

## GENERAL WORKS<sup>1</sup>

*Central Europe between East and West*, ed. by Jerzy Kłoczowski, Lublin 2005, Society of the Institute of East-Central Europe, 130 pp.

The volume contains 11 studies on Central Europe's history by Polish, Slovak, German, and Canadian historians. Edward Mühle presents the concept of East-Central Europe in German historiography. Antoni Podraza analyses the notion of Central Europe as a historical region. Krzysztof Ożóg writes about the intellectual elites of East-Central Europe at the end of the Middle Ages. Waclaw Uruszczaś depicts the specific characteristics of the political and legal systems in the region in the 15th and 16th centuries. Stanisław Bylina discusses religious relations in East-Central Europe from the 14th to the 17th century. Dušan Kovač analyses the situation brought about in the Habsburgs' monarchy by the tension between Eastern and Western influences. Two articles, by Jean-Claude Robert and Hubert Łaszkiwicz, discuss the course and results of the International Congress of Historians which was held in Sidney (July 2005). Another two contributions, by Iwona Goral and Jerzy Kłoczowski, are devoted to François Bédarida, a French historian who from 2000 to his death in September 2001 was secretary general of the International Historical Sciences Committee. (MB)

*Drohobycz miasto wielu kultur (Drohobycz, a Town with Many Cultures)*, collective work ed. by Włodzimierz Bonusiak, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Rzeszowskiego, Rzeszów 2005, 207 pp., sum. in English and Ukrainian.

The book contains materials from the Polish-Ukrainian conference which was held in Rzeszów in September 2003 to discuss the history of Drohobycz. It opens with an extensive study by Ukrainian archaeologists, Dmytro Pavliv and Volodymir Petehyrych, and the Polish researcher Jan Machnik, who present the history of the Carpathian region and the state of archaeological research conducted there (pp. 9–59). The next four texts concern some aspects of Drohobycz's early modern history. Leonid Tymoshenko discusses the administrative, legal and statistical source materials on Drohobycz's history in the 16th–18th centuries, Svitlana Bila explains the history of Orthodox temples in Drohobycz during that period, and Jury Stecyk describes the Carmelites' monastery in Drohobycz in the 18th century. Jerzy Motylewicz analyses the place of Drohobycz among the towns of the Przemyśl region in the 17th and 18th centuries

The other articles concern much later times, especially the lot of the town and its inhabitants during the Soviet occupation (1939–1941). Edyta Czop discusses the deportation of the local population in 1940, Włodzimierz Bonusiak analyses the Soviet occupation apparatus during that time, and Eva Orlof depicts the tragedy of Drohobycz prisoners in June 1941. (AK)

*East-Central Europe's Position within Europe. Between East and West*, ed. by Jerzy Kłoczowski, Lublin 2004, Institute of East-Central Europe, 232 pp.

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

The volume contains materials from the conferences which took place in Lublin in November 2003 and in Cracow in September 2004 as a prelude to the International Congress of Historians held in Sydney in July 2005. It is made up of three parts. The first presents the debate on the concepts of Central Europe and East-Central Europe, their geographical range and politico-cultural context in historical perspective (Jerzy Kłoczowski, Sławomir Łukasiewicz, Hubert Łaszkie wicz). The second part cites various examples which enlarge the question by adding information on the region's present-day political and cultural reality (Bronisław Geremek, Tomasz Orłowski, Pal Attila Illes, Sergei Matjunin, Oxana Pechłowska, Jan Lewandowski). The third part presents the region in historical perspective. Henryk Samsonowicz discusses Europe's economic spheres in the Middle Ages and early modern era. Stanisław Bylina depicts the religious culture of the inhabitants of East-Central Europe in the early Middle Ages. Jerzy Pietrusiński deals with Central European Gothic. Henryk Gapski's essay concerns religious orders in various European regions in the early modern period. Yaroslav Isae v y c h discusses the contacts between post-Byzantine and Latin cultures and the influence they exerted in East-Central Europe. Andrzej Gil presents the Uniata diocese of Chełm situated in a region where Russian, Polish and Ukrainian cultures met in the 19th century.

The book is a result of co-operation between Polish, Russian, Ukrainian and Hungarian historians. (MB)

*Europa Środkowowschodnia od X do XVIII wieku — jedność czy różnorodność? (East-Central Europe from the 10th to the 18th Century — Unity or Diversity?)*, edited by Krzysztof Bączkowski and Janusz Smółcha, Materials from the Symposium East-Central Europe — Unity or Diversity from the 10th to the 18th Century, organised during the 17th General Congress of Polish Historians (Cracow, September 2004), Kraków 2005, Wydawnictwo Towarzystwa Naukowego "Societas Vistulana", 216 pp.

The volume comprises the papers read during the symposium by historians from various countries of East-Central Europe. Jerzy Kłoczowski (Lublin) describes how the concepts of Central Europe and East-Central Europe kept changing through the ages, especially in the 19th and 20th centuries. Antoni Podraza (Cracow) presents the concept of Central Europe as a historically-formed region. Aron Petneki (Budapest) analyses the unfavourable opinions which the inhabitants of East-Central Europe held about the West Europeans in the Middle Ages and the West Europeans' opinions about the inhabitants of East-Central Europe. Waclaw Uruszczak (Cracow) writes about the legal and political systems of the states in East-Central Europe in the 15th and 16th centuries, and Jūratė Kiaupienė (Vilnius) reflects on Lithuania's specific legal and political system during the same time. Henryk Samsonowicz (Warsaw) discusses the question of economic spheres in Europe in the Middle Ages and the early modern era, and Anatol Hryckiewicz (Minsk) examines the economic role of Byelorussian territories in the early modern period. Wojciech Iwańczak (Warsaw) and Yaroslav Isae v y c h (Kiev) present the interaction between Latin and Byzantine civilisations in East-Central Europe. Krzysztof Ożóg (Cracow) writes about intellectual elites in East-Central Europe in the late Middle Ages and Ferdynand Uličny (Bratislava) presents his reflections on the intellectual elite in Slovakia in the 15th century. Stanisław Bylina (Warsaw) discusses the question of religiousness in East-Central Europe in the 15th century, and Martin Nodl (Prague) writes about Hussitism. Marco Jačov (Zagreb) depicts the question of Turkish danger in East-Central Europe in the 15th and 16th centuries, and Maria Barbara Topolska (Poznań) writes about the heritage of Western culture in Lithuania and Polish Ruthenia from the 15th to the 18th century. (EO)

*L'héritage historique de la Res Publica de Plusieurs Nations*. Sous la direction de Jerzy Kłoczowski, Lublin 2004, Société de l'Institut de l'Europe du Centre-Est, 172 pp., indexes of persons and geographical names.

The volume contains 18 studies in French and English by 13 Polish, Ukrainian, Lithuanian, Byelorussian, Russian, French and German writers. They all deal with the historical legacy of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, a state which comprised many nations. Five studies are by Jerzy Kłoczowski who presents: the place of Byelorussia, Lithuania, Poland and Ukraine in the politics and culture of East-Central Europe, the actuality of the great traditions of their coexistence and cultural dialogue, the phenomenon of the Warsaw Confederation, the Poles' religion-backed struggles for national liberation in 1815-1914, and the concept of nation state in historical perspective. Andrzej S. Kamiński discusses the question of civil liberties in the Commonwealth of Many Nations. François Bédarida writes about the important role of regional agreements and regional cooperation in international relations. Jūrātē Kiaupienė depicts the idea of state in the formation and integration of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania. Natalia Yakovenko writes about patriotism and the idea of fatherland in modern Ukraine. Two studies deal with the formation of civic society in Byelorussia in the 17th century (Henadz Sahanovic) and in the 19th century (Zakhar Šybaka). Antanas Kulakauskas and Yaroslav Isaevych write about the formation of the Lithuanian and Ukrainian nations. The volume ends with reflections on Russia's attitude to East-Central Europe (Leonid Gorizontov) and on the Jewish question in this part of Europe (Jakub Goldberg). (MB)

*Historia Polski w liczbach*, vol. II, *Gospodarka (Poland's History in Figures, vol. II, Economy)*, ed. Andrzej Wyczański, Warszawa 2006, Główny Urząd Statystyczny, 693 pp., tables, maps, diagrams, drawings, bibl.

This is a continuation of *Poland's History in Figures*, vol. I which concerned the state and society and was published in 2003. The new volume is the work of a team of authors: Andrzej Wyczański, Cezary Kukło, Juliusz Łukasiewicz, the late Andrzej Jezierski, and Cecylia Leszczyńska. The texts are divided into three chronological blocs (up to 1795, 1795-1918, 1918-2000), in each of which authors discuss the following subjects: prices and currency units, agriculture (including forestry and fishing), industry and building trade, transport and communications, internal and external trade, finances, and the national income. Each period is preceded by an historical commentary and explanations which make it easier for readers to get to the bottom of the presented information. This is an extremely valuable publication which will be of great help to historians dealing with Poland's economic history during a span of centuries. (MB)

Jerzy S. Łątką, *Słownik Polaków w Imperium Osmańskim i Republice Turcji (The Dictionary of Poles in the Ottoman Empire and the Republic of Turkey)*, Kraków 2005, Księgarnia Akademicka, 490 pp., indexes.

The author depicts Polish-Turkish ties from the early Middle Ages to the end of the 20th century, presenting short biographies of the thousands of Poles who during those centuries crossed the frontiers of the Turkish state.

Polish-Turkish contacts went through periods of rise and fall in the space of these centuries: armed conflicts in the 17th century, political rivalry in the 18th, when these two extremely vast but internally weak countries were slowly becoming pawns in the political game of European powers. Particularly important in this history is the 19th century, when Turkey, which was then experiencing internal political changes and was becoming Europeanised at an unprecedented rate, became an asylum for Polish insurrectionists and advocates of Poland's independence. Polish-Turkish ties were strengthened especially after the suppression of the Springtide of Nations in 1848-1849 and during the Crimean war of 1855, when Polish emigrés in Western Europe deeply believed that the Ottoman

Empire would help rebuild an independent Polish state. Attempts were made in Turkey to create armed Polish units to fight against Russia and in the 1840s a Polish village, settled with Polish refugees, was set up not far from Istanbul. It was called Adampol in honour of Adam Czartoryski, leader of the Polish emigration (its Turkish name is *Polonezköy*). It retained its distinct character until the end of the 20th century. Many Poles worked in the Turkish state service and in the Ottoman army, some of them converted to Islam and declared their full loyalty to their new fatherland. The *Dictionary* contains the names of persons now completely forgotten as well as of such famous personalities as Waclaw Rzewuski (emir Taj ul-Fehr), pioneer of Polish and European Oriental studies and traveller who published *Les Mines d'Orient* in Vienna (1809–1818) and took part in the Polish Uprising against the Russians in 1830–1831; Józef Bem, an insurrectionist in 1830–1831 and one of the leaders of the Hungarian revolution in 1848–1849 who later as Murat Pasha became a general in the Turkish Army; Antoni Iliński, an insurrectionist in 1830–1831, then a Polish intelligence agent in the Balkans and finally a Turkish general known as Iskander Pasha; and the most "Turkish" of them all, Konstanty Borzęcki (Mustafa Celaledin, 1826–1876, an insurrectionist in 1848 and then a general in Ottoman service, a prominent Turkish historian and writer, a promoter of modern Turkish national identity. (MM)

*Obyczaje w Polsce. Od średniowiecza do czasów współczesnych (Custom in Poland. From the Middle Age till to-day)*. Ed. by Andrzej Chwałba, Warszawa 2004, PWN, pp. 446, index.

The book presents the history of custom in Poland from the Middle Ages till to-day. It is divided in 4 parts: Middle Ages written by Lidia Korczak (pp. 23–116), Poland in the early modern period by Marek Ferenc (pp. 117–221), Poland in times of partition and between-wars period by Dobrochna Kalwa (pp. 222–339) and contemporary times by Tadeusz Czekałski (pp. 340–426). Each part is composed of 6 chapters: 1. The world's perception, 2. Family and household, 3. The table, 4. Social life and distractions, 5. Work, 6. Public life. Each part ends with selected bibliography. This is a very interesting and colourful survey, based on recent studies. Unfortunately it lacks of illustrations which could greatly enrich the text. (MB)

## MIDDLE AGES

Wojciech Baran-Kozłowski, *Arcybiskup gnieźnieński Henryk Kietlicz / 1199–1219 / Działalność kościelna i polityczna (The Archbishop of Gniezno Henryk Kietlicz / 1199–1219 / His Ecclesiastical and Political Activity)*, Poznań 2005, 296 pp., sum. in English.

The author points out that the archbishop played the role of leader of the movement of younger dukes and some magnates who wanted to increase the influence of provincial rulers in Poland in defiance of the efforts of Duke Ladislaus the Spindle-legged, who strove to unify the country. Having weakened the monarch's power, the archbishop used his political success to carry out many Church reforms which reduced the clergy's dependence on the dukes (election of bishops by the chapters, independent judicature for the clergy, abolition of the dukes' right to take over the property of a deceased bishop, acquisition by certain Church estates of some economic and judicial rights which were previously the prerogative of the monarchs). Kietlicz also carried out other reforms, e.g. he started introducing priests' celibate in his archdiocese. He was strongly supported in his work by the pope, Innocent III. A separate chapter of the book (pp. 186–203) is devoted to the archbishop's role in organising a mission to Pruthenia; according to the author, Kietlicz played a greater role in the endeavours to Christianise that country than has been thought so far. (JA)

Mariusz Bartnicki, *Polityka zagraniczna księcia Daniela halickiego w latach 1217–1264 (The Foreign Policy of Prince Daniel of Halicz in 1217–1264)*, Lublin 2005, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Marii Curie-Skłodowskiej, 251 pp.

The author emphasises that Prince Daniel of Halicz pursued a dynamic foreign policy (over 20 agreements of alliance, intensive contacts with Hungary, Polish duchies, the Teutonic Knights, and the Papacy) on a scale unparalleled in the diplomacy of other Ruthenian dukes of that time. Bartnicki stresses that Daniel's foreign policy was subordinated to his chief political aims. Up to 1245 his objective was to unify the Halicz–Włodzimirz duchy, then, until 1254 he tried to become independent of the Mongols and to occupy a part of Sudovian lands, and in the final period, having failed to free himself of the Mongols' supremacy, he tried to find a *modus vivendi* with them and to preserve the integrity of his duchy. Contrary to what some scholars say, he did not plan to take over Austrian territories after the extinction of the Babenberg dynasty; as an ally of Hungary he was bound to participate in the struggles for Austria. According to the author the main reason why Daniel strengthened political ties with the countries of "Latin" Europe was that none of the rulers of Ruthenia could help him implement his political aims. (JA)

Krzysztof Benyskiewicz, *Mieszko Bolesławowic 1069–1089. Źródła i tradycja historiograficzna (Mieszko Bolesławowic 1069–1089. The Sources and Historiographic Tradition)*, Kraków 2005, Towarzystwo Naukowe "Societas Vistulana", 232 pp., 5 tables, index of persons and geographical names.

The book concerns the son of Boleslaus the Bold. Together with his father he was expelled to Hungary in 1079 and did not return to Poland until 1086; he died in 1089. The author concentrates on the ambiguous circumstances of Mieszko's return and death. According to him, the King of Hungary, St. Ladislaus, whose forces seized Cracow in 1086, forced Ladislaus Herman to allow Prince Mieszko to return and to recognise him as heir to the throne. After some time relations between the Polish ruler and his successor worsened. This was due on the one hand, to Mieszko's attempts to strengthen his political position (he married a Ruthenian princess in 1088) and on the other, to the fact that a son, Boleslaus later called the Wrymouthed, was born to Ladislaus Herman and his wife Judith Mary, sister of the Emperor Henry IV. The author thinks that in this situation Mieszko was most probably killed by Ladislaus Herman who wanted to ensure his son's rights to the throne. (JA)

Robert Buczyk, *Szachy i rycerze. O grach planszowych w angielskiej kulturze wyższej późniejszego średniowiecza (Chess and Knights. Games Played on a Board in English Late Medieval High Culture)*, Lublin 2005, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Marii Curie-Skłodowskiej, 200 pp. + 10 unpaginated ones, 19 ill., index of persons.

The author depicts the role of chess and other games played on a board in the culture of England's royal court and English knights from the Norman conquest (1066) to the beginning of the 16th century. He discusses references to the game of chess in pedagogical works, courtly literature and knightly romances. He points out that knowledge of the game was a necessary part of upbringing and an element of courtly and knightly life because it had educative values (it increased the mind's skill) and provided entertainment. In some descriptions the game of chess is a metaphor of life and of struggle. In some literary works it is an attribute of courtly love. It was condemned only if it was played for gambling. The author emphasises that his remarks refer, to a lesser or greater extent, to all Western countries for the culture of the Plantagenets' state exerted a great influence on European courtly life. (JA)

Stanisław Bylina, *Na skraju lewicy husyckiej (On the Fringe of the Hussite Left)*, Warszawa 2005, Instytut Historii PAN, 220 pp. +12 unpaginated ones, 10 ills., map, indexes of persons and geographical names, sum. in English.

The author discusses the history of the Pikhart sect in Bohemia. In his opinion, the sect and its name were derived from a group of free spirit heretics who came to Bohemia from Picardy in 1418. They believed that there existed some "perfect" believers who were not bound by any religious commandments or ethical restrictions. The sect quickly gained adherents and protectors in Bohemia, but its ostentatious disregard for many manifestations of religious cult, including the Holy Communion, led to a conflict with the Hussite majority and to persecutions which ended in the autumn of 1421, when the sect was liquidated and its members murdered. Bylina points out the differences in the way in which various sources describe the Pikharti's beliefs. In his view these differences are due to the fact that as the persecution mounted, the Pikharti changed their beliefs, adopting increasingly radical views. In the last months of their existence the members of the sect rejected the traditional model of marriage and went about naked, in "Adam's dress"; this is why they were sometimes called Adamites. (JA)

Zbigniew Dalewski, *Rytuał i polityka. Opowieść Gallusa Anonima o konflikcie Bolesława Krzywoustego ze Zbigniewem (The Ritual and Politics. Gallus Anonimus' Story about the Conflict between Boleslaus the Wry-Mouthed and Zbigniew)*, Warszawa 2005, Instytut Historii PAN, 260 pp., index of persons, sum. in English.

The author discusses the way in which Gallus Anonimus presented the events connected with the blinding of Zbigniew by his brother, Boleslaus III the Wrymouthed, especially the rites accompanying this event. Dalewski concentrates on Gallus Anonimus' description of two events. The first is the ceremony which accompanied Zbigniew's return from exile; according to the chronicler, it indicated that Zbigniew had monarchic aspirations, in defiance of his earlier promise that he would subordinate himself to Boleslaus. The other event extensively described by the chronicler is the penance done by Boleslaus for having blinded his brother. Dalewski points out that ritual played an important role in the life of medieval societies and that Gallus Anonimus, being aware of its importance, knew how to use descriptions of ritual ceremonies in order to convey his message, in this case an apology for Boleslaus III's rule. (JA)

Elżbieta Dybek, *Lokacje na prawie niemieckim w ziemi przemyskiej w latach 1345–1434 (Towns and Villages Founded in the Przemysł Region on the Basis of German Law, 1345–1434)*, Lublin 2004, Towarzystwo Naukowe Katolickiego Uniwersytetu Lubelskiego, 243 pp., 5 maps, 33 tables, 11 diagrams, 3 annexes, indexes of subjects, persons and geographical names, sum. in English and German. Towarzystwo Naukowe Katolickiego Uniwersytetu Lubelskiego, Źródła i monografie, № 277.

