

GENERAL WORKS¹

Aere Perennius. Profesorowi Gerardowi Labudzie dnia 28. XII. 2001 roku w hołdzie (Aere Perennius. In Honour of Professor Gerard Labuda on 28 December 2001), Poznań 2001, Wyższa Szkoła Zarządzania i Bankowości — Jednostka Uczelniana w Poznaniu, Instytut Historii Politycznej, Wyd. Forum Naukowe, 358 pp.

This book, published on the occasion of the 85th anniversary of birth of the senior representative of Polish historiography, eminent medievalist, Professor Gerard Labuda, contains 20 studies of the history of Poland and other countries (Bohemia, Germany), from the Middle Ages up till the present day. Its thematic range is as wide as chronological. Thus we have got here studies concerning the history of culture and society (K. Mały on the legal culture of Bohemian estate society, J. Pánek on Bohemian society in the light of its domestic acts from the 16th and 17th cc., J. Strzelczyk on the oral tradition in medieval culture, B. Wachowiak on the estates in Ducal Prussia as faced with Welawa-Bydgoszcz Treaties), politico-military issues (T. Jasiński on the "kneeling phalanx" in Pomerania in the 12th-13th cc., J. Byliński on 16th c. Tartar invasions, W. A. Serczyk on the boundaries of the Ukraine in the light of Ruthenian chronicles). There are works connected with the history of parliamentarianism (A. Czubiński on the rise of the system of parliamentary democracy in 20th c. Poland, H. Tumolska on the idea of parliamentarianism in the press of Kalisz in 1905-1907), articles on the history of literature, of historiography and source analysis (J. Tazbir on Jewlaszewski and his memoirs, J. Seredyka on Krzysztof Drohostajski's testament, B. Kosmanowa on J. I. Kraszewski, B. Kochańska on J. Kisielewski, Cz. Łuczak on the studies of Great Poland occupied by the Third Reich), studies dealing with the history of the Church (M. Kosman on the primates of Poland), or finally works concerning the issues of political propaganda (Cz. Mojsiewicz, J. Załubski) and matters connected to Poland's entry in the European Union (B. Koszeł). The volume closes with T. Agatowski's interview with Professor Gerard Labuda on the history of His life and work, his scholarly interests and research workshop, as well as the broader issues of his future plans of research and the conditions of the development of culture in general. (MB)

Juliusz Bardach, *Themis a Clio czyli prawo a historia (Themis and Clio, that is, Law and History)*, Warszawa 2001, Liber, 398 pp., list of abbs., index of persons.

The book is a collection of studies written by Juliusz Bardach at various times and concerning the methodology of legal science, including the application of historical approach in the study of law and the use of comparative methods in research into legal institutions and systems. The author discusses the advisability of historical approach in the study of law, the reception of the history of the state and law, the use of the comparative method in the general history of the state and law, the history of Slavic laws and the history of the federal state.

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

The second part of the book presents the history of the teaching of law in the 19th and 20th centuries. The articles deal with Polish law studies at the universities of St. Petersburg and Moscow in 1840–1861, instruction in the history of the state and law at the Main School (university) in Warsaw in 1861–1869, instruction in the history of law at Warsaw University in 1915–1988, and Polish historical–legal sciences in 1945–1977. The last two studies examine the scientific achievements of two prominent scholars: the historian of law Waclaw Szubert and the medievalist Aleksander Gieysztor. (EO)

Łęczyca. Monografia miasta do 1990 roku (Łęczyca. Monograph of the Town up to 1990), ed. Ryszard Rosin, Łęczyca 2001, Wydawnictwo: Towarzystwo Naukowe Płockie, Oddział w Łęczycy, 824 pp., indexes of persons and geographical names, drawings and photographs, tables and specifications, annexes. Oddział Towarzystwa Naukowego Płockiego w Łęczycy. Towarzystwo Miłośników Ziemi Łęczyckiej.

This extensive monograph of one of Poland's oldest towns consists of 17 chapters written by 24 authors. The pre-partition period is discussed in the first five chapters, the partitions and the interwar period are the subject of the next two, and the subsequent four chapters deal with World War II and the postwar period. Elżbieta Papińska discusses the natural environment of Łęczyca. Ryszard Rosin deals with the development of the town and its inhabitants from the time of its foundation in the Middle Ages to the end of the 18th century. Stefan Pytlaś, Ryszard Rosin and Krzysztof Woźniak discuss the history of Łęczyca during the partition period, and Julian Baranowski, Władysław Zaranowicz and Jacek Zdunczyk portray the history of the town's inhabitants in 1939–1945.

The last five chapters deal with questions which are either outside the chronological structure of the book (e.g. folk art in Łęczyca, biographies of the town's prominent inhabitants) or are analysed within a longer period (architecture against the background of the town's spatial development). (AK)

Mariusz Misztal, *An Outline of British History with Illustrative Documents and an Annotated Index*, Kraków 2000, Wyd. Naukowe Akademii Pedagogicznej, 357 pp., illustr., maps, annexes.

This interesting manual of British history has been very ingeniously composed of the most important documents and source texts. Designed mainly for students, it offers rich material also for other readers. It encompasses almost six thousand years — from about 4000 B. C. up till the year 1992 (the acceptance of the resolutions of the Maastricht conference in a referendum is treated as Great Britain's entry into a new era of history with the European Union).

The book has two parts. *Part I* presents the history of England divided into chronological periods: the first Britons, Roman Britain 55 B.C.–410 A.D., the rise of Britain 400 A.D.–1066, England under the Normans 1066–1154, the rule of the Anjou-Plantagenet dynasty 1154–1399, the Lancaster dynasty and the Wars of the Roses 1399–1485, the Tudor dynasty 1485–1603, the Stuart dynasty 1603–1714, the Hanover and Saxe-Gotha dynasties 1714–1917, and the Windsor dynasty from 1917 onwards. *Part II* presents the most important events of Scottish history up till 1707. The book closes with two annexes: the first presents the list of British prime ministers, the second the composition of the British Empire (a. present-day British dependencies, b. areas formerly under imperial control–now members of the Commonwealth, c. areas formerly under imperial control).

Particular chapters are composed of the sets of most characteristic documents relating to the most important events of a given period, and cite the sources they have been taken from. Each document is provided with a concise but very pertinent commentary, which shows its context. The documents and issues are very well-chosen. Of great value is the *Annotated Index* which presents important personages and explains the terms used in the text. (MB)

Benedykt Zientara (15 VI 1928 – 11 V 1983). Dorobek i miejsce w historiografii polskiej (Benedykt Zientara (15.6.1928 – 11.5.1983). His Achievements and Place in Polish Historiography), edited by Krzysztof Skwierczyński and Piotr Węcowski, Warszawa 2001, Wydawnictwo DiG, 123 pp.

Marek Barański's article (*Benedykt Zientara*, pp. 11–15) which briefly depicts Zientara's main scholarly interests, precedes texts by young researchers, who discuss various aspects of Zientara's research, stressing innovative elements in his works but pointing out that some elements are now outdated because of the development of historiography in the last twenty years. Maciej Wilamowski (*Medieval Nations in Benedykt Zientara's Studies*, pp. 39–68) points out that Zientara renounced the objectivistic definition of the nation, a definition based mainly on the criterion of language, in favour of profound research into transformations in the consciousness of the masses. Krzysztof Kowalewski (*13th Century Socio-Economic Changes in Benedykt Zientara's Interpretation*, pp. 25–31) and Paweł Żmudzki (*Man as the Subject of History or the Biography of Henry the Bearded in Benedykt Zientara's Interpretation*, pp. 79–85) emphasise that Zientara also broke with another widespread stereotype: the Germans' traditional hostility against the Slavs. Rafał Jaworski (*Old Russia in Benedykt Zientara's Research*, pp. 17–23) says that contrary to the opinion which predominates in Eastern Europe (not only for scientific reasons), Zientara drew attention to the incomparability of Russia's political, social and economic development with the development in Western Europe. Maciej Zdaneck (*Religion, Religiousness and the Church in Benedykt Zientara's Studies*, pp. 69–78) says that Zientara considered religious questions in a narrower sense than this is now being done; he reduced the role of the Church to that of an important element of political and social structures and a factor shaping mass consciousness, but omitted the question of religiousness. Aneta Pięniądz-Skrzypczak (*Popularisation of History in Benedykt Zientara's Scholarly Achievements*, pp. 33–38) points out that Zientara attached great importance to acquainting non-historians with the results of scholarly research. In his opinion this could be done by popular scientific publications and the use of clear language in scientific books. The volume ends with Henryk Samsonowicz's reminiscences (*Benedykt Zientara and His Times*, pp. 87–92) and *Materials to the Biography of Benedykt Zientara* (pp. 93–123) which contain selected letters written by Zientara and the literary compositions he wrote as a student. The *Materials* have been edited by Piotr Węcowski and Dominika Zielińska. (JA)

MIDDLE AGES

Dokumenty polskie z archiwów dawnego Królestwa Węgier (Polish Documents from the Archives of the Old Kingdom of Hungary), published and edited by Stanisław A. Sroka, vol. I (up to 1450), Kraków 1998, Towarzystwo Naukowe "Societas Vistulana", XXVII+150+2 unnp. pp. one table; vol. II (documents from 1451–1480), Kraków 2000, XXIX+211 pp., 1 table, indexes of persons and place names, title pages and summarised prefaces also in Latin.

The publication presents 308 documents now kept in the archives of Hungary (Budapest, Esztergom, Kalocsa), Slovakia (Bardejov, Bratislava, Košice, Levoča, Poprad-Spišská Sobota, Prešov, Spišska Nova Ves, Stará Ľubovňa, Žiar nad Hronom) and Romania (Cluj-Napoca). The aim of the publisher was to present all acts issued by Poles (with the exception of persons who held Hungarian offices) and by Hungarian monarchs (Louis the Hungarian, Ladislaus of Varna, Elisabeth Łokietek) if they concerned Polish matters. Volume I contains all documents issued up to 1450, Volume II only acts issued in Latin. The text of each document is preceded by a summary in Polish and, if necessary, by explanations describing what the document looks like, where the original, its copies and summaries are

kept, and also information on previous complete editions or summaries. Sroka intends to continue the publication. (JA)

Janusz Kurtyka, *Z dziejów walki szlachty ruskiej o równouprawienie: represje lat 1426-1427 i sejmiki roku 1439 (The Ruthenian Nobility's Struggle for Equal Rights: Repression in 1426-1427 and the Dietines Held in 1430)*, "Roczniki Historyczne" (Poznań), vol. LXVI, 2000, pp. 83-120, 2 annexes, sum. in German.

The author discusses the endeavours of noblemen in the Polish Kingdom's Ruthenian territories to gain equal rights with the nobility in other territories of the state. He points out that equality of rights was demanded the most strongly by potentates of Polish birth who owned hereditary estates in Ruthenian territories. Their main adversary was King Ladislaus Jagiello, for the granting of equal rights would have restricted his political and financial prerogatives. Ruthenian noblemen were finally granted equal rights at the end of the king's reign (Cracow privilege, January 9, 1433) when the king tried to secure the nobility's support for the succession of his sons to the Polish throne. The granting of equal rights made it possible to unify the administrative and judicial structures of the Ruthenian territories with those in other parts of the Polish Kingdom. The author points out that the noblemen in Ruthenia (both those who came from Mazovia, Silesia and Hungary) and local ones greatly increased their political activity during that period. (JA)

Danuta Miehle, *Monety Zakonu Krzyżackiego (Coins of the Teutonic Knights' Order)*, Warszawa 1998, Muzeum Narodowe w Warszawie, 198+51 unpag. pp., 806 ills., preface also in German, series: Katalog monet ziem historycznie z Polską związanych. Zbiory Muzeum Narodowego w Warszawie.

This is a catalogue of the Teutonic Knights' coins now in the collection of the Department of Coins and Medals of the National Museum. It contains descriptions of 806 silver coins, including 309 bracteates (10 of them are imitations) and 497 coins struck on both faces (7 are false). The National Museum acquired the majority of the coins after 1945, when it took over various collections which were abandoned or scattered as a result of World War II; only a small part of the collection was acquired through the post-war revindication of cultural goods or through purchase. The descriptions contain the following information: description of the stamp, weight, diameter, silver standard (in some cases), identity or similarity of stamps to those on other coins, the state of preservation (in case of damage), signatures of collectors, origin and the inventory number in a previous collection, literature and the National Museum's inventory number. The catalogue contains a photograph of each coin. (JA)

Lech Mróz, *Dzieje Cyganów-Romów w Rzeczypospolitej w XV-XVIII wieku (The History of Gypsies in the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth in the 15th-18th c.)*, Warszawa 2001, Wyd. DiG, 537 pp.

The author has based his work on rich source-material he found in Polish (Warsaw, Cracow, Wrocław, Lublin, Poznań, Toruń, Olsztyn, Gdańsk) and foreign (Lviv, Vilnius, Riga, Berlin) libraries and archives. His work consists of two parts. The first presents the information on the presence of Gypsies in the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth as early as the 15th c. It shatters the stereotype of the Gypsy as a poor wanderer, from the margins of society. It turns out that Gypsies were frequently well-to-do, obtained civic rights, held offices and posts and were admitted to royal service. Many data derived from the 16th and subsequent centuries testify, too, that the Gypsies largely dropped nomadic life and settled as farmers and craftsmen. They were especially numerous in the territory of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania. However, from the middle of the 16th c. onwards the resentment against Gypsies had been growing and turned into discrimination.

according to Mróz, modelled on the practice of neighbouring countries. Of interest are the author's deliberations on the culture and mentality of Gypsies, among other things their attitude to the past and the future (no sense of history — typical of nomadic peoples). The second part of the work presents the texts of documents concerning the Gypsies and their life in the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. (MB)

Marcin Rafał Pauk, *Działalność fundacyjna możnowładztwa czeskiego i jej uwarunkowania społeczne, XI-XIII wiek (Bohemian Lords' Foundations and the Social Conditions They Depended on, 11th-13th Centuries)*, Kraków-Warszawa 2000, Towarzystwo Naukowe "Societas Vistulana", 278+6 unpaginated pp., 8 illustrations, 1 map, 7 tables, summary in German.

