

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

Marek Czaplinski, Elżbieta Kaszuba, Gabriela Waś, Rościśław Żerelik, *Historia Śląska (A History of Silesia)*, Wrocław 2002, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Wrocławskiego, 611 pp., bibl., index of first names and surnames, illustr.

This is the first attempt at a presentation of Silesia's history from the paleolithic period to the end of the 20th century after the comprehensive history of that province which appeared thirty years ago. Its authors, four research workers of Wrocław University, have based the book on the results of latest Polish and German research and have, of course, also made use of their own studies. The weak point of the book is that Czech historiography has not been fully utilised. Rościśław Żerelik presents the history of Silesia to 1526 (pp. 14–117), G. Waś depicts the period from 1526 to 1806 (pp. 118–249), M. Czaplinski deals with the years 1806–1945 (pp. 250–425), and E. Kaszuba examines the post–1945 period (pp. 426–551). The authors focus much more on political processes than on socio-economic ones (including demography); scant attention is paid to religious and cultural questions, which have been treated superficially. This is a serious defect for in this respect the history of Silesia has been extremely complicated. The book is equipped with illustrations but it lacks maps. (MB)

Jakob Goldberg, *Jewish Privileges in the Polish Commonwealth: Charters of Rights Granted to Jewish Communities in Poland-Lithuania in the Sixteenth to Eighteenth Centuries. Critical Edition of Original Latin and Polish Documents, with English Introductions, Summaries and Notes*, vol. I, Jerusalem 1985 (reprinted in 2001), Alpha Press, XXVI+477 pp., The Israel Academy of Sciences and Humanities. Vol. II, Jerusalem 2001, Posner and Sons, XVIII+351 pp., Vol. III, Polish version of introductions, abstracts of documents and footnotes from vols. I and II, Jerozolima 2001, Marek Lasman, XI+167 pp.

The privileges, granted by Polish kings and owners of private towns to Jewish communities during the first Polish Commonwealth, offer scholars an extremely rich source to the history of Polish Jews and early modern Poland. The author assembled them in the course of many years of work in Polish, German and Israeli archives. The privileges granted Jews a wide range of rights, creating conditions for far-reaching tolerance, unknown in other countries. They gave Jews the right to live in many towns and be engaged in various trades and occupations; they gave them freedom of worship, the right to build synagogues and set up cemeteries. They also laid down the legal norms defining the status of the Jews in Poland, established the competence of Jewish self-government institutions, the principles of electing the elders, the scope of jurisdiction in the hands of the king, the owners of towns and the *kahals* (Jewish communes); they also defined the legal and economic restrictions imposed on the Jewish community. Among the documents are also regulations governing the Jews' relationship with the Polish community, the state authorities, royal officials (starosts), town owners and the clergy, regulations defining the taxes to be paid by the Jews (poll tax, rents paid

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to starosts, town owners, municipal authorities and ecclesiastic institutions, as well as other duties). Volumes I and II contain 129 privileges granted from the 16th to the 18th century; some of them are supplemented by annexes. They are all equipped with introductions which discuss the function and content of each privilege and with solicitously worked out commentaries and notes. Volume I also contains bibliography (pp. XII–XVIII) and an introduction (pp. 41–52) which characterises the privileges and classifies them into types. This is a fundamental work which will benefit whole generations of researchers. (MB)

*Modus vivendi*. "Vana Tallin", vol. XIII (XVII), Ed. R. Pullat, Tallin 2002, Estpol, 293 pp.

This volume, a new item in the "Vana Tallin" (Old Tallin) periodical's series, contains articles on everyday life from the Middle Ages to the 20th century. It was published in connection with an international session dedicated to everyday life, which was held in Tallin in June 2002. It does not contain all the papers read at the session. It includes three articles of a theoretical character: Mart Kivimäe, (Tallin), *Everyday, history of culture and lifeworld identity. Reflections on the concepts of "everyday life" and "lifeworld" in the history of the everyday*; Gerard Jaritz (Krems), *Alltag in der spätmittelalterlichen Stadt: Darstellung, Norm, Ideal and Praxis*; and Maria Bogucka (Warsaw), *"Everyday life": discussions on the definition and profile of research*. The next 16 articles concern various aspects of everyday life from the Middle Ages to the 20th century. This part includes articles by: J. Wyrzowski (Cracow) on the role of inns and taverns in the life of medieval cities; Kirsi Vainio-Karhonen (Helsinki) on craftsmen's everyday life in 18th century Turku; Anu Mänd (Tallin) on tournaments in medieval Tallin and Riga; Inna Poltsamt (Turku) on care of the poor in medieval Tallin; Juhan Kreem (Tallin) on the little known role of the spoken word in the execution of power, with medieval Tallin serving as an example; and Lauuri Suurma (Tallin) on kitchen utensils and tableware in Tallin merchants' 18th century inventories. Most studies are in Estonian but they are equipped with extensive summaries in English. This is a very interesting publication which deserves the attention of researchers interested in everyday life and material culture. (MB)

## MIDDLE AGES

Jacek Banaszkiwicz, *"Lestek" (Lesir) i "Lechici" (Lesar) w średniowiecznej tradycji skandynawskiej ("Lestek" (Lesir) and "Lechitians" (Lesar) in Scandinavian Medieval Tradition)*, "Kwartalnik Historyczny" (Warszawa), vol. CVIII, 2001, № 2, pp. 3–23, sum. in English.

The author analyses the information on the legendary duke Lestek and on the ethnonym Lechitians in Scandinavian, Polish and Ruthenian sources. He points out that according to Scandinavian tradition concerning the battle of Bárvik, a warrior named Lesir, Lesy who defeated the Hungarians, arrived at the battle scene in a golden ship. The warrior resembles Lestek I, a Polish ruler mentioned in Kadłubek's chronicle. According to Kadłubek, Lestek was a goldsmith who defeated the troops of Alexander of Macedonia which were attacking Poland from the south after defeating the Pannonians. The Norman ethnonym Lesar, denoting Poles, also indicates that Lesir and Lestek must have been the same person. The author draws attention to historical tradition laid down in Nestor's chronicle, according to which the tribe of Lachy gave rise to the Polanians, Lutitians, Pomeranians and Mazovians. Banaszkiwicz emphasises that the mythical and epic character of all these sources does not allow us to go beyond mere hypotheses. Nevertheless these sources are trustworthy for their authors noted information on real persons and tribes. (JA)

Gerard Kucharski, *Życie codzienne i dworskie wielkich mistrzów krzyżackich w świetle "Marienburger Tresslerbuch" z lat 1399–1409 (Everyday and Court Life of the Teutonic Order's Grand Masters in the Light of "Marienburger Tresslerbuch" from the Years 1399–1409)*, "Roczniki Dziejów Społecznych i Gospodarczych" (Poznań), vol. LXI, 2001, pp. 171–207.

The article is based on the grand treasurer's Malbork book (*Marienburger Tresslerbuch*) which contains ca. 25,000 notes on the expenses of the Teutonic Order's grand masters. The author is interested in the sums spent and in the kind of goods and services ordered for the grand masters. He discusses the expenditure on furniture and household goods, remuneration to the court personnel, the sums spent on food and beverages, on the Order's guests, banquets and other kinds of entertainment, on the grand masters' arms and attire as well as on gifts for rulers and dignitaries of other states. Kucharski emphasises that the goods and services ordered for the grand masters were luxurious, which confirms the opinion that the living standards and life style at the Malbork court at the turn of the 14th century were on the level of European royal courts despite the retributions envisaged in the Teutonic Order's regulations. (JA)

Wojciech Mrozowicz, *Kronika klasztoru kanoników regularnych w Kłodzku. Z dziejów studiów nad średniowiecznym dziejopisarstwem klasztornym (Chronicle of the Monastery of Canons Regular in Kłodzko. From the History of Studies in Medieval Monastic Historiography)*, Wrocław 2001, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Wrocławskiego, 239 pp., 4 annexes, indexes of persons and geographical names, sum. in German. Series: Acta Universitatis Wratislaviensis, N° 2234, Historia CXLIII.

The author discusses the only medieval chronicle written in the Kłodzko region. He emphasises that the chronicle is a collection of specially compiled texts commemorating the historical tradition of the monastery of canons regular (Augustinians) in Kłodzko. Much space in the chronicle is dedicated to the reform of monastic life introduced by the provost Michał Czacheritz, author of the greatest part of the texts. Mrozowicz does not agree with the opinion generally accepted in literature that the chronicle originated in the 1470s at the earliest and says that it could have begun to be written soon after Czacheritz's arrival in the Kłodzko monastery (1456). According to Mrozowicz, the chronicle is written in accordance with the 15th century norms of Augustian monastic historiography. (JA)

Borys Paszkiewicz, *Pieniądz górnośląski w średniowieczu (Upper Silesian Coins in the Middle Ages)*, Lublin 2000, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Marii Curie-Skłodowskiej, 386+38 unpp., 112 ills., 17 maps, 7 tables, index of persons and geographical names, list of finds, sum. in German.