The author discusses the conditions governing the foundation of towns and villages on the basis of German law in the Przemysł region (part of Ruthenian voivodship) from the time when the region was incorporated into the Polish Kingdom to the death of Ladislaus Jagiełło; she also presents the chronology of the foundations and locations. She points out that during that time German law was granted to 16 towns and 88 villages in that region, of which one town and 14 villages were newly founded while five towns and five villages were old ones and increased their area following location only. Most foundations (74) were accomplished by great lords and noblemen, and the largest number of foundations occurred during the reign of Ladislaus Jagiełło. As a result of this activity there was one founded settlement per every 116 square kilometres in the Przemysł region, that is more than in Great Poland and Central Poland, and also more than in the Sanok region (another part of the Ruthenian voivodship) but less than in

the Lwów region. According to the author this was part of a larger phenomenon: settlements, including towns and villages chartered according to German law, were thinning out in Poland from the west eastwards. (JA)

Tomasz Jurek, *Rodowód Pogorzelów (The Genealogy of the Pogorzels)*, Kraków 2005, Societas Vistulana, 112 pp., 4 genealogical tables, index of persons and geographical names, sum. in German.

This is a genealogical study of the Pogorzels, one of the most powerful families of magnates in Silesia; it presents the Pogorzels from the first mention of the family in sources (mid-12th c.) to the middle of the 14th century, that is eight generations in total. On pp. 29–88 the reader will find 78 short biographies of 79 persons (some of them, according to the author, wrongly regarded as members of the Pogorzels family). Each biography contains information on the life dates of the person concerned (as far as source materials have made it possible), his parents and offspring, the estates owned by him, his seals and coat of arms, and references to sources and literature. According to the author, the Pogorzels must have been related to the Grzymała magnates of Great Poland for their coats of arms are similar and the same Christian names occur in both families. (JA)

Jakub Morawiec, *Vinda myrðr, Vindum hátt. Najazdy skandynawskich hovingów na ziemie Słowian w świetle wierszy skaldów (Vinda myrðr, Vindum hátt. Scandinavian Hovdings' Invasions of Slav Territories in the Light of Skalds' Poems)*, "Przegląd Historyczny" (Warszawa), vol. XCVI, 2005, № 4, pp. 525–541, sum. in English.

The author says that in early medieval Scandinavian poetry the rulers were called *Vinda myrðr* (Killers of Slavs). This name occurs in four poems: an anonymous poem *Et niddigt* devoted to Harald the Bluetoothed (according to Morawiec the poem was put down after 986), Einar Helgason's *Vellekla* devoted to Hakon Sigurdsson (dated by scholars at 986), and two poems dedicated to the memory of Olaf Tryggvason and the battle of Øresund, namely, Hallfred Ottarson's *Olafsdrápa erfdrápa* (created in ca 1001) and *Eiríksflokkur* by Harald Ókrístna (written about 1010) and also in *Vikingarvisur*, a poem by Sigvatr Þordarson, devoted to the King of Norway, Olaf II Haraldsson. In the fragment about the Northmen's expedition against England in 1009–1012, the ruler was given the sobriquet "Vindum hattr" (enemy of the Slavs). According to the author these sobriquets were a reflection of the Northmen's expeditions against Slav territories on the southern coast of the Baltic. (JA)

Andrzej Niewiński, *Przestrzeń kościelna w topografii średniowiecznego Krakowa. Próba syntezy (Ecclesiastical Area in the Topography of Medieval Cracow. A Tentative Synthesis)*, Lublin 2004, Towarzystwo Naukowe Katolickiego Uniwersytetu Lubelskiego, 213 pp. + 29 unpaginated ones, 18 maps, 6 tables, sum. in English, series: Towarzystwo Naukowe Katolickiego Uniwersytetu Lubelskiego, Źródła i monografie, № 274.

The book deals with changes in the network of sacral buildings in Cracow and the consequences of these changes for the city's development in the 10–15th centuries. In addition to Wawel Hill and the area of the medieval city founded 1257, the author's research also covers neighbouring settlements: Kazimierz, Kleparz, Zwierzyniec, Grabary, Piasek, Stradom and Wesoła, including the territories between them. Niewiński discusses the chronology of the foundation of sacral buildings and their place. He points out that in urban areas churches were built along the main streets and near city walls (to strengthen their defensive capacity) while in suburban areas they were usually erected in convenient places along the Vistula and near Cracow's trade routes. The author points out that sacral buildings (churches, monasteries, hospitals and the like) played an import-

ant role in the development of the city which, alongside Wrocław, had the greatest number of sacral buildings in Poland. (JA)

"Roczniki Historyczne" (Poznań), vol. LXX, 2004, 2, 276 pp., sum. in German.

The issue contains five treatises. Jakub Kuja wiński (*Meeting with an Alien. The Medieval Missionary and his Sacrum in the Eyes of Pagans*, pp. 7–64) analyses extensive sources concerning the Christianisation of England, Friesland, Saxony, Scandinavia, Central Europe, Pruthenia and Livonia. He points out that each ethnic group in pre-Christian Europe had its own gods; the fact that the missionaries had a different religion was therefore regarded as something natural. What aroused resistance was the missionaries' endeavours to convert people, but frequently, when they showed the might of the Christians' God and the impotence of traditional deities (e.g. by destroying their cult places) the pagans adopted the Christian religion. For a long time the new God coexisted in their minds with the old deities. Wojciech Fałkowski (*Remarks on the Ideological Programme of Charlemagne's Rule*, pp. 65–79) discusses the ideology of power created by Alcuin, an ideology which, in addition to political and military tasks, made it the emperor's duty to look after the salvation of his subjects and the neighbouring peoples, and, if necessary, convert them by force. The author points out that Alcuin developed the ideas present in 8th century writings (Cathwulf on Charlemagne, Clemens on the Bavarian duke Tassilo) which tried to justify the aims of the monarchs' policy and their actions by religious inspiration and religious references. Rafał T. Prinke (*Świętosława, Sygryda, Gunhilda. The Identity of Mieszko I's Daughter and Her Scandinavian Connections*, pp. 81–110) says that the name of Mieszko I's daughter married to Scandinavian rulers was Gunhilda; she was the first wife of the Danish King, Sven Forked-Beard. According to Prinke there are no grounds for identifying the Polish princess with Sygryda-Syryta, known from Scandinavian sources, or for asserting that she had the Slavic name of Świętosława. Franciszek Dąbrowski (*The Post of Wojski /protector of noblemen's families during a levy in mass/ in 13th Century Poland*, pp. 11–144) stresses that sources indicate, not univocally however, that *wojski* was a deputy castellan in the hierarchy of Polish officials. Izabela Skierska (*Conflicts between Parishes in Late Medieval Kalisz*, pp. 145–166) discusses the conflicts between the oldest church in Kalisz named after St. Mary and St. Nicholas' church, the oldest church in the located city of Kalisz; from 1303 to 1441 the two parishes fought for primacy in the city. At the same time the parish priests of St. Mary's church complained that by their activity the Franciscan St. Stanislaus' church and the Holy Spirit hospital church diminished the incomes of their parish. The author says that conflicts of this kind were quite frequent in Poland in the 13th, 14th and 15th centuries. (JA)

Krzysztof Skwierczyński, *Recepcja idei gregoriańskich w Polsce do początku XIII wieku (The Reception of Gregorian Ideas in Poland up to the Beginning of the 13th Century)*, Wrocław 2005, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Wrocławskiego, 374 pp. + 8 unpaginated, 15 ills., index of persons, sum. in English, series: Monografie Fundacji na Rzecz Nauki Polskiej.

The author points out that the Gregorian reform was introduced into the Polish Church much later than in other European countries, despite the close contacts between some Polish rulers (Boleslaus II the Bold, Boleslaus III the Wrymouthed, Ladislaus II the Exile) and the Papacy. The reason was, on the one hand, that the popes were little interested in Poland which lay on the peripheries of "Latin" Europe, and on the other, that the local Church was subordinated to the monarchy. This is why the oldest papal documents confirming the assets of the Polish dioceses did not appear until 1136–1196. The main part of the reform, the part which made the Church independent of the state, introduced the celibate of the clergy and strengthened its discipline, began to be introduced at the end of

the 12th century, when as a result of Poland's division into separate provinces dual power weakened and two prominent men came to the fore in the Church: the pope Innocent III and the archbishop of Gniezno, Henryk Kietlicz. (JA)

Piotr Węcowski, *Mazowsze w Koronie. Propaganda i legitymizacja władzy Kazimierza Jagiellończyka na Mazowszu (Mazovia in the Polish Kingdom. Propaganda and the Legitimation of Casimir Jagiellon's Authority in Mazovia)*, Kraków 2004, Towarzystwo Naukowe "Societas Vistulana", 414 pp., 8 ill., index of persons and place names.

The author discusses the endeavours of Casimir Jagiellon's court to legitimise the incorporation of a part of Mazovia into Poland after the death of the duke of Płock, Ladislaus II, in February 1462. He points out that arguments in favour of annexation were gathered in the royal chancellery in the middle of that year and were used in November 1462 at a session of the Sejm court which recognised that annexation of the Rawa and Gostynin lands would be legitimate. These territories were annexed in the next month. Węcowski says that the forms of action used by the Polish court (written treatises, sermons delivered at the castle and university of Cracow) indicate that the legal and historical arguments were addressed to the political elites of Poland, Mazovia and third countries. In order to influence the nobility and townspeople of the new lands, the King and members of his court paid visits to the newly annexed territories, trying to make the best possible impression on them. (JA)

Alicja Zagrodzka, *Opinie o Jagiellonach w traktacie "De institutione regii pueri"* (*Opinions on Jagiellons in the Treatise "De institutione regii pueri"*), "Kwartalnik Historyczny" (Warszawa), vol. CXII, 2005, N° 2, pp. 29–47, table, sum. in English.

The author analyses one of Poland's first pedagogical treatises written in 1502 and dedicated to Ladislaus Jagiellon, King of Bohemia and Hungary. It was penned by the King's mother, Elizabeth of Austria who, judging by the form of the treatise, must have been helped by a courtier familiar with Italian treatises of this kind. Zagrodzka points out that the treatise speaks of the personal characteristics of King Casimir Jagiellon and his sons, that is, Ladislaus' brothers: Casimir, John Olbracht, Alexander, Sigismund and Fryderyk. The characteristics are favourable with but one exception (Sigismund's gloomy face). The unconventional treatment of members of the Polish–Lithuanian dynasty indicates that these characteristics were true, though they must have been selected with a view to meeting the needs of a pedagogical treatise. According to the author, the treatise says more about the ideas and principles applied in the upbringing of Casimir Jagiellon's sons than about their personalities. (JA)

Maciej Zdaneck, *Szkoły i studia dominikanów krakowskich w średniowieczu (Cracow Dominicans' Schools and Studies in the Middle Ages)*, Warszawa 2005, Wydawnictwo Neriton, Instytut Historii PAN, 233 pp., table, 4 annexes, index of persons, sum. in English.

The author discusses the history of a Dominican education centre which existed at the Holy Trinity monastery in Cracow from the time when the monastery was founded (1222–1223) to about 1525. He depicts the development of this centre: the establishment of a monastic school (ca 1222–1223), the attempts to organise studies of logic and theology in the late 13th and early 14th centuries, the establishment of a provincial study (in the 1320s) and of a general monastic study (beginning of the 15th century) which in about 1450 became part of Cracow University. The author emphasises that the studies imparted practical knowledge to enable its graduates to fulfil their future pastoral and administrative duties. He also points out that the development of the school was impeded by, among other things, the rivalry between monasteries in Cracow and Wrocław for primacy

among the Polish Dominicans; moreover, the monastic elite was numerically not strong enough, its most eminent representatives being overburdened with administrative duties. As a result the Cracow centre, even though it exerted a great influence on the Dominican order, never reached a level that would have allowed it to compete with Cracow University. (JA)

### EARLY MODERN TIMES (16th–18th Centuries)

Leszek Barszcz, *Andrzej Krzycki. Poeta, dyplomata, prymas (Andrzej Krzycki. Poet, Diplomat, Primate)*, Gniezno 2005, Oficyna Wydawnicza TUM, 204 pp., bibl., ill.

The book presents Andrzej Krzycki, poet, diplomat, politician and primate. The author is interested mainly in Krzycki's poetical works and uses his hero's public activity as a background. In Chapter I he presents the primate's ancestors, laying stress on his parents' family connections. He also depicts Krzycki's studies and his stay at the court of Jan Lubrański, bishop of Poznań. In the next chapter he analyses Krzycki's first frivolous poems, written during his six-year stay at Lubrański's court. Chapter III concerns Krzycki's work as Queen Barbara's secretary and the poems he wrote during that period (1511–1515). The next chapters present the poems he wrote during his work for King Sigismund I's next wife, Bona. These are satires in which he combated the enemies of his uncle and protector, the bishop, and the Crown Vice-Chancellor Piotr Tomicki. In the next two chapters the author analyses Krzycki's works when he was bishop of Przemyśl (1523–1527), bishop of Płock (1527–1535) and primate (1535–1537). The author also analyses Krzycki's anti-Lutheran prose and the works in which he praised the policy adopted by King Sigismund I towards the secularisation of the Teutonic Knights' Order in 1525. (EO)

Henryk Borcz, *Zakony w diecezji przemyskiej obrządku łacińskiego i ich stan personalny w okresie kasat józefińskich przy końcu XVIII stulecia w świetle statystyk urzędowych (Religious Orders of Latin Rite and Their Members in the Przemyśl Diocese during the Dissolution of Convents by the Emperor Joseph II at the End of the 18th Century in the Light of Official Statistics)*, "Archiwa, Biblioteki i Muzea Kościelne" (Lublin), vol. 82, pp. 31–64.

The author describes the state of religious orders in the Przemyśl diocese in 1772 and the changes to which they were subjected by the end of the 18th century. As a result of the first partition of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth (1772), the territories of southern and south-eastern Little Poland were incorporated into Austria. The author characterises the Church reforms introduced by the Emperor Joseph II which subordinated the Church to the State and liquidated many convents. He explains how many monks and nuns lived in the 47 monasteries and four convents which existed in the Przemyśl diocese in 1772. After the dissolution of contemplative orders in 1782, the number of monasteries decreased by 16 in 1783–1786 and by a further 9 in 1787–1795. H. Borcz also writes about monastic clergymen in 1799. (EO)

Przemysław Borowik, *Jurydyki miasta Grodna w XV–XVIII wieku (Jurisdictional Districts in the City of Grodno in the 15th–18th Centuries)*, Stowarzyszenie Collegium Suprasliense, Supraśl 2005, 412 pp., bibl., indexes of persons, geographical names and subjects, ills., tables.

The author treats Grodno as an urban centre consisting of various elements: the town, its suburbs, villages and settlements, all strongly connected from the legal, social and economic points of view. On the basis of municipal books and other

materials (kept mainly in the National Archives of Belarus' History in Minsk) he divides the properties in the town according to their owners' social status and shows how urban property was shrinking to the advantage of the nobility and clergy. He points out that this process assumed the greatest proportions (in the town and its environments) in 1600–1650 owing to the exemption of some urban districts from the jurisdiction of the city. By the mid-17th century new monastic orders had taken over more than 200 plots, increasing the percentage of ecclesiastical properties in Grodno to 43.5% of all properties (from ca 7% in the mid-16th century).

The author has not fully succeeded in reconstructing the genesis of jurisdictional districts in Grodno, but he has described in detail their topography and the changes they underwent in the 16th–18th centuries. (AK)

Paulina Buchwald-Pelcowa, *Historia literatury i historia książki. Studia nad książką i literaturą od średniowiecza po wiek XVIII* (A History of Literature and a History of Books. Studies on Books and Literature from the Middle Ages to the 18th Century), Wydawnictwo Universitas, Kraków 2005, 734 pp., sum. in English, index of persons, list of the first editions of treatises, ill.

This bulky volume contains studies on the history of handwritten and printed books in the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth from the Middle Ages to the beginning of the Enlightenment era. In addition to synthesising essays, it contains detailed analyses of works or their specific editions and also of the work of some printing houses.

Much space is devoted to studies of the Saxon period which has so far received less attention. Among them are essays concerning the publishing movement, European reflections of the so-called Commonwealth of Babin, and the reading matter of average noblemen of middle means in the light of inventories of their book collections.

The volume also contains treatises on old Polish censorship which supplement the monograph on this subject published by Paulina Buchwald-Pelcowa in 1997. They present the circulation of the ideas and thoughts of that time and the factors which stimulated or hampered the production and popularisation of books. (AK)

*Cui contingit nasci, restat mori. Wybór testamentów staropolskich z województwa sandomierskiego (Cui contingit nasci, restat mori. Selected Old Polish Last Wills and Testaments from Sandomierz Voivodship)*, ed. by Mariusz Lubczyński, Jacek Pielas and Henryk Suchojad, Wydawnictwo Naukowe Semper, Warszawa 2005, 258 pp., indexes of persons and geographical names, ill.

The volume contains 45 last wills and testaments of persons of all estates; twenty-five were made by noblemen, 10 by townspeople, four by peasants and six by clergymen. The overrepresentation of the nobility is due to the great political, economic and social role which this estate played in the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth.

The sources published in the book come from the years 1565–1791; 28 were made in the 17th century, six in the 16th, and the remaining ones in the 18th century. They are kept in the Diocesan Archives in Kielce, the State Archives in Kielce, the Library of the Polish Academy of Sciences in Cracow, the Central Archives of Historical Records in Warsaw, and the State Archives in Lublin.

The texts have been edited according to the instruction referring to the publication of sources from the modern era; they have been equipped with brief information on the date of each document, the place where it was made, and the date when it was entered in the proper book. In order not to overload the source

texts with extensive notes, the editors have reduced the last-named information to the indispensable minimum. (AK)

*Diariusz sejmu zwyczajnego 1670 roku (Report on the Ordinary Sejm Session Held in 1670)*, ed. by Kazimierz Przyboś and Marek Ferenc, Kraków 2005, Towarzystwo Wydawnicze "Historia Iagjellonica", XXVI+138 pp., list of abbrev., index of persons and geographical names, annexes.

