

GENERAL WORKS¹

Małgorzata Bogucka, *Historia Polski do roku 1864 (Poland's History up to 1864)*, Wrocław–Warszawa–Kraków 1999, Wydawnictwo Zakładu Narodowego imienia Ossolińskich, 377 pp., bibliogr., index of persons, index of geographical and ethnic names, illustr., maps.

This is an outline of the history of the Polish state from earliest times to the defeat of the January Uprising in the Polish Kingdom in 1864. This vast chronological frame has enabled the author to lay stress on long-term structures and trends (*la longue durée*). Bogucka has also tried to present various detailed questions in the light of contemporary historical research and discussions and to show controversial historical events objectively (for instance, the causes of the death of the Cracow bishop Stanisław of Szczepanów in 1079, the circumstances in which King Stanisław Augustus joined the Targowica confederation in 1792). The author has presented political events and wars against a wide background of economic, social and cultural conditions and in comparison with general European historical processes. (AK)

Brzeziny. *Dzieje miasta do 1995 roku (Brzeziny. A History of the Town up to 1995)*, collective work ed. Kazimierz Badziak, Łódź–Brzeziny 1997, Wydawnictwo Kwadrat, 602 pp., indexes of persons and places, illustr., annex, genealogical tables, tables and specifications.

This monograph of the town of Brzeziny written by Łódź historians and geographers consists of a short preface and eight chapters. In the first, Ryszard Rusin briefly characterises the natural environment of the town; in the second, Ryszard Rusin, Tadeusz Nowak and Henryk Wiklak analyse the history of Brzeziny in the pre-historic period, the Middle Ages and the 16th century. The history of this largest town in the Łęczyca voivodship in the next two centuries is exhaustively discussed by Hanna Żerek-Kleszcz, who draws attention to the town's great economic importance (a large centre of Poland's textile industry) and political significance (the place where the nobility's country courts were held). Krzysztof Woźniak describes the history of Brzeziny under Prussian rule from 1793 to 1918. The next three chapters characterise the town and its inhabitants in inter-war Poland (Barbara Wachowska), under Nazi occupation (Cezary Jabłoński) and from the end of World War II to 1995 (Cezary Jabłoński). The last part of the book, written by Marek Adamczyk, Kazimierz Badziak, Jolanta Giżejewska and Mariusz Kulesza, describes the coat of arms and seals of the town, its expansion from ancient times until the end of the 20th century, and also its architectural treasures. (AK)

Tomasz Kizwalter, *O nowoczesności narodu: przypadek polski (The Modernity of Nations: the Case of Poland)*, Warszawa 1999, Wydawnictwo Naukowe Semper, 331 pp.

The subject raised by the author has for some time attracted the interest of historians and sociologists, but Kizwalter has given his study a very broad chronological and thematic frame; he analyses the Polish nation-building process

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from the beginning of Polish statehood in the early Middle Ages to the concept of ethnic community developed by the National Democrats in the 19th and 20th centuries. He devotes most space to the gradual development of the vision of a modern nation, from the end of the 18th century to the beginning of the 20th, that is, to the year 1902 when Roman Dmowski, leader of the Polish national camp, published his *Thoughts of a Modern Pole* in which he formulated the principles of nationalist ethics.

The book opens with semantic reflections: an analysis of basic notions and questions concerning nation-building in a broad sense of the term; the reader is given a competent survey of world literature from the last few years. Kizwalter then presents the theoretical foundations of Polish society throughout the centuries, making use in this impressive work of the achievements of historians of various epochs, especially medievalists and scholars concerned with the history of the modern Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. It was the Age of Enlightenment, the years of Poland's partitions and the hundred years when Poland was under foreign rule that marked the most important stages in the formation of the idea of a modern Polish nation. The author depicts the national idea in Polish thought from the end of the 18th century, laying stress on crucial points: the conflicts between various collective identifications based on the multiethnic state, dynasty and nation in the modern sense of the word, the conflict of state loyalty experienced by the Poles under the three partitioning powers, the endeavours to create a supranational identity that would embrace the entire Slav community, the Romantic concepts of fatherland and patriotism, the idea of noblemen's democracy, inherited from the First Commonwealth and the 19th century democracy based on the common people. According to the author, the last stage in the formation of an ethnic vision of the nation was marked by criticism of the noblemen's tradition, and by the late 19th century populist movements which rejected cosmopolitan values and upheld mythologised truly Polish virtues. The stand taken by the National Democrats at the turn of the 19th century did not put an end to the development of Polish concepts but it defined a qualitatively new model of the nation as a community living within a purely ethnic area. (MM)

Ulica jako przestrzeń społeczno-kulturowa w miastach polskich (The Street as a Socio-Cultural Space in Polish Towns), part II of materials from the conference organised by the Commission for the History of Towns of the Polish Academy of Sciences' Historical Sciences Committee in the Institute of History of the Polish Academy of Sciences in Warsaw, December 4th to 6th, 1997, "Kwartalnik Historii Kultury Materialnej" (Warszawa), vol. XLVII, 1999, N^o 1-2, pp. 3-272, texts summarised in German, English or French, illustr.

The volume comprises 16 essays and articles by 17 authors and a summing up of the debates by Tadeusz Rośląnowski. The texts concern various questions connected with streets in Polish towns from the Middle Ages to the 20th century. On the basis of rich German materials Sławomir Gawlas discusses the changes which took place in townscape in the centre of medieval Europe. Urszula Sowina describes the significance of street wells for late medieval urban population (taking Seradz as an example). Józef Maroszek discusses the functioning of Wilno streets from the 14th to the 18th century. The essays by Andrzej Janeczek and Jerzy Motylewicz concern ethnic streets in the towns of Red Ruthenia in the 14th-16th centuries and in the urban centres of the Przemysł and Sanok regions in the 17th and 18th centuries. Stanisław Latour (*Streets in the Towns of Western Pomerania*), Ewelina and Stefan Kowal (*The Cultural and Political Aspects of Poznań Streets 1815-1939*), and Andrzej Stawarz (*The Socio-Cultural Functions of Streets in an Urban Industrial Centre in the 19th and Early 20th Centuries. Research on Żyrardów*) write about the turn of the 19th century, in particular about the changes which took place in townscape after the industrial revolution. Vivid descriptions of the significance of

streets in some smaller towns of the Polish Kingdom have been contributed by Stanisław Wiech (Kielce region) and Paweł Słyk (Lublin). (AK)

Włocławek. Dzieje miasta (Włocławek. A History of the Town), vol. 1, *Od początków do 1918 roku (From the Beginnings to 1918)*, collective work, ed. Jacek Staszewski, Włocławek 1999, Wydawnictwo Lega, 727 pp., index of persons and geographical names, illustr.

The first volume of this monograph of Włocławek consists of three parts: the first covers the history of the town to the middle of the 15th century; the second deals with the period from the 16th to the 18th century, the third with the years 1793–1918. Each part has been written by several authors who have focused attention on various components of the town's history and on its inhabitants. In the first part Andrzej Radziwiński discusses the composition and activity of Włocławek's medieval chapter, Piotr Bokota deals with the coat of arms and seals of the town as well as its economy and occupational structure in the 14th and 15th centuries, and Jan Pakulski describes Włocławek's authorities and society after the foundation of the town.

As regards the essays discussing the history of the town in the early modern era, mention should be made of Stanisław Kunikowski's text on economic life in Włocławek from the 16th to the 18th century, Witold Kujawski's essay on Włocławek's ecclesiastical history, and Romualda Hanowska's study on the town's development from the middle of the 15th century to 1793. Włocławek's history during the partition period has been dealt with by nine authors. Romualda Hanowska describes the town's urban development in the 19th century; Witold Stankowski depicts Włocławek's economic life up to 1918, and Tadeusz Kiełoch analyses Włocławek inhabitants' participation in national uprisings and in the struggle for independence in 1794–1918. (AK)

Andrzej Wyrobisz, *Nazwy ulic, placów i dzielnic w miastach polskich: nośniki informacji — źródła historyczne — zabytki kultury (The Names of Streets, Squares and Districts in Polish Towns: Carriers of Information — Historical Sources — Cultural Treasures)*, "Przegląd Historyczny" (Warszawa), vol. XC, 1999, № 4, pp. 511–523.

The author divides the names of streets, squares and districts which have a semantic origin and are the oldest names in Polish towns into three large groups. The first group consists of names reflecting the natural and cultural landscape: topography, hydrography, flora, fauna and man's settlement activity; the names of the second group provide information on the economic and communication functions of streets and squares; the third group consists of names relating to social relations: ownership, ethnic and religious groups, vocational structure, etc. According to the author, all these names are valuable historical sources for they supply historians and sociologists with much information on the histories of towns and their inhabitants; they have played and still play an important role in the integration of urban communities, in the formation of social ties based on residence in a street or square. (AK)

MIDDLE AGES

Grzegorz Białuniński, *Rybolówstwo w Krainie Wielkich Jezior Mazurskich (XIV–XVII w.) ze szczególnym uwzględnieniem starostwa ryńskiego (Fishing in the Great Mazurian Lake Region (14th–17th Centuries), in particular in the Ryn District)*, "Komunikaty Mazursko-Warmińskie" (Olsztyn), 2000, № 1, pp. 29–62, annexes, sum. in German.

Grzegorz Białuński has based his reflections on the privileges and endowments registered in the castle and feudal records of Ryn and on the Ryn book of accounts, which contains a list of large water bodies (lakes, rivers, ponds).

The Teutonic Knights' Order had a monopoly of fishing in great lakes and it tried to extend its rights in the privileges which it granted to individual hereditary estates. The Teutonic legal status survived until the 17th century. The right of restricted fishery was granted to free settlers, millers and village headmen. Between 1525 and 1568 as many as 80 per cent of new settlements received the right to fish. The right of fishery was also enjoyed by many noblemen's estates. On the whole, however, the Order's monopoly of fishing was replaced with ducal monopoly. The privileges already granted were sometimes restricted through the ousting of persons entitled to fish to worse water bodies. In the last stage of colonisation, from 1568 to the beginning of the 18th century, the right of fishery was given mainly to free settlers, the nobility and ducal officials. The use of large nets was always restricted to the ducal demesnes. (EO)

Roman Czaja, *Miasta pruskie a Zakon Krzyżacki. Studia nad stosunkami między miastem a władzą terytorialną w późnym średniowieczu (Prussian Towns and the Teutonic Knights' Order. Studies in Relations between Towns and Territorial Authority in the Late Middle Ages)*, Toruń 1999, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Mikołaja Kopernika, 268 pp., 15 tables, sum. in German.

The study covers the period from the first half of the 13th century to 1454. The author discusses the development of autonomy in the towns of the Teutonic Order's state, the towns' relations with the Order, and changes in the townsmen's political consciousness, compared with other towns of the Hanseatic area. He says that the economic and social conditions in the Teutonic Order's towns were less developed than in other Hanseatic towns because towns in the Teutonic Order's state were founded relatively late and consequently, joined the great Hanseatic trade late. Another reason was the Order's economic policy which in the 14th century favoured the patriciate of towns. Because of this tardy development the conflict between townsmen and the Order appeared relatively late (first half of the 15th century); it was the result of the towns' ambition to increase their autonomy and not, as has been asserted by some researchers, the result of the Teutonic Order's defeat in the war against Poland in 1409–1411. A specific feature of the Teutonic state was that the townsmen and the knights were in opposition to the authority, while in other Central European countries (the Reich, Poland, Hungary) the towns' conflicts with the rulers led to the rulers' alliance with the knights and to ever more privileges for the latter. (JA)

Dariusz A. Dekarński, *Początki zakonu dominikanów prowincji polsko-czeskiej. Pokolenie św. Jacek w Zakonie (The Beginning of the Dominican Order in the Polish-Czech Province. The Generation of St. Jacek in the Order)*, Gdańsk 1999, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Gdańskiego, 319 pp., one unnp., 17 illustr., index of persons.

The author discusses the history of the Dominicans in Poland, Bohemia and Moravia from the time when St. Jacek and his associates joined the order (soon after 24.02.1220, according to D. Dekarński) to the death of St. Jacek. The book deals with the organisation of the Dominican Order in these three countries in which a Polish-Czech province of the order was set up in 1228, the dating and the circumstances in which the individual monasteries were founded, as well as the order's missionary activity in Ruthenia (1228/29–1232/33 — Kiev mission, 1238 — foundation of a monastery at Hallez) and in Prussia (where from 1231 the Dominicans supported the Teutonic Knights' mission). The author emphasises St. Jacek's contribution. He stresses that contrary to later sources and some studies, St. Jacek was never a provincial of the order, and calls into question the opinion that in addition to a Polish mission, a Hungarian Dominican mission was

active in Kiev. According to Dekański, St. Jacek, who was pro-Teutonic, withdrew from public activity after 1238, when in the emperor's conflict with the pope the Teutonic Knights supported Frederick II Hohenstaufen while the central authorities of the Dominicans took the side of Gregory IX. (JA)

Gniezno i Poznań w państwie pierwszych Piastów. Teksty wykładów wygłoszonych na sympozjum naukowym zorganizowanym przez oddział Polskiej Akademii Nauk w Poznaniu dnia 8 grudnia 1999 roku (Gniezno and Poznań in the State of the First Piasts. Texts of papers read at a symposium organized by the Poznań branch of the Polish Academy of Science on December 9, 1999), Poznań 2000, Ośrodek Wydawnictw Naukowych, 116 pp., 14 ilustr., 9 maps and plans.

In a article *The Early Piasts' Central Castle-Towns. Similarities and Differences* (pp. 9–31) Zofia Kurnałowska discusses the political, administrative, military, ecclesiastical, cultural and economic functions of castle-towns in Poland in the 10th and 11th centuries; her examples are two important state centres, Gniezno and Poznań, and a centre of smaller significance, Giecz. On the basis mainly of hand-written sources Gerard Labuda (*Gniezno, the Capital of the Polish State under the First Piasts*, pp. 33–60) points out the specific role of Gniezno as the most important political centre in Poland up to the beginning of the 12th century. According to the author, Cracow began to perform the function of capital when Poland was given a new shape in what is known as Boleslaus the Wry-mouthed's testament of 1138; Poznań did not become the most important town in Great Poland until the 13th century. Hanna Koćka-Krenz (*Poznań under the First Piasts in the Light of Archeological Sources*, pp. 61–76) describes the development of this castle-town from the 10th to the 13th century. She emphasises that Poznań and Gniezno were the main centres of the state under the first Piasts. Jerzy Strzelczyk (*The Gniezno Congress of 1000*, pp. 77–108) presents the contemporary interpretation of the Gniezno Congress, which is free of the nationalisms characteristic of the 19th century. The author stresses that Otto III attached great importance to the events of 1000, as is testified to by the change of the imperial title. He also points out that the policy which inspired the Gniezno congress was continued in Boleslaus the Brave's relations with the emperor Henry II (German help for Polish expeditions to Ruthenia, Mieszko II's marriage with the daughter of the Lorraine Palatine, Ezzon Erenfryd). Antoni Gąsiorowski's text *Gniezno and Poznań in the State of the First Piasts. An Introduction to Discussion* (pp. 109–116) is a summing up of the essays presented in the book. (JA)

Kobieta i rodzina w średniowieczu i na progu czasów nowożytnych (Woman and the Family in the Middle Ages and at the Threshold of Modern Times), collective work edited by Zenon Hubert Nowak and Andrzej Radziwiński, Toruń 1998, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Mikołaja Kopernika w Toruniu, 192 pp.