The author discusses the production and functioning of coins in Upper Silesia (within its early 14th century borders) from the beginning of mintage (which he sets at 1178–1179) to its temporary suspension at the beginning of the 16th century. He has distinguished 103 emissions of coins (silver ones with but one exception) in the source materials which have so far been relatively weakly researched, and he emphasises that the minting of coins continued in Upper Silesia until the end of the Middle Ages. He points out that the Upper Silesia mints, alongside those in Lower Silesia, were the oldest regional mints in the Polish territories. According to Paszkiewicz, Upper Silesia introduced its own coins in the 13th century. In addition to the Upper Silesian coins, an important role in the economy of the region was played by imported coins. Upper Silesia was a transit area through which Prague groschen reached Poland and Lower Silesia at the beginning of the 14th century. According to the author the silver deposits in Upper Silesia did not play an important role in the production of coins and their importance has been overestimated in literature. (JA)

Jerzy Rajman, *O źródłach do zagadnienia posiłków i napojów w klasztorze średniowiecznym (Sources Referring to Meals and Beverages in Medieval Monasteries)*, "Studia Historyczne" (Kraków), vol. XLIV, 2001, № 2 (173), pp. 183–198, 2 tables, sum. in English.

The author discusses the production and consumption of foodstuffs in Polish monasteries from the appearance of the first sources (middle of the 11th century) to the middle of the 17th century. He compares the norms (monastic rules and statutes) with descriptions of actual production and consumption: documents, lives of saints and archeological materials. He says that the system of obtaining food, that is, the monasteries' own production, tributes from dependent people and gifts from lay persons, guaranteed monks an abundant and variegated diet which included flour products, vegetables, meat, poultry, fish, mead, beer and wine. But the quality of food varied, depending on the wealth of a monastery, the rhythm of fast days and the position of individual persons in the monastic community. The author emphasises that monks distributed some of the foodstuffs they received among sick and poor persons outside their monastery and among persons living in their monastery's hospital. (JA)

Grzegorz Rostkowski, *Wyprawa Światosława na Chazarię w 965 r. i jej następstwa (Sviatoslav's Invasion of Khazaria in 965 and Its Consequences)*, "Przegląd Historyczny" (Warszawa), vol. XCII, 2001, № 3, pp. 269–283, map, sum. in English.

The author analyses the circumstances of the fall of Khazaria in the 960s. He emphasises that the catastrophe was a result of unfavourable international changes. The Khazars' situation had been deteriorating since the middle of the 9th century owing to the establishment and expansion of Kiev Russia, the conflict with Byzantium over the Crimea and the migrations of the Norsemen, in particular the Oguzes. According to Rostkowski, Khazaria's catastrophe was the result of two campaigns carried out by Russia and probably also by the Oguzes. In the first campaign of 965, which is recorded in Nestor's chronicle, the areas on the Don and Kuban rivers were invaded. The aim of the second expedition in 968–969, mentioned by the Moslem author Ibn Hauqal, was to occupy the land on the Volga and the territory that is now Dagestan. The author emphasises that the two expeditions did not destroy the Khazar state completely but because of destruction and disorganisation of socio-political life the state became very weak. The result was that Russia, Khoresm and the Oguzes fought to gain influence there. (JA)

Henryk Samsonowicz, *"Długi wiek X". Z dziejów powstawania Europy ("The Long Tenth Century". The Process of the Emergence of Europe)*, Poznań 2002, Poznańskie Towarzystwo Przyjaciół Nauk, 123 pp.

The well known medievalist Henryk Samsonowicz has undertaken to characterise the long-term processes and trends (*la longue durée*) in Europe at the end of the first millennium. He is interested above all in the entry of the territories and inhabitants of Eastern Europe, the region for long regarded as a *barbaricum*, into the emerging great European civilisational community based on Christianity. He presents the transformation of tribal organisations into states and the establishment of new political structures (Bohemia, Poland, Hungary, Ruthenia, Denmark, Norway, Sweden). The social élites of new states adopted Christian faith, and in the course of acculturation some elements of their old pagan traditions were frequently adapted to the set of new beliefs. The process was accelerated by shifts in social hierarchy; the old élites were replaced by new ones. The previous social bonds were quickly transformed, power over people changing into power over territory and the officials of a monarchy becoming hereditary owners. The construction of new state structure was, of course, extremely expensive. In Samsonowicz's opinion it was financed mainly by the sale of slaves to Byzantium and islamic countries. (MB)

Dariusz Sikorski, *Przywilej kruszwicki. Studium z wczesnych dziejów zakonu niemieckiego w Prusach (The Kruszwica Privilege. Study in the Early History of the German Order in Prussia)*, Warszawa 2001, Wydawnictwo "Trio", 126+1 unnp. pp., 3 tables.

The author discusses the authenticity of the Kruszwica document of 1230 which was the legal foundation of the Teutonic Knights' rule in Prussia and the Chełmno region. According to Sikorski, the document was probably written in the last few months of 1233. This is indicated on the one hand by the lack of intervention by the Prussian bishop Christian, whom the document in practice deprived of all powers (Christian was held in Pruthenian captivity from the middle of 1233) and on the other, by the fact that the document is placed in the papal records before the bull of February 1234. The documents issued by Konrad I of Mazovia in 1233 and 1235 point out that the duke endorsed the privilege granted to the Teutonic Knights in the Kruszwica document. The document must have therefore been a result of the duke's agreement with the Order. The date was changed to allow both parties to organise a crusade against the Pruthenians over the head of the imprisoned Christian, who formally was the ecclesiastic head of Prussia. By pre-dating the document the Teutonic Knights could undermine the obligations they had undertaken in the agreement they concluded with Christian in 1231. (JA)

Ryszard Skrzyński, *Kazania świętokrzyskie. Przepowiadanie w XIII wieku (The Holy Cross Sermons. Predications in the 13th Century)*, Lublin 2001, Redakcja Wydawnictw Katolickiego Uniwersytetu Lubelskiego, 201 pp., 14 ills., 2 annexes, indexes of persons and geographical names, sum. in English and German.

The book deals with a collection of six sermons (five of them in fragments) which are among the oldest treasures of the Polish language. According to the author the collection originated in the circle of Cracow clergymen and may have been written by Bishop Iwo Odrowąż (d. 1229). It is addressed to listeners familiar with theological questions. It contains sermons for Advent and Christmas which raise such questions as the understanding of God, Christian life, the ways to salvation and after-life. The author emphasises that the collection is an original work though it was written according to the patterns established for writings of this kind in the Western Church. Skrzyński draws attention to the freedom of language with which the author considers complex theological questions. In his opinion the sermons are a manifestation of the Polish Church's endeavours, reflected in synodal decisions, to teach in the Polish language. The book also contains the sermons in printed form (annex 2, pp. 162-174) and photocopies (illustr. 2-14, pp. 191-201). (JA)

*Stosunki międzywyznaniowe w Europie Środkowej i Wschodniej w XIV-XVII w. (Interdenominational Relations in Central and Eastern Europe in the 14th-17th Centuries)*, ed. M. Dygo, S. Gawlas, H. Grała, Warszawa 2002, Wyd. DiG, 109 pp., Centrum Historii Europy Środkowo-Wschodniej Instytutu Historycznego Uniwersytetu Warszawskiego, Colloquia II.

This is the aftermath of an international conference which was held at Warsaw University's Centre for the History of East-Central Europe on November 16th and 17th, 2000. The volume contains six papers. It opens with Heinz Schilling's study (*Kultureller Austausch und zwischenkonfessionelle Beziehungen in Ost- und Mitteleuropa in der werdenden Neuzeit, 14. bis 17. Jh.*) which sums up the state of research and maps out its directions for the future. Wojciech Iwańczak presents Bohemia's denominational problems (Catholics and Hussites) in the time of George of Poděbrad. The Union of Brest is the subject of Michail V. Dmitriev's paper *L'Union de Brest (1595-1596), les Catholiques, les Orthodoxes: un malentendu?* Almut Bues depicts denominational relations in Courland in the 16th

and 17th centuries. Urszula Augustyniak analyses the attitude of the Reformed Church (Calvinists) to other denominations in the light of documents of the Lithuanian Community's synods held in the years 1611–1686. Dariusz Kołodziejczyk discusses relations between Islam and Christianity in the Balkans under the rule of the Ottoman Porte in the 16th and 17th centuries. The authors' reflections are summed up by Marian Dygo, who focuses on the frequently discussed question of confessionalisation, said to have been conducted in Europe in 1530–1730. (MB)

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

Katarzyna Błachowska, *Narodziny imperium. Rozwój terytorialny państwa carów w ujęciu historyków rosyjskich XVIII i XIX wieku (The Birth of the Empire. The Territorial Development of the Tsarist State as Presented by Russian Historians in the 18th and 19th Centuries)*, Warszawa 2001, Wydawnictwo Neriton, 350 pp., bibliogr., index of persons and place names, sum. in Russian and English.