In the preface Kazimierz Przyboś describes the political situation of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth from the time when Michael Korybut Wiśniowiecki was elected King by the nobility on June 19, 1669 to the opening of the ordinary session of the Sejm on September 8, 1670. The publication presents the report on the 1670 Sejm, the manuscript of which is kept in the Ossoliński Library in Wrocław. It describes the proceedings of the Sejm from its inauguration until the end of the debates on October 31; it includes the speeches which the senators always made in the presence of the King and the Chamber of Deputies. The first two Sejms held under the new King were broken off by the opposition of a single deputy. The ordinary Sejm held in 1670 was the first which the opposition did not manage to break. The monarch's success was due to the fact that the levy in mass of the Great Poland and Little Poland nobility was marching on Warsaw on the King's order. In this situation nobody dared to break off the debates. (EO)

Andrzej Groth, *Statystyka handlu morskiego Elbląga w latach 1585–1712, cz. I. Przewóz towarów drogą morską (Statistics of Elbląg's Maritime Trade in 1585–1712, Part I. Imports by Sea)*, Słupsk 2006, Wyd. Pomorskiej Akademii Pedagogicznej w Słupsku 368 pp., metrological materials and a dictionary of commodities.

These statistics of Elbląg's maritime trade are based on the books of customs (Pfahlbücher) paid in Piława and Elbląg. The author outlines the organisation and operation of the offices which gathered the duties and then analyses the content of the customs books and their value for statistical purposes. He also presents the studies which have been based on the mooring customs of Piława and Elbląg. This brief outline (pp. 5–14) is followed by tables showing annual imports of various commodities to Elbląg as well as the place of their origin and the weight of cargoes. At the end the author explains the metric measures mentioned in the book (pp. 362–363). This is followed by a dictionary of names which may cause some difficulties to readers (pp. 364–366). It is a pity that the explanations in the heads of tables are only in Polish; English explanations would make the book accessible to foreigners who do not know Polish, all the more so as many historians from various countries are interested in Baltic trade and Groth's book is of capital importance in this respect. (MB)

Dariusz Kaczor, *Przestępczość kryminalna i wymiar sprawiedliwości w Gdańsku w XVI–XVIII wieku (Crime and Administration of Justice in Gdańsk from the 16th to the 18th Century)*, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Gdańskiego Oficyna Ferberiana, Gdańsk 2005, 448 pp., bibl., univ. in German, tables, diagrams. Gdańskie studia z dziejów nowożytnych vol. 2.

The author examines crime in Gdańsk from the 16th to the 18th century. He analyses it as a socio-cultural phenomenon, defines the planes of conflicts, crime-gendering situations and criminal milieux, as well as the system of penal sanctions and the penalisation of behaviours which infringed the norms of penal law and social order in this large urban centre during the early modern era.

On the basis of collections of sentences pronounced in criminal cases and documents of assessors' courts, kept in the State Archives in Gdańsk and the Gdańsk Library of the Polish Academy of Sciences, the author characterises the structure of crimes committed in Gdańsk, pointing out that offences against property predominated (accounting for ca. 50% of all criminal cases). He shows

that the number of discovered criminal offences was the highest in Gdańsk in the second half of the 16th century (in 1595–1604); their number fell considerably in 1745–1749 and at the end of the 18th century. The author also draws attention to the fact that deterioration of economic situation and the epidemics affecting the city led to an increase in crime. The number of offences decreased during wars and sieges. (AK)

Sławomir Kościelak, *Reformacja w małych miastach województwa pomorskiego. Próba podsumowania (The Reformation in Small Towns of Pomeranian Voivodship. A Tentative Summing-up)*, "Zapiski Historyczne" (Toruń), vol. LXX, 2005, № 4, pp. 27–54, sum. in English.

The complex process of the Reformation in Royal Prussia has been discussed by many historians but their studies deal mainly with large and medium-sized towns, such as Gdańsk, Elbląg, Toruń, Braniewo and Chełmno. Kościelak's article presents the process of Reformation in small towns (e.g. Chojnice, Tczew, Starogard, Hel). This is mainly a summing up of studies by other historians, supplemented by the author's own research. Kościelak says that the Reformation triumphed in 13 of the 15 small towns in Pomeranian voivodship. During the Counter-Reformation, relations between Catholics and Protestants were tense and conflict-prone. (MB)

*Księga gruntowa domeny złotowskiej 1619–1816 (The Land Register of the Złotów Demesne 1619–1816)*, edited by Joachim Zdręka and Małgorzata Chłodowska, Toruń 2005, Wydawnictwo Adam Marszałek, 464 pp., bibl., index of geographical names and persons.

The publication presents the land register of the Złotów estates which consisted of a small town and 20 villages on the border between the Poznań voivodship and Brandenburg. In 1772, following the first partition of Poland, the area was incorporated into Prussia. In 1788 the Działyńskis, the owners of the estates, sold them to a German, Johann Friedrich Wilhelm von Farenheit. It was then that the register came into being. It now contains documents from 1619 to 1816; since most documents were in Polish, they were translated into German for the use of the new owner.

The present edition is based on the original register which is kept in the State Archives in Szczecin. It is a faithful copy of the documents and tables included in the original. The documents, issued mainly by the Polish owners, the Potulickis and Działyńskis, concern various aspects of economic life in the demesnes: privileges for inns, the administration of villages, the subjects' obligations towards the owners. Among the 160 documents there are also the town's privileges confirmed or issued by Kings at the request of the owners. Several documents concern Catholic and Lutheran churches. (EO)

Stanisław Litak, *Parafie w Rzeczypospolitej w XVI–XVIII wieku. Struktura, funkcje społeczno-religijne i edukacyjne (Parishes in the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth in the 16th–18th Centuries. Their Structure and Socio-Religious and Educational Functions)*, Lublin 2004, Wydawnictwo KUL, 515 pp., bibl., list of abbrev., tables, maps, index of persons and geographical names, sum. in German and Russian.

The book presents the development of Roman Catholic parishes in the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth from the 16th to the 18th century. It is arranged thematically. Chapter I shows the development of the parish network, the next chapter depicts the construction and equipment of parish and auxiliary churches. The next two chapters present the number and structure of parish clergymen, their social background and education. Chapters V and VI deal with religious fraternities and parish schools. The last two parts of the book concern social

assistance and religious life in parishes, including the population's religious consciousness. (EO)

Antoni Maćzak, *Rzeczpospolita szlacheckich samorządów (The Commonwealth of the Nobility's Local Governments)*, "Przegląd Historyczny" (Warsaw), vol. XCVI, 2005, № 2, pp. 169–193, sum. in English.

The author presents the theory that the privilege which the nobility obtained at Nieszawa in 1454 was of crucial importance for the shape of Poland's future political system. In his opinion legal foundations were then laid for the nobility's self-government. Neither in the 15th nor in the 16th century did the Polish rulers succeed in creating a local administration subordinated to them. The author points out, however, that thanks to the privileges granted to the noble estate the nation became divided into estates earlier than in other European countries; the privileges also obliterated differences between the provinces. He regards clientelism as the most important element in the political system of the Commonwealth of the Two Nations. According to him, it was based on the ties uniting senators or senatorial families with the local nobility. Relations of this type were promoted by the nobility's local government. The vastness of the state (ca one million square kilometres) and the resulting difficulties in communication between the centre and the provinces were propitious for clientelism, which was based on relations between the patron and his client. According to Maćzak, the patron, the senator, was an intermediary between the nobility and the monarch; hence his great political and social importance. The author uses the term "negotiating democracy" to denote a system in which a middle way had to be found between the interests of the King and those of the nobility and between the individual senatorial groups and the monarch. (EO)

Anna Michałowska, *Elity w gminach żydowskich Rzeczypospolitej w XVI–XVIII wieku (Elites in the Commonwealth's Jewish Communes in the 16th–18th Centuries)*, "Przegląd Historyczny" (Warszawa), vol. XCVI, 2005, № 2, pp. 257–284, sum. in English.

The author concentrates on two kinds of Jewish elites which, in her opinion, were the most important in the early modern Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth: the specific spiritual elite whose representatives usually had a good education, and the socio-financial elite consisting of the most important inhabitants of each commune. She points out that the factors which determined membership of the elite intertwined, prosperous people being usually well educated. Michałowska draws attention to the policy pursued by eminent Jewish families; they divided the tasks among family members: some members were to engage in business, others were to go in for politics, and still others to devote themselves to religious studies. This was linked to the matrimonial strategy of the richest Jewish families, each of which wanted to have a learned Talmudist as a son-in-law. The Talmudist was supported by his family, adding lustre to it thanks to his knowledge and piety. In the author's opinion the communal elites consisted rather of families than of individual persons. (AK)

Wiesław Nowosad, *Archtywa szlachty Prus Królewskich (The Archives of Nobility in Royal Prussia)*, Toruń 2005, Wydawnictwo Adam Marszałek, 257 pp., bibl., list of abbrev., index of persons.

The book concerns the archives of the nobility which lived in Royal Prussia between 1466 and 1772. In Chapter I the author characterises the nobility of Royal Prussia, its numerical force, the economic and social differences between its members, and the forms of its political and economic activity. In the next chapter he analyses how the noblemen's economic, political and judicial activity led to the creation of the archives. Chapter III presents changes in the nobility's archives, how they were merged or divided, depending on changes in individual

families; the author also depicts the destruction of documents, including the losses suffered during World War II. The next chapter characterises the archives, their dimensions, the places where they are stored and the arrangement of documents. The last part of the book is a guide to the surviving archives of the nobility of Royal Prussia kept in various Polish archives and libraries. (EO)

Przemysław Paradowski, *W obliczu „nagłych potrzeb” Rzeczypospolitej. Sejmy ekstraordynaryjne za panowania Władysława IV (In the Face of the Commonwealth's "Urgent Needs". Extraordinary Sejm Sessions under Ladislaus IV)*, Toruń 2005, Wydawnictwo Adam Marszałek, 282 pp., bibl., annex, index of persons.

The book is based on parliamentary reports and letters written during the five extraordinary Sejm sessions held in 1632–1634 during the reign of Ladislaus IV. The author has also made use of instructions given by the dietines to the deputies who were to take part in the debates of the extraordinary sessions. The sources used by the author are kept in the State Archives in Gdańsk, Poznań and Berlin, the Central Archives of Historical Records in Warsaw, the Wrocław University Library, the Raczyński Library in Poznań, the Czartoryski and Jagiellonian libraries in Cracow, the Library of the Polish Academy of Learning in Cracow and Kórnik and the Ossoliński Library in Wrocław.

The author analyses the procedure and proceedings of the extraordinary sessions. In Chapter I he presents the genesis of extraordinary sessions and their characteristics. In the next chapter he describes the procedure used by the monarch to convene an extraordinary session. Chapter III presents the subjects discussed by extraordinary sessions. The next three chapters analyse the successive stages of parliamentary procedure, that is, the inauguration of debates and senators' speeches, the separate debates of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies, and the joint debates of the two chambers, that is the conclusion of debates. In the last part of the book the author presents the influence exerted by the Sejm estates (the King, the Senate, the deputies) on parliamentary debates. (EO)

Stanisław Salmonowicz, *W staropolskim Toruniu XVI–XVIII w. Studia i szkice (In Old Polish Toruń 16th–18th Centuries. Studies and Sketches)*, Wydawca Towarzystwo Naukowe Organizacji i Kierownictwa "Dom Organizatora", Toruń 2005, 113 pp.

The volume contains six texts which concern mainly religious relations in old Toruń. The studies on the Toruń tumult of 1724 and its international consequences (pp. 74–105) and on festivities and celebrations in Toruń in the 16th–18th centuries (pp. 22–47) have never been published before, but the other essays appeared some time ago in various commemorative books and scholarly periodicals, though they have now been revised and extended. Their present expanded versions deal with the religious life of Lutherans in Toruń at the beginning of the early modern era (pp. 48–61), Pietism in 18th century Toruń (pp. 62–73) and German Jacobins active in Toruń in 1793–1795 (pp. 106–113). (AK)

Jan Zbigniew Słowiński, *Katechizmy katolickie w języku polskim od XVI do XVIII wieku (Catholic Catechisms in Polish from the 16th to the 18th Century)*, Lublin 2005, Wydawnictwo KUL, 408 pp., bibl., index of persons, annexes, sum. in German.

The author analyses the catechisms published in Polish from 1568 to the end of the 18th century. In Chapter I he presents the genesis of catechism and the development of its various forms in Poland until 1568. The next chapter is devoted to the Roman Catechism, the Council of Trent's official interpretation of the faith, and its Polish translation of 1568. In the next chapters the author characterises the catechisms addressed to various groups of the faithful, parish catechisms,

catechisms for primary schools, for colleges, missionaries and converts. The last four chapters are arranged according to chronology and subject. The author points out that the 18th century marked a turning point in the development of various forms of catechisms and in the number of editions. (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)*, "Czasy Nowożytnie" (Toruń), vol. XVI, 2004, pp. 79–124.

The author presents the history of the Sabbateists, a sect which was set up in Turkey in the 1660s around Sabbataj, a Jew from Smyrna who claimed to be Messiah. One of their variants in Poland was the sect of the Frankists. Its founder, Jakub Frank, proclaimed to be Messiah in 1752. He was interested in Christianity and wanted to combine elements of Judaism with Christianity. His followers came into conflict with Orthodox Jews and tried to use the Catholic Church in defence of their religious doctrine. But the Church's protection resulted in the baptism of about 2,000 Frankists in 1759. Jakub Frank, too, was converted to Christianity, but he did not renounce his claim to being the Messiah and therefore was incarcerated in the Jasna Góra monastery for 13 years. He was released by the Russians who occupied the monastery. Seeing that there was no room for him in Poland, where he lost authority both among the Christians and the Jews, he left for Moravia and lived in the Habsburg monarchy until his death in 1791. He lived on the contributions collected by the Polish Frankists. The Messianic movement came to an end in Poland after his death. The Polish Frankists began to integrate with Polish society but for a long time they retained some distinct features (intermarriages in the group, observance of religious rites). They became fully Polish in the third or fourth generation. (EO)

*Statut krakowskiej gminy żydowskiej z roku 1595 i jego uzupełnienia — tłumaczenie zrobione na podstawie odpisu Majera Bałabana (The 1595 Statute of the Cracow Jewish Commune and Its Supplements — translated from Majer Bałaban's Copy)*, ed. Anna Jakimyszyn, Wydawnictwo Księgarnia Akademicka, Kraków 2005, 115+73 pp., indexes of persons and geographical names, list of abbr., ill., original Yiddish text of the statute. Studia Judaica Cracoviensa. Series Fontium 10.

The text of the 1595 statute of the Cracow Jewish commune is here presented in keeping with the copy made by Majer Bałaban and Moses Alter from the document which appeared in two successive volumes of "Jahrbuch der Jüdisch-Literarischen" of 1913; the translation is the first full translation of the statute into Polish. The book presents both the original text and its translation.

These Cracow regulations put down in Yiddish, the colloquial language of Jews in the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, reflect the orthography and expressions of the Jews of that time. The editor has left this unchanged, without interfering in the internal structure of the text. She has also left unchanged the footnotes translated into Polish from German (they are placed after the text of the statute). The division of the document into paragraphs is also in keeping with the original.

In the footnotes under the text of the translation Anna Jakimyszyn has added brief explanatory notes, the Biblical quotations mentioned in the text and Talmudic references. (AK)

Cezary Taracha, *Szpiedzy i dyplomaci. Wywiad hiszpański w XVIII wieku (Spies and Diplomats. Spanish Intelligence Service in the 18th Century)*, Wydawnictwo Werset, Lublin 2005, 415 pp., bibl., sum. in Spanish and English, index of place names, annex.

The book is based on diplomatic, military and treasury documents kept in central Spanish archives and libraries (e.g. in Archivo General in Simancas and Archivo Historico Nacional in Madrid). Particularly important are the espionage documents, such as instructions, coding sheets, evaluations of agents' work, agents' reports, sketches, drawings and maps.

On the basis of these archival materials the author presents the extensive activity of Spanish intelligence and secret services in Europe in the 16th and 17th centuries. He points out that at the end of the 17th century the Spanish information service was restructured (on the basis of French patterns), which improved its organisation and financing and made it more effective. Despite errors caused by bureaucracy and by attempts to control diplomats and secret agents, the Spanish intelligence and secret services, after a temporary crisis, operated again over the whole of the European continent in the second half of the 18th century.

The author devotes much space to various components of the spies' lives, such as the sophisticated methods of gathering information, and the technical means used by agents. He shows that in the 18th century, despite many defeats and failures, Spain managed to eliminate some of her losses and did not lag much behind Europe in economic development and military security. (AK)

Wojciech Tygielski, *Włosi w Polsce XVI–XVII wieku. Utracona szansa na modernizację (Italians in Poland in the 16th and 17th Centuries. A Lost Chance of Modernisation)*, Wydawnictwo Biblioteka "Więzi", Warszawa 2005, 719 pp., bibl., index of persons, ill. Biblioteka Więzi vol. 178.

The book concerns the role played by Italians in the early modern Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth, compared with the role of other foreign groups. On the basis of various sources (accounts by nuncios, correspondence, polemical and propaganda writings, noblemen's diaries, official prints, foreigners' opinions) the author discusses the reasons why Italians emigrated to the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth, the fields in which Italian immigrants were active (economy, politics, religion, art), the ties and conflicts within the Italian community, the Italians' relations with Poles, and the spheres on which they exerted the greatest influence (the intellectual sphere, political culture, norms and patterns of behaviour).

In a separate chapter the author discusses changes in Poles' attitude to the Italian immigrants in the 16th–18th centuries and the positive and negative stereotypes of Italians formed at that time (on the one hand they were regarded as sensible, wise, well educated and cautious people, on the other they were thought to be shrewd, deceitful, greedy and perfidious). Tygielski also compares the scale of Italians' emigration to the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth with their emigration to other European countries (France, Russia, England) and shows their place in early modern Europe. (AK)

Magdalena Ujma, *Latyfundium Jana Sobieskiego 1652–1696 (John Sobieski's Latyfundium 1652–1696)*, Opole 2005, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Opolskiego, 454 pp., bibl., list of abbrev., annex, index of persons and geographical names, sum. in English. Uniwersytet Opolski. Studia i Monografie N° 351.

The monograph presents the structure and functioning of the latyfundium, that is, a set of large estates, belonging to John Sobieski, a magnate, senator and a future King of Poland (1674–1696). It concerns Sobieski's hereditary estates as well as the royal demesnes which he owned. The book is based on sources kept in the State Archives in Minsk, the Central Archives of Historical Records in Warsaw, the State Archives in Lviv, the Library of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences in Lviv, the Jagiellonian and Czartoryski libraries in Cracow, the Library of the Polish Academy of Learning and the Polish Academy of Sciences in Cracow.