The volume is the fruit of a scholarly session organised by the Institute of History and Archival Studies of the Mikołaj Kopernik University in Toruń. The session was held in Toruń on April 10th and 11th, 1997. The studies presented in the volume concern various aspects of women's lives and their place in the families of knights, noblemen and townsmen as well as in nunneries from the 13th to the 18th century. Most texts deal with the late Middle Ages and the beginning of the modern era, during the Reformation. Maria Koczerska (Warsaw) discusses the historiography devoted to woman and the family in the Middle Ages and the modern era and the programme for further research. Tomasz Jurek describes the wives and daughters of German knights in Silesia in the 13th and 14th centuries, and Andrzej Radziwiński presents the model woman in the light of papal documents during the pontificate of Martin V (1417–1431). In an article *Woman in the World of Monks. Studies on Enclosure in Medieval Convents in Poland*

Marek Derwich analyses the question of enclosure in late medieval Benedictine nuns' abbeys in Silesia. He points out that a woman who took the veil did not have to break ties with her relations; as a result, the Benedictine nuns' abbeys were closely linked with their region and this enabled them to survive in times of crisis.

Maria Bogucka discusses the influence exerted by the Reformation and the Catholic Counter-reformation on women's position. She lays stress on women's activity in various religious groups and their contribution to the survival or extinction of a denomination in their region. Leszek Zygiel presents accusations of witchcraft in the light of consistorial books from the 15th and early 16th centuries. The other texts concern: townsmen's families in Toruń in the 16th and 17th centuries (Krzysztof Mikulski), women's foundations and religious legacies in Gdańsk, Elbląg and Toruń in the 14th and 15th centuries (Piotr Oliński) and the place of the child in townsmen's families in the Teutonic Knights' state (Zenon Hubert Nowak). (AK)

Księga promocji Wydziału Sztuk Uniwersytetu Krakowskiego z XV wieku (The 15th Century Graduation Book of Cracow University's Faculty of the Arts), ed. Antoni Gąsiorowski in association with Tomasz Jurek, Izabela Skierska and Wincenty Swoboda, Kraków 2000, Polska Akademia Umiejętności, 249 pp., 12 unpp., 8 illustr., indexes of graduates according to their place of origin and according to their names, information on glosses, graduates of foreign universities, deans of the Faculty of the Arts (1400–1402–1500).

This is a new edition (the previous one was published in 1849) of Cracow University's graduation book with the names of students who received the degree of bachelor or master in the years 1402–1500; it is preceded by a fragment of the University's statutes from 1406 and a list of masters from 1408. The original of the book is in the Jagiellonian Library in Cracow. The editors point out that the book, which began to be written soon after the renovation of Cracow University (1400), not only contains a list of graduates but also shows the system of enrolment for examinations for the bachelor's and master's degrees. The illustrations in the book are facsimiles of original pages from various years. (JA)

Michał Kuc, *Obleżenie twierdzy malborskiej w 1410 roku — aspekty militarne (The Siege of the Malbork Fortress in 1410 — Military Aspects)*, "Zapiski Historyczne" (Toruń), vol. LXV, 2000, № 1, pp. 25–45, 1 illustr., sum. in German.

The author emphasises that the lay commander Heinrich von Plauen personally helped prepare the defence of Malbork in July 1410. Kuc estimates that the Teutonic Knights had some 2,500 men, mostly survivors of the battle of Grunwald and units which had failed to reach the Grunwald battle. The Polish and Lithuanian forces, the exact strength of which is not known, probably outnumbered the Teutonic forces, but they consisted mainly of cavalry units; there was no infantry and there were no siege trains. Because of their structure, the Polish–Lithuanian forces, after a quick capture of the town of Malbork, restricted their operations almost exclusively to a blockade (not tight enough) of the castle, bombardment and devastation of the neighbourhood. On the basis of the Malbork "castle commander's book of expenditures", the author describes the renovation of the castle after 1410; the scale of the renovation shows the destruction inflicted by Polish artillery and indicates that the castle must have been bombarded from all sides. Being unable to capture the castle, the Polish–Lithuanian forces withdrew, even though the castle did not get relief. (JA)

"Kwartalnik Historyczny" (Warszawa), vol. CVII, 2000, № 2, 152 pp., sum. in English.

In an article *Pomerania in the Policy and Structure of the First Piasts' State (10th–12th century)* (pp. 3–40) Błażej Śliwiński depicts the physiographic, economic, tribal and political differences between the individual parts of Pomerania and says that these differences were the reason why the relations between various regions of Pomerania and Poland differed. He also points out that Poland played different roles in the history of Pomerania; whereas in its western part the Piasts captured the already existing trade centres (Wolin, Szczecin, Kolobrzeg), in the eastern part they established such centres themselves (Gdańsk). Elżbieta Kowalczyk (*The Geographical Aspects of Boleslaus the Brave's State. The Points of Contact between History and Archeology*, pp. 41–76) says that owing to new archeological discoveries and a new dating of many previously known castle–towns, our knowledge of the territorial extent of various Polish regions and the chronology of their incorporation into the Piasts' state have changed. Marek Derwich (*Studies on the Beginning of Monasticism in Polish Territories. The First Abbeys and Their Functions*, pp. 77–105) emphasises that at the turn of the 10th century monks conducted a large–scale missionary work in Poland and that the first bishops and their closest associates were recruited from monks. He also draws attention to the links between the first monasteries and the state apparatus which, on the one hand, guaranteed them legal and financial means for their work and, on the other, subordinated them to itself. Gerard Labuda (*The Congress and Synod of Gniezno in 1000*, pp. 107–122) says that the meeting of the emperor Otto II and Boleslaus the Brave comprised two events: an ecclesiastic event, namely, the establishment of a Polish metropolitan See, and a secular one — conferment on Poland of a legal status equal to that possessed by other kingdoms of the Latin world (Germany, Italy, France). However, whereas the new Church organisation was established relatively quickly, the political procedure was suspended; it was concluded, in different political conditions, by the coronation of Boleslaus the Brave in 1025. (JA)

Aneta Pieniądz–Skrzypczak, *Konkubinat i pozycja społeczna filiorum naturalium w społeczeństwie longobardzkiej Italii VII i VIII w. (Concubinage and the Social Position of filiorum naturalium in the Society of Langobardian Italy in the 7th and 8th Centuries)*, "Przegląd Historyczny" (Warszawa), vol. XCI, 2000, № 3, pp. 341–365, sum. in English.

The author discusses changes in the status of concubines and natural offspring in Langobardian legislation and in the practice of social life. She says that condemnation of unauthorised unions increased as time went on; restrictions were introduced on the inheritance rights of children born out of wedlock, and this led to their social and financial degradation. The author attributes this to the growth of Christianity among the Langobardians and to the decline of traditional family ties. Previously, it was the number of offspring and their military power that were an important factor, not their origin. Pieniądz–Skrzypczak mentions cases when the most restrictive rules were ignored in practice; in her opinion this was due to the officials' reluctance to interfere in family life, especially of local élites. She says that similar processes developed among other Germanic peoples in the early Middle Ages. (JA)

Dariusz Piwowarczyk, *Obyczaj rycerski w Polsce późnośredniowiecznej (XIV–XV wiek) (Knights' Customs in Late Medieval Poland, 14th–15th Centuries)*, Warszawa 2000, Wydawnictwo DiG, 275 pp.

The author discusses knights' customs in Poland: the upbringing of knights, the ceremony of dubbing, the role of war and arms, religious life, amusements, including tournaments and hunting, and the idea of courtly love. He points out that the Polish knights' customs were part of European culture but lagged behind customs of Western Europe and Bohemia. The author emphasises that some elements of Polish knightly culture are confirmed in sources from the turn of the

11th century. Knightly customs reached their apogee in the late 14th and 15th centuries. At the end of the 15th century they were adopted by the nobility, which preserved many of their elements up to the 19th century (realisation of its derivation from the knights' estate, the ethos of warrior, heraldics and the presentation of noblemen in armour in portraits and coffin sculptures). A separate chapter deals with the best known Polish knight, Zawisza the Black. (JA)

Andrzej Ple sz c z y ń s k i, *Przestrzeń i polityka. Studium rezydencji władców wczesnego średniowiecza. Przykład czeskiego Wyszehradu (Space and Politics. A Study on Residence of Early Medieval Rulers. The Case of Czech Višegrad)*, Lublin 2000, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Marii Curie-Skłodowskiej, 238 pp., 2 unip., 6 ilustr., 6 maps, 2 genealogical tables.

The author examines the political role of Višegrad, a castle-town near Prague, which in the late 11th and early 12th centuries was one of the centres of royal power in Bohemia. He discusses the political conditions which enabled Višegrad to play the role of capital, its shape and the rulers' ceremonies held there. He emphasises that Višegrad owed its special position to historical tradition. According to Kosmas's *Chronicle* it was the only Czech castle-town that was not captured by the Poles in 1003–1004. In the opinion of the author, the fact that West European capital cities served as a model in the planning of Višegrad indicates that Czech rulers wanted the town to be the capital. (JA)

Andrzej Radzimiński, *Biskupstwa państwa krzyżackiego w Prusach XIII–XV wieku. Z dziejów organizacji kościelnej i duchowieństwa (The Bishops of the Teutonic Knights' State in Prussia in the 13th–15th Centuries. A History of the Church Organisation and the Clergy)*, Toruń 1999, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Mikołaja Kopernika, 177 pp., 7 ilustr., 5 maps, annex, index of persons, sum. in German.

This as a collection of studies dealing with the formation and organisation of bishoprics in the state of the Teutonic Knights and with relations between diocesan clergy and the rulers of the Teutonic state. The author analyses the incorporation of three cathedral chapters, those of Chełmno, Pomesania and Sambia (Samland), into the Order. He emphasises that this was a deliberate operation well prepared by the Teutonic authorities. According to the author, the authorities' endeavours to control cathedral chapters led inevitably to conflicts between the diocesan clergy, including Teutonic chaplains, and the brethren-knights, who dominated in the Order and in the state. The text is supplemented by a list of bishops of Prussian dioceses in 1243–1525 and maps of dioceses showing the possessions of individual bishops and chapters. (JA)

Wiesław Sieradzian, *Sąsiedztwo mazowiecko-krzyżackie w okresie przemian politycznych w Europie Środkowo-Wschodniej w latach 1411–1466 (Neighbourly Contacts between Mazovia and the Teutonic Order's State during the Period of Political Changes in East-Central Europe, 1411–1466)*, Toruń 1999, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Mikołaja Kopernika, 274 pp., 10 ilustr., 2 diagrams, 5 maps, 2 tables, indexes of persons and geographical names, sum. in German.

The author presents political contacts as well as trade and civilisational interaction between Mazovia and the Teutonic Order's state. He discusses the Teutonic Knights' attempts to dissuade the Mazovian dukes from establishing close links with Poland and the Mazovian dukes' endeavours to gain the Teutonic Knights' support in their disputes with Poland and Lithuania. But the two states did not establish close co-operation because Mazovia's interests coincided with those of the Jagiellonian state (joint participation in trials against Teutonic Knights) and because of changes in the international situation, in particular after the conclusion of the Polish–Lithuanian union and the defeat of the Teutonic Knights' Order

in the war against Poland and Lithuania in 1409–1411. It was the towns in the region of lower Vistula that dominated in Teutonic Knights' trade while the significance of Teutonic administrators declined. In the author's opinion this reflected the Teutonic Order's economic problems in the first half of the 15th century. Sieradzan emphasises the significance of Mazovia's adoption of Teutonic solutions in the legal and political systems, culture and art for the civilisational development of this rather backward part of Poland. (JA)

Janusz Trupinda, *Ideologia krucjatowa w Kronice Piotra z Dusburga (The Ideology of Crusades in the Chronicle of Peter of Dusburg)*, Gdańsk 1999, Oficyna Ferberiana, 237 pp., 2 tables, indexes of geographical names and persons, sum. in German.

The author emphasises that the chronicle of Peter of Dusburg is an example of late crusade writing in the style of West European crusade literature from the 11th and 12th centuries. The chronicler idealises the Teutonic Knights, presenting their conquest of Prussia as an implementation of God's plan. He emphasises the piety of the first generation of Teutonic Knights and says that each knight who falls in a battle against pagans is a martyr. Trupinda describes the model of Teutonic piety presented in the chronicle and says that it was influenced by Franciscan and Cistercian piety. Pagans and heretics are presented in the chronicle as villainous people, dangerous to Christians. According to Trupinda, Peter of Dusburg addressed his chronicle to West European knights to include them to take part in crusades against Pruthenians and Lithuanians, and also to Teutonic Knights who, according to the chronicler, were departing from the ideals of their predecessors. (JA)

EARLY MODERN TIMES (16th–18th C.)

Archiwum Skarbu Koronnego. Rachunki poselstw. Sumariusz (Archives of Polish Crown's Treasury. Accounts of Diplomatic Missions. Total Costs), ed. Anna Wajs, Warszawa 1999, Naczelna Dyrekcja Archiwów Państwowych. Archiwum Główne Akt Dawnych, 60 pp., bibliogr., indexes of persons, geographical names and subjects, ilustr.

The publication comprises accounts from the Archives of Polish Crown's Treasury which are now kept in the Central Archives of Historical Records in Warsaw. The accounts are from the years 1538–1793 and state the costs of foreign envoys' stay in the Commonwealth of the Two Nations. They are printed in chronological order as total costs and concern missions of a strictly diplomatic character as well as those connected with royal ceremonies, e.g. weddings and baptism. They state the dates of the envoys' stay in the Commonwealth, enumerate the Polish officials who looked after them and contain information on the character of each mission (EO)

Sławomir Augustewicz, *Działania militarne w Prusach Książęcych w latach 1656–1657 (Hostilities in the Duchy of Prussia in 1656–1657)*, Olsztyn 1999, Ośrodek Badań Naukowych im. Wojciecha Kętrzyńskiego w Olsztynie, 170 pp., bibliogr., indexes of geographic names and persons, maps.

Augustewicz's monography is based mainly on documents from Geheimens Staatsarchiv in Berlin Dahlem, the Czartoryski Library in Cracow and the Central Archives of Historical Records in Warsaw; these are supplemented by documents from other Polish archives. The author discusses the hostilities conducted by the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth in the Duchy of Prussia in 1656–1657.

In Chapter I Augustewicz presents the political dilemmas of Frederick William, elector of Brandenburg and duke of Prussia, over the Polish–Swedish

war, from the beginning of the war to July 1656. The next chapter deals with the formation of the Prussian-Brandenburgian army and is brought up to the middle of 1656. When Frederick William took the side of Sweden, hostilities erupted between Poland and Brandenburg; they were part of the Polish-Swedish war. In the next chapters the author describes the Polish-Brandenburgian campaign from August 1656 to August 1657. He emphasises that in the view of the Polish side the hostilities in Prussia were of secondary importance. (EO)

Janusz Dąbrowski, *Przed Beresteczkiem. Elity Korony wobec Kozaczyzny na sejmie 1650 (Before the Battle of Beresteczko. The Attitude of Poland's Elites to the Cossacks at the Sejm in 1650)*, "Kwartalnik Historyczny" (Warsaw), vol. CVI, 1999, № 3, pp. 35-51, sum. in English.

The author analyses the political attitude of Poland's Senate to Chmielnic's uprising in 1650. After the defeats suffered by the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth in 1648, a compromise peace treaty was concluded at Zborów the following year. It offered some political advantages to the Cossacks, but what really interested Chmielnic was not so much to observe the terms of the treaty as to strengthen his position. This is why he invaded Moldavia in order to force Hospodar Basil Lupul to give his daughter away in marriage to Timofey, the Cossack hetman's oldest son. The influence of the party which advocated war against the Cossacks increased in Poland after the death of Chancellor Jerzy Ossoliński, an advocate of concessions to the Cossacks, and after the Cossack attack on the Moldavian hospodar, a friend of Poland. King John Casimir also lost illusions about the possibility of establishing peaceful relations with the Cossacks. The author analyses the balance of forces in Poland's Senate during the campaign preceding the 1650 Sejm, during the parliamentary debate and after its conclusion. On the basis of sources, including some from the archives of Gdańsk and Toruń which have not yet been fully used in historiography, the author says that militant moods decidedly predominated among the senators. The nobility, too, decided to support war preparations and the Sejm voted in favour of taxes for the formation of an army of 36,000 men in Poland and one 12,000 strong in Lithuania. (EO)

Paweł Fijałkowski, *Żydzi w województwach łęczyckim i rawskim w XV-XVIII w. (Jews in the Łęczyca and Rawa Voievodships in the 15th-18th Centuries)*, Warszawa 1999, Żydowski Instytut Historyczny, 166 pp., bibliogr., illustr., tables, maps.