The author analyses the most characteristic concepts of the tsarist state's territorial development, worked out by Russian 19th century historians. She examines the historical syntheses written by Vassily Tatischev and Mikhail Shcherbatov (end of the 18th century), Nikolai Karamzin, Nikolai Polevoy, Nikolai Ustrialov, Sergey Soloviov and Konstantin Nikolayevich (first half of the 19th century), Dmitri Ilvovskiy, Vasil Kluchevskiy and Mikhail Pokrovskiy (late 19th and early 20th centuries). Her analysis shows that irrespective of whether they were conservatives, liberals or Marxists, and irrespective of whether they were court or independent historians, they all unreservedly accepted the idea that the Muscovite and then the Russian state had constantly to expand territorially. What is more, they believed that this expansion was not of an aggressive character but was necessitated by defence, by Moscow's mission to unite "Ruthenian" territories or liquidate the neighbours who hated Russia (the Tartar khanates). They also all held the view that territorial expansion was the nature of a strong state. In the opinion of the Marxist historian, Pokrovskiy, territorial expansion was necessitated first and foremost by economic reasons. (EO)

Almut Bues, *Das Herzogtum Kurland und der Norden der polnisch-litauischen Adelsrepublik im 16. und 17. Jahrhundert*, Giessen 2001, Digitalakrobaten, 370 pp., bibl., index of persons and places.

The German researcher, Almut Bues, presents her reflections on Curland, the Duchy of Prussia, Royal Prussia and Livonia, that is, the Baltic territories which in one way or another were linked to the Polish–Lithuanian state in the modern period. The author starts by describing the political system of the Noblemen's Commonwealth and its place in Europe; she then depicts the geography and population of these territories. In the succeeding chapters she presents their state structures (the ruling dynasties, the courts and their members, the estates and parliaments, the nobles and their personal connections and ideologies), legislation and the administration of justice, defence forces (the army, fortresses), the economic situation (production, trade, finances and credit), religious questions, cultural policy and various possibilities of intergration and autonomy. What is important is that the author compares the federal elements of the Commonwealth's state structures with those of the German Reich against the background of European situation in modern times. (MB)

Mirosława Czarnicka, Jolanta Szafarz (Hg.), *Hochzeit als ritus und casus. Zu interkulturellen und multimedialen Präsentationsformen im Barock*,

Wrocław 2001, Oficyna Wydawnicza ATUT — Wrocławskie Wydawnictwo Oświatowe, 569 pp., Beihefte zum Orbis Linguarum, Band 12.

The book discusses Baroque presentations of marriage, an institution which during the early modern period played an important role in the development of social coexistence. The first part of the book (pp. 7–212) contains 12 studies (in German) by Polish, German and Czech authors who describe the rites and ideas connected with marriage in the 16th–18th centuries. M. Bogucka (Warsaw) analyses the aims of matrimony in old Polish society and the principles governing the choice of spouse. L. Słęk (Wrocław) presents old Polish wedding songs and their ritual contexts. J. Kvapil (Ostrava) writes about wedding themes in Czech Baroque literature, and A. Herzig (Hamburg) deals with Jewish weddings. H. Duchardt (Mainz) discusses the political aspects of dynastic unions. E. Kizik (Gdańsk) presents municipal regulations concerning weddings. D. Peil (Munich) deals with wedding emblems in early modern literature, and A. Bek (Wrocław) with Martin Luther's concept of marriage. The question of dynastic unions raised by Duchardt is taken up by T. Jabłocki (Wrocław), P. Nowicki (Wrocław) and S. Krist (Munich) who discuss poems dedicated to rulers' weddings. C. Lipiński (Zielona Góra) writes about the Baroque poets' mystical ideas of marriage.

Part II of the book (pp. 213–560) is an annex which contains facsimiles of 24 source texts connected with the ceremony of weddings. (MB)

Martyna Deszczyńska, *Wyobrażenia przedmurza w piśmiennictwie schyłku polskiego oświecenia (The Concepts of antemurale in late Polish Enlightenment Writings)*, "Przegląd Historyczny" (Warszawa), vol. XCII, 2001, № 3, pp. 285–300.

The author analyses the concept of *antemurale christianitatis*, the name given to the Polish–Lithuanian state in the 17th century to emphasise its readiness to defend Christendom against the world of Islam. She is especially interested in the changes which took place in the interpretation of the term at the end of the 18th and the beginning of the 19th century. What was characteristic of this change was the almost complete disappearance of the religious aspect, a geopolitical element becoming the dominant factor. But geopolitics was treated very elastically, depending on political circumstances. For instance, when Hugo Kołłątaj, the Polish deputy chancellor, proposed an alliance with Prussia against Russia in 1789, he stressed the role of the Polish–Lithuanian state as a bulwark defending Europe against Asia. After the last partition of Poland the advocates of co-operation with Russia, e.g. Prince Adam Czartoryski, pointed out that Poland's territories had protected and were still protecting Russia and all Slavs against Germany. What was needed, they asserted, was to give Poland back the provinces wrested by Prussia and Austria. The hopes aroused by Napoleon I's victories gave rise to a new version of the concept of *antemurale*. Stress began to be laid on Poland's age-long role in protecting Europe against Asia which was at first symbolised by Turkey and later by Russia. The supporters of this version emphasised, as had been done in previous versions that the frontier between civilisation and barbarity ran through Poland and that the Polish state should be reconstructed for the good of Europe. (EO)

Jan Doktor, *Warszawscy frankiści (The Warsaw Frankists)*, "Kwartalnik Historii Żydów" (Warszawa), № 2 (198), 2001, pp. 194–209, sum. in English.

On the basis of the chronicle of Jacob Frank's life and official documents concerning the Frankists (from the late 18th and early 19th centuries) the author characterises the group of Jewish sectarian apostates who came to Warsaw from the south-eastern regions of the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth and the Balkans. During the absence of Jacob Frank, who was arrested and later lived in exile, this community of several thousand persons was competently guided by

other leaders of the sect, e.g. Franciszek, Michał and Jan Wołowski (i.e. Salomon, Natan and Yehuda Szor), Piotr Jakubowski (Nachman Lewi from Busko) and Paweł Pa w ł o w s k i (Chaim from Busko).

The Warsaw Frankists' attitude to Frank's messianic leadership changed frequently. Outbursts of spontaneous enthusiasm and mass departures to Offenbach where their leader was living alternated with periods of despondency, scepticism and even (as in 1776) open revolt. For many years (1760–1790) the Warsaw press and public opinion paid no attention to this religious community. It was only during the Four Years' Sejm (1788–1792) that interest in the Frankists increased; they were attacked in a series of lampoons which blamed them for sticking to unproductive typically Jewish occupations (inn-keeping, trade), for avoid parish registration, abstaining from Catholic rites and tax evasion.

After Frank's death in 1791 his Polish adherents did not recognise Eva Frank's messianic succession and returned to Warsaw. Many of them took an active part in the Kościuszko Insurrection. (AK)

Bogusław Dybaś, *Inżynier czy architekt? Uwagi o inżynierach wojskowych w XVII-wiecznej Rzeczypospolitej (Engineer or Architect? Notes on Military Engineers in the 17th Century Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth), "Barok" (Warszawa), vol. VIII/1 (15), 2001, pp. 137–152, sum. in English.*

In examining the status and situation of military engineers in the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth in the 17th and 18th centuries the author points out that most of them were of foreign origin. He also says that far fewer fortresses were then built in the Polish-Lithuanian state than in Holland, Sweden or France. Specialists in fortifications came to Poland first from Italy and later from the Netherlands and Germany; this was a result of radical transformations in the European art of building fortified places.