In the first chapter the author presents the territorial expansion of the latifundium under Jakub Sobieski, father of the future King, and later under John Sobieski. The second chapter deals with the organisation and management of the latifundium and the next two concern the social and economic structure of the urban and rural population and its duties towards the owner. The next three chapters describe plant production, livestock breeding and crafts. The last part of the book analyses the incomes from Sobieski's latifundium. (EO)

Bogdan Wachowiak, *Gospodarka folwarczna w domenach Księstwa Pomorskiego w XVI i na początku XVII wieku (Manorial Farming in the Demesnes of the Pomeranian Duchy in the 16th and Early 17th Centuries)*, Warszawa 2005, Wydawnictwo Neriton, Instytut Historii PAN, 235 pp., bibl., index of persons and geographical names, map, sum. in German.

The book is based on the research carried out by the author in the archives of Szczecin, Koszalin and Greifswald. Wachowiak discusses the beginning and development of manorial farming in the demesnes of the two Pomeranian duchies, i.e. the Wologoszcz and Szczecin duchies. In the first chapter he depicts the beginnings of manorial farming, the prospects and stages of its development and the size of the farm area. The second chapter deals with the organisation of ducal farms, including the serf work the peasants had to contribute, the increase in corvée, and the administration of manorial farms. The next chapter concerns plant production on the farms and the next one presents cattle and poultry breeding, fishing and forestry. In the last part of the book the author presents the role played by manorial farm production in the whole economy of ducal estates, the income obtained from manorial farms and the costs of running them. He points out that the share of manorial farms in the incomes from the ducal demesnes was steadily increasing. (EO)

Wkład jezuitów do nauki i kultury w Rzeczypospolitej Obojga Narodów i pod zaborami (*The Jesuits' Contribution to Science and Culture in the Commonwealth of the Two Nations and after the Partitions*), ed. Irena Stasięwicz-Jasiukowa, Kraków-Warszawa 2004, Wydawnictwo WAM, 756 pp.

The volume contains studies by specialists in various fields who write about the role which the Jesuit Order and its individual eminent members played in Poland's history. Geographically, the studies deal with the whole of the pre-partition Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, from Poznań to Polotsk, a town where the Jesuits ran their famous academy in 1579-1820. The time-frame of the book is the period between 1564 (when the Jesuits were brought to Poland) and the rebirth of independent Poland in 1918. Dissolved in 1773, the Order was revived in 1814, but it existed without any interruption in the Russian zone of Poland where the pope's annulment bill was not allowed to be published (in 1820, when the Jesuits were expelled from Russia; they set up a province in Galicia).

The volume opens with texts which present the Order's scientific interests and sum up the literature on this subject. Next, the authors discuss the Jesuits' contribution to the development of Polish education (stressing the famous school law, *Ratio studiorum* of 1599 which regulated the programmes and methods of teaching in Jesuit schools), science and culture. The next articles present the achievements of eminent Jesuits in philosophy, natural sciences, mathematics, astronomy, technology, architecture, visual arts, linguistics, history and also in music and theatre culture (particularly important in this field were the school theatres which existed in all Jesuit schools). Although the texts refer to the 350 years when the Order functioned in Poland, the authors focus on the final years of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, the years 1765-1795, for it was in that period, during the reign of Stanislaus Augustus Poniatowski, that a particularly large number of Jesuits (and later of ex-Jesuits) enriched Polish science, literature and political thought. It is not possible to overestimate the part they played in the

birth and development of Enlightenment thought and in the emergence of a separate group of the intelligentsia. (MM)

Stanisław Zaborowski, *Traktat w czterech częściach o naturze praw i dóbr królewskich oraz o naprawie królestwa i o kierowaniu państwem* (*Treatise in Four Parts about the Nature of Royal Rights and Demesnes, about an Improvement of the Realm and the Management of the State*), translated by Jerzy Staniszewski and Henryk Litwin, ed. Henryk Litwin, Kraków 2005, Wydawnictwo ARCANA, LXXVIII+345 pp., index of persons.

In the preface Henryk Litwin presents the history of legislation which forbade Polish monarchs to pawn Crown lands at will. The most essential restriction of royal rights in this respect was adopted in 1504, when the Sejm forbade the monarch to pawn royal demesnes without the consent of parliament. The new King, Sigismund I who ascended the throne in 1506 began to buy back the pawned Crown lands. It was in this situation, as the editor points out, that a work on royal demesnes was brought out in 1507. It was written by Father Stanisław Zaborowski, scribe at the Treasury. The present edition of the treatise is based on the 1507 original. The Latin text is published next to the Polish translation. Zaborowski's work concerns the legality of pawning royal demesnes. The author puts forward the theory that royal estates belong to all inhabitants of the state; he questions the legality of pawning them, for this meant a loss to the inhabitants of the kingdom. He recommends the restitution of the demesnes. Against the background of these ideas Father Zaborowski reflects on the nature of royal power and the nature of the state. The state, which he identifies with the concept of *Respublica*, is in his opinion above the King, whose duty is to serve the state for the good of its inhabitants. He regards natural law as God's law. Zaborowski's treatise is one of the first texts reflecting the nobility's concept of the state and a vision of the system of the nobility's democracy. (EO)

Zamoyscy, Zamość i Ordynacja Zamoyska w badaniach końca XIX i XX wieku (*The Zamoysks, Zamość and the Zamoyski Estate in Tail in Late 19th and 20th Century Research*), ed. R. Szczygieł, Materials from a conference held at the Zamoyski Academy in Zamość on December 2 and 3, 2004, "Zeszyty Naukowe Wyższej Szkoły Humanistyczno-Ekonomicznej im. Jana Zamoyskiego w Zamościu" (Zamość), Sekcja Humanistyczna, vol. 2, 2005, 158 pp., ill., sum. in English and German.

The whole issue of the periodical consists of materials from a conference which was devoted to the Zamoysks and the estate in tail set up by them. Wojciech Tygielski evaluates the biographies on Jan Zamoyski (1542–1605), the founder of the estate in tail and the architect of the family's power. Ewa Brodacka-Adamowicz discusses Stanisław Łempicki's works on Jan Zamoyski's role as a patron of art and science. Teresa Zielińska presents the participation of librarians and archivists from the Library of the Zamoyski Estate in research into the history of the Zamoyski family, Zamość and their estate in tail. The contribution made by scholars from Lwów to this research is presented by Bogdan Szyszka. The next papers depict the contribution of individual scholars to the research on the history of Zamość, the Zamość collegiate church and the Zamoyski Academy. Father Jarosław Marczewski describes the research conducted by Father Jan Ambroży Wadowski and Ryszard Szczygieł deals with the studies of Kazimierz Sochaniewicz; the studies of Stanisław Herbst are evaluated by Krzysztof Dumala, those of Jerzy Zachwatowicz and Teresa Zarębska by Jerzy Kowalczyk, and Kazimierz Kowalczyk's research is presented by Andrzej Kędzióra. The book ends with an essay by Andrzej Urbański who examines Tadeusz Nawroński's archeological research. (EO)

## 19th CENTURY (till 1918)

Juliusz Bator, *Wojna galicyjska. Działania armii austro-węgierskiej na froncie północnym (galicyjskim) w latach 1914–1915 (The Galician War. Operations of the Austro-Hungarian Army on the Northern (Galician) Front in 1914–1915)*, Kraków 2005, Wydawnictwo Libron, 319 pp., ill., annex, sum. in English and Hungarian, bibl.

By "Galician war" the author means the operations carried out by the armies of the Habsburgs and the Romanovs in Little Poland and Halicz Ruthenia during the first phase of World War I. These operations involved unprecedented casualties and material destruction and were the most bloody and destructive operations in the history of this region. They were also of enormous strategic importance but in research and people's imagination they are still overshadowed by the operations on the western front or in East Prussia.

On the basis of printed sources (publications of the Austrian Ministry of National Defence, official communiqués of the general staff, diaries and memoirs of soldiers, the press of Vienna and Cracow) as well as studies, the author presents in six chapters the successive stages of the operations: the first encounters and the loss of Lwów which the Russians occupied in September 1914; the retreat of the Austro-Hungarian army and its failed counter-offensive in October; the halting of the Russian offensive (called the steam-roller) in the region of Cracow in November and the Austro-Hungarian offensive tactics in the region of Limanowa in December; the battles in the Carpathians in the winter of 1914/15; the five-month heroic defence of Przemyśl from 25. 10. 1914 to 22. 3. 1915 which ended with the capitulation of the town and the capture of the fortress by the Russians; and finally the decisive spring campaign with the great battle of Gorlice in the course of which Austro-Hungarian and German units broke the Russian front.

The author's aim was to restore to historiography and collective memory the most important events of 1914–1915, especially the struggles for Przemyśl, the battle of Limanowa, the significance of which can be compared to the battle on the Marne, and the battle of Gorlice which from the strategic point of view was more important than the famous battle of Tannenberg. In most of these operations the key role was played by Austro-Hungarian units; German help was insignificant until the spring of 1915, accounting for less than 20% of the strength of the Habsburgian army even in the decisive spring campaign. According to the author, the Polish soldiers of Franz Joseph distinguished themselves by their valour and loyalty to the emperor. The "Galician war" cost the lives of several hundred thousand soldiers of the Habsburgs' multinational monarchy; they are buried in over 400 military cemeteries in Little Poland.

The book ends with short biographies of six leading Austro-Hungarian generals (Victor Dankl, Svetozar Boroevic von Bojna, Franz Conrad von Hötzendorf, Karl von Pflanzer-Baltin, Moritz von Auffenberg and Eduard von Böhm-Ermolli) and an annex which presents the organisation and structure of the Austro-Hungarian army when the war broke out. (MM)

Jarosław Czubały, *Zasada dwóch sumień. Normy postępowania i granice kompromisu politycznego w sytuacjach wyboru / 1795–1815/ (The Principle of a Double Conscience. The Norms of Conduct and the Limits of Political Compromise in Situations when There Is a Choice / 1795–1815/)*, Warszawa 2005, Wydawnictwo Neriton, 719 pp.

The author focuses on the first two decades after the fall of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, that is the period between the last partition (1795) and the end of the Napoleonic wars with the consequent new division of Europe introduced by

the Congress of Vienna in 1815. This was a period when the Poles had to reconcile themselves to being subordinated to new monarchs and states (Austria, Prussia and Russia), when they experienced the breakdown of this order in 1806, witnessed the establishment of the Duchy of Warsaw, a country dependent partly on France, and saw its collapse soon afterwards as a result of the wars in 1812–1813. It is in this time-frame and in this political context that the author tries to reconstruct the borderline between national loyalty and treason as they were conceived by the Poles in those days.

The book is a polemic against the widespread picture presenting a uniform front of the Poles and their general, solid patriotism in the face of the loss of independence. The author also undermines the one-dimensional picture of the Targowica Confederation (1792) which called the Russian army for help and in consequence was responsible for the catastrophe of the state; in the Polish language the word *Targowica* has become a symbol of national treason to a greater extent than Guy Fawkes' Gun Powder Plot is in the English language. However, this interpretation did not arise until the 19th century, due to the works of the great Polish Romantic poets and the fact that Polish irredentism was on the whole sanctioned by Polish society. Patterns of a Pole's proper behaviour towards the partitioning powers did not yet exist in 1795–1815. That was a period when the principles binding in contacts with alien authorities were being shaped, a process which was not free of hesitations, pauses and even changes. The author analyses the opinions of political activists and intellectuals of those days, presenting a vast collection of Polish reactions to the qualitatively new situation: from a consistent aspiration to regain independence, through resignation and retreat from political activity, to a more or less conscious collaboration with the partitioning powers. This fluctuation of behaviour was not only a characteristic feature of Polish society in all three sectors of partitioned Poland, it could also be noticed in the lifetimes of individuals who altered their attitude when the political situation changed. This "principle of a double conscience" which the Poles developed at that time enabled them to preserve their own identity and be active in the public forum, but at the cost of a recurring feeling of disgust and hopelessness. (MM)

Małgorzata Dajnowicz, *Orientacje polityczne ludności polskiej północno-wschodniej części Królestwa Polskiego na przełomie XIX i XX wieku (The Political Orientations of Polish Population in the North-Eastern Part of the Polish Kingdom at the Turn of the 19th Century)*, Białystok 2005, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu w Białymstoku, 350 pp., annexes, tables, sum. in English, bibl., index of persons.

Territorially, the book concerns two provinces of the Polish Kingdom, those of Łomża and Suwałki, which bordered on the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth's territories that had been incorporated into Russia. The chronological frame is set by the fall of the January Uprising (1864), the introduction of a new administrative division (1866) under which the two provinces were established, and the outbreak of World War I. It is in this area and during that period that the author examines the Poles' political stance and world outlook, emphasising the specific local characteristics and the changes which took place in those fifty years.

The first three chapters of the book present the local community, the number and distribution of the population, its nationality structure (Poles were the dominant group in all districts, in towns Jews and Russians and in the countryside also Lithuanians constituted a significant percentage), as well as its religious, social and occupational structure. The author then outlines Russian policy towards the Poles and against this background she depicts the social and territorial mobility of Polish inhabitants as well as their public, educational, cultural and economic activity. She also portrays the Poles' attitude to their neighbours: Jews, Lithuanians and German settlers, a small group but one that provoked emotions.

In the next three chapters Dajnowicz discusses the political activity of Poles in three periods: during the forty years between the fall of the uprising and the year 1904, during the revolution of 1905–1907, and before the outbreak of World War I. The population's involvement in political activity was different in each of these periods, the curve fluctuating from relative sluggishness after the defeat of 1863–64, through years of frenetic activity during the revolution, to years of calm and concentration on hard-won prerogatives after 1907. The author presents various kinds of political activity: the work of ardent party activists and the activity of politically conscious but passive sympathizers; she also depicts the life of the indifferent part of the population. She comes to the conclusion that political orientation was influenced by nationality structure: in the rural areas inhabited by Poles the National Democratic Party dominated from the beginning of the 20th century, in industrialised towns, socialist, left-wing Polish and Jewish groupings were predominant, and in the so-called Lithuanian areas Lithuanian parties held sway. Another important factor was the force of political stance (it was stronger in towns and weaker in rural areas). The old division into estates was still binding in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, especially in the countryside, as is proved by the fact that marriages were contracted within the same social group and attachment to the estate an individual belonged to influenced his political stance. Two generations shaped the political stance of Poles in the area under discussion: the generation of the unsubmissive which from 1880 played the main role in building mass political movements, and the generation of the 1905–1907 revolution, more impatient and intransigent, which was to acquire the greatest influence during the rebuilding of the Polish state and in the inter-war years. This generational change in the provinces of Łomża and Suwałki was a reflection of the change which determined the political life of the whole Polish Kingdom. (MM)

Tadeusz Epsztein, *Z piórem i paletą. Zainteresowania intelektualne i artystyczne ziemiarstwa polskiego na Ukrainie w II połowie XIX w. (Pen and Palette. The Intellectual and Artistic Interests of Polish Landowners in Ukraine in the Second Half of the 19th Century)*, Warszawa 2005, Wydawnictwo Neriton i Instytut Historii PAN, 589 pp., annexes, ill., sum. in English and Ukrainian, bibl., indexes.

The hero of the book is the Polish landowning class in Podolia, Volhynia and the Kiev region during the period between the fall of the January Uprising in 1864 and the beginning of the 20th century, a period during which, as a result of the hostile attitude of the Russian authorities, the possessions of that social group were shrinking to the advantage of the local non-Polish people. The author is not interested in the political situation, social changes and nationality conflicts but in the extra-agricultural interests of landowners in Ukraine, a region whose traditions, social relations and political conditions shaped the specific, endemic features of the elites living there. The monograph is based on unpublished materials kept in the state archives and libraries in Poland, Ukraine and Great Britain and on private collections. The author has also made use of printed sources: the publications of amateur scholars mentioned in the book, official publications, reports and calendars as well as diaries.

The book is divided into thematic sections, each chapter dealing with a different passion or interest: the landowners' book collections and their familiarity with literature and the press; broadly conceived historical interests (from history *sensu stricto*, to genealogy, heraldry and ethnology); belles lettres, publicistic writings and diaries; fine arts; collections of various kinds; artistic patronage; and "diverse interests", a capacious section referring to amateur works on natural and exact sciences as well as exotic travels and hunting expeditions. Epsztein analyses this broad range of interests, reconstructing and emphasising his heroes' achievements when they surpassed the level of a mere hobby (especially with regard to historical works, source editing, genealogy and heraldry, to a lesser extent also

poetry); but he does not neglect the much more numerous examples of amateur works.

In his evaluation of the landowners' achievements the author, while stressing their richness and diversity, comes out against the recent fashion for the eastern marches and their landowning class, a fashion which in the last twelve years has led to the publication not only of countless memoirs and panegyrics but also of scholarly works. Although many landowners were engaged in various kinds of scholarly or artistic activity or donated money for such purposes, one cannot say that this was a mass activity, if one takes the size of the whole group into account. The Polish landowners' intellectual life in Ukraine was of an insular character and the differences between the individual families and residences were often very great. What is more, both the number of landowners engaged in various non-agricultural fields and the quality of their products kept decreasing in the decades after 1864. This was a result of the Russian authorities' policy which forced Poles to shut themselves off in their estates and devote themselves to purely economic work which alone could allow them to maintain their family seats.

The extremely valuable annex at the end of the book lists over 500 estates which had libraries, archives, art or other collections in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. (MM)

Adam Galos, *Koniec misji berlińskiej Wilhelma Feldmana i jej skutki (The End of Wilhelm Feldman's Berlin Mission and Its Results)*, "Śląski Kwartalnik Historyczny Sobótka" (Wrocław), 2005, N° 1, pp. 1-22.

Wilhelm Feldman (1868-1919), a writer, literary critic and historian, was also deeply engaged in politics in Galicia. Born to a Jewish Hasidic family, he became an ardent and persistent advocate of Jewish assimilation to Polish culture and nationality. During World War I he helped organise Polish armed forces. In September 1914 he was sent to Berlin to head the local Press Bureau of the Polish Chief National Committee which in Galicia coordinated all political moves towards Poland's independence. During the four years of his mission he published many articles (in his bulletin *Mitteilungen des polnischen Pressbüros*), books and pamphlets which propagated the idea of Poland's independence and Polish Legions and condemned the German occupation authorities' abuses in Polish territories. He was expelled from Germany in 1918 because of his violent protest against the Brest peace treaty; after the proclamation of Poland's independence he was for a short time Polish chargé d'affaires in Berlin but was soon recalled and died before long. The author reconstructs Feldman's activities and the enormous amount of the publications he brought out in Berlin. The fiasco of his mission, his despondency and premature death cannot overshadow the role he played in the promotion of the Polish question in Germany during the First World War. (MM)

Henryka Ilgiewicz, *Wileriskie towarzystwa i instytucje naukowe w XIX wieku (The Scientific Societies and Institutions in Vilnius in the 19th Century)*, Toruń 2005, Wydawnictwo Adam Marszałek, 480 pp., annexes, tables, ill., sum. in English and Lithuanian, bibl., indexes.

In the preface to the book the author describes the conditions in which scientific institutions developed in Vilnius, from the time when the Russians occupied the city following the third partition of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth to the First World War. She emphasises the turning points in the intellectual life of the region: the closure of Vilnius University in 1832, the reprisals after the January Uprising of 1863-1864, and the softening of the Russian authorities' attitude in 1905-1907.

