

GENERAL WORKS¹

Anglosasi, Francuzi i Polacy — wzajemny wizerunek dawniej i dziś (Anglo-Saxons, Frenchmen and Poles — the Ideas They Have Had of Each Other in the Past and Now), eds. Piotr Guzowski and Małgorzata Kawecka, Białystok 2005, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Białostockiego, 355 pp., sum. in English.

The book contains materials from a conference of historians, literature experts and linguists. The texts cover the period from the Middle Ages (e.g. Piotr Guzowski's interesting article *Anglo-Saxons in the Eyes of Norman Chroniclers of the Time of the Battle of Hastings*), through the early modern era and the 19th century up to present-day relations and images in the press, handbooks and literature.

Let us mention two texts presenting the ideas the Polish and American nations had of each other in the 19th and 20th centuries. Anna Stoczek's article *The United States after the Civil War in the Eyes of "Tygodnik Ilustrowany"* presents the comments on the United States, which this most popular Polish socio-cultural weekly published in the 19th and 20th centuries. Although Polish journalists were not particularly interested in America, the questions of social transformations and civilisation achievements beyond the ocean were regularly discussed in "Tygodnik Ilustrowany". Zdzisław Głęboczek's text *Białystok in the Columns of "The New York Times" 1851–2001* presents about a dozen brief items which during a century and a half the American paper devoted to the Polish town of Białystok, a town which before 1918 was the main centre in a district incorporated into Russia and after 1918 was the capital of a Polish palatinate. Most of the items come from the end of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th century and refer to the Jewish inhabitants of Białystok (for instance the pogrom in 1906) which "The New York Times" kept calling a Russian town. (MM)

Andrzej F. Grabski, *Dzieje historiografii (A History of Historiography)*, prefaced by Rafał Stobiecki, Poznań 2006., Wydawnictwo Poznańskie, 866 pp., index of persons.

Opus magnum of a recently deceased (2000) historian of historiography, edited by one of his pupils. Though the author had not finished it, it is one of the most comprehensive syntheses of world historiography.

A History of Historiography is a classic synthesis, a great panorama of historical thought from its birth in ancient times to the 20th century; Grabski's work is a polemic against the post-modernist denial of the traditional model of history and historiography. The author also comes out against much older stereotypes, trying to revise the traditional interpretations of individual epochs made by Frenchmen, Englishmen, Germans and, in the second half of the 20th century, also by Americans. Great attention has been paid in the book to the historiographies of the countries of Western, Eastern, Southern and Northern Europe and also to reflections of researchers from the East, from the Muslim world and the two Americas. The editor has confined his work to editorial matters, leaving the last, unfinished fragments untouched. Though incomplete, the book

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is undoubtedly an important contribution to the historiographic thought of Europe and the whole world. (MM)

Wojciech Kriegseisen, "Kwartalnik Historyczny" — zarys dziejów czasopisma naukowego ("Kwartalnik Historyczny" — an Outline of the History of a Scientific Periodical), "Kwartalnik Historyczny" (Warszawa), vol. CXII, 2005, N° 2, pp. 5–27, sum. in English, list of the editors of "Kwartalnik Historyczny".

This text by the present editor of "Kwartalnik Historyczny" presents all that is known about this quarterly, one of the oldest and most important scientific periodicals in Poland, and is a substantial contribution to the history of Polish historical science. An outline of the periodical's history was drawn up when an electronic bibliography of the contents of its 110 volumes was prepared. In the middle of the 1880s, the historians of Lwów, following in the footsteps of European historians who were then founding scholarly periodicals all over Europe, decided to publish a scientific historical periodical that would include critical reviews (the foundation meeting was held in 1886) Xawery Liske is regarded as the founder of the periodical but the organisational work was probably carried out by his disciples and collaborators. The periodical was the organ of the Historical Society (later of the Polish Historical Society, PTH) and played an important role in uniting historians living in different parts of Poland which at that time was under the rule of three powers. After World War II the periodical was revived in Cracow. At the beginning of the 1950s attempts were made to turn "Kwartalnik Historyczny" into an organ of Marxist historiography. The editorial board was transferred to Warsaw and the periodical was affiliated to the newly-founded Institute of History of the Polish Academy of Sciences. After 1956 the quarterly gradually regained its scientific character. The article ends with a list of its 23 editors. The list gives the dates of their birth and death, their scholarly degree and the years when they headed the quarterly. (DD)

Nationale Geschichtskulturen — Bilanz, Ausstrahlung, Europabezogenheit, hrsg. Heinz Duchardt. Beiträge des internationalen Symposions in der Akademie der Wissenschaften und Literatur Mainz vom 30 September bis 2 Oktober 2004, Akademie der Wissenschaften und Literatur, Mainz, Franz Steiner Verlag, Stuttgart 2006, 313 pp., Personenregister.

The volume contains materials from a conference which was organised in Mainz (Germany) in the autumn of 2004 by the Academy of Sciences and Literature of that city. The subject of the conference was 20th century European historiography and especially the influence exerted on it by totalitarianism on the one side, and, on the other, by the birth and development of new currents and methods as well as the functioning of new historical schools. However, the papers presented at the conference did not cover the whole of Europe but only seven countries, each of which was discussed by two researchers. The Netherlands is presented in the book by Arnold Labrie (*Land der Mitte. Das nationale Selbstbild in der niederländischen Geschichtsschreibung des 20. Jhs.*) and Horst Lademacher (*Geburt der Nation und nationale Identität. Bemerkung zur Fortschreibung überkommener Sichtweisen in der niederländischen Geschichtsschreibung*). Great Britain is discussed by Robert J. W. Evans (*Europa in der britischen Historiographie*) and Peter Wende (*Tendenzen und Themen britischer Historiographie im 20. Jh.*). French historiography is analysed by Gérard Chaix (*De la fascination allemande à l'ouverture européenne. Die französische Geschichtsschreibung im 20. Jh.*) and Rolf Reichardt (*Die französische Historiographie als Laboratorium der Kulturgeschichte*). Italy is dealt with by Pierangelo Schiera (*Historische Forschung in Italien nach und vor dem Zweiten Weltkrieg: Neue Wege in europäischer Perspektive*) and Wolfgang Schieder (*Angst vor dem Vergleich. Warum die italienische Zeitgeschichtsforschung wenig europäisch ist*). Hungarian historiography is the subject discussed by Ignác Romsics (*Ungarische Geschichts-*

schreibung im 20. Jh. — Tendenzen, Autoren, Werke) and Arpád v. Klimó (*Transnationale Perspektiven in der ungarischen Geschichtsschreibung des 20. Jhs. Von "Hóman-Szekfü" bis "Ránkt-Berend"*). Poland is considered by a young Polish researcher, Jerzy Centkowskí (*Hauptrichtungen der polnischen Historiographie im 20. Jh.*) and the well known German historian Klaus Zernach (*Nation — Unabhängigkeit — Weltoffenheit. Zur polnischen Geschichtswissenschaft im 20. Jh.*). Only one paper deals with Germany, the one by Winfried Schulze (*Die Bundesrepublik, die deutsche Nation und Europa*), which means that in this case the reader has been offered a narrower perspective.

Spain, Portugal, Greece, the Czech Republic, Scandinavia, the Balkan countries and Russia have not been taken into account, which detracts from the value of the book. The authors differ in their approach to the subject and the papers are not all on the same level. As regards approach, some authors lay stress on facts and details while others emphasise general trends. The papers also differ by the choice of examples. The presentation of Polish 20th century historiographie is less than satisfactory. As a result of the preponderance of critical analyses of Marxism (which was but an episode in Polish historiographie) and the analyses of nationally questions and visions of history, many important, interesting and "European" themes have been ignored, only to mention Polish contribution to research into the history of culture (e.g. the initiation of studies on the role of gestures, travels, clientelism), the history of towns, mentality (especially attitude to death), the role of customs in the functioning of social structures, etc. The papers dealing with French and Hungarian historiographies are much more comprehensive and interesting. (MB)

Antoni Podraza, *Europa — Galicja — Regiony. Pisma historyczne (Europe — Galicia — Regions. Historical Writings)*, selected by Grzegorz Nieć, Kraków 2006, Wydawnictwo Księgarnia Akademicka, 453 pp., index of persons.

This is a collection of texts and treatises written after 1960 by a prominent expert in the economic history of East–Central Europe and the links Poland has had with this region. The author is mainly interested in historical, geographic and economic divisions and the ensuing regionalisation of the continent, especially of Central Europe. The articles cover a period from the Middle Ages until the end of the 19th century. Against this broad background Podraza presents the characteristic features of southern Poland (Little Poland) and the Polish–Ukrainian and Polish–Russian frontier regions during the first Commonwealth, up to its fall at the end of the 18th century. Much space has been devoted to the history of agriculture, rural areas and the peasant movement (especially Polish) in the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries. The author is interested especially in agrarian relations in Little Poland, in the development of agricultural knowledge, social and political life, and the emergence of a modern institutionalised peasant movement in the second half of the 19th century. Very interesting, though fragmentary, are the author's remarks on the specific character which Central European agriculture has had throughout its development and on agricultural literature produced since the 17th century. The author's reflections are enriched by methodological remarks in which he speaks of the difficulties facing a historian of agriculture who formulates remarks on the scale of a whole region and not on the scale of changing political organisms. (MM)

Political Culture in Central Europe (10th–20th Century), part 1: *Middle Ages and Early Modern Era*, eds. H. Manikowska, J. Pánek, M. Hóly, Praha 2005, Institute of History, Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic, Institute of History, Polish Academy of Sciences, 389 pp., list of contributors.

This volume, published in connection with the International Congress of Historical Sciences held in Sydney in June 2005, is the fruit of many years of Polish, Czech, Hungarian and Austrian scholars' cooperation on the history of political

culture in Central Europe. The introduction by Stanisław Bylina and Jarosław Pánek explains the meaning of political culture. The first part of the volume, concerning the Middle Ages, opens with Roman Michałowski's text on the Christianisation of political culture in Poland in the 10th and early 11th centuries. Josef Žemlička describes how the Dukedom of the Bohemians was transformed into the Czech Kingdom. Zbigniew Dalewski concentrates on the use of force in relations between the Piasts, the Přemyslides and the Arpads and the agreements concluded by them. Jan Lukačka discusses political culture in Hungary under the Arpad dynasty. Wojciech Iwańczak describes the Polish nobility's political culture in the late Middle Ages. Miloslav Polivka writes about political culture in the kingdom of Bohemia from the beginning of the 14th century to 1419. Halina Manikowska's text deals with the political self-identity of cities in Central Europe in the late Middle Ages. The second part of the volume, devoted to early modern history, opens with an article by Joachim Bahlcke on the notion of liberty in the multinational societies of Poland, Bohemia and Hungary. Petr Vorel discusses the question of money in 16th century political culture. The political culture of Czech townspeople before the battle fought at the White mountain, at the gates of Prague, is discussed by Jiří Pešek and after that battle and during the Thirty Years' War by Tomáš Knoz. Zdeněk Beneš devotes his reflections to historiography as a reflection and expression of political culture. Edward Opaliński's study concerns the Polish nobility's civic culture in the 16th and 17th centuries. Marcell Kossman depicts political culture in Lithuania in the same period and Istvan György Tóth describes it in Hungary. Zdeněk Vybíral focuses on Bohemia during the first years of Habsburg rule. Thomas Winkelbauer discusses political culture in Austria during the early modern period. Petr Mátá depicts how state power was built in Bohemia and Moravia in the late 17th and early 18th centuries. The book closes with Wojciech Kriegseisen's article on 18th century plans for a reform of the political system of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. (DD)

MIDDLE AGES

Małgorzata Andrałowicz, Mirosław Andrałowicz, *Bulla Bolesława, księcia Polski (The Bulla of Boleslaus, Duke of Poland)*, Poznań 2006, 129 pp., 14 ills., 4 annexes, text also in German.

The book concerns an archaeological treasure, half of a seal of lead found at Głębokie in Great Poland in 2002. The obverse shows a standing duke with a spear and the inscription: +[...]|AVI D(V)|[...]|(I)s POL, on the reverse side is a bishop holding a book, and the inscription: (+)IS A(DA)LBE(R)|[...]. The authors date it to the times of Boleslaus the Wry-mouthed, between 1113 (the penitential pilgrimage the duke made to St. Adalbert's tomb after blinding his brother, Zbigniew) and the 1130s (the struggle to retain the archdiocese of Gniezno). According to the authors, this is a bulla, a metal seal of the highest rank, which in the West could at that time be used only by the emperors. The fact that a Polish ruler used it, may indicate that he had some special right, or it may be a borrowing from Russia where seals of lead were widely used. The authors say that a similar seal was found in Poznań in 2005. (JA)

Bogusław Czechowicz, *Książęcy mecenat artystyczny na Śląsku u schyłku średniowiecza (The Silesian Dukes' Patronage of the Arts at the End of the Middle Ages)*, Warszawa 2005, Wydawnictwo DiG, 727 pp., 417 ills., index of geographical names.

The book deals with the large-scale foundation activity carried out by Silesian dukes (including the bishops of Wrocław who bore the title of dukes of Nysa, but excluding Czech kings who formally were dukes in some parts of Silesia) from the middle of the 14th century to the middle of the 16th. The author discusses the

construction and rebuilding of royal residences, urban complexes, individual buildings, churches, necropolises, the dukes' passion for collecting art treasures, for minting and sphragistics, considered as art. He emphasises that by their work the dukes helped to make Silesian culture and identity separate from Polish and Czech identity. Czechowicz stresses that Silesian knights and towns played an increasingly important role in these activities as the dukes' political and economic role weakened and the institutions of an estate society grew in strength. (JA)

Leszek Ćwikła, *Polityka władz państwowych wobec Kościoła prawosławnego i ludności prawosławnej w Królestwie Polskim, Wielkim Księstwie Litewskim oraz Rzeczypospolitej Obojga Narodów w latach 1344–1795* (*The Policy Pursued by the State Authorities towards the Orthodox Church and the Orthodox Population in the Polish Kingdom, the Grand Duchy of Lithuania and the Commonwealth of the Two Nations in 1344–1795*), Lublin 2006, Wydawnictwo Katolickiego Uniwersytetu Lubelskiego, 372 pp., indexes of persons and geographical names, sum. in Ukrainian.

The book covers the period from the incorporation of Halicz Ruthenia into Poland to the fall of the Polish–Lithuanian state. It is a historical–legal study, to a smaller extent it concerns the implementation of the Orthodox Church's rights. The author emphasises that in Poland and Lithuania the Orthodox Church enjoyed a tolerance which neither any West European state nor Russia granted to their religious minorities. He points out that the situation of Orthodox believers depended on international conditions: on the one hand, on the Apostolic See's endeavours to force them to accept a union with the Church of Rome, on the other, on the Russian authorities' attempts to subordinate the Polish and Lithuanian Orthodox Church to themselves in order to use it as an instrument of their policy towards Poland and Lithuania. The author emphasises that as regards freedom and the rights to property, the situation of the Orthodox Church was much better in Poland and Lithuania than in Russia. In his opinion this fact overthrows the myth created by Russian historians that only an Orthodox ruler could look after the development of the Church. (JA)

Tomasz Jurek, *Panowie z Wierzbnej. Studium genealogiczne* (*The Lords of Wierzbna. A Genealogical Study*), Kraków 2006, Societas Vistulana, 183 pp., 6 genealogical tables, annex, index of persons and geographical names, sum. in German.

This is the history of a Silesian magnates' family, the lords of Wierzbna (Wuerben) near Świdnica, from the 12th to the 16th century. The author does not agree with the opinion that the family was derived from Silesian tribal elders; he dates its history back to the rule of Boleslaus the Tall, who tried to restrict the influence of the traditional group of magnates by creating a new class of lords who would depend on him alone. Jurek points out that the family's wealth and influence kept increasing as long as it was in the duke's good graces. When it fell out of favour at the end of the 13th century, its political significance and wealth declined, despite its links with the bishops of Wrocław: Tomasz, Henryk of Wierzbna (1302–1319), Jan Muskata and Naner. The result was that in the 16th century some branches of the impoverished family emigrated to Moravia and Great Poland. A separate chapter is devoted to the family's heraldic device: various versions of crossed arrows (the later Polish heraldic device of the Lis family) and lilies modelled on the Capetians' coat of arms. (JA)

Krzysztof Kopiński, *Gospodarcze i społeczne kontakty Torunia z Wrocławem w późnym średniowieczu* (*Toruń's Economic and Social Contacts with Wrocław in the Late Middle Ages*), Toruń 2005, Roczniki Towarzystwa Naukowego w Toruniu, yearbook 91, N° 2, 423 pp., 1 map, 36 tables, 10 diagrams index of persons, sum. in German.

The book concerns the 14th and 15th centuries. The author discusses trade and financial contacts as well as the movement of people between two cities which belonged to different economic zones: Toruń, which lay in the Baltic region, and Wrocław from the zone which comprised southern Germany, Bohemia and neighbouring countries. The author emphasises that in the 14th century no other towns belonging to these two economic zones were so strongly linked with each other as Toruń and Wrocław. But these ties weakened with time owing to many reasons: the growing competition of other towns (Cracow, Poznań, Lublin, Gdańsk and Warsaw), the policy pursued by Polish kings who tried to eliminate towns outside Poland from far-distance trade which passed through their state, the Wrocław merchants' endeavours to get rid of Toruń's intermediary role in their contacts with the Baltic zone as well as Toruń's attempts to deprive Wrocław of its intermediary function, and also the Polish-Teutonic wars and the trade war between Poland and Wrocław in 1490-1515. (JA)

"Kwartalnik Historyczny" (Warszawa), vol. CXII, 2005, N° 3, 177 pp., sum. in English.

The latest issue of "Kwartalnik Historyczny", dedicated to Professor Stanisław Trąbkowski, opens with Henryk Samsonowicz's article *The Tribe and the State* (pp. 5-20). The author discusses the transformation of tribal structures into state ones in Polish, Czech and Ruthenian territories in the 10th and early 11th centuries. In the author's opinion the approach to this question has so far been too schematic. Jerzy Strzelczyk (*Between sacrum and profanum. The Case of Irmingarda and Otto of Hammerstein*, pp. 21-31) deals with the attempt made by the archbishops of Cologne and the emperor Henry II to persuade a couple from magnates' families to sue for divorce against their will. The decision on divorce was first blocked and when it was taken, the couple tried to invalidate it, taking advantage of the antagonism between the pope and the German bishops, and between the archbishops of Cologne and Trier. Gerard Labuda (*The Canonisation of St. Adalbert*, pp. 33-40) stresses the role played by Gaudentius in the canonisation process. This was due not only to his kinship with Adalbert (he was his brother) but also to the fact that having lived in the monastery on Mons Aventinus, he was known to the Roman clergy and could therefore speak in support of Boleslaus the Brave's supplication and contribute to writing *St. Adalbert's Life*. The canonisation took place before December 2, 999, the day when Gaudentius' name appears on the emperor's document as *archiepscopus s. Adalberti martyris*. Marian Dygo (*Boleslaus the Brave's Feasts*, pp. 41-54) points out that the characterisation of Boleslaus the Brave in Gallus Anonimus' *Chronicle* contains clear references to Christ (the ruler's 12 advisers, 40 feast tables). The author says that this is analogous to 12th century European writings which replaced references to the *Old Testament* in descriptions of monarchs by references to the *New Testament*. Roman Michałowski (*Boleslaus the Brave as Brother of the Magdeburg Canons. Attempts at a New Approach*, pp. 55-68) writes about the union called *fraternitas* which Boleslaus the Brave concluded with the canons of Magdeburg in 1000. The successive German rulers, Otto III and Henry I, also belonged to the union. The Polish duke severed his links with the union in 1007, a fact mentioned in Thietmar's chronicle. This may have marked the end of his earlier policy towards the Empire, a policy formulated at the meeting in Gniezno in 1000. Tomasz Jasiński (*Was Gallus Anonimus a monachus littorensis?*, pp. 68-89) points out the elements of the oldest Polish chronicle which may indicate that its author was of a Venetian or Dalmatian origin. Stanisław Suchodolski (*St. Stephen's Spear*, pp. 91-110) draws attention to the hand holding a spear, a motif known from the denarii of Hungary's first Christian ruler. According to the author this can be the spear with relics which Stephen received from the emperor on the day of his baptism, and the *vexillum* — the pennant sent by the pope. Jarosław Nikodem (*Controversies over the Preparations for Przemysł II's Coronation*, pp. 111-134) says that Przemysł

II began to aspire to the crown in 1294 in connection with this policy towards Eastern Pomerania. (JA)

Janusz Łossowski, *Urzędnicy miejscy, cechowi, braccy i szpitalni Łęcznej do r. 1810. Spisy (Municipal, Guild, Brotherhood and Hospital Officials in Łęczna up to 1810. Lists)*, Łęczna 2005, Towarzystwo Przyjaciół Ziemi Łęczyńskiej, 146 pp., index.