The author examines the development of foundations in Bohemia, the social conditions on which they depended and the differences between foundations in various regions of the country. He emphasises that in the second half of 11th century churches were founded in the centres of ducal power for these were the areas which attracted great lords. Later, foundations were set up on large private estates. During the whole period examined by the author the number of foundations kept growing in absolute figures and in relation to the foundations set up by rulers. It fell in the last quarter of the 13th century because of the crisis of the state. In Moravia foundation activity started later and was on a smaller scale than in Bohemia. According to the author devotion and prestige were the motives that inspired the founders. He also discusses the founders' rights in the institutions founded by them in Bohemia. He emphasises the role of cultural loans in this field, pointing out that Bohemian lords adopted Western (mostly German) cultural patterns and imitated the life style of the monarchs. (JA)

Tomasz Pietras, *"Krwawy wilk z pastorem". Biskup krakowski Jan zwany Muskata ("Bloody Wolf with the Crosier". Jan, Bishop of Cracow, Called Muskata)*, Warszawa 2001, Wydawnictwo Naukowe "Semper", 260+1 unpaginated pp., 3 illustrations, 4 tables, 1 genealogical table, index of persons.

The author challenges the unfavourable opinions of Muskata (ca. 1250-1320, bishop of Cracow from 1294) found in Polish sources and historiography. He points out that being of Silesian origin, the bishop was pro-German and pro-Bohemian. He emphasises that as a bishop, Muskata consistently pursued a policy aimed at uniting Poland with Bohemia and setting up an episcopal duchy in Little Poland on the model of the duchy existing in Silesia at that time. According to the author, this policy provided a serious alternative to the government of Ladislaus the Elbow-High, and the bishop was strongly criticised because of his conflict with the victorious Ladislaus and a part of the clergy headed by Archbishop Jakub Świnka. Not without significance was also the 19th and 20th century Germanophobia which historians applied to the old days. Chapter 5 of the book (pp. 165-223) contains 83 short biographies of persons surrounding Muskata. (JA)

Father Grzegorz Ryś, *Jan Hus wobec kryzysu Kościoła doby schizmy (John Huss and the Crisis of the Church during the Schism)*, Kraków 2000, Wydawnictwo Naukowe Papieskiej Akademii Teologicznej, 256 pp., 1 table, series: Papieska Akademia Teologiczna w Krakowie. Rozprawy habilitacyjne, No. 16.

The author analyses John Huss's opinions from the point of view of their conformity with the teachings of the Catholic Church at the beginning of the 15th century, and compares them with the views of the movements which strove to renew religious life, especially with the Conciliar theory. He emphasises that Huss interpreted the terms he adopted from John Wycliffe in his own way and his criticism of the Church and the papacy and his proposals to renew them by renunciation of sin and of secular power were not dogmatic but moral, and were

therefore not contrary to the doctrine of the Church at that time. Stress on ethics distinguished Huss from the promoters of the Conciliar theory who paid great attention to new institutional solutions. The author points out that paradoxically the fathers of the Council of Constance who sentenced Huss to death for, among other things, ignoring Church discipline and the pope's power were Conciliarists themselves, for two months before the Council they had refused obedience to the pope. (JA)

Janusz Smółcha, *Papieżstwo a Polska w latach 1484–1526. Kontakty dyplomatyczne na tle zagrożenia tureckiego (The Papacy and Poland in 1484–1526. Diplomatic Contacts Resulting from the Turkish Threat)*, Kraków 1999, Towarzystwo Naukowe "Societas Vistulana", 247+1 unnp. pp., index of persons, sum. in German.

The author discusses the papacy's attempts to draw Poland into a league of Christian states that would have ousted Turkey from Europe. He points out that Poland was willing to take part in such a coalition but her policy towards Turkey varied. Under Casimir IV Poland endeavoured to set up a bloc of Central European countries ruled by the Jagellons (Poland, Lithuania, Bohemia, Hungary); under John Olbracht she carried out independent military operations which ended in defeat in 1497; under Alexander the Turkish problem was pushed aside. Sigismund I tried to pursue a joint policy with Hungary towards Turkey from 1507. At the same time Polish rulers took advantage of the popes' endeavours in order to gain their support in conflicts with the Teutonic Knights and their mediation in relations with the Habsburgs, a mediation which resulted in the Habsburgs breaking off their planned coalition with Moscow. The author has a high opinion of the policy pursued by Sigismund I, who wanted to shift the responsibility for the defence of Hungary on the Habsburgs (the Vienna treaties of 1515) and to establish peace with Turkey after 1526. According to the author, this policy was based on a correct assessment of Poland's military capacity and lack of faith in the then unrealistic coalition of Christian states against the Ottoman Turks. (JA)

Stanisław Szczur, *Papież Urban V i powstanie uniwersytetu w Krakowie w 1364 r. (Pope Urban V and the Establishment of Cracow University in 1364)*, Kraków 1999, Towarzystwo Naukowe "Societas Vistulana", 235+1 unnp. pp.

The author tries to revise the dominant historiographic opinions on the establishment and first years of work of Cracow University. In his view the reason why the university was set up was not, as is generally believed, a lack of lawyers in Poland but the wish to enhance the prestige of the Polish Kingdom. He says that the diplomatic endeavours to open the university took far less time than is generally believed. They started probably at the beginning of 1363, when a royal supplication was lodged with the papal court; they came to an end when Urban V issued appropriate document on September 1, 1364. According to the author, the lack of a theological faculty was by no means unusual in the second half of the 14th century; the assertion that the University of Cracow was "incomplete" is therefore unjustified. Szczur draws attention to the differences in the royal and papal documents: Casimir the Great wanted to be named as the founder of the university and to have control over its functioning while the pope insisted on his role being stressed for he wanted to subordinate the university to the Cracow bishop but make the king responsible for providing the financial resources. The author points out that these differences and the problems encountered during the first few years of the university's work were characteristic of other Central European universities founded at that time (those in Vienna, Pecs (Hungary), and to some extent also in Prague). (JA)

Piotr Wróbel, *Krzyż i Półksiężyc. Zachodnie Bałkany wobec Turcji w latach 1444–1463 (The Cross and the Crescent. The Attitude of the Western Balkans*

to Turkey in 1444–1463), Kraków 2000, Towarzystwo Wydawnicze "Historia Iagellonica", 219 pp., 6 maps, indexes of persons and geographical names, sum. in English.

The book deals with the events which led to the conquest of Serbia and Bosnia and the subordination of the Dubrovnik Republic (Ragusa) by the Turks. Contrary to the opinion prevailing in literature, the author holds the view that Turkey did not try to weaken these states gradually before annexing them. Turkish military and diplomatic efforts did not lead to a political breakup of these states, to their economic and financial collapse or to a revolt of their people. What determined the Turks' success was their military superiority. An important role in the Turkish conquest was played by the attitude of Christian states. According to the author, the élites of small Balkan states and also of local powers (Hungary, Venice) were unaware of Turkish danger and did not take the interests of Christendom into account. They willingly used Turkish help to solve local conflicts and some of them, like Venice and Naples, transferred their own conflicts to the Balkans, thus destabilising the region politically. (JA)

EARLY MODERN TIMES (16th–18th Centuries)

Urszula Augustyniak, *Dwór i klientela Krzysztofa Radziwiłła (1585–1640). Mechanizmy patronatu (The Court and Clientele of Krzysztof Radziwiłł (1585–164). The Mechanisms of the Patronage)*, Warszawa 2001, Wydawnictwo Naukowe Semper, 386 pp., index of persons, annexes, illustr.

The book is based on economic accounts, correspondence and other materials from the chancery of the Lithuanian grand hetman Prince Krzysztof Radziwiłł (1585–1640) kept in the Central Archives of Historical Records in Warsaw, the Central State Archives of Lithuania in Vilnius and in the National Historical Archives of Belarus in Minsk. On the basis of this material the author portrays Prince Krzysztof Radziwiłł's patronage as well as its political and religious aspects. After characterising the foundations of the Radziwiłł's fortune and the ways in which their estates and finances were managed, Augustyniak discusses in detail the principles of recruiting members of Krzysztof Radziwiłł's faction, their social status, mutual relations, mentality, commitments to their patron, and the patron's duties towards his servants and clients. She also presents the Lithuanian magnate's court, that is, the prince's closest noble attendants who constituted the core of economic and organisational management and were a specific cultural milieu. (AK)

Maria Bogucka, *Miasta a władza centralna w Polsce i w Europie wczesnonowoczesnej, XVI–XVIII w. (The Towns and the Central Authority in Poland and Europe in Early Modern Times, 16th–18th Centuries)*, Warszawa 2001, Upowszechnianie Nauki — Oświata "UN-O", 47 pp., illustr., tables, Wydział I Nauk Społecznych PAN Historia No. 4.

The aim of the study is to explain the genesis and mechanisms of early modern urbanisation and to characterise the relationship between the central authorities and the towns in various countries of Central and Western Europe. The author discusses urbanisation in the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth before the partitions, drawing attention to its polycentric character and the lack of large cities in Poland (with the exception of Gdańsk). She depicts the intensive foundation of towns in Poland in the 16th and 17th centuries (especially in the eastern regions), the retardation of this process in 1655–1720, and the restoration of the urban network destroyed during Poland's wars in the second half of the 18th century. According to the author, the urbanisation processes in Poland were on the scale of those in many other countries.

The next part of the study concerns the legal status and autonomy of Polish towns and the gradual restriction of their self-rule. As a result of the nobility's anti-urban policy as well as the inertia of the central authorities and the urban elites, the towns were on the margin of political life in the Commonwealth and this in practice precluded their alliance with Polish monarchs. Bogucka presents these questions in a wide comparative context, pointing out the main differences between Polish and European towns: the predominance of private towns in Poland, the exclusion of townsmen from parliament and the restrictions on their access to state posts and honours. (AK)

Rafał Degiel, *Protestanci i prawosławni. Patronat wyznaniowy Radziwiłłów birżańskich nad Cerkwią prawosławną w księstwie słuckim w XVII w. (Protestants and Orthodox Believers. The Radziwiłł of Birze's Patronage over the Orthodox Church in the Duchy of Stuck in the 17th Century)*, Warszawa 2000, Wydawnictwo Neriton, 153 pp., bibliogr., list of abbs., annexes, sum. in Russian and German.

The author presents the history of the Radziwiłłs' religious patronage of the Orthodox Church in the Duchy of Stuck in 1596–1695. In 1596 the Duchy of Stuck, which belonged to the Orthodox Olelkowicz dukes, came into the hands of the Birze line of the Radziwiłłs through the marriage of Prince Janusz Radziwiłł with Duchess Sophie, the last member of the Olelkowicz family. According to the author, there were two reasons for the Radziwiłłs' friendly attitude to their Orthodox subjects. The first was that being Calvinists, the Radziwiłłs of Birze had to co-operate with Orthodox believers in the political field, at least in parliament. The second reason was that when taking over the Duchy of Stuck the Radziwiłłs pledged to continue the tradition of the Stuck dukes, who were ardent protectors of the Orthodox Church.

The author presents the Radziwiłłs of Birze as allies of the Orthodox nobility in national politics. He depicts the situation of the Orthodox Church in the Duchy of Stuck, the attitude of the princely administration to the Orthodox subjects, the relationship between the Radziwiłłs and the archimandrites of Stuck, the Radziwiłłs' protection of the Orthodox chapter of Stuck, their connections with the Orthodox community, their patronage of monastic clergy and monasteries. Degiel also analyses the Radziwiłłs' patronage of secular clergy, the reconstruction, foundation and endowment of Orthodox churches and the role played by the Radziwiłł princes in social assistance for the Orthodox population. (EO)

Jacek Głazewski, *Poza człowiekiem i grzechem. Wizja Boga w siedemnastowiecznej polskiej elegii pokutnej (Beyond Human Being and the Sin. The Vision of God in Polish 17th Century Penitential Elegies)*, "Barok" (Warszawa), vol. VII/2 (14), 2000, pp. 143–170, sum. in English.

On the basis of penitential elegies written by many outstanding Polish Baroque poets and writers (e.g. Wespazjan Kochowski, Kasper Miaskowski, Hieronim Morsztyn, Waclaw Potocki, Jan Andrzej Morsztyn and Stanisław Herakliusz Lubomirski) the author shows the complex vision of God which, in his opinion, was shaped under the influence of the poets' profound knowledge of the *Bible*. The elegies analysed by Głazewski also reflect the influence of religious disputes which were then being held over the basic theological truths concerning God. Due to both these reasons, especially the influence of the *Old* and the *New Testament*, the penitential elegies can be regarded as a continuation of a tradition which goes back to the Middle Ages and the Renaissance. What is more, the fact that the vision of the Supreme Being had so many aspects makes it possible to include the elegies analysed by Głazewski in the European discussion on eschatology. (AK)

Andrzej Klonder, *Mienie godne szlachcica i mieszczanina w krajach Europy Środkowej w XVII wieku (Property Fit for a Nobleman and a Burgher in Central European Countries in the 17th Century)*, "Kwartalnik Historii Kultury Materialnej" (Warszawa), vol. XLIX, 2001, No. 1-2, pp. 81-94, sum. in English, annex.