In the further part of the book the author departs from the political situation and nationality tensions and presents seven institutions the status and activities of which were legalised and frequently even stimulated by the authorities: the

Imperial Medical Society in Vilnius (1805–1915), the Antiquity Museum and Archaeological Commission in Vilnius (1855–1865), the Vilnius Archaeographic Commission (1864–1915), the North–Western Branch of the Imperial Geographical Society (1867–1915), the Vilnius Branch of the Society for the Promotion of Russian Historical Knowledge (1899–1915), the Muraviov Museum in Vilnius (1898–1915), and the Central Vilnius Archives (1852–1915). The political situation had an impact on the work of these institutions; their establishment was frequently motivated by non–scientific reasons, as was the case of the Vilnius branch of the Society for the Promotion of Russian Historical Knowledge and, in particular, the Muraviov Museum, for Muraviov was the governor responsible for the brutal suppression of the January Uprising in Lithuania. But in the author's view, the propaganda aspect is of lesser importance. She is interested mainly in the institutions themselves, their statutes and especially their personnel, both Polish and Russian, the latter gradually becoming dominant. The detailed tables contain the names of the members of the individual societies; the author has also added annexes with lists of the heads, wartime governors and general governors of Vilnius in 1794–1912 and of the superintendents of the Vilnius School region in 1803–1915.

The book is based on the documents issued by these institutions (kept in the Library of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences and the Library of Vilnius University), on printed sources (statutes, lists, collections of documents, catalogues, and ordinances of the authorities), Polish press, Russian press and many studies in Polish, Russian, Lithuanian, English and Latin. (MM)

Antonina Kłoskowska, *Kultury narodowe u korzeni (National Cultures at Their Roots)*, Warszawa 2005, Państwowe Wydawnictwo Naukowe, 468 pp., sum. in English, index of persons.

This is a reprint of a book (first published in 1996) by a prominent Polish late 20th century sociologist. Kłoskowska shows the place of national culture (or cultures) in people's lives and reconstructs their attitude to their own or alien nationality.

The aim of the research she conducted in the second half of the 20th century was to reconstruct people's experiences in building their national identity and to show conflicts between two (or more) identifications as well as departure from and realisation of national identity. At the outset the author cites the concepts of nation, of national stereotypes, of collective as well as individual identity which function in science. She then describes cases of national conversion and the dilemmas of national minorities (Ukrainian, Byelorussian and Silesian) on Poland's borders. She also tries to reconstruct the state of the Poles' self-consciousness in the centre of their national culture. Her research and reflections concern mainly the second half of the 20th century and the changes which occurred in Poland after the introduction of a democratic system in 1989. Extremely interesting chapters present cases of national conversion to Polishness and renouncement of Polish nationality in the 19th century, especially the case of Albert von Winkler (1838–1918), a descendant of a fully Germanised Polish noble family in Pomerania, who wrote youthful poems in pure German but, as a result of a sudden national conversion (which can be compared to a religious illumination), recognised he was Polish and under the name of Wojciech Kętrzyński became one of the most prominent Polish historians of his time. (MM)

Maria Konopnicka, *Listy do Ignacego Wasilowskiego (Letters to Ignacy Wasilowski)*, ed. Jacek Nowak, Warszawa 2005, Fundacja Akademia Humanistyczna, 684 pp., index of persons.

The book contains over 160 letters written in 1867–1900 by a prominent Polish poetess, Maria Konopnicka, née Wasilowska (1842–1910), who in her time was admired for her patriotic poems glorifying Polish armed struggles in the

post-partition period and is now unjustly regarded as the author of old fashioned tales for children. The addressee of all these letters was her paternal uncle, who was exiled to Siberia for his participation in the struggle for Poland's independence, later a book lover and recluse; he was the only relative to whom she was deeply attached and on whom she could always rely.

In her correspondence Konopnicka writes about her literary work and explains her opinions on old and new trends in European and Polish literature; she complains about the necessity of writing what publishers tell her to and about the one-sided reception of her works. She devotes more space to her personal troubles, to comments on her extremely difficult situation (after divorcing her husband she had to maintain and bring up six children, including a mentally ill daughter), to the hopes she pinned on her children and her disappointment in them. However, most letters portray an extremely penetrating, fascinating and still little known picture of Polish literary and intellectual elites of those days. Among her friends and acquaintances were such prominent writers and social workers as Henryk Sienkiewicz, Bolesław Prus, Aleksander Świętochowski, Adam Asnyk and Piotr Chmielowski. A large part of the letters was written in Warsaw where Konopnicka lived; others are interesting testimonies to her travels, presenting her impressions of life in other parts of partitioned Poland and in western Europe: in Munich, Zurich, Rome, Genoa, Nice, Avignon, Vienna and various health resorts. Some letters contain sarcastic but intelligent opinions on foreigners and Poles the author met in these places.

The letters are kept in the Adam Mickiewicz Museum in Warsaw. The editor has equipped them with an extensive commentary and short biographies of the persons mentioned by Konopnicka. (MM)

Michał Kopczyński, *Trend sekularny i trendy warstwowe we wzroście poborowych z Królestwa Polskiego w latach 1874–1913 (Secular and Class Trends in the Height of Recruits from the Polish Kingdom in 1874–1913)*, "Przegląd Historyczny" (Warszawa), vol. XCVI, 2005, N° 2, pp. 327–337, sum. in English, tables.

On the basis of reports on the recruitment of soldiers in the individual provinces of the Polish Kingdom and books kept by the district recruitment offices, the author presents changes in men's stature between each successive generation. The sources have allowed him to examine, through the lens of recruitment, the state of health and material situation of representatives of various social strata in the Polish Kingdom.

The author says that the average height of recruits kept increasing in the years 1874–1913. This applies especially to the Polish nobility and the landowning class; the increase in the height of Jewish recruits was the smallest. This was due to the fact that the Jewish population of the Kingdom lived in extremely difficult economic conditions, below the poverty line. The highest increase during that period was noted among Christian recruits from large towns. This trend was analogous to what could be observed in other European countries and was a result of the rise in the biological quality of life, noticed in most countries of the European continent before 1914. (MM)

*Ku Niepodległej. Ścieżki polskie i francuskie 1795–1918 (Towards Independent Poland. Polish and French Paths 1795–1918)*, ed. Małgorzata Wilińska, Lublin 2005, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Marii Curie-Skłodowskiej, 705 pp., index of persons.

This is a collection of 55 articles dedicated to the Lublin historian, Professor Wiesław Śladkowski, in connection with the 50th anniversary of his scholarly work. The articles concern the Polish independence movement in the post-partition period and the Polish-French ties during that time. The book is divided into three thematic blocs: the Polish path, the French path and tracks exceeding the

bilateral contacts mentioned in the title. Some texts concern events and questions which have already been thoroughly examined by researchers, but the book also contains articles of an innovatory character. Among the most interesting are the texts dealing with Polish-French contacts during the Napoleonic wars and the Duchy of Warsaw (1806-1814), e.g. the article discussing the bloody Franco-Russian battle of Pułtusk, fought on December 26, 1806, and Napoleon's stay in this strategically important town, north of Warsaw. (MM)

*Kwestia żydowska w XIX wieku. Spory o tożsamość Polaków (The Jewish Question in the 19th Century. Disputes over the Poles' Identity)*, ed. by Grażyna Borkowska and Magdalena Rudkowska, Warszawa 2004, Wydawnictwo Cyklady, 496 pp.

This is a collection of articles by historians, literary historians and historians of the press who view Polish political life in the post-partition period through the prism of the Jewish question. The 19th century brought radical changes in relations between Poles and Jews who lived in the territories which had belonged to the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth before the partitions. The volume contains texts dealing with the modernisation trends among the Jewish community (the *Haskalah* movement which developed in the Duchy of Warsaw and especially in the Congress Kingdom after 1815), the rise and fall of the idea of Jewish assimilation to Polish culture in the second half of the 19th century, the birth of modern national movements at the end of that century, and the growing wave of anti-Semitism. The disputes over the Jewish question, over attitude to Orthodox and assimilated Jews, were in fact disputes, especially in the Russian zone of Poland, over the Poles' own identity, over the shape and borders of the national community in the situation where there was no Polish state. It is to the credit of the editors that the texts selected by them show both the Polish and the Jewish points of view on the same problems and that the book takes account of the European context, of what was happening in Russia and Western Europe. It turns out that in the 19th century the changes in attitude to the Jews and in the language in which the "Jewish question" was discussed developed along parallel lines in Poland and Europe. (MM)

*Listy z ziemi naszej. Korespondencja Wincentego Pola z lat 1826-1872 (Letters from Our Homeland. Wincenty Pol's Correspondence from the Years 1826-1872)*, ed. Zbigniew Sudolski, Warszawa 2004, Wydawnictwo Ancher, 732 pp., index of persons.

This is an edition of all surviving letters of Wincenty Pol (1807-1872), a Romantic poet, prose writer, geographer, pioneer of mountain tourism and activist of the movement fighting for Poland's independence. In the second half of the 19th century he was the most popular singer of the Polish nobility's traditions, of the Poles' struggles for independence, the beauty of the Polish landscape and the life of Polish peasants. His poems devoted to the November Uprising enjoyed equal popularity with the works of the greatest Polish Romantic poets. As a scholar (in 1849-1852 he was professor of geography at Jagiellonian University) and publisher, he maintained contacts with the intellectual elites not only of Cracow and Lwów but also of the Polish Kingdom. Among his correspondents were famous and less known representatives of the world of science and literature of those days. Many subjects are raised in the letters, from questions of artistic expression to comments on current political events and the meanders of Pol's university career. But one subject keeps recurring and finally becomes all-important. The author repeatedly says that his mission is to guard Poland's national past and educate the successive generations of Poles in the spirit of the tradition inherited from the pre-partition Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth and the 19th century armed struggles for independence. In this sense Pol, like any Polish poet writing when Poland was under foreign rule, was a depository of the ancestors' legacy

and a guarantor of historical continuity in a society which had no state institutions that could fulfil this mission.

The letters come from the Wincenty Pol Museum in Lublin which gathers all souvenirs connected with the poet and is located in the manor house which Polish society offered to him in 1860. The editor has equipped the letters with detailed notes and commentaries. (MM)

Maciej Mycielski, *"Miasto ma mieszkańców, wieś obywateli". Kajetana Koźmiana koncepcje wspólnoty politycznej do 1830 ("The Town Has Inhabitants, the Countryside Has Citizens"). Kajetan Koźmian's Concepts of Political Community up to 1830*, Monografie FNP, Wrocław 2004, 374 pp., sum. in English, bibl., index of persons.

The hero of Mycielski's book lived in 1771–1856, a period when the Polish territories experienced kaleidoscopic changes in political organisms (the fall of the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth following the partitions, the Duchy of Warsaw under the tutelage of Napoleonic France, the Polish Kingdom set up by the Congress of Vienna in 1815, the ephemeral independent Poland proclaimed during the November Uprising of 1830–1831 and its defeat followed by the repressive policy of the Russian authorities after 1831), in social conditions and artistic and literary fashions, from the declining phase of the Baroque, through Enlightenment, neo-classicism and sentimentalism to Romanticism in its early and developed phases. What is more, Mycielski's hero was a poet, literary and theatre critic, author of long and boring neo-classical odes; he was probably the most consistent enemy of Romanticism, of the liberated, frenetic, patriotic romantic fever which was at the roots of the November Uprising of 1830 and in consequence led to the ruin of the calm, affluent world of relative freedom which Koźmian knew well.

Mycielski is not interested in the poetic and literary work of his hero. The Kajetan Koźmian from before the catastrophe of the November Uprising is for him only a thinker, ideologue, politician and official, a senior official, for he was a castellan and senator. Mycielski's close examination shows Koźmian as a perfect representative of his class, a man deeply rooted in the tradition of the prosperous landowning class which in the mid-19th century was confronted with challenges it could not cope with. Koźmian shared the fears of his milieu, especially the fear of large towns and urban culture which he regarded as a threat to traditional values. But being a man of letters and a critic, he was instrumental in creating a new social group, the group of intelligentsia which by its very nature is linked with towns. The first half of the 19th century was the last period in which the role of a critic of towns and of sophistication could be combined with the role of an intellectual par excellence, as Koźmian combined them — without losing his intellectual credibility. (MM).

*Rewolucja 1905–1907 w Królestwie Polskim i w Rosji (The 1905–1907 Revolution in the Polish Kingdom and Russia)*, ed. by Marek Przeniosło and Stanisław Wiech, Kielce 2005, Wydawnictwo Akademii Świętokrzyskiej, 248 pp.

A volume prepared by Polish and American historians in connection with the centenary of the outbreak of the 1905–1907 revolution. The authors discuss various aspects of the revolutionary events and the stance of different social and occupational groups, from the political elites to agricultural labourers and village organists. Two articles (Tadeusz Epsztein's *Poles in the Ukraine and the Events of 1905–1907* and Theodore Weck's *The 1905 Revolution in Vilnius*, an article written in English) depict the development of the revolution in Lithuanian and Ukrainian territories where social and political conflicts were particularly complex because of the clash of antagonistic interests between the nationalities living there, Poles, Ukrainians, Lithuanians, Byelorussians and Jews. Two interesting

texts (Krzysztof Lewalski's *The Attitude of the Catholic Church to the Socio-Political Reality in 1905–1907* and Daniel Olszewski's *The Attitude of Bishops to Socialists in the Polish Kingdom in 1905–1907*) discuss the attitude of the Roman Catholic Church, its hierarchs as well as rank-and-file priests, to the revolution. The events of 1905–1907 not only forced the Church to define its stand on socialism but confronted it with completely new phenomena (such as mass economic strikes or the question of Polish schools) and with spectacular individual and group departures (the Mariavites' movement). The Episcopate in the Polish Kingdom, distrustful of political events, frequently poorly educated and backward, and persecuted by the authorities in the four preceding decades, was not always able to stand up to the challenge. Marta Sikorska-Kowalska's interesting article (*The Polish "Mariannes". The Participation of Women in the 1905–1907 Revolution in the Light of Events in Łódź*) presents women's participation in the revolution, taking as an example one of the greatest industrial centres in the Polish Kingdom in which the 1905–1907 conflicts assumed a particularly drastic form of exhaustive strikes, lockouts and battles between fighting squads. The author shows how these dramatic events led to a change in the position and role of women in their work, in political, vocational and educational organisations and even in the family. These changes did not last longer than the revolutionary events but they made the Łódź women more active and showed that women were capable of participating in social activities and in work for Poland's independence. (MM)

Sokrates Starynkiewicz, *Dziennik 1887–1897 (Diary 1887–1897)*, translated from the Russian by René Śliwowski, prefaced by Stanisław Konarski, Warszawa 2005. Wydawnictwo Muzeum Historycznego m.st. Warszawy, 270 pp., ill., index of persons.

Sokrates I. Starynkiewicz (1820–1902) was an extraordinary person; this Russian general, an ardent Orthodox believer whom the Russians made mayor of Warsaw in 1875–1892, during the period of the most intense Russification, was one of the best, if not the best, administrator the city has ever had. He provided the city with the sewerage system and the most up-to-date water-supply system in Europe (designed by a well known British engineer, William Lindley), put the city's finances in order and spent large sums of money out of his own pocket on various public purposes (including the restoration of Polish monuments and construction of Catholic churches); he also gave money to needy individuals, irrespective of their nationality. He is now patron of a square in the centre of Warsaw, has a monument and a tomb in the Warsaw Orthodox cemetery.

All these aspects of his activity are reflected in his diary, the recently found fragments of which are in possession of Starynkiewicz's descendants. Starynkiewicz scrupulously but concisely noted in his diary the troubles he had during the construction of the water supply system and in his other initiatives, questions connected with his own scientific interest and complicated family relations. He also depicted the close contacts he had with Warsaw's intellectual elite, especially journalists. Starynkiewicz knew the Polish language and read the Polish press but he never spoke Polish in public. The most interesting sections of Starynkiewicz's diary are probably those in which he expresses his opinions on his relations with other representatives of the Russian administration in Warsaw, in particular with its highest representatives, the General Governor Yosif Hurko and the superintendent of the Warsaw School Region Alexander Apukhtin. While remaining a Russian liberal, loyal to the monarchy and the Orthodox Church, he realised that the Russification policy pursued towards the Poles was pernicious for it could only aggravate the conflict between the two sides. "It is extremely painful to hear the Poles complain about our government", he wrote, "for there is truth in what they say". As the years went by, his stance was more and more at variance with Russian policy in the Kingdom and this is why he was dismissed in 1892. (MM)

Dariusz Szpoper, *Własność w poglądach i działalności środowiska zachowawczego na ziemiach byłego Wielkiego Księstwa Litewskiego 1855–1914 (Property in the Opinions and Activities of Conservative Circles in the Territories of the Former Grand Duchy of Lithuania 1855–1914)*, "Czasopismo Prawno-Historyczne" (Poznań), 2004, № 2, pp. 259–270.

The author presents the attitude of Polish conservative circles, especially of landowners, to the question of property, particularly to the ownership of land, and the problem of how to retain it in Polish hands in the Romanovs' empire. Geographically, the book concerns the territories which belonged to the pre-partition Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth and were incorporated into Russia; its time-frame is the period between the Crimean war and the outbreak of the first World War.

Russia's aggressive policy as well as the social and nationality relations in that region were the reason why the question of maintaining Polish assets became one of the main problems facing the Polish landowners there. The January Uprising of 1863 and the Russian reprisals that followed, the confiscation of Polish estates and the gradual elimination of Poles from the group of landowners in Lithuanian, Byelorussian and Ukrainian territories, increased the importance of the problem. Landowning activists as well as rank-and-file landowners regarded the maintenance of Polish estates as a priority which was worth making even far-reaching concessions to the Russian authorities. They frequently engaged in activities which in central Poland would have been regarded as national treason, the most notorious being the unveiling in Wilno in 1904 of the monument to Catherine II (Catherine's Russia had participated in the partitions of Poland at the end of the 18th century). Despite the protests of public opinion (expressed in the press and pamphlets in Galicia and the Prussian zone), sixty Polish landowners took part in the ceremony. They believed that this would guarantee them better relations with the authorities and allow them to secure their seats and possessions. (MM)

Bartłomiej Szyndler, *Mikołaj Nowosilcow (1762–1838). Portret carskiego inkwizytora (Nikolai Novosiltsov (1762–1838). Portrait of a Tsarist Inquisitor)*, Warszawa 2004, Wydawnictwo DiG, 182 pp., indexes.

In Polish tradition, Novosiltsov, one of the leading Russian officials who implemented the tsar's policy towards the Poles before 1830, is a person frequently referred to and always painted in the darkest of colours. The author presents the life of the notorious Pole-baiter, stressing his turnabouts and inconsistencies which do not seem to fit the black legend.