In the first five chapters of the book, a kind of expanded introduction, the author discusses the state of research on the history of Jews in the border region between Mazovia and Great Poland up to the end of the 18th century, the sources concerning this subject, the administrative division of the Łęczyca and Rawa voievodships and the process of urbanisation in the two voievodships. Chapters VI and VII constitute the core of the book. The former concerns the period from the 15th century to 1659, the latter, the period from 1659 to the end of the 18th century. The division is connected with the character of Jewish settlement in the towns of both voievodships. Up to 1659 Jews were a small minority in the towns of that region but after the destruction and depopulation caused by the Polish-Swedish war (1655-1660) they represented a constantly growing proportion of population in small and large towns of the borderland between Mazovia and Great Poland. The author is interested in such questions as Jewish settlement, the Jews' legal status and self-government structures, their economic activity and spiritual culture, their participation in political life, and their relations with the Catholic population. In the last chapter he presents Protestant communities in the two voievodships and their relations with the Jewish population. (EO)

Filozofia i myśl społeczna w latach 1700–1830, t. I, *Okres saski 1700–1763 (Philosophy and Social Thought in 1700–1830, vol. I, The Saxon Period 1700–1763)*, ed. Marian Skrzypek, Warszawa 2000, Wydawnictwo Instytutu Filozofii i Socjologii PAN, 658 pp., Series 700 lat myśli polskiej.

The book contains information on the life and opinions of the thinkers and philosophers whose texts are included in the volume. It takes into account all philosophical currents which existed in the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth during the Saxon period. It presents scholastic philosophy and Protestant philosophy pursued in Toruń and Gdańsk (philosophy of nature, natural law, logic). A separate place has been devoted to the philosophical current which can be placed between modernised scholasticism and early Enlightenment. The book includes texts from early Enlightenment which, in the publishers' opinion, developed earlier in Poland than has been thought so far, as early as the beginning of the 18th century. The next part of the book deals with what is known as recentiorum philosophy, that is, the reception of West European philosophical thought from the second half of the 17th century. The aesthetics of early Enlightenment is discussed separately. (EO)

Igor Kąkolowski, *Nadużycia władzy i korupcja w Prusach Książęcych w połowie XVI wieku. Narodziny państwa wczesnonowoczesnego (Abuse of Power and Corruption in the Duchy of Prussia in the Middle of the 16th Century. The Birth of the Early Modern State)*, Warszawa 2000, Wydawnictwo TRIO, 244 pp., bibliogr., annexes, tables, drawings, sum. in English.

The author discusses the internal situation in the Duchy of Prussia in the second half of the 16th century, focusing attention on the years 1562–1577. He is interested in the Prussian political and financial crisis which was caused by the conflict between the group of new advisers of the ageing, sick duke Albrecht I and the Prussian estates. At the root of the conflict lay the duke's endeavours to strengthen his power at the expense of the estates, and the abuse of power and corruption of the duke's new advisers. The conflict was solved to the advantage of the estates, which appealed to the Polish King, Sigismund Augustus, the suzerain of the Duchy of Prussia. The author presents the state of the economy of Prussia in the middle of the 16th century, the duke's revenues and expenditures, financial abuses and corruption in the administration of the ducal court and the monarch's demesne, the role of foreigners in the Prussian system of power, and the question of Albrecht I's lost political testament. The next chapter compares the estates' programmes for state reforms in the Duchy of Prussia with those in the Kingdom of Poland in the 1560s. The last two chapters present the model of an early modern state as an enterprise and a "great family". (EO)

Leszek Kieniewicz, *Senat za Stefana Batorego (The Senate During the Reign of Stephen Batory)*, Warszawa 2000, Wydawnictwo Sejmowe, 328 pp., selected bibliogr., annexes, index of persons.

The book concerns the Senate, the upper chamber of the parliament of the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth, during the reign of Stephen Batory (1576–1586). It is arranged chronologically and thematically. In the first two chapters Kieniewicz analyses the senators' political experiences in the 1560s, that is, at the end of the reign of the last Jagiellonian King, Sigismund Augustus (the noblemen's movement propagating reforms, called the executorial movement, the union concluded by Poland and Lithuania in Lublin), and the first two interregna (1572 and 1574–1575). In the next chapter he presents the Senate's dilemma whether to co-operate with the King or with the nobility. The next two parts deal with the political institutions existing in the Commonwealth at that time, such as the convocations of the Senate, the dietines, the royal court and the senatorial élite rallied round the monarch. Finally, the author analyses two attitudes of the Senate: the aristocratic, pro-royal attitude and the magnatial attitude directed

against the King. The last chapter presents the author's remarks on the crisis of the Senate as an institution. (EO)

Roman Krzywy, *Góry poruszone wyobraźnią. Obraz gór w przekazach staropolskich (Mountains Moved by the Imagination. The Picture of Mountains in Old Polish Texts)*, "Barok" (Warszawa), vol. VI, № 2 (12), 1999, pp. 71–91, sum. in English.

On the basis of texts by Maciej Strykowski, Samuel Twardowski and Franciszek Gościecki, the author shows that there were two main ways of presenting the picture of mountains in old Polish literature. The first was inspired by the authors' experience and their knowledge of literature, in particular of antique texts. Even though descriptions of this kind mostly clung to the general rules used in depicting *loci horridi*, they were only an evaluation of a certain spatial category, an evaluation which observed the existing canons of beauty.

The second type of describing mountains was based, almost exclusively, on written tradition. This method was used to describe mystical mountains created by religious authors or mythological mountains. Descriptions of this kind, even though they contained some information, were intended to uplift the mind and soul and suggest the reaching of some infinity, the crossing of a threshold. The peaks referred to in this way had no topographic features, they were not described and had not been visited. (AK)

Józef Maroszek, *Pogranicze Litwy i Korony w planach króla Zygmunta Augusta. Z historii dziejów myśli monarchy między Niemnem a Narwią (The Borderland between Lithuania and Poland in King Sigismund Augustus' Plans. A History of the Monarch's Thought concerning the Land between the Niemen and the Narew)*, Białystok 2000, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu w Białymstoku, 648 pp., bibliogr., index of geographical names and persons, annex, illustr.

The author describes the King's estates in the Podlaskie voivodship. According to Maroszek, this territory, which lay in what was then the borderland between Poland and Lithuania, was the mainstay of the last Jagiellonian King's plans to strengthen royal power. The author presents the King's policy in the royal demesne which comprised Goniądz, Tykocin, Augustów and Knyszyn. He devotes much space to the Knyszyn estate, in which Sigismund Augustus built his favourite residence. He discusses the economic structure of this estate, the royal residence, the town of Knyszyn and the monarch's zoological gardens. A separate place is devoted to the people who implemented the King's plans in Podlaskie. (EO)

Maciej Matwijów, *Szlachecka ideologia polityczna w okresie prób przeprowadzenia elekcji vivente rege w latach sześćdziesiątych XVII w. (The Polish Nobility's Political Ideology during the Period of Endeavours to Introduce vivente rege Election in the 1660s)*, "Czasopismo Zakładu Narodowego imienia Ossolińskich" (Wrocław), 1998, № 9, pp. 11–26.

The author has based his reflections on a rich political literature from the 1660s, on Sejm records and reports of the debates of dietines from that period. In his opinion, what the noblemen valued most was the right to an unhampered expression of their opinions in the public forum and the free election of kings. The nobility realised that the state did not function well in the second half of the 17th century, but in their opinion the royal court was responsible for this unfortunate state of affairs for it propagated a plan to elect a French candidate to the Polish throne *vivente rege*. The blame for all evil was put on Queen Marie-Louise, the King's advisers and foreigners in the king's service. Catholic bishops were attacked if they supported the royal court's political plans. In the opinion of the nobility, the royal party was responsible for wars, for confederations organised by unpaid soldiers, for the financial crisis and territorial losses. What is charac-

teristic is that as a rule the King was never attacked directly. The author is of the opinion that the nobility was extremely conservative and adverse to any changes. In his view the noblemen were neither anti-magnatial nor anti-senatorial; they attacked only those senators who were linked to the royal court. According to Matwijów, a political alliance between the nobility and the King was out of the question. (EO)

Dariusz Nawrot, *Działania dyplomacji polskiej w Wiedniu w latach 1788–1792. Z dziejów stosunków polsko-austriackich w dobie Sejmu Czteroletniego (The Activity of Polish Diplomats in Vienna in 1788–1792. Polish–Austrian Relations during the Four Years' Sejm)*, Katowice 1999, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Śląskiego, 200 pp., bibliogr., index of persons, sum. in French and German.

The book is based on Polish diplomats' correspondence kept in the Central Archives of Historical Records in Warsaw and on documents from the Czartoryski Library, the Library of the Polish Academy of Sciences in Cracow, the Ossoliński Library in Wrocław, Haus- Hof- and Staatsarchiv in Vienna, and the Archives in Dresden and Berlin–Dahlem.

The monograph deals with the activity of Polish diplomats in Vienna, a subject seldom discussed in Polish historiography. The book is arranged chronologically and thematically. In Chapter I the author discusses the period from January 1788 to March 1789, that is, from preparations for the Four Years' Sejm to the first months of the Polish parliament's work. The next chapter deals with the functioning of the Vienna mission from March 1789 to April 1791, during a certain political tension between Poland and Austria, caused by the conclusion by Poland of an alliance with Prussia. Chapter III is devoted to the period between May 1791 and July 1792, that is, to diplomatic activities in defence of the Constitution of May 3rd. The last chapter presents the structure, staff and finances of the Polish mission in Vienna. (EO)

Państwo wojnickie w metryce józefińskiej z 1785–1787. Wojnicz, Zamoście, Ratnawy i Łopoń (The Wojnicz Estate in the Josephinian Register of 1785–1787. Wojnicz, Zamoście, Ratnawy and Łopoń), ed. Józef Szymański, Wojnicz 2000, Towarzystwo Przyjaciół Ziemi Wojnickiej, 208 pp., indexes of persons, geographical names and subjects.

A cadastral survey called Josephinian cadastre, was carried out in the Habsburgian state in 1785–1789. In 1785–1787 it also included Galicia, that is, territories which had belonged to the Commonwealth of the Two Nations and which were incorporated into Austria in 1772, as a result of the first partition of Poland; the results of the cadastre were included in the Josephinian register. The source now published, kept in Lviv in the Central State Historical Archives of Ukraine, contains information on an old group of royal estates, the Wojnicz district. The publication concerns the town of Wojnicz and the villages belonging to the district: Zamoście, Ratnawy and Łopoń. Austrian officials registered the area belonging to individual persons, the yields, immovable property, including houses, economic building and enclosures, and bodies of water of an economic character (ponds, pools). The publication, like the source, is arranged thematically. (EO)

Zygmunt Szultka, *Reformy podziału administracyjnego brandenbursko-pruskiej części Pomorza Zachodniego w drugiej połowie XVII i w XVIII wieku (Reforms of the Administrative Division of the Brandenburgian–Prussian Part of Western Pomerania in the Late 17th and 18th Centuries)*, "Zapiski Historyczne" (Toruń), vol. LXV, 2000, № 1, pp. 45–60.

The first administrative reforms carried out by the elector of Brandenburg in Western Pomerania were connected with Brandenburg's participation in the Polish–Swedish war in 1655–1660. Under the pretext of an improvement of the

taxation system, six new larger administrative–taxation units were set up, but the former division was not abolished. In 1660 yet another taxation–administrative district was established. The elector Frederick William's further attempts to change the system were blocked by the opposition of the Pomeranian nobility. The resistance of the Pomeranian estates also precluded the introduction of the reforms planned by Frederick III. But the electors succeeded in weakening the political significance of the estates' representation in Western Pomerania, and this facilitated the introduction of further reforms in 1725. (EO)

Michał Tymowski, *Terytorium i granice Songhaju w końcu XV i w XVI wieku — problem centrum i obszarów peryferyjnych wielkiego państwa zachodnioafrykańskiego (The Territory and Borders of Songhai in the Late 15th and 16th Centuries — The Centre and the Peripheries of the Great West African State)*, "Przegląd Historyczny" (Warszawa), vol. XC, 1999, N° 4, pp. 491–510, maps.

On the basis of narrative sources (e.g. chronicles) and maps of the region the author has tried to define, as precisely as possible, the territory and borders of the strongest West African state in the 15th and 16th centuries. He describes how the territory of Songhai was guarded and controlled and presents the political consciousness and sense of territorial authority of the state's élites. He shows that the Songhai people did not try to impose their sovereignty and their ideological rule and religion on the states they conquered, a characteristic feature of the imperial system, but laid the conquered territories under tribute. This was easier with regard to peoples organised in tribal states than with regard to leaderless tribes which had village systems but no central authority and no administration to collect the tribute and transfer it to Songhai. This was a difficult barrier to the expansion of Songhai, which was unable to organise its own administration in peripheral territories. (AK)

19th CENTURY (till 1918)

Archiwum Filomatów. Listy z zesłania, t. 2 Krąg Franciszka Malewskiego i Józefa Jeżowskiego (Philomaths' Archives. Letters from Exile, vol. 2 The Circle of Franciszek Malewski and Józef Jeżowski), edited and prefaced by Zbigniew Sudolski, Warszawa 1999, Wydawnictwo Ancher, 840 pp., index of persons, illustr.

A successive volume presenting the legacy of young Wilno conspirators convicted in 1823–1824 (vol. 1 appeared in 1997). It contains materials concerning two leading activists of the Philomatic Society, Franciszek Malewski and Józef Jeżowski, who were arrested at the end of 1823 and sentenced to exile in Russia. The main part of the volume consists of Malewski's legacy; this is the richest of all extant Philomatic collections; it contains the correspondence and articles written by Malewski, a writer, publicist and animator of the Poles' cultural life in St. Petersburg during nearly half a century (d. 1870). The second part of the book consists of fragments of the correspondence and poetry by Jeżowski, called the "father of the Philomatic Society", who after 1824 was sentenced to settle in Moscow and then until his death in 1855 roamed through Ukraine, going from one Polish manor house or one educational centre to another.

The texts in the volume depict the attitude and behaviour of the two exiles after the Wilno trial which broke their scientific careers and forced them to settle far from their families and their country. Malewski's correspondence with his father shows a conflict of generations, not infrequent in Polish post-partition reality, a conflict in which the fathers, convinced of the irreversibility of Poland's fall and Russia's power, demanded that their sons relinquish hopes for independence and renounce their national identity and the Polish language. The legacy of the two former members of the Philomatic Society also shows how 19th

century Poles tried to shape their lives in the shadow of Russia, among Russians, without losing their national dignity and without renouncing the desire to serve their fellow-countrymen in any circumstances. Both men left interesting accounts concerning the life and creative work of Adam Mickiewicz; particularly informative in this respect is the correspondence of Malewski, who for years was an unofficial patron of the great poet and looked after his legacy.

The materials in the book come from Polish libraries and archives, mainly from the A. Mickiewicz Museum of Literature in Warsaw, from Paris collections and the Historical Archives in Vilnius. (MM)

Lech Bończa-Bystrzycki, *Działalność narodowościowa duchowieństwa polskiego kościoła katolickiego w Wielkopolsce (1815–1918)* (*The National Activity of the Polish Catholic Clergy in Great Poland, 1815–1918*), Koszalin 2000, 263 pp., illustr., maps, bibliogr.