The author outlines the history of the town Łęczna from its foundation by the castellan of Cracow Jan Tęczyński in the 15th century to the end of the 18th century. Next, he discusses the structure of the municipal and guild authorities and the presence in the town of two parishes: the Catholic parish and the parish of the Eastern rite with their religious brotherhoods and hospitals. The main part of the book consists of lists of municipal officials, senior guild officials, functionaries of brotherhoods and hospitals. The alphabetical index at the end of the book makes it easier for the reader to get the run of things. (MB)

Marzena Matla-Kozłowska, *Źródła Annales Magdeburgenses brevissimi w kontekście zapisek "obcych" polskiego i czeskiego rocznikarstwa (The Annales Magdeburgenses brevissimi Sources in the Context of "Alien" Notes in Polish and Czech Annals)*, "Studia Historyczne" (Kraków), vol. XLIII, 2005, № 1, pp. 135–150, 2 tables, sum. in English.

The author discusses the origin of the oldest Polish annalistic notes which are the most fully preserved in the *Yearbook of the Cracow Chapter*. She compares notes in Polish, Czech and German annals from the 10th and 11th centuries. Her conclusion is that the Polish notes come probably from a Czech yearbook brought to Poland in the second half of the 11th century on the occasion of the marriage of Swatawa, Casimir the Restorer's daughter, to Vratislav of Bohemia, or in connection with the arrival of Judyta, Ladislaus Herman's wife, or the visit paid to Cracow by Jaromir who later became bishop of Prague. The yearbook contained information from German annals. The author does not agree with the view of some Polish historians that the Czech yearbook contained notes from the hypothetical oldest Polish yearbook dating from the end of the 10th or the beginning of the 11th century which was taken to Bohemia during Betislav's invasion of Poland in 1038. (JA)

Tomasz Nowakowski, *Lokacja i układ urbanistyczny Bydgoszczy na tle przemian gospodarczych w XIV wieku (The Foundation and Lay-Out of Bydgoszcz against the Background of Economic Changes in the 14th Century)*, "Kwartalnik Historii Kultury Materialnej" (Warszawa), vol. LIII, 2005, № 1, pp. 17–33.

The author points out that contrary to the opinion of earlier researchers, the whole area of the town of Bydgoszcz was not at once divided into building plots when the town was founded by Casimir the Great in 1346 on the basis of German law. The division was made gradually until the end of the 14th century in proportion to the growth of the population. In the town charter there is no mention of municipal gardens which, in the author's view, indicates that since Bydgoszcz lay on the trade route linking Gdańsk with the towns of Great Poland, the King wanted it to be a commercial city. The fact that trade was to play an important role in the economy of Bydgoszcz is also indicated by the extent of territory subordinated to the jurisdiction of the chief officer of the town; in the south it included a long strip of land along the route to Great Poland. (JA)

"Przegląd Historyczny" (Warszawa), vol. XCVII, 2006, № 2, pp. 130–306, sum. in English.

This issue opens the article by Dariusz Brodka (*The Fall of the Roman Empire in the Historiography of the 4th–6th Centuries /outline/*, pp. 130–144). Brodka

says that historians in those centuries realised that the Empire was in crisis; they attributed this to the decline of morals, the liquidation or continuation of the cult of pagan gods (depending on the author's religious convictions), and the mistakes made by political elites or individual persons. Nevertheless, the fall of the Western Empire was recorded late, in 511 in the West and between 519 and 534 in the East. This was due to the shock that the elites experienced at the fall of the Empire and to the fact that elements of Roman civilisation (Christianity, culture, language, lifestyle) survived under Germanic rulers, which gave the impression that the old classical world still existed. Teresa Wolińska (*Attempts to Create an Anti-Saracen Alliance in Southern Italy, 9th — early 10th centuries*, pp. 145–164) discusses the endeavours made by Byzantium, the Carolingians, the papacy and small states in the south of Italy to halt the expansion of Islam in Italy. According to the author these attempts failed because the partners had different interests (the rivalry of the Eastern and Western Empires for domination in the region, the ambition of the small local states to preserve their independence); southern Italy was saved for Christianity mainly by the fact that similar frictions existed in the Arab camp. Taking medieval France and Byzantium as examples, Jerzy Pysia k (*The Monarch's Gesture and the Symbolism of Rites Connected with the Cult of Relics — translatio and ostensio reliquiarum*, pp. 165–186) draws attention to the role which the monarchs played in the ceremonies of public *translatio* and *ostensio* of relics. By their physical presence (through the relics) Christ or the saints extended protection to individual states and their rulers, this also strengthened the sacral role of monarchs as persons anointed by God. Wojciech Falkowski (*The Unusual Ritual of Rulers' Meetings on Islands*, pp. 187–202) discusses rulers' meetings on islands or boats floating on rivers which separated their states or spheres of influence (Emperor Henry II and the French King Robert the Pious in 1203, Henry I and Charles the Simple in 911, Lothair, Charles the Bald and Louis the German in 842, Ladislaus Jagiellon and Michael Kuechmeister in 1414, the Pomeranian duke Światopełk and the Grand Master of the Teutonic Order in 1248, William the Long Sword and Arnulf of Flanders in 942, Napoleon Bonaparte and Tsar Alexander I in 1807). According to the author such meetings emphasised the equality of the partners and created an atmosphere favourable for a personal conversation. In his article (*The Medieval Colonisation of Central Europe as a Question of Universal History and of Comparative History of Historiography*, pp. 203–220) Jan M. Piskorski proposes that changes should be made in the dating of this colonisation and its geographical scope. He says that the organisational forms characteristic of this colonisation appeared during the settlement of Dutch and Frisian settlers in Saxony but they did not exist in the settlements of Germans in the Duchy of Moscow in modern times. The author also discusses the role of medieval colonisation in the ideology of German nationalism in the 19th century and the first half of the 20th, especially in the years 1939–1945. Tomasz A. Gałuszka OP (*Magic as factum haereticale. John XXII's Bull Super illius secula*, pp. 221–240) discusses the circumstances in which the bull was proclaimed in 1326 or 1327 and its contents; contrary to the views prevailing at that time, the bull qualified the practising of magic as heresy liable to prosecution and punishment by the Inquisition. Mariusz Weber (*The King and His Liege-man. Conflicts between the Duke of Mazovia, Siemowit IV and Ladislaus Jagiellon*, pp. 241–255) points out that the relationship between the Polish King and his Mazovian vassal can be divided into two stages: a period of relatively good relations up to 141 and a later period when Siemowit was accused of disloyalty and of counterfeiting Polish coins. The author recalls the anti-Polish declarations made by the Mazovian duke's chancellor, Stanisław Pawłowski. According to Weber, Pawłowski could have been a Polish agent for his declarations made it possible for Jagiełło to exert political pressure on the duke. (JA)

Andrzej Radziwiński, *Udział zakonu krzyżackiego w procesie ewangelizacji Prus. Uwagi na podstawie ustawodawstwa synodalnego* (*The Participa-*

tion of the Teutonic Knights' Order in the Evangelisation of Prussia. Remarks on the Basis of Synodal Legislation, "Zapiski Historyczne" (Toruń), vol. LXX, 2005, № 1, pp. 7–26, sum. in German.

After an analysis of synodal legislation of the diocese of Prussia and of the Riga metropolis to which Prussia was subordinated, the author discusses the state of Prussia's evangelisation in the 14th and 15th centuries. He rejects Łucja Okulicz-Kozaryn's theory that the Teutonic Knights did not exert themselves to Christianise their state and that the results were therefore poor. On the contrary, the sources indicate that the population was Christianised; they also show the ecclesiastical authorities' concern for the level of religious life among the faithful and the lines of their religious activity; the religious authorities saw to it that the believers attended mass, confessed annually, did penance and knew the most important prayers. They conducted their work in German and Pruthenian. On the other hand, it is known that pagan rites survived among the population of Baltic origin, even though they were combated by the Church. Because of a lack of sources it is not possible to say to what extent and how quickly synodal decisions reached the general body of the believers. (JA)

Sobiesław Szybkowski, *Kujawska szlachta urzędnicza w późnym średniowieczu, 1370–1501 (Civil Servants of Noble Birth in Kujawy in the Late Middle Ages, 1370–1501)*, Gdańsk 2006, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Gdańskiego, 811 pp., 24 tables, 7 diagrams, 4 annexes, index of persons, index to the annexes.

The book concerns three questions: the formation of the hierarchy of civil service posts in the Kujawy region, their staffs, and the characteristic features of the political elite of Kujawy. The author says that the civil service hierarchy was formed rather late in the region (15th century) because remnants of the period of fragmentation survived in the administration of Kujawy for a long time and also because the region became part of the Polish Kingdom relatively late (in 1398). Annex I concerns the staff of the individual offices (*Kujawy Civil Servants under the Angevins and the First Jagiellons / 1370–1501 / Lists*, pp. 437–483). Annex III describes the characteristic features of the civil servants and their careers (*The Kujawy Civil Servants under the Angevins and the First Jagiellons / 1370–1501 / Short Biographies*, pp. 518–717). The biographies contain information on the background and careers of 268 well known civil servants. The author characterises the political elite of Kujawy, drawing attention to the increasingly important role of families from outside the region who possessed estates in the depth of Poland, thanks to which their possessions were less affected by the Polish–Teutonic wars than the estates of the local nobility. A good material situation was of great help in political career. (JA)

Agnieszka Tetrycz-Puzio, *Zjazdy książąt oraz możnych małopolskich i mazowieckich w I połowie XIII w. / ze stosunków małopolsko-mazowieckich; (The Meetings of Dukes and Lords from Little Poland and Mazovia in the First Half of the 13th Century; Relations between Little Poland and Mazovia)*, "Studia Historyczne" (Kraków), vol. XLVIII, 2005, № 3–4 (191–192), pp. 267–292, sum. in English

The author says that when Leszek the White ruled in Cracow and his brother Konrad of Mazovia in Płock these meetings were held in order to regulate mutual political relations and coordinate the brothers' policy towards Eastern Pomerania, Prussia and Ruthenia. After Leszek's death (1227) Konrad used the meetings to gain support from the lords of Little Poland for his attempts to rule in Cracow and to force the underage Boleslaus the Chaste to give up the Cracow throne. As the author shows on the basis of documents issued during the meetings, the Cracow lords, unlike the lords of Mazovia, took an active part in the meetings. This reflects the role played by this social group in the two duchies: in Little Poland the lords

were in fact co-rulers while in Mazovia they could at most be the ruler's advisers and were fully dependent on him. According to the author this was the reason why Konrad failed in his attempts: the lords of Little Poland did not want to have their political role restricted to the role their Mazovian counterparts were allowed to play. (JA)

Marian Wołski, *Trzeciscy herbu Strzemię. Małopolska rodzina szlachecka XIV–XVI wieku (The Trzecieisks of the Stirrup Heraldic Device. A Noble Family from Little Poland in the 14th–16th Centuries)*, Kraków 2005, Towarzystwo Naukowe Societas Vistulana, 424 pp., 30 ills., 22 maps, 4 tables and diagrams, 16 genealogical tables, index of persons and geographical names.

This is the history of a noble family which, despite its relatively good financial situation and the participation of its members in public life, never made a great career. This is the starting point for the author's reflections on the mechanism of material and social advance in the ranks of the nobility in 14th–16th century Poland. According to Wołski two factors prevented the Trzecieisks from joining the group of magnates. The first was that in the 16th century they opposed the king's policy and linked themselves first with the execution movement and later with the magnates ill-disposed to the king. This meant that they received neither land nor offices from the King, an important lever for material advance. The other factor was that they did not avail themselves of the opportunity which arose after the conclusion of the Union of Lublin in 1569 and failed to acquire large landed estates in the Ruthenian territories of the Polish–Lithuanian state. The result was that they did not increase their property and after the 17th century economic crisis fell to the group of petty nobility. (JA)

EARLY MODERN TIMES (16th–18th Centuries)

Dariusz Bąkowski-Kojs, *Zarządcy dóbr Elżbiety Sieniawskiej — studium z historii mentalności 1704–1726 (The Managers of Elżbieta Sieniawska's Estates — Study in the History of Mentality 1704–1726)*, Kraków 2005, Towarzystwo Wydawnicze "Historia Iagellonica", 160 pp., tables, bibl.

The study is the final volume of a trilogy devoted to the nobility's mentality at the beginning of the 18th century, the idea of which was suggested by Professor Józef Gierowski. (The previous two volumes were: J. Ronikier, *Hetman Adam Sieniawski and his Deputies. Study in the History of the Polish Nobility's Mentality 1706–1725*, Kraków 1992, and A. L. Sowa, *The World of Augustus II's Ministers. The Values and Opinions of the Commonwealth's Ministers in 1702–1728*, Kraków 1995). On the basis of inventories and correspondence of the administrators of Elżbieta Sieniawska's estates, kept in the Czartoryski Library in Cracow, the author reconstructs the world, the system of values and the stereotypes which governed the activities of the 44 managers of Sieniawska's latifundium. In Part I, after discussing the literature concerning this subject, his sources and the range of research, the author presents the group in question. Part II is not divided into the system of values, stereotypes and other elements mentioned in the preface but is a discussion of 15 subjects selected by the author, such as: "Divine Matters", *Religious Values. The Clergy* (Chapter 1), *Troops Devastating the Estate* (Chapter 7), *Weather. Attitude to Atmospheric Phenomena* (Chapter 13). Conclusions are presented briefly at the end of the book. (DD)

Richard Butterwick, *What is Enlightenment (Oświecenie)? Some Polish Answers, 1765–1820*, "Central Europe" (London), 3:1, 2005, pp. 19–37.

The author starts with the German 18th century discussion on the meaning of the concept of Enlightenment and points out that the issue was also discussed

in the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth at the end of the 18th and the beginning of the 19th century, even though the number of theoretical reflections devoted specifically to this question was very small. It can be said that the discussion was held on the margin of debates referring to religion, economy and politics. The author shows the root of the term *Oświecenie* in the old Polish language and says that the word, which was deeply rooted in religious language, gradually became secularised during the reign of Stanislaus Augustus Poniatowski. Butterwick focuses on the way the concept functioned in Polish 18th century texts of various provenance. In the 1750s it began to evolve to become a motto under which a campaign aimed at changing the nobility's mentality was waged during Stanislaus Augustus' reign. The socio-political periodical "Monitor" was one of the main instruments in this campaign. Butterwick shows that the term "Enlightenment" was used together with other concepts in order to create a positive image of the new intellectual currents. Contrary to the situation in Western Europe, Enlightenment seldom assumed an anti-clerical character in the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth and priests frequently promoted this current, regarding it as an element that would modernise society. (DD)

Maria Cieśla, *Łazarz Mojżeszowicz — przykład żydowskiej kariery w Wielkim Księstwie Litewskim w połowie XVII wieku (Łazarz Mojżeszowicz — an Example of a Career Made by a Jew in the Grand Duchy of Lithuania in the Middle of the 17th Century)*, "Kwartalnik Historyczny" (Warszawa), vol. CXII, № 4, 2005, pp. 5–29, sum. in English.

Maria Cieśla's article deals with the life and career of a little known, but prominent, Jewish royal intermediary, attendant and secretary, active in Poland and the Grand Duchy of Lithuania in the first half of the 17th century. To reconstruct Łazarz Mojżeszowicz's economic activity — the main subject of the article — the author has made use of sources kept in the Radziwiłłs' Warsaw Archives in the Central Archives of Historical Records, in the Lithuanian Register and Vilnius Archives.

According to the author, Mojżeszowicz conducted a double-track activity. On the one hand, he co-operated with magnates, his patrons, mainly with Krzysztof II Radziwiłł and later with the Kiszka family, supplying them with money and playing the role of a magnates' banker. This is amazing for according to earlier literature the Jews gave up money lending at that time and turned towards trade and lease holding. But trade and leases were not the most important activities in the life of the "Radziwiłłs' Jew". The author has established that Mojżeszowicz was a respected client of the Radziwiłłs, he held a high position and was on close terms with magnates' families.

The other side of Mojżeszowicz's activity was his career at the royal court, where he held the post of intermediary and was later appointed the king's secretary. This changed Mojżeszowicz's legal status for it put him direct under royal jurisdiction. Although he had many court cases, the author has found only one which would have ended unfavourably for Mojżeszowicz. Thanks to skilful financial dealings Mojżeszowicz amassed a large fortune. At the turn of the century, during the Swedish invasion and the general depression Mojżeszowicz's career broke down, his wealth plummeted and he died soon afterwards. In the author's view Mojżeszowicz's career was a typical Jewish career in the 17th century Commonwealth, comparable to the careers of the *Hoffjuden* in Western Europe, the difference being the Polish Jews' different position and the specific political system of the Commonwealth. (MP)

Jerzy Dygdała, *Podskarbi wtelki koronny Jan Ansgary Czapski — budowa pozycji społecznej i prestiżu nowego magnata w pierwszej połowie XVIII wieku (Poland's Grand Treasurer Jan Ansgary Czapski — the Building of a New Magnates' Social Status and Prestige in the First Half of the 18th*

Century), "Zapiski Historyczne" (Toruń), vol. 70, 2005, N° 1, pp. 27–52, sum. in English and German.

On the basis of Czapski's correspondence the author presents his hero's *cursus honorum*, showing how a descendant of an average noble family gradually achieved the status of a magnate. Jan Ansgary Czapski (1699–1724) began his career as a deputy in the Treasury Tribunal in 1726, in the following year he became a delegate to King Augustus II. Thanks to his marriage he acquired close connections with magnates and was given profitable starostwas. In addition to his political activity, it was his collaboration with Poland's grand treasurer Jan Przebendowski and, first and foremost, his friendship with the king's favourite, Józef Sułkowski, that determined his career. In 1732 he became master of the royal hunt (succeeding his father-in-law) and then voivode of Chełmno. In 1738, thanks to his loyalty and his work to set up a pro-Saxon party in Royal Prussia, he was appointed Poland's grand treasurer. As a result of these rapid promotions Czapski began to attach increasing importance to the outward signs of prestige and developed luxurious tastes. He skilfully kept increasing his wealth. He built up his status and prestige in opposition to the nobility's Sarmatian ideas. Thanks to his position and wealth the whole family acquired a high standing and maintained it until the 20th century. (DD)

Marek Ferenc, *Uwagi o funkcjonowaniu dworu królów polskich w XVI wieku (Remarks on the Functioning of Polish Kings' Courts in the 16th Century)*, "Barok" (Warszawa), vol. XII, N° 2 (24), 2005, pp. 13–40, sum. in English.

Marek Ferenc, an expert in questions concerning the court of Sigismund Augustus, discusses the functioning of the courts of Polish rulers, their wives and children in the 16th century. The article is based mainly on the courts' accounts, but the author has also made use of correspondence kept in Cracow, Warsaw and Vilnius archives.

At the outset Ferenc raises the question of the monarch's residence. In the 16th century this was mainly the dynamically developing Wawel castle, but its role decreased after 1553, when Sigismund Augustus returned to the medieval *rex ambulans* model. On the basis of accounts the author reconstructs life in the Cracow castle and other residences in its vicinity during the reign of successive rulers of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth up to the beginning of the 17th century, discussing in detail their gardens, bestiaries and baths.