Nikolai Novosiltsov started his political career as a liberal, a close adviser to tsar Alexander I, co-author of the tsar's reform plans and author of a draft constitution of the Russian empire; he ended it as a tsarist official hated by the Poles. This evolution is the axis of Szyndler's biography. In 1813 Novosiltsov was appointed deputy chairman of the Provisional Council of the Polish Kingdom and from that time on he was strongly opposed to any attempt to treat the Kingdom as a separate part of the Empire. In 1823 he conducted the investigation into the case of the Philomats' Society of Wilno and was responsible for the exile of the Society's leaders (including M i c k i e w i c z). In 1824 he became superintendent of the Wilno school region and when holding this post he caused the collapse of Wilno University, the leading Polish university in the mid-19th century. Next, he demanded that the members of the National Patriotic Society in Warsaw be tried by a court of army officers. As Szyndler emphasises, Novosiltsov's activities and his ostentatious aversion to the Poles' aspirations to freedom were among the factors which led to the outbreak of the November Uprising in 1830. Novosiltsov's evolution can serve as a symbolic reflection of the Poles' hopes for a harmonious coexistence with Alexander I's Russia: from trust and even enthusiasm in 1815 to an armed uprising and escalation of mutual hatred in 1830–1831. (MM)

Wiktorja Śliwowska, *Ucieczki z Sybiru (Escapes from Siberia)*, Warszawa 2005, Wydawnictwo Iskry, 444pp., ill., indexes.

The Russian practice of banishing Poles into the depth of Russia and Siberia from the end of the 18th century up to the 20th plays such an important role in the tradition of Polish struggles for independence that it has had an impact on the Polish language. The Polish language distinguishes "Syberia" (a geographical term denoting the part of the Russian Empire east of the Urals) from "Sybir" (a place of exile beyond the Urals, in Russia's Far East as well as in the Caucasus and even in the eastern part of European Russia). Śliwowska's monograph deals with escapes from "Sybir", that is with actions undertaken by Poles sentenced to various kinds of exile (forcible recruitment into the army or into convict gangs which carried out public works, settlement in more or less severe conditions in the depth of the Russian empire, and hard labour). The author concentrates on two main waves of 19th century exiles: one in the first half of that century, especially after the November Uprising of 1830/31 (several thousand convicts) and the other after the January Uprising of 1863/64 (ca 40,000). The 1880s mark the end of the story for the construction of a railway line to Siberia made it easier for the successive generations of exiles to escape.

The author reconstructs stories of individual and group attempts to escape via European Russia, Persia or even China, stories which are full of drama and tragedy, although some read like a grotesque. Among the persons described by her are admirable heroes as well as reckless dare-devils, persons who played an ambiguous role among their companions in distress, and even Russian agents or common crooks who pretended to have escaped from Siberia in order to obtain financial assistance from Poles in Galicia or Western Europe. The author writes about successful escapes, such as that of Rufin Piotrowski, exiled to the Tobolsk province in 1844, who managed to escape dressed as an Orthodox pilgrim; his diaries were translated into many European languages and gained popularity in the 19th and 20th centuries. But on the whole, the attempts to escape ended in failure and the fugitives ran the risk of getting a harsher penalty, of being flogged or even executed. The most tragic was the uprising in the Balkai region, an armed attempt to get through to China, made in 1866 by a group of nearly a thousand exiled insurrectionists of the 1863/64 uprising who were building a tract round Lake Balkai. Some of them fell in battles against Russian troops, others roamed through the surrounding mountains on an empty stomach until they were caught by the local people and Russian units. After a speedy trial in Irkutsk the participants in the uprising were given longer terms of hard labour and the four initiators were executed. While describing all these dramatic stories Śliwowska fights against the deeply rooted black legend of Siberia as a place of Poles' martyrdom, suffering and death. The stay in Siberia was an ordeal for all exiles, but for many the life in exile was so hard that in extreme cases they undertook suicidal attempts to escape, which were doomed to failure from the start. But many Poles set up a family in Siberia, lived a relatively normal life, earned money and sometimes even made a fortune. Only some of them managed finally to return to Poland; but the percentage of persons sent back to their homeland legally by virtue of the tsar's mercy was several times higher than the percentage of persons who managed to escape.

The book is based mainly on documents of Russian authorities which the author found in countless archives in the Russian Federation (from Moscow and St. Petersburg to Irkutsk), in Lithuania, Belarus and Ukraine and also in Poland, as well as on many published and unpublished diaries and letters (written in the 19th century by Polish and Russian authors); she has also made use of the press of that time (mainly Polish, but also Russian, rarely West European). (MM)

Konrad Zieliński, *Stosunki polsko-żydowskie na ziemiach Królestwa Polskiego w czasie I wojny światowej (Polish-Jewish Relations in the Territory*

*of the Polish Kingdom during World War I*, Lublin 2005, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Marii Curie-Skłodowskiej, 496 pp., index of persons.

The author examines the situation in the Polish Kingdom which in 1914 was ruled by Russia and a year later, following an offensive by Austro-Hungarian and German forces, was divided into two occupation zones: one German (with its capital in Warsaw) and the other Austrian (with the capital in Lublin). In 1916 a small state, dependent on the two powers, was formed in this territory, and two years later the territories of the former Polish Kingdom became the core of an independent Poland which was then being revived. On the eve of World War I, Jews accounted for 15% (ca. 2 million) of the population of that area; most of them were Orthodox Jews, but they were split into the rival Hasidic section and various dynasties of tsaddiks.

Zieliński presents Polish-Jewish relations in the Kingdom against the background of the new political conditions and new quality of life introduced by the Great War. When the Russians had been ousted, it became possible to Polishise local administration and education on all levels, from elementary schools to the university; Jewish religious communes revived their activity and the schools maintained by them began to develop. Their philanthropic actions crossed the boundaries of Jewish ghettos, especially in large towns. The Polish armed forces which were then being set up in the Kingdom provided an opportunity for contacts between representatives of the two communities. Activists of the Polish national movement tried to acquaint Jews with Polish aspirations to independence through various anniversary celebrations, lectures and pamphlets, but the overwhelming part of Jewish society was not interested. While there were no serious Polish-Jewish conflicts during the years of occupation, the situation changed when the occupiers were defeated in 1918 and the prospect of rebuilding an independent Polish state became increasingly realistic. The clash between Polish hopes and the indifference of closed Jewish communities generated an aggressive attitude on the part of Poles, especially when external danger inflamed the situation, as was the case in Poland's eastern marches and in Lwów. But Jewish shops and flats were attacked even in the Kingdom. The fact that on November 11, 1918 — a day which from that time on has been celebrated as Independence Day — a pogrom took place in Kielce, in which four Jews were killed, is a dreary symbol of relations between the two communities. (MM)

*Życie jest wszędzie ... Wsiudu zhizn ... Ruchy społeczne w Polsce i Rosji do II wojny światowej (Life is everywhere ... Vsiudu zhizn ... Social Movements in Poland and Russia up to World War II)*, ed. Anna Br u s, Warszawa 2005, Wydawnictwo Neriton i Instytut Historii PAN, 360 pp.

The volume contains 17 Polish and Russian articles on various social movements and public initiatives in Poland and Russia up to 1940, but most of them refer to the 19th and early 20th centuries. The authors discuss such questions as charity work, various kinds of social organisations, intellectual life, Polish-Russian contacts and stereotypes of Poles and Russians. Particularly interesting are the texts dealing with Polish students and self-aid associations abroad and with the legal, semi-legal and illegal forms in which Polish society was organised in the Russian zone of Poland.

As far as Polish students' and self-aid societies abroad are concerned, the volume contains articles on associations of emigrants from Lithuanian and Ruthenian territories in Paris after 1831, the students' society in Dorpat, the self-aid society of Polish exiles in eastern Siberia in the mid-19th century, the educational activity conducted by Poles in Kazan in the 19th and 20th centuries, and the societies of January Rising veterans in Lwów. The second group is represented by texts which present the attempts to activate and organise society in the Polish Kingdom after the defeat of the January Uprising (1864) when all activity of this kind was hampered by the restrictive policy of the Russian

authorities. Among the initiatives discussed by the authors are the methods which were used to enliven intellectual and scientific life in Warsaw as well as activities in the provinces: sobriety societies and voluntary fire brigades, the only legal public activity in the Russian zone of Poland, which often became centres of social life in provincial towns. This subject is supplemented by a text which discusses the phenomenon of secret self-tuition circles set up by secondary school pupils and students in the Polish Kingdom from 1870 on. In keeping with the title of the book, all texts show that social initiatives come to life and develop everywhere and in all periods, even in the most unfavourable political conditions. (MM)

### MODERN TIMES (1919–1939)

*Album Rok 1920. Wojna Polski z Rosją bolszewicką (Album of the Year 1920. Poland's War against Bolshevik Russia)*, ed. Agnieszka Knyt, Warszawa 2005, Ośrodek "Karta", Muzeum Historyczne m. st. Warszawy, 220 pp.

In 1997 the "Karta" (Charter) Centre began to publish materials connected with the war for the Second Republic's frontiers in the east; among them were photographs from Russian archives and reminiscences of participants in those events ("Karta" № 21, 1997). It took several years to prepare the *Album*. The publication includes photographs, posters and leaflets. It is a collection of iconographic materials accompanied by accounts and reminiscences of participants in the Polish-Bolshevik war, not only of leading political and military personages but also ordinary people who witnessed the events. The operations are shown day by day, from January 1st to October 18, 1920, that is, to the cessation of hostilities on the front. The publication is prefaced by Janusz Odziemkowski who describes the most important stages in Polish-Russian relations in 1918–1920. In the afterword the author depicts the course and significance of the decisive stage of the war. (OL)

Christa Burghardt, *Pamięć o domu (Memory of Home)*, "Karta" (Warszawa), № 45, 2005, pp. 51–75.

In 2002 the periodical "Karta" published a text dealing with the history of the Polish-German borderland in Kashubia in the first half of the 20th century ("Karta", № 36, 2002). The accounts and photographs of persons from the commune of Stara Kiszewa showed the daily life of a local community in that region.

The interview with Christa Burghardt portrays a place kept in the memory of many persons now living in Germany. Christa Burghardt was born before the war in the village of Nowe Polaszki which at that time was inhabited mostly by Germans. Her reminiscences concern everyday life in the Kashubian borderland before the war; they also describe life in Polaszki during the war and the first few years after its conclusion. This interesting testimony of spoken history is equipped with photographs from the author's private collection. The "Karta" centre plans to publish a book which will present relations between Poles and Germans as well as photographs and documents referring to the history of Kashubia before World War II. (OL)

Grzegorz Hryciuk, *Przemiany narodowościowe i ludnościowe w Galicji Wschodniej i na Wołyniu w latach 1931–1948 (Nationality and Population Changes in Eastern Galicia and Volhynia in 1931–1948)*, Toruń 2005, A. Marszałek, 426 pp., tables, maps, index of geographical names.

Studies and source publications on Poland's eastern territories in the first half of the 20th century are appearing in increasing numbers in Poland. Grzegorz Hryciuk's book is a valuable addition to what we know of the nationality and

demographic situation in these territories. The author starts by describing Eastern Galicia and Volhynia, territories which were mixed from the ethnical, cultural and religious points of view. They were the scene where modern Polish and Ukrainian consciousness was arising at that time. On the basis of the materials he has collected the author tries to reconstruct the demographic and nationality changes in these territories as fully as possible and in a way that would reflect the complex structure of intercultural relations. The first part of the book concerns the period when both territories belonged to the Polish Republic. Hryciuk joins the discussion conducted by Polish and Ukrainian historians on the results of the 1931 census. On the basis of verified results of the census he tries to reconstruct the demographic changes which took place in Eastern Galicia and Volhynia in 1931–1939. He takes into account the natural increase, migrations and changes in the population's sense of national identity, caused by various factors. The second stage discussed by the author concerns the years 1939–1941. Hryciuk describes the situation of the individual nationalities in the first period of the war and tries to appraise the changes. For obvious reasons a large part of the book is devoted to the 1941–1944 period, when the most significant and dramatic changes took place owing to nationality conflicts and restrictions introduced by the occupier. The years 1944–1948 are the last period presented by Hryciuk. He tries to estimate the results of a further ethnic cleansing, population transfers and minor migration movements. The book is based on solid research into sources. In addition to Polish archives, first and foremost the Archives of Modern Records in Warsaw, the author has examined Ukrainian archival sources in Lviv, Tarnopol, Ivano-Frankovsk, Rovno, Luck and Kiev as well as German archives (Berlin, Bonn). (OL)

Michał J a r n e c k i, *Między centralizmem a autonomią. Administracja czechosłowacka na Rusi Zakarpackiej / 1918–1938 / (Between Centralism and Autonomy. Czechoslovak Administration in Transcarpathian Ruthenia / 1918–1938 /)*, "Dzieje Najnowsze" (Warszawa), vol. XXXVII, 2005, N° 3, pp. 3–17.

Before the war Transcarpathian Ruthenia was an ethnic and cultural borderland inhabited mostly by Orthodox and Greek Catholic Ruthenians and also by Hungarian, Jewish, Slovak, German and Romanian minorities. It was accorded to Czechoslovakia in 1919 as an autonomous region. Ruthenian emigrants in the United States and Canada supported its incorporation into the Czechoslovak state. In November 1918 the emigrants held a plebiscite in which a majority voted for Transcarpathia's autonomy within the Czechoslovak state. The author presents Czech policy towards this region and the consequences of a lack of coherent solutions. The Czech side supported various political factions in turn and did not implement its promises of an autonomy. The author depicts the concepts of Transcarpathia's future, as they were presented in the programmes of the parties functioning in that area (e.g. *Autonomnuy Zemedelskiy Sojuz*, *Ruska Nacionalna Autonomnuya Partia*) against the background of the international political situation in East-Central Europe. He carries his reflections up to 1938 when Carpathian Ukraine with an autonomous government of Augustyn Wołoszyn was set up. This was a short-lived government and in November the same year a part of the region was accorded to Hungary. (OL)

Jolanta K a m i ń s k a – K w a k, *Inteligencja województwa lwowskiego w okresie międzywojennym (The Intelligentsia of Lwów Voivodship during the Inter-war Period)*, Rzeszów 2005, Wyd. Uniwersytetu Rzeszowskiego, 456 pp., tables, index of persons, annex.

This is the first attempt to present the intelligentsia in the Lwów voivodship during the twenty years before World War II. Regarding the intelligentsia as a socio-occupational group, the author characterises all important intellectual milieus in this territory, that is, Poles, Ukrainians and Jews. This is an important fact for in

Eastern Galicia at least the Polish and the Ukrainian intelligentsia constituted two separate worlds. The author starts by characterising the Lwów voivodship which presented a rather diversified picture as regards urbanisation, modernisation and, above all, nationality relations; it had areas of compact Polish or Ukrainian settlement as well as areas with a mixed population. The core of the book is a description of individual occupational groups, the professions, public services and creative circles. The author also presents professional associations which looked after the interests of their members and performed an integrative function. She has reconstructed social and political activity on the basis of materials from the archives of Lviv, Przemyśl and Rzeszów. The materials quoted by the author make it possible to compare the activeness of the Polish, Ukrainian and Jewish groups in various fields. The intellectuals of each of these nationalities were set different tasks, they faced different requirements, and each group had different conditions and possibilities of fulfilling them. As the chapter on cultural life is based mostly on Poles' diaries, it necessarily presents the family life, society, life and entertainment of Polish circles. The author focuses on the intelligentsia of Lwów, especially prosperous families, a specific group. (OL)

*Kresy w oczach oficerów KOP (The Eastern Marches in the Eyes of Officers of the Borderland Defence Corps)*, ed. Jan W i d a c k i, Katowice 2005, Wydawnictwo Unia, 268 pp., phot., tables, maps.

The volume contains a report entitled *Socio-educational relations in 18 communes in the borderland with Lithuania, Latvia and the USSR during the last five years*. It is a manuscript which was published in Warsaw in 1935 for the needs of the Soldiers' Education Department of the Borderland Defence Corps Command (KOP). It is not only an interesting document of KOP's activity but also a source of ample information on social life in the communes of the eastern and south-eastern voivodships of the Second Republic. It contains descriptions of individual communes in the districts of Suwałki, Wilno-Troki, Braśław, Działna, Stołpce, Nieśwież, Wołożyn, Luniniec, Stolin, Kostopol, Równie, Zdołbunów, Kopyczyniec and Czortków. They were written by educational instructors of the KOP battalions. In addition to an historical and geographical outline, they present social relations, education, the activity of various institutions and organisations in each commune, and the occupation and activity of the local population. Much space has naturally been devoted to the non-Polish population and the socio-educational work conducted by KOP. The script is preceded by a preface which explains the character and scope of KOP's activity and the specific character of the Second Republic's eastern borderland. (OL)

Anna L a m d a u - C z a j k a, *Trudny wybór. Asymilowani Żydzi o problemie tożsamości narodowej w II Rzeczypospolitej (A Difficult Choice. The Views of Jews Undergoing the Process of Assimilation in the Second Republic on the Question of National Identity)*, "Kwartalnik Historyczny" (Warszawa), vol. CXII, 2005, N° 2, pp. 49-72.

The article presents the results of research on assimilated Jewish families in inter-war Poland and families in the process of assimilation. The author emphasises that self-identification was a complex, equivocal problem in an environment that was mixed nationally and culturally. She analyses the phenomenon of assimilation, presenting it as a process which could develop along individual lines and have differing consequences. She also discusses another important question, namely, the scope of reflections on national identity in the milieu discussed in the book. The author presents various factors which influenced individual persons' sense of national identity: politics, the family, the environment in which they lived. She depicts the sources used in research on self-awareness and customs, their limits and the possibilities they offer. The author has based her conclusions mainly on an analysis of reminiscences. (OL)

Włodzimierz Mędrzecki, *Inteligencja polska na Wołyniu w okresie międzywojennym (Polish Intelligentsia in Volhynia during the Interwar Period)*, Warszawa 2005, Wyd. Neriton, Instytut Historii PAN, 331 pp., index of persons, annex, sum. in English.

The author reconstructs the world of Polish intelligentsia in Volhynia during the twenty interwar years. He presents the life and various aspects of the intelligentsia's work in two stages. The first period, when Polish administration and partly also social and economic infrastructure were being created in that region, witnessed the formation of distinct Polish groups. The author presents the basic groups, the divisions within the Volhynian intelligentsia as well as the differences between the groups, caused by the provenance and political orientation of their members. He shows how they coped with difficulties in everyday life and depicts their socio-political activity. The political struggle connected with the May coup d'état of 1926 and local personal changes mark the end of the first stage of Polish political presence in Volhynia.

Despite economic depression, the second decade stabilised the life of the Volhynian intelligentsia. The author examines the attitude of Polish intellectuals to the Ukrainian problem, laying stress on the "Volhynian experiment" carried out in the 1930s by the voivode Henryk Józewski. He shows the results of the experiment in public life, the gradual change in social moods and their radicalisation which led to a decline in the popularity of the stance presented by the voivode and his circle.