Dybaś analyses the evolution of the social status of military engineers (from free lancers to officers), pointing out that the first attempts to organise an engineers' corps and include it in the Commonwealth's military structures were made in the second half of the 17th century. In his opinion an engineer skilled in the construction of fortifications could easily become a good architect. (AK)

Andrzej Frankowski, *Elita władzy Starego Miasta Braniewa w XVII i XVIII wieku (The Power Elite of the Old Town of Braniewo in the 17th and 18th Centuries), "Komunikaty Mazursko-Warmińskie" (Olsztyn), N° 2 (232), 2001, pp. 165–196, sum. in German, annex. table.*

The article is based on municipal books kept in the Archives of the Warmian Archdiocese in Olsztyn. On their basis the author characterises the structure of Braniewo authorities and the factors which facilitated the social and professional promotion of representatives of Braniewo's elites. An important role was played by wealth, but the local elites also paid attention to education. However, social promotion in the Old Town of Braniewo was determined mainly by family connections. This was clearly visible in the 18th century when Braniewo could already boast of families with a long-standing tradition and knowledge of wielding power. Family connections also facilitated the career inside the council, and persons supported by relatives who had been, or were then councillors stood the chance of gaining the most important post in the town, the post of mayor. (AK)

Dariusz Głó w k a, *Rzeczy gdańskie w ruchomościach duchowieństwa katolickiego Rzeczypospolitej w XVII-XVIII w. (Gdańsk Products in the Catholic Clergy's Belongings in the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth in the 17th and 18th Centuries), "Kwartalnik Historii Kultury Materialnej" (Warszawa), vol. XLIX, 2001, N° 1–2, pp. 95–104, sum. in English, tables.*

The author has analysed 215 last wills, 53 posthumous inventories and 83 testamentary lists of movables from the years 1561–1796 in the Archdiocesan



Archives in Poznań and on this basis presents the assortment of Gdańsk products used by the clergy. Among them first and foremost are: china and faience tableware, silver cutlery, furniture, carriages and products of Gdańsk textile craftsmen (tablecloths, surplices).

What is interesting is that the greatest amount of information about Gdańsk products comes from clergymen from the Brześć and Chełm dioceses and considerably less from Mazovia and Great Poland. Głowka points to a rapid rise in the number of Gdańsk products in the lists he has analysed. The share of Gdańsk craftsmen's products in all listed objects increased sevenfold between the first half of the 17th century and the second half of the 18th. This may indicate a rise in consumption. Gdańsk products were listed not only among the belongings of bishops and canons but also among things left by poorer clergymen (vicars, curates). (AK)

Andrzej Kamiński, *Polska a Brandenburgia-Prusy w drugiej połowie XVII wieku. Dzieje polityczne (Poland and Brandenburg-Prussia in the Second Half of the 17th Century. Political History)*, Poznań 2002, Wydawnictwo Poznańskie, 415 pp., bibl., il., index of persons, sum. in German. Instytut Historii Polskiej Akademii Nauk.

The book presents relations between Poland and Brandenburg-Prussia in the second half of the 17th century against a broad international background. The volume has six chapters. In *Chapter I* the author discusses the Wehlau-Bydgoszcz treaties and their implementation in Polish-Brandenburgian relations in 1657-1673. *Chapter II* presents the endeavours of Brandenburgian-Prussian diplomacy to draw Poland away from her agreement with France (1673-1675). *Chapter III* deals with relations between Poland and Brandenburg-Prussia during John III's close co-operation with France (1675-1679). *Chapter IV* discusses Poland's relations with Brandenburg-Prussia when the elector, Frederick William, was an ally of France (1679-1685). *Chapter V* depicts the policy pursued by Brandenburg-Prussia and its allies in the anti-French coalition in view of John III's ambiguous political stance and the Polish court's endeavours to reach an agreement with Versailles (1685-1690). *Chapter VI* analyses Brandenburg-Prussia's policy towards Poland during the time of John Sobieski's successive rapprochement with Austria (1690-1691) and the crisis in the Holy League (1692-1696). In conclusion the author emphasises that the Hohenzollerns concentrated their efforts on securing the Commonwealth's neutrality with regard to all conflicts in the West of Europe and on making it impossible for Poland to strengthen royal power in collaboration with France. The author concludes that Poland's policy towards Brandenburg-Prussia was chaotic and inconsistent; this made it easier for the Hohenzollerns to strengthen the power of their monarchy. (MB)

*Metryka Litewska. Księga wpisów nr 131 (Lithuanian Register. Book of Entries N° 131)*, ed. Andrzej Rachuba, Warszawa 2001, Wydawnictwo DiG, Instytut Historii PAN, 532 pp., list of abbs., index of persons and geographical names.

The *Lithuanian Register* published by Andrzej Rachuba contains the entries made in the Lithuanian Deputy Chancellor's Office in 1656-1662. The book was given its final form in 1676 when the documents of the Lithuanian chancery were being put in order. The cover of the book is from the time of the last Polish King, grand duke of Lithuania, Stanislaus Augustus Poniatowski. The edition does not present entire documents but only short summaries or excerpts. They are in the language of the original, that is mainly in Polish or Latin, only seldom in Ruthenian. The entries concern nominations to Lithuanian posts, conferments of crown lands in Lithuania, permissions given to leaseholders to lease crown lands to third persons as well as all kinds of tax exemptions for towns and individual

persons, royal mandates and proclamations for starosts, mayors, country officials and dietines. (EO)

Mariusz Misztal, *The Elizabethan Courtier. Ideal versus Reality Embodied in Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester*. Kraków 2002. Wyd. Naukowe Akademii Pedagogicznej w Krakowie. 354 pp., ill.

This is a truly excellent study which will undoubtedly appeal to many readers, not only professional historians. The fact that it is written in beautiful English (the author is a scholar specialising in English and history) will help promote it on the international market. The book departs from the traditional approach of biographers. Its construction is based on an original, interesting concept in that the author compares the model 16th century courtier presented in Baltazar Castiglione's famous work, *Il Cortegiano*, with Elizabeth I's favourite, Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester. Misztal quotes passages from Castiglione's book which describe the qualities of an ideal Renaissance courtier and compares them with the personality and life of Dudley, analysing his looks, mentality, talents, vices and his activity in various fields. The book is based on a wealth of sources. In addition to archives (Public Record Office in London, Jagiellonian Library in Cracow) and many printed sources, the author has also made ample use of literature concerning Elizabethan England as well as iconographic sources (including interesting portraits of Dudley which show the process of ageing and changes in his physical features). Misztal has not confined himself to sources concerning socio-political life. He has also considered materials reflecting mentality and material culture as well as manifestations of everyday life (e.g. accounts of all kinds of expenses, shopping lists, inventories of equipment in residences, including collections of books, arms, paintings, lists of jewellery and clothes, etc.). All this enriches the picture and makes it more expressive. (MB)

Edward Opaliński, *Sejm srebrnego wieku 1587–1652. Między głosowaniem większościowym a liberum veto (The Sejm in Its Silver Age 1587–1652. Between the Majority Vote and the liberum veto)*. Warszawa 2001. Wydawnictwo Sejmowe. 269 pp., bibliogr., index of persons.

This synthesis of the history of the Polish–Lithuanian Sejm is based on literature and the author's own research. The monograph covers the years 1587–1652, that is the rule of the Vasa dynasty in the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth: of Sigismund III, Vladislaus IV and the beginning of the reign of John Casimir. The closing date marks a turning point for this was the year when for the first time in the history of Polish parliamentarianism a single Sejm deputy broke the debates by making use of the *liberum veto* principle. The author paints the history of the Polish parliament in a dynamic manner, pointing out successive changes in the state's political system. He shows the establishment of new institutions, such as the post-session dietines at which the deputies had to report on their activity in parliament, and extraordinary Sejms which were convened between two parliamentary sessions to discuss specific matters. Opaliński emphasises the increasing powers of the Sejm, especially of the chamber of deputies. The book consists of four chapters. The first presents the place of Sejm in the structure of the Commonwealth's central authorities. The second shows the Sejm's competence, compared with the competence of other organs of power. The third chapter analyses parliamentary procedure and the fourth depicts the nobility's attitude to parliament. In the conclusion the author presents foreigners' opinions on the Polish political system, especially on the Sejm. (AK)

Wiesław Partyka, *Szpital diecezji wileńskiej i ich uposażenie w drugiej połowie XVIII wieku (Hospitals in the Vilnius Diocese and Their Financial Resources in the Second Half of the 18th Century)*. "Kwartalnik Historii

Kultury Materialnej" (Warszawa), vol. XLIX, 2001, N° 3, pp. 199–208, sum. in English, annex.

The article is based on documents of church inspections carried out in four deaneries of the Vilnius diocese (those of Brasław, Kaunas, Pobojsk and Ukmergė-Wilkomierz) in 1782–1784. The documents are kept in the Lithuanian State Archives in Vilnius. The author says that nearly 80 per cent of the parishes there had hospitals; their network was the most developed in the deanery of Brasław; it was the weakest in the Ukmergė deanery. Partyka emphasises that wooden hospitals far outnumbered brick ones (57:2) and that each alms-house had but a small number of inmates (6 persons on the average). He also stresses that an overwhelming majority of the hospitals had no financial resources and carried on their work thanks to the services and generosity of the parishioners. The annex contains a list of the churches and hospitals inspected in the four deaneries at the end of the 18th century. (AK)

Jan Pirożyński, *Johannes Gutenberg i początki ery druku (Johannes Gutenberg and the Beginning of the Era of Printing)*, Warszawa 2002. Wydawnictwo Naukowe PWN, 226 pp., il., bibl., indexes of persons and geographical names, sum. in German.