The author presents the patriotic work conducted by Polish Catholic priests during the existence of the Grand Duchy of Poznań (1815–1918), the western part of Poland, then under Prussian rule. He describes the steps taken by priests to defend the Polish language and Polish nationality: participation in the editing of Polish periodicals, publishing activity, organisation of anniversary celebrations and national manifestations, support for initiatives to erect monuments to Polish heroes, writers and artists, organisation of solemn religious services, and patriotic sermons. The author pays special attention to the periods of exceptional importance in the history of Poland struggles for independence: the uprising of 1830–1831 and 1848 and the clergy's participation in them, the period of the anti-Catholic and anti-Polish Prussian policy known as *Kulturkampf*, and the years of World War I which activated the Poles and finally led to the restoration of the Polish state. The author emphasises that Catholic priests played an important role in organising Polish life in the Poznań region; some priests, especially of lower rank, regarded patriotic work as their main task.

The lists in the book show the priests' direct participation in the November uprising of 1830–1831 and the Great Poland uprising of 1848, their work in the editorial boards of periodicals published in the Grand Duchy of Poznań and in other fields of legal activity, especially in parliament; the book includes a list of Polish priests who were members of the Prussian parliament (*Landtag*) and the German parliament (*Reichstag*).

The author has based his book on sources kept in Polish Church and state archives, German archives (collections in Berlin and Bonn), published documents and Polish and German periodicals, especially those from Great Poland. (MM)

Józef Borzyszkowski, *Gdańsk i Pomorze w XIX i XX wieku. Studia z dziejów i kultury regionu* (*Gdańsk and Pomerania in the 19th and 20th Centuries. Studies in the History and Culture of the Region*), Gdańsk 1999, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Gdańskiego, 370 pp., illustr., sum. in German.

A collection of a Gdańsk historian's studies dealing with the society of Gdańsk Pomerania, in particular with the Kashubian community. In the 19th and 20th centuries, the Kashubians, the original inhabitants of the Baltic coast, experienced a national revival but at the same time they profited from the achievements of Polish and German culture.

The studies in the book depict the Kashubians' situation between the Poles and the Germans, the currents of their cultural adaptation and the directions of their economic emigration in the 19th and 20th centuries, as well as the specific character and ideological foundations of Kashubian–Pomeranian regionalism and the everyday culture, myths and values of the Kashubians. Borzyszkowski compares the Kashubians to the Lusatian Sorbs in eastern Germany and stresses the vitality of the specific culture of the small Kashubian nation which for centuries was subjected to the influence of its stronger neighbours.

In addition to texts on strictly Kashubian questions, the book also contains studies on the specific character of the city of Gdańsk in the 19th and 20th centuries and its unique atmosphere which was created by all the nationalities which have lived in Pomerania since the Middle Ages. According to the author, since at least the 19th century Gdańsk has been endowed with a very strong *genius loci* which has inspired German and Poles, to mention only Günther Grass and Lech Wałęsa. Several studies are devoted to the society of Gdańsk Pomerania in the 19th and 20th centuries. Borzyszkowski analyses the role of the Polish nobility's tradition and elements of German culture, which co-created the specific mentality of the Pomeranians in the 19th century, presents the role of the Polish intelligentsia as an animator of the independence movement in the 19th and 20th centuries, and outlines the history of the Pomeranian votevodship in inter-war Poland. The author's reflections are based on archival sources, press articles, various publications and studies. (MM)

Wiesław Caban, *Po służbie i na urlopie. Problem adaptacji dymisjonowanych i urlopowanych wojskowych w Królestwie Polskim w latach pięćdziesiątych i sześćdziesiątych XIX wieku (After Service and On Leave. The Discharged and Furloughed Soldiers' Adaptation in the Polish Kingdom in the 1850s and 1860s)*, "Studia Historyczne" (Kraków), vol. XLIII, 2000, N° 2, pp. 235–250, sum. in English.

The author presents a group of Poles, former Russian soldiers, who returned to the Polish Kingdom after the tsar's 1856 ukase which stopped conscription in the Russian Empire. In 1859 some 21,600 men from the Polish Kingdom were temporarily or definitely furloughed or discharged from the army, in 1862 as many as 26,300.

The returning soldiers found it difficult to adapt themselves to their home surroundings. A 15-year service in the army had torn them from their family circle; nobody waited for many of them, and their houses were often in the hands of strangers. They all complained that they had no money to live on and they flooded the authorities of the Kingdom with complaints and petitions; particularly difficult was the situation of furloughed soldiers for they were subject to military legislation and could be called up at any moment; consequently, they were outside the sphere of interest of the civilian authorities.

The author is particularly interested in the former soldiers' attitude to Polish patriotic manifestations in 1861 and 1862 and to the January uprising of 1863–1864. Thousands of men recruited to the Russian army in Polish villages and small towns lost all contact with their milieu, with the Polish language and culture for many years; the regiment was their home, the military authorities and the tsar in St. Petersburg were their authority. They transferred this code of values to the Polish Kingdom when they were furloughed or discharged. This is why few of them took part in the events of the 1860s. What is more, former soldiers frequently led Russian-inspired attacks on Polish manor houses or informed Russian authorities of the moves of Polish insurrectionary units. The insurgents, on their part, did not try to win over furloughed men, thus losing a large group of experienced soldiers who could have been profitably used in Polish ranks. Caban cites only five cases of former Russian soldiers known by name who took an active part in the insurrection, paying for this with their lives. (MM)

Europa nieprovincialna. Przemiany na ziemiach wschodnich dawnej Rzeczypospolitej (Białoruś, Litwa, Łotwa, Ukraina, wschodnie pogranicze III Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej) w latach 1772–1999 (Non-provincial Europe. Transformations in the Eastern Territories of the Former Commonwealth (Belarus, Lithuania, Latvia, Ukraine, the Eastern Borderlands of the Third Republic) in the Years 1772–1999), collective work ed. by Krzysztof Jasiewicz Londyn 1999, Instytut Studiów Politycznych PAN, Oficyna Wydawnicza "Rytm",

Polonia Aid Foundation Trust, 1495 pp., index of persons, index of geographical names, sum. in English.

A huge volume of studies dedicated to Professor Tomasz Strzembosz in connection with the 45th anniversary of his scholarly work. It contains texts by over 100 authors representing the most important academic centres in 10 countries (Belarus, France, Great Britain, Israel, Lithuania, Latvia, Poland, Russia, Ukraine and USA). The studies have been grouped in six thematic parts: The eastern borderland as a territorial, political and cultural entity; Nations and religions in the eastern territories of the old Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth in the 18th-20th centuries; Society in the eastern territories of the old Commonwealth in the 19th and 20th centuries: conflicts, co-operation, attitudes; Wars, guerilla wars and conspiracies in the eastern territories of the old Commonwealth in the 20th century; the extermination of population in the Commonwealth's former eastern territories in the 20th century; Between the past and the future: reflections, prognoses, varia. The book presents different visions of history and even contradictory interpretations of the same events and historical processes by historians of various nationalities. It is an interesting attempt, sometimes even painful, to show the complicated history of this region during the last 200 years. (DJ)

Dawid Fajnhauz, *1863: Litwa i Białoruś (1863: Lithuania and Byelorussia)*, Warszawa 1999, Wydawnictwo Neriton i Instytut Historii PAN, 357 pp., bibliogr., index of persons, illustr., sum. in English, santrauka (summary in Lithuanian).

A comprehensive monograph presenting the Polish national movement in Lithuania and Byelorussia in the 1860s. The author discusses the growth of patriotic feelings during the period of the so-called post-Nicolas thaw which followed Russia's defeat in the Crimean war in 1856, the history of national manifestations and plots, and the formation of the main Polish political camps (the Reds and the Whites) in the territories incorporated direct into Russia. Great attention is paid to the plans of the national insurrectionary authorities and the place assigned in them to Lithuanian and Byelorussian territories. Fajnhauz describes the implementation of these plans, the outbreak and course of the insurrection in that region, the conflicts within the insurrectionary organisation, the successive stages of defeat, and the tragic fate of the last partisans.

The most important part of the book presents the attitude of various social strata of Lithuanian and Byelorussian society to the insurrectionary movement of 1863-1864. The author discusses the ambiguous attitude of the Polish nobility and landowners, the involvement of the intelligentsia and the clergy (especially Catholic clergy) in the movement, the attitude of Lithuanian, Byelorussian and Polish artisans and peasants to the insurrection, and the attitude of the Jews and German settlers living in these territories. Since the insurrectionists' programme envisaged that peasants would be given land, many units consisted of Lithuanian and Byelorussian peasants. The book ends with reflections on the balance sheet of the January insurrection, its direct and indirect consequences. Fajnhauz presents the casualties of the Polish community (especially of landowners and the intelligentsia) in the eastern territories and the prolonged crisis of the idea of independence among Poles in the eastern borderland. He emphasises that the January insurrection exerted an influence on the birth of the Lithuanian and Byelorussian national revival, which finally led to a breakthrough in Polish-Lithuanian-Byelorussian relations. The insurrection was the last time that the nations of the former Commonwealth had fought on the same side against their common enemy, Russia. At the end of the 19th century, the Poles, Lithuanians and Byelorussians parted company and the sons of the 1863-1864 insurrectionists often fought against each other. (MM)

Jacek Feduszka, *Twierdze Modlin, Serock, Zamość w planach strategicznych powstania listopadowego 1830–1831 (The Fortresses of Modlin, Serock and Zamość in the Strategic Plans of the November Uprising of 1830–1831)*. Lublin 1999, Wydawnictwo Towarzystwa Naukowego KUL, 166 pp., bibliogr., sum. in German, illustr., maps.

At the outset the author recalls the contribution of French engineers to the constructions of a system of Polish fortifications at the beginning of the 19th century: the expansion and modernisation of the 16th century Zamość fortress and the erection of fortresses in the centre of the country, at Modlin and Serock, together with an ancillary network of strongholds. Against the background of the 18th and 19th century art of war, he presents the strategic importance of Polish fortresses in Napoleon Bonaparte's concepts, the theoretical principles of the defensive system created in the Duchy of Warsaw, and the use of these principles in the struggles against the Prussians and Russians. Napoleon's plans were developed in the strategic concepts of Polish generals during the November uprising of 1830–1831, especially in the concepts of Ignacy Prądzyński and Wojciech Chrzanowski, and also in the plans of émigré politicians, in particular Ludwik Mierosławski.

In the next chapters Feduszka analyses the defensive system of the three main Polish fortresses in 1830–1831: their natural situation, the fortifications and the changes introduced during the uprising, the ability of the fortresses to carry out operations, the equipment of the staff and the supply routes of the fortresses. The author presents the officers' staff of the Modlin and Zamość fortresses during the November uprising. Both fortresses played an important role in insurrectionary plans and during the uprising; the Zamość fortress, commanded by General Jan Krysiński, capitulated on September 21, 1831; it was the last insurrectionary centre to capitulate.

The author has based his reflections on still unpublished materials from Polish archives, printed sources, press materials and diaries from that time. (MM)

Galicja w 1848 roku. Demografia, działalność polityczna i społeczna, gospodarka i kultura (Galicia in 1848. Demography, Political and Social Activity, Economy and Culture), ed. Andrzej Bonusiak, Marjan Stolarczyk, Rzeszów 1999, Wydawnictwo Wyższej Szkoły Pedagogicznej w Rzeszowie, 179 pp., series "Galicja i Jej Dziedzictwo", vol. 12.

A collection of articles by Polish, Ukrainian and Czech scholars, who discuss various aspects of the Springtide of Nations in Galicia. The political background of the events of 1848 is presented by Zbigniew Fras, who writes about the role of Polish emigrants from the Russian and Prussian zones of Poland and from France in the life of Cracow and Lwów, and their contribution to the preparation and implementation of revolutionary undertakings, and by Marjan Stolarczyk, who describes the Galician National Guard, a voluntary formation composed of representatives of various social and vocational groups. Interesting remarks on Galicia as a reservoir of recruits for the Austrian armed forces and on the attitude of soldiers and officers of Polish descent can be found in Michał Baczkowski's article *The Attitude of Galicians in the Austrian Army to the Events of 1848–1849*. Krzysztof Słusarek and Tomasz Gąsowski discuss problems which are of fundamental importance if one wants to understand the events and the attitude of Galician society in 1848, namely, the question of peasant emancipation which led to strifes between Polish revolutionaries and the authorities in Vienna, and the situation of the Jewish population. Krzysztof Karol Daszyk describes the change which took place in the Galician Poles' consciousness in the second half of the 19th century, namely, the evolution of opinions on Austrian rulers (in particular on Francis Joseph); in the 1870s and 1880s the dark picture of despots violating the rights of peoples, widespread after the events of 1846 and 1848, changed to an idyllic myth of a good emperor and *Austria felix*,

a myth that is still alive after more than a hundred years (the article is entitled *Before Francis Joseph became "Our Good Emperor". The Attitude of Poles to Austria and the Habsburgs in 1848–1860*).

The volume also includes articles which discuss the reverberations of the Galician Springtide of Nations among Ukrainians and Czechs, and texts about the participation of leading Polish activists, General Józef Wysocki and the writer Walery Wielogłowski, in the events of 1848–1849. (MM)

Jacek Arkadiusz Goclon, *"Polska na królu pruskim zdobyta". Ustrój, administracja i sądownictwo doby Komisji Rządzącej w 1807 roku ("The Poland Wrested from the King of Prussia". The Political System, Administration and Judicature during the Period of the Governing Commission in 1807)*, Wrocław 1999, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Wrocławskiego, 196 pp., bibliogr., index of persons, illustr.

The book opens with an outline of the political system in Prussian Poland; the area is divided into the provinces seized by Prussia in the successive partitions of Poland: West Prussia (1772–1806), South Prussia (1793–1806) and New East Prussia (1795–1806) which also included Warsaw and Białystok.

The main part of the book deals with the formation of authorities in the Duchy of Warsaw. The author presents the political and administrative situation in Polish territories in the wake of the French offensive of 1806–1807 and the Polish uprising in Great Poland. He depicts the successive stages in the formation of Polish territorial administration and judicature, departmental authorities, courts of appeal and country courts. He devotes most space to the formation of the Governing Commission and General Directorate of the Duchy of Warsaw in 1807 and to the organisation of ministries and judicial authorities, the formation of the ministry of internal affairs, police, fiscal and military administration and the administration of justice, defining the hierarchy of the courts and their procedure.

In summing up his reflections the author says that the organs of the Governing Commission, even though they were formed ad hoc in war-time conditions and were dissolved after seven years, played an important role in the shaping of modern Polish statehood. Their role was all the more important as they had no counterpart in the legal system of the pre-partition Commonwealth and were West European models transferred into Polish territories. Goclon's conclusions are based on materials in Polish archives, normative acts and source publications, memoirs of political activists in the Duchy of Warsaw as well as the press and publicistic writings from that period. (MM)

Oskar Kofler, *Żydowskie dwory: Wspomnienia z Galicji Wschodniej od początku XIX wieku do wybuchu I wojny św. (Jewish Manor Houses: Reminiscences from Eastern Galicia from the Beginning of the 19th Century to the Outbreak of World War I)*, ed. Ewa Koźmińska-Frejlik, Warszawa 1999, Wydawnictwo Żydowskiego Instytutu Historycznego, 294 pp., illustr.

Reminiscences of a descendant of a Galician Jewish landowning family, unique in Polish and Polish–Jewish writings. The Jewish landowners were a group of people who in the 19th century purchased estates in Austrian Poland, especially in Ukrainian territories (Eastern Galicia) in order to overcome the traditional Jewish disinclination to till the land. Most of them were representatives of prosperous bourgeoisie and intelligentsia; before World War I they accounted for between 10 and 15 per cent of all landowners in Galicia.