In an interesting and vivid way the author presents cultural life and the way the Volhynian intellectuals spent their leisure time. The text is equipped with many quotations from the local press which is the main material on which the book is based. The author has also made use of documents of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the Ministry of Religious Denominations and Public Enlightenment, kept in the Archives of Modern Records in Warsaw. The annex presents a list of persons who were starosts in the individual districts, the time when they held the post, their provenance and their fate after leaving the service. Unfortunately it was not possible to reconstruct all data. The personal index contains short biographies of persons who played an important role in Volhynia. (OL)

Grzegorz Nowik, *Zanim złamano "Enigmę" ...Polski radiowywiad podczas wojny z bolszewicką Rosją 1918–1920 (Before the "Enigma" System Was Broken ...Polish Radio Intelligence during the War against Bolshevik Russia 1918–1920)*, Warszawa 2004, Oficyna Wydawnicza Rytm, Wojskowe Biuro Badań Historycznych, 1057 pp., phot., index of persons, index of geographical names, index of subjects, annexes.

This monumental book on the activity of the Polish radio intelligence service during the Polish-Bolshevik war is but the first part of a study planned by the author. Its main aim is to present the importance of radio intelligence during Poland's struggle for independence. Nowik describes how the structures of the radio intelligence service were established; he also presents the methods used by Polish intelligence to break Russian codes and the heroes of this activity: the team of workers of the Code Bureau. The author wanted to show the influence which the information gained by the radio intelligence service had on war operations, including of course the decisions of the Polish commanding staff. The introductory chapter depicts the radio intelligence activities of foreign armies and intelligence services. The first volume deals with the formation of Polish radio intelligence structures and their activity until the end of May 1920. The second volume will present further events in chronological order until the conclusion of the Polish-Russian peace treaty in Riga in March 1921.

The book is based on an abundance of source materials, mainly from the collections of the Central Military Archives. The book was noticed at the Historical Books Fair in 2005 and awarded third "Clio" prize. (OL)

Andrzej Peplowski, *Wywiad a dyplomacja II Rzeczypospolitej (The Intelligence Service and Diplomacy of the Second Republic)*, Toruń 2004, Mado, 448 pp., facs., phot.

The author has undertaken to explain the co-operation between military intelligence and diplomacy in the Second Republic. The difficult international political situation during the inter-war period required a close co-operation between the General Staff of the Polish Army and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The author presents the main areas which interested the Polish intelligence service, its structure and organisation and its initiatives. He focuses on the role and influence of the intelligence service and diplomacy on Poland's foreign policy, taking account of the situation on the Polish political scene. A separate chapter is devoted to the role of the intelligence service and diplomacy in the face of the impending war.

The book is based on documents kept in the Archives of Modern Records, the Central Archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Central Military Archives. (OL)

*Polskie dokumenty dyplomatyczne styczeń-sierpień 1939 (Polish Diplomatic Documents January–August 1939)*, ed. Stanisław Żerko in association with Piotr Długociński, Warszawa 2005, Polski Instytut Spraw Międzynarodowych, 896 pp., index of subjects, index of persons.

The documents in the book come from the Archives of Modern Records (AAN) in Warsaw and the Polish Institute and Gen. Sikorski Museum in London. The editor has also made use of AAN microfilms from the collections of the Hoover Institute. Several documents kept in Tadeusz Romer's collection in the Canadian Public Archives in Ottawa could also be included thanks to a microfilm available at the Sikorski Museum. Most documents are published for the first time. The editor has not included legal-political documents (treaties, agreements, settlements, declarations, communiqués) for they have been reprinted many times. The volume contains 523 documents from the period January 3 — August 31, 1939. In the preface the editor characterises the organisational structure of the Polish Ministry of Foreign Affairs at the beginning of 1939, writes about the history of the Foreign Ministry's collections and about the editions published previously and presents the principles which were applied in selecting and editing the documents. (DJ)

Marek Sioma, *Stawoj Felicjan Składkowski / 1885–1962 / Żołnierz i polityk (Stawoj Felicjan Składkowski / 1885–1962 / Soldier and Politician)*, Lublin 2005, Wydawnictwo UMCS, 474+4 pp., phot., index of persons.

The hero of Marek Sioma's monograph is Stawoj Felicjan Składkowski, one of the leading figures during the rule of the Piłsudski camp. The author presents the most important stages in Składkowski's life: his school years, medical studies at Warsaw University, the beginnings of his political and military career, that is his activity in the Polish Legions and in the Polish Army during the Polish-Bolshevik war, his work as minister of internal affairs in 1926–1931, as vice-minister of military affairs until 1936 and then as prime minister of the Polish government until the end of the Second Republic.

The author acquaints the reader with the way in which Składkowski conducted his political activity, with reactions to his work in the Piłsudski camp and in other political circles as well as with press and social comments. He analyses Składkowski's contacts with Piłsudski during the period when Składkowski's political views were not yet fully formed as well as during the period of his most intensive political work. He describes Składkowski's work as minister and premier, and characterises his attitude towards the national minorities, opposition and anti-state movements, including his stance during the events in Little Poland, the pacification of Eastern Galicia in 1930 and the peasants' strikes in 1937. The last part of the book presents Składkowski's life in emigration, first in Turkey and Palestine and then in London. The book is based on materials kept

in the Archives of Modern Records and the Central Military Archives, printed sources, press articles and memoirs. (OL)

Janina Smogorzewska, *Dyplomata brytyjski o wojewodzie wołyńskim Henryku Józewskim (British Diplomat on the Volhynian Voivode Henryk Józewski)*, "Zeszyty Historyczne" (Paris), 2005, N° 152, pp. 45–58.

The three texts published here are fragments of reports by Frank Savery, a British diplomat accredited to the Second Republic of Poland. They have been edited and equipped with a commentary by Janina Smogorzewska who in this publication refers to Marek Gałęzowski's article *Henryk Józewski "Olgierd"* ("Zeszyty Historyczne", 2004, N° 150).

*Memorandum on South-Eastern Poland, Report on the Eastern Marches of Poland, Report by Mr Savery on a Tour of Volhynia* are documents from the years 1928–1932 kept in the Public Record Office in London. Savery's remarks refer mostly to the policy pursued by the voivode Henryk Józewski and the activity of the state administration in Volhynia. Savery compared the socio-political situation in that area with the situation in Eastern Galicia which he knew well.

In the preface Smogorzewska characterises the British diplomat, his interest in Poland's eastern and south-eastern voivodships and evaluates his reports which deal with various aspects of the life of national minorities in Poland. (OL)

Henryk Stępniań, *Polska i Wolne Miasto Gdańsk, 1920–1939. Stosunki polityczne (Poland and the Free City of Danzig, 1920–1939. Political Relations)*, Gdańsk 2004, Oficyna Pomorska, 238 pp., index of persons, sum. in German.

The author discusses the political relations between the Second Republic and the Free City of Danzig, concentrating on such basic questions as: the development of relations between the two sides in the light of the statute of the Free City of Danzig, the treaties and agreements concluded by Poland and Danzig in various fields, and Polish policy towards the Free City, including Poland's use in bilateral relations of the rights given her by the Treaty of Versailles. In view of the frequent conflicts between Poland and the Free City, the author discusses at large the League of Nations' negotiations with the two sides and the influence of international politics on the disputes, especially the influence exerted by German policy. Poland's endeavours to make use of her treaty-guaranteed rights and to protect the Polish population of the Free City ran counter to Danzig's political interests.

The book is based on Polish archival materials and on documents from the archives in Berlin, Bonn and Munich. (OL)

Jan Szymański, *Stosunki gospodarcze Polski z Norwegią w latach 1918–1929 (Poland's Economic Relations with Norway in 1918–1929)*, Gdańsk 2005, Wyd. Uniwersytetu Gdańskiego, 268 + 1 pp., tables, sum. in English, index of persons.

The author discusses Polish–Norwegian economic relations from the final stage of World War I to 1929. The economic relations between the two states in the second decade of the Polish Republic will be discussed in the next part of the study. On the basis of materials kept in the Archives of Modern Records in Warsaw and the State Archives in Oslo the author reconstructs Poland's place in Norway's economic policy. He examines Polish–Norwegian trade negotiations on supplies of Norwegian fishery products to Poland, the conclusion of contracts and trade agreements, and the exports of Polish goods to Norway. Szymański also discusses the trade and navigation treaty concluded by Poland and Norway in 1926 and the preparations which preceded its conclusion. He explains Polish–Norwegian mutual relations and Polish stance against the background of the political and economic situation in the international forum. (OL)

Piotr Trojański, *Żydowskie przedsiębiorstwa handlowe w woj. krakowskim w okresie międzywojennym (Jewish Trade Enterprises in Cracow Voivodship during the Interwar Period)*, "Studia Judaica" (Cracow), vol. VIII, 2005, № 1–2 (15–16), pp. 79–100.

The author tries to evaluate the number and location of Jewish trade enterprises and their structure in the Cracow voivodship during the interwar period. He presents the results of the research he carried out in the Archives of the Trade and Industry Chamber in Cracow and the Chief Statistical Office. He depicts the location and number of Jewish enterprises in the individual districts of the voivodship and examines the influence of demographic, socio-political and urbanisation factors. In the further part of the article he depicts the size and character of Jewish trade enterprises; most of them were small shops which employed only family members. Their owners acted as middlemen or sold goods. This part of the question has been presented on the basis of tax statistics. The author also writes about the problems facing researchers who analyse this type of sources. (OL)

Adrian Tyszkiewicz, *Obóz Wielkiej Polski w Małopolsce 1926–1933 (The Great Poland Camp in Little Poland 1926–1933)*, Kraków 2004, Księgarnia Akademicka, 427+1 pp., 1 k. table., phot., annexes, index of persons.

The Great Poland Camp (OWP) was a political formation set up on Roman Dmowski's initiative in 1926. The establishment of this radical national organisation transcending party lines was intended to unite the Polish Right in the political struggle against the *Sanacja* regime. A Youth Movement began to operate in the Camp a year after its foundation. At the beginning of the 1930s the OWP was a mass movement; it was dissolved by the state authorities in 1933. Tyszkiewicz's book is an interesting attempt at depicting the Camp's activity in the Lwów and Cracow regions. The Lwów region comprised pre-war Poland's three south eastern voivodships, those of Lwów, Tarnopol and Stanisławów. The author describes the specific socio-cultural characteristics of the region and its economic situation in order to show how they influenced the activity of the Camp. The Cracow region comprised Cracow voivodship and a part of Silesian and Kielce voivodships. The author deals mainly with the internal organisation and functioning of the OWP. The fact that many Jews and Ukrainians lived in Little Poland exerted an influence on the Camp's ideological foundations and its programme. A separate chapter depicts the camp's policy towards these minorities. The book also provides information on the camp's activities in various places of the region and on social reactions to them. The book is a valuable contribution to what we know of the Polish political scene during the twenty inter-war years and enriches our knowledge of the political parties' attitude to the complex reality of the multinational state. It is based on previously unused sources kept in Lviv archives, mainly on documents and materials produced by the Camp and the state administration. (OL)

## WORLD WAR II

Daniel Bockowski, *Na zawsze razem. Białostoczczyzna i Łomżyńskie w polityce radzieckiej w czasie II wojny światowej, IX 1939 – VIII 1944 (United for ever. The Białystok and Łomża Regions in Soviet Policy during World War II, September 1939 – August 1944)*, Warszawa 2005, Wydawnictwo Neriton, Instytut Historii Polskiej Akademii Nauk, 331 pp., bibl., index of persons, index of geographical names, annexes, sum. in English and Russian.

The book is a summing up of the author's research into the policy which the Soviet Union pursued towards Poland's north-eastern territories incorporated into the USSR. He depicts this policy taking as an example the Białystok region, which

comprised the districts of Białystok and Łomża. He tries to reply to two questions, namely: to what extent did the Soviet authorities succeed in implementing the plans they conceived in the autumn of 1939?, and what role did the Białystok region play in the plans of Moscow and Minsk before it was handed over to the Polish side in the summer of 1944?. Boćkowski shows that Soviet policy towards "Western Byelorussia" was changed neither by the German conquest of these territories nor by the establishment of Polish-Soviet diplomatic relations. Not even for a moment did the Kremlin cease to regard these territories as an inseparable part of the Soviet empire. The author has based his conclusions on an extensive research not only into Polish archives but also into the collections of the National Archives of the Republic of Belarus, the State Archives of the Region of Brest, the State Archives of Social Organisations of Grodno Region in Grodno, the State Archives of the Ukrainian Security Service and the Russian State Archives of Socio-Political History. (DJ)

## RECENT HISTORY

*Autostop polski. PRL i współczesność (Polish Hitch-Hiking. In the Polish People's Republic and Present Times)*, collected and edited by Jakub Czupryński, Kraków 2005, Korporacja Ha!art, 397 pp., index of places, photos.

A pioneering work which shows the history of Polish hitch-hiking from its birth in People's Poland at the end of the 1950s to the present times. This is an anthology of over 50 different texts, reminiscences of hitch-hikers, excerpts from the few scientific studies on this subject, fragments of press articles, literary texts, interviews and accounts. The editor tries to analyse hitch-hiking as a cultural phenomenon. He has included the opinions of the organisers of hitch-hiking in the times of the Polish People's Republic (Andrzej Piwoński, Leszek Sobociński) as well as the views of hippies, who contested the regulation that all hitch-hikers should carry a hitch-hiker's book (Krzysztof Wacyk) "What unites all the texts in the book", says Czupryński, "is the atmosphere of hitch-hiking, of roaming, of holiday bivouacs and life at the roadside, irrespective of the motives which induced people to set out on their journeys". (DJ)

Włodzimierz Bernacki, Henryk Głębocki, Maciej Korcuć, Filip Musiał, Jarosław Szarek, Zdzisław Zblewski, *Komunizm w Polsce. Zdrada Zbrodnia Zaktamianie Zniewolenie (Communism in Poland. Betrayal Crime Mendacity Oppression)*, Kraków 2005, Wydawnictwo Kluszczyński, 416 pp., index of persons, photos.

A book written by historians — publicists working at the Cracow branch of the National Remembrance Institute whose aim was to present a popularised scientific analysis of the phenomenon of communism in Poland's history, from the birth of the idea in the 19th century to the activity of post-communists in the Third Republic. The authors present their ideological credo at the very outset when they write about Poland after 1944: "There was no lack of people ready to serve an alien power and in its name pacify the nation's aspirations to freedom. They not only created a machinery of security and coercion but also built communism in literature, science and art, poisoning social consciousness for nearly half a century. They liquidated the independence-inspired elites or pushed them aside, taking their place. They were surrounded by a host of clients (uprooted people without any principles, careerists) who owed their position to a loyal service to the system. When the system began to shake under the pressure of social aspirations which the communists would have never been able to meet, some of them attempted to 'improve and reform' the system in order to remain in power. The dreams about 'socialism with a human face' were however far removed from the vision of an independent Poland. Finally, in 1989 they reached a compromise with the so-called constructive opposition, which allowed them to retain consid-

erable influence. Poland regained freedom but what was lacking was the political determination to bury the criminal system. More than a decade has passed since the fall of the Polish People's Republic. From this perspective one can now better see the ravages inflicted by communism. Without a full rejection of its remnants Poland will never be a country matching the aspirations of its proud nation". The authors' reflections are supplemented by many photographs and fragments of documents. (DJ)

Marcin Czyżniewski, *Propaganda polityczna władzy ludowej w Polsce 1944–1956 (The Political Propaganda Conducted by People's Power in Poland 1944–1956)*, Toruń 2005, Wydawnictwo Naukowe Grado, 284 pp., bibl.

The author analyses Stalinist propaganda in Poland, making use of source materials kept in the Archives of Modern Records (documents of the Chief Office for the Control of Press, Publications and Public Spectacles, the National Homeland Council, the Ministry of Information and Propaganda, the Central Committee of the Polish Workers' Party (PPR), the Polish United Workers' Party (PZPR) and the Polish Committee of National Liberation). He has also made use of the rich literature dealing with this subject, of published collections of sources and propaganda publications. He starts his reflections by defining the role of propaganda in political systems. Next, he characterises the propaganda machinery of that time (Ministry of Information and Propaganda, the Propaganda Department of the PPR Central Committee, state administration, political organisations, institutions supporting the propaganda machine: the armed forces, schools, youth and social organisations), the means of propaganda (individual agitation, mass propaganda, community centres, the press and publications, visual propaganda, art as a propaganda instrument) and the methods applied in propaganda (language and the vision of the world, socio-technical measures, reason and emotions in propaganda, criticism as an element in propaganda). The book ends with an analysis of counter-propaganda (clandestine publications and leaflets, Western radio stations' broadcasts in Polish, gossip and rumours). According to the author the main defects of the propaganda conducted at that time were "totality" and "detachment from reality". These were the reasons why it was ineffective. (DJ)

*Dla władzy, obok władzy, przeciw władzy. Postawy robotników wielkich ośrodków przemysłowych w PRL (For the Authorities, Close to the Authorities, Against the Authorities. The Stance of Workers in Great Industrial Centres in the Polish People's Republic)*, ed. Jarosław Neja, Warszawa 2005, Instytut Pamięci Narodowej, 170 pp., index of persons.

The volume contains the papers which were read at a scientific session organised in Katowice on November 17, 2004 by the Katowice Public Education Branch of the National Remembrance Institute — Commission for the Prosecution of Crimes against the Polish Nation. The texts have been divided into three thematic sections. The first, entitled *Adaptation, Acceptance and Participation in the System or Objection, Social Resistance and Opposition*, contains papers by: Łukasz Kamiński (*The workers' attitude to the authorities 1944–1989 and its evolution*), Maciej Tymiański (*A seesaw of moods. Warsaw workers and party activists, 1944–1957*), Michał Paziewski (*Workers and the authorities in the Szczecin conurbation 1970–1980. A tentative historical interpretation of the socio-political conditions of the conflict*). The second section deals with the positive and negative aspects of industrial workers' social promotion. This subject is discussed by: Jan L. Franczyk (*Social promotion of the builders of Nowa Huta — its splendours and miseries*), Błażej Brzostek (*The Warsaw working class in the second half of the 1950s with stress laid on "new workers" from the countryside*) and Adam Bartoszek (*The socio-economic functioning of Upper Silesia during the time of the Polish People's Republic — sociological consequences for the life patterns of*

workers and their families). The last part deals with the Security Service's activities against the working class in large industrial centres. Krzysztof Lesiakowski characterises the specific measures applied by the Security Service against Łódź workers during the period of crisis, December 1970 – February 1971; Jarosław Neja writes about *The workers of Katowice voivodship in the summer of 1980 in the light of materials of the Security Service*. The volume also contains Sławomir Cenckiewicz's paper *The Security Service's view of the Lenin Shipyard in Gdansk and its activities in the shipyard in August 1980* which was prepared for the session but was not read. All papers are equipped with commentaries by Paweł Machcewicz, Marcin Zaremba and Antoni Dudek. (DJ)

Rafał Dobek, *Raymond Aron — dialog z historią i polityką (Raymond Aron — a Dialogue with History and Politics)*, Poznań 2005, Wydawnictwo Poznańskie, 278 pp., bibl., index of persons.