The book presents the revolution brought about by the invention of printing. The author describes the "pre-history" of printing techniques, that is, the method of impressing signs and symbols, known and used by man for thousands of years. He then analyses the situation in Europe in the 15th century and the developments which inspired the inventor. Gutenberg's life story and an analysis of his accomplishment, the printing of the *Bible*, make up the core of the book. Pirożyński goes beyond the subject and chronological frame of the title and presents the growth of Gutenberg's fame after his death. He characterises the first printed publications and presents the role of printing in the development of humanism and the Reformation. The book ends with reflections on the revolution in the system of communication, brought about by Gutenberg's invention which marked the first step in the long evolution of the media. (MB)

Dariusz Skorupa, *Poselstwo na Krym Nikodema Kossakowskiego. Przyczynek do stosunków polsko-tatarskich w ostatnich latach XVI wieku (Nikodem Kossakowski's Deputation to the Crimea. Notes concerning Polish-Tartar relations in the last few years of the 16th century)*. "Kwartalnik Historyczny" (Warszawa), vol. CVIII, 2001, N° 2, pp. 25–42, sum. in English.

The author analyses Polish-Tartar relations in the context of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth's relationship with Turkey and the Habsburgs in the second half of the 1590s. In 1595 Prince Jarema Mohyla was placed on the Moldavian throne as Poland's vassal. A preliminary agreement on this matter was concluded with the Tartars and Turks, but it was to be formalised by a treaty. However, the emperor Rudolph II, who was waging a war against Turkey, tried to draw the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth into an anti-Turkish league. Despite the intentions of the emperor and the Polish king, Sigismund III, the league was not established because of the conflicting interests of the Commonwealth and the Habsburgs. Negotiations went on until 1597 and it was only after their failure that the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth concluded a peace treaty and alliance with Turkey. This made possible the conclusion of a peace treaty with the Tartars. Its finalisation was, however, delayed for the Tartars were busy fighting in Hungary and Sigismund III was absorbed in dynastic problems in Sweden. The Commonwealth's envoy Nikodem Kossakowski was sent on a mission in 1598, but he did not reach the Crimea for the Crimean khan, Gazi Girey, was in Hungary at that time and Kossakowski did not want to discuss treaty matters with dignitaries of the Tartar court (he was to persuade the Tartars to accept the Polish version of the treaty). Kossakowski stopped at Suceava, the capital of Moldavia,

and acted as an intermediary between the khan's envoys to the king and the king's messengers to the Crimea. His work ended with a diplomatic success of the Polish side. The khan agreed to the Polish treaty proposals and initialled them, but the treaty itself was not concluded until 1607. (EO)

Barbara Szymczak, *Współpraca polityczna i wojskowa Prus Królewskich z elektorem brandenburskim Fryderykiem Wilhelmem w pierwszych miesiącach "potopu" szwedzkiego — do 12 listopada 1655 (Royal Prussia's Political and Military Co-operation with the Brandenburg Elector Frederick William, in the First Months of the Swedish Invasion — up to 12 November 1655)*, "Przegląd Historyczny" (Warszawa), vol. XCII, 2001, N° 2, pp. 187–206.

In 1655, on the eve of the Polish–Swedish war, the estates of Royal Prussia (Pomeranian, Malbork, Chełmno and Warmian voievodships) did not consider the possibility of asking Frederick William, the Brandenburg Elector and Duke of Prussia, for help; they wanted to co-operate with the estates of Ducal Prussia. This stance was supported by the Polish monarch, John Casimir. However, when Swedish troops invaded the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth in July, the estates of Royal Prussia realised that they could not count on military assistance from the Polish King and at the beginning of September asked Frederick William for help. As a vassal of the Commonwealth, Frederick William was obliged to send reinforcements anyhow. The idea to seek help in Brandenburg was supported above all by the nobility and senators in Royal Prussia; the towns, in particular Gdańsk, were distrustful of Brandenburg.

Frederick William played his own political game with the King of Sweden, Charles I Gustavus. He was willing to conclude an alliance with Sweden in order to acquire some Polish territories. The negotiations of Royal Prussia's estates on assistance against Sweden were useful to him for they allowed him to raise the price of his support. His intention was first and foremost to introduce his troops into the greatest possible number of towns and castles. This aroused the suspicion of the Polish side. Despite John Casimir's support, the alliance with Frederick William, concluded in Ryńsk on November 12, 1655, was boycotted by Prussian towns, which rightly distrusted the Brandenburg Margrave. (EO)

Janusz Tondel, *Książka w dawnym Królewcu Pruskim (The Book in the Old Prussian Königsberg)*, Toruń 2001, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Mikołaja Kopernika, 325 pp., bibliogr., sum. in German, index of persons, illustr.

The book consists of three parts. The first contains texts presenting several books from the priceless collection of the Prussian duke, Albrecht Hohenzollern, as well as an article on the collection of the duke's court physician, Andrzej Aurifaber from Wrocław. The second part comprises two studies. The first characterises book catalogues from the late 17th and 18th centuries (44 copies have survived), which provide a wealth of information on bibliophilism in 18th century Königsberg; in the second study the author discusses the book collection of a prominent Königsberg scholar and erudite, Jerzy Krzysztof Pisanski (1725–1790).

The third part of the book contains texts depicting the history of bibliophilism in Königsberg. Some of them present unique book bindings regarded as the crowning achievements of the Renaissance art of book binding, others concern book plates, from the earliest ones, those of Albrecht's counsellor (the later bishop of Pomesania) Paweł Sperata (1484–1551) to the chronologically latest *ex libris* of the first biographer of Immanuel Kant, the Lutheran archbishop Ludwik Ernst Borowski (1740–1831). (AK)

Hanna Węgrzynek, *Deputacje Żydów polskich do Stolicy Apostolskiej w drugiej połowie XVIII w. (Polish Jews' Deputations to the Apostolic See in the Second Half of the 18th Century)*, "Kwartalnik Historii Żydów" (Warszawa), N° 3 (199), 2001, pp. 319–326, sum. in English.

On the basis of manuscripts from Archivio Segreto Vaticano, the Central Archives of Historical Records in Warsaw and other archives the author discusses three deputations sent by Polish Jews to the popes Benedict XIV and Clement XIV in 1754–1761. The reason for the Polish Jews' first mission to Rome was the "ritual murder" trial held at Żytomierz in 1753. Thirteen Jews from Żytomierz were then sentenced to death and executed. In this situation the representatives of the Jewish parliament (*Waada*) asked the Pope for protection and accused several Polish bishops (including Kajetan Sołtyk) of harassment and religious persecution.

The other two Jewish deputations to Rome, in 1758 and 1761, were due to a similar reason. The Jews felt imperilled by the successive ritual murder trials (Jampol in 1756, Wojślawice in 1761). The missions ended in success and pope Clement XIV declared officially that the slanders were groundless.

These diplomatic missions show that despite the decline of Jewish self-government, its standing and possibilities of action were still considerable in the middle of the 18th century. The correspondence of the papal nuncio in the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth (Visconti) indicates that even after the liquidation of the Jewish parliament some unofficial representation of the Polish Jews continued to exist and function. (AK)

Dorota Żołądź-Strzelczyk, *Dziecko w dawnej Polsce (The Child in Old Poland)*, Poznań 2002. Wydawnictwo Poznańskie, 354 pp., bibliogr., index of persons, anthology of texts concerning children.

This is the first book in Polish historiography to discuss the child, from conception to adulthood. It covers the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries. The author analyses the concept of childhood in that epoch from the point of view of philosophy, medicine and the law, and tries to define the span of childhood, pointing out that it is difficult to establish when maturity was supposed to be reached. She discusses infancy and the first years of life, the world surrounding the child, its place in the family, the beginnings of education, living conditions, i.e. clothing and food, amusements, upbringing methods (rewards and punishments), children's diseases, children's death and people's attitude to it in the early modern age (forms of funerals, tombstones, mourning). A separate part of the book deals with the problem of unwanted children, that is, children born out of wedlock, the problem of infanticide, care of orphans and foundlings. The author depicts Polish conditions against a broad European background (in particular the emotional attitude to children as presented in literature, the custom of sending children to the countryside for upbringing). The book is richly illustrated and contains an anthology of old Polish texts dealing with children. (MB)

Piotr Żurek, *Raguzani i Sarmaci. Iz povijesti dubrovacko-poljskih odnosa w drugoj polovici 18 stoljeca (Ragusans and Sarmatians. Relations between Poland and Dubrovnik in the Second Half of the 18th Century)*, Zagreb 2001. Wydawnictwo Ambasady Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej w Zagrzebiu, 186 pp., ilustr., annexes.