Who were the people who lived in royal residences? It is certain that the monarch lived in the castle but, as Ferenc says, the queen and the king's retinue frequently lived in neighbouring houses. In the further part of the article the author discusses occasional residences, the management and finances of the courts, the organisation of supplies and such questions as communication, travelling, transportation and relations between the court and the chancellery.

Clear changes in the functioning of the royal court were introduced during the reign of Sigismund Augustus, who not only returned to the medieval tradition of "nomadic life" but also imposed his own way of management, which did not always have a favourable effect.

What is very valuable is that the author has signalled gaps in Polish research into the royal court and stressed the need for more detailed studies on the royal rooms in Cracow and other residences of the Commonwealth's rulers. (MP)

Andrzej Groth, *Człuchów w latach 1772–1815. Z problematyki małego miasta pomorskiego (Człuchów in 1772–1815. Issues concerning a Small Pomeranian Town)*, Człuchów-Gdańsk 2006, Muzeum Regionalne w Człuchowie i Instytut Kaszubski w Gdańsku, 92 pp., tables, ill., sum. in German.

The author, a well known scholar specialising in the history of Pomeranian towns, presents the first years of Prussian rule in Człuchów, one of the region's smallest towns whose inhabitants lived on agriculture and crafts. The study is based on the research conducted by the author in the State Archives in Koszalin and Geheimes Staatsarchiv Preussischer Kulturbesitz in Berlin. On this basis Groth writes about the authorities of the town, its finances, buildings, population structure (the number of inhabitants, the town's ethnic and occupational structures) and its economy. (MB)

Anna Kamler, *Od szkoły do senatu. Wykształcenie senatorów w Koronie w latach 1501–1586. Studia (From School to the Senate. The Education of Senators in Poland in 1501–1586. Studies)*, Warszawa 2006, Instytut Informacji Naukowej i Studiów Bibliologicznych Uniwersytetu Warszawskiego, 365 pp., index of persons.

In this study based on a rather narrow range of sources consisting only of 19th and 20th century editions Anna Kamler tries to present an extremely complex question, namely, education and its influence on the career of the 490 senators active in Poland between the beginning of Alexander Jagiellon's reign and the death of Stephen Batory. The Senate of the Commonwealth consisted of bishops, voivodes, castelans and ministers. The author divides them into three categories and deals separately with clergymen, secular personages and ministers.

The monograph is made up of three chapters. In the first the author depicts education in the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth in the period reviewed by her, and shows the changes introduced under the influence of the Renaissance and the Reformation. In the second chapter she shows the use of education in political activity and other fields of life. In the last chapter she analyses the patronage extended by senators and examines their attitude to schools, the role of books and senators' book collections.

The book contains tables with information on the teachers of senators' children, ennoblements motivated by professional qualifications, the education of bishops who were senators and of secular senators and a list of all senators examined by the author. (MP)

Łukasz Kądziała, *Fryderyk Moszyński w insurekcji kościuszkowskiej (Fryderyk Moszyński in the Kościuszko Insurrection)*, ed. A. Haratym, Warszawa 2004, Wydawnictwo UW, 301 pp., list of manuscript sources, list of published sources, index of persons

The book has been published on the basis of papers found after Łukasz Kądziała's premature death. This is the second part of Kądziała's political biography of Fryderyk Moszyński, one of the leaders of the Grodno camp (the first part was entitled *Between Treason and Service to the Commonwealth. Fryderyk Moszyński in 1792–1793*, Warszawa 1993). Despite some shortcomings (e.g. lack of introduction and conclusion, gaps in footnotes, preservation of the author's remarks indicating places which required vetting), the book is a profound analysis of the fate of Poland's grand hetman, shown through the prism of the insurrectionary administration of justice, and a valuable contribution to its history. Kądziała presents Moszyński's fate almost day by day, from the outbreak of the insurrection, through his arrest, on Kościuszko's order, on May 1, 1794, his release and re-arrest, the time he spent in prison waiting for a trial before the Military Criminal Court, to his acquittal when the insurrection broke down. Owing to its unfinished "working" form, the book shows the reader how a researcher writes political history. (DD)

Urszula Kosińska, *Stanowisko Rosji wobec rokowań Augusta II ze Szwecją w 1720 r. (Russia's Attitude to Augustus II's Negotiations with Sweden in*

1720), "Kwartalnik Historyczny" (Warszawa), vol. CXII, 2005, N° 4, pp. 31–46. sum. in English.

This is a continuation of the author's reflections on the negotiations on a peace treaty, which Poland and Sweden held at the end of the Northern War, in 1719–1720. Contrary to what is maintained in historiography, the treaty was never signed (e a d e m, *Augustus II's Negotiations with Sweden in 1719–1720*, "Kwartalnik Historyczny", vol. CXI, 2004, N° 3, pp. 23–44). This time the author focuses on Russia's stance and her attitude to her ally starting independent negotiations with Sweden. Peter I was firmly opposed to the Polish king's attempts to pursue an independent policy. He was afraid that Augustus II might join the anti-Russian league which was being formed by Britain, for this would have thwarted his plans to conclude the conflict with Sweden and take over the territories on the Baltic. His main concern was that if the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth freed itself of Russian influence, foreign troops might invade Russia from its territory and the Commonwealth might demand the return of Livonia (in accordance with the treaty of alliance). Russia used every possible means to torpedo Polish-Swedish negotiations. Peter I's manipulations exposed the weakness of Augustus II, and the Polish endeavours to induce Russia to fulfil her obligations of the Commonwealth's ally were stopped by documents which allegedly leaked from the Swedish chancellery. (DD)

Adam Kubacz, *Szkolnictwo na Śląsku Cieszyńskim do końca XVII w. (Education in Teschen Silesia up to the End of the 17th Century)*, "Sobótka" (Wrocław) vol. LX, N° 2, 2005, pp. 125–156.

I d e m, *Szkolnictwo na Śląsku Cieszyńskim w pierwszej połowie XVIII w. (Education in Teschen Silesia in the First Half of the 18th Century)*, "Sobótka" (Wrocław), vol. LX, N° 3, 2005, pp. 295–315.

In these two articles, which in fact form a whole, Adam Kubacz presents the development of education in Teschen Silesia from the end of the 14th to the middle of the 18th century.

Little is known about the functioning of schools in Teschen Silesia up to the 16th century and the beginning of the Reformation in Silesia. Some information can be gained from the lists of its inhabitants' enrolment at neighbouring universities, especially in Prague. According to the author, the Reformation exerted a favourable influence not only on the state of sources referring to education (the Church and school ordinances regulating education are a mine of information); it also led to the development of education which, as was stated in Katarzyna Symonia's school ordinance (1582), was to be free. The school was *ex definitione* linked to the Church: the system of education was subordinated to the pastor, and the main subjects were the *Bible*, singing and classical languages.

The author pays much attention to the functioning of schools in Teschen and mentions the most important pedagogues of that period (Father Tymoteusz Łowczany, Jerzy Fabricius Falkenberg), and also discusses other forms of education, e.g. travels.

The changes which took place in the 17th century — the Counter-Reformation, re-Catholicisation, the Thirty Years' War — led to a destruction of schools and a decline in the level of teaching. The author reconstructs the state of schools on the basis of post-inspection reports drawn up in 1652, 1679 and 1688. But for a few exceptions the schools were in a deplorable state and the level of teachers was very low.

Education revived in Teschen Silesia in the first half of the 18th century thanks to the school and seminar set up at the Church of God's Mercy in Teschen after the Peace of Altranstadt and thanks also to the development of Catholic parish schools and the Jesuit college in Teschen.

The author presents in detail the activity and teaching methods of the Protestant school in Teschen which was modelled on and influenced by the Pietist centre at Halle. The school attracted foreign students, also from the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. The situation of education deteriorated after the downfall of the school and the expulsion of the Pietists in 1730. It improved again in the middle of the 18th century under the influence of Enlightenment ideas. (MP)

Adam Lityński, *Od Rzeczypospolitej szlacheckiej do Rzeczypospolitej ludowej Studia z dziejów prawa karnego (From the Noblemen's Commonwealth to the People's Republic. Studies in the History of Penal Law)*, Tychy 2005, Śląskie Wydawnictwo Naukowe — Wyższa Szkoła Zarządzania i Nauk Społecznych w Tychach, 155 pp., bibliographical note.

This is a continuation of an earlier volume of studies by the same author (A. Lityński, *Między humanitaryzmem a totalitaryzmem. Studia z dziejów prawa karnego — Between Humanitarianism and Totalitarianism. Studies in the History of Penal Law*, Tychy 2002). Five of the nine studies in the volume deal with early modern times. The first study concerns reforms of the penal law during the reign of Stanislaus Augustus Poniatowski. In the next one, written in English, the author discusses the endeavours to reform the penal law in the period between the first partition of Poland and the Kościuszko Insurrection. Separate studies concern the influence of the Enlightenment humanitarian ideas on Polish legal thought, the reform of penal law enacted by the Four Years' Sejm and the functioning of the administration of justice during the Kościuszko Insurrection. The remaining studies, referring to later times, discuss the codification of laws made in 1919 and 1932 and the functioning of penal law in the first years of People's Poland. (DD)

Lustracja województw Prus Królewskich 1765 (Inspection of Voivodships in Royal Prussia 1765), vol. 1: *Województwo pomorskie*, part 3: *Powiaty świecki, tucholski i człuchowski* (vol. 1: *Pomeranian Voivodship*, part 3: *Districts of Świecko, Tuchola and Człuchów*), series: *Lustracje dóbr królewskich XVI–XVIII wieku. Prusy Królewskie*. ed. J. Dygala, Toruń 2005, Towarzystwo Naukowe w Toruniu, Fontes, vol. 94, 169 pp., index of leaseholders of royal estates, of clerks employed in starosts' offices and inspectors, list of abbreviations used in the source, list of archival; and library abbreviations, map.

This is a successive volume in the series "Lustracja Dóbr Królewskich XVI–XVIII wieku" (Inspections of Royal Estates in the 16th–18th Centuries). The book is based on reports made by inspectors appointed by the convocational Sejm held in 1764: the Pomeranian castle scribe Adam Gotartowski and the Raciaż master of the royal hunt Gabriel Karwosiński. The reports are kept in the Central Archives of Historical Records in Warsaw. The inspectors visited the districts of Świecko, Tuchola and Człuchów successively, and this is the order kept in the volume. The reports contain detailed descriptions of each district and individual holding, name the leaseholders and quote the rent paid by them. At the end of the book is a bibliographical list of the reports published so far. (DD)

Jan Łaski, *Listy trzy wielce czytania godne o dobrym i prawdziwym sposobie urzędzenia Kościołów skierowane do przepotężnego króla Polski, Senatu i pozostałych stanów (Three Most Noteworthy Letters on a Good and Proper Way of Organising the Churches, Addressed to the Most Powerful King of Poland, the Senate and the Other Estates)*, translated by Tomasz Piórcieński, prefaced by Janusz T. Maciuszko, Warszawa 2004, Wydawnictwo Naukowe Semper, 90 pp., index of persons.

This is a translation of three letters which Jan Łaski, the most important leader of the Reformation in Poland, addressed to the King, the Senate and the Chamber

of Deputies shortly before his return to Poland. The letters concern the arrangement of the Church, its organisation, rites and teaching. In the most extensive and trenchant letter, the one addressed to the Senate, Łaski explains his departure and long absence from Poland, writes about the Church regulations which were being prepared for printing, defends the Protestant faith and attacks the Roman Catholic Church.

This edition, an important publication for researchers interested in the history of the Reformation in the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, is one of a series of publications devoted to Jan Łaski. The letters are preceded by a short historical preface written by Janusz T. Maciuszko. (MP)

Metryki kolegiaty św. Wawrzyńca w Wojniczu 1675–1784 (Registers of the St. Lawrence Collegiate Church at Wojnicz 1675–1784), Vol. I, *Liber baptismatorum 1675–1712*, eds. Aleksandra Jaworska and Józef Szymański, Wojnicz 2006, Towarzystwo Przyjaciół Ziemi Wojnickiej, Part I, 1675–1701, 372 pp., Part II, 1702–1712, 382 pp., index of persons.

These are the 30th and 31st items in the series of source publications presenting the archives of Wojnicz, a small town in the palatinate of Cracow. The volumes of this valuable series have again and again been used as a basis for treatises and articles on urban questions in the pre-partition Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth in which an overwhelming majority of urban centres were small towns, such as Wojnicz. The items in question are baptism registers from the St. Lawrence collegiate church. A total of 4,587 entries are presented in the two parts. They are all in Latin. In addition to the birth date and name of the child, each entry states the Christian names and surnames of the parents and godparents. The index of persons at the end of Part II (pp. 157–382) supplies information on the residence of persons mentioned in the entries (in addition to Wojnicz, neighbouring villages and quite frequently also the town of Zamość are mentioned) and sometimes on the social status and occupation of a person (e.g. nobleman, noble woman, benefice holder, vicar, canon, bell-ringer, soldier, student, school-teacher). (MB)

Między Zachodem a Wschodem. Etniczne i religijne pogranicza Rzeczypospolitej w XVI–XVIII wieku (Between West and East. The Commonwealth's Ethnic and Religious Borderlands in the 16th–18th Centuries), eds. K. Mikulski and A. Zielińska-Nowicka, Toruń 2005, Wydawnictwo MADO, 316 pp.

This is a successive volume in the series "Between West and East". It contains 30 papers which were read at a conference held under this title in Toruń in 2003. The volume opens with a text by Mariusz Markiewicz who emphasises that more attention should be paid in Polish historiography to the history of Saxony in the early modern era. Henryk Samsonowicz discusses the question of borderlands in the history of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. Andrzej Wyczański's study concerns the geographical and cultural border on the Elbe, which divided Europe. Waldemar Łazuga describes how the First Commonwealth was portrayed in Polish 19th and 20th century historiography. Andrzej Kamiński presents the Brandenburgian Hohenzollerns' candidates to the Polish throne from the 15th to the end of the 18th century. Marek Wagner deals with the Polish-Moldavian borderland at the end of the 17th century. Mirosław Nagielski discusses the change in the structure of land ownership in the Smolensk region in 1633–1643. Aleksander Krawcewicz writes about the Byelorussian-Lithuanian ethnic borderland in the 16th–18th centuries. The question of Polish-Lithuanian marriages before the Union of Lublin is discussed by Ewa Dubas-Urwanowicz. Zbigniew Anusik's text is a contribution to the history of big landed estates in the Commonwealth's eastern borderlands in the first half of the 17th century. Gintautas Slesoriunas depicts what the Moscow intelligence service knew about the events in Lithuania at the turn of the

17th century. Zdzisław Noga writes about the different ethnic and religious groups into which the Cracow urban community was divided in the 16th century. Andrzej Groth discusses the Calvinist commune at Krokowa in the 17th and 18th centuries. Tomasz Kempa's text deals with the Uniates and Orthodox believers in Vitebsk up to the middle of the 17th century. Antoni Mironowicz writes about Józef Bobrykiewicz, the first lord of Mstislav. Uniate monasticism in the 18th century is discussed by Olgiard Duch. Bogdan Rok presents the picture of the Tartars in Polish 18th century geographical writings. Andrzej Zakrzewski deals with the question of Tartars in the Grand Duchy of Lithuania in the 16th–18th centuries. Witold Bobryk presents the Uniate clergy's cultural osmosis in the 18th century. Jacek Krupa says in his paper that during the Saxon period the Jews were the borderland people in the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth and Jakub Goldberg points out that the Polish Jews were a separate group in the 18th century. Dariusz Dolański discusses Polish historical thought's contacts with East and West during the Saxon period. Ryszard Waclaw Wołoszyński's text deals with F. A. Schmidt's synthesis of Poland's history, published in 1763. Kazimierz Puchowski presents the image of Poles in K. Wyrwicz's *Geografia powszechna (Universal Geography)*. The question of M. Hussowski's national and cultural identity is discussed by Marian Chachaj. Kazimierz Maliszewski characterises the mentality of the urban elites in Toruń in the 17th and 18th centuries. Bogusław Dybaś, Jacek Wijaczka and Małgorzata Ewa Kowalczyk discuss travels in the 17th and 18th centuries. The volume closes with Filip Wolański's text on the youth and education of Polish national heroes in the light of 18th century biographies. (DD)

Rafał Niedziela, *Pisma polityczne w okresie bezkrólestwa i wojny o tron polski po śmierci Augusta II Mocnego, 1733–1736 (Political Writings during the Interregnum and the War for the Polish Throne after the Death of Augustus II, 1733–1736)*, Kraków 2005, Towarzystwo Wydawnicze "Historia Iagellonica", 364 pp., annex, bibl., index of persons.

On the basis of an impressive amount of sources (some 500 texts), the author presents the political and propaganda disputes held during the last but one interregnum in the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth, that is, during the years which were of great importance for the 18th century Commonwealth. The author depicts the arguments used by the authors of the writings analysed by him and the methods they applied to convince their readers. He also shows how political writers viewed the events in Poland and Europe at that time and tries to establish what infuriated the Polish nobility more: the violation of a royal election or the violation of the country's sovereignty. Niedziela analyses the events of 1733–1736 in a chronological–thematic arrangement. In the first part of the book he evaluates the reign of Augustus II, the candidates to the throne and the disputes over the most important events of the interregnum; in the second part he focuses on disputes over Stanislaus Leszczyński and Augustus III and the war for the Polish throne. He also tries to identify the authors of anonymous texts, their dates and references to concrete events. The book ends with a list of the writings analysed by the author and information on where they are kept (including the texts he found in Vienna and Dresden). (DD)

Aleksandra Norkowska, *Wizerunki władcy. Stanisław August w poezji okolicznościowej, 1764–1795 (The Ruler's Images. Stanislaus Augustus in Occasional Poetry, 1764–1795)*, Kraków, Warszawa 2006, Collegium Collumbinum, 374 pp., Biblioteka Badań nad Wiekami Osiemnastym. Studia, N° II, list of poems not referred to in the book, list of illustrations, list of incipits and an alphabetical list of source texts, index of persons, ills.

Poetry, like painting, was used by Poland's last King for propaganda purposes. The official image of the ruler, approved by the King, was propagated by prose writers and poets connected with the royal party. Norkowska's book opens with reflections on the poetic image of Poland's last monarch at the beginning of his reign. The author presents the themes and motives of the panegyric image of the monarch which were used to legitimise his rule. She also recalls the attempts, still infrequent at that time, to discredit Stanislaus Augustus. In the second chapter she starts with the image of *le roi soleil*, pointing out the source of this metaphor and the reason why the panegyrists used it. At the end of this chapter the author points out that the comparison to Louis XIV and to old Polish rulers was intended to humanise Stanislaus Augustus. The third chapter shows the monarch as *rex sapiens*. The book ends with reflections on the dark image of the King in the poetry of the confederation of Bar. (DD)

Od armii komputowej do narodowej. Dzieje militarne Polski i jej wschodnich sąsiadów od XVI do XX wieku (From the Sejm-fixed Army to National Armed Forces. The Military History of Poland and Her Eastern Neighbours from the 16th to the 20th Century), vol. 2, eds. M. Krotofil and A. Smoliński, Toruń 2005, Wydawnictwo UMK, 671 pp., index of persons, index of geographical names, sum. in English.