A biography of a well known scientist and publicist who played an active role on the political scene of Europe. The author characterises the political and philosophical education of his hero, including his youthful attempts to interpret fascism. He describes Aron's activity in wartime London, his attitude to de Gaulle and the Vichy government. The next, third, chapter starts with Aron's return to the Sorbonne (chair of sociology). The author depicts Aron's stance on the political questions of those days, his attitude to the Algerian question, to destalinisation, USSR–USA relations, Israel and the Jewish question. He pays more attention to Aron's views on industrial society. A separate chapter deals with the 1968 events in Paris and Aron's critical attitude to the students' revolt. Against his will he became a symbol of the old university and was hated by the revolutionary students and intellectuals. This set him in opposition to his intellectual adversary; Jean Paul Sartre. In the last chapter Dobek presents the last period of Aron's life, up to his death on October 17, 1983 at the age of 78. He says that Aron was an enthusiastic fan of democracy which he regarded as the best, though unstable, protection of the freedoms he cherished; he was also an advocate of the theory that the political sphere should be independent of other spheres of social life. (DJ)

Dariusz Grała, *Reformy gospodarcze w PRL / 1982–1989 / . Próby ratowania socjalizmu (Economic Reforms in the Polish People's Republic / 1982–1989 / . Attempts to Save Socialism)*, Warszawa 2005, Wydawnictwo TRIO, 384 pp., bibl., index of persons, annex.

The author analyses the economic reforms carried out in Poland in the 1980s, the aim of which was to turn state enterprises into independent, autonomous, self-financing state firms, and to reorganise the functioning of the economic centre in order to adapt it to the new economic system. He depicts the genesis, development and results of the economic crisis in the years 1979–1982, the preparations for the economic reform and its functioning in the initial period, the work of the economic centre in 1982–1987 when the reform was being carried out as well as the work of state plants and the private sector during that time. The final chapter deals with the second stage of the reform in the years 1988–1989, which consisted in a gradual dismantling of the economic system of the Soviet type. The book is based on normative acts (mainly the laws which provided the legal foundation for the reform), published documents, economic analyses, interviews, reminiscences, studies and press articles. In the author's opinion the economic reform carried out in the 1980s was the most important socio-economic venture of the authorities of People's Poland. It was the breakdown of the Soviet-type economy in Poland at the end of the 1970s and the beginning of the 1980s and the workers' strikes in the 1980s that forced the government to introduce a broad programme of improvements. According to the author, apart from a small reorganisation of the government in the middle of 1981, no substantial transformations were effected in the economic centre. The functioning

of the centre was not improved until October 1987 when bills reorganising and reducing the composition of the Council of Ministers were adopted. The reform ended in failure and led to a rapid deterioration of the country's financial situation and a drastic lowering of living standards in Poland. The processes in the economy were the reverse of what the government had planned and the reform got stuck in a jungle of temporary solutions, mainly because of the government's disinclination to introduce comprehensive overall changes and the resistance of state employees. (DJ)

Dariusz Iwaneczko, *Opór społeczny a władza w Polsce Południowo-Wschodniej 1980-1989 (Social Resistance and the Authority in South-Eastern Poland 1980-1989)*, Warszawa 2005, Instytut Pamięci Narodowej, 518 pp., bibl., index of persons, sum. in English.

The book is based on the research carried out by the author in archives, especially in the collections of the Rzeszów Branch of the National Remembrance Institute. These are mainly documents of the investigations conducted by the Voivodship Offices for Internal Affairs in Krosno, Przemyśl, Rzeszów and Tarnobrzeg. The author has also made use of source materials kept in regional state archives, in the Archives of the Rzeszów branch of the "Solidarity" Independent Autonomous Trade Union and in private collections. In successive chronologically-arranged chapters the author analyses the activities of the ruling camp in the 1980s, the activity of the independent trade union movement, the Church's attitude to social resistance and social moods. He says that "social resistance increased in strength and importance in 1980-1981, but the organisation and ways of struggle changed radically after the introduction of martial law. Despite an extensive system of repression, the authorities did not manage to crush the opposition which, taking advantage of the Church's strong support (evident in the Przemyśl diocese), developed new forms of resistance and struggle to keep up the nation's spirit. The system was breaking down, leading not so much to an increase in the strength of the opposition as to the growth of social dissatisfaction which turned into resistance. This was followed by a partial capitulation of the authorities which tried to persuade the opposition to share responsibility for the fate of the state, not realising that the citizens taking part in the negotiated elections would decide to remove the communists from power". (DJ)

Mariusz Jastrząb, *Puste półki. Problem zaopatrzenia ludności w artykuły powszechnego użytku w Polsce w latach 1949-1956 (Empty Shelves. The Problem of Supplying the Population with Articles of Daily Use in Poland in 1949-1956)*, Warszawa 2004, Wydawnictwo Wyższej Szkoły Przedsiębiorczości i Zarządzania im. Leona Koźmińskiego, 347 pp., bibl.

The author analyses the supplies of foodstuffs, cleaning products, clothes, footwear, fuels and household goods as well as "goods of a higher order or luxury goods as they were called at that time". The book is based on archival materials of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, the Office of the Council of Ministers, the State Economic Planning Commission, the Ministry of Internal Trade and the ministries which supervised the factories whose functioning was particularly important for the level of supplies, i.e. the Ministry of Light Industry, the Ministry of Meat and Dairy Produce Industries, the Ministry of Agricultural and Food Industries, the Ministry of Small-Scale Industry and Crafts. The author has also examined documents of some other institutions which were important from his point of view, e.g. the Central Board of Meat Industry. He has divided his reflections into three large thematic sections: I. The attitude of the party machine and economic administration to the problem of supplies; II. The rationing of articles of daily use; III. The hierarchy of supplies. In conclusion the author says: "The supply difficulties in 1951-1952 exceeded the limit of social endurance. It is not only that a psychological barrier burst; there were even cases

of people fainting from hunger. The fact that mass protests were staged shows, as do many other events, that Polish Stalinism lagged behind its Soviet prototype. There were no mass protests in the Soviet Union during the famine in the 1940s." (DJ)

Zdeněk Jirásek, Andrzej Małkiewicz, *Polska i Czechosłowacja w dobie stalinizmu / 1948–1956/. Studium porównawcze (Poland and Czechoslovakia during the Era of Stalinism / 1948–1956/. A Comparative Study)*, Warszawa 2005, Instytut Studiów Politycznych Polskiej Akademii Nauk, 414 pp., annex, bibl., sum. in English.

Andrzej Małkiewicz, a professor at the Zielona Góra University, and Zdeněk Jirásek, a professor at the Silesian University in Opava, have undertaken to compare Poland and Czechoslovakia during the period of Stalinism by analysing such questions as: the political system, the internal and external sources of communism, the system of repression, social structures, economic development, agriculture, foreign policy, social resistance, Churches and religion, ideology and culture, education and science, emigration, and the beginnings of a departure from communism. In their opinion the differences between the situation in Poland and Czechoslovakia were "not great" in that period but "greater than they have so far been thought to be". The way of implementing communism was different. This was due to the differences in Soviet policy; up to February 1948 Soviet policy towards Czechoslovakia differed from the policy the Soviet Union pursued towards the other countries in Central Europe. After that date the Soviet Union conducted the same policy towards all Central European states. After 1948 the two countries' economic and cultural policies were almost identical and so was the system of repression; minor differences existed in the functioning of the state and the party. Social resistance sometimes assumed similar forms. On the lower echelons "the communist machine in Czechoslovakia had a slightly greater skill and more political experience". The attitudes of societies differed. The Poles were clearly anti-Russian and anti-communist. Pro-Russian sentiments predominated among the Czechs and Slovaks and a part of Czechoslovak society favoured communism. (DJ)

Jakub Karpiński, *Ustrój komunistyczny w Polsce (The Communist System in Poland)*, Warszawa 2005, Wydawnictwo Wyższej Szkoły Przedsiębiorczości i Zarządzania im. Lecha Koźmińskiego, 335 pp., Jakub Karpiński's publications, prefaced by Marcin Kula.

The book was written by a recently deceased (d. 2004) philosopher and sociologist, by choice a historian specialising in Poland's recent history, who took an active part in political opposition during the times of the Polish People's Republic. The book is a result not so much of the author's detailed archival studies as of the books and studies he had read, also those of a general nature; it is a result of the author's "participating observation", his familiarity with the work of the opposition, and his knowledge of the press and clandestine publications. Karpiński says that the communist system was never complete in Poland, and that "nowhere, not even in the USSR, China and Cambodia, did it assume a shape harmonising with the rulers' intentions. The system was imposed on a society which found it difficult to adapt itself to it and which knew how to organise resistance. Nevertheless, it existed for decades and was sometimes very palpable, it was clearly felt". In successive chapters the author analyses such questions as the authority and property, official organisation and the machine of power, the rulers and the ruled, social consciousness, the fields and directions of change, the factors promoting change. The book ends with a bibliography of the author's works which comprises 20 books and 288 articles, conversations and interviews. (DJ)

Barbara Klich-Kluczevska, *Przez dziurkę od klucza. Życie prywatne w Krakowie, 1945–1989 (Through the Keyhole. Private Life in Cracow, 1945–1989)*, Warszawa 2005, Wydawnictwo TRIO, 239 pp.

According to the author two elements can be distinguished in every individual's private life: the social element, with the family in its centre, and the material element, the core of which is home. She has broadened the range of her reflections by selected spheres of collective life (especially leisure time). Being particularly interested in tensions between the private and the public sphere, she has focused on the interference of what is public into the sphere of people-to-people contacts and on changes which took place in some fields. The author has not only made use of studies dealing with this subject, reports, press articles and belles lettres, but has also carried out exhaustive research into sources in the State Archives in Cracow. In successive chapters she characterises the architectural, town planning and social changes in Cracow after World War II, the life of children, the way of spending leisure time (rest on festive days, holidays, society life). She also analyses the questions of engagement, and marriage, including intimate life, weddings and divorces, as well as everyday life. In the final chapter she reflects on private space (various ways of arranging the living area). According to the author the communist system tried to exert an influence on private life by creating and propagating its models and by institutions with which individuals came into contact at various stages of their existence. She says that none of these ways was consistently and effectively applied in Cracow. (DJ)

*Kuchnia władzy. Księga pamiątkowa z okazji 70-tej rocznicy urodzin Andrzeja Garlickiego (The Kitchen of Power. A commemorative book published on the occasion of Andrzej Garlicki's 70th Birthday)*, edited by Włodzimierz Borodziej and Jerzy Kochanowski, Warszawa 2005, Spółdzielnia Wydawnicza "Czytelnik", Wydział Historyczny Uniwersytetu Warszawskiego, 436 pp., bibl. of Professor Andrzej Garlicki's works.

This collection of studies presented to Professor Garlicki contains papers on various questions of recent as well as earlier history. In addition to scientific and popularised scientific texts it includes recollections written by the professor's colleagues. As far as texts on recent history are concerned, the most interesting are those written by: Hiroshi Bando (*Relations between Japan and Poland against the background of World Politics in 1931–1945*), Włodzimierz Borodziej (*The Moscow Cuisine of Polish Foreign Policy: the Year 1972*), Jerzy Myśliński (*The Attitude of the Authorities to the Humanities at the Beginning of the Polish People's Republic and Slightly Later*), Krzysztof Pomian (*Totalitarianism, Authoritarianism, Democracy*), Grzegorz Sołtysiak (*General Wojciech Jaruzelski's Political Advisers. History of the Studies and Analyses Team, 1984–1990*) and Roman Wapiński (*Continuation and Changes. Changes in Political Morals in Poland in the Twenty Interwar Years*). (DJ)

Karol Jerzy Mór awski, *Syrena. Samochód PRL (Syrena. The Motor Car of the Polish People's Republic)*, Warszawa 2005, Wydawnictwo TRIO, 157 pp., bibl.

The first attempt in Polish historiography to describe the role played in the Polish People's Republic by the popular "Syrena" motor car. The author analyses the genesis of the plan to construct a car of this type, its implementation (1953–1960), the years of "Syrena"'s glory (1961–1971), its declining popularity owing to competition with Fiat 126, and the termination of production in 1983. In a popular way Mór awski evaluates the technical solutions applied in the construction of the car, presents the various models of "Syrena" and tries to depict the role which the car played in the history of Polish motorisation and in what he calls the motorisation culture of Polish society. (DJ)

*Polska. Ale jaka? (Poland. But What Kind of Poland?)*, ed. Maria Jarosz, Warszawa 2005, Oficyna Naukowa, 355 pp., index of persons, sum. in English.

The studies in the volume analyse many aspects of the results of the political transformation in Poland after 1989. The book is prefaced by an interview with Professor Maria Jarosz, an eminent sociologist, who has edited the volume, and by an essay by Janusz Tazbir *The Roots of the Present Age* with reflections on Polish history and historiography since the early modern era. The other texts have been contributed by: Edmund Wnuk-Lipiński (*The Dilemmas of Polish Transformation*), Antoni Z. Kamiński (*The Crisis of the State*), Andrzej Kojder (*The Law at a Deadlock*), Kazimierz M. Słomczyński and Krystyna Janicka (*The Broken Structure of Polish Society*), Leszek K. Gilejko (*The Defeated Majority. Workers and Peasants*), Krzysztof Jasiński (*Political and Business Elites*), Mieczysław Kabaj (*Unemployment in the Third Republic*), Marek W. Kozak (*Divided Poland. Regional Disproportions*), Kazimierz W. Frieske (*Known and Unknown Corruption*), and Piotr Kozarzewski (*The Traps of Unfinished Reforms*). The book ends with a tentative balance sheet of the 15 years of Polish transformations, contributed by the editor of the volume, who says in conclusion: "Let us not destroy the Third Republic under the pretext that we are building a new one. Let us reform and improve it consistently to prove that we are no longer cursed by our historic lack of national agreement in crucial situations" (DJ)

*Polskie dokumenty dyplomatyczne 1972 (Polish Diplomatic Documents 1972)*, ed. by Włodzimierz Borodziej in association with Piotr Długołęcki, Warszawa 2005, Polski Instytut Spraw Międzynarodowych, 788 pp., index of subjects, index of persons, annexes.

The volume contains 240 chronologically-arranged documents concerning Poland's relations with foreign countries in 1972. Most of them come from the Archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. About a quarter of the documents have been found in the Archives of Modern Records in Warsaw among the materials of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, the Secretariat of the Central Committee, the secretariat of the first secretary, the Foreign Department of the Central Committee and in the set of the Office of the Council of Ministers — the Presidium of the Government. The editors wanted their choice of documents to be proportionate and illustrative. This is why "even though there are many more documents concerning Czechoslovakia or the German Democratic Republic in the archives than documents concerning, for instance, Australia or Iraq" the editors "tried to take also less important countries into account by including at least one document referring to them". The publication contains previously unpublished sources; the few materials which appeared in print while the volume was being prepared have been equipped with an annotation. On the whole, the book does not include the official documents of Poland's foreign policy, that is, treaties, communiqués, conventions, declarations and statements. (DJ)

Adam Strzembosz, Maria Stanowska, *Sędziowie warszawscy w czasie próby 1981–1988 (Warsaw Judges Put to the Test, 1981–1988)*, Warszawa 2005, Instytut Pamięci Narodowej, 341 pp., bibl., index of persons, sum. in English.

The authors focus on the verdicts passed by penal courts between December 1981 and December 1988, that is, during the martial law, in the years when, although martial law was suspended, some of its restrictions were still in force, and after the abolition of extraordinary regulations when, however, extremely restrictive penal provisions provided for in the penal code of 1969 were still in force. In the first part Tomasz Strzembosz characterises jurisdiction in Poland in the years

1956–1979, during the beginnings of the “Solidarity” movement, under martial law, and during the period preceding the 1989 change of the political system. He also characterises Warsaw judicature after the introduction of martial law on December 13, 1981. The most important, second part of the book, written by Maria St a n o w s k a, consists of two chapters (*Political offences in the verdicts of Warsaw general and military courts in the 1980s and The stance of judges and prosecutors in the political trials held in the 1980s*). This part of the book is based on the author’s detailed examination of not only indictments and verdicts but of all evidence collected in the course of preparatory proceedings and during trials. In the third part Adam Strzembosz writes about the disciplinary responsibility of judges who failed to uphold the principle of the courts’ independence in 1944–1989 and about judges’ responsibility for taking part in the communist system of repression. The authors have not only depicted the functioning of the administration of justice but have also shown that the juridical institutions and solutions of that time survived until the end of the communist system in Poland. (DJ)

Ewelina Szpak, *Między ostiedlem a zagrodą. Życie codzienne mieszkańców PGR-ów (Between a Hamlet and a Croft. Everyday Life of Inhabitants of State Farms)*, Warszawa 2005, Wydawnictwo TRIO, 204 pp., bibl., ill.

This is the first attempt in Polish historiography at depicting the social functioning of State Farms (PGR). The author has based her book mainly on documents concerning sets of State Farms in the Szczecin voivodship, court documents, press, films, brochures, studies and, what is particularly valuable, on her interviews with former State Farm workers. She analyses such questions as the space time of State Farms, the socio-demographic characteristics of agricultural workers, relations between groups of workers, and the way in which they spent their leisure time. She also describes how they lived, how they arranged their living space. She ends her reflections with a characterisation of the family life of State Farm workers. As she says, it was believed that since the hamlet and the work place constituted an entity, this would help shape a compact collective community. The aim was partly reached, but the fluctuation of workers, official transfers and removals hampered a complete integration of the community. “A constant search for a better place to live in, for a better atmosphere, a higher wage ... made it difficult for the workers to strike roots.... Those ‘gypsy people’, as they were called by a diarist, were but one of the variants of a model State Farm man”. (DJ)

Przemysław Zieliński, *Scena rockowa w PRL. Historia, organizacja, znaczenie (The Rock’n’Roll Scene in the Polish People’s Republic. Its History, Organisation and Significance)*, Warszawa 2005, Wydawnictwo TRIO, 212 pp., bibl.

On the basis of studies and press articles the author presents the history of rock and roll music in People’s Poland from its birth in the 1950s. He writes not only about the history of Polish rock’n’roll but also about the influence of world rock’n’roll music on its development in Poland, the popularisation and popularity of this music in Poland, the texts to Polish music, the main problems hampering the development of rock and roll in Poland, the career of Polish rock and roll musicians and the place of this kind of music in Polish cultural policy. In analysing the significance of the rock and roll scene in the social history of the Polish People’s Republic the author says: “Did Polish rock and roll music overthrow communism in Poland? In my opinion it did not. At most, it weakened its position in the eyes of the Polish youth. But it certainly refined a part of Polish society by turning its attention to music, also folk and classical music. And this is enough to remember the rock and roll scene of People’s Poland and keep recalling it”. The book includes an annex with basic information about Polish rock and roll musicians (groups and vocalists). (DJ)