On the basis of handbooks, posthumous inventory guides and actual inventories, the author tries to determine the property standards of noblemen and burghers in Central Europe in the 17th century. He points out that notarial guides (e.g. those by J. R. Sattler and A. Volckmann) show mainly the common traits of the things possessed by burghers and nobles; they take note only of those differences which were then regarded as the most important. For instance, according to the authors of handbooks, richly equipped armouries and coach houses, modern furniture and silverware were typical components of a nobleman's belongings, while towns people paid more attention to clothing and bed-clothes; their tableware was more modest (pewter, sometimes even wooden plates and dishes) and their furniture was more traditional. This simplified lawyer's version of reality is on the whole confirmed by the surviving inventories of nobility members and burghers from the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, Bohemia and Germany. (AK)

Jerzy Kowalczyk, *Działania dworu królewskiego Wettinów w wymianie kulturalnej i artystycznej polsko-saskiej (The Activities of the House of Wettin in Polish-Saxon Cultural and Artistic Exchange)*, "Barok" (Warszawa), vol. VII/2 (14), 2000, pp. 171-192, illustr., sum. in English.

The author is interested in the role played by the house of Wettin in the cultural and artistic exchange between Saxony and the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth in 1697-1764. He draws attention to many natural factors, such as the presence of many Poles at the Dresden court and of many Saxons at the court in Warsaw. The exchange was inspired by two Saxon kings, Augustus II and Augustus III, who not only supported personal contacts between Poland and Saxony but also arranged many Polish-Saxon marriages. Mutual influence could be seen in the theatre, music, painting, architecture, fashions and customs (hunting). The author emphasises that in the field of education the influence was rather one-sided. Both monarchs founded many educational institutions, such as the School of Cadets and the School of Pages, but they set them up in Dresden, not in Warsaw. (EO)

Aneta Kramiszewska, *Rola i znaczenie słów auditio w polskich barokowych przedstawieniach mistycznych (The Role and Significance of Words in Polish Baroque Mystical Pictures)*, "Biuletyn Historii Sztuki" (Warszawa), vol. LXII, 2000, No. 3-4, pp. 363-393, sum. in English, illustr.

In her reflections on the way in which supernatural words were used in pictures showing a visioner and mystical vision, the author says that the Baroque did not introduce any revolutionary novelties and merely continued the old medieval tradition which placed the words exchanged by the represented persons in the picture. She also points out that pictures the iconography of which permitted freedom in the treatment of statements made by the represented persons predominate in Polish "visional iconography" (e.g. the pictures of the Blessed Bronisława and St. John of the Cross). Presentations of mystical visions are rare and they are always furnished with words which were quoted in detail in hagiographic sources.

Kramiszewska cites many examples to draw attention to the fact that the Baroque iconography of mystical visions shows a steady tendency to eliminate words which are cited at length in hagiographies; only in the case of a few persons were words used as a constant element. In this respect Polish Baroque art seems

very conservative, for it used words in pictures frequently and for a long time and placed them in phylacteries. (AK)

Piotr Krasny, *Odbudowa kijowskiej cerkwi Spasa na Berestowie przez metropolitę Piotra Mohyłę a problem nawrotu golyku w architekturze sakralnej Rusi koronnej w XVII wieku* (*The Reconstruction of the Saviour's Orthodox Church in Berestowo in Kiev by the Metropolitan Piotr Mohyla and the Return of Gothic in Polish Ruthenia's Sacral Architecture in the 17th Century*), "Biuletyn Historii Sztuki" (Warszawa), vol. LII, 2000, No. 3–4, pp. 337–361, sum. in English, illustr.

The Saviour's Orthodox church (the Transfiguration church) in Berestowo in Kiev, devastated in the 15th and 16th centuries, was carefully reconstructed in 1638–1644 in the initiative of the Kiev metropolitan Piotr Mohyla. The author says that it was under the influence of the founder that Gothic forms were used in reconstruction. Mohyla decided to archaize the architecture of the church in order not so much to achieve a planned artistic effect as to convey a clear ideological message: to commemorate the golden age of St. Vladimir's rule. Piotr Mohyla tried to stress the necessity of returning to the sources of Ruthenian Christianity which was threatened by the offensive of Catholicism and the activity of the Uniates. As the author says, the architectural Gothicism found in many 17th century churches in the Commonwealth's eastern regions should therefore not be regarded as a result of traditionalism or of inertia on the part of provincial building craftsmen but rather as the founders' conscious historicism conveying definite messages in archaic forms. (AK)

Wojciech Kriegseisen, "Krzywda nad wszystkie krzywdy — hiberna w Polsce". *Problem świadczeń kleru katolickiego na wojsko Rzeczypospolitej w drugiej połowie XVII i na początku XVIII wieku* ("A Wrong over all Wrongs — Hiberna Billeting of Soldiers in Poland". *The services rendered by the Catholic clergy for the army in the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth in the late 17th and early 18th centuries*), "Barok" (Warszawa), vol. VIII/1 (15), 2001, pp. 19–38, sum. in English.

The author presents the methods of financing the Polish army in the second half of the 17th and the first half of the 18th century, paying special attention to the Catholic clergy's participation in the maintenance of the army. In the first half of the 17th century ecclesiastic estates founded by monarchs had to billet soldiers in winter. The army interpreted the laws passed by the Sejm to the clergy's disadvantage, forcing them to provide not only lodging but also board. In 1670 billeting was replaced by a fixed tax which, however, was constantly increased. At the beginning of the 18th century the duty of providing board and lodging for soldiers was again imposed on ecclesiastic estates. This was connected with the outbreak of the Northern War in 1700. It was only in 1717 that the clergy were relieved of this duty at the price of a fixed tax which was, however, lower than the previous one. The new way of financing the army was connected with its reduction to 24,000 men. This reduction, which was regarded as a temporary measure necessitated by enormous war ravages, made the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth impotent militarily until the beginning of the 1790s. (EO)

Kroniki Benedyktynek Poznańskich (*Chronicles of Poznań Benedictine Nuns*), ed. Małgorzata Borkowska, Wanda Kurkucińska, Jacek Wiesiołowski, Poznań 2001, Wydawnictwo Miejskie, VI+326 pp., il., index of persons. Series: *Kroniki staropolskie*.

The editorial board of *Kroniki Miasta Poznania* plans to publish old Polish chronicles which have escaped destruction despite frequent fires and wars. The *Chronicles of Benedictine Nuns* is the first item in the series which is to commemorate the forthcoming 750th anniversary of the incorporation of the New Town

Poznań on the left bank of the Warta (1253). The series, a serious challenge to the editorial board, will acquaint scholars with extremely interesting sources which have been only weakly researched. This is made clear by the content of the first item of the series, which contains notes chronicled by Benedictine nuns in Poznań, which were collected and edited in the middle of the 17th century by Sister Joanna Jaskólska and were continued by other sisters up to the end of the 18th century. The source provides a wealth of information on the internal history of the convent, its relations with the outside world, its management, living conditions, the catastrophes which disturbed the daily routine (wars, epidemics) and also on customs and mentality during the Baroque period. The editors have equipped the book with a conscientiously prepared preface, notes and an index of persons. (MB)

Materiały z konferencji "Wielka Wojna Północna 1700–1721" (Materials from the Conference Devoted to the Great Northern War 1700–1721), "Czasy Nowożytne" (Toruń), vol. X (XI), 2002, pp. 11–61.

The issue contains five papers which were read at a national conference held in Toruń in 2001. In the first paper Jacek Staszewski (Toruń) discusses the Great Northern War's political, demographic and economic consequences for the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth, pointing out that the war eliminated Poland and Saxony from international politics. In the second paper Mariusz Markiewicz (Cracow) analyses the balance of power in Europe after the wars waged in the late 17th and early 18th centuries; he emphasises that the importance of Sweden and Poland declined as a result of the wars, that France retained the position of a great power, and that a new political subject, Peter I's Russia, appeared on the scene.

The next three articles do not have the character of syntheses. Stanisław Achremczyk (Olsztyn) concentrates on the situation of Warmia and the Duchy of Prussia in 1700–1721. Jarosław Poraziński (Toruń) characterises the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth in the first decade of the 18th century. Bogusław Dybaś (Toruń) analyses the situation of large cities in Royal Prussia during the Great Northern War. He points out that during the war Toruń and Elbląg lost what remained of their military independence and were treated instrumentally by the parties to the conflict, while Gdańsk, even though it was not captured, was no longer able to carry out active military operations in its own defence and on behalf of the Commonwealth. (AK)

Rejestr poborowy ziemi przemyskiej z 1674 roku (The 1674 Tax Register of the Przemysł Region), ed. by Zdzisław Budzyński and Kazimierz Przybóś, Rzeszów 2000, Wydawnictwo WSP, 287 pp., list of abbs., index of persons and geographical names. Polska południowo-wschodnia w epoce nowożytnej. Źródła Dziejowe, vol. I, part 4.

In 1674, the convocation *Sejm*, the first *Sejm* convened after the death of King Michael Korybut Wiśniowiecki, realising the mortal danger threatening the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth on the part of Turkey, decided to introduce a polltax, which had not been collected for 150 years. The tax was paid by every inhabitant of the state, the rate depending on the social position of each person, his post and function. The tax register consists of the tax collector's accounts arranged according to localities and divided into tax regions. The Przemysł region, which was part of the Ruthenian voievodship, was divided into three tax regions. The first covered the territories west of the river San, the second the territories between the San and the Dniestr, and the third the territories beyond the Dniestr. The editors have published the register *in extenso* and have retained the alphabetical arrangement of the localities as it existed in the historical source. The publication provides most valuable material for research into demographic questions and taxation in the second half of the 17th century. (EO)

Rezydencje w średniowieczu i czasach nowożytnych (Residences in the Middle Ages and in Modern Times), ed. by E. Opaliński and T. Wiślicz. Warszawa 2001, Wydawnictwo Neriton, Instytut Historii PAN, 287 pp., ilustr.

This collection of studies is the result of a conference organised in 1999 by the Commission for the History of Culture of the Historical Sciences Committee and the Institute of History, Polish Academy of Sciences. The authors focus on two subjects: royal residences and the residences of magnates and noblemen. As far as the territorial scope is concerned, the studies deal with the lands of the Polish Kingdom in the Middle Ages and the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth and its fiefs in modern times. Royal residences are discussed by Urszula Borkowska, Walter Leitsch and Almut Bues. Borkowska's study deals with the residences of the Jagellons in the 15th and 16th centuries; Leitsch depicts the residences of Sigismund III (1587-1632), and Bues's study concerns the residences of Courland princes in the 16th and 17th centuries. Six authors write about magnatial residences. Urszula Augustyniak portrays the early 17th century residences of the Protestant line of the Radziwiłłs; Henryk Gmiterek presents the principles at the root of the plan for Feliks Antoni Łoś's residence at Narol; Bogusław Dybaś depicts the military character of magnatial residences in the 17th century, and Jerzy Dygdała writes about magnatial residences in Royal Prussia in the 18th century. Jan K. Ostrowski devotes his reflections to the history of the gallery at Podhorce, set up by Poland's grand hetman Waclaw Rzewuski in the middle of the 18th century, and Barbara Judkowiak shows the links between magnatial palaces and court theatres. Noblemen's residences are the subject of two archeological studies. Leszek Kajzer and Ryszard Grygiel discuss the archeological aspect of research into medieval knightly seats. Teresa Jakimowicz analyses the ideology which inspired the construction of residences in Poland in modern times, and Edmund Kotarski discusses the influence exerted by medieval residences on their inhabitants and guests. (AK)

Piotr Robak, *William Penn — Reformator i polityk. Czas ideałów, 1644-1681 (William Penn — Reformer and Politician. The Time of Ideals, 1644-1681)*. Warszawa 2000, Wydawnictwo Naukowe "Semper", 226 pp., bibliogr., list of abbs., index of persons.

This biography of William Penn, a well known leader of English Quakers, is brought up to the time when he was given the right to found a colony in North America. The author presents the history of the Penn family, paying special attention to the political and financial career of William's father, who was knighted and appointed admiral. He also depicts the emergence of the Quakers' religious movement, the Quakers' attitude to the English Republic and to the Restoration, as well as the attitude of the republican authorities and the monarchy to the new denomination. The last four chapters are dedicated to William Penn and his role in the Quakers' movement. The author depicts the motives behind the young Anglican's conversion to the new faith, his missionary zeal, his participation in the defence of Quakers against persecution, his polemical activity and the support he was able to extend to the Quakers' movement thanks to his noble birth and wealth. At first William Penn was a religious non-conformist but he soon became a talented theological polemist and a skilful political tactician ready to co-operate with nearly all political groupings in order to contribute to the success of his denomination. He never broke off ties with the royal court. These tactics turned out to be successful and due to his good contacts with influential politicians and the whole Stuart family, he was given the privilege of setting up a new colony in North America by Charles II. Penn wanted the colony to become a substitute for God's state, a province with an ideal political system that would guarantee justice and religious tolerance. Only the last intention was fully realised. (EO)

Dariusz Rolnik, *Szlachta koronna wschodnich kresów Rzeczypospolitej zabranych u II rozbiore w obec władz rosyjskich w 1793 roku (Polish Noblemen in the Eastern Regions Wrested from the Commonwealth in the Second Partition and Their Attitude to the Russian Authorities in 1793)*, "Studia Historyczne" (Kraków), vol. XLIV, 2001, No. 2, pp. 199–214, sum. in English.

The author examines Polish noblemen's attitude to the Russian authorities in the Kiev, Bratslav, Podolian and a part of the Volhynian voievodships (Poland's territories wrested by Russia in the second partition of Poland). His analysis shows that a feeling of hopelessness prevailed among the Polish nobility, apathy and passivity being the predominant stance. Some noblemen adopted a servile attitude to the authorities: only a minority objected to taking an oath of loyalty to the empress Catherine II. At the news of the outbreak of the Tadeusz Kościuszko insurrection in 1794, only a part of the Polish forces incorporated into the Russian army revolted; the majority of the nobility remained submissive to the authorities. (EO)

Krystyna Stasięwicz, *Zmysłowa i elokwentna prowincjuszka na staropolskim Parnasie. Rzecz o Elżbiecie Drużbackiej i nie tylko... (A Sensual and Eloquent Provincial Woman on Old Poland's Parnassus. A Matter Concerning not only Elżbieta Drużbacka)*, Olsztyn 2001, Wyd. Littera, 192 pp., ill., index of persons.