The book comprises Kofler's own observations and family reminiscences from the middle of the 19th century to the Great War. The first figure in this family saga is the author's great great grandfather, who was given the title of court Jew (*Hofjude*) and the right to buy an estate for the services he had rendered to the Habsburgs. From that time on, for nearly a hundred years, the Kofler family lived

near Buczacz. It begot outstanding landowners who ran their estates in a modern way, maintained contacts with Galician Poles, Ukrainians and Germans but observed Jewish customs and remained faithful to the Judaic religion. The book presents a large circle of persons related to and friendly with the author's family, a picturesque gallery of Galician Jews in the 19th and early 20th centuries. It contains nostalgic descriptions of farming work, Jewish feasts, family gatherings and beloved Jewish dishes as well as remarks on the role of religion in the life of Orthodox and non-Orthodox Jews, portraits of rabbis and Hasidic tsadiks from Galicia. The author depicts modernisation trends which often led to conflicts within families and religious communities, the Jews' relations with Christian communities, the assimilation of educated Jews to Polish culture, the Jews' attitude to the main political questions at the turn of the century, and the decisions taken by representatives of the Kofler family at that time.

Many Jewish manor houses did not survive World War I; most of them were destroyed in 1915 by the Russians when they were withdrawing from Galicia after being defeated by Austro-Hungarian forces at Gorlice. The land reform carried out in independent Poland and the state-supported settlement of soldiers during the inter-war period accelerated the ruin of Jewish landowners. The Second World War led to the extermination of the Jewish community in the territories occupied by the Germans; Oskar Kofler's reminiscences are thus a unique picture of a world which no longer exists. (MM)

Korespondencja Heleny Modrzejewskiej i Karola Chłapowskiego (The Correspondence of Helena Modrzejewska and Karol Chłapowski), ed. Emil Orzechowski, Kraków 2000, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego, 355 pp., index of persons.

The volume presents unknown letters of the great Polish and American actress and her husband Karol Chłapowski, a Polish aristocrat. None of the over 500 letters in the book was included in the two-volume 1965 edition of the correspondence of Modrzejewska (Modjeska) and Chłapowski. All letters have been found in the last few years in the United States and Poland (mainly in the Theatre Museum in Warsaw and the Jagiellonian Library in Cracow) and have now been published for the first time in Polish (the original letters are written in Polish, English, French, Czech and German).

The letters portray the life of the actress, artistic circles in USA and Polish emigration in America. They frequently raise fundamental social questions, topical in the second half of the 19th century, especially the question of the situation and emancipation of women. The reader can also follow the process of Modjeska's adaptation to the new world, the stages of her career, her contacts with friends in Poland and her family in Poland and America, e.g. with her son, the well known architect Ralph Modjeski. The correspondence published by Orzechowski throws new light on the personality of Modjeska, a reserved, never fully understood woman, who fascinated her contemporaries and posterity and still arouses the interest of historians and theatre scholars. She succeeded in rallying round herself prominent Polish writers, critics, painters and actors of the turn of the 19th century. She maintained personal contacts and corresponded with such eminent representatives of European and American culture as Oscar Wilde, the American poetesses Annie Adams Fields and Celia Thaxter, the writer and traveller L. Strange Wingfield, the influential theatre critic William Winter, the actor Edwin Thomas Booth and with fighters for women's rights in America, Jeanne C. Carr and Caroline Severance. The list of the authors and addressees of the letters and the index of persons at the end of the book make it easier for the reader to find his way in this large group of eminent personalities and less significant persons. (MM)

Halina Kowalczyk-Dudała, *Edukacja historyczna mieszkańców Górnego Śląska w drugiej połowie XIX i na początku XX wieku (The Historical*

Education of the Inhabitants of Upper Silesia in the Late 19th and Early 20th Centuries, Warszawa 1998, Wydawnictwo Societas, 241 pp., biblogr., sum. in German, index of persons.

The author presents the types of historical knowledge available in 1848–1914 to the inhabitants of Upper Silesia, a region in which a specific local culture emerged at the intersection of German, Polish and Czech influence. Her research covers an area which until the 14th century belonged to Poland, then to Bohemia and the Habsburgs, and from 1815 to Prussia, to be divided after World War I between Germany and Poland. The area was inhabited by a heterogeneous population from the social, vocational, religious and national points of view.

In the chapter devoted to methodological questions the author makes a distinction between historical education (monopolised by the Prussian educational system during the period examined by her) and the transmission of historical information by the family, the parish and local associations.

In the next parts of the book she analyses the key elements of this transmission. She examines historical subjects in the Polish and German education which the common people in Upper Silesia could acquire through public and church libraries, anniversary celebrations, amateur theatres and choirs. In a separate chapter she discusses historical questions as a subject in the Prussian educational system in 1848–1914, from primary schools to the University of Breslau. The last chapter deals with regional (Polish and German) historical publicists writings; this is a detailed analysis of the daily, religious and scientific press and of calendars published in the main centres of Upper Silesia.

The subject discussed in the book is but a fragment of the history and culture of Germany and Poland, but Upper Silesia played the role of a lens concentrating the main processes and phenomena of fundamental importance in the history of Central Europe. On the one hand the author presents the Prussian–Brandenburgian national education programme, which was influenced by the German Enlightenment and the beginnings of Romanticism, a programme which was consistently implemented in the next period; this was an important trend in the process of German unification in the 19th century. On the other hand, she shows historical education in Polish; this was, on the whole, a spontaneous transmission of knowledge in which historical writings by Silesian Catholic priests played the basic role. Kowalczyk–Dudała does not try to connect the process of historical education with the national consciousness of the Upper Silesia; she says that general conclusions on the national identity of the people in the borderland cannot be drawn on the basis of the language in which historical information was conveyed.

The book is based on sources from Silesian archives and various press materials, annual reports of Silesian educational centres and handbooks for the teaching of Catholic, Lutheran and Judaic religions. (MM)

Jan Newlin Mazaraki, *Pamiętnik i wspomnienia (Diary and Reminiscences)*, edited and prefaced by Eligiusz Kozłowski, Kraków 1999, Wydawnictwo Baran i Suszczyński, 255 pp., index of persons, illustr.

These are memoirs of an officer who took part in the January 1863 uprising. The manuscript, written in 1888 and supplemented later, has been kept in the Mazaraki family's collection.

The author of the reminiscences (1840–1922) fought in the January uprising in cavalry units, mainly in the southern part of the Polish Kingdom, in the Miechów and Olkusz districts. Having served under the command of such distinguished officers as Zygmunt Chmieleński, Karol Kalita and Józef Hauke-Bosak, he was finally promoted captain of national cavalry and given command of a partisans' unit with which he held his ground, as one of the last insurrectionists, until the end of winter 1864. He fought the last battle on March 26, 1864; seeing no chance for the continuation of the struggle, he dissolved his unit and escaped abroad.

Mazaraki's diary provides no information on the political history of the uprising. Believing unswervingly in the justness of the armed struggle, the author describes without embellishments the military history of the insurrectionary movement in the Kingdom's southern districts, portrays his commanders, explains how the units were provisioned and formed and depicts their links with the conspiratorial organisation in Austrian Poland. The book is a storehouse of information on the civilian population's attitude to the uprising during its apogee in 1863 and its decline, when the soldiers of units dispersed by the Russians or dissolved by their own commanders depended on the good will of peasants and petty noblemen. Thanks to the help of many nameless persons, Mazaraki managed to flee the country; he then lived in Galicia for many years as administrator of various estates. The editor's minimal interferences do not infringe the simple narration by an author who joined the uprising on the impulse of the moment as a young man of twenty and who after a quarter of a century, having been deprived of his property and forced to live far away from his family, regarded his decision as the right one. (MM)

Piotr Mikietyński, *Wojna rosyjsko-japońska 1904–1905 w świetle raportów kapitana Stanisława hr. Szeptyckiego* (*The Russo-Japanese War of 1904–1905 in the Light of Count Stanislaw Szeptycki's Reports*), "Studia Historyczne" (Kraków), vol. XLIII, 2000, № 2, pp. 267–283, sum. in English.

The reports presented by Mikietyński were written by Count Stanislaw Szeptycki, later commander of the Polish Legions' Third Brigade, general of the Polish army and minister of military affairs, who served in the Austro-Hungarian army in 1888–1918. In 1904–1905 Szeptycki, then a captain, served for 18 months at the headquarters of the Russian army in Manchuria as one of four military attachés of the Austrian General Staff. The article is based on his reports, which are kept in Kriegsarchiv in Vienna, and on his unpublished reminiscences.

In his reports Szeptycki presented the main attacks and clashes between the Russians and the Japanese on the Manchurian front. He was interested first and foremost in the functioning of Russian infantry, cavalry and artillery. In his reports to his chiefs in Vienna he presented a detailed characterisation of the battles, an analysis of military techniques and discerning remarks on the Russian faults which led to Russia's utter defeat in the war against Japan. The reports are highly professional owing to Szeptycki's service in the Austro-Hungarian army and his direct participation in the operation of Russian forces.

Stanislaw Szeptycki's reports, which have not been published before, are an important contribution to the history of the Russo-Japanese war of 1904–1905, to the history of military art at the beginning of the 20th century, and a new source of information on the crisis of the Russian army and of the whole of Russia during the final years of the Empire's existence. (MM)

Andrzej Nieuważny, *My z Napoleonem* (*We Are with Napoleon*), Wrocław 1999, Wydawnictwo Dolnośląskie, 305 pp., illustr., bibliogr., series "A To Polska Właśnie".

The aim of the series in which this book has been published is to present the most important Polish myths, historical places venerated by the nation, and events which influence the present time and shape the collective identity of contemporary Poles. An important place in this gallery is occupied by the Napoleonic epoch which for a century and a half attracted the attention of Polish combatants, historians and ordinary people. The significance of this epoch is testified to by the fact that the Poles are the only nation to refer to the emperor of the French in their national anthem. The title of Nieuważny's book is a paraphrase of a well known saying from that epoch, a saying also used by its glorifier Adam Mickiewicz: "God is with Napoleon, Napoleon is with us".

The author describes the history of Napoleonic wars and the Poles' participation in them, stressing that the Poles supported Napoleon en masse, hoping that he would help them regain independence. Nieuważny portrays the Poles who played an important role on the emperor's side: Józef Poniatowski, Marshal of France, General Józef Sulkowski, and the commander of the Polish Legions in Italy Jan Henryk Dąbrowski. He writes about the Poles' participation in French campaigns waged far from their own country, in Egypt, on San Domingo, in Spain and Russia. He analyses the armaments and strategy of Napoleonic forces in detail. A separate place is devoted to the history of the Duchy of Warsaw and the historic role of the legal system introduced there (*Napoleonic Code*), which survived until the 20th century in a part of Polish territories. The Duchy was the only example of a modern efficient Polish state in the 19th century. Nieuważny also recalls all kinds of fashions borrowed from the French and cultivated in Poland at the beginning of the 19th century, from freemasonry to clothes and romances.

The last theme of the book is the Napoleonic legend kept up by the Poles for many years after the emperor's death. The author analyses its stages: the spontaneous 19th century cult of the hero with whom the Poles linked hopes for Poland's independence; the inevitable comparisons between Polish 18th/19th century Legions and the legions formed during World War I; official celebrations in the Second Republic in 1918–1939; and finally the decline of the legend after 1945, caused by the ill-will of the communist authorities and the change of political situation in post-war Europe. In addition to an analysis of Polish literature, art and programmes of anniversary celebrations, the book contains remarks on the most important historical works on the Napoleonic epoch written by Polish scholars during the past century. The book includes many illustrations which make this vast material more understandable to the reader. (MM)

Jan Nosko, *Zalamanie się ładu społecznego jako determinanty zmian w zachowaniach prozdrowotnych szlachty polskiej w pierwszej połowie XIX wieku* (*The Consequences of the Breakdown of Social Order for the Polish Nobility's Attitude to Health in the First Half of the 19th Century*), "Archiwum Historii i Filozofii Medycyny" (Warszawa), vol. 62, 1999, № 1–2, pp. 33–46, sum. in English.

On the basis of diaries and the press, the author analyses the health patterns of Polish aristocratic and landowning élites and the changes which took place in this field in the three decades after the fall of the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth. In his opinion, the partitions of Poland and especially the defeat of the November uprising in 1831 and the subsequent victimisation of the Polish nobility, led to a temporary replacement of the old élites. As a result, the old customs were abandoned and new patterns of behaviour, reprehensible from the point of view of the psychic and physical hygiene of individuals and the group, began to spread. The author mentions slovenliness, a result of bad taste and indifference to personal hygiene, unhealthy dietary habits, alcoholism and other addictions. In his opinion, within a few decades a particularly symptomatic process developed among the Polish nobility in the Lithuanian and Ruthenian territories: the decline of the old landowning families was followed by the abandonment of old garments and elitist hygienic habits. On the basis of diaries and memoirs Nosko tries to show that the November uprising broke the continuity of the nobility's tradition in the eastern borderlands; the result was that after 1831 landowners in Lithuania and Byelorussia took a bath and cleaned their clothes seldomer than their ancestors before the uprising but drank tea, coffee and wine more frequently.

The author compares the state of hygiene in Polish territories with the situation in France, where the exchange of élites in the 18th and 19th centuries led to similarly unfavourable results in the nobility's behaviour. He contrasts the Polish and French patterns with the healthy behaviour of English élites which

escaped upheavals and had enjoyed stable conditions since at least the end of the 17th century. (MM)

Tomasz Paluszyński, *Walka o niepodległość Łotwy 1914–1921 (The Struggle for Latvia's Independence 1914–1921)*, Warszawa 1999, Dom Wydawniczy "Bellona", 448 pp.

The Latvian national movement, which was relatively weak before the outbreak of World War I, came out decidedly on the side of Russia when hostilities started, and began to set up voluntary armed formations subordinated to the Russian army. It was only after the February 1917 revolution that the Latvians put forward demands for territorial autonomy and then for independence. The main obstacles were Germany, which controlled a large part of the Baltic region militarily and wanted to keep it under its influence, and Soviet Russia, which wanted to retain the Baltic provinces. A series of armed conflicts broke out in 1918–1920 in which, in addition to the above-mentioned states, also the Western Powers and Poland were involved. The Latvians succeeded in defending and consolidating their independence.

The author discusses in detail the process of construction of independent Latvia, focusing attention on international politics and the armed struggle. He emphasises the help extended to the Latvian national movement by Poland, in particular in 1920.

The book is based on the author's research in the archives of Polish military and state authorities, an analysis of printed sources, Polish and Russian press and literature. (WM)

Przemiany formuły polskości w drugiej połowie XIX wieku (Changes in the Concept of Polishness in the Second Half of the 19th Century), ed. Janusz Maciejewski, Warszawa 1999, Wydawnictwo Instytutu Badań Literackich, 292 pp.

A collection of articles by historians and literary historians, devoted to the multiethnic character of Polish culture, the evolution of Polish national consciousness and its involvement in the experiences of other nations. The book opens with two introductory articles. In the theoretical introduction (*On the Nationality of Culture*) Jerzy Jedlicki analyses the antagonism in Polish culture between national identity and civilisational progress, between what is native and what is foreign, between patriotism and cosmopolitanism, between Poland (or Slavdom) and the West. In the historical introduction (*The Race or the "principle"*) J. Maciejewski emphasises that a great qualitative change took place in the concept of the Pole and Polishness between the late 18th century, when the multinational First Commonwealth still existed, and 1918, when the Polish state was revived. Józef Bachórz discusses the question of "fellow countrymen" and "allens", using as an example the great literary work of that period, Bolesław Prus's *The Doll*.

The next texts (by Andrzej Notkowski and Ewa Ihnatowicz) discuss the question of Polish identity in various social and ideological groups, among workers and landowners. Ewa Paczowska shows how the concept of Polishness took its final in the second half of the 19th century as a result of national bondage and external danger. Ten articles deal with problems resulting from contacts between various nationalities which lived in the old Polish state. Agata Tuszyńska draws attention to the forced encounter between Poles and Russians, to the Russification attempts and the Poles' mechanisms of defence. Similar problems between Poles and Germans are raised by Lech Trzeciakowski. Alina Cała presents the idea and reality of Jewish assimilation in the Polish Kingdom in the second half of the 19th century. The other articles show the awakening of national consciousness among previously passive ethnic groups which either extended the concept of Polishness (Silesians and Prussian Mazurians) or narrowed it down

(Lithuanians and Byelorussians). Jerzy Sam p's study presents the Kashubian cultural revival and the emergence of Kashubian literature. Leszek Hensel discusses the process of Slovak national revival, a result of the disintegration of the multiethnic Hungarian concept. (MM)

Samomodernizacja społeczeństw w XIX wieku. Irlandczycy, Czesi, Polacy (Self-Modernisation of Societies in the 19th Century. The Irish, Czechs, Poles), ed. Lech Trzeciakowski and Krzysztof Makowski, poznań 1999, Wydawnictwo Instytutu Historii UAM, 166 pp., sum. in English.

The book opens with an article by Norman Davie s on the chances and threats created by modernisation during the emergence of modern nations; referring to the example of 19th century Poland, the author polemises with the determinist views of Eric Hobsbawm according to whom modernisation is a necessary element in the development of national consciousness. The links between modernisation, the idea of self-help and the construction of a modern society are analysed in the next articles; they deal with three European nations which lived in comparable political and social conditions in the 19th century: the Irish (Sean O'Riain, *Ireland in the 19th Century. The Struggle for Independence. The Problem of the Dying Irish Language*), the Czechs (Rudolf Jaworski, *Self-modernisation in Conditions of a Multinational World Power. The Czech Example in the 19th Century*) and the Poles.

L. Trzeciakowski presents the modernisation programme undertaken by Poles in Great Poland under Prussian rule. According to the author, thanks to its consistent implementation, Polish society in the Poznań region became a modern society, an example for Poles in other partition zones and also for the Germans who coexisted and competed with them. Marusz Kulczykowski describes the modernisation of Galician society in conditions of political autonomy. Galicia, a country with a delayed growth of industry, regarded as the most backward part of Poland from the economic point of view, was an area in which economic and especially educational progress was clearly visible at the turn of the 19th century. The introduction of autonomy not only made it possible to expand the network of schools subordinated to the National School Council but also led to an upsurge of social initiatives propagating a large-scale educational campaign in towns and rural areas. Wiesław Caban discusses an important part of the history of the Polish Kingdom, the fifty years between the Congress of Vienna and the January uprising and the granting of land to the peasants in 1863. These years were marked by an accelerated modernisation of the economy, which was carried out by the Kingdom's autonomous authorities, in particular by Minister Ksawery Drucki-Lubecki. The process slowed down as a result of the Polish-Russian war and the defeat of the November uprising in 1831. Contributions and the necessity of maintaining Russian forces deployed in the Kingdom and especially the tsar's policy hampered all Polish modernisation undertakings (with the exception of the short period of autonomy in 1862). (MM)

Włodzimierz Suleja, *Tymczasowa Rada Stanu (The Provisional Council of State)*, Warszawa 1998, Wydawnictwo Sejmowe, 238 pp., annexes.

The Provisional Council of State was set up in December 1916 as an organ of the Polish Kingdom which had been established on the initiative of Germany and Austria-Hungary (Act of November 5, 1916). In the intention of the occupying powers, it was to promote an atmosphere of social support for the Central Powers. However, the Council soon became an important centre of work for the emancipation of Polish national life, especially in the field of education and the judicial system; it conducted studies on legal and political solutions in various fields of public life. Its achievements were widely used by the authorities of the Polish state after November 1918.

On the basis of documents of the Provisional Council of State and other Polish war-time institutions, unpublished autobiographic documents of politicians and social activists as well as the press, the author analyses the activity of the Council and the social climate in which it operated. (WM)

Ryszard Szawłowski, *Najwyższe państwowe organy kontroli w Polsce w XIX wieku: Główna Izba Obrachunkowa Księstwa Warszawskiego oraz Izba Obrachunkowa i Najwyższa Izba Obrachunkowa Królestwa Polskiego, lata 1808–1866* (*The Highest State Control Organs in Poland in the 19th Century: the Central Audit Chamber of the Duchy of Warsaw, and the Audit Chamber and the Supreme Audit Chamber of the Polish Kingdom, 1808–1866*), Warszawa 1999, Wydawnictwo Bellona, 389 pp., bibliogr., index of persons, sum. in English, illustr.

In the preface to the book the author discusses the terms used in world literature for supreme organs of state control. He then presents the genesis and legal status of the Audit Chambers in the Duchy of Warsaw in 1808–1815 and the Polish Kingdom in 1816–1866, and the activities and portraits of their leading employees. Much space is devoted to the formation of state control organs after the founding of the Duchy of Warsaw in 1807–1808, after the Congress of Vienna in 1815–1816, and after the defeat of the November uprising in 1831. A separate chapter presents the little known history of the Audit Chamber of the insurrectionary National Government in Paris in 1863–1864. The author compares all these audit chambers with analogous organs of state control in Europe and in selected overseas countries up to the middle of the 19th century.

Szawłowski emphasises that since there was no state control organ in pre-partition Poland, the control institutions in the Duchy of Warsaw and the Polish Kingdom played a pioneering role in the Polish territories. An analysis of the legal system that time allows the author to state that the system of state control in the Polish Kingdom after 1816 was very modern and efficient, on an international scale. Despite the upheaval of the November uprising, it developed consistently and harmoniously until its rapid liquidation during the dismantling of the Polish Kingdom's autonomous institutions after the January uprising.

The annex contains selected documents and basic acts from the years 1808–1866, among them decrees setting up the supreme control organs, the oath taken by members of the Audit Chamber of the Duchy of Warsaw, and reports of inspectors general. (MM)

Stanisław Wlech, *Walka o wpływy na tajną policję i agenturę Królestwa Polskiego w latach 1866–1900* (*The Struggle for Control over the Secret Police and Agents in the Polish Kingdom in 1866–1900*), "Kwartalnik Historyczny" (Warszawa), vol. CVI, 1999, № 2, pp. 15–31.

On the basis of unknown Russian archival sources the author describes the organisational structure of the gendarmerie in the Polish Kingdom from the defeat of the January uprising to the establishment of the Russian political police, called ochrana, in Warsaw. As a result of the reorganisation of the Gendarmes' Corps in the Polish Kingdom in 1866/1867, the gendarmerie became military subordinated to the Staff of the Gendarmes' Corps and politically to the Third Department of the Imperial Chancery in St. Petersburg. The head of the Third Department received annual "political reports" on the situation in the Polish territories, which were written in the district, provincial and central offices of the gendarmerie. The head of the Warsaw Gendarmerie Region tried to gain full control over the agents and political intelligence in the Kingdom, which, together with the incessant interference of the Warsaw governor in the work of the gendarmerie, led to constant tension between the offices responsible for this work. In 1869 the central board and post of head of the Warsaw Gendarmerie Region was abolished and the gendarmerie was subordinated to the Warsaw governor general. But the

triumph of the provincial authorities was short-lived: in 1900 a Department for the Protection of Public Order and Security, popularly called *ochrana*, was set up in Warsaw (on the pattern of the offices in St. Petersburg and Moscow). The *ochrana* was not subordinated to the governor general but to the Warsaw police superintendent (and consequently to the chief of the political police in St. Petersburg); it took over the experience and organisational structure as well as the staff of the gendarmerie. (MM)

Konrad Zieliński, *Funkcjonowanie żydowskich gmin wyznaniowych na Lubelszczyźnie w latach 1900–1918 (The Functioning of Jewish Religious Communes in the Lublin Region in 1900–1918)*, "Przegląd Historyczny" (Warszawa), vol. XLI, 2000, № 3, pp. 381–403.

The author describes Jewish religious communes in the south-eastern part of the Polish Kingdom — the Lublin province and the Chełm province set up in 1911 — which in 1915 were occupied by Austria-Hungary. In January 1913 this region was inhabited by over 230,000 Jews, who accounted for 15 per cent of the population of the two provinces. The largest and most populous commune was the one embracing the town of Lublin and its immediate surroundings.

The communal organisation regulated not only religious life but nearly all fields of the Jews' activity. The author discusses the organisation and functioning of the communes, the elections of rabbis, which were usually accompanied by great emotions and quarrels among the electors, the ways of filling other posts, such as those of kosher butcher, circumciser, cantor and secular synagogue attendant. Much space is devoted to the finances of the communes. In separate tables the author presents the commune's budgets, the contributions paid by members, and other revenues of the communes, e.g. returns from the ritual bath. The communes in the Lublin region were constantly struggling with financial difficulties which increased drastically at the end of the period discussed by the author as a result of war damage.

Against this background the author depicts the most important currents which activated Jewish communities in Polish territories. The majority of the Jews in the Lublin region believed in Orthodox Judaism which, however, was split into competing sections of Hasidism and various dynasties of tsadiks. Modernisation trends grew in strength during the period under review. The beginning of the 20th century was also marked by the growth of Zionism and the working class movement; the latter was very active during the 1905–1907 revolution. The First World War confronted the closed Jewish communities with problems of the outside world, including the Poles' aspiration for independence. (MM)

Konrad Zieliński, *Żydzi Lubelszczyzny 1914–1918 (The Jews in the Lublin Region 1914–1918)*, Lublin 1999, Lubelskie Towarzystwo Naukowe, 392 pp., illustr., sum. in English.

On the eve of World War I, the Lublin region (eastern part of present-day Poland) had about 230,000 Jews (14 per cent of the area's total population and more than a half of its urban population). In the first part of the book the author discusses the social and financial structure of the Jewish population, the most important Jewish religious, cultural, social and economic institutions, the living conditions of the Jews and their standing in the social structure. He points out that although the living conditions of the Jews worsened during the war, they did not deteriorate more than those of the other groups. The Jews became engaged in smuggling goods between the German and Austrian occupation zones and in illegal trade.

The occupation of the Polish Kingdom by the Central Powers worsened the Jews' living conditions but it improved their situation, making it possible for them to expand the network of social and political organisations and become members of municipal authorities. The proclamation of elections to Lublin's municipal authorities encouraged the Jews to form modern political groupings with clear-cut

programmes: the Zionists, the right-wing Orthodox "Agudas", the socialist "Bund", the Volkists and the advocates of assimilation.

The activation of the Jewish population resulted in an increase of Polish-Jewish conflicts. The Poles did not see any reason why they should give up their dominant position in the municipal authorities and in social, economic and cultural life. The book is based on the author's research in the archives of Lublin and Lublin region centres and on the press. (WM)

MODERN TIMES (1919–1939)

Elżbieta Alaburdzińska, *Der Protestantismus in den Ostgebieten Polens in den Jahren 1921–1939*, Toruń 2000, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Mikołaja Kopernika, 273 pp., illustr., map, sum. in English, Russian and Ukrainian.

Some 120,000 Protestants lived in the eastern voivodships of the Second Republic. Their largest centre was in Volhynia. These were mostly Germans, descendants of 19th century rural colonists or German families which had settled in these territories when they were part of Austria. Pastoral care was in the hands of about 70 clergymen, who were supported by 150 cantors. The Protestant parishes ran a network of primary schools and two secondary schools (in Lwów and Stanisławów) and were centres of the Protestants' cultural, social and even economic life. The Protestant community focused attention on its own problems and took little interest in the political life of the region. The state authorities kept the Protestants at a distance and in the middle of the 1930s put them under close observation, fearing that they might be used by Nazi Germany.

Alaburdzińska's monograph analyses this group, its activity and its relations with other communities and with the state. The book is based on the author's research in the archives of Protestant churches, kept in Warsaw, Vilnius, Przemyśl and Lublin, on German archives, documents of Polish civil and military authorities, the press and reminiscences and studies dealing with this question. (WM)

Encyklopedia Historii Drugiej Rzeczypospolitej (Encyclopaedia of the History of the Second Republic), Warszawa 1999, Dom Wydawniczy Bellona, Wiedza Powszechna, 543 pp., illustr., maps, diagrams.

The book was edited by Andrzej Garlicki, Zbigniew Landau, Wojciech Roszkowski, Piotr Śliwowski and Jerzy Tomaszewski. It contains ca 2500 entries on various subjects and persons as well as 20 articles which discuss political, economic and cultural life in Poland from November 1918 to the beginning of the defensive war in September 1939. (WM)

Gennadij Matwiejew, *Akcja rewindykacji na Wołyniu w końcu lat 30-tych XX wieku (The Revindication Operation in Volhynia at the End of the 1930s)*, "Przegląd Wschodni" (Warszawa), № 4 (20), 1999, pp. 679–699.

Ireneusz Polt, *Program wołyński wojewody Aleksandra Hauke-Nowaka 1938–1939 (Voivode Aleksander Hauke-Nowak's Volhynian Programme 1938–1939)*, "Przegląd Wschodni" (Warszawa), № 4 (20), 1999, pp. 701–712.

The two articles analyse unknown source materials concerning the history of Volhynia in the last years before World War II; the sources are kept in the former Special Archives of the KGB, the General Sikorski Institute in London and the Central Military Archives. The materials made it possible for both authors to present the circumstances of the recall of Henryk Józewski, for many years voivode of Volhynia, and the nomination and activity of his successor, Aleksander Hauke-Nowak. The "re-Catholicisation" of the Orthodox, undertaken on the initiative of the highest military authorities, and preparations for the integration

of Volhynia into the rest of the country increased internal tension. But the Polish administrative and state circles were unaware of the situation. (WM)

Przemysław Waingertner, "Naprawa" 1926–1939. Z dziejów obozu pomajowego ("Improvement" 1926–1939. A History of the post-May 1926 Camp), Warszawa 1999, Wydawnictwo Naukowe Semper, 272 pp.

The Union for the Improvement of the Republic was set up immediately after the May 1926 *coup d'état* by political circles which had been part of the Piłsudskiite camp even before World War I (the conspiratorial Union of Polish Youth "Zet" and the Patriotic Union).

The Union soon attracted a large group of the intelligentsia, mostly provincial activists of moderately leftist views. According to the author's estimates, it had 10,000–15,000 members at the end of 1927. It controlled many provincial papers. The Union became one of the largest groupings of the *Sanacja* camp. In the elections held in 1928 and 1930 it won several score seats in the Sejm and Senate. Despite this, it did not exert a great influence on the policy of the Piłsudski camp which was then dominated by right-wing circles. From 1930 on it was a specific leftist opposition within the *Sanacja* camp. After Piłsudski's death the Union broke up. Some of its members decided to support the new commander-in-chief, Marshal Edward Rydz-Śmigły, while the leftist part left the *Sanacja* camp.

The book is based on reminiscences of participants in political life, the press, publicistic writings and scattered archival materials concerning the Union for the Improvement of the Republic. (WM)

WORLD WAR II

Eugeniusz Duraczyński, *Polska. Dzieje polityczne 1939–1945* (Poland. Political History 1939–1945), Dom Wydawniczy Bellona i Wiedza Powszechna, Warszawa 1999, 636 pp., bibliogr., index of persons.

The main stress in the book is laid on the history of Underground Poland and the Polish question in the international forum. According to the author, "in the years of World War II these two subjects constituted the essence of the political history of Poland, a state whose population was being ruthlessly exploited and murdered, and whose Jews, who had lived in Poland for centuries, were subjected to a planned annihilation by the German Reich". The author discusses the events of September 1939, Władysław Sikorski's government, the beginnings of Underground Poland, the Polish contexts of the international situation, the underground struggle against the occupiers, disputes in the leadership of the pro-London underground, the Warsaw rising and the situation of Poland and the Poles at the end of the war. According to the author, the defeat of the Third Reich "could, and probably did, satisfy all Poles. But the majority was stunned by the success of the USSR or rather by its scale; the majority linked its hopes with the West. But all Poles had to find their place in the new reality; this was the most important problem and it was this problem that defined the political dilemmas the Poles had to solve. They were a consequence of the results of World War II. The communists proclaimed a revolution which might create the chance of civilisational acceleration. A struggle against the new system of power — apart from inevitable sacrifices — did not augur success. Emigration was open to relatively few people and did not guarantee return to a free, sovereign Poland in foreseeable future. But one could reconcile oneself to facts and take part in the reconstruction of the country in a state dependent on Moscow, deprived of many attributes of sovereignty and dominated by communists, and whether one wished it or not, one could participate in the creation of a system which many years later came to be known as socialist realism. Such was the choice open to the Poles in 1945 when World War II was coming to an end". (DJ)

Grzegorz Motyka, *Tak było w Bieszczadach. Walki polsko-ukraińskie 1943–1948 (This Is It Was in the Bieszczady Mountains. Polish-Ukrainian Fights 1943–1948)*, Warszawa 1999, Oficyna Wydawnicza Volumen, 551 pp., bibliogr., index of persons, index of geographical names.

The book is based on an extremely broad and exhaustive research in Polish, Russian and Ukrainian archives and on studies and source publications in many languages. The author wanted to verify the propaganda myths about Polish-Ukrainian relations presented in Jan Gerhard's book of 1959 *Fires in the Bieszczady Mountains*, which became part of the Poles' collective historical consciousness. Motyka starts his analysis from the 20-year inter-war period. The next chapters deal with Polish-Ukrainian relations from September to December 1942, the fighting in Poland's eastern territories in 1943–1945, the Ukrainian uprising (September 1945 – June 1946), the fights waged from July 1946 to April 1947, operation "Vistula" and its results. According to the author, the Polish-Ukrainian 1943–1948 conflict in Poland's present territories can be divided into two stages. The first stage lasted from the beginning of 1943 to 1945 and was connected with the attempt by the Organisation of Ukrainian Nationalists — Ukrainian Insurrectionary Army to drive out the Polish population from the eastern territories; the second stage, the years 1945–1948, was marked by a forcible eviction of Ukrainians by the communists. According to the author, the Ukrainian historians' theory that the Ukrainians murdered Poles in Volhynia in retaliation for an earlier liquidation of Ukrainians in the Lublin region is not confirmed by documents. In his view some 6,000–7,000 Ukrainians, mostly civilians, were killed in the fighting in 1945–1948; in the same time some 3,000 Poles were murdered by the Ukrainian Insurrectionary Army. In the years 1943–1948 a total of 7,000–8,000 Poles and 10,000–12,000 Ukrainians lost their lives in the territories now belonging to Poland. (DJ)

Dorota Urzyńska, *Polski ruch socjalistyczny na obczyźnie w latach 1939–1945 (The Polish Socialist Movement in Exile in 1939–1945)*, Poznań 2000, Instytut Historii Uniwersytetu Adama Mickiewicza, 262 pp., bibliogr., sum. in English.

The book is based mainly on the author's research in the Archives of Modern Records and the Archives of Adam and Lidia Ciolkosz in London. The author analyses the main centres of the Polish socialists' activity (Lwów and Wilno under German and Soviet occupation, Sweden, France, Great Britain, USA), the role of the Polish Socialist Party in Polish internal politics (its attitude to the government and to the National Council in exile, to the Polish political parties in exile and the Polish Underground State), its attitude to the Allied states (USSR, the Western Allies) and contacts with the international socialist movement. Urzyńska says that the Polish socialist movement was the strongest in France and, after June 1940, in Great Britain. She analyses the divisions within the party caused, among other things, by controversies over the agreement with the USSR signed by General Władysław Sikorski on July 20, 1941, and the movement's support for Stanisław Mikołajczyk, the peasant party's candidate for premiership. The author has paid great attention to the division caused by the situation in Poland in 1944/45, controversies over Poland's post-war eastern frontier and over the policies of the Lublin and Warsaw authorities. (DJ)

RECENT HISTORY

Jerzy W. Borejsza, *Szkoły nienawiści. Historia faszystów europejskich 1919–1945 (Schools of Hatred. A History of European Fascisms 1919–1945)*, Wrocław 2000, Zakład Narodowy imienia Ossolińskich, 284 pp., bibliogr., index of persons.

This is a revised and enlarged version of a book published in German by Fischer Taschenbuch Verlag in 1999. The author analyses the similarities and differences between national socialism, fascism and Stalinism, and between totalitarian and authoritarian regimes. He tries to unravel the mystery of fascination with fascism and nazism and to explain the brutalisation of social life and susceptibility to the rhetoric of hate. His analysis covers events in over 20 European states. He had devoted most space to fascist Italy and Hitler's state, but he also deals with authoritarian and fascist movements and regimes in East-Central Europe and with the authoritarian and fascist Right in Western Europe. In the remaining chapters Borejsza briefly characterises the fascist international and total war. The book is a popularised scientific publication. (DJ)

Cenzura w PRL. Relacje historyków (Censorship in the Polish People's Republic. Accounts by Historians), ed. Zbigniew Romek, Warszawa 2000, Wydawnictwo NERITON and the Institute of History of the Polish Academy of Sciences, 286 pp., index of persons, sum. in English.

The book is the result of an initiative launched by the Institute of History of the Polish Academy of Sciences. A questionnaire concerning contacts with censorship had been sent to 150 historians. Unfortunately, only 24 accounts and two letters came in; five persons declared that they were ready to convey their reminiscences orally. The volume contains 28 statements on the scholars' contacts with censorship; they have been written by: Henryk Batowski, Maria Bogucka, Marek Marian Drozdowski, Jerzy Eisler, Antoni Gąstrowski, Ludwik Hass, Janusz Jasiński, Elżbieta Kaczyńska, Marek Kazimierz Kamiński, Krystyna Kersten, Marcin Kula, Czesław Madajczyk, Jerzy Maternicki, Maria Nowak-Kiełbikowa, Marian Orzechowski, Janusz Pajewski, Karol Marian Pospieszalski, Jerzy Serczyk, Edward Serwański, Tomasz Strzemboś, Tomasz Szarota, Wiktoria and Rene Sliwowski, Krystyna Śreniowska, Janusz Tazbír, Jerzy Tomaszewski, Maria Turlejska and Roman Wapiński. The book is an excellent source for research into the functioning not only of censorship but also of self-censorship and the situation of historiography in the Polish People's Republic. (DJ)

Jędrzej Chumiński, *Ruch zawodowy w Polsce w warunkach kształtującego się systemu totalitarnego 1944–1956 (The Trade Union Movement in Poland in Conditions of a Nascent Totalitarian System 1944–1956)*, Wrocław 1999, Wydawnictwo Akademii Ekonomicznej im. Oskara Langego we Wrocławiu, 428 pp., bibliogr., 19 tables, sum. in German.

This is the first thorough Polish analysis of the formation of the trade union movement in Poland and the workers' attitude to it. The book is based on the author's broad research into materials kept not only in the Archives of Modern Records but also in the Archives of the Trade Union Movement and the Central Archives of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Administration. An additional value of the book is that the author has analysed the documents of individual work places in the Cracow and Wrocław voievodships in order to compare "general declarations and plans with their implementation, and has examined the conditions in which the trade unions worked in Poland's old and new territories". He has investigated the personal files of several thousand workers of five work places in the Wrocław and Cracow voievodships.

The book consists of four chapters: I. *The organisational and ideological problems of the Polish trade union movement and workers' self-management in 1918–1945*; II. *The impact of the occupation and post-war political changes on the situation of Polish society, in particular workers*; III. *The instrumentalisation of the functions of trade unions and workers' representations in 1944–1948*; IV. *The Stalinisation of the Polish trade union movement in 1949–1956*.

According to the author, the presence of the Red Army, manipulations and terror made it possible for the communists to gain control over the Central Council of Trade Unions, the structures of the main unions and works' committees as early as 1945. Contrary to the opinions expressed in literature, Chumiński says that workers did not develop spontaneous activity in the first months after the end of the war because of strict communist control in industrial works. In his opinion, after a few months workers began to hate the communists. But up to 1948 the trade unions participated in all activities whose aim was to strengthen communist rule (people's referendum, election to the Sejm, formation of the Voluntary Reserve of Citizens' Militia). The communists jealously guarded their influence in the trade unions, ruthlessly combating the attempts of the Labour Party and the Polish Peasant Party to form trade union structures, and after the election of January 1947 they consistently ousted the influence of the Polish Socialist Party from the trade union movement. At the end of 1948 the trade unions started to implement the communist conception of "conquering society", which implied the duty of indoctrinating trade union members and creating "a new man". According to the author, the communist regime gained some support, mainly among young workers of peasant descent. "It was easy to manipulate them, even by very primitive means, because of their fragmentation, uprooting, lack of family support and isolation from natural authorities". The most ostentatious form of workers' discontent at that time were strikes; according to Chumiński, some 900 strikes broke out in 1945–1952. (DJ)

Antoni Dudek, *Ślady PeReLu. Ludzie, wydarzenia, mechanizmy (Traces of the Polish People's Republic. People, Events, Mechanisms)*, Wydawnictwo Arcana, Kraków 2000, 338 pp., Index of persons.

This is a collection of publicistic texts the majority of which have been published before (mainly in periodicals "Dziennik Polski", "Tygodnik AWS" and "Zycie"), but some texts are new. The texts are thematically divided in accordance with the subtitle of the book. The part concerning people contains short biographies of Józef Światło, Zygmunt Berling, Bolesław Piasecki, Mieczysław Moczar, Bishop Czesław Kaczmarek, Cardinal Karol Wojtyła, Jan Józef Lipski, Jan Olszewski and Wiesław Chrzanowski; in the part devoted to events the author analyses the first fall of Gomułka (1948), the foundation of the Polish United Workers' Party (PZPR) (1948), the year 1956 as the first political crisis in the Polish People's Republic, March 1968 in Cracow, December 1970 and December 13, 1981. The part dealing with the mechanisms of power in the Polish People's Republic includes texts on "economy à la Minc", "cassocks in the service of the PRL", the role of local centres of power (the PZPR Voivodship Committee in Cracow serves as an example) and the quiet agony of the PZPR. This book discussing many subjects has been written by a political scientist, historian and journalist of confirmed right-wing views. (DJ)

Barbara Fijałkowska, *Partia wobec religii i Kościoła w PRL (The Attitude of the Party to Religion and the Church in the Polish People's Republic)*, vol. I, 1944–1955, Olsztyn 1999, Uniwersytet Warmińsko-Mazurski w Olsztynie, 256 pp., annex, bibliogr., index of persons, 31 illustr.

A new attempt to describe the state's relations with the Catholic Church in Poland. According to the author, struggle against the Church and religion "was invariably one of the main strategic aims of the communist party in Poland from 1944 to 1989". In Fijałkowska's view the opinion frequently repeated in party circles that "all that the party wanted in its policy towards religion was that religion and ties with the Church should not hinder believing citizens from taking an active part in the construction of socialism, should be regarded as pure propaganda". The book is the first of the planned three volumes on State–Church relations in the Polish People's Republic. It is based on published sources and studies and on

documents kept in the Archives of Modern Records and in the author's own collection. Fijałkowska analyses the basic elements of the communist party's religious policy in 1944–1955, starting with "the clash of two worlds", when communist rule was introduced in Poland. Particularly interesting are the author's remarks on the institutional instruments in the struggle against the Church (Ministry of Public Administration, Ministry of Public Security and the Office for Religious Denominations). (DJ)

Helga Hirsch, *Zemsta ofiar. Niemcy w obozach w Polsce 1944–1950* (*The Revenge of the Victims. Germans in Polish Camps in 1944–1950*), Warszawa 1999, Oficyna Wydawnicza Volumen, 202 pp., afterword by Andrzej Paczkowski.

This is a Polish translation of the book *Die Rache der Opfer. Deutsche in polnischen Lagern 1944–1950* which was published by Rowohlt–Berlin Verlag in 1998 and was later reprinted in pocketbook form. The book consists of essays of a publicistic character, based mainly on accounts by witnesses and participants in the events described; the leitmotif of the book is the tragic plight of the Germans in Polish camps after the end of World War II. The author says in the preface that she wanted to "raise the subject of the sufferings experienced as a result of the war also by Germans, without ignoring the Germans' guilt. I wanted to draw attention to violations of the rights of man, committed by all those who from the historical point of view stood on the honest, anti-fascist side". The first essay (*Bydgoszcz or History as a Viscious Circle*) shows the fate of the town and its inhabitants from 1920 to 1945. The author draws attention to the fighting between Poles and Germans in the town on September 3, 1939, that is, before the bloody Sunday, a little known episode in mutual relations. She points out that many Poles in Bydgoszcz signed the *Volksliste*, and discusses the dilemmas connected with this fact. The next two chapters describe the treatment of Germans in the camps at Potulice and Świętochłowice. In the last essay (*Germans and Poles — Historical Recapitulation*) the author sums up her detailed reflections, places them against a broader context of the international situation, and appraises the scale of "expulsion and internment". (DJ)

Łukasz Kamiński, *Polacy wobec nowej rzeczywistości 1944–1948. Formy pozainstytucjonalnego, żywiołowego oporu społecznego* (*The Poles' Attitude to the New Reality 1944–1948. Forms of Extraintitutional Spontaneous Social Resistance*), Toruń 2000, Wydawnictwo Adam Marszałek, 283 pp., bibliogr., 5 maps, 8 diagrams, 14 tables.

According to the author, social resistance denotes "all extraintitutional, spontaneous activities of individuals or social groups in the political, social or economic fields, if these activities objectively or subjectively indicate opposition to the authorities and are conducted on a scale of more than one individual". The author has researched all important Polish archives, both in Warsaw and in the provinces, including the archives of higher schools, provincial branches of the Office for State Security, and collections of the Polish Institute and the General Sikorski Museum in London. He discusses "spoken resistance", political rumours and gossip, small scattered forms of social resistance (e.g. graffiti, leaflets and posters, anonymous letters, political jokes, poems and songs), strikes as the basic form of workers' resistance, mass youth protests (e.g. events on May 3, 1946), the peasants' economic resistance (the peasants' attitude to the land reform, boycott of quota deliveries, attitude to the first stage of collectivisation), and manifestations of social resistance in the armed forces (desertions, draft dodging, the behaviour of soldiers during battles with the armed underground). According to Kamiński, three main kinds of behaviour can be distinguished in Polish society's attitude to communism: resistance, adaptation and commitment. He says that in 1944–1946 resistance was the predominant attitude. "As a result of the commun-

ists' weakness and their lack of control over social life, adaptation was rare and could be found only in some milieux (e.g. civil servants). The situation changed radically at the beginning of 1947". Having rigged the elections, the communists could increase control over the Poles' behaviour in public. "It seems that after 1948 adaptation was the predominant attitude of Polish society". (DJ)

Kampania wyborcza i wybory do Sejmu Ustawodawczego 19 stycznia 1947 (The Election Campaign and Election to the Legislative Sejm, January 19, 1947), selected, prefaced and edited by Janusz Wrona, Warszawa 1999, Wydawnictwo Sejmowe, 274 pp., index of persons.

The volume contains 90 documents from the Archives of Modern Records, Central Archives of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Administration, Central Archives of the Democratic Party, Archives of the History of the Peasant Movement of the Polish Peasant Party's Supreme Executive Committee, as well as press articles and materials from source publications. They show the preparations for the election by the Polish Workers' Party and the public security structures subordinated to it, the attitude of the political parties, Western powers and the USSR leadership to the election, the course of the election (presented on the basis of party reports and accounts by foreign journalists) and international repercussions. (DJ)

Kampania wyborcza i wybory do Sejmu 20 stycznia 1957 (The Election Campaign and Election to the Sejm, January 20, 1957), selected, prefaced and edited by Paweł Machcewicz, Warszawa 2000, Wydawnictwo Sejmowe, 334 pp., index of persons.

This presentation of sources is preceded by a preface which explains the crucial role of the January 1957 election in the consolidation of Poland's leadership formed after October 1956 and elucidates the genesis of the "vote without deletions" slogan. The book also presents dissonances in the election campaign. It contains 68 documents which, but for one, have not been published before. The largest part of the book consists of documents of the Polish United Workers' Party which are now kept in the Archives of Modern Records. The volume also includes documents of the United Peasant Party from the Archives of the Polish Peasant Party's Institute for the History of the Peasant Movement and the Ministry of Internal Affairs from the Central Archives of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Administration. These documents are supplemented by letters concerning the election, sent to Polish Radio and published in the Bulletins of the Radiophony Committee (they are now in the Archives of Polish Radio and Television) and two documents from the National Archives in Washington. The documents in the book illustrate Polish society's behaviour and attitude to the election and the measures adopted by the authorities at various levels to make the election "safe". (DJ)

Adam Leszczyński, *Sprawy do załatwienia. Listy do "Po prostu" 1955–1957 (Matters to Be Dealt with. Letters to the Periodical "Po prostu" 1955–1957)*, prefaced by Marcin Kula, Wydawnictwo TRIO, Warszawa 2000, 220 pp., annex, bibliogr.

The book is based on a unique collection of letters which were sent to the editorial board of the weekly "Po prostu" in 1955–1957. As the weekly played an important role in Poland during the political thaw, many Polish people wrote to its editorial board raising various problems in their letters. The analysis of this correspondence consists of two parts: in one we have the portrait of "Them", that is, the rulers, in the other a portrait of "Us", the ruled. The author also presents his own view on how the editorial board interpreted the letters and the results of its interventions. In the concluding part of his reflections Leszczyński tries to answer the question to what extent — in the light of the letters — Stalinism was rejected in Poland and

to what extent it had been "tamed". The annex contains 14 selected letters sent in to the weekly's editorial board. (DJ)

Eugentusz Mironowicz, *Polityka narodowościowa PRL (The Nationality Policy of the Polish People's Republic)*, Białystok 2000, Wydawnictwo Białoruskiego Towarzystwa Historycznego, 284 pp., bibliogr., index of persons.

The book is based on documents kept in the Archives of Modern Records in Warsaw, State Archives in Białystok and Central Archives of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Administration, as well as on literature concerning this subject. According to the author, the nationality policy pursued by the Polish communists after World War II was very inconsistent. "Internationalistic rhetoric and slogans about the brotherhood of nations were accompanied by activities aimed at assimilating the non-Polish population and making the Polish People's Republic an ethnically homogeneous state". In the first post-war years the establishment of a one-nation state was regarded as an essential aim of the state's policy. Germans and Ukrainians were deported, and the Lithuanians, Byelorussians and Ukrainians who remained in Poland, as well as the autochthonous population in the western and northern territories, were offered conditions which prompted their speedy polonisation. The sovietisation of political life in 1948–1954 halted the construction of a one-nation state for several years and "the international situation led to the emergence of anti-Semitic trends among the ruling élites of the Soviet bloc". The short period of democratisation in 1954–1958 resulted "in the official recognition by the state and party authorities of the existence... of national minorities and the creation of institutional solutions which protected the identity of these milieux". According to the author, the greatest success of the assimilation policy in the 1970s and 1980s was "a large-scale national re-orientation of the Orthodox population in the Białystok region". (DJ)

Marek Ordyłowski, *Wieś dolnośląska w latach 1945–1956. Władza a społeczeństwo (Lower Silesian Countryside in 1945–1956. The Rulers and Society)*, Wrocław 1999, Wydawnictwo Akademii Wychowania Fizycznego we Wrocławiu, 273 pp., bibliogr., sum. in German, index of persons, annexes.

A book based on solid sources which comprise collections kept in central archives in Warsaw (Archives of Modern Records, Archives of the Institute for the History of the Peasant Movement) and in Wrocław archives (State Archives, Archives of the Voievodship Board of the Polish Peasant Party, Archives of the Voievodship Police Headquarters and Archives of the Wrocław Branch of the Office for State Security) as well as the National Ossoliński Institut. The author examines such questions as the settlement of population in Lower Silesia, the policy of the state and party authorities to the rural areas, and the activity of political parties and social organisations (Polish United Workers' Party, United Peasant Party, youth organisations). He also discusses changes in the social status of peasant women, collectivisation, the attitude of the Catholic Church to Stalinisation, the role of culture, education and sport in the process of Stalinisation of social life and the changes introduced after 1956. According to Ordyłowski, from 1945 on "the socialist transformations in the countryside were in fact aimed at liquidating the peasant class as a group independent of the authorities economically and culturally". The specific conditions in Lower Silesia, the fact that immigrants constituted the majority of the population, and the lack of strong social ties favoured collectivisation. In the economic sense, collectivisation spelled ruin and the regress of many farms. (DJ)

Henryk Słabe k, *Inaczej o historii Polski 1945–1989 (A Different Version of Poland's History 1945–1989)*, Warszawa 2000, Philip Wilson, 256 pp., index of selected persons.

According to the author, "what is new about his book is its polemics against both the historiography of the Polish People's Republic and the historiography of Solidarity". Ślabek contrasts the common features of both historiographies, their methodological backwardness, servility to politics and political elites, and their preference of functional aims over the truth with the values of modern social history, its aspiration to democratise historical writings and make them scientific. The book is a collection of the author's earlier writings (historical publicistic writings, reviews of studies in Poland's recent history) concerning both events and persons. It includes essays presenting the views of Witold Kula, Adam Schaff, Karol Modzelewski and Jan Szczepański on the intelligentsia and culture, on questions concerning the state and the nation. The author examines the national condition of the Poles in the Polish People's Republic, asserts that a civil war was waged in Poland after the war, analyses the relations between the authorities and various social groups, and presents his own proposals for a history of post-war Poland. (DJ)

Stan wojenny w Polsce. Kalendarz wydarzeń 13.XII.1981–31.XII.1982 (Martial Law in Poland. A Calendar of Events from 13.12.1981 to 31.12.1982), prefaced by Antoni Dudek, Warszawa 1999, Wydawnictwo Ministerstwa Spraw Wewnętrznych i Administracji and "Rytm", 544 pp., index of persons, index of localities, 51 illustr.

The volume comprises the following documents: *Negative political pronouncements brought to light by units of the Ministry of Internal Affairs during the time of martial law (13.12.1981–31.12.1982); Illegal organisations and groups unmasked and eliminated by units of the Ministry of Internal Affairs during the time of martial law; Acts of political terrorism exposed by units of the Ministry of Internal Affairs during the time of martial law; Acts of sabotage and diversion unmasked by units of the Ministry of Internal Affairs during the time of martial law.* All these documents were transferred to the Central Archives of the Ministry of Internal Affairs at the beginning of the 1990s. They had been written on the basis of information received by the office of the Minister of Internal Affairs from the individual voievodship headquarters of the Citizens' Militia in 1981–1982. They are an important source illustrating social behaviour during martial law, including various forms of resistance, and make it possible to establish the places and periods of the greatest intensification of conflicts between the rulers and the ruled. The calendar of events is preceded by a short preface by Antoni Dudek on the circumstances in which martial law was introduced in Poland and the activity of the authorities and the political opposition during that period. (DJ)

Studia i materiały z dziejów opozycji i oporu społecznego (Studies and Materials concerning the History of Opposition and Social Resistance), ed. Łukasz Kamiński, vol. II, Wrocław 1999, 150 pp., vol. III, Wrocław 2000, 150 pp., Wydawnictwo GAJT.

The aim of this publication launched by the youngest generation of Wrocław historians, disciples of Professor Wojciech Wrzesiński, is to describe "on the largest possible scale all forms of resistance to communist totalitarianism". Volume II comprises studies by: Tomasz Balbus, (*Henryk Urbanowicz known as "Szczaw" or "Zabawa" 1926–1949, a Home Army soldier from the Wilno region. Biographical Sketch*); Andrzej Małkiewicz (*Workers' Demonstrations in Brno in 1951*); Paweł Piotrowski (*The Intervention of the Warsaw Treaty Forces in Czechoslovakia in 1968*); Stefania Sonntag (*The Role of "Commandos" in the Student Movement in 1968*); Anna Müller (*The Genesis of the Young Poland Movement 1969–1979*), and Grzegorz Walióra (*Geopolitical Situation and the Question of Independence in the Political Thought of the Workers' Defence Committee*). Volume III includes studies by Dariusz Gołaszewski (*The Principles and Ways of Selecting Candidates for University Studies in Poland in 1947–1956*);

Paweł Piotrowski, (*The Monetary Reform in Czechoslovakia in 1953 and Its Social Consequences*); Anna Müller, (*The Activity of the Young Poland Movement in 1979–1982*) and Wojciech Sawicki (*Wrocław's Solidarity on the Air 1982–1989*). Moreover, both volumes contain interesting biographical materials on activists of the Freedom and Independence Association (by Tomasz Balbus) as well as archival materials concerning the Polish Army's Building and Mining Battalions, the martial law in Poland and persons sentenced to death by military courts in 1945. (DJ)

Zygmunt Woźniczka, *Trzecia wojna światowa w oczekiwaniach emigracji i podziemia w kraju w latach 1944–1953 (Third World War in the Expectations of the Emigration and the Underground Movement in Poland in 1944–1953)*, Katowice 1999, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Śląskiego, 371 pp., bibliogr., index of persons, annex, sum. in English, German and French.

The book consists of five chapters: 1. *The international situation during World War II in the view of the Underground and the Polish government in exile*; 2. *The international situation in 1945–1948 in the opinion of Poland and the emigration*; 3. *Appraisal of Poland's international position in 1948–1953*; 4. *And if war breaks out?*; 5. *Preparations for a possible outbreak of war*. The book is based on documents kept in the Central Archives of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Administration (mainly studies by the "Freedom and Independence" Association), the former Central Archives of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, the archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Warsaw, the London Study on Underground Poland, the Archives of the Polish Institute and General W. Sikorski Museum, and the Archives of Adam and Lidia Ciołkosz (minutes of meetings of the Polish government in exile, of the National Council and the Political Council, programmatic papers worked out by them, appraisals of the international situation, etc.). According to the author, during the period under review both the country and the emigration expected that "Western politicians and international public opinion, confronted with a new expansion, this time by the Soviet Union, would be forced to break with the policy of concessions and switch to confrontation with communism... It was expected that a change in the West's attitude would lead to the cancellation of the Yalta provisions. The Berlin crisis in 1948 and then the Korean war in 1950–1953 seemed to confirm these expectations". The author discusses the war plans worked out by Polish emigré centres, including plans to expand the armed forces, the intelligence co-operation of the emigrés and the underground in Poland with Western allies, and the activity of the anti-communist underground in Poland. Hopes for an outbreak of war were shattered after Stalin's death (1953), the Geneva conference (1954) and the growth of détente in international relations. (DJ)

Janusz Zabłocki, *Chrześcijańska Demokracja w kraju i na emigracji 1947–1970 (Christian Democracy in Poland and in Exile 1947–1970)*, Lublin 1999, Ośrodek Studiów Polonijnych i Społecznych PZKS w Lublinie, 239 pp., index of persons, 9 phot.

The author of the book is a well known activist of the Catholic social movement. In the years 1950–1955 he worked for the PAX weekly "Dziś i Jutro"; he left the periodical together with some other members of what was named "The Fronde". In 1965–1985 he was a Sejm deputy; in 1981 he founded the Polish Catholic Social Union. In 1989 he contributed to the revival of the Labour Party in Poland. The book is chronologically and thematically divided into two parts: the years 1947–1956 and the 1956–1970 period. In the first part the author discusses the vassalisation of the Labour Party and the agony of Christian Democracy in Poland against a wide background of Church–State relations. In the third chapter he analyses the activity of the Labour Party in exile up to 1956. Part II concerns the endeavours to revive the Christian social movement in Poland after October 1956

and the movement's history up to 1970; it also describes the Labour Party's activity in exile during that time. The book adds new elements to our knowledge of the subject for many of the documents the author has used from his own collection were unknown and cannot be found in state archives. (DJ)

Piotr Zarembea, *Młodopolacy. Historia Ruchu Młodej Polski (The Young Poles. A History of the Young Poland Movement)*, Gdańsk 2000, Wydawnictwo Arche, 450 pp., bibliogr.

This book, based mainly on accounts by the movement's members, is a monograph of the Young Poland Movement, an oppositional organisation formed in Gdańsk in the 1970s; but the genesis of the movement goes back to the end of the Gomulka period. Its founders were, among others, Aleksander Hall, Wojciech Samolirski, Adam Rybicki and Grzegorz Grzelak, and its patron was at first Father Ludwik Wiśniewski, a Dominican. The author follows the fate of the group in the successive periods of Poland's history, focusing attention on the biographies of the organisation's members, ideological and political disputes, the character of the organisation's oppositional activity, the reprisals applied against its members and sympathisers, and the gradual expansion of its activity beyond Gdańsk (the Warsaw group centred round Tomasz Wolek). He shows how after 1989, in the Third Republic, the leaders of the movement parted company and followed different political paths. The text is supplemented by several score photographs which illustrate the movement's activity. (DJ)

Piotr Zwierzchowski, *Zapomniani bohaterowie. O bohaterach filmowych polskiego socrealizmu (Forgotten Heroes. Film Heroes of Polish Socialist Realism)*, Warszawa 2000, Wydawnictwo TRIO, 180 pp., 27 phot., bibliogr.

The author analyses the picture of hero in Polish films produced during the period of socialist realism, from 1949 to 1956. He starts with "The Devil's Gully" (directed and edited by Tadeusz Kański and Aldo Vergano) and ends with Jan Rybkowski's "Nikodem Dyżma". On the basis of the literary models of that time, criticisms, theoretical literary texts and what Gene Autry prescribed in Hollywood in the 1930s as the rules to be followed in the presentation of the cowboy, hero of the Westerns, Zwierzchowski formulates his own decalogue of qualities which should distinguish the film hero of socialist realism: 1. "He fights for the victory of socialism, acting in accordance with its principles and realising that he is participating in an inevitable historical process"; 2. "He never takes back his promise and never deceives the hopes placed in him; he never gives in, even in unfavourable circumstances, and is responsible for his actions"; 3. "He makes a pleasant impression, takes care of his looks, is sensitive to beauty; he sometimes flies into a passion, but only in a right cause; he is capable of recognising his errors"; 4. "He loves children, respects old people, treats women as equal comrades in work and in the fight for socialism, but he deeply hates his class enemies"; 5. "He is optimistic, believes in his own strength and the justness of his cause, and is vigilant"; 6. "He keeps supplementing his education, tries to raise his vocational qualifications, is open to all positive novelties, is always ready to take part in rationalisation processes"; 7. "He always joins in the work of the collective, taking part in socialist competition; he is an active man who cannot endure inaction and the attitude of holding oneself aloof from events; he works fast and well"; 8. "He respects the constitution of the Polish People's Republic, the laws of the brotherly nations, the laws of the revolution and the working class movement; he trusts the party and the state organs (e.g. the Security Office) boundlessly"; 9. "He is a Polish patriot"; 10. "At the same time he is an internationalist, a participant in the international revolution". Zwierzchowski adds an eleventh commandment to this collection: "a socialist realist hero is always «an artistic generalisation of the essence of socio-historical phenomena» (the principle of typicalness)". (DJ)