This book, published in a Croatian and a Polish version, presents political relations between the Dubrovnik Republic and the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth in the second half of the 18th century, a period when the independence of both countries was seriously threatened. The book comprises four essays in which the author discusses the steadily deteriorating international situation of Poland and the Dubrovnik Republic in the first half of the 18th century, the activity of the prominent Dubrovnik scientist and diplomat Rudzer Josip Boskovic (his missions in Paris and Warsaw in 1759–1762), the stay of Bar confederates (e.g. Karol Stanisław Radziwiłł, "The Darling Lord") in Dubrovnik in 1744, and the strategic plans to use Dubrovnik and the Croatian seacoast as a base for Polish legions, plans devised by Jan Henryk Dąbrowski in 1797–1799.

Although Dubrovnik and Poland lost their independence at the end of the 18th and the beginning of the 19th century, the mutual contacts lived in the memory of the Croatian and Polish politicians who worked out joint plans for regaining freedom in the 19th century. (AK)

*Żydzi polscy 1648–1772. Źródła (Polish Jews 1648–1772. Sources)*, ed. Adam Kaźmierczyk, Kraków 2001, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego. Katedra Judaistyki, 298 pp., indexes of persons, geographical names and subjects, glossary of old Polish words. *Studia Judaica Cracoviensia — Series Fontium* 6.

This volume of Polish sources to the history of Jews in the pre-partition Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth contains previously unpublished 17th and 18th century documents which present the Jewish population in various conditions. The material, which comes from many Polish archives and libraries, has been divided into sections, each of which is arranged chronologically. Chapter I contains documents regulating the legal status of both the Jewish population as a whole and of individual persons (e.g. privileges for communes and guilds, letters ensuring protection, excerpts from resolutions adopted by dietines). The second chapter contains law court records of litigious cases (protestations, acts concerning alleged ritual murders, and the like). Chapter III presents mainly contracts of lease. Chapter IV contains selected supplications, an important source portraying the mentality of people at that time and the realities of their life. Chapter V consists mainly of correspondence.

The author wanted the volume to contain manuscriptal material. That is why, with but a few exceptions, he has left out texts which have already been published and old prints. (AK)

## 19th CENTURY (till 1918)

Czesław Brzoza, Kamil Stepan, *Posłowie polscy w parlamencie rosyjskim 1906–1917. Słownik biograficzny (Polish Members of the Russian Parliament 1906–1917. Biographical Dictionary)*, Warszawa 2001, Wydawnictwo Sejmowe, 253 pp., bibliogr.

This pioneering work, based on Polish and Russian archival sources, press and diaries, presents biographical data of the majority of Polish members of the Russian parliament before 1917 as well as a list of all Polish members of the Duma and the Council of State.

The book opens with an outline of the history of the Russian parliament in 1906–1917, a concise presentation of the electoral laws of that time and basic information on the political problems which faced Polish parliamentarians in the successive Dumas. The authors stress that it was not their intention to present the meanders of Polish political thought or reconstruct the calendar of the Polish representatives' work in the Duma. The core of the book consists of short biographies of the Polish MPs (Orthodox Russians obligatorily elected in some constituencies inhabited by Poles as well as Jewish members — in particular from Łódź — who dissociated themselves from the problems and interests of Polish society are outside the authors' interest). The biographies have been worked out in the same way as those in the *Polish Biographical Dictionary*. Each entry contains the birth and death dates of an MP, a brief note on his profession and the most important functions performed by him, and more detailed information on his activity before he entered parliament, during its term and after the completion of the mandate, stress being laid on each member's contribution to the reconstruction of an independent Polish state and the political choices made in the stormy 1914–1922 period. Each biography ends with bibliographic instructions.

The reader has been offered not only fundamental information on the individual parliamentarians, especially those less known or even forgotten, but also a material which shows the age structure of the Polish group in the Russian parliament, its social composition, the Polish parliamentarians' careers and the choices they made during World War I and in the dawn of the Second Republic. (MM)

Kazimierz Bujnicki, *Pamiętniki (1795–1875) (Memoirs 1795–1875)*, ed. Paweł Bukowiec, Kraków 2001, Wydawnictwo Collegium Columbinum, 267 pp., sum. in Russian, index of persons, illustr.

The author of these memoirs was a prosperous landowner in Livonia, once a fief of Poland. He was a social and cultural activist and also a prolific, though second-rate, writer of comedies and novels dealing with history and customs. He spent his long life in his homeland, taking an active part in events which determined the fate of the whole nation (from Napoleonic wars to the January uprising after which the Bujnicki family was subjected to sustained Russian repression and even lost its nest, the estate of Dagda) and in the daily life of the Dyneburg (Daugavpils) district. He performed various civic duties, organised intellectual life in Livonia and the Vitebsk region and published a valuable literary periodical "Rubon" in 1842–1849. But as his memoirs show, his long life was not the typical life of a 19th century Pole who always felt he was a member of a nation subjugated by the Russian partitioner.

The *Memoirs* are an excellent source of information on the attitude of landowners in Poland's eastern regions whom the verdicts of history placed on the fringes of their spiritual homeland and who day by day had to come into all kinds of contact with representatives of various echelons of Russian authorities. Their daily life pulled them into a completely different direction from the one set by the values inherited from their ancestors. Sometimes this meant the beginning of Russification. Bujnicki remained a Polish patriot but his patriotism was of a local character, typical of the estate to which he belonged. In his *Memoirs* he prefers to write about the periods of peaceful coexistence between Poles and Russians than about tragic moments for the Poles, and the emperor Alexander I, whom the writer had an occasion to meet, is idealised in the *Memoirs* as heir to the Commonwealth's old rulers. The *Memoirs* are also a treasure house of information on the material culture of Polish Livonia, Polish literary and theatre life and the ways in which the local noblemen and magnates spent their free time. What is characteristic is that the author who writes much about relations with Russians does not seem to notice the Latvian population (though it is known that he was greatly interested in Latvian culture and folklore). What enhances the value of the book is Bujnicki's vivid, colourful style seasoned with many regionalisms.

The *Memoirs* written down in 1863 were after the author's death forgotten and lost for many years. It was only recently that they were discovered in the collections of the Academic Library in Riga. Carefully edited and furnished with many notes by Bukowiec, they are an extremely valuable source for researchers into the culture of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth's former eastern regions. (MM)

Joanna Durfat, *Kobiety w kręgu lewicy niepodległościowej. Od Ligi Kobiet Pogotowia Wojennego do Ochotniczej Legii Kobiet (1908–1918/1919) (Women Members of Leftist Organisations Fighting for Independence. From Women's War Alert League to Women's Voluntary Legion, 1908–1918/1919)*, Toruń 2001, Wyd. Adam Marszałek, 374 pp., bibliogr., index of persons, phot.

Joanna Durfat examines the participation of Polish women in the struggle for the rebirth of the Polish state in 1908–1919. Her book is the first postwar publication to analyse various forms of women's activity in the military formations organised

by Józef Piłsudski: in riflewomen's units, female units of the Polish Military Organisation and in the couriers' and intelligence service of the Legions' First Brigade. The author examines the genesis of women's organisations (Women's War Alert League and League of Galician and Silesian Women) which were in close contact with the most important political and military centres during World War I. She tries to depict the kind and scope of influence which women's organisations exerted on political events at that time.

The book consists of four chapters arranged chronologically. The author has made use of archival collections in Warsaw and Cracow, handwritten sources, the press and pamphlets. (MG)

Grażyna Kempa, *Uwarunkowania szans życiowych polskich kobiet na Górnym Śląsku w latach 1848–1939 (The Life Prospects of Polish Women in Upper Silesia in 1848–1939)*, Katowice 2001, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Śląskiego, 195 pp., bibliogr., sum. in English and German.

Upper Silesia played a special role in Poland's history. Even though it was detached from Poland several centuries before the 18th century partitions, the Silesians remained deeply attached to the Polish national tradition and manifested this in three Silesian uprisings (1919, 1920, 1921) which they launched to ensure Silesia's unification with Poland. During the interwar years Upper Silesia was an integral part of the Polish state but it enjoyed administrative autonomy, with the exception of foreign and military matters.

In her book Kempa analyses the situation of Silesian women in private and public life from the Springtide of Nations (1848) to the outbreak of the Second World War. She distinguishes two main periods in Silesia's history in the interwar years; the first comprises the years from World War I to 1922, that is, to the conclusion of the third Silesian uprising; the second is the period from 1922 to the outbreak of World War II. The book has six chapters arranged thematically. Kempa examines the position of women in the family, their earning capacity and professional work on the Silesian labour market, and the manifold activity of secular and Catholic women's organisations. In the last chapter the author analyses the influence of the independent Polish state's legal and administrative activity on the social position of women. (MG)

Olgierd Kieć, *Protestantyzm w Poznańskim 1815–1918 (Protestantism in the Poznań Region 1815–1918)*, Warszawa 2001, Wydawnictwo Naukowe Semper, 434 pp., bibliogr., index of persons, illustr.

In the 19th century no less than 30 per cent of Great Poland's inhabitants belonged to a Protestant church; these were not only Germans but (contrary to the stereotype identifying Polishness with Catholicism) also Poles, who were frequently grouped in communities with long-standing traditions. Kieć's extensive monograph is the first comprehensive attempt to portray the Protestant communities, but what the author is interested in is not a traditionally conceived history of the Protestant Church in the Poznań region but the history of both the Protestant Church and the culture shaped by it, for Protestantism exerted influence also on people professing other faiths in that region.

The book has eight chapters. The author presents the organisational structures of the Protestant Churches in Great Poland (parishes/communes, the clergy, ecclesiastic authorities and church societies), the Lutheran Church (Old Lutheran) established in the 1830s, the Unity, which continued the traditions of the Bohemian Brethren, the Polish Lutherans belonging to the United Protestant Church (Old Prussian Union) and also the Protestant mission conducted among Jews in Great Poland. In a separate chapter he discusses Protestantism's attitude to the most important social questions, such as emancipation of women, the working class movement and the problem of alcoholism. The main part of the book deals with the question of nationalism and its connections with religion. The



author analyses the interpretation of national and religious ideas in Prussian-occupied Great Poland and the ways in which these ideas were propagated by churches. The majority of Great Poland's Protestant community consisted of German immigrants, who disliked the local population regarding it as backward, culturally alien and dominated by Polish Catholicism. In this situation, despite the growth of secularism in the 19th century, participation in religious practices gave Great Poland's Protestants a chance to overcome their alienation; it was an integrating factor. There were also Polish communes in Great Poland which tried to create a supraconfessional national community that would not identify Polishness with Catholicism. The idea of "Polish Protestantism" was also propagated outside Great Poland, in Teschen Silesia (where this ended in full success) and in Warsaw, where the idea was promoted by two prominent pastors, Leopold Otto and Juliusz Bursche. However, in view of the Germanisation policy pursued by the Prussian authorities in Great Poland and the specific nationality structure of Protestantism, the idea proved to be unrealistic; Protestantism and Catholicism became gradually "nationalised", each faith combining Christian ideas with nationalistic ones. The book ends with a chapter on changes which took place in Protestant denominations in Great Poland during World War I.

The book is based on Polish and German archives, mainly on the collections of the State Archives in Poznań, the Prussian State Archives in Berlin (Dahlem) and the Central Protestant Archives in Berlin. (MM)

Sławomir Leitgeber, *O życiu towarzyskim w Wielkopolsce w XIX i XX wieku. Jak je pamiętam (Society Life in Great Poland in the 19th and 20th Centuries. As I Remember It)*, Poznań 2001, Wyd. Zysk i Ska, 187 pp., index of persons.

The Leitgeber family occupied a similar place in Poznań society in the late 19th and early 20th century as the Wilds had occupied a little earlier in Lwów. This multigenerational clan of book-sellers, publishers and writers played the role of a link between the worlds of business and culture; it produced many devoted social workers, thus proving that assimilated German families took part in Polish national life with zest and zeal.

In 1866 Mieczysław Leitgeber opened a bookshop, a music store and a lending library in Poznań. In the next few decades the firm gained repute in Great Poland as a publisher of Polish periodicals, books for the common people and popular books on Poland's history which were read in all three partition zones. The reminiscences of the youngest scion of the Leitgeber family also show the family's position in the Poznań world and the specific traits of Great Poland's society, in which the leading intelligentsia families were linked by bonds of close dependence with landowners and aristocrats. Leitgeber mentions representatives of the Poznań intelligentsia, the Mottys, Cegielskis and Leitgebers, but he pays most attention to the Radziwiłłs, Raczyńskis and Mielżyńskis and other titled or wealthy families of Great Poland. The book presents a colourful picture of the landowners' society life in Great Poland in the 19th and 20th centuries, their salons (the guests as well as the furniture and typical ornaments), balls, banquets, special events, weddings, horse races, motor rallies and other kinds of entertainment, all arranged according to the fashion binding in that class. The author describes equally vividly the personages who left a specific imprint on Poznań's society life at that time, from Governor Antoni Radziwiłł, who combined the charm of an old-style Polish magnate with the splendour of a relative of the Prussian royal family, to the poet Franciszek Morawski. (MM)

Irena Lepalczyk, *Helena Radlińska. Życie i twórczość (Helena Radlińska. Her Life and Work)*, Toruń 2001, Wydawnictwo Adam Marszałek, 270 pp., indexes, illustr.

This is a biography of a prominent social, political and educational worker (1879–1954). Helena Radlińska was a model representative of Warsaw's progressive intelligentsia which in the 19th and at the beginning of the 20th century, aware of the duties it had because of the non-existence of the Polish state, consistently carried on educational work among the lower social strata. Radlińska, the daughter of Aleksander Rajchman, a writer and music critic who ran a well known salon in Warsaw, met the most prominent representatives of Polish culture and selfless social workers already in her youth. Her uncommon eventful life was typical of the lives of many representatives of her class. She took part in secret educational work and in the struggle for Polish schools in 1904–1905, was exiled and then went to Galicia, where she studied history at the Jagiellonian University in Cracow. She organised a People's University named after Adam Mickiewicz and took part in the Galician teachers' movement. During World War I she was associated with Piłsudski and took an active part in organisations fighting for Poland's independence. Her social and educational work reached its climax during the twenty interwar years. From 1922 on she lectured at the Polish Free University, initiated various kinds of extra-school work, was active in teachers' and librarians' organisations. She also wrote many books and articles on educational work, librarianship and reading habits. After World War II she was appointed head of the chair of social pedagogy at Łódź University which for several years after 1945 was a centre of prewar left-wing scholars who succeeded in retaining some independence of the communist authorities.

An analysis of Radlińska's life brings to light many ideas and trends characteristic of the Polish intelligentsia of the late 19th and early 20th centuries, especially of the intelligentsia of the Russian Poland. This was a milieu which was aware of its responsibility to the nation and of its duty to society, a milieu marked by self-denial and energy in the implementation of its daily tasks, by its belief in progress and the role of education, and by its profound belief in the equality of men and women in social, political and scientific work. Lepalczyk has supplemented Radlińska's biography with pen portraits of her collaborators and disciples in order to show that the patterns of social work created in the late 19th and early 20th centuries were binding also on the next generation. (MM)

Krzysztof Marchlewicz, *Polonofil doskonały. Propolska działalność charytatywna i polityczna lorda Dudleya Couttsa Stuarta, 1803–1854 (A Perfect Polonophile. The Pro-Polish Charitable and Political Activity of Lord Dudley Coutts Stuart, 1803–1854)*, Poznań 2001, Wydawnictwo Poznańskie, 408 pp., sum. in English, bibliogr., index of persons.

This is the first Polish and even European biography of Lord Dudley Coutts Stuart, a descendant of Scottish rulers and Britain politician called "the Poles' most faithful friend". The book is based on the author's comprehensive research in Polish, French and British archives (including the archives of the Stuart family).

Marchlewicz has divided his material into four chapters which present the successive stages of his hero's life. In the first chapter he depicts Coutts Stuart's family relations and traditions as well as his youth and the beginning of his public activity. In the next three chapters he discusses his hero's political career: the years 1832–1837 when he sat in the House of Commons for the first time; the 1837–1847 period, marked by his ever closer links with Poles and his election to the post of chairman of the Literary Society of the Friends of Poland in London; and his second term in the House of Commons from 1847 to 1854. Marchlewicz focuses on his hero's pro-Polish work, which predominated in his public activity. He reconstructs Coutts Stuart's initiatives to help Polish emigrés who lived in Great Britain and France after the November Uprising of 1830–1831 and also his political endeavours to promote the Poles' political aspirations. Coutts Stuart intensified his endeavours during his second term in the House of Commons, during the Springtide of Nations and the Crimean War, when the Polish question was gaining importance in the game of international politics. Marchlewicz also

depicts the British aristocrat's relations with such prominent representatives of Polish political and cultural life in exile as Adam Czartoryski, Władysław Zamoyski and Julian Ursyn Niemcewicz. After reading the book the reader must admit that Lord Cousts Stuart deserves the name given him in the title of the book more than any other Britisher in history. (MM)

Grzegorz Piwnicki, *Polscy wojskowi i zesłańcy w carskiej armii na Kaukazie w XIX i na początku XX w. (Polish Military Men and Exiles in the Tsarist Army in the Caucasus in the 19th and Early 20th Centuries)*, Toruń 2001, Wydawnictwo Adam Marszałek, 269 pp., index of persons.

The events described by the author were not of crucial importance in the history of the Polish nation under the rule of the partitioning powers but they played a significant role and became a legend which was kept alive as late as the 20th century. The stance of Poles incorporated into the Russian army and their attitude to the Caucasian nations' struggles for freedom are frequently quoted to illustrate the complexity of the Poles' fate under foreign rule and to show that it is sometimes difficult to discern between non-conformity, loyalty and betrayal. The diaries of Poles who served in the Caucasus and the official Russian sources from that time are frequently a surprisingly topical commentary on the events now taking place in that region.

At the outset Piwnicki characterises Russian 19th century political deportations and depicts the network of tsarist garrisons in the Caucasus and the role they played in social transformations which in the 19th and early 20th centuries were, as a rule, taking place in that region against the will of those concerned. The author devotes much space to the international context of Russian activities in the Caucasus, a region which during the period reviewed by Piwnicki was an area where the interests of European powers crossed. Against this background Piwnicki presents the specific community of Poles, soldiers and officers in the Russian forces stationed there. The author explains the reasons why Poles were sent to the Caucasus (as a rule this was a penal service after a Polish uprising); he cites the number of Poles, describes their attitude to the aspirations of the nations of that region and their participation in the modernisation of that area, a job which, consciously or unconsciously, they tried to carry out despite the local communities' aversion to changes. Having analysed various sources, official documents, diaries and the press of that epoch, Piwnicki comes to the surprising conclusion that Polish presence in the Caucasus has not only been recorded in Polish *belles lettres* and memoirs; in his opinion thanks to their work to modernise the Caucasus, the Poles gained the sympathy of the local people, a feeling which died out only under the influence of new conflicts in the 20th and 21st centuries. (MM)

Walka z życiem. Korespondencja lwowskiej rodziny Wildów (*Life Struggle. Correspondence of the Wild Family from Lwów*), ed. Zbigniew Sudolski, Warszawa 2001, Wydawnictwo Ancher, 491 pp., index of persons, illustr.

The Wild family held a special position in the cultural and intellectual history of Lwów and Galicia in the 19th century. Its representatives, three generations of book-sellers and publishers, tried to combine mercantilism with intellectual aspirations, satisfy their daily needs and at the same time promote national education, look after their business interests without ignoring their artistic and scientific ambitions. In 1796 the progenitor of the family, Karol Wild, Sr., from Hessen set up a bookshop in Lwów and soon also a lending-library. The firm soon started publishing periodicals (e.g. "Pamiętnik Lwowski" ("Lvov Diary") dedicated to literary and socio-cultural questions, which appeared in 1816-1819) as well as books and book-sellers' catalogues, and attained a leading position on the Galician market. This work was continued by Karol Wild's successors, his son Ludwik Wild, his son-in-law Edward Winiarz, and his grandson Karol Wild, Jr.

Thanks to the qualities of his mind and character and thanks also to his wife, Leonia née Maciejowska, Karol Wild, Jr. introduced the family to Galicia's intellectual élites (the Wilds ran a famous salon in Lwów) and rendered unquestionable services to Polish culture in the second half of the 19th century. But it was also during his management of the firm that the family fortune declined. As a result of growing competition, the impoverishment of the intelligentsia, the slowdown of the pace of intellectual life in Lwów after the January Uprising (1863–1864) as well as the over-ambitious initiatives of the Wilds (especially the launching of "Dziennik Literacki" — "Literary Journal" in 1854) the firm began to decline at the beginning of the 1880s.

The letters edited by Sudolski concern mainly three questions: Leonia Wild's affection for the Romantic poet Kornel Ujejski, an affair well known in Galicia, her struggle against a progressing disease (tuberculosis) and the successive stages of the Wilds' financial debacle. Among the correspondents are members of the Wild family as well as leading representatives of Galicia's cultural and political élites; in addition to Ujejski, let us mention representatives of the Szajnocha family (including the historian and writer Karol Szajnocha, editor of "Dziennik Literacki") and the Romanowicz. The Wilds' letters have been supplemented by texts written by other persons close to the Wild family (e.g. Ujejski's poems dedicated to Leonia Wild). The book presents a moving picture of the fall of a family, a picture which brings to mind the fate of Thomas Mann's *Buddenbrooks*. It also presents a well documented fragment of the life of the Polish intelligentsia in the second half of the 19th century. (MM)

Andrzej Wierzbicki, *Wielcy i groźni. Polska myśl historyczna XIX i XX w. wobec rosyjskiej despotii* (*The Great and Dangerous. The Attitude of Polish 19th and 20th Century Historical Thought to Russian Despotism*), Warszawa 2001, Wydawnictwo Sic!, 249 pp.

The author, an expert in Polish 19th century historiography, presents the genealogy of many opinions and history-shaped stereotyped ideas about the essence and methods of government in Tsarist Russia. Many of these opinions were automatically carried over into the 20th century and were applied to the "red despotism", to communist Russia, which in the view of many Polish (and also foreign) observers had its roots in the traditions of the tsarist state.

Wierzbicki analyses the opinion on the genesis and character of Russian autocracy formulated by leading Polish 19th and early 20th century historians. He reconstructs the themes which kept re-appearing in Polish reflections on Russia and the clichés repeatedly duplicated for over a century. References were constantly made to Russia's imperial sense, her aggressiveness against neighbours, her despotic unlimited power, the subjugation of her subjects, the militarisation of state structures, her corrupt bureaucratic apparatus, caesaropapism, her use of fright and terror as inseparable instruments of power. Wierzbicki finds such opinions in the concepts of leading Polish Romantic thinkers — Joachim Lelewel, Adam Mickiewicz and Maurycy Mochnacki — in the writings of historians of the Cracow school in the second half of the 19th century and also in the works of 20th century historians and political writers who witnessed the fall of tsardom and the seizure of power in Russia by the bolsheviks. The diagnosis of "Russian despotism", preceded as it was by attentive observation and profound reflection on the essence of public life in Russia, was an important Polish contribution to the understanding of the character of the Russian empire. But the opinions expressed for nearly two centuries stiffened and became commonplace, acquiring the features of mechanically duplicated stereotypes. (MM)

Szczepan Wierzchosławski, *Ignacy Łyskowski 1820–1886. Polityk i publicysta, pierwszy prezes Towarzystwa Naukowego w Toruniu* (*Ignacy Łysakowski 1820–1886. Politician and Publicist, First Chairman of the Scien-*

*tific Society of Toruń*), Toruń 2001, Wydawnictwo Towarzystwa Naukowego Toruńskiego and Uniwersytetu im. M. Kopernika, 208 pp., sum. in German.

This is a biography of a relatively little known Polish activist in Prussian Poland who, however, rendered great services to the Polish cause and whose views and life reflect the specific character of the region in which he was born.

At the outset the author depicts the political situation in Prussian Poland in the 19th century, especially in his hero's homeland: Gdańsk Pomerania and the Chelmino region. He presents Łyskowski's background (Pomeranian middle nobility), his life, from his studies at German universities to his activity in Toruń in adult life, as well as his writings on education and politics (Łyskowski also wrote poetry). Wierchosławski says that Łyskowski's writings reflect the creed of 19th century Pomeranian landowners who combined political realism with attachment to traditional national values and an active attitude to life. It was in the name of these principles that Łyskowski took part in public work; he was a member of the Prussian parliament and of the parliament of the Reich, organised economic life in Pomerania, wrote agronomical textbooks (based on his own successful agricultural work), was an active educational worker, populariser of science and education (he wrote a primer) and finally, to crown his activity, he co-founded the first Polish scientific society in Pomerania and was its first president in 1875–1886 (until his death). Having analysed the life and opinions of Łyskowski, Wierchosławski comes to the conclusion that he helped to devise Polish 19th century political thought and implemented its principles in the organisations which he set up. His life is a perfect example of a Pole in Prussian Poland who knew how to combine national stance, pragmatism and energy with the skill to act in the structures of the state in which he happened to live. (MM)

## RECENT HISTORY

*"Bijące serce Partii". Dzienniki personalne Ministerstwa Bezpieczeństwa Publicznego ("The Heart-Beats of the Party". Personal Diaries of the Ministry of Public