This new item in the steadily growing literature dealing with the history of women presents the life and work of an eminent Polish 18th century poetess, Elżbieta Drużbacka. The author depicts her heroine's life and family background (impoverished nobility) and describes her magnatist protectors and patrons (the Sieniawskis, Czartoryskis, Żaluskis, Sanguszkos, Branickis). She analyses the form and content of Drużbacka's poems against the background of women's writings at that time. She dedicates much space to reconstructing Drużbacka's reading matter in order to get insight into her conceptions and ideas. Stasięwicz emphasises the dualistic nature of Drużbacka who admired wordly pleasures but was also aware that time was slipping by and that death was inevitable. (MB)

Sztuka ziem wschodnich Rzeczypospolitej XVI–XVII w. (Art in the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth's Eastern Territories in the 16th–18th Centuries), ed. Jerzy Lileyko, Lublin 2000, Towarzystwo Naukowe Katolickiego Uniwersytetu Lubelskiego, 747 pp., illustr., sum. in English.

This collection of studies is a result of an international conference organised by the Chair of the History of Modern Art of Lublin's Catholic University in 1997. Thirty-five papers deal with art in the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth's eastern territories in the 16th–18th centuries. These territories now belong to Lithuania, Belarus and Ukraine. The authors lay stress on the treasures of sacral architecture in the following towns: Grodno (Barbara Jamska, Maria Kałamajska-Saeed, Jerzy Kowalczyk, Dorota Kuty), Lviv (Jacek Gajewski, Jakub Sito), Łuck (Bogdan Kołosok), Mogilov (Vadim Glinnik), Pożajść (Laima Šinkunaitė), Słonim (Father Jan Nieciecki), Słuck (Wojciech Boberski, Tarnopol (Maria Brykowska), Vilnius (Jerzy Paszczenka SJ, Hanna Samsonowicz), and Wolczyn (Karol Guttmejer). Lublin and Leżajsk (Bożena Noworyta-Kuklińska) are discussed separately. Lublin has been distinguished because of the Lublin voievodship's role in spreading West European art and architecture in the east (Tadeusz Bernatowicz, Irena Rolska-Boruch). The volume also includes studies by Robert Kunkel, Krystyna Makowska, Jan Wrabec, Piotr Krasny, Ryszard Brykowski, Aleksander Jaroszewicz and Valerij Morozov. They concern late Gothic Orthodox churches in western Lithuania, artistic inspirations shared by Prague, Cracow and Vilnius, the place of the architecture of the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth's eastern territories in East-Central Europe, 18th century Orthodox art in

the Commonwealth, sacral wooden architecture in Lithuania, altar sculpture in Byelorussia in the first half of the 17th century and neoclassicism in Byelorussia at the end of the 18th century. Individual artists are discussed by Marcin Kaleciński (paintings by Iwan Rutkiewicz and Jowa Kondzelewicz); Andrzej Betlej (architectural works of Paweł Giżycki) and Maria Matuśkaić (Tomasz Podhayski's sculptures). The other studies raise detailed questions. Andrzej Frejlich discusses the question of religious painting in the polemics between the Protestants and the Catholics in the Commonwealth in the 16th and 17th centuries; Zbigniew Bania describes the residences at Podhorce and Brody; Andrzej Baranowski depicts the role played by magnat families in the coronation of pictures of the Holy Virgin in the 18th century; Artur Badach describes the burial of hearts in the 18th century, and Dariusz Śladecki discusses cemetery inventories. Ludmila Kornilova and Ryszard Brykowski examine the activity of institutions promoting cultural heritage (State Museum of the History of Religion in Grodno and the Centre for Polish Cultural Heritage in Foreign Countries of the "Wspólnota Polska" Association). (EO)

Karolina Targosz, *Piórem zakonnicy. Kronikarki w Polsce XVII w. o swoich zakonach i swoich czasach* (Penned by a Nun. Women Chroniclers in 17th Century Poland on Their Orders and Times), Kraków 2002, Wyd. "Czuwajmy", 321 pp., index of persons, 4 maps.

The author presents the rich historiographic output of Polish nuns in the 17th century. The duty of writing was imposed on nuns by the rules of some religious orders or by their superiors. Nuns' writings outnumbered the writings of laywomen in that century and were on a higher level. The greatest number of chronicles and biographies was written by Benedictine and Carmelite nuns but nuns of the Visitation, Dominican, Bernardine and Premonstratensian nuns also engaged in writing. The author tried to examine the greatest possible number of manuscripts, determine their authors and on the basis of the notes present the internal life in convents and their relations with the outside world (e.g. admission for a shorter or longer stay of laywomen in difficult periods of their lives, such as sickness, old age, widowhood). The author also discusses life in convents in war time and during epidemics when nuns had to leave the safety of their convents. Targosz is interested not only in the nuns' everyday life but also in their spiritual life, their intellectual horizons, ideas of the world and the characteristic features of their mentality during the specific Baroque period. (MB)

Bogdan Wachowiak in association with Andrzej Kamiński, *Dzieje Brandenburgii-Prus na progu czasów nowożytnych (1500–1701)* (The History of Brandenburg-Prussia at the Threshold of Modern Times (1500–1701)), Poznań 2001, Wydawnictwo Poznańskie, 714 pp., list of abbs., genealogical tables, index of persons and geographical names, illustr., sum. in German.

The monograph is an outline of the history of Brandenburg-Prussia in the 16th and 17th centuries. It is the first volume of a planned history of the Prussian state up to 1947. The work is based on literature dealing with Prussia's history, supplemented, when the need arose, by the authors' own research.

Part I consists of two chapters and is of an introductory character. The authors show the history of Brandenburg and Prussia in the Middle Ages and characterise the state of research and historical sources referring to the 16th and 17th centuries. The next part covers the period from 1500 to 1618. The latter date marks the beginning of the Brandenburg margraves' rule in the Prussian duchy which they took over as Poland's vassals after the death of the Franconian line of the Hohenzollerns. In the next chapters the authors present the position of Brandenburg in the Reich and in Europe, the social and demographic changes in Brandenburg's rural areas, the development of towns, the influence of the

Reformation on the internal situation in Brandenburg, the history of the Teutonic Knights' state from 1454 to 1525, and the history of the Prussian state to 1618. They also depict the political system of the Brandenburgian state as well as its art and culture. The last part covers the years 1618–1701, that is the consolidation of Brandenburg–Prussia. The authors shows the circumstances in which the Prussian fief was taken over by the Brandenburg margraves, the Hohenzollern state's participation in the Thirty Years' War, the granting of sovereignty to Brandenburg rulers in the Duchy of Prussia in 1657, and the Hohenzollerns' foreign policy in the second half of the 17th century. They discuss the evolution of Brandenburg's political system towards absolutism, the situation of towns and villages, religious matters as well as art and culture. (EO)

Jacek W i j a c z k a (ed.), *Stanisława księcia Poniatowskiego Diariusz podróży w roku 1784 w kraje niemieckie przedsięwziętej* (Stanisław Prince Poniatowski's *Diary of his Journey into the German Countries in 1784*), Kielce 2002, Wyd. Akademii Świętokrzyskiej w Kielcach, 271 pp., index of personal and geographical names, ill., summary in German.

The author of the diary is Stanisław Poniatowski (1754–1839), the favourite nephew of the last King of Poland, Stanislaus Augustus Poniatowski, who saw him as his successor. Thoroughly educated, with many interests and ample knowledge, he was not, however, very skilful as a politician at the Sejm. In 1784 the King sent him to Germany on a mission, principally of an economic character. Its purpose was to improve Polish–German economic relations, to intervene in the matter of commercial–tariff contacts, to carry out talks with German merchants and bankers as well as to find ways of making use of the great building investment made by Antoni Tyzenhaus, who had recently built a settlement and workshops for manufactory production near Grodno. In his diary Poniatowski describes in detail the German towns and villages he visited, as well as mines, ironworks, farms; he jots down data concerning history, old buildings, demographic relations, the state of agriculture, animal husbandry, the technology of production, and commerce. For this purpose he carried out many talks with people of different social status, even peasants. He was less interested in the charms of nature, though. In his diary he identifies the beauty of the landscape with a populous and well-managed area. (MB)

Henryk Wisner, *Najjaśniejsza Rzeczpospolita. Szkice z czasów Zygmunta III i Władysława IV Wazy (Serenissima. Essays on the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth in the Times of Sigismund III and Vladislaus IV Vasa)*, Warszawa 2001, Wydawnictwo Neriton, 143 pp., index of persons.

This new, thoroughly revised edition focuses on a few selected questions characteristic of the ways functioning of the nobility in the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth. The first essays deals with the events of 1563–1569 which led to the conclusion of the Polish–Lithuanian union by the Sejm held in Lublin in 1569. The second essay, entitled *The Nobility's Theatrum*, discusses some characteristic aspects of Polish and Lithuanian dietines and general Sejms during the reign of the first two Polish Vasas. The book also includes an essay on the religious situation in Poland and Lithuania in 1573–1648, and another on the legal situation and the possibilities to fulfill social functions by noblemen and magnates had in the 16th and 17th centuries. (AK)

Henryk Wisner, *Tatarzy Wielkiego Księstwa Litewskiego w I połowie XVII wieku. Status i służba wojskowa (Tatars in the Grand Duchy of Lithuania in the First Half of the 17th Century. Their Status and Military Service)*, "Czasy Nowożytnie" (Toruń), vol. X (XI), 2001, pp. 93–105.

The author analyses the status of the Lithuanian Tartars on the basis of Sejm resolutions and instructions given by Lithuanian dietines to their Sejm deputies.

He says that there were several categories of Tartar population in the Grand Duchy of Lithuania: titled landowners, untitled landowners, and townspeople engaged in trade, wagon-driving and handicrafts. Only the first two groups were liable to military service for they possessed land. All Tartars were regarded as free people, but not as noblemen. Only the titled Tartars had the right to come up before a noblemen's court. The Tartars were called up to present themselves for military service in their companies at the order of the king or, on the king's warrant, by order of the Lithuanian field hetman. This is what distinguished them from the noblemen, who could be called to take part in a war only when the *Sejm* passed a resolution on levy en masse. The author points out that Tartars used to sell their land and buy a nobleman's estate to be relieved of the duty of military service at the king's order. The *Sejm* tried in vain to hinder this practice. (EO)

Tomasz Wiślicz, *Zarobić na duszne zbawienie. Religijność chłopów małopolskich od połowy XVI do końca XVIII wieku (To Earn Salvation of the Soul. The Religiousness of Peasants in Little Poland from the Middle of the 16th to the End of the 18th Century)* Warszawa 2001, Wydawnictwo Neriton, Instytut Historii PAN, 241 pp., bibliogr., list of abbs., sum. in English.

The book is based on village court records from the Cracow diocese and the western deaneries of the Przemyśl diocese. As a supplementary source the author has used reports on church inspections in Little Poland and court records from small and larger towns, if they concerned peasants.

Chapter I presents changes in the religiousness of peasants in Little Poland in the historical context, that is, under the influence of social transformations and the Counter-Reformation. Chapter II discusses religiousness as an element in the organisation of villages. The next chapter analyses the economic aspect of religiousness (dues paid to the Church and religious customs connected with the economic life of villages). Chapter IV deals with religiousness and morals, and the last chapter examines religiousness and superstitions, including such questions as magic, witchcraft and the preventive measures used against them. (EO)

Zofia Zielińska, *Studia z dziejów stosunków polsko-rosyjskich w XVIII wieku (Studies in the History of Polish-Russian Relations in the 18th Century)*, Warszawa 2001, Wydawnictwo Naukowe "Semper", 254 pp., bibliogr., index of persons.

The book is based on diplomatic correspondence between the central authorities of the 18th century Russian empire and its representatives in the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, kept in the Archives of the Russian Empire's Foreign Policy in Moscow. The author has also made use of sources kept in Geheimes Staatsarchiv, Preussischer Kulturbesitz in Berlin, in the National Russian Archives of Historical Records in Moscow, and in the Central Archives of Historical Records in Warsaw.

Zielińska devotes most space to the activity of the Russian ambassador, Otto Stackelberg, during the last period of his mission in Warsaw (January 1789 – June 1790). His disputes with the Polish king, Stanislaus Augustus Poniatowski, with activists of the Great Sejm and with Prussian diplomats, who endeavoured to persuade the Polish-Lithuanian state to conclude a political alliance with Prussia, are depicted on the basis of reports which Stackelberg sent regularly to the empress Catherine II and her advisers. In other essays the author characterises Russia's attitude to the Commonwealth's repeated attempts during the Saxon period (1738–1744 and 1762–1763) and at the beginning of Stanislaus Augustus' reign (autumn 1766) to improve the political system and introduce reforms. She also describes Otto Stackelberg's activity during the war for the Bavarian succession (1777–1779). (AK)

19th CENTURY (till 1918)

Władysław Bułhak, *Dmowski — Rosja a kwestia polska. U źródeł orientacji rosyjskiej obozu narodowego 1886–1908* (*Dmowski — Russia and the Polish Question. The Genesis of the National Camp's Russian Orientation 1886–1908*), Warszawa 2000, Wydawnictwo Neriton and Instytut Historii PAN, 223 pp., sum. in English, bibliogr., index of persons.

The author presents the evolution of the National League's opinions during the period when it became a significant political force gaining new activists and supporters and significantly modifying its programme. In 1886/1887 the helm of the League was taken over by a new generation headed by Roman Dmowski, Jan Ludwik Popławski and Zygmunt Balicki, a generation which was not encumbered by memory of the defeat of the January Uprising; during the next twenty years, and especially at the beginning of the 20th century, they worked out a new system of views and new methods of the party's activity in Russian Poland.

At the outset the author depicts changes in the Russian politicians' attitude to the Polish question and the practice of the governments of the Polish Kingdom after 1864. Against this background he presents the evolution of the National League's programme from the decidedly anti-Russian views held by its members at the end of the 1880s and the beginning of the 1890s to their participation in the political structures of the Russian state after 1905 and their recognition of Germany as the greatest enemy of the Polish nation. This evolution was influenced by external and internal events: the intensification of Germanisation in Prussian Poland, the softening of the Russian political line in the Polish Kingdom at the end of the 1890s and, first and foremost, the Russian-Japanese war and the 1905 revolution which brought into relief the weakness of the Russian Empire and the danger threatening it on the part of left-wing movements. It was under the influence of these events that a pro-Russian orientation finally crystallised in the national party in 1907/1908, a direct reflection of which was their participation in the Russian Duma. The character of the party changed too: from a secret elitist organisation it turned into a mass political movement.

Bułhak's book is based on the press, publicistic statements and memoirs which though known to researchers, have not yet been fully used. (MM)

Wiesław Caban, *Służba rekrutów z Królestwa Polskiego w armii carskiej w latach 1831–1873* (*The Service of Recruits from the Polish Kingdom in the Tsarist Army in 1831–1873*), Warszawa 2001, Wydawnictwo DiG, 268 pp., bibliogr., indexes, illustr.

A comprehensive monograph presenting — for the first time on such a scale — questions connected with the service of Poles in the tsarist army in the period between the defeat of the November Uprising and the reform of 1874 which radically changed the shape of the tsarist army. The author has made use of many official documents from the archives of Moscow, St. Petersburg, Vilnius, Warsaw and former provincial capitals of the Polish Kingdom, as well as normative and official prints, the press, diaries and *belles lettres*.

The main part of the book is preceded by a chapter in which the author presents the structure and size of the Russian army during the period analysed by him and the legal regulations concerning recruitment and military service. The core of the book consists of three chapters dealing with the principles and methods of recruitment in the Polish Kingdom, various aspects of service, problems connected with the necessity of the recruits leaving their country for at least 15 years, the recruits' adaptation to an alien army and the difficulties they encountered on their return to their fatherland.

Recruits from the Polish Kingdom were enlisted in the Russian army punitively (the most numerous was the recruitment in 1832 when some 27,800 former soldiers of the November Uprising were enlisted, excluding the 11,500 insurrectionists who were taken prisoner during the fighting in 1831) or through ordinary recruitment, from 2.5 to 8 recruits per every 1,000 young people being enlisted every year. The author estimates that in the period under review soldiers from the Polish Kingdom accounted for 10–12 per cent of all recruits, their number amounting to about 200,000. They usually did their service in infantry in various parts of the Empire, also in Siberia and the Caucasus. Caban analyses the conditions of the service, the death rate of soldiers (it amounted to ca 75 per cent), the Russian commanders' attitude to Poles, the possibilities of promotion, and escapes from the army. His conclusions make it possible to verify many myths, for instance the conviction that Poles were sent mainly to eastern Siberia and the Caucasus or the myth about Polish soldiers' mass defections to the ranks of Caucasian insurrectionists fighting against Russia. With the exception of punitive recruitments, the obligation to serve in the Russian army was not a repressive measure directed against Poles and the conditions of their service were on the whole not worse than those of Russian recruits. But the mere fact of being enlisted was a catastrophe for young men. The plight of recruits condemned to serve 15 years in awful conditions was always hard, but the most difficult was the situation of Polish peasants who, being mostly illiterate, were completely isolated from Polish culture (because of their inability to write to their family and the insufficient number of Catholic chaplains in the army). They were condemned to live solely on their wage and dwell in barracks. Enlistment in the army meant either death or denationalisation for the peasants. Of the 25 per cent recruits who survived the service more than a half remained in Russia, set up a family there and melted into Russian society. Only ca 12 per cent of the recruits (some 23,000 persons) returned to their country but most of them no longer felt Polish and were a burden to their family and the local community. (MM)

Edward Czapiewski, *Między buntem a ugodą. Kształtowanie się poglądów politycznych Józefa Ignacego Kraszewskiego (Between Revolt and Conciliation. The Formation of Józef Ignacy Kraszewski's Political Views)*, Wrocław 2000, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Wrocławskiego, 238 pp., sum. in German, bibliogr., index of persons.

The author analyses only 30 years, a mere fraction, of the long life of J. I. Kraszewski (1812–1887), a popular and prolific writer, publicist and political activist. But in view of Kraszewski's personality, his contribution to the development of national spirit and culture as well as significance of the period reviewed by the author — three decades between the November and the January Uprising — the experiences described by the author are of supraindividual importance.

During thirty years, from his studies in Vilnius in 1829–1830 to his forced departure from Warsaw to Dresden in January 1863, Kraszewski went through various experiences and changed his political views and methods of action several times. In his early youth he succumbed to Romantic moods and belonged to conspiratorial organisations before the November Uprising. Arrested and imprisoned, he fell into the other extreme when he was freed and established contact with the "St. Petersburg coterie", a group which promoted full agreement with Russia. In 1837 he began to publish "Tygodnik Petersburski" ("Petersburg Weekly") and then edited "Athenaeum", a periodical published in Vilnius, but even though he was on good terms with conciliatory circles he did not become an apostate. In 1859–1862 he was editor of Warsaw's "Gazeta Codzienna" — "Daily Journal" (named "Gazeta Polska" — "Polish Gazette" in 1861). As a result of events which preceded the outbreak of the January Uprising Kraszewski's views became fully democratic, liberal and unconciliatory. This led to a conflict with the head of government in the Polish Kingdom, Aleksander Wielopolski, and forced the writer to leave his country for good.

Czapiewski affirms that the fluctuations in Kraszewski's opinions always depended on whether Russia liberalised or hardened its policy towards Poland. They also reflected the most important changes which shaped Polish culture in the 19th century. Kraszewski began his adult life during Romanticism; at the end of the period discussed by the author, after years of doubts about the value of the national idea, he began to promote "organic work" (work to raise the economic, social and cultural level of the country) in the columns of "Gazeta Polska", an idea which was fully accepted in Russian Poland only after the suppression of the Uprising of 1863–1864. (MM)

Wojciech Jasiakiewicz, *Polska działalność propagandowa w Wielkiej Brytanii w dobie powstania styczniowego w świetle korespondencji, pamiętników, publicystyki i prasy (Polish Propaganda in Great Britain during the January Uprising in the Light of Correspondence, Diaries, Publicistic Writings and the Press)*, Toruń 2001, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu im. M. Kopernika, 222 pp., bibliogr.

The author presents a fragment of Polish–British relations, the years of the January Uprising of 1863–1864 and the period immediately following its suppression, a period marked by an intensification of Polish propaganda and political efforts in Great Britain. At the outset Jasiakiewicz describes the international context of the Polish question at that time, laying stress on the "balance of power", a principle binding in British policy. He portrays the groups of Polish emigrés on the Thames and their multifarious activities. During the period dealt with by the author many charity campaigns, collections for the uprising and its victims, national celebrations and meetings were organised into which the Poles tried to draw representatives of British society. The author presents the personal contacts between Polish emigrés and representatives of the British press and the attempts to win over British politicians for the Polish cause. These attempts were not fully successful, for the Poles failed to interest influential personalities in their fate, while little known politicians frequently used the Polish question to promote their own career, dropping it without regret when it ceased to be topical. Jasiakiewicz also presents the most important aspects of Polish propaganda, the aim of which was to create a positive picture of Poland and a negative one of Russia, with a frequent use of arguments appealing to the British, such as promotion of European civilisation against eastern barbarity.

Despite all this, knowledge of Poland was scant on the Thames, although the Poles' efforts evoked some sympathy for Poland and for the Poles' aspirations to regain independence. But, paradoxically, the Polish emigrés' activities were of great importance for some British milieux, for they consolidated left-wing and working-class circles, for which the meetings supporting the uprising in Poland became a useful training ground for their own political work.

The author has based his book on archival materials, leaflets and publicistic writings, the British press, as well as memoirs of Polish and British personalities of that time. The book also contains facsimiles of important documents, most of which are unknown to historians. (MM)

Grzegorz Kucharczyk, *Cenzura pruska w Wielkopolsce w czasach zaborów 1815–1914 (Prussian Censorship in Great Poland during the Period of Partitions 1815–1914)*, Poznań 2001, Wydawnictwo Poznańskie, bibliogr., sum. in German, index of persons.

Unlike Russian censorship in the Polish Kingdom, the legal regulations and practice of Prussian censorship in Great Poland have not so far attracted the interest of researchers. Kucharczyk is probably the only author who has tried, with success, to change this situation.

In his book he presents the changing rules governing censorship in the Prussian state. The events of the Springtide of Nations marked a turning point in

ensorship, for under their influence preventive censorship in force since 1819 was abolished. Kucharczyk presents Prussian regulations against the background of international rules, comparing Prussian legal regulations with those in Europe and the United States. He then reconstructs in detail the censors' attitude to Polish national aspirations in Prussian Poland, to Polish myths and national symbols (e.g. to the hymn "God who through the ages hast girded Poland with power and fame", and the works of Adam Mickiewicz), to the religious question in Great Poland, especially to anti-Semitic and anti-Judaic statements. His analysis has led him to the conclusion that regulations concerning censorship and the methods used in Great Poland reflected the general principles of Prussian policy towards the Poles in the 19th century; they were also a convenient and effective tool for Germanisation. He stresses however that in practice, especially after 1848, censorship was not so strict as has been believed and the publishers and authors had quite a large margin of freedom. The book closes with extensive tables showing the number of censors active in Great Poland and of the prints censored by them. (MM)

Grzegorz Kucharczyk, *Cenzura w Prusach Wschodnich (do 1848). Ograniczenia i aspekty działania (Censorship in East Prussia up to 1848. Restrictions and Censors' Work)*, "Zapiski Historyczne" (Toruń) 2001, No. 1, pp. 37-65, sum. in English.

The author, an expert in the legal foundations and practice of censorship in Prussia, presents various aspects of censorship in East Prussia from the edict which introduced preventive censorship in 1807 to its liquidation in the wake of the events of the Springtide of Nations. The principles of censorship in East Prussia were at that time the same as in other regions of the Prussian state. Throughout that time publishers and printers were usually at the mercy of censors (frequently uneducated and incompetent) but they could appeal against a censor's decision to the Ober Zensur-Kollegium in Berlin (in 1843 the Kollegium was replaced by Ober-Zensur-Gericht). Kucharczyk presents the local conditions which restricted the effectiveness of censorship, legal barriers, complex and incomprehensible executory instructions, difficulties in finding competent censors, the low qualifications of officials and their nonchalance in work. The author compares censorship in East Prussia with censorship in other parts of the Prussian state and in European countries. (MM)

Barbara Lasocka, *Aleksander Fredro. Drogi życia (Aleksander Fredro. His Life)*, Warszawa 2001, Oficyna Wydawnicza Errata, 570 pp., bibliogr., index of persons, illustr.

This is an extensive biography of Count Aleksander Fredro (1793-1876), a landowner, soldier, politician, poet and the most prominent Polish 19th century comedy writer, famous for his masterly presentation of human weaknesses and comic traits.

Having lived for over 80 years, Fredro saw several epochs and various state organisms. He was born at the time when the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth was in the throes of death, he died when Galicia was strengthening its autonomy within the Habsburg monarchy. He experienced the Napoleonic wars, three uprising and colossal social changes. He took an active, and by no means insignificant, part in all these events.

Lasocka presents her hero's successive roles. We see Fredro as a landowner and aristocrat connected with the most prominent Polish families (genealogical tables make it easier for the reader to get an insight into Fredro's family connections). Next we see him as a Napoleonic officer who takes part in the Russian campaign of 1812, fights at Dresden and Leipzig and is awarded an order of the Legion of Honour. In the period that followed Fredro is shown as a political activist in Galicia, a deputy to the estate Sejm who strongly criticised Austrian

bureaucracy but was a confirmed legitimist, loyal to the throne. This picture of Fredro as a public figure is enriched by chapters dealing with his relations with women (his love affairs, especially the romance with his future wife, Countess Zofia Skarbkowa, who divorced her husband to marry Fredro, verged on what was considered proper by his milieu) and with his children. Finally we get a picture of Fredro as a misanthrope and outspoken fellow who had no illusions about his neighbours and looked ironically at them. In all these fields of life and in all these roles Aleksander Fredro was, as Lasocka says, a typical 19th century Pole able to meet any kind of challenge, whether in great politics or in everyday life. In his comedies he painted perfectly old Polish characters and the vanishing noblemen's world. (MM)

Między iredentą, lojalnością a kolaboracją. O suwerenność państwową i niezależność narodową (1795–1989) (Between Irredentism, Loyalty and Collaboration. For State Sovereignty and National Independence, 1795–1989), Wrocław 2001, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Wrocławskiego, 487 pp., sum. in English.

This collection of articles with its intriguing title is the 11th volume of Wrocław University's renowned series "Polska Myśl Polityczna XIX i XX w." (Polish Political Thought in the 19th and 20th Centuries). The authors discuss various aspects of the Poles' attitude to the ruling power over the last two centuries, to an alien power imposed from the outside or a power regarded as alien. They write about the Polish independence movements in the 19th century, the Poles' armed struggle in the 20th century, the work to raise the economic, social and cultural level of the country, the Poles' participation in political life under the partitioning powers and in the Polish People's Republic, the notion of treason, the political problems of the Second Republic 1918–1939 and the dilemmas of its national minorities as well as the international situation which determined the most important solutions concerning Poland.

The cognitive value of the articles in the book varies. Some of them raise questions which have been quite well researched and are widely known, others discuss subjects which are less known, if only because they concern very recent events (e.g. Łukasz Kamiński's article *Social Resistance as a Way of Defending Polish National Identity during the Period of Real Socialism*, pp. 403–412, which discusses the Poles' stance in 1944–1989). As regards articles dealing with the 19th century, let us mention two. In the text *The Question of National Apostasy. On Treason, Denunciations and Polish Agents (Russian Poland 1815–1914)* (pp. 163–186) Elżbieta Kaczyńska stresses the significance of the problem of treason in Polish 19th century consciousness and points out the difficulties encountered by both 19th century Poles and present-day researchers in defining what was "treason" in conditions when the nation was enslaved for over a hundred years. She emphasises that the border lines of treason became sharper or blurred, depending on political conditions. The book ends with Jacek Kolbuszewski's article *The Ideas of Independence, Loyalty and Collaboration in Polish Literature* (pp. 463–487) which shows how these subjects were reflected in Polish 19th and 20th century literature. Each article has a summary in English. (MM)

Mieszkaństwo i mieszczaństwo w literaturze polskiej 2 połowy XIX wieku (The Middle Class and Philistinism in Polish Literature in the Second Half of the 19th Century), ed. Ewa Ihnatowicz, Warszawa 2000, Dom Wydawniczy Elipsa, 272 pp., index of persons.

The articles in the volume concern urban and middle-class questions raised by eminent, as well as second- and third-rate, pre- and post-Positivist Polish writers. The authors reconstruct the behaviour as well as the social, cultural and national roles of the middle-class as they were presented by 19th century writers. Interest in this subject increased in the second half of the 19th century, but negative

pictures of the townsfolk, both of plutocrats and members of the lower middle-class, predominated in literary works. This aversion to the middle class intensified at the end of the 19th century as a result of the modernists' contempt for Philistines, which was clearly marked in literature.

Particularly interesting are the texts which discuss attempts to change this negative stereotype. Anna Martuszevska depicts the opinions which Bolesław Prus, a leading 19th century writer, had on the middle class and its role in the cultural and artistic life of the nation (*Bolesław Prus's Defence of the "Philistine". Prus's Conception of Art at the Turn of the 19th Century*, pp. 135–152). In her article Martuszevska draws a parallel between Prus's works and the drawings of Franciszek Kostrzewski, author of sharp and witty portraits of Varsovian types. In an extremely interesting text *Between an Intellectual's Dilemmas and the Perplexities of a Bourgeois* (pp. 211–226) Ewa Paczoska presents models of a new townsman, set by such left-wing writers as Stefan Żeromski, Stanisław Brzozowski and Ludwik Krzywicki, models which departed from the traditional type of a narrow-minded egoistic Philistine and came near to what was believed to characterise members of the intelligentsia. A different subject is raised by Maria Jolanta Olszewska, who in her article *Daughters as an Object of Transactions. From Fredro to Perzyński* (pp. 177–193) discusses 19th and early 20th century comedies and tragedies which dealt with townsmen's ambitions to marry off their daughters well.

The authors' remarks on Polish literature in the second half of the 19th century allow the reader to draw his own conclusions on the attitude of Polish society, especially its intellectual élites, to the middle class and Philistinism. The élites' attitude was traditionally anti-bourgeois and anti-Philistine but significant attempts were made in the second half of the 19th century to create a new positive picture of the middle class. (MM)

Bolesław Oleksowicz, *Legenda Kościuszki. Narodziny (The Kościuszko Legend. Its Birth)*, Gdańsk 2000. Wydawnictwo Słowo/ Obraz Terytoria, 289 pp., index of persons, illustr.

The author analyses the successive stages of the legend surrounding a leading Polish national hero, Tadeusz Kościuszko, from the suppression of the 1794 insurrection fought under his command to the defeat of the next armed struggle, the 1830 uprising. Oleksowicz refers to the generational struggle at the beginning of the 19th century which for long decades (if not centuries) shaped Polish culture and mentality. In four chapters he argues that the period he has examined was of decisive importance for the Kościuszko legend and, what is even more important, it was during that period that the legend reflected the most significant changes in outlook which took place in the dawn of Romanticism. On the basis of many varied sources the author shows that in the eyes of Polish emigrés and European politicians Kościuszko, freed from Russian captivity and triumphantly travelling in Europe and the United States, was an anachronous, redundant figure when he arrived in France hoping to take over the command of the Polish legions. As the divisions among the Polish emigrés kept growing and Napoleon departed more and more from revolutionary ideals, Kościuszko's republican convictions stiffened and he became less and less willing to be tolerant, for the ageing commander did not want to forget the position of an unquestioned authority he held in 1794; moreover, he considered himself, not without grounds, to be a personification of the tradition of a free Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. However, if at the beginning of the 19th century Kościuszko was "a redundant commander" of Poles, as Oleksowicz says, the legend about the commander of the insurrection was alive and very important. The picture of the commander created at that time, the picture of the defender of decaying Poland, patron of an armed struggle against the partitioner, a courageous democrat, protector of peasants and an embodiment of Christian virtues, lived on for two hundred years and was used by 19th and 20th century historians, writers, journalists and propagandists

who stressed what they found convenient. In the first half of the 19th century the "redundant commander" (who fortunately died in 1817) was replaced by a hero useful to the Poles during the times of partitions. (MM)

Jan Rydel, *W służbie cesarza i króla. Generałowie i admiralicyja narodowości polskiej w siłach zbrojnych Austro-Węgier w l. 1868–1918* (In the Service of the Emperor and King. Generals and Admirals of Polish Nationality in the Armed Forces of Austria-Hungary in 1868–1918), Kraków 2001. Księgarnia Akademicka, 346 pp., sum. in German, bibliogr., indexes.

The book is based on solid sources: on materials kept in Kriegsarchiv in Vienna and in the Central Military Archives in Warsaw, in other archives in Warsaw and Cracow as well as on published documents and memoirs. As a result, the reader has been offered a compendium of knowledge on the armed forces of Austria-Hungary and the Poles' service under the banners of the emperors Francis Joseph and Charles I. The author presents his conclusions in narrative form; the tables illustrate his statistical calculations.

In the first part of the book Rydel provides ample information on the structure of the imperial-royal army, its formations, the course of service and the ways of promotion. He presents more than 100 short biographies of generals of ground forces and admirals active in the years 1868–1918. After analysing the lives and views of his heroes, Rydel comes to the conclusion that on the whole they combined loyalty to the monarch and the Austro-Hungarian monarchy with Polish patriotism. After 1868 Polish officers had good prospects of promotion in the Austro-Hungarian army. Polish society did not object to Poles serving in the military structures of a state which the Galician Poles less and less frequently regarded as an alien partitioning power. As a result of this change in public moods, quite a large group of senior officers served loyally in the imperial-royal army in times of peace and war. In Austrian-Hungarian conditions this did not mean renunciation of Polishness. What is more, many generals were ready, should political circumstances be favourable, to take an active part in the reconstruction and defence of an independent Polish state. Of the more than 100 generals and admirals presented in the book over 40 joined the Polish Army in 1918–1919, bringing in as their share the professional training and experience they had gained in the imperial-royal army. (MM)

Spółczeństwo w dobie modernizacji. Polacy i Niemcy w XIX i XX wieku. Studia ofiarowane profesorowi Kazimierzowi Wajdzie w siedemdziesiątą rocznicę urodzin (Society during the Era of Modernisation. Poles and Germans in the 19th and 20th Centuries. Studies presented to Professor Kazimierz Wajda on his 70th birthday), eds. R. Bäcker, M. Chamot, Z. Karpus, Toruń 2000, Wydawnictwo UMK, 444 pp., indexes, illustr.

This is a collection of Polish and German articles on social and economic changes and changes in mentality as well as on historiography (especially German) and relations between representatives of the two nations from the Napoleonic wars to the 1980s. Since the subject-matter is extremely vast, let us mention two texts which deserve special attention. Mark Chamot's article *The Self-Stereotype of the Pole in the Polish Press of West Prussia and the Poznań Region at the Turn of the 19th Century* (pp. 233–242) contains interesting remarks on the Poles' opinions of themselves formed, on the one hand, under the pressure of Germany's predominance in civilisation and economy in the 19th and 20th centuries and, on the other hand, under the influence of romantic self-portraits created during the period of foreign rule in Poland.

Another article that stands out is Ryszard Michalski's *Practical Concepts of Work to Raise the Social, Economic and Cultural Level of the Prussian Zone at the Turn of the 19th Century. A Testimony to Polish Political Thought* (pp. 293–300) in which the author argues that paradoxically, the Prussian authorities' Germa-

nisation campaign, which had been intensifying since the end of the 19th century, integrated Polish society which, not wanting to lose its national identity, felt compelled to adopt the stand of social solidarity. As a result, social conflicts in Prussian Poland were milder than in other parts of the country. Michalski presents the Poles' economic and cultural initiatives and points out that the strikes held in schools in 1901–1907 in defence of the Polish language integrated and mobilised society. He also stresses the role of the Catholic Church which from the beginning of *Kulturkampf*, in particular under Archbishop Juliusz Dinder, was a valuable ally of the Polish national movement. (MM)

Mirosław Ustrzycki, *Studium postaw ziemian polskich na kresach w XIX w. — przypadek rodziny Rzewuskich, gatań na Pohrebyszczu (Study on Polish 19th Century Landowners' Attitude in the Eastern Regions — the Case of the Rzewuski Family, Pohrebyszcze line)*, "Studia Historyczne" (Kraków), 2001, No. 2, pp. 215–234, sum. in English.

A very interesting study in which the author forms opinions on the general attitudes of Polish landowners in the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth's former eastern regions on the basis of an individual case. His subject is the Pohrebyszcze (near Berdyczów) line of the aristocratic Rzewuski family, a line derived from Stanisław Ferdynand Rzewuski (1737–1786), brother of the ill-famed traitor Seweryn Rzewuski. The family included Adam Wawrzyniec, a senator and secret counsellor of the Russian tsarist court; Henryk, a popular writer, generally regarded as a renegade, who asserted that the fall of the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth was inevitable and championed a policy of conciliation; Adam, a Russian general who fought against Polish partisan units in Volhynia in 1863, and also Ewelina Hańska, née Rzewuska whose second husband was Honoré de Balzac.

After the partitions the first generation of the Rzewuskis from Pohrebyszcze (represented by Adam Wawrzyniec) was faced with the problem of loyalty to the new authority. The next generation was ultra loyal to the Russian Empire but remained attached to old Polish Sarmatian culture and lordly manners, characteristic of the old Commonwealth's greatest magnates. While pursuing a political or military career, the members of the Rzewuski family did their best to preserve their family estate, even at the price of far-reaching concessions to the Russian authorities. In this sense they were typical representatives of their class, which identified defence of their own estates with defence of Polish national interests. But the majority of this class avoided ostentatious declarations of loyalty, which were strongly condemned by the general public. (MM)

MODERN TIMES (1919–1939)

Paweł Jaworski, *Polska niepodległa wobec Skandynawii 1918–1939 (Independent Poland's Relations with Scandinavia 1918–1939)*, Wrocław 2001, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Wrocławskiego, 291 pp., bibliogr., index of persons, sum. in English.

Paweł Jaworski examines Poland's bilateral contacts with Sweden, Denmark and Norway. He is interested not only in political and economic relations but also in the reception of Scandinavian culture, literature, music and films in Poland. He points out that Scandinavian countries inspired Poland with many valuable ideas during the interwar years. One of them was the idea of folk universities which taught people how to think in social terms and promoted co-operation. They also brought it home to their audiences that modernisation of the country was a necessity. (MG)

Piotr Łossowski, *Dyplomacja polska 1918–1939 (Polish Diplomacy 1918–1939)*, Warszawa 2001, Oficyna Wydawnicza ASPRA-JR, 476 pp., index of persons, phot.

This is the second enlarged and revised edition of the book published in 1992. It is a penetrating monograph on Polish diplomacy of the Second Republic. The author presents the beginnings of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs' work, the establishment of the first diplomatic relations and the gradual expansion of the network of Polish diplomatic missions in the world. Łossowski is interested not only in the functioning of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs but also in the less official side of Polish diplomacy. He describes the conditions in which the diplomats worked, their earnings and pastimes and also presents portraits of diplomats and the clerical staff.

The book has nine chapters which are supplemented by annexes with texts of credentials. It is arranged chronologically. Łossowski starts with Polish diplomacy during the period of parliamentary democracy up to 1926; he then deals with the period of the *Sanacja* regime up to 1939. He says that the young Polish diplomacy underwent a fundamental evolution during these twenty years, improving its style and methods and adding new elements to its work. (MG)

Grzegorz Łukomski, *Problem "korytarza" w stosunkach polsko-niemieckich i na arenie międzynarodowej 1919–1939 (The Problem of the "Corridor" in Polish-German Relations and in the International Forum 1919–1939)*, Warszawa 2000, Oficyna Wydawnicza "ADIUTOR", 286 pp., bibliogr., index of persons, maps, sum. in German.

The Versailles peace conference granted Poland a part of Vistula Pomerania in 1919. Gdańsk, together with the mouth of the Vistula, was declared a Free City under the protectorate of the League of Nations. The result of these decisions was that Germany began to raise claims to Polish Pomerania, which was named the "Vistula corridor" or "Danzig/Gdańsk corridor" in German publicistic writings.

Łukomski tries to explain the genesis and functioning of the problem of the "corridor" as well as its political and economic consequences in Polish-German relations. He recalls the ethnic, geographical, anthropological, political and economic arguments used by the German side and the racist arguments applied by the Nazis in the 1930s. The book consists of four chronologically arranged chapters. In the first chapter Łukomski presents the genesis of the conflict in the context of the events of 1918–1920, that is, the uprising in Great Poland and the Polish-Bolshevik war. In the second chapter he depicts the gradual growth of German revisionist claims on Poland after the Locarno treaties. Chapter III shows the role of the "corridor" in Nazi policy and ideology. In the last chapter Łukomski analyses the attitude of the European countries to the question of Polish Pomerania.

The book is based on Polish, German and English archival materials and on German and Polish publicistic writings. (MG)

Andrzej Wierzbicki, *Żywy Lewiatan. Wspomnienia i dokumenty działalności (A Living Leviathan. Reminiscences and Documents)*, Warszawa 2001, KAW, 537 pp.

Reminiscences of a man who promoted economic progress in reviving and revived Poland, spokesman of economic circles in the Sejm, co-founder of the Second Republic's economic policy, an attentive and shrewd observer of Polish life over several decades.

As a very young man Wierzbicki (1877–1961) (not to be mistaken for the historian bearing the same name) took part in secret youth organisations only to become later a leading representative of the Polish community in St. Petersburg, an economist who accepted the pre-1914 political *status quo* (though he always declared publicly he was a Pole) and director of Society of Industrialists of the

Polish Kingdom before World War I. His public activity reached its summit in the years 1914–1939, during the Great War, the reconstruction of the Polish state, the 1920 war with Russia and the short period of Poland's independence. He performed important functions during that time; he was chairman of the Central Board of Polish Industry, Mining, Trade and Finances and chairman of several Sejm committees. In his reminiscences he writes about events which determined the shape of the Second Republic: the solutions resulting from the war, the construction of the new state's structures and the defence of its frontiers, the *coup d'état* of May 1926 and the world economic depression. However, stress is laid in the book on economic and financial matters. Wierzbicki describes the economic integration of the country which was coming to life on the ruins of three partition zones and three different economic systems; he recalls the most important economic reforms and successes (as well as setbacks) of the Second Republic, criticises statism, stresses the role of foreign capital and the close links between Polish and West European economies. The attractiveness of the book is enhanced by colourful anecdotes and vivid portraits of personalities of Polish public life, from leaders of the Polish community in St. Petersburg and representatives of the Polish Kingdom's economic circles before 1914 to the leading actors on the Polish political scene in 1918–1939: Józef Piłsudski, Roman Dmowski, Władysław Grabski and Eugeniusz Kwiatkowski.

The book is the first full edition of Wierzbicki's reminiscences; a censored version brought up only to 1920 was published in 1957. (MM)

WORLD WAR II

Barbara Engelking, Jacek Leociak, *Getto warszawskie. Przewodnik po nieistniejącym mieście* (*The Warsaw Ghetto. A Guide to a Non-Existent Town*), Warszawa 2001, The Institute of Philosophy and Sociology, Polish Academy of Sciences, 826 pp., bibliogr., index of persons, glossary of alien terms and concepts, notes on selected personalities, maps, diagrams.

As the authors say in the preface, their guide "takes visitors round a non-existent town. It is made up of many individual notes, testimonies and documents. On their basis we try to reconstruct the topography, the scenery of events, the realities of that time; we try to grasp details, tiny manifestations of everyday life and as far as this is possible convey the atmosphere of those days and those places". They have done this by making use first and foremost of the archival materials kept in the Jewish Historical Institute in Warsaw and the Yad Vashem Institute in Jerusalem, and by successfully using "Gazeta Żydowska" ("Jewish Paper") which was published under the control of the Nazi occupier. They have also made use of the Archives of the Capital City of Warsaw and the Archives of Modern Records. On the basis of records found in these archives they reconstruct the topography and transport in the ghetto, its institutions and offices, economic and social life, the deportation of Jews to the extermination camp and their armed struggle. The book covers the period from November 16, 1940 (when the ghetto was closed) to March 16, 1943 (total liquidation). The book is supplemented by a calendar of events. This is the most extensive and thorough history of the Warsaw ghetto to have appeared in world historiography. (DJ)

Michał Gnatowski, *Niepokorna Białostoczczyzna. Opór społeczny i polskie podziemie niepodległościowe w regionie białostockim w latach 1939–1941 w radzieckich źródłach* (*The Unsubmissive Białystok Region. Social Resistance and the Poles' Underground Struggle for Independence in the Białystok Region in 1939–1941 in Soviet Sources*), Białystok 2001, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu w Białymstoku, 490 pp., index of persons and geographical names.

The publication contains 143 documents from the period between October 11, 1939 and June 22, 1941 kept in the National Archives of the Republic of Belarus in Minsk. The documents were issued by local organs of the People's Commissariat for Internal Affairs (NKVD), committees of the Communist Party (bolsheviks) of Byelorussia and army headquarters. The publication also includes Polish documents found in the Minsk archives which show the activity of the Underground. This source publication is preceded by an extensive (pp. 11–64) introduction by Michał Gnatowski entitled *The state of research and the conditions in which social resistance and the Underground developed their activity in the region*. The author says that in July 1940 the NKVD uncovered 30 Polish underground organisations with 1190 members in the Białystok region. Peasants were the largest social group (479) among the members of these conspiratorial organisations. According to the NKVD, the Underground was the most active in the Augustów and Łomża regions, especially in the villages on the banks of the Biebrza river, in the Sokółka district and in large towns (Białystok, Grodno, Łomża). (DJ)

Sławomir Kalbarczyk, *Polscy pracownicy nauki — ofiary zbrodni sowieckich w latach II wojny światowej. Zamordowani, więzieni, deportowani* (Polish Scholars — Victims of Soviet World War II Crimes. Murdered, Imprisoned, Deported), Warszawa 2001, Wydawnictwo NERITON, 295 pp.

The book shows the dramatic fate of Polish scholars and scientists who after the Soviet aggression of September 17, 1939 were caught in the wheels of the Soviet machine and were executed, arrested, sent to camps or deported. The main part of the book contains biographies of Polish scholars — victims of Soviet crimes, worked out on the basis of literature and archival materials, including their personal files, kept in the Archives of the Ukrainian Security Service. Research has shown that 97 Polish scholars were arrested, 12 were deported and 117 were taken prisoner in 1939–1945. A total of 143 Polish scholars lost their lives, 121 were murdered, 22 died in prisons, camps or deportation places. The greatest losses were suffered by the University of Warsaw (21 persons), Poznań University (15), Engineering College of Lviv (14) and the Stefan Batory University of Vilnius (20). (DJ)

Polskie podziemie na terenach Zachodniej Ukrainy i Zachodniej Białorusi w latach 1939–1941 (The Polish Underground in Western Ukraine and Western Byelorussia in 1939–1941), selected and edited by Zuzanna Gajowniczek, Marcin Majewski, Władimir Makarow, Natalia Pieremziennikowa, Jakow Pogonij, Małgorzata Słoń-Nowaczek, Jędrzej Tucholski, Władimir Winogradow, Warszawa-Moskwa 2001, Wydawnictwo Archiwum Ministerstwa Spraw Wewnętrznych i Administracji Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej i Zarządu Rejestracji i Zasobów Archiwalnych Federalnej Służby Bezpieczeństwa Federacji Rosyjskiej, 1436 pp., index of persons and pseudonyms, list of place names, list of abb., illustr.

The publication contains investigation records in Russian and Polish concerning Poles who were accused of anti-Soviet activity in Poland's territories annexed by the USSR following the Soviet aggression on September 17, 1939. The volume includes records of the cases brought against: Gen. Marian Januszajtis-Żegota, Maj. Jerzy Nałęcz-Sosnowski, Sec. Lieut. Stanisław Żymierski, Capt. Józef Żymierski, Tadeusz Strowski, Gen. Mieczysław Boruta-Spechowicz, Col. Janusz Gaładyk, Lieut.-Col. Adam Obtułowicz, Gen. Władysław Anders, Serg. Maj. Antoni Iglewski, Lieut. Col. Józef Spychalski, Władysława Piechowska, Bronisława Wyślouchowa, Lieut. Col. Jan Axentowicz, Col. Leopold Okulicki, Lieut. Zbigniew Jentys, Maj. Zygmunt Dobrowolski, Lieut. Jerzy Klimkowski, Col. Aleksander Prystor, Corp. Władysław Pasek, Lieut. Col. Stanisław Pstrokoński. The originals of these materials are kept in the Archives of the Federal Security Service of the Russian Federation in Moscow. (DJ)

Wypędzeni ze Wschodu. Wspomnienia Polaków i Niemców (Expelled from the East. Reminiscences of Poles and Germans), edited by Hans Jürgen Bömelburg, Renate Stößinger and Robert Traba. Olsztyn 2001, Wydawnictwo Stowarzyszenia Wspólnota Kulturowa Borussia, 470 pp., maps, index of place names.

The volume contains 43 reminiscences of Poles and Germans which were sent in for the competition "Expulsion from the East (1939–1950) in the Reminiscences of Poles, Germans and Other Disinherited Persons". The competition was launched in October 1996 by the KARTA Centre in Warsaw, the Association of the Friends of Poland in Karlsruhe and the Institute of Political Sciences in Trier. 214 works were sent in, of which 98 were written by Germans, 115 by Poles and one by a Ukrainian. Most of them were reminiscences of the authors' own experiences; others were stories the authors heard from close friends or family members. Many accounts described the history of the expulsion: from the pressure to leave their "little homeland", the route to a new abode, up to a visit or return to the old homeland after many years. The best accounts were awarded prizes in April 1997. The most interesting of them are included in this volume. The accounts are preceded by a study written by Jürgen Bömelburg and Robert Traba *Reminiscences and the Culture of Remembrance. Flight and Expulsion in the Accounts of German and Polish Eye-Witnesses*. The publication is the first volume of the Borussia Association's series "Świadectwa" ("Testimonies") which will register and reconstruct the fate of individual persons against the background of historical changes. (DJ)

RECENT HISTORY

Czerwiec 1976 w materiałach archiwalnych (June 1976 in Archival Materials), selected, prefaced and edited by Jerzy Eisler, Warszawa 2001, Oficyna Wydawnicza Volumen, 279 pp., index of persons, illustr.

This is the fourth volume of the series "Documents" published by the Institute of National Remembrance — Commission for the Prosecution of Crimes against the Polish Nation. It contains 57 critically elaborated and previously unpublished (save for one) documents which show the events of June 1976 in a new light. In addition to documents issued by various structures of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the volume includes: information on and minutes of the meetings of the Voivodship Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party (PZPR) in Radom, directives and information of the PZPR Central Committee and reports of the Voivodship Public Prosecutor's Office in Radom. The documents show that the workers' revolt, which was of a purely economic character at first, turned into a social and even a political protest. Strikes broke out in 97 production establishments in 24 voivodships. In Radom alone 1543 militiamen and voluntary militiamen as well as several hundred civilian functionaries of the Ministry of Internal Affairs were used to pacify the workers' revolt. In an extensive preface (pp. 11–72) Jerzy Eisler discusses the events of June 1976 in a broad context of Poland's history under Edward Gierek and depicts the development of a political opposition in Poland. (DJ)

Roman Droz, *Polityka władz wobec ludności ukraińskiej w Polsce w latach 1944–1989 (The Policy Pursued by the Authorities towards the Ukrainian Population in Poland in 1944–1989)*, Warszawa 2001, Wydawnictwo Tyrsa sp. z o.o., 380 pp., bibliogr., index of persons and place names.

The author has based his reflections on a wealth of sources kept not only in central archives in Warsaw (Archives of Modern Records, former Central Archives of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Administration, Archives of the Union of Ukrainians in Poland, Central Military Archives) but also in other towns (Gdańsk,

Koszalin, Cracow, Lublin, Olsztyn, Rzeszów, Szczecin, Wrocław and Zielona Góra). He analyses the communist authorities' policy towards the Ukrainians in Poland in six chronologically arranged chapters. According to him, after the "Vistula" operation the Ukrainian question ceased to be a serious problem; it no longer absorbed all levels of the state administration, the party apparatus and security organs. But the authorities endeavoured to solve the Ukrainian problem through assimilation and applied various administrative methods to reach this goal. The author also shows the attitude to the Ukrainians during the political crises in 1956, 1968 and during the period of martial law. According to him, after a strong anti-Ukrainian trend in the 1940s the line was softened at the beginning of the 1950s. The authorities realised that without Ukrainians there could be no social stability in the Recovered Territories and that is why they allowed the Ukrainians to set up the Ukrainian Socio-Cultural Society. The assimilation trend was intensified again in the 1970s. The liberalisation manifest in the 1980s led to the growth of the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church. (DJ)

Maciej Górny, *Między Marksem a Palackým. Historiografia w komunistycznej Czechosłowacji (Between Marx and Palacký. Historiography in Communist Czechoslovakia)*, Warszawa 2001, Wydawnictwo TRIO, 220 pp., bibliogr., index of persons.

The study presents the evolution of historiographic opinion in communist Czechoslovakia in 1948–1963. The author shows how the communist party made use of some traditional legends for current political needs, how it tried to overthrow inconvenient legends and create new ones. Górny is particularly interested in official historiography's opinions on John Huss and Hussitism, on the Czech nobility and bourgeoisie, the traditions of the working class movement, the Springtide of Nations, the national revival and the establishment of Czechoslovakia. He also analyses how Czech historiography reinterpreted such historical figures as František Palacký, Karel Havlíček-Borovský, Božena Němcová, Jan Neruda, Julius Fučík, Alois Jirásek, Zdeněk Nejedlý, Tomáš Garrigue Masaryk in 1948–1963. The author does not discuss the history of Slovakia, economic history and publications concerning the post-1918 period published after 1948. The book is based mainly on studies written on these subjects in Czechoslovakia and on publications dealing with the functioning of historiography and historical institutions in Czechoslovakia. (DJ)

Maria Hirszowicz, *Pułapki zaangażowania. Intelktualiści w służbie komunizmu (The Traps of Commitment. Intellectuals in the Service of Communism)*, Warszawa 2001, Wydawnictwo Scholar, 290 pp., index of persons, bibliogr.

The author analyses Polish intellectuals' commitment to the communist cause and its results. She shows how in times of conflict between ideology and reality the intellectuals put in motion self-mystification processes to eliminate dissonance and retain the sense of their own dignity. She also discusses more general questions, including the connection between commitment and intellectual integrity. She says that thirst for transcendent faith, the intellectual content of Marx's writings and the deep crisis of the Western world during the twenty interwar years made it easier for intellectuals to become ideologically involved in communism. In the second part of the book, entitled *The New Faith in the Service of the Authorities*, the author divides the intellectuals' involvement into periods. The years 1945–1947 were "the period of start"; they were followed by "a leap into Stalinism" in 1948–1953, by "the crisis of dogmatic orthodoxy" in 1954–1957, and the period of "little stabilisation and real socialism" in 1958–1968. Hirszowicz also presents the opinions of the West European left on the "new faith" and the psycho-social sources of ideological involvement. The book is based on published studies, diaries and memoirs. (DJ)

Dorota Jagodzińska-Sasson, Dawid Witold Jakubowski, Marcin Kula, Mikołaj Morzycki-Markowski, Małgorzata Mazurek, Stanisław Wojtera, Krzysztof Zalewski, *PZPR w fabryce. Studium wrocławskiego "Pafawagu" w początku lat pięćdziesiątych (Polish United Workers' Party in the Factory. A study on the "Pafawag" factory in Wrocław at the beginning of the 1950s)*, prepared under the guidance of Marcin Kula, Warszawa 2001, Wydawnictwo Instytutu Studiów Politycznych PAN, 143 pp.

The publication is yet another result of Marcin Kula's work with the participants in his seminar for graduates in the Historical Institute of Warsaw University. The authors based their study on documents concerning Wrocław's "Pafawag" factory, kept in the Archives of Modern Records in the set Organisational Department of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party (PZPR). The authors did not use source documents from Wrocław archives, for in accordance with their research method they treated their work as a sounding, a study of a selected case which "always says something about the general situation". Their analyses have led the authors to the conclusion that at the beginning of the 1950s the factory PZPR organisation had such wide powers that it would be difficult to name questions that were of no potential interest to it. In this sense it shaped a totalitarian model of reality. The party rank and file in the factory held themselves aloof from the party; this was reflected in low attendance at party meetings, resistance to taking an active part in the party's work and to participating in ideological courses. The PZPR was both strong and weak in "Pafawag", conclude the authors. It was strong thanks to its institutional powers guaranteed from the outside, and weak because of the attitude and behaviour of its members. (DJ)

Dariusz Jarosz, Maria Pasztor, Robineau, Bassaler i inni. *Z dziejów stosunków polsko-francuskich w latach 1948–1953 (Robineau, Bassaler and Others. Polish–French Relations in 1948–1953)*, Toruń 2001, Wydawnictwo Adam Marszałek, 301 pp., index of persons, illustr., sum. in French.

This is the first attempt in Polish historiography to analyse Polish–French relations at the apogee of the cold war. The book is based on the authors' comprehensive research in French archives (Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Police Prefecture in Paris) as well as in Polish archives (collections of the Polish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, sets of documents kept in the Archives of Modern Records, among them sets of the Central Committee of the Polish Workers' Party and the Polish United Workers' Party, the branch of the Polish Workers' Party in France, the Polish "Grunwald" Youth Union, the Maria Konopnicka Polish Women's Union, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Foreign Trade, Committee for Cultural Co-operation with Foreign Countries, documents of trade unions from the Archives of the Trade Union Movement in Warsaw). In an introductory chapter the authors analyse the development of Polish–French relations in the interwar period and in 1944–1948 (including the question of an unrealised political alliance between the two states). In the main part of the book the authors reconstruct the events connected with the spy trials brought against employees of the French consulates in Szczecin (André Robineau) and Wrocław (Yvonne Bassaler) at the end of 1949 and the beginning of 1950. The two employees were sentenced by Polish military courts to long prison terms, which led to tension in relations on the Paris–Warsaw line. The French authorities retaliated by expelling Polish diplomats and banning Polish organisations linked to the Polish Embassy in Paris. The authors also analyse cultural, scientific, financial and economic relations between the two countries, including the difficult negotiations on compensation for French capital affected by the Nationalisation of Industry Act of January 3, 1946. In the final part of the book the authors discuss the political "thaw" in international politics after the death of Stalin and its manifestations in Polish–French relations. It appears that Soviet diplomacy played an essential role in this process. (DJ)

Krzysztof Komorowski, *Polityka i walka. Konspiracja zbrojna ruchu narodowego 1944–1945 (Politics and Fighting. The Armed Conspiracy of the Nationalistic Movement 1944–1945)*, Warszawa 2000, Oficyna Wydawnicza RYTM, 615 pp., list of persons and pseudonyms, illustr.

This is the first monograph dealing with the military aspects of the nationalistic movement's activity in 1944–1945. The author concentrates on the military policy and conspiratorial history of the main nationalistic military formations: the National Military Organisation, the Lizards' Union, the National Armed Forces and the National Military Union. He analyses the nationalists' conspiracy against a wide background of the Polish Underground State. He discusses the structures of the National Military Organisation, its unification with the Home Army, the place of the Polish Organisation and the Lizards' Union in the conspiratorial movement, the establishment of the National Armed Forces and their organisation throughout the country. He also describes the conspiratorial actions carried out by these formations. He tries to unravel the mystery of the murders of nationalistic activists by their former comrades in arms. The extremely rich base of the book consists of archival materials kept in the Archives of Modern Records (acts of the analysed organisations and the Home Army), Archives of the former Central Commission for the Investigation of Crimes against the Polish Nation — Institute of National Remembrance (files of individual persons and records of interrogations), Archives of the Military Chamber of the Supreme Court (records of law cases), Archives of the Stutthof Museum (accounts), archives of military tribunals in Bydgoszcz, Gdańsk, Rzeszów and Warsaw, Archives of the State Security Office in Katowice, Central Archives of the State Security Office and some other archives. The bibliography is supplemented by unpublished materials most of which are in the author's collection. (DJ)

Edmund Makowski, *Poznański czerwiec 1956 pierwszy bunt społeczeństwa w PRL (June 1956 in Poznań — the First Revolt of Society in the Polish People's Republic)*, Poznań 2001, Wydawnictwo Poznańskie, 396 pp., bibliogr., annexes, index of persons, 26 illustr.

The study is based on the author's search in central archives (Archives of Modern Records — sets of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party (PZPR) and the Public Prosecutor's Office, Archives of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, Polish Television Documentation and Programme Library) and in Poznań archives (State Archives: set of the PZPR Voivodship Committee, Regional Commission for the Investigation of Crimes against the Polish Nation, Poznań branch of the Polish Academy of Sciences, Voivodship Law Court). The author analyses the genesis of the revolt, the strike and street demonstrations held on June 28, 1956, the fighting in the town, the pacification, the attitude of the authorities, society and foreign countries to the revolt, and the repressive measures applied against participants in the June events. According to the author what happened in Poznań on June 28–30 was "a revolt of the workers and inhabitants of Poznań against bad living conditions and against the communist power responsible for these conditions ... it was the first mass revolt in People's Poland of workers and inhabitants of a large city on whom the authorities opened tank and machine-gun fire". The author says that according to available documents 73 participants in the events were killed or died of wounds, though according to unconfirmed reports their number may have exceeded 100. The annexes contain lists of detained, arrested, killed and wounded persons as well as person who actively participated in the June events; the lists were drawn up by the author after his search in the archives of the Office for State Security and the Public Prosecutor's Office. (DJ)

"Polska 1944/45–1989. Studia i materiały" ("Poland 1944/45–1989. Studies and Materials"), vol. 5. *Życie codzienne w Polsce 1945–1955 (Everyday Life in Poland 1945–1955)*, Warszawa 2001, Wydawnictwo Instytutu Historii PAN, 329 pp.

This new volume of a serial publication of the Institute of History of the Polish Academy of Sciences is the result of a three-year collective research conducted under the guidance of Krystyna Kersten and Tomasz Szarota. In view of the vastness of the subject, the publication is not a compact monograph. It is a thematically-linked collection of essays based on manifold sources. The volume includes the following studies: *The Sounds and Iconosphere of Stalinist Warsaw Anno Domini 1953* by Błażej Brzostek, *Everyday Life in Warsaw during the Period of the Six-Year Plan* by Jerzy Eisler, *The State Organisation of Rest: Workers' Holiday Fund in 1945–1956* by Dariusz Jarosz, *The Good and the Bad German in the Eyes of Publicists of "Tygodnik Powszechny" and "Kućnica" (1945–1950)* by Wojciech Lenarczyk, *The Daily Functioning of the Stalinist Party Apparatus in the Lublin Region* by Dariusz Libionka, *The Fight against American Menace during the Stalinist Period* by Zbigniew Romek, *Forbidden Laughter — Political Jokes as Information on the Perception of Reality in the Polish People's Republic* by Tomasz Szarota, *Everyday Life in a Polish Prison in 1945–1956 (with penitentiaries in Wronki, Rawicz and Fordon serving as examples)* by Tadeusz Wolsza, and *Sacrum and profanum. Remarks on the Poles' Religiosity in 1945–1955* by Jan Żaryn. The studies are supplemented by a source presented by Andrzej Krzysztof Kunert *Sergiusz Piasecki's Open Letter to Karol Kurtyluk of April 27, 1946* which the author of *The Great Bear's Lover* finished three days before his illegal departure from Poland. (DJ)

Peter Raina, *Cele polityki władz PRL wobec Watykanu. Tajne dokumenty 1967–1989 (The Objectives of the Polish Authorities' Policy towards the Vatican. Secret Documents 1967–1989)*, Warszawa 2001, Instytut Wydawniczy PAX, 189 pp., index of persons, illustr.

The first part of the book (pp. 5–67) is a preface by Peter Raina in which he presents a general outline of relations between the State and the Catholic Church in Poland in 1945–1989. The main part of the book consists of 25 documents from the Archives of Modern Records (sets: Office for Religious Denominations and the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party). They present various aspects of relations between the authorities of the Polish People's Republic and the Apostolic See. They deal with the preparations for and the course of the visits paid to Poland by Cardinal Agostino Casaroli in 1967 and by Archbishop Luigi Poggi in 1976 as well as with talks with Archbishop Francesco Colasuono in 1986. The book also includes the Polish state authorities' analyses of the Vatican's policy towards the Polish People's Republic and other communist states. (DJ)

Peter Raina, *Jaruzelski 1923–1968*, Warszawa 2001, Wydawnictwo Efekt, 792 pp., index of persons, illustr.

The book includes the text of Raina's earlier work (published in 1994) *Jaruzelski — młode lata 1923–1945 (Jaruzelski — His Young Days 1923–1945)*. The part concerning the years 1945–1968 is a chronological presentation of Jaruzelski's military career. On the whole, this is a source publication based on documents made available to the author in the Central Military Archives. Raina had met the hero of his book but he wrote his study without consulting him. The book includes documents referring to the Jaruzelski family, Jaruzelski's school years, the deportation of the family deep into the Soviet Union, their life in Siberia, Wojciech Jaruzelski's military service at the front and his work in the posts entrusted to him: as commander of the town of Głubczyce, assistant chief of staff for reconnaissance in Częstochowa and Hrubieszów, military commander of the town of Piotrków Trybunalski, instructor at the Centre for Infantry Training in Rember-

tów, member of the Control Commission of the Central Board of Combat Training, deputy chief of the Central Board of Combat Training (1957), commander of the 12th Infantry Division (1957) and the 12th Mechanised Division (1958-1960), chief of the Central Political Board of the Polish Army (1960-1965), chief of the General Staff, deputy minister of National Defence (1965-1968) and minister of National Defence (from 1968). The documents published in the book have only to a small extent been equipped with scholarly apparatus. (DJ)

Małgorzata Ruchniewicz, *Repatriacja ludności polskiej z ZSRR w latach 1955-1959 (Repatriation of Polish Population from the USSR in 1955-1959)*, Warszawa 2000. Oficyna Wydawnicza Volumen, 402 pp., bibliogr., index of persons and geographical names.

According to the author, the repatriation of Polish and Jewish populations from the USSR in 1955-1959, also called the second repatriation, was the last wave of the great migration processes brought about by World War II. The author starts by characterising the Polish community in the eastern regions of pre-war Poland and deep in the USSR in 1939-1945. The next chapter, covering the years 1948-1955, is entitled *From the official conclusion to an unofficial renewal of repatriation*. In the chapters that follow Ruchniewicz depicts the process of repatriation in 1956-1959. The attitude of the Polish authorities and Polish people to the repatriation is discussed separately. According to the author, it was the "thaw" after Stalin's death that marked a turning point in repatriation. The new team in the Kremlin relaxed the regime and freed hundreds of thousand of people sent to exile or camps, among whom were Poles. In May 1955 the Polish authorities decided to send a request to the Soviet authorities to make it possible for Poles in the USSR to return to their families. However, until the beginning of 1956 returns from the East were treated as an addition to the planned repatriation from the West. The first transports of exiles and prisoners began to arrive in Poland in the autumn and winter of 1955 (ca. 6,000 persons). Mass returns began in the second half of 1956. In November 1956 the question was included in a Polish-Soviet declaration and a repatriation agreement was signed in March 1957. In 1955-1959 nearly 250,000 persons were repatriated to Poland, most of them from Byelorussia. Polish people tried to help the repatriates. As a result of an independent initiative, a National Committee of Help to Repatriates and local committees of help were set up, an initiative that was disliked by the authorities. The book is based on the author's thorough research into materials kept in the Archives of Modern Records, Archives of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Administration, Archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Eastern Archives, Central Military Archives and libraries. The author has also made use of repatriates' accounts. (DJ)

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