This is a second volume of papers read at an international conference held at Toruń University in 2003 (the first volume, edited by Z. Korpus and W. Rezm er was published in Toruń in 1998). The volume is divided into four parts, of which only the first one, *The Military History of the Commonwealth's Nations 16th–19th Centuries*, deals with the early modern era. The first part opens with Marek Plewczyński's reflections on recruitment in Podolia during the reign of Sigismund Augustus. Mirosław Nagielski describes Ladislaus IV's Smolensk campaign. Aleksandra Skrzypletz depicts the nobility's attitude to the military threat that faced the Commonwealth during the interregnum after the death of John Sobieski. Marek Wagner discusses the defence of Lwów in 1704. Dariusz Rołnik writes about the Polish nobility's opinions on the political and moral stance of the officers' corps in 1792–1793. Karol Olejnik depicts the nobility's military duties. The first part of the book ends with Dariusz Nawrot's paper on the national guards in Lithuania in 1812. The second part concerns the territories of the old Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth during the 1914–1921 conflicts. It includes a text by Jacek Gzell on Władysław Studnicki's opinions on the army and Igor Sribniak's paper on the participation of Poles and Ukrainians in West European armed forces in 1914–1919. Two articles, by Oleg Pawliszyn and Maciej Krotofil, concern the Polish–Ukrainian conflict in 1918–1919. Witold Jarno describes the organisation and activities of Gen. Żeligowski's division. Michał Klimiecki presents the stance of the inhabitants of Lwów during the Polish–Soviet war in 1920. Pranas Janauskas depicts the attitude of the Polish Military Organisation in Lithuania to the Lithuanian state. The third part of the book deals with the inter-war period and World War II. It opens with Włodzimierz Janowski's reflections on sources in the Archives of Modern Records, concerning the Second Republic's military history. Waldemar Rezm er writes about Lithuanians in the Polish Army in 1920–1939. Andrzej Rukkas deals with the pacification in Lwów voivodship in 1930. Urmas Salo presents the Polish armed forces in the 1930s in the light of Estonian sources. Lech Wyszczelski depicts the theoretical reflections in the Polish army during the inter-war period. Piotr Saja describes the Lublin Army's preparations for defence in 1939. Stanisław Jaczyński and Czesław Grzelak discuss Polish–Soviet relations and the Polish Army's participation in the battles on the eastern front during World War II. The last part, entitled *Varia*, contains an outline of the history of the Polish Navy from the 16th to the 20th century. Jan Paweł Wiśniewski discusses the participation of Polish troops in the war against the Bolsheviks in Siberia in 1919. Jarosław Centek depicts Gen. von Seeckt's

attitude to Polish independence, and Aušra Jurevičiūtė outlines Gen. Rasztikis's biography. Jonas Vaičėnionis's text deals with the participation of Lithuanian officers in the German seizure of Klaipėda (Memel) in 1939. Iwan Patrljak discusses military construction in 1929–1941. Aleksander Smoliński writes about traditions and modern ideas in the Polish Army. Henryk Składanowski describes the example set by Józef Piłsudski and points out that he was held up as a model. The volume ends with a text by Henryk Herman about the Polish Army's special forces after World War II and Siergiej Goriewałow's article about the historical and political aspects of the work conducted by the military press in independent Ukraine. (DD)

Mikołaj Rej, *Apocalypsis (Apocalypsis)*, ed. Wojciech Kriegseisen, elaborated by Marta M. Kacprzak, Sebastian Kawczyński, Janusz T. Maciuszko and Izabela Winiarska, Warszawa 2005, Wydawnictwo Naukowe Semper, 481 pp.

Mikołaj Rej's commentary on the *Revelation of St. John the Divine*, even though it is a translation of Heinrich Bullinger's commentary, should be regarded as an original, independent work. It had only one edition, in 1565. The present publication not only presents readers with a book which is difficult to get hold of today, but is also the first scientific edition equipped with a linguistic and a thematic commentary. It has prefaces written by historians, a theologian and linguists who introduce the reader to the subject.

Wojciech Kriegseisen draws attention to the gaps in research on Mikołaj Rej and points out that his commitment to the spread of the Reformation has not yet been adequately researched. Janusz T. Maciuszko compares Rej's translation with Bullinger's original and emphasises that it is specific, adapted to Polish conditions. Sebastian Kawczyński suggests that the *Apocalypsis* should not be regarded as a theological treatise but as a work of "positive controversial theology". He also analyses the theological aspect of Rej's work. Marta M. Kacprzak draws attention to the literary side of Rej's *Apocalypsis*, and Izabela Winiarska analyses Rej's translation from the linguistic point of view and presents at length the principles of the present edition. (MP)

Martina Thomsen, *Zwischen Hauptwache und Stockhaus. Kriminalität und Straffjustiz in Thorn im 18. Jahrhundert*, Marburg 2005, Verlag Herder-Institut, Materialien und Studien zur Ostmitteleuropa-Forschung, vol. 13, 332 pp., tables, ill., bibl., index of geographical names, sum. in Polish.

Against a wide comparative background the German researcher presents the history of penal law and the administration of justice in Toruń in the 18th century on the basis of archival materials that have survived in that city. After an introduction, in which she describes her sources, she portrays 18th century Toruń and then discusses the principles of the penal law applied in the city (Toruń version of the Chełmno law) and the functioning of the courts of the Municipal Council. She deals separately with the various types of crimes and offences. She presents her material in a statistical form showing the types of offences, the proportion of male and female criminals, and the social background of the accused. Thanks to this the book is more than a historical and legal study for it also depicts the social history of a medium-sized city in the 18th century. (DD)

Leszek Andrzej Wierzbicki, *O zgodę w Rzeczypospolitej. Zjazd warszawski i sejm pacyfikacyjny 1673 roku (For Concord in the Commonwealth. The Warsaw Meeting and the Pacification Sejm of 1673)*, Lublin 2005, Wydawnictwo UMCS, 328 pp., annex, list of abbrev., bibl., index of persons.

In his doctoral thesis, based on an extensive research in archives and libraries, L. A. Wierzbicki presents the internal situation in the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth in the final months of 1672 and at the beginning of 1673, that is, at

the end of Michael Korybut Wiśniowiecki's reign. The book expands our knowledge of the least known period of the Commonwealth's 17th century history. The author briefly describes the internal situation in 1669–1672 and starts his narration proper with the formation of a general confederation at Gołab. He then describes the debates of the confederation, the decisions taken by the suspended Lublin Sejm and the confederations set up by Polish and Lithuanian troops. In a separate section he characterises the attitudes which predominated in the political life of that period. Chapter II is devoted to the general meeting of the confederates in Warsaw. Chapter III, the last one, presents the pacification Sejm and its legislative achievements. In conclusion the author discusses the debates of the report–back dietines. The book has a solidly prepared annex in which the author lists the participants in the Warsaw meeting and the pacification Sejm and even says when each of them joined the debates. (DD)

Marcin Wisłocki, *Sztuka protestancka na Pomorzu 1535–1684 (Protestant Art in Pomerania 1535–1684)*, Szczecin 2006, Biblioteka Naukowa Muzeum Narodowego w Szczecinie, 544 pp., bibl., ill., indexes, sum. in English, series: Historia Sztuki.

Marcin Wisłocki's doctoral thesis is a synthesis of the history of Pomeranian art in the 16th and 17th centuries and a continuation of the studies conducted by Jan Harasimowicz and Katarzyna Cieślak on Protestant art in territories which had been closely linked to the old Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth and were incorporated into Poland after World War II.

The book consists of nine chapters. In the first the author acquaints the reader with the history of the Pomeranian National Church, from the Reformation, the confessions of faith in the *Landeskirche* and the emergence of Lutheran Orthodoxy, to the partition of the Pomeranian Duchies by Sweden and Brandenburg. In the next chapters Wisłocki outlines Pomeranian Protestant theologians' stance on church art and discusses at length church architecture, church interiors (altars, pulpits, baptismal fonts, decorations of pews and galleries, confessionals, organs and pictures) and Protestant epitaphs. He shows that Pomerania did not differ much from other Lutheran regions, especially Mecklenburg and Saxony which in a direct and indirect way exerted a strong influence on the development of Pomeranian Protestant art. Pomeranian churches preserved their traditional, late medieval interior decorations for a long time. Orthodox declarations and polemics with Calvinists predominated at the turn of the 16th century. Pietism and a tendency to individualise piety made themselves felt in the second half of the 17th century. In the final, much shorter chapters the author depicts the place of Protestant art in the epoch's theological controversies against the background of medieval art, the region's history and its specific characteristics. Wisłocki agrees with Jan Białostocki that the culture of the Baltic region had its specific characteristics. The book has been equipped with abundant illustrations. (MP)

Zofia Zielińska, *Pogłoski o rozbiórce Polski oraz ich reperkusje w Rzeczypospolitej w okresie bezkrólewia 1763–1764 (Rumours about a Partition of Poland and Their Repercussions during the 1763–1764 Interregnum)*, "Przegląd Historyczny" (Warszawa), vol. XCVI, 2005, N° 4, pp. 543–571, sum. in English.

The fact that after ascending the throne Catherine II decided to continue a pro-Prussian policy and take an active part in the forthcoming royal election in the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth alarmed Vienna. Austria feared that with the help of a northern alliance Russia would implement the annexationist plans present in its policy since at least the 1740s, and that this would give Prussia an opportunity to realise its plans and expand its territory at the cost of Poland. In April 1763 Austria began to suspect that Russia and Prussia had concluded an

alliance directed against the Commonwealth. Similar rumours reached Dresden. The fact is that St. Petersburg was considering a plan for a unilateral annexation of a part of Ukraine as well as a division of Poland's territory among her neighbours, to compensate Frederick II if he engaged militarily in the Polish royal election. Catherine II was against sharing Polish territories with other states, which was the reason why the plan was abandoned. A unilateral annexation was, in her view, an interesting plan but difficult to realise. Since an alliance with Russia was a priority for Prussia, Frederick II abandoned his annexationist plans for some time. The author analyses the Sejm debate on the claims of the Russian and Prussian rulers. It showed that the Polish nobility was distrustful of the two neighbours, rightly suspecting them of annexationist ambitions. To calm the situation in the Commonwealth, the Poles tried behind-the-scenes to secure a confirmation from the Russian and Prussian courts that they were not planning a partition. This shows that at the beginning of Stanislaus Augustus' reign the territorial integrity of the Polish-Lithuanian state was based on very fragile foundations. (DD)

19th CENTURY (till 1918)

Jerzy W. Borejsza, *Sekretarz Adama Mickiewicza. Armand Lévy i jego czasy, 1827-1891* (*Adam Mickiewicz's Secretary. Armand Lévy and His Times, 1827-1891*), 3rd revised ed., Gdańsk 2005, Wydawnictwo Słowo/Obraz. Terytoria, 383 pp., ill., index of persons.

This is a biography (1st ed. 1969) of a French journalist who as a friend and collaborator of Poland's greatest Romantic poet shared his life in emigration and who personified the ideological changes which took place in France between the Springtide of Peoples and the Paris Commune.

For the Poles, Armand Lévy is first and foremost Mickiewicz's secretary who exerted some influence on the poet's life and on the work of the Polish national bard. Being of Jewish origin, he made the Polish poet sensitive to the Jewish question and supported his intention to set up a Jewish legion which, together with Poles, was to fight for Poland's independence. In 1855 he accompanied Mickiewicz on his journey to Constantinople, witnessed his mortal disease and his last moments and after his death brought his body to France. Thanks to his efforts Mickiewicz's treatise *The Books of Polish Pilgrimage* was translated into Hebrew. He was on friendly terms with Polish emigrés in Paris (especially with Władysław Mickiewicz, Adam's son) and with their help (and the help of Italian and Hungarian emigrants) published the periodical "Espérance" in Geneva. His diary, in which he expressed his friendship for Mickiewicz, is a valuable source of information, especially on the last few years of the poet's life. Lévy's life is also a reflection of the important ideological changes which took place in France during his lifetime. Being at first a supporter of Napoleon and a liberal, he took an active part in the revolutionary events of 1848. He made friends with Father de Lamennais, a promoter of a moral renewal of Catholicism and ideologist of Christian socialism. Under his Influence Lévy became a utopian socialist and joined the International. His participation in the Paris Commune of 1871 crowned his public activity. Borejsza's biography of Armand Lévy, based on materials from French archives and the Polish Library in Paris, paints a portrait of a Polonophile who had all the characteristics of his epoch but cannot be presented as an ordinary, typical man of his times. (MM)

Dwieście lat kodyfikacji napoleońskich — 200 années des codifications napoléoniennes, "Czasopismo Prawno-Historyczne" (Poznań), 2005, N° 2, pp. 9-184.

These are materials from a Polish–French scientific session organised in Cracow on the 200th anniversary of the French civil code (*Code Napoléon, Code civil*), worked out in 1804. The codification became a model for many West European countries; in 1808 it was adopted as the civil code of the Duchy of Warsaw and was in force (with some restrictions and modifications) in central Poland until the 20th century.

The publication contains Polish texts with French summaries and French texts. The authors present the main ideas of Napoleonic laws and the role of Roman law in the process of their creation but first and foremost the influence exerted by the code on civil law, penal law and commercial law in Poland in the 19th and 20th centuries. This influence was particularly strong in the Duchy of Warsaw but the fall of Napoleon and of the state established by him did not lead to any essential changes in civil law in the Duchy's territories; despite some changes the basic ideas of the Napoleonic code were in force in the Republic of Cracow and the Congress Kingdom from 1815 until the middle of the 19th century. (MM)

Hanna Dylągowa, *Likwidacja Unii na ziemiach przedrozbiorowej Rzeczypospolitej w XVIII–XX wieku (The Liquidation of the Union in the Territories of the Pre-partition Commonwealth in the 18th–20th Centuries)*, "Przegląd Humanistyczny" (Warszawa), vol. L, 2006, № 1, pp. 69–82, sum. in English.

The author depicts the history of the Greek Catholic (Uniate) Church in the Polish territories under Russian rule. In 1596 the Catholic and the Orthodox Churches in Poland concluded a Union in Brest Litovsk by virtue of which the Greek Church recognised the supremacy of the papacy but kept eastern rites and a separate hierarchy. Many Orthodox clergymen regarded this as an attempt to impose papal dominance on them. In the eyes of the Russian authorities the Uniates were not only heretics. In the 19th century the Russians regarded the Union as an attempt to promote Polish national identity in the borderland which was inhabited by people of different nationalities, religions and cultures.

It was Catherine II who soon after the first partition of Poland (1772) started to liquidate the Uniate Church in the old eastern marches of the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth. Her successor, Paul I, used to say that the Uniates were "neither fish nor fowl". But at first the authorities expected the Uniates to re-convert to the Orthodox faith. When this did not happen, the authorities liquidated the Union in the territories incorporated into Russia by administrative means after the fall of the November Rising; the act of 1839 marked the annulment of the Uniate Church in the Russian Empire. The Union was liquidated in the Polish Kingdom in 1874–1875. The Orthodox clergymen who were taking over Uniate parishes in the Kingdom's eastern provinces (Podlasie, Chełm region) were helped by Russian troops who had to break the resistance of the peasants. In some places the pacifications led to casualties, in many the Russians applied flogging, destroyed property and exiled many people. Until World War I the Uniates in the Polish Kingdom were regarded officially as Orthodox believers, after 1915 many of them joined the Catholic Church. It was Pope John Paul II who re-activated the Uniate Church in these territories in 1995. (MM)

Mariola Hozzowska, *Siła tradycji, presja życia. Kobiety w dawnych podręcznikach dziejów Polski, 1795–1918 (The Force of Tradition, the Pressure of Life. Women in Old Handbooks of Poland's History 1795–1918)*, Rzeszów 2005, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Rzeszowskiego, 331 pp., bibl., index of persons.

The author has examined various handbooks used in the times when Poland was under the rule of foreign powers; their role and the way they were used kept changing and they were different in each of the three parts of partitioned Poland. Hozzowska analyses official publications approved for use in state schools, books

used in private schools, various unofficial handbooks dealing with Poland's history and also poetic cycles if they presented the whole of the country's history (e.g. *Historical Songs* by Julian Ursyn Niemcewicz, first published in 1816 and frequently reprinted, which for several generations of Poles were an important source of knowledge about old Poland); they were all written in Polish and were addressed to Polish readers.

Hoszowska tries to find out how woman's position was presented in these books and the role the authors of the handbooks ascribed to them. In most handbooks women were presented in their traditional roles as wives and mothers; the authors also depicted their religious, charitable and political activity, and finally, their education and creative work. The way of presenting women kept changing in the course of these 120 years as a result of the political situation (the lack of an independent state and the repeated attempts to regain it) and under the pressure of social transformations. The former factor resulted in stress being laid on patriotic attitudes, its crowning point being the picture of the Polish mother as a woman who guards national traditions, instils love of the motherland in her children and brings up successive generations of fighters for independence. The emancipation of women which began in the second half of the 19th century led to increased stress on work and education; it was also at that time that women engaged in creative work (especially writers and pianists) appeared for the first time in the pages of handbooks. (MM)

Arkadiusz Janicki, *Studenci polscy na Politechnice Ryskiej w latach 1862–1918 (Polish Students at the Riga Engineering College in 1862–1918)*, vol. I: *Rys historyczny (Historical Outline)*, 318 pp., vol. II *Album Academicus Polonum*, 336 pp., Gdańsk 2005, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Gdańskiego, bibl., index of persons.

In the 19th century many young Poles from the territories incorporated into Russia and from the Polish Kingdom studied at university schools in the Baltic provinces of the Russian Empire, especially at Dorpat (now Tartu) and Riga. They chose those universities because of their high level of tuition and above all because of the exceptional status of the Baltic provinces in the Empire. Inhabited by many Germans, these provinces enjoyed far-reaching autonomy, which also extended to academic institutions; Poles were not subjected there to the Russification practised at universities in Russia proper and enjoyed greater freedom in the course of their studies and in the students' society life.

The work consists of two volumes, the first of which presents various aspects of Polish students' life at Riga's Engineering College, and the second is a short biographical dictionary. The book is based on materials from the archives and libraries of Riga, Vilnius and Warsaw, especially the Latvian Historical Archives. The author describes the status of the Baltic provinces and of the Riga Engineering College, focusing on the time when the College's traditional broad autonomy began to be restricted by the authorities; he depicts the principles governing enrolment, the studying conditions and the socio-demographic structure of the Polish students' community. Particularly interesting are the chapters describing Polish students' organisations and the students' everyday life, including their participation in the life of the city and of the Polish colony in Riga. It turns out that the majority of Polish students constituted a homogeneous community. Irrespective of the region from which they came and their social background, Polish students, on the whole, joined those Polish student organisations which preserved a Polish character, separate from the German and Russian elements. (MM)

Wojciech Jaworski, *Przemiany legalnego życia społecznego w Królestwie Polskim w latach 1864–1914 (Changes in Legal Social Life in the Polish Kingdom in 1864–1914)*, Sosnowiec 2006, published by the author, 446 pp., bibl.

Contrary to the promise of the title, the book will not tell readers much about changes in social life in the Polish Kingdom; nor will it acquaint them with the author's reflections and comments on the facts described by him. Nevertheless, in a way, though different from the author's intentions, it may be useful to persons interested in the legal public activity carried out by the Kingdom's inhabitants in the period between the January Uprising and the outbreak of World War I.

Jaworski simply enumerates all kinds of organisations, associations, unions and public initiatives in the Kingdom in 1864–1904 and in 1905–1914 (when they were much more numerous). He is interested in fire guards as well as in educational societies, professional and branch organisations, as well as in choirs, theatre clubs, philanthropic organisations and sports clubs. He has taken their list from documents issued by the Russian administration and kept in Polish archives; he does not compare them with Polish sources, the press of those days or any studies. But the book contains many notes referring the reader to concrete sets and volumes of documents kept in the archives of the Kingdom's towns, from Warsaw to Piotrków and Siedlce. This is why it can be regarded as a *sui generis* guide-book to the resources of Polish archives, useful for a researcher into public life in the Polish Kingdom. (MM)

Edmund Kizik, *Bрудna woda, polscy flisacy? Epidemia cholery w Gdańsku w 1831 r. (Dirty Water, Polish Bargemen? Cholera Epidemic in Danzig in 1831)*, in: *Město a voda*, eds. Olga Fejtova, Vaclav Ledvinka, Jiří Pešek, Praha 2005, Scriptorium, pp. 161–176, Documenta Pragensia XXIV.

