social resistance, its "archaic" forms (escapes, banditry, hooliganism, ordinary crimes), resistance to the persecution of the Church, economic resistance in villages, strikes and manifestations as well as insurrectionary fighting. In conclusion they say that the communists proclaimed a programme which could not be realised and the one they were implementing could only evoke resistance and counteraction. Resistance could be intentional and organised but the communists crushed this type of protest at the end of the 1940s; it could be spontaneous, not fully wilful, and this was the type that predominated. Resistance could assume collective forms, such as strikes, manifestations or mass protests, but such actions met with vehement reaction and brutal repressive measures; the result was that individual resistance was the predominant form; it became important because it was constantly repeated. To some extent, the communists needed resistance; it validated the dichotomous picture of the social world and justified the terror they applied. (DJ)

Księga listów PRL-u (A Book of PRL Letters), part I 1951–1956, 208 pp., part II 1956–1970, 222 pp., texts in both parts selected and edited by Grzegorz Sołtysiak, Warszawa 2004, Wydawnictwo Baobab.

This carefully edited publication contains letters sent in to Polish Radio (rather seldom to Polish Television) in 1951–1970. It is based on the bulletins of letters that have survived in the Documentation and Programmes Centre of Polish

Television. The bulletins were prepared by the management of Polish Radio for a narrow group of members of the power elite of those days. Both volumes are preceded by an introduction in which Grzegorz Sołtysiak explains his choice of texts; he says that he chose letters which showed "problems of everyday life as well as reaction to political events. This is why the book contains letters complaining about the lack of meat and high prices as well as texts showing people's reactions to the closure of the weekly "Po prostu", to the March 1968 events, and the events in December 1970". The several hundred previously unknown or little known photographs showing various aspects of life in the PRL (Polish People's Republic) in 1951–1970 are an extremely valuable addendum to the publication. (DJ)

Marcin Kula, *Między przeszłością a przyszłością. O pamięci, zapominaniu i przewidywaniu (Between the Past and the Future. On Memory, Forgetfulness and Anticipation)*, Poznań 2004, Wydawnictwo Poznańskiego Towarzystwa Przyjaciół Nauk, 252 pp., bibl.

This book, which is an historical essay, presents reflections of a professional historian on how people perceive historical time. Kula tries to determine how long past events are crucial for people, how they choose events which are important for them, what they prefer to forget, and what sticks in their minds for a long time. The author is interested in the institutions and social movements which are sensitive to history. An important part of Kula's analysis is the attitude of communists and communist states to the past and the future. His analysis is based on a great variety of publications, mainly on political writings published in the 1990s and after 2000. (DJ)

Robert Kwapis, *Praska wiosna (The Prague Spring)*, Toruń 2004, Wydawnictwo Adam Marszałek, 335 pp., bibl., ill.

The book discusses the Czechoslovak 1968 reform process, known as the Prague Spring. It is based on Czech and Slovak archives and on world literature dealing with this subject. The author analyses the genesis of the process and its development: the timid beginnings, the basic programmatic concepts of the new leadership of the party and the state, the rebirth of civic society, the intensification of conflict with Czechoslovakia's Warsaw Treaty allies, its culmination and the military intervention carried out in August 1968. The last part of the text ends on April 17, 1969. It describes the decline of the reform process, including the attempts to save some of the Prague Spring's gains, the change of all leaders, and the consistent liquidation by the new team of previous achievements. (DJ)

Stanisław Kwiatkowski, *Szkicownik z CBOS-u. Rysunki socjologiczne z tamtych lat (A Sketch-Book from CBOS. Sociological Drawings from Those Years)*, Tyczyn 2004, Wydawnictwo Wyższej Szkoły Społeczno-Gospodarczej w Tyczynie, 893 pp.

The author of the book, a sociologist, was a counsellor in the office of the Minister of National Defence in 1973–1981; in 1982–1990 he headed the Social Opinion Research Centre (CBOS) which he himself had organised. The book contains various materials penned by Kwiatkowski: scholarly studies, political writings, television comments, and notes written for his superiors when he directed the CBOS. They all go to make up a sociological portrait of the Poles in the 1980s. The first part contains the author's recollections of his work in the Social Opinion Research Centre. The book also includes a list of studies made in the CBOS in 1983–1990. (DJ)

Artur Mezglewski, *Szkolnictwo wyznaniowe w Polsce w latach 1944–1980. Studium historyczno-prawne (Religious Education in Poland in 1944–*

1980. *A Historical-Legal Study*), Lublin 2004, Wydawnictwo KUL, 432 pp., bibl., annexes.

The author's aim was to establish the legal norms and actual possibilities of religious schools in Poland in 1944–1980. He has made use of published and unpublished legal acts, mainly of a lower order, which he found in the Archives of Modern Records in Warsaw (sets of the Ministry of Education and of the Office for Denominational Questions), the Diocesan archives in Sandomierz, the archives of the Lublin Catholic University, of the Salesian Society's Inspectorate in Cracow, the Metropolitan Curia in Cracow, the Polish Province of the Missionaries of God's Word in Pieniężno, the Secretariat of the Conference of Poland's Episcopate in Warsaw, and the Higher Metropolitan Theological Seminary in Lublin. He has also succeeded in finding many documents which show the functioning of religious schools during that period. He analyses such questions as: the possibility of denominational institutions setting up and running schools, restrictions on the work of religious schools, the liquidation of schools of this type and the laicisation of denominational schools against the background of the laicisation of the entire educational system. In the author's view the permission to run a religious school depended on "the aims of the state's religious policy at a given time"; the legal regulations "were only an instrument helping the state to realise its political aim and exerted no special influence on the situation and development of religious schools". The annex contains the basic legal acts which regulated the functioning of religious schools. (DJ)

Narady i telekonferencje kierownictwa PZPR w latach 1980–1981 (Consultations and Teleconferences Organised by the PZPR Leadership in 1980–1981), selected and edited by Marek Jabłonowski, Włodzimierz Janowski and Wiesław Władyk a, Warszawa 2004, Oficyna Wydawnicza ASPRA-JR, 1354 pp., index of persons and geographical names, sum. in English.

The publication contains reports on 54 teleconferences and 13 consultations which the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party (PZPR) organised for first secretaries of the PZPR voivodship committees and heads of the Central Committee's departments. They reflect the policy pursued by the central authorities in Poland between July 1980 and December 1981. These are supplemented by notes made by Krystyn Dąbrowa, secretary of the PZPR Cracow Committee at that time, who thanks to his notes could fill in the gaps. As the editors say, the material "seems to confirm that from the very beginning (that is from the end of August 1980) to December 1981, that is throughout the months of "Storm and Stress", the higher rank PZPR activists demonstrated at these meetings front-line rhetoric and expressed their determination to combat the adversary, in particular "Solidarity", an obvious choice, but also the adversary in their own ranks and in the apparatus of power, including the mass media". The material in the book shows what the authorities thought of the political conflicts which broke out in various fields and on various levels between August 1980 and December 1981. (DJ)

Podziemie niepodległościowe w województwie białostockim w latach 1944–1956 (The Underground Fight for Independence in the Białystok Voivodship in 1944–1956), ed. Tomasz Danilecki, Warszawa 2004, Wydawnictwo Instytutu Pamięci Narodowej — Komisji Ścigania Zbrodni przeciwko Narodowi Polskiemu, 181 pp., index of persons.

The volume is a result of a session organised in Białystok by the local Public Education Branch of the National Remembrance Institute. The session, which was held on November 19 and 20, 2002, discussed *The Underground Fight for Independence in the Białystok Voivodship in 1944–1956*. Over a dozen papers were read during the session. Some of them were based on archives which have not yet been put in order, having been recently taken over by the Białystok branch of

the Institute of National Remembrance from the local State Security Office. Many of the papers included in the volume are short monographs of individual forest units or larger partisan groups representing various ideological currents of the underground fight for independence in the communes and districts of the Białystok region. More general are the texts by Tomasz Danilecki (*State of Research into the Post-War History of the Underground Struggle for Independence in the Białystok Voivodship*), Jerzy Kułak (*The Establishment and Activity of the Białystok District Command of the National Military Union in 1945-1949*) and Eugeniusz Mironowicz (*The Post-War Military Underground in the Eyes of the Byelorussian Population of the Białystok Region*). These reflections are supplemented by very interesting texts by Lithuanian historians, Rimantas Miknys and Mindaugas Pocius, who survey the latest research on the Lithuanian underground fight for independence after 1944. (DJ)

Polacy '80. Wizje rzeczywistości dnia (nie)codziennego (*Poles in the 1980s. Visions of the (extra)ordinary reality*), Mirosława Marody, Jan Kolbo-wski, Cecylia Łubanowska, Krzysztof Nowak, Anna Tyszkiewicz, Warszawa 2004, Wydawnictwo Instytutu Filozofii i Socjologii Uniwersytetu Warszawskiego, 435 pp., annexes.

This is the second volume of the "Unforgotten Sociology" series in which the Institute of Sociology wants to reprint some of the books which it published uncensored in the 1980s in only 100 copies. The book is a result of several score interviews with the participants and observers of the events of August 1980 in Poland, supplemented by an analysis of personal accounts sent in for a competition organised by the weekly "Polityka". On this basis the volume presents such questions as the relationship between managers and workers, the desired form of mutual relations in workplaces, visions of socio-political mechanisms (rituals, manipulations, the mechanism applied in August), the workers' needs, values and their sources (ideas of socialism, anti-socialist forces, religion), the visions of teachers, officials and peasants, as well as tentative explanations. (DJ)

Sławomir Poleszak, *Podziemie antykomunistyczne w łomżyńskim i grajewskim, 1944-1957 (The Anticomunist Underground in the Łomża and Grajewo Regions, 1944-1957)*, Warszawa 2004. Oficyna Wydawnicza Volumen, 506 pp., bibl., list of cryptonyms, list of abbs., index of persons and geographical names, 6 tables, photos., maps.

The book is based on the author's thorough research into sources kept in the Białystok branches of the State Security Office, the National Remembrance Institute, law court, military and state archives (in Białystok and Łomża), and into the collections of the Union of Soldiers of the National Armed Forces in Łomża. The author has also made use of private collections and accounts (he managed to get many accounts himself). Poleszak discusses the activity of such underground organisations as the Home Army, the Home Civic Army, the National Armed Forces, the National Military Organisation, and the Freedom and Independence Movement. In his opinion, at the apogee of its influence (July 1945), the military underground numbered ca 9,500 men. This was mainly a rural guerrilla force, but in addition to peasants it also included many petty noblemen. According to the author the villagers' support for the guerrilla war steadily declined because of the repressive measures applied by the Security Offices. The strengthening of communist power led to the growth of banditry among members of partisan units. (DJ)

Mieczysław F. Rakowski, *Dzienniki polityczne 1981-1983 (Political Diaries 1981-1983)*, vol. 8, Warszawa 2004, Iskry, 654 pp., index of persons.

A successive volume of diaries of a state and party leader regarded as a liberal in the communist power elite. The volume concerns mainly Rakowski's work as

deputy prime minister in General Wojciech Jaruzelski's government. The first entry is from July 27, 1981, the last from December 30, 1983. The volume contains Rakowski's opinions on the activity of "Solidarity" and its leaders as well as on representatives of the highest party and state authorities. The author presents his discussions with many persons, including Lech Wałęsa, the Polish Primate Józef Glemp, Wojciech Jaruzelski and the Minister of Internal Affairs Czesław Kiszczyk. (DJ)

Represje wobec osób duchownych i konsekrowanych w PRL w latach 1944–1989 (Victimisation of Clergymen and Persons under Religious Vows in the Polish People's Republic in 1944–1989), ed. Alicja Grzeškowiak, Lublin 2004, Wydawnictwo KUL, 382 pp.

The volume contains the papers read during a conference organised by the Chair of Penal Law of the Lublin Catholic University to discuss the repressive penal measures applied against clergymen and persons under religious vows in the Polish People's Republic in 1945–1989. It comprises texts by Antoni Dudek (*The Policy of the Authorities of People's Poland towards the Catholic Church — Persistence and Change*), Henryk Misztal (*Divide et impera. Destruction of Church Structures and Victimisation of Clergymen as a Method of the Stalinist System's Fight against Religion*), Alicja Grzeškowiak (*Penal Law, an Instrument Used to Combat the Church in 1944–1956*), Jan Żaryn (*The Attitude of the Security Apparatus towards the Catholic Church in Poland in 1944–1980*), Andrzej Witkowski (*The Penal Policy Pursued by the Administration of Justice to Victimise Clergymen and Persons under Religious Vows*), Tadeusz Kostewicz (*Imprisonment of Clergymen and Persons under Religious Vows in 1944–1956*), Jacek Teofil Żurek (*In the Face of Death. The Killings of Clergymen in Post-War Poland 1944–1989*), Andrzej Dziegła (*Repressive Penal Measures Applied in the Polish People's Republic against Clergymen and Persons under Religious Vows Employed by the Lublin Catholic University*) and Antoni Poniński (*Victimisation of Clergymen and Nuns in the Wrocław Diocese in 1945–1956*). (DJ)

Rok pierwszy. Powstanie i działalność aparatu bezpieczeństwa publicznego na Lubelszczyźnie /lipiec 1944–czerwiec 1945/ (Year One. The Establishment and Activity of the Public Security Apparatus in the Lublin Region, July 1944–June 1945/). Introduction by Sławomir Poleszak, selected and edited by Leszek Pietrzak, Sławomir Poleszak, Rafał Wnuk and Mariusz Zajaczkowski, Warszawa 2004, Instytut Pamięci Narodowej Komisja Ścigania Zbrodni przeciwko Narodowi Polskiemu, 451 pp., indexes of persons and geographical names, terminology used by the security apparatus, staff in the leading posts of public security offices in Lublin voivodship, August 1944 — June 1945.

The book contains 86 documents issued between August 1944 and August 1945. These are personal orders, normative acts, reports, accounts and notes on meetings held in the Voivodship and District Public Security Offices in Lublin and the Lublin voivodship. They are all kept in the Archives of the Lublin branch of the National Remembrance Institute. The normative acts included in the book were issued first by the leadership of the security department of the Polish Committee of National Liberation and from January 1945 by the Ministry of Public Security. They concern organisational questions and the functioning of the ministry in the whole country. The documents show the methods used by the security apparatus against Polish people, in particular against the Polish underground fighting for independence, the Ukrainian minority, political parties and other institutions. (DJ)

Spółczesność polskie czasu kryzysu (Polish Society during the Time of Crisis), collective work ed. by Stefan Nowak, Warszawa 2004, Wydział Filozofii i Socjologii Uniwersytetu Warszawskiego, 380 pp.

This is the first volume of a planned "Unforgotten Sociology" series. Under this title the Institute of Sociology of Warsaw University will reprint some of the many books which it published uncensored in limited editions (no more than a hundred copies) in the 1980s. According to the author of the introduction to the edition, Antoni Sulek, the book which has now been brought out was one of the most important of these uncensored editions. The volume appeared in 1984 and was based on papers read at a conference of the Institute for the Methodology of Sociological Research, which was organised by Professor S. Nowak (1925–1989) at Grzegorzewice near Warsaw on December 11–13, 1982. The papers included in the volume present the attitudes, behaviour and consciousness of Polish society in 1976–1980. The book contains texts by: Zygmunt Żekoński (*Changes in the Level and Structure of Consumption and the Degree to which the Necessaries of Life Were Met*), Anna Titkow (*Life Situations as Stress Factors: the Results of their Action and the Ways of Coping with Them*), Krzysztof Nowak (*The Legitimation Crisis of the System through the Prism of Everyday Experiences*), Magdalena Gądomska (*Changes in the Perception of Social Divisions*), Ireneusz Krzemieński (*The Social System of the Gierek Era*), Krzysztof Koseła (*State Protectiveness and the Autonomy of the Individual*), Antoni Sulek (*Changes in the Polish Youth's Life Values*), Grzegorz Bakuniak and Krzysztof Nowak (*The Emergence of Collective Consciousness in 1976–1980*), Iwona Jakubowska (*Factors of Interhuman Solidarity and Mutual Help*), Anna Giza (*Social Consciousness during the Time of Crisis in the Light of Research on Diaries*), Stefan Nowak (*The Attitudes, Values and Aspirations of Polish Society — Premises for Prognostication Based on Actual Changes*), and Mirosława Marody (*The Language of Propaganda and the Types of Its Reception*). (DJ)

Krzysztof Tyśzka, *Nacjonalizm w komunizmie. Ideologia narodowa w Związku Radzieckim i Polsce Ludowej (Nationalism in Communism. National Ideology in the Soviet Union and People's Poland)*, Warszawa 2004, Wydawnictwo Instytutu Filozofii i Socjologii Polskiej Akademii Nauk, 220 pp., bibl.

The author characterises various forms of national communism and tries to explain why a political system based on decidedly a-national and internationalist foundations needed such a distinctly national support and why it was national ideology that was one of the important factors used to legitimise the socialist system. The author explains this on the basis of various studies in Polish and English. In his opinion, the "nationalisation" of communism yielded only sporadic, temporary effects in both countries. As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, the quick industrialisation of the country in the 1930s and its victory in the Second World War were a strong argument for recognising the achievements of communism. The loosening of the ideological frame, the dismantling of the system and its final collapse were, to a large extent, due to national factors. Russia's political, economic and cultural domination left the nations living in the USSR no illusions about equal rights. As far as Poland is concerned, the national element was attractive and convincing for some circles in the first years of the communist system. As time went on, the practice of bandying national slogans exposed the weakness of the system and was more and more often regarded not as a factor legitimising communist rule but as a desecration of what the nation held sacred. (DJ)

Wojskowy Sąd Rejonowy w Łodzi (The Military Regional Court in Łódź), eds. Janusz Wróbel and Joanna Żelazko, Warszawa 2004, Wydawnictwo

Instytutu Pamięci Narodowej — Komisji Ścigania Zbrodni przeciwko Narodowi Polskiemu, 190 pp., index of persons.

The publication contains papers read at a conference organised in Łódź on May 29, 2003 by the local branch of the Public Education Office of the National Remembrance Institute in association with the Law and Administration Faculty of Łódź University. The papers are based mainly on source materials which until recently were inaccessible to historians. The texts by Marian Zaborski and Sławomir Abramowicz concern the establishment of the military administration of justice in Łódź, its legal foundations, staff and organisational structures. Joanna Żelazko, Tomasz Taborek, Ksawery Jasiak, Jacek Pawłowicz and Jerzy Bednarek discuss legal proceedings against members of various organisations which fought for independence in the Łódź region, including the Freedom and Independence Movement, the Conspiratorial Polish Army, the Command of the Special Alert Action of the National Military Organisation and the unit of Stanisław Panek, the "Red-Haired". The papers by Radosław Peterman and Janusz Wróbel deal with the trials of clergymen and school pupils before the Łódź Regional Military Court. Robert Kopydłowski analyses the court's verdicts from the legal point of view. (DJ)

Wokół praskiej wiosny. Polska i Czechosłowacja w 1968 roku (Round the Prague Spring. Poland and Czechoslovakia in 1968), ed. Łukasz Kamiński, Warszawa 2004, Wydawnictwo Instytutu Pamięci Narodowej — Komisji Ścigania Zbrodni przeciwko Narodowi Polskiemu, 200 pp., index of persons, annex.

The publication contains papers read at a Polish–Czech conference organised in Warsaw on September 4 and 5, 2003 by the Public Education Office of the National Remembrance Institute and its Wrocław branch. It includes papers by Jan Rychlik (*Poland and Czechoslovakia before 1968*), Jerzy Eisler (*The Influence of the Prague Spring on Polish Events in March 1968*), Pert Blaeck (*The Influence of the Polish March on the Prague Spring*), Jitka Vondrova (*The Prague Spring and Moscow*), Paweł Machcewicz (*Władysław Gomułka's Attitude to the Prague Spring*), Łukasz Kamiński (*The Attitude of the Polish United Workers' Party to the Prague Spring*), Rudolf Vévoda (*The Attitude of the Catholic Church in Poland to the Prague Spring and to the Military Intervention in Czechoslovakia*), Grzegorz Majchrak (*The Activities of the Polish Ministry of Internal Affairs in Connection with the Situation in Czechoslovakia*), Jan Kalous (*The Reaction of Czechoslovak Society to Poland's Participation in the Intervention in 1968*), Jiří Pernes (*The Resistance of Czechoslovak Society to the Intervention*), and Oldřich Tůma (*Normalisation 1969–1971*). The annex contains, among other things, a record of a panel discussion on crises of the communist system in 1953–1989 and Stanisław Trepczyński's notes (edited by Jerzy Eisler) on the meetings of the Political Bureau of the Polish United Workers' Party's Central Committee, which concerned events in Czechoslovakia in 1968. (DJ)

Marek Wroński, *Zagadka śmierci profesora Mariana Grzybowskiego (The Enigma of Professor Marian Grzybowski's Death)*, Warszawa 2004, Wydawnictwo Argraf, 416 pp., bibl., introduction by Andrzej Paczkowski, index of persons, annex, 30 ills.

Marek Wroński, a doctor of medicine living in New York, says in the author's note that the book is "an attempt to explain the circumstances of the arrest and death of Marian Grzybowski, a well known professor of dermatology at Warsaw University, who died half a century ago at the age of 54. He perished in the dungeons of the Ministry of Public Security in December 1949 and his name was put on the list of forbidden names". The author presents the life of his protagonist, his professional successes and his unorthodox political views. The book also has a negative heroine: Stefania Jabłońska, who succeeded Grzybowski as head of

the Dermatological Clinic of Warsaw University. When she took over the post (as acting head) she did not have a doctor's degree. In Wroński's opinion she was quickly promoted and made a scientific career because her political views secured her the support of ministerial and party bodies. (DJ)

Michał Jerzy Zacharias, *Komunizm Federacja Nacjonalizmu. System władzy w Jugosławii 1943–1991. Powstanie, przekształcenia, rozkład* (*Communism Federation Nationalisms. The System of Government in Yugoslavia 1943–1991. Its Foundation, Transformations, Disintegration*), Warszawa 2004, Wydawnictwo NERITON and the Institute of History of the Polish Academy of Sciences, 655 pp., bibl., index of persons, maps.

A monograph based on literature in many languages (including documents which have appeared in print). The author shows how the post-war political and governing system of Yugoslavia was established, how it was transformed and how it disintegrated under the influence of such factors as: the international situation, the requirements of external and internal policy, the struggle for power and the consequent necessity of legitimising the rule of the communist party, the influence of various legal-political concepts, as well as economic and nationality problems. He also describes how these factors influenced the realisation of Marxist-Leninist ideology and federate concepts, how they were linked with national interests, and how they hampered or stimulated various nationalisms in Yugoslavia. Zacharias analyses Yugoslavia's political system from the Stalinist period up to the disintegration of the system after Josef Tito's death. In his opinion, the most important of the many internal and international factors which brought about the disintegration of Yugoslavia was the practice of political life after the decentralisation of the state. As a result of the recognition that the national aims and interests may differ and the legalisation of the struggle in their defence, the central authorities headed by Tito unintentionally created a situation which led not so much to stability as to a gradual disintegration of the state, "a situation in which various segments of a decentralised party and state apparatus could for many years make use of national aspirations and ambitions in a political struggle for power". (DJ)