This article, included in a volume dealing with water supplies for towns (the subject of a conference held in Prague in September 2003), can easily be overlooked by researchers studying history of infectious diseases. It is a well known fact that cholera is a disease spread by bacteria present in dirty unboiled water, on unwashed hands and foodstuffs. It was brought to Europe from India in the 19th century. The Danzig epidemic discussed by Edmund Kizik is extremely interesting for it coincided with the Polish November Rising which broke out in the Russian zone of Poland against the tsar Nicolas I. The article is based mainly on official announcements published by the Danzig authorities and on press information (e.g. instructions on how to fight against disease, speculations on persons responsible for the spread the disease, for instance bargemen and Jews). (MB)

Jadwiga Konieczna, *Kultura książki polskiej w Łodzi przemysłowej, 1820–1918 (Polish Book Culture in the Industrial City of Łódź, 1820–1918)*, Łódź 2005, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Łódzkiego, 501 pp., bibl. sum. in English, index of persons.

19th century Łódź was a phenomenon on a European scale: thanks to the development of industry (chiefly textile), it grew in less than a hundred years from a small place with no more than 800 inhabitants to a half-a-million strong industrial town in 1913. It was inhabited by a population of different cultures and religions (large German and Jewish settlements) and had practically no cultural institutions. The study shows the development of Polish book circulation and reading habits in the town which in the 19th and 20th centuries was frequently called a cultural desert. The author has divided the book into three periods, 1820–1880, 1881–1904, and 1905–1918, which reflect demographic changes in the town and changes in the policy pursued by the Russians in the Polish Kingdom. Within this framework she depicts the book circulation system from the libraries of schools, trade unions, various associations, factories, parishes and political parties through bookshops and book stalls to typographic, lithographic and book binding establishments. She also reconstructs various forms of book trade which became extremely diversified at the end of the 19th century, especially after 1905. The promotion of Polish books and reading habits in Polish

periodicals and by specially organised exhibitions completes the picture. The author also tries to reconstruct the social circulation of books from home collections, the scale of reading habits and the social structure of the group of clients of libraries. In conclusion the author says that what stimulated reading habits was not so much the development of the town as the growth in the number of schools (especially secondary ones) and the development of the Polish press, the most important, pioneering role in book promotion being played by "Dziennik Łódzki" which was published in 1884–1892. The crowning moment in this process of book promotion was the opening of the first, very well equipped public library in 1916.

The book is based on materials from municipal archives, data from catalogues, directories, calendars, jubilee publications, guide-books and reports, on the press of those days and also on reminiscences and belles lettres. (MM)

Albin Koprukowniak, *Ziemiarstwo Lubelszczyzny i Podlasia w XIX i XX wieku (The Landowners of the Lublin Region and Podlasie in the 19th and 20th Centuries)*, Radzyń Podlaski — Lublin 2005, 443 pp.

The book comprises studies on individual estates and their owners in the 19th and early 20th centuries as well as texts on the system of values and attitudes of the whole class of landowners in the southern and south-eastern regions of the Polish Kingdom. Particularly interesting are the author's remarks on the law of 1864 which made it possible for peasants to buy land, and the influence which the law exerted on the landowners' lifestyle. The author also discusses relations between the manor house and the village in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, the cultural activity of the landowners and their wives, and various manifestations of their national and political activity after 1905, when the Russians softened their policy in the Kingdom. The book contains selected studies by the author who specialises in the history of landed estates in the region in question. The studies have been published during the last thirty years in various collective works and scholarly periodicals, some of which have a regional circulation and are hardly accessible. Collected in one book, they present a compact picture of the class of Polish landowners in a region which was the scene of the Russian authorities' fight against the Greek Catholic Union and of intensely active state propaganda aimed at Russifying the local peasantry. (MM)

Antoni Mironowicz, *Wpływ wyznań na kształtowanie się świadomości narodowej mieszkańców Białorusi w XIX wieku (The Influence of Denominations on the National Consciousness of the Inhabitants of Byelorussia in the 19th Century)*, "Białoruskie Zeszyty Historyczne" (Białystok), 2005, N° 23, pp. 5–17.

This short article does not exhaust the subject but it sets important research questions and hypotheses.

At the threshold of the 19th century the territories of present-day Belarus were a nationality mosaic; the Uniates were the predominant group but the region was also inhabited by large groups of Catholics, Orthodox believers, Jews and even small communities of Muslims who were settled there in the 17th century. After the liquidation of the Uniate Church in the Russian empire in 1839, the Orthodox Church became the dominant religion and was strongly supported by the state. However, up to the 19th/20th centuries (and in some regions even much longer) religious divisions did not correspond with divisions into nationalities. The overwhelming majority of the rural population in Byelorussia was just of local nationality, its only Byelorussian features being that it lived in compact groups in an area it had inhabited for ages and used the local language at home. The religious argument was at first only an instrument of the ideologues of Greater Russia which, in addition to the Russians, was also to include Byelorussians and Little Russians. At the beginning of the 20th century this argument was taken

over by the Byelorussian national movement which, however, was less active and less determined than the neighbouring movements. The result was that the simple religious divisions did not automatically lead to national options, not only in rural communities but also among the nobility living in Byelorussian territories. (MM)

Jerzy Miziołek, *Uniwersytet Warszawski — dzieje i tradycja (Warsaw University — History and Tradition)*, 2nd revised edition, Warszawa 2005, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Warszawskiego, 324 pp., bibl., ill., index of persons.

Like many European schools of higher learning, e.g. the University of London, Warsaw University was established at the beginning of the 19th century (in 1816) to meet the needs of a modern bureaucratic state apparatus. After the November Rising it was closed down by the Russian authorities in 1831; in 1862–1869 it functioned under the name Warsaw's Main School; closed again, it was replaced by the Imperial University of Warsaw, in which instruction was given in Russian; it was re-activated as a Polish university during World War I, in 1915, but was closed by the Germans in 1939 and was not reopened until the end of World War II, in 1945; its history in communist Poland was no less stormy.

The author presents all the stages of the University's history, laying stress on its pre-history: it was the last Polish King, Stanislaus Augustus Poniatowski, who planned to open a university in Warsaw in the second half of the 18th century. The partitions of Poland thwarted his plans; a Cadets' School was set up in the university's building, the Kazimierzowski Palace, in the centre of the capital, to train officers. In the next chapters the author describes Warsaw and Poland during the time of the Congress Kingdom (after 1815) and also in the following periods which had an impact on the university. He writes about the role which Warsaw's Main School played in Poland's intellectual life in the second half of the 19th century, the re-activation of a Polish university in 1915 and also about students' revolt in 1968. The book has many illustrations which show the most important events and persons from the University's history as well as reproductions of academic badges and orders. (MM)

Julian Ursyn Niemcewicz, *Dzienniki 1835–1836 (Diaries 1835–1836)*, ed. Izabella Rusinowa, Warszawa 2005, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Warszawskiego, 405 pp; *Dzienniki 1837–1838 (Diaries 1837–1838)*, ed. Izabella Rusinowa, Pułtusk 2006, Wydawnictwo Wyższej Szkoły Humanistycznej im. A. Gieysztor, 392 pp.

These are the first two of the planned three volumes of the diaries of an eminent Polish politician and writer who lived in the late 18th and early 19th centuries (1758–1841). In his long life Niemcewicz was a deputy to the Great Sejm in 1788–1792, Tadeusz Kościuszko's secretary during the 1794 rising (together with Kościuszko he spent two years in Russian captivity), a senior official in the Duchy of Warsaw, chairman of the Society of the Friends of Sciences, a member of the National Government during the November Rising, a diplomat, the first Pole to receive American citizenship, an editor of periodicals, author of political plays and a well known poet. Soon after leaving the prison in St. Petersburg he started writing a diary and kept it uninterruptedly up to May 20, 1841, a day before his death. Rusinowa has undertaken to edit the diaries for 1835–1841, the over 2,900 handwritten pages of which are kept in the Polish Library in Paris, the remaining incomplete fragments are in the National Library in Warsaw and the Jagiellonian Library in Cracow.

Thanks to her, the reader has got an insight into the last few years of Niemcewicz who after the defeat of the November Rising settled in Paris and died there. During those years he enjoyed great authority among his contemporaries, both as a writer and statesman, as a guardian of tradition and a living link between the epoch of the independent First Commonwealth and the second

quarter of the 19th century. His diaries show his involvement in the life of the Polish emigration in France and the work of the Historical and Literary Society active there. He maintained lively contacts with the leading personalities of the Polish post-1831 emigration, such as Adam Jerzy Czartoryski and Adam Mickiewicz. The book is equipped with many competent notes which will make it easier for the reader to understand the narration. (MM)

Monika Piotrowska-Marchewa, *Nędzarze i filantropi. Problem ubóstwa w polskiej opinii publicznej w latach 1815–1863 (Paupers and Philanthropists. The Problem of Poverty in the Eyes of Polish Public Opinion in 1815–1863)*, Toruń 2004, Wydawnictwo Adam Marszałek, 287 pp., bibl., index of persons.

This extremely interesting book, abounding in facts, presents changes in the concept of poverty and care of the poor, which occurred in the opinions of Polish political writers, theoreticians and philanthropic activists in the first half of the 19th century. This was a period when the problem aroused great interest in the whole of Europe and the United States, when the traditional medieval methods of looking after the paupers, beggars and vagrants were changing, when new, innovatory concepts of poverty and unemployment were being formulated and modern states were taking over responsibility not only for punishing persons in need but also for looking after them.

It is to the author's credit that she has put Polish reflections on poverty in an all-European context. The book supplies information on the most important ideas formulated in Western Europe from the end of the 18th century and descriptions of modern welfare institutions in England, Scotland, France and Germany; it also contains accounts by Poles who had visited these institutions and then tried to adapt their methods to Polish conditions. The author also depicts the most significant 19th century ideas which were to improve the daily care of paupers, e.g. the Rumford soup. Against this background she presents the most important philanthropic concepts formulated and implemented by Poles in all three partition zones. She deals with all significant Polish centres from Poznań to Vilnius but she focuses on Warsaw and Cracow, where in 1815–1863 the Poles had more freedom to develop philanthropic ideas in 1815–1863 and where the oldest Polish charitable institutions were set up. The most important role in the theory and practice of care of the needy was at that time played by Fryderyk Skarbek (1792–1866), an economist, social worker, novelist and for many years member of the Chief Welfare Council in Warsaw.

The book is based on many sources: theoretical works (in Polish and foreign languages), political writings, reports by various institutions, reminiscences, and archival materials from several Polish centres. (MM)

Janusz Połaczek, *Sztuka i polityka w Księstwie Warszawskim. Dzieje, formy, treść i dziedzictwo (Art and Politics in the Duchy of Warsaw. History, Forms, Content and Legacy)*, Rzeszów 2005, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Rzeszowskiego, 355 pp., bibl., ill., index of persons.

The author discusses the links between art and politics in a state which existed but a few years (1807–1814) after Napoleon's victorious offensive against Prussia, but which was the first relatively sovereign Polish state since the last partition of Poland in 1795.

The Duchy of Warsaw had close ties with Napoleonic France in political and military affairs as well as in art. The introductory chapter deals with the situation of art and artists in France at that time. In the next chapters the author depicts the state institutions in the Duchy and the ways in which culture and art were used for propaganda purposes; he discusses the development and forms of artistic work in the Duchy, its involvement in politics, and the achievements in architecture, town planning, sculpture (especially monuments), painting, graphic art.

medal engraving and applied art; he also analyses the ideology of visual propaganda in the Duchy. Although during its short existence the Duchy did not produce artists of great calibre, the rulers were aware of the role of art as an instrument of propaganda. The main subject the artists took up, irrespective of the field of art, was glorification of Napoleon as an invincible commander, as a symbol of the Poles' hopes for regaining independence, as emperor and ruler of an empire. An important role in their works was also played by military subjects, the triumphs of the great leader, the courage of his soldiers; what was specific to Polish art during that period was that the artists laid stress on the successes of the Duchy's army, maintaining the myth of a great army of a small state. Polish artists developed or even copied the ideas of French artists (especially Jacques-Louis David and Antoine-Jean Gros), adapting them to Polish tastes and local colour. In addition to the traditional fields of visual art, an important role was played by architecture and decorations created for special occasions, monuments, sanctuaries and medal engraving. The author emphasises that the themes raised during the Napoleonic period and even the compositional arrangement were continued through the whole 19th century despite changes in culture and in means of expression.

The reader can easily follow the author's remarks and explanations for the book contains several hundred reproductions of works of art from museums, archives, libraries and periodicals as well as simply from the streets and squares of Polish and French towns. (MM)

Tomasz Rogacki, *Bitwa pod Austerlitz 2 grudnia 1805 (The Battle of Austerlitz, December 2, 1805)*, Zabrze 2005, Wydawnictwo Inforte. 289 p., ill., maps.

This competent study, furnished with many maps and illustrations, was published on the bicentenary of "the battle of three emperors". At Austerlitz (now Slavkov near Brno in the Czech Republic) the French emperor, Napoleon I, routed the united Austrian and Russian forces led by the emperors Francis II and Alexander I. This was one of the greatest Napoleonic battles and was undoubtedly Bonaparte's most glorious victory, a masterpiece of the art of war. Its result was the peace of Pressburg (Bratislava) which offered the French initiative in Italy and Germany.

Rogacki, making use of plans, presents the size and operations of the three armies taking part in the battle, laying stress on the decisive manoeuvre applied by Napoleon who by seizing the Pratzen plateau pushed the allied Austrian-Russian armies against lakes. The author emphasises that although the Polish state did not exist at that time and the Duchy of Warsaw was to be set up one year after the battle, Poles fought in all the three armies. In the Austrian and Russian armies these were soldiers recruited in the territories which had been incorporated into Austria and Russia; the French army included Poles who had emigrated from Poland after the Kościuszko Insurrection of 1794 and in the 18th and 19th centuries. (MM)

Solidarność 1830. Niemcy i Polacy po powstaniu styczniowym, Polenbegeisterung. Deutsche und Polen nach dem Novemberraufstand 1830, Warszawa-Berlin 2005, Wydawnictwo Zamku Królewskiego w Warszawie. 358 pp., bibl., ill.

This bilingual book is an official catalogue to the exhibition which was shown in Warsaw and Berlin at the turn of 2005 within the framework of the Polish-German Year. But it goes far beyond a normal catalogue. It opens with four extensive essays devoted to the November Uprising of 1830-1831 and Polish-German ties during that period: Klaus Zernack's *The Polish November 1830 Uprising from the European Perspective*; Piotr Majewski's *Sage nie, du gehst den letzten Weg. Germans and Poles after the November Rising*; Agnieszka Morawińska's *Polish*

Art in about 1830; and Dietrich Monten's Finis Poloniae 1831. An Analysis of the Motif, an essay contributed by Claude Keisch and Konrad Vanja. They show the course and conditions of the armed struggle fought in 1830–1831, the exodus of several thousand Polish soldiers and officers who after the defeat crossed the frontier of Prussia and, through Germany, emigrated to Western Europe (mainly to France), and also the pro-Polish sentiments which prevailed in Germany at that time. They were reflected in the appreciation and sympathy which greeted the Polish refugees and, first and foremost, in the popularity of Polish subjects in German art and literature. These moods have left a lasting trace in what is known as *Polenlieder*, the ca 100 poems written soon after 1831 by pre-Romantic and Romantic poets (Heinrich Heine, Robert Blum, Adalbert von Chamisso, Karl von Holtei) and by authors who have been completely forgotten. The best known iconographic presentation of the Poles' march through Germany is Dietrich Monten's picture of 1832, "Finis Poloniae", which in a symbolic way showed Poland's defeat and her defenders' departure from their fatherland, but it also expressed hope for the future (the picture refers to Golgotha). In music Richard Wagner referred to Poland's fate in his overture *Polonia*.

The core of the book consists of photographs of over 200 exhibits, from archival records showing the partitions of Poland, the Kościuszko Insurrection, the Napoleonic period, the Polish Kingdom and the November Rising, to Polish, German and French works of art, and items of everyday use decorated with popular motifs. Works by German authors from the 1830s have been given a prominent place. The exhibits come from museums, galleries, libraries and archives from Germany and Poland, also from Polish institutions abroad (the Polish Library in Paris and the Polish Museum in Rapperswil in Switzerland). (MM)

Mirosław Ustrzycki, *Ziemiaństwo polscy na Kresach 1864–1914. Świat wartości i postaw (Polish Landowners in the Eastern Borders 1864–1914. Their System of Values and Attitudes)*, Kraków 2006, Wydawnictwo Arcana, 406 pp., bibl., index of persons.

The author presents the class of Polish landowners in the old Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth's eastern borders which during the partitions were incorporated direct into the Russian Empire (the territories of present-day Lithuania, Belarus and Ukraine). The book is based on landowners' diaries, memoirs and reminiscences (published ones as well as manuscripts kept in the libraries of Warsaw, Wrocław and Cracow), on the press of those times, political writings and belles lettres. On the basis of these sources Ustrzycki tries to reconstruct the ethos of the landowning class and its attitudes after the 1863/1864 January Rising when the Russian authorities endeavoured to eliminate the Polish element from these territories.

The author reconstructs the principles of conduct of the Polish landowning class, its cultural experiences and entertainments, and the system of values it upheld in an alien, frequently hostile environment, a system in which prime of place was given to the home, the family, religion, the land a family owned, the fatherland and the nation. The natural result of this system of values was idealisation of the landowners' life as an unparalleled model of human existence. The author discusses how the landowners were fulfilling their civic and patriotic duties. In two extremely interesting chapters he depicts the relations between the landowners and the common people, most of whom differed from the landowners by their nationality, language and religion (see the author's reflections on what was homely and what was alien in the multicultural community of the eastern marches), and also between Polish landowners and the Russians, representatives of the state apparatus as well as owners of neighbouring estates. (MM)

Stanisław Wiech, *Adminstracja rosyjska Królestwa Polskiego wobec wizyty cesarza Franciszka Józefa w Krakowie w 1880 (The Attitude of the Russian Administration of the Polish Kingdom to the Visit Paid by the Emperor Francis*

Joseph to Cracow in 1880, "Kwartalnik Historyczny" (Warszawa), 2005. N° 4, pp. 47–72, sum. in English.

The visit paid by Francis Joseph to Galicia, especially to Cracow, in September 1880 was a political game played for the Poles and Poland's neighbours, especially Russia. The emperor met with a warm, sometimes even enthusiastic, reception by the subjects of the Habsburgian monarchy in Galicia and by people from other parts of Poland who arrived in Cracow for the occasion; but the visit also activated Russian security services in the Polish Kingdom, at that time subordinated to the new general governor of Warsaw, Piotr Albedinskiy who, according to the author, was a no less active player than the Austrian emperor.

Wiech analyses the reports which Albedinskiy received from Russian agents sent from Warsaw to Galicia who stressed the Poles' interest in the visit, the inflow to Cracow of about 15,000 persons from the other parts of partitioned Poland, and the love and loyalty to the emperor manifested by the Galician Poles. Acting in concert with St. Petersburg, Albedinskiy went to Cracow to greet Francis Joseph on behalf of the Russian authorities. He then met with the Russian emperor, Alexander II, and using the Galician visit as an example, tried to persuade him to soften Russian policy in the Polish Kingdom. He argued that at the price of Polish education and the annulment of some restrictions, especially preventive censorship, the people of Galicia gave up their aspirations to independence and became the emperor's loyal subjects. Albedinskiy argumentation had some effect, for the next two years of his governorship brought a slight softening of Russian policy in the Polish Kingdom. But this line was not in keeping with the concept of Russian policy towards the Poles: Albedinskiy was recalled in 1883 and his successor, General Iosif Hurko, was one of the most ardent Russifiers in Warsaw. (MM)

Janina Wolczuk, *Rosja i Rosjanie w szkołach Królestwa Polskiego 1833–1862. Szkice do obrazu (Russia and Russians in the Schools of the Polish Kingdom 1833–1862. Sketches for a Picture)*, Wrocław 2005, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Wrocławskiego, 395 pp., bibl., ills., index of persons, sum. in English.

The author paints a comprehensive picture of the Russian teachers' community in the Polish Kingdom between the November 1830 and January 1863 uprisings, that is during the period when the Russians applied severe repressive measures after the defeat of the November Rising (e.g. the closure of Warsaw University and several secondary schools) but did not yet pursue such a strict Russification policy as they did after the fall of the January Rising of 1863/1864. The book opens with a chapter depicting the most important themes underlying education: the significance imparted in the course of education to the person of the tsar and the imperial family and to the greatness of imperial Russia. The author also discusses the daily life of Russian teachers, the ceremonies on gala days, Orthodox services, uniforms and relations between teachers and their pupils. She pays much attention to school competitions the aim of which was the same as the aim of the entire educational system, namely to imbue the young people with humility and love for the emperor. Outstanding pupils were awarded prizes. The book ends with short biographies of 132 teachers of the Orthodox faith who were employed in secondary schools in the Polish Kingdom during the period under review.

The book is based on materials kept in archives in Poland (Warsaw, Kałisz, Lublin Łódź, Płock) and Russia (The State Historical Archives in St. Petersburg), on sources issued by schools, regulations and instructions, statistical data and reminiscences written by Polish pupils and (seldom) by Russian teachers. (MM)

Radosław Paweł Żurawski vel Grajewski, *Pojedynek za kultuami wielkiej dyplomacji. Księżna Dorothea Lieven wobec Polski i Polaków (A Duel*

behind the Scenes of Great Diplomacy. Duchess Dorothea Lieven's Attitude to Poland and the Poles), Warszawa 2005, Wydawnictwo DiG, 210 pp., bibl., index of persons, ill.

The subject of the study is Dorothea Lieven (1784–1857), wife of the Russian ambassador in London, who frequently, for instance, during the eastern crisis in 1833, took the wheel of policy from her husband. Later on she participated behind the scenes in the political life of Paris and was one of the most influential women in the political salons of Europe. Żurawski has based his book on manuscripts kept in the British Library and the National Archives in London, on diaries and the published correspondence of the duchess. The book opens with an introduction in which the author acquaints readers with his heroine. In the chapters, *Współpoddani (Co-Subjects)*, *Buntownicy (Rebels)* and *Kanalie (Scoundrels)*, Żurawski presents the evolution in the duchess's opinions on Polish questions and the Poles: from indifference in the period before 1830, through prejudice against the November Rising, to an open enmity towards the Polish emigrés and support for Russia's Polish policy after the rising. Even though, as Żurawski emphasises, the Polish question did not occupy a prominent place in the work the duchess conducted in the West in support of Russian *raison d'état*, she devoted much effort to combating the Poles' accusations of St. Petersburg, and there were moments when this propaganda war was of primary importance for her. She also tried to discredit the emigré politicians' activities in order to make it difficult for them to secure Western Europe's support for the Polish question. (DD)

MODERN TIMES (1919–1939)

Jerzy B e s t r y, *Służba konsularna Drugiej Rzeczypospolitej w Czechosłowacji (The Second Republic's Consular Service in Czechoslovakia)*, Wrocław 2005, Wyd. Uniwersytetu Wrocławskiego, 221 pp., ill., annex, index of persons, sum. in Czech, Acta Universitatis Wratislaviensis N° 2767.

On the basis of materials concerning Polish consular activity in Czechoslovakia the author tries to explain the reasons for the unfavourable state of Polish–Czechoslovak relations during the twenty inter-war years. He thinks that it was the geopolitical situation, the conflict over Zaolzie and the legacy of the Austro–Hungarian times that made it difficult for the two countries to come to an understanding. In the first part of the book Bestry presents diplomatic activity in this area, bilateral relations, the situation of the Polish minority, the tasks of Polish consulates in Czechoslovakia and Czechoslovak consulates in Poland. He devotes more space to the Polish consulates in Prague, Moravska Ostrava, Košice, Uzhhorod, Bratislava and Chust. In addition to the history of these consulates, the author also discusses their political, economic, legal, administrative and cultural activity. An important part of the book is the annex which contains a list of Polish missions in Czechoslovakia and Czechoslovak consulates in Poland, basic information on the activity of Czechoslovak consulates and short biographies of Polish diplomats. (OL)

Deklaracja polsko-niemiecka o niestosowaniu przemocy z dnia 26 stycznia 1934 r. z perspektywy Polski i Europy w siedemdziesiątą rocznicę podpisania (The 70th Anniversary of the Polish–German Declaration on Non-Use of Force Signed on January 26, 1934. The Opinions of Poland and Europe), studies ed. by Mieczysław Wojciechowski, Toruń 2005, Centrum Edukacji Europejskiej, 331 pp., annex, sum. in Polish and German.

This is a collection of texts which were read at a conference organised in Toruń in 2004, on the anniversary of the Polish–German non-aggression treaty adopted in January 1934. The papers, mainly by Polish authors, concern three main

questions: the West European countries' attitude to the treaty, the attitude of East Central Europe, and the attitude of some selected regions. The last-named section presents the reaction of the press in Western Pomerania, the reaction of the German minority in Pomerania and of the population of Silesia. In the annex the reader will find the text of the treaty in Polish and German. (OL)

Bogusław Gałka, *Konserwatyści w Polsce lat 1935–1939 (Conservatives in Poland in 1935–1939)*, Toruń 2006, wyd. A. Marszałek, 317 pp., ills., index of persons.

The book refers to the studies on Polish conservatives written earlier by Szymon Rudnicki and Władysław Władyka. In the period discussed by the author the most important questions were: attitude to the changes in political reality after the May *coup d'état*, the dissolution of the Non-Party Bloc for Co-operation with the Government, and the establishment of the Camp of National Unity. All this made it necessary for the conservative parties to change their organisation and programmes. The author devotes much space to the conservatives' activity in parliament, their participation in the drafting and adoption of the April Constitution in 1935. In addition to the agrarian reform, a question which was very important for all conservatives, the author presents the conservatives' attitude to other internal problems of the Second Republic, such as economy, unemployment and the national minorities, as well as to the state's external policy. (OL)

Piotr Górski, *Między inteligencją tradycją a menedżeryzmem. Studium kształtowania środowiska naukowej organizacji, jego ideologii i działań organizatorskich w Polsce międzywojennej (Between the Intelligentsia's Tradition and Management Skill. The Shaping of a Circle Specialising in Scientific Organisation, Its Ideology and Organisational Activities in Inter-War Poland)*, Kraków 2005, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego, 292 pp., index of persons, sum. in English, series "Zarządzanie w sektorze publicznym".

The author presents the beginnings of the science of management and methods of good organisation in Poland. The main task was to set the standards of professional work and create a social climate that would favour its development, that is, to shape social consciousness. The book is part of a discussion on the modernisation of Polish society during the inter-war period. In the section dealing with methodology the author presents his opinions on the role played by cultural factors in economic solutions and economic activities, and on the basis of his own research, depicts the specific features of a social research based on historians' traditional sources. Górski has used press articles and pre-war publications dealing with the organisation and management of work, with broader economic and social problems, as well as articles in the specialised press (addressed to various occupational groups) and accounts of activists. He then discusses the emergence of the managers' milieu, its specific features, its attitude to the state and society, changes in the pattern of a model manager and organiser, and the results of the managers' work to elaborate the scientific principles of good management. The book is an interesting addition to what is known about the conditions and results of work in the field of economy during the twenty-year inter-war period when large-scale endeavours were made to encourage people to take an active part in economic life. (OL)

Sylwester Kiełbasiewicz, *Obraz Żyda w historiografii polskiej okresu międzywojennego (The Image of the Jew in Polish Inter-War Historiography)*, Toruń 2005, wyd. Mado, 146 pp.

The author presents the characteristic features of the image of Jews in publications that were brought out in the Polish language during the twenty inter-war years. The book is thus an analysis of professional and amateur texts which

appeared in Polish historiography as well as in Jewish publications brought out in Polish. Texts dealing with three questions, religion, economy and politics, supplied the author with the image he was looking for. Accordingly, he presents several images of Jews: the image connected with religion, the image reflecting the Jews' economic role, and the image portraying their participation in politics. The texts by Catholic clergymen speak about the ritual crimes committed by Jews, their conversions to Christianity, their messianic and mystical movements. The presentations of Jews in economic life focus on their competition with Poles in trade, handicrafts and agriculture and on the role and scope of usury. The last image presented by the author concerns Jewish political life and the Jews' attitude to the Polish state. An introductory chapter deals with Polish and Jewish institutions in which the historians acquired their knowledge and the methodological differences in the analysed texts. (OL)

Henryk Lisia k, *Narodowa Demokracja w Wielkopolsce w latach 1918–1939* (*National Democracy in Great Poland in 1918–1939*), Poznań 2006, Wydawnictwo Poznańskie, 336 pp., index of persons, series "Wielkopolska. Historia — społeczeństwo — kultura", N° 19.

The author presents the activity and organisational changes of the National Democratic Party in the voivodship of Poznań and the eastern districts of historical Great Poland. He examines the reasons for the party's popularity in this region, which was the National Democrats' traditional base of social support, and the methods the party used to win followers. There is no doubt that one of the main reasons was the role the party played in the social integration of Polish society when that part of Poland was under Prussian rule and later in the unification of the Polish territories in the first years of the Second Republic. The party was also strong thanks to the support given it by the clergy. The author presents the successive periods of the National Democratic Party's activity: the establishment of the party, its participation in political and social events before and after the rebirth of Poland, and its programmes for internal and foreign policy. In a very interesting way the author compares the stance and tasks of the National Democratic Party in Poznań with the party's activity in other regions of Poland. (OL)

Marek Maciejewski, *Od piwiarnianego klubu do organizacji wywrotowej. Nazizm w latach 1919–1924* (*From a Beer-drinking Club to a Subversive Organisation. Nazism in 1919–1924*), Toruń 2005, wyd. A. Marszałek, 434 pp., ill., index of persons.

Marek Maciejewski's book *Ruch i ideologia narodowych socjalistów w Republice Weimarskiej* (*The Movement and Ideology of National Socialists in the Weimar Republic*) appeared in 1985 (Warszawa–Wrocław 1985). In view of a lack of studies on the genesis and first years of Nazism, the author has decided to expand and modify the original version. The book covers the years preceding the Munich putsch, which marked the end of the first stage of fascism in Germany. At that time the movement was confined to Bavaria, which was the centre of Nazi organisations. The author asks why the political programme of the national socialists became so popular. He discusses their activity at the beginning of the Weimar Republic and the conditions in which socialist thought was shaped. He characterises the social conditions at that time, the dissatisfaction of the petty bourgeoisie and the activity of paramilitary organisations. Thanks to his use of sources, the reader gets an insight into the milieu of activists during the Bavarian period. Another important question analysed by the author is Nazi ideology and the programme of the national socialists. Maciejewski portrays the national socialists' world-view and organisational changes in the National Socialist German Workers' Party up to 1924. (OL)

Irena Mamczak-Gadkowska, *Archiwa państwowe w II Rzeczypospolitej (State Archives in the Second Republic)*, Poznań 2006, Wyd. Naukowe UAM, 431 (1) pp., ill., index of persons, sum. in English, Series "Historia" N° 205.

The losses of sources suffered by Polish archives make it very difficult to reconstruct their history and activity in the Second Republic. The author tries to fill in the gaps by making use of materials kept in the collections of the archives' own documents and in the archivists' legacies. The main problem at the threshold of the inter-war period was to centralise the archives and remove the differences which existed in each part of the previously divided Poland in the arrangement and elaboration of collections. The aim was to introduce the West European model. The Department of State Archives was set up to run the state archives in co-operation with the Archival Council; it was subordinated to the Ministry of Religious Denominations and Public Enlightenment. The author analyses their activity on the basis of legal acts. One of the aspects dealt with by her is the archives' co-operation with offices and institutions and their role in the reconstruction of the Second Republic. In addition to merging the archives' resources, the archivists also endeavoured to regain the collections kept outside Poland. They were hampered not only by financial difficulties and the lack of proper accommodation but also by legislative troubles. The author describes various forms of research conducted by archives for the state and local government administration, scientific institutes and private persons. She has found a great deal of interesting material also in the periodical "Archeion" and the editorial series "Wydawnictwo Archiwów Państwowych" and "Wydawnictwo Kursów Archiwalnych". (OL)

Zbigniew Opacki, *Między uniwersalizmem a partykularyzmem. Myśl i działalność społeczno-polityczna Mariana Zdziechowskiego 1914–1938 (Between Universalism and Particularism. The Ideas and Socio-Political Activities of Marian Zdziechowski 1914–1938)*, Gdańsk 2006, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Gdańskiego, 426 pp., ill., index of persons, sum. in English and Russian.

Zbigniew Opacki has already presented the views and political activity of Professor Marian Zdziechowski, a political writer, in an earlier book (*W kręgu Polski, Rosji i Słowiańszczyzny. Myśl i działalność społeczno-polityczna Mariana Zdziechowskiego do 1914 roku / In the Circle of Poland, Russia and the Slavs. The Ideas and Socio-Political Activity of Marian Zdziechowski up to 1914/*, Gdańsk 1995). This time he analyses Zdziechowski's activity up to his death in 1938. Zdziechowski, a graduate of Dorpat University, was a sovietologist, a conservative connected with the Wilno paper "Słowo" ("The Word"). In the course of his scientific career he linked himself at first with the Jagiellonian University and then with the University of Wilno, which he co-founded. He was Dean of the Humanities and Rector of Wilno University in 1925–1927. In 1926 Piłsudski put him up for the post of president. Poland's geopolitical situation and the problem of bolshevism were the most important questions which he discussed in his political writings. But he dealt not only with questions concerning Poland but also with eschatological and existential problems. The author shows both the evolution of Zdziechowski's views as well as the unchanging elements in his opinions: pessimism and catastrophism. All these elements are arranged within the framework of Zdziechowski's biography which is rather a background than an independent section of the book. The book is based mainly on Zdziechowski's legacy preserved in archives and in his publications. (OL)

Regina Pacanowska, *Samorząd powiatowy w Wielkopolsce w latach 1919–1939 (Local Government in the Districts of Great Poland in 1919–1939)*, Poznań 2006, Wydawnictwo Poznańskie, 286 pp., maps, tables, index of persons, annex, series "Wielkopolska. Historia — społeczeństwo — kultura", N° 18.

The author examines the organisational and legal changes effected in the local government of Great Poland's districts during the twenty inter-war years. She analyses legal acts and the mandatory duties of local government bodies which up to 1921 acted on the basis of provisions instituted when Great Poland was under Prussian rule. She shows the lines of activity, organisation and financing of local government bodies in rural districts, with the exception of towns which functioned as independent units. On the basis of normative acts and archival sources she reconstructs the economic, social, educational and cultural forms of the activities conducted by local governments (OL)

Elżbieta Słabińska, *Inteligencja na prowincji kieleckiej w latach 1918–1939 (The Intelligentsia in the Provinces of Kielce Region in 1918–1939)*, Kielce 2004, wyd. Akademii Świętokrzyskiej, 314 (6) pp., tables, diagrams, index of persons, sum. in English.

The author discusses the place and role of the intelligentsia in provincial communities. The term "intelligentsia" is difficult to define and has faced researchers with many problems. The author presents it as a socio-occupational group comprising scientific workers and representatives of the so-called free professions. In the book they are linked to the provinces of the Kielce region in its administrative and cultural borders, either by their residence or place of work. The author has studied the villages and small towns of nearly the whole of the voivodship of Kielce, with the exception of its strongly industrialised south-eastern region. In her view, affiliation to this class is determined on the one hand, by the consciousness of belonging to this group and, on the other, by a person's position, that is, his/her income, participation in governing authorities, and in political and cultural life, as well as by evidence of membership: lifestyle, way of dressing, diet, the equipment and arrangement of one's house, society life. During the inter-war period it was difficult to qualify individual occupational groups as members of the intelligentsia. The author lays stress on the role of public opinion and the views of the intelligentsia itself. She presents the occupational groups typical of the provinces, their background and the reasons why it was difficult to find suitable work, especially in regions far from large urban agglomerations. A separate chapter is devoted to the provincial intelligentsia's self-image and to what other groups — local rural communities and the intelligentsia in large towns — thought of it. (OL)

Stosunki polsko-czechosłowackie 1932–1939 w relacjach dyplomatów II Rzeczypospolitej (Polish–Czechoslovak Relations in 1932–1939 as They Were Seen by Diplomats of the Second Republic), ed. Sławomir M. Nowiński, Łódź 2006, Wyd. Naukowe *Ibidem*, 181 pp., index of persons, annexes.

The documents included in the book were worked out at the request of the Registration Bureau of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Commission — institutions set up abroad after the outbreak of World War II — in order to collect information on the preparations for and course of the war. Captain Eugeniusz Hinterhoff was responsible for information concerning Polish–Czechoslovak relations. The records, reports and questionnaires concern the years 1932–1939, that is the period when Józef Beck was Poland's foreign minister. They were worked out in 1940–1942 on the basis of diplomats' accounts. The book includes nine most interesting items which in the editor's opinion are the most reliable. In the preface the reader will find opinions on the authors of the documents, expressed by representatives of diplomacy and politics. (OL)

Wojciech Śleszyński, *Walka instytucji państwowych z białoruską działalnością dywersyjną 1920–1925 (The Fight Conducted by State Institutions against Byelorussian Subversive Activity 1920–1925)*, Białystok 2005, Polskie Towarzystwo Historyczne, Wydawnictwo Prymat, 182 pp., sum. in

English and Russian, series "Dokumenty do dziejów kresów północno-wschodnich II Rzeczypospolitej".

The book is part of a series which is to familiarise readers with Lithuanian and Byelorussian sources concerning the Second Republic. The previous volume discussed the anti-Semitic events which occurred in Brześć on the Bug river in May 1937. The documents included in this volume present the Polish state's fight against Byelorussian subversion in the first half of the 1920s and the conflict between the national aspirations of the two communities. In addition to source materials, the book contains an introduction which characterises the emergence of Byelorussian national consciousness, the aspirations of Byelorussian intellectual circles and the Polish plans for the borderlands, which were diametrically opposed to the Byelorussian ideas. Subversive Byelorussian units were set up in the territory of Poland and Lithuania. They were to go into action after the outbreak of a Byelorussian uprising which was planned for the spring of 1922. The independence-inspired circles co-operated with the government in Kaunas, hoping that they would manage to use the Polish-Lithuanian conflict for their own purposes. The introductory part which explains the documents also discusses the co-operation between the independence-inspired Byelorussian circles and the communist partisans who intensified their subversive and propaganda activities at that time. The parts discussing the individual subversive activities as well as the preventive and retaliatory operations are very interesting. The book includes letters of the district State Police, descriptions of subversive activities and pursuits, government, military and intelligence documents (e.g. orders, letters, minutes of meetings, reports). They are arranged in chronological order and furnished with titles and commentaries. They come mainly from the State Archives of the Brest and Grodno Regions and from the Central Archives of the Lithuanian State. The author of the book is interested in nationality problems in the north-eastern borderlands in pre-war Poland and at the beginning of World War II. (OL)

Andrzej Wojtaszak, *Generalicja Wojska Polskiego 1921–1926 (The Generals of the Polish Army 1921–1926)*, Szczecin 2005, wyd. Uniwersytetu Szczecińskiego, 690 pp., ill., diagrams, annexes, index of persons, sum. in German.

The book presents the Polish generals' corps, its development and standing among the members of the Second Republic's power elites during the twenty inter-war years. On the basis of materials from the Central Military Archives (CAW), Archives of Modern Records and sources from Russian archives, the author formulates several research problems which, in his opinion, are of basic importance. First and foremost he evaluates the generals' attitudes and activities during the Polish-Soviet war and presents their different visions of how the army should function, pointing out that these visions depended on the milieu from which a general stemmed, his family tradition, training and war experience. Another basic problem is the essence and consequences of the conflict over the shape of the supreme military authorities. An important role in the creation of the generals' corps and in the plans for its functioning was played by Józef Piłsudski, who favoured the idea that the command of the army should be different in times of war and in times of peace. In the second half of the 1920s the generals' corps split up, some generals siding with Piłsudski while others opposed him. After the coup d'état of May 1926 the Inspectorate of the Armed Forces became the supreme command; some generals withdrew from public life and political activity. The book ends with an analysis of the state of the military authorities in 1921–1928. A separate part is a list of generals which contains their short biographies reconstructed on the basis of data from *The Officers' Yearbooks, List of Officers in Active Service in 1921* and *The State of the Officers' Corps on May 1, 1926* as well as in personal acts kept in the Central Military Archives. (OL)

Nina Zielińska, *Towarzystwo Straży Kresowej 1918–1927 (Society Keeping Guard over the Eastern Territories 1918–1927)*, Lublin 2006, Oficyna Wydawnicza Verba, 243 pp., tables, annexes, index of persons.

The Society Keeping Guard over the Eastern Territories, which at first functioned under the name the Eastern Territories' Guard, was set up in Lublin in 1918 in response to social moods, as a protest against the provisions of the Treaty of Brest–Litovsk. It consisted mainly of activists of the Polish Youth Union (*Zet*), the Organisation of National Youth and those left-wing circles which had laid stress on the struggle for Poland's independence. During its most active period, the years 1918–1922, the Society organised paramilitary formations of the Eastern Territories' Guard, took part in the work of the National Defence Committees during the Polish–Soviet war, and set up People's Councils which achieved success in the elections to the Sejm of Wilno. The Society was particularly active in Poland's eastern territories. It promoted the development of agriculture, stockbreeding, the settlement of Poles in the eastern regions, co-operative movement and education. The aim of its economic, cultural and educational activity was not only to raise the level of civilisation in the eastern borderlands but also to strengthen Polishness there. The author analyses not only various aspects of the Society's activity but also its structure. In the annexes the reader will find materials concerning the establishment of the Society, the statutes the Society adopted in 1918 and 1920 and the programme of the Union of People's Councils of the Wilno Region. (OL)

WORLD WAR II

Biblioteki polskie poza krajem w latach 1938–1948. Informator (Polish Libraries Outside Poland in 1938–1948. A Guide-Book), ed. Barbara Bieńkowska, elaborated by Urszula Pażkiewicz and Janusz Szymański, Poznań 2005, Ministerstwo Kultury i Dziedzictwa Narodowego, 344 pp., index of persons.

This valuable publication is a list of Polish book collections which were sent out of Poland during the Second World War. The book also contains information on what happened to them after the war. It describes 1,113 libraries and private collections on all continents. According to the authors an analysis of the guide-book will tell the reader much not only about the books but also about the Polish communities abroad which collected and kept them. The book is a valuable addition supplementing the estimate of the losses which Polish culture suffered during World War II. The book has a useful index of the owners of libraries and home collections. (KK)

Jerzy W. Borejsza, *“Śmieszne 100 milionów Słowian”. Wokół światopoglądu Adolfa Hitlera (“The Funny 100 Million Slavs”. The Worldview of Adolf Hitler)*, Warszawa 2006, Neriton, Instytut Historii PAN, 218 pp., index of persons.

In his latest book Jerzy W. Borejsza analyses Hitler's views of the Slavs. His aim was to find out how Hitler's ideas of the Slavs influenced his worldview and his political plans. The author says that from at least 1941 Hitler consistently rejected the idea of winning over the Russians, Ukrainians and Poles to his side as satellites of the Third Reich in its fight against the Soviet Union. His eastern policy was determined by racism, including anti-Slavism. Hitler's statement of August 6, 1942 “We will swallow or remove the funny 100 million Slavs” was symbolic in Borejsza's opinion. The author emphasises that the *Führer* frequently recommended that the Russians and Poles should be treated on a par with Jews. He stresses that until the end of World War II racism determined Hitler's way of

thinking even if this conflicted with the requirements of a realistic policy and the war needs. (KK)

Eugeniusz Hull, *Obraz cywilnych struktur państwa podziemnego 1939–1944 w opisie wspomnieniowym (The Picture of the Civilian Structures of the 1939–1944 Underground State in Reminiscences)*, Olsztyn 2005, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Warmińsko-Mazurskiego, 294 pp., index of persons.

On the basis of "personal documents" written in various times the author tries to reconstruct the ideas of the architects of the Polish Underground State, the motives which inspired their activity and the evolution of their assessment of events. He conducted his research in the Archives of Modern Records in Warsaw and the Study of Underground Poland in London and has also made use of unpublished accounts kept in the National Library in Warsaw, the Library of the Ossoliński National Institute in Wrocław and the Jagiellonian Library in Cracow. On the basis of reminiscences and accounts he tries to reconstruct what the methodologists of memoir writing call the climate of events, that is, the sphere of the heroes' activity and behaviour which would be difficult to establish on the basis of official documents. Hull depicts the history of the Polish Underground State through the prism of the opinions, behaviour, animosities and disputes of its founders and the opinions they held of one another. He concentrates on the civilian sector of the underground state. He has also shown everyday life during the occupation as it was seen by representatives of Underground Poland. (KK)

Stanisława Lewandowska, *Losy Wilnian. Zapis rzeczywistości okupacyjnej. Ludzie, fakty, wydarzenia 1939–1945 (The Vicissitudes of the Inhabitants of Wilno. An Account of Life during the Occupation. People, Facts, Events 1939–1945)*, Warszawa 2004, Neriton, Instytut Historii PAN, 474 pp., index of persons.

The author describes life in Wilno during the occupation, in 1939–1945. In the first part she focuses on the policies of the successive administrations which changed five times in 1939–1945. In the second part she describes the city's economic situation under the successive occupation authorities, the living conditions of a typical family, the legal situation of Wilno and the dramatic fate of the local Jews (of the 57,000 Jews only 2,000–3,000 survived the war). The third part of the book deals with the attitudes and moods of the inhabitants, conspiratorial work (especially of the Home Army) and the underground press. The book ends with quotations from "Kronika Wileńska" ("Chronicle of Wilno") which depict the Poles' preparations for emigration and describe the departures of successive transports from Wilno's passenger station. The annex contains important selected documents, among them a Report by the "Wolność" (Freedom) Group of Polish Socialists sent to Professor Oskar Lange in New York which analyses the situation in Wilno in 1939–1940. The annex also includes accounts by Wilno Jews. The book is based on sources kept in the Archives of the Central Commission for the Investigation of Crimes against the Polish Nation, the Archives of the Polish Academy of Sciences, the Archives of Modern Records in Warsaw, the Archives of the Karait Community in Lithuania, the Lithuanian National Library, the Archives of Lithuania's Foreign Ministry and the Lietuvos Valstybes Archyvas. (KK)

Lwowskie pod okupacją sowiecką, 1939–1941 (Lwów Region under Soviet Occupation, 1939–1941), prefaced and edited by Tomasz Bereza, selected and worked out by Tomasz Bereza, Jan Flisak, Janusz Grechuta, Krzysztof Kaczmarek, Mariusz Krzysztofiński, Artur Świeży SDB, Ryszard Ziobroń, Rzeszów 2006, Instytut Pamięci Narodowej Komisja Ścigania Zbrodni przeciwko Narodowi Polskiemu, 389 pp., bibl., index of persons, index of geographical names, ill.

The book contains 29 accounts which present a wide range of human experiences and various aspects of the Soviet authorities' policy towards Polish citizens. The authors of the accounts are representatives of various social and professional groups, both inhabitants of the Lwów voivodship, which was occupied by the Soviet Union, and people whose wartime experiences brought them there. The accounts contain remarks and observations concerning the occupation in the authors' own place or in the neighbourhood and descriptions of events which made a deep impact on their minds. The materials included in the publication have not been published before (save for two materials which may be difficult to gain access to). (DJJ)

Piotr Łossowski in association with Bronius Makauskas, *Kraje bałtyckie w latach przełomu 1934–1944 (The Baltic Countries during the Years of Momentous Change 1934–1944)*, ed. Andrzej Koryn, Warszawa 2005, Instytut Historii PAN i Fundacja Pogranicze, 184 pp., sum. in English.

The publication contains the texts of Piotr Łossowski's five earlier articles (expanded and brought up to date) and one article by Bronius Makauskas. They concern political relations in the Baltic countries, in the broad sense of the term. The authors have made use also of new source materials published after 1989. The articles have been arranged in three thematic blocs. In the first (*Attempts at Integration*) Łossowski analyses the Union of Baltic States in 1934–1940. The second part (*Subjugation*) contains another two articles by this author: *The Establishment of Soviet Military Bases in Baltic States. September–October 1939* and *The Soviet Aggression against the Baltic States in June 1940*. The third bloc (*Population Transfers Carried out by the Nazis*) consists of two articles by Łossowski (*The Transfer of Baltic Germans in 1939/40* and *Transfers of Population in Lithuania during World War II*, and of one article by Bronius Makauskas (*The Expulsion of Jews and the Transfer of Lithuanians from the Suwałki Region Occupied by the Third Reich — end of 1939–beginning of 1941*). (DJJ)

Joanna Nalewajko-Kulikova, *Strategia przetrwania. Żydzi po aryjskiej stronie Warszawy (Survival Strategy. Jews on Warsaw's Aryan Side)*, Warszawa 2004, Neriton, Instytut Historii PAN, 195 pp., index of persons.

The author describes the fate of Jews who sought refuge (and rescue) outside the ghetto, in what was called the Aryan part of Warsaw. She has made use of the collections kept in the Archives of the Jewish Historical Institute (twelve accounts and five diaries), of interviews with seven witnesses of those events as well as reminiscences and accounts found in the archives of the *Bejt Lochamei Hagetoat* kibbutz in Israel. On the basis of these sources (and many published records) she tries to reconstruct the everyday life of Jews who lived in hiding or had Aryan papers. She describes how they escaped from the ghetto (drawing attention to the "to-go-or-not-to-go" dilemma), the methods of survival as well as Polish-Jewish contacts and relations (including the problem of cultural differences). The historical narration is interwoven with quotations from sources, which make the realities of life in occupied Warsaw more understandable to the reader. The book ends with an analysis of the research conducted by the Sociology Centre of Warsaw University in 1944–1950, which dealt with the Jews who retained their "Aryan identity" after the war. The conclusion also contains remarks on Jewish emigration from Poland after the end of World War II. (KK)

Andrzej Żbikowski, *U genezy Jedwabnego. Żydzi na Kresach Północno-Wschodnich II Rzeczypospolitej wrzesień 1939 — lipiec 1941 (The Genesis of Jedwabne. Jews in the North-Eastern Borderlands of the Second Republic September 1939 — July 1941)*, Warszawa 2006, Żydowski Instytut Historyczny, 416 pp., bibl., index of persons, index of place names.

The publication is part of a debate provoked by Jan Tomasz Gross's book *Neighbors. The Destruction of the Jewish Community in Jedwabne, Poland*. Many participants in the debate hold the view that the burning of several hundred Jews in the small Mazovian town of Jedwabne was a revenge for their stance during the Soviet occupation, a stance which even at that time was regarded as betrayal of the Polish state, as mass collaboration with the communist regime. The author says that the opinion about the Jews' wholesale collaboration with the Soviets in Poland's eastern territories is a false stereotype and he criticises it by showing many aspects of the Jews' social life under Soviet occupation. He presents the mechanism of social transformations. They were reflected in various strategies believed to ensure survival or in an adaptation to the conditions of the occupation. His analysis of countless materials has convinced him that the wave of pogroms which occurred in the eastern territories of the Second Republic after the outbreak of the German-Soviet war did not have much in common with the experiences gained during the nearly two-year Soviet occupation. The pogroms were in fact an explosion of a decades-long profound economic antagonism, fanned by anti-Semitic ideology. It was the pacification operations carried out by small German police forces at the rear of the front that were the catalyst of the outbreak of pogroms. The author has based his conclusions on an extensive research into sources kept in Poland, Israel, the United States, Great Britain and France. (DJ)

RECENT HISTORY

Aparat represji a opór społeczeństwa wobec systemu komunistycznego w Polsce i na Litwie w latach 1944–1956 (The Apparatus of Repression and the Resistance of Society to the Communist System in Poland and Lithuania in 1944–1956), ed. Piotr Niwiński, Warszawa 2005, IPN, 122 pp., index of persons.

This successive volume of the series "Konfrontacje IPN" contains materials from the Second International Polish-Lithuanian Historical Conference organised in Vilnius on November 6–7, 2003 by the Centre for Research into the Extermination and Resistance Movement in Lithuania and the National Remembrance Institute (IPN). The volume contains twelve papers which can be divided into several thematic groups. Attention is focused on the political and ideological programmes of the Polish underground movement (Rafał Wnuk) and the Lithuanian underground (Dalia Kuordytė). The scale of the underground movements in Poland and Lithuania and their methods have also been analysed (Kazimierz Krąjewska, Arvydas Anuska). Most attention is paid to the communist security apparatus and its operations against underground organisations; the authors compare the specific conditions in Poland and Lithuania (Andrzej Paczkowski, Juozas Starkauskas). Another group of papers deals with emigré centres established by former founders of the anti-communist underground (Wojciech Fraziak, Krzysztof Tarka; Juozas Banionis's *Cooperation between the Lithuanian Emigrés and the Anti-Communist Emigrés of Other Nations in 1960–1990*). The last part of the volume includes papers devoted to the Catholic Church in Poland and Lithuania. The papers present the Church's attitude to the anti-communist underground (Paweł Piotrowski) as well as the repressive measures applied by the security organs (Jan Zaryn, Arunas Streikus). The authors point out that the forms of resistance were similar in Poland and Lithuania but they stress that the roots of the anti-communist opposition differed. The main difference was the nature of the resistance: it was broad but scattered in Poland and rather centralised in Lithuania. They also draw attention to the fact that the repressive measures were more consistent in Lithuania. (KK)

Jan Chańko, Zbigniew Onurzak, *Z dziejów konspiracji młodzieżowych w Łodzi 1948–1953 (From the History of Young People's Conspiracies in Łódź*

1948–1953), Łódź 2005, Oddział łódzki Polskiego Towarzystwa Historycznego, 363 pp., index of persons.

The book is made up of two parts. In the first the authors analyse the genesis and premises of conspiratorial activity during the Stalinist period (1948–1953, according to the authors) and the social and economic situation in Łódź. In the second part they describe fifteen youth organisations set up by young people (pupils and older youth). The authors analyse the structure of these organisations, the motives inspiring their members, the ideological orientation and the activities undertaken by the members. The book also contains information on the fate of the young conspirators. The publication is based on various sources found by the authors in the State Archives in Łódź, the Łódź branch of the Archives of the National Remembrance Institute, the State Archives of the city of Warsaw, the Museum of Independence–Inspired Traditions in Łódź and the Archives of the Office for Veterans and Victimised Persons in Warsaw. The authors have also collected accounts by members of these conspiratorial organisations and their families. (KK)

Dla władzy, obok władzy, przeciw władzy. Postawy robotników wielkich ośrodków przemysłowych w PRL (For the Authorities, Close to the Authorities, Against the Authorities. The Attitudes 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 Branch of the National Remembrance Institute. It presents the stance and moods of workers in big industrial works, the most important occupational group in the Polish People's Republic. The texts are divided into three thematic sections. The first contains an analysis of the workers' attitude to the rulers in 1944–1989 (Łukasz Kamiński) as well as two detailed studies on relations between workers and functionaries of the Polish United Workers' Party in factories in the 1950s (Maciej Tymiański), and the moods of workers in Szczecin before the 1980 strikes (Michał Paziewski). The second part presents the everyday life of workers with stress on social promotion and changes in working class customs. The authors present Nowa Huta (Jan L. Franczyk), Warsaw (Błażej Brzostek) and Upper Silesia (Adam Bartoszek) as examples. The last part deals with the Security Service's activities against the working class in Łódź (Krzysztof Lesiakowski), Katowice voivodship (Jarosław Neja) and Gdańsk (Sławomir Cenckiewicz). The volume also contains the discussion which followed the papers. As the authors emphasise, the book shows that the majority of socio-political crises in the Polish People's Republic were brought about by workers employed in big industrial works. It also presents the authorities' policy towards this social group. (KK)

Jerzy Eisler, *Polski rok 1968 (The Year 1968 in Poland)*, Warszawa 2006, Instytut Pamięci Narodowej Komisja Ścigania Zbrodni przeciwko Narodowi Polskiemu, 810 pp., bibl., index of persons, sum. in English.

Jerzy Eisler's monumental monograph concerns mainly various aspects of what is known as "March 1968" in Poland, but it also shows other events of that year which were important both from the international and internal political points of view (above all, Poland's participation in the armed intervention in Czechoslovakia on August 21, 1968). The author has based his conclusions on an extremely vast amount of sources, especially the previously unknown documents of the former Ministry of Internal Affairs, kept in the Archives of the National Remembrance Institute. Eisler presents his reflections on the students' political movement in the 1960s, the reshuffles in the party, anti-Semitic purges in state institutions and the Roman Catholic Church's attitude to the students' rebellion against a broad background of Polish and global history at that time. (DJ)

Marek Kazimierz Kamiński, *W obliczu sowieckiego ekspansjonizmu. Polityka Stanów Zjednoczonych i Wielkiej Brytanii wobec Polski i Czechosłowacji 1945–1948 (Faced with Soviet Expansionism. The Policy of the United States and Great Britain towards Poland and Czechoslovakia in 1945–1948)*, Warszawa 2005, Neriton, Instytut Historii PAN, 376 pp., index of persons.

This is the second edition of the monograph *Poland and Czechoslovakia in the Policy of the United States and Great Britain 1945–1948* which was published in 1991. The author focuses on the Anglo-Saxon powers' role in the establishment of the Provisional Government of National Unity, discusses their attitude to the 1947 elections in Poland and to the situation after the rigged elections. He also depicts the policy which the United States and Great Britain pursued towards Czechoslovakia. The book ends with an analysis of the two powers' reaction to the communist coup d'état in Czechoslovakia in February 1948. In the author's view it was the lack of a coordinated policy towards East-Central Europe on the part of the United States and Great Britain that enabled Stalin to adopt the strategy of expansion. The author also points out that Washington did not understand the specific situation of the region. According to Kamiński, the United States changed its policy too late. The book is based on sources kept in the Public Record Office. The author has also used documents of the Foreign Department of the Central Committee of the Polish Workers' Party and the Foreign Department of the Central Executive Committee of the Polish Socialist Party kept in the Archives of Modern Records in Warsaw. (KK)

"Karta" (Warszawa), 2005, N° 47, 160 pp.

The latest issue of the quarterly "Karta" contains many unknown or little known documents. The issue opens with reminiscences by Adam Uziembło, an activist of the Polish Socialist Party, who portrays, among other things, his stay in Moscow in 1905. The text has a commentary by Aniela Uziembło, who describes her father's political experiences in the Second Republic. The next article concerns the Jewish community at Koźienice. Anna Grupińska presents unique photographs of the Koźienice Jews and describes their life. The text *Sabotage 1942–1945* contains fragments of the reminiscences of Stefan Dąbbski, member of the sabotage group of the Hyżne Home Army Centre, which he began to write down in the 1970s. The quarterly also contains materials concerning the history of the Polish People's Republic, over forty reminiscences and accounts written by persons who decided to emigrate to Sweden, and a unique collection of photographs by Stanisław Bobber showing persons who after the war were evacuated from Poland's former eastern territories. The photographs were taken at the Ligota railway station (near Katowice) in July 1945. The quarterly ends traditionally with a list of acquisitions for the archives which the "Karta" centre has been running for years. (KK)

Krystyna Kersten, *Pisma rozproszone (Scattered Essays)*, selected and edited by Tomasz Szarota and Dariusz Libionka, Toruń 2005, Wydawnictwo Adam Marszałek, 469 pp.

This is a selection of shorter texts by Krystyna Kersten, one of the most prominent historians specialising in Poland's recent history. The aim of the authors of the selection was "to save from oblivion, and present to the younger generation of researchers, texts ... which were published in rather inaccessible periodicals or collective works and also to recall her wise and penetrating statements made in the course of the infrequent interviews she gave to journalists". The texts are divided into five parts. The first is entitled "The professional ethics of historians, the attitude of intellectuals and the Poles' historical consciousness". The second part contains texts concerning the methods of historians who specialise in the history of the Polish People's Republic. The third part presents Krystyna Kersten's statements on the Polish question during the Second World War. The fourth part

deals with Polish-Jewish relations, and the fifth presents texts connected with the genesis and history of People's Poland. (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, Trio, 239 pp.

Barbara Klich-Kluczevska examines those spheres of people's lives which usually fail to attract the attention of historians or are regarded as not being worthy of serious research. Her main interest is the life of the city, its houses and flats, their growth, and various aspects of private life (relaxation, society life). She also wanted to show whether the communist system made an impact on the mentality of the inhabitants and to establish the extent of the communist authorities' control over private life in the city. The book is based on sources kept mainly in the State Archives in Cracow, the Historical Museum of the City of Cracow, the Ethnographic Museum in Cracow, and the Archives of the Jagiellonian University. The author has also used many published and unpublished diaries as well as eight accounts which she herself collected. (KK)

Krzysztof Kosiński, *Oficjalne i prywatne życie młodzieży w czasach PRL* (The Official and Private Life of Youth in the Polish People's Republic), Warszawa 2006, Rosner & Wspólnicy, 416 pp., bibl., index of persons.

The author shows the dual lives of several generations of school pupils in the Polish People's Republic. He analyses, on the one hand, the authorities' endeavours to subordinate the youth's life to an ideological scenario, and on the other, the emergence of enclaves of privacy in which young people tried to function outside the official communism-inspired pattern. Kosiński describes the consequences of these processes: the young people tried to dodge obstacles and pick their way through the difficulties, between the ideas proclaimed by the school and official propaganda, the principles promoted by the Church and the family and the values propagated by youth culture. The result was that young people would shut themselves up in privacy, being convinced that "nothing could be done". The author has made use of a very broad source base, especially sets of documents kept in the Archives of Modern Records, the State Archives in Cracow and Gdańsk as well as school archives. (DJ)

Ku zwycięstwu "Solidarności". *Korespondencja Ambasady USA w Warszawie z Departamentem Stanu, styczeń-wrzesień 1989* (Towards "Solidarity's" Victory. Correspondence between the USA Embassy in Warsaw and the State Department, January-September 1989), Preface by John R. Davis Jr., introduction and selection by Gregory F. Dombier, worked out by Gregory M. Dombier, Mariusz Jastrząb, Andrzej Paczkowski, Paweł Sowiński, Warszawa 2006, Instytut Studiów Politycznych Polskiej Akademii Nauk, 420 pp., index of persons, sum. in English.

The secrecy ban on the documents included in this volume was lifted by the State Department on the motion of Thomas Blanton, director of the National Security Archive at the George Washington University in Washington. In reply to Thomas Blanton's request the State Department made 647 documents available wholly and 37 partly. Seven cables remained secret. All in all, 3516 pages ceased to be secret. Eighty-six documents from the period between January 5, 1989 and September 29, 1989 have been published. Most of them are cables sent from Warsaw and signed by the USA ambassador John Davis or his deputy Daryl N. Johnson, and cables from Washington signed by the Secretary of State James A. Baker or other senior officials of the American administration. The majority of the cables analyse the political situation in Poland. They show that Washington's reaction to the political changes in Poland was very restrained at first. The Americans were afraid that speedy changes might endanger the delicate structure

of the "round table". As late as August 1989 many American politicians were afraid of Soviet reaction to a "Solidarity" government, which does not mean that they did not welcome it. Later on, American support for Polish transformations was more resolute. The documents are preceded by Ambassador Davis's preface which outlines his mission in Poland and provides a wider background to the events mentioned in the documents. (DJ)

Marek Lasota in association with Marek Zając, *Donos na Wojtyłę. Karol Wojtyła w teczach bezpieki (Information against Wojtyła. Karol Wojtyła in the Files of the Security Service)*, afterword by Ryszard Terlecki, Kraków 2006, Wydawnictwo Znak, 348 pp., index of persons, ills.

This description of the activities conducted by the Security Service against Karol Wojtyła is interwoven with many quotations from official documents. The first document of the Security Service quoted by the author comes from 1945 or 1946, the last one from December 1983. On the basis of files produced mainly by the Cracow organs of the Security Service, the author presents the opinions and agents' information on the future Pope from the time when he began theological studies and became vice-chairman of students' self-government at the Jagielloonian University, through his stay in the parish of Bińczyce, the time when he was bishop surrogate in Cracow (from 1958) until the day he was elected Pope (1978) and made his first pilgrimage to Poland in 1979. The author describes all this against a wide background showing the functioning of the security service in Cracow. (DJ)

Polska 1944/45–1989. Studia i materiały (Poland 1944/45–1989. Studies and Materials), vol. 7, Warszawa 2006, 410 pp.

This is a successive volume in the series which the Centre for Poland's Post-1945 History of the Institute of History of the Polish Academy of Sciences has been producing for a number of years now. The volume contains the following studies: *The Fate of Cham Hirszman as a Contribution to Reflections on Remembrance of the Holocaust and on Post-war Polish–Jewish Relations* by Dariusz Libionka, *Polish Youth Doing Civilian and Military Studies in the USSR during the Period of Classic Stalinism 1950–1956/7* by Mirosław Golon, *The State "Artos" Artistic Events Organisation and Its Functioning in 1950–1954* by Iwona Miernik, *The Propaganda of Work Competition* by Hubert Wilk, *The Inner History of an Unsuccessful Escape from a Prison in Sieradz in December 1955 and its consequences* by Tadeusz Wolsza, *The Question of the "Letter Signed by 34 Persons" in the Materials of the Ministry for Internal Affairs* by Konrad Rokicki, *Social Reactions to Meat Shortages in Poland in 1945–1989 — an Outline of the Problem* by Dariusz Jąrosz, *An Outline of the History of Drunkenness in the Polish People's Republic (PRL). The PRL Models of Alcohol Drinking* by Krzysztof Kosiński. The volume also contains documents: minutes of the meeting of the Chief Council of the Episcopate, held on December 29, 1970 (worked out by Jerzy Eisler and Jan Żaryn) and the decision on Poland's military expenses in 1971–1975, taken by the Committee for the Country's Defence and the Presidium of the Government in January 1971 (elaborated by Aleksander Kochański) as well as reviews. (DJ)

Rok pierwszy. Powstanie i działalność aparatu bezpieczeństwa publicznego na Rzeszowszczyźnie, sierpień 1944–lipiec 1945 (Year One. The Formation and Activity of the Public Security Apparatus in Rzeszów Region, August 1944 — July 1945), selected and edited by Dariusz Iwaneczko and Zbigniew Nawrocki, Rzeszów 2005, Instytut Pamięci Narodowej, 276 pp., index of place names and persons.

A successive publication brought out by the National Remembrance Institute depicting the organisation and activity of communist security organs. The previous volume of this series dealt with the Lublin region; historians from the

National Remembrance Institute have now focused on the Rzeszów region. The authors of the volume, Dariusz Iwaneczko and Zbigniew Nawrocki, have selected 178 important documents from the years 1944–1945 which depict the formation, organisational structures and programmatic ideas of the security service in this region. They describe the methods used to combat the underground, to strengthen people's power and defeat the enemy. According to the authors, the documents show that the chiefs of the security apparatus did what their principals in Moscow ordered them to do. The book is equipped with indexes of persons and place names and many footnotes which make it easier for the reader to grasp the meaning of the quoted sources. (KK)

Jacek Zygmunt Sawicki, *Bitwa o prawdę. Historia zmagania o pamięć Powstania Warszawskiego 1944–1989 (The Battle for Truth. The History of Endeavours to Preserve the Memory of the Warsaw Rising, 1944–1989)*, Warszawa 2005, Wydawnictwo DiG, 231 pp., index of persons.

Jacek Z. Sawicki's book, a study in the history of mentality, shows how the memory of the Warsaw Rising was kept in people's minds in the Polish People's Republic (PRL) and depicts the efforts to preserve this memory. On the basis of an extensive research in the Archives of Modern Records and the Archives of the National Remembrance Institute the author exposes the manipulations of PRL propaganda to deform and even falsify the history of the Rising so as to finally oust it from public discussion. Sawicki says that the communist authorities regarded the Warsaw Rising as a symbol which delegitimised their authority and kept up social resistance. The book is arranged chronologically. The titles of the chapters, *Manipulation (August – November 1944)*, *Memory Subjected to Surgery (1945–1948)*, *The Recovery of Memory (1956–1957)*, *Life with a Stigma (1958–1970)*, *What about Talking it Down? (1982–1989)*, depict the struggle to keep the Rising in memory and the successive stages of the "historical policy" pursued by the PRL authorities. In the last chapter the author presents the results of sociological researches on the Poles' historical memory carried out in 1959–1988. According to the author, the Warsaw Rising has always occupied a very important place in the Poles' historical consciousness. During the years of the Polish People's Republic memory of the Rising enabled the majority of Polish people to rally round the idea of independence. (KK)

Krzysztof Sidorkiewicz, *Represje organów wymiaru sprawiedliwości w sprawach politycznych w województwie pomorskim (bydgoskim) w latach 1945–1956 (Repressive Measures Applied in Political Matters in 1945–1956 by the Administration of Justice of the Pomeranian /Bydgoszcz/ Voivodship)*, Toruń 2005, MADO, 437 pp., bibl., index of persons.

The author analyses the activity of military courts, general courts and other organs of the administration of justice which examined cases of a political character in Pomeranian (Bydgoszcz) voivodship in 1945–1956. He also shows the fate of the victims of this system, its mechanism and the biographies of the most ruthless judges and prosecutors. The book also supplies information on the repressive measures used against the legal political opposition and the Catholic Church, as well as on sabotage and espionage trials. The book is based on the author's analysis of sources kept in state central and regional archives as well as in the archives of military courts, general courts, the former State Security Bureau (Bydgoszcz branch) and the headquarters of Bydgoszcz Voivodship Police. (DJ)

Solidarność podziemna 1981–1989 (Underground Solidarity 1981–1989), ed. Andrzej Friszke, Warszawa 2006, ISP PAN, Stowarzyszenie "Archiwum Solidarności", 699 pp., index of persons and pseudonyms.

This book, written by a team of researchers led by Andrzej Friszke, is one of the first comprehensive descriptions of underground "Solidarity" in the 1980s. It

contains studies on the Interim Coordinating Commission, the regional structures of underground "Solidarity" in Gdańsk, Little Poland, Lower Silesia, Mazovia and Łódź and also detailed analyses of the Interfactory Workers' "Solidarity" Committee and the Interfactory "Solidarity" Coordinating Committee, both of them active in Warsaw. A separate study deals with the Social Committee for Science which played an important role among intelligentsia circles. The volume also contains reviews of "Tygodnik Wojenny" and such underground publications as "Nowa", "Krag", CDN.

The authors concentrate on establishing facts: the organization of the structures of underground "Solidarity", biographical data of its activists, its programmes. As the authors point out, the greatest controversies among the "Solidarity" activists arose over the problem whether the organisation was to be "an underground state" or "an underground society", in other words, whether to build an organisation ready for a decisive confrontation (e.g. a general strike), an organisation drawing on the tradition of the Underground State from the times of the occupation, or rather to adopt the "long march" strategy, that is, to create an independent press and publications, to rally independent circles (e.g. of scientists), which would gradually weaken the state's control over citizens. On the whole it was the "long march" strategy that predominated. Many initiatives were undertaken in accordance with this conception, such as the Council of National Education and the extremely important Social Committee for Science and smaller (but no less important) initiatives, e.g. the Scholarship Aid Society.

The authors have used sources difficult of access, such as private collections, correspondence and many oral accounts (collected in the course of their research). Particularly valuable were Wiktor Kulerski's archives from the years 1983–1986 which contain documents issued by underground "Solidarity". (KK)

"Solidarność" w imieniu narodu i obywateli ("Solidarity" in the Name of the Nation and the Citizens), collective work ed. by Marek Łatoszek, Kraków 2005, Wydawnictwo Arcana, 296 pp.

The book was brought out to commemorate the 25th anniversary of "Solidarity". Among the authors are persons who at the session *Change in the Political System*, held within the framework of the 12th Polish Sociological Congress (Poznań, September 15–18, 2004), read papers concerning *The birth and development of the "Solidarity" social movement. Prospects of a sovereign nation state and of civic society*. The volume also contains essays written specially for this publication. Some of them are of a theoretical character, one is based on the author's own research, two have been written by historians from the National Remembrance Institute who have used materials of the former Security Service. The volume contains the following texts: *The Concept of "Solidarity" in Sociological Theory* by Michał Kacmarczyk, *The Nation's Identity in Culture* by Franciszek Adamski, *The Construction of the Nation's and the State's Identity. Symbolic Conflict over the Preamble to the Constitution* by Elżbieta Hałas, *Selected Aspects of the Citizens' "Solidarity" Movement from the Perspective of a Quarter of a Century* by Anna Rębowska, *The Identity of Members of the Political Elites and the Solidarity Tradition: Confusion and Illusion* by Irena Pańków, *The Non-female "Solidarity"* by Ewa Malinowska, *The Gdańsk Shipyard Workers. The Shaping and Disintegration of the Shipyard's Crew* by Romuald Śmiech, *The Polish United Workers' Party and "Solidarity" — an Alternative Scenario* by Łukasz Kamiński, *The Importance of the Archives of the Polish People's Republic's Special Services in Studies on the History of the Independent Self-Governing Trades Union "Solidarity"* by Sławomir Cenckiewicz, and *"Solidarity" — a Social Movement, Revolution or an Uprising?* by Marek Łatoszek. (DJ)

Jacek Tebinka, *Nadzieje i rozczarowania. Polityka Wielkiej Brytanii wobec Polski 1956–1970 (Hopes and Disappointments. Great Britain's Policy towards*

Poland 1956–1970, Warszawa 2005, Neriton, Instytut Historii PAN, 434 pp., index of persons.

Jacek Tebinka examines the successive stages of Great Britain's policy towards the Polish People's Republic during the period when Władysław Gomułka was in power in Poland (1956–1970). He discusses Great Britain's attitude to the changes which took place in Poland after October 1956, depicts British diplomacy's stance on the Rapacki plan and analyses British–Polish diplomatic relations during the Berlin crisis. He points out that relations between the two countries deteriorated markedly in 1964–1967 and says that Britain's internal political problems exerted an influence on that country's policy towards the Polish People's Republic. Particularly interesting is the part depicting the influence of British mass culture on Polish youth. The book is based mainly on the collections of the National Archives in Kew. The author has also used the collections kept in the Archives of the Polish Institute and the General Sikorski Museum in London as well as in the Archives of Modern Records and the Archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Warsaw. The book ends with an annex which shows Polish–British trade in 1956–1970, including the export of Poland's main export item at that time, concrete (54,900 tonnes in 1967). (KK)

Władze komunistyczne wobec Kościoła Katolickiego w Łódzkiem 1945–1967 (*The Attitude of the Communist Authorities to the Catholic Church in Łódź Region in 1945–1967*), eds. Janusz Wróbel and Leszek Próchniak, Warszawa 2005, Instytut Pamięci Narodowej, 187 pp., index of persons.

The volume contains twelve papers which show various aspects of the communist authorities' policy towards the Catholic Church in the Łódź Archdiocese. The following papers are included: *The Main Directions of the Communist State's Policy towards the Roman Catholic Church in 1966–1967* by Wiesław Jan Wysocki, *The Situation of the Łódź Church in the First Years after World War II* by Father Piotr Zwoliński, *The Activity of the Security Service with Regard to the Roman Catholic Church in the Łódź Region in 1945–1956* by Radosław Peterman, *Postwar Trials of Catholic Priests Accused of Collaboration during the Nazi Occupation* by Sebastian Ligowski, *The Beginning of the "Patriotic Priests" Movement in the Southern Part of the Włocławek Diocese* by Father Antoni Poniński, *Bishop Michał Klepacz, Chairman of the Polish Episcopate's Conference in 1953–1956 — the Meanders of the Church's Policy* by Father Jerzy Myszor, *The Church in the Łódź Region in October 1956* by Janusz Wróbel, *Repressive and Annoying Administrative Measures Used against the Church in the Łódź Region in 1957–1967* by Leszek Próchniak, *Religious Teaching in Łódź Volvodship in Comparison with Other Regions* by Hanna Konopka, *Religious Ministration for Students in Łódź* by Tomasz Toborek, *The Millennium Celebrations in the Łódź Diocese 1966–1967* by Krzysztof Lesiakowski. The authors have made use of previously unknown documents from the archives of the Polish United Workers' Party and the security service. They have cast light not only on the inner side of the communist authorities' policy towards the Church but also on the specific character of the diocese headed by Bishop Michał Klepacz, who became chairman of the Polish Episcopate after the arrest of Primate Stefan Wyszyński. The authors of the papers have drawn attention to the specific character of Łódź, a working class city where the communist authorities conducted an anti-Church policy with particular consistency. (KK)

Tadeusz Wołsza, *Za żelazną kurtyną. Europa Środkowo-Wschodnia, Związek Sowiecki i Józef Stalin w opiniach polskiej emigracji politycznej w Wielkiej Brytanii 1944/1945–1953* (*Behind the Iron Curtain. East-Central Europe, the Soviet Union and Joseph Stalin in the Opinions of the Polish Political Emigration in Great Britain 1944/1945–1953*), Warszawa 2005, Instytut Historii PAN, 288 pp.

In 1945 some 2,600,000 Poles were still living abroad. Most of them returned to Poland but in 1948 the number of emigrés was still estimated to amount to 950,000. Tadeusz Wolsza is interested mainly in how the Poles who remained abroad, especially publicists and government analysts, evaluated the situation in Central Europe and the Soviet Union during the period of Stalinism. He concentrates on what was known as the Polish London. He has made use of press publications, expert appraisements made by Polish emigration authorities, reminiscences, diaries and even jokes and satirical drawings which abounded in the emigré press. According to Wolsza pessimism was the prevailing mood. In the emigrés' opinion the aim of the Kremlin was to build "a great, universal, militarised totalitarian state". Hopes for a global conflict that would have liberated Poland and Central Europe gradually abated. More attention was therefore being paid to what was going on behind the iron curtain than to the hopes for a Soviet defeat. Wolsza's book expands our knowledge of the history of ideas by showing how communism was viewed in the West in the second half of the 20th century. (KK)

Elżbieta Znamierowska-Rak, *Federacja Słowian południowych w polityce Bułgarii po II wojnie światowej. Próby realizacji. Upadek (Federation of Southern Slavs in Bulgaria's Policy after World War II. Endeavours to Put It into Effect. Collapse)*, Warszawa 2005, Neriton, Instytut Historii PAN, 494 pp.

The book concerns the concept of a Bulgarian-Yugoslav federation, a little known idea which was promoted immediately after the war by the communist leaders of Bulgaria (Georgi Dimitrov) and Yugoslavia (Josip Broz Tito). The author points out that the idea of a south Slavonic federation occupied an important place also in the policies of the great powers: Great Britain, the United States and the Soviet Union. The book opens with an analysis of the genesis of federalism in the Balkans. The next chapters deal with Macedonia, a territory claimed by Yugoslavia, Greece and Bulgaria, and with the formation of the idea of a federation. It ends with the Soviet-Yugoslav meeting in the Kremlin on February 10, 1948 during which Stalin criticised the arbitrary political initiatives of Bulgaria and Yugoslavia. The idea of a federation of southern Slavs collapsed because of the Soviet-Yugoslav conflict which led to Bulgaria breaking off diplomatic relations with Yugoslavia at the end of 1948. The book is based on sources kept in the Central Party Archives of the Bulgarian Communist Party in Sofia, the Central State Archives of the Republic of Bulgaria, the Central Historical Archives in Sofia, the Archives of the Ministry of Internal Affairs in Sofia, the Public Record Office in London, the Central State Archives in Bratislava and in the Archives of Modern Records and the Archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Warsaw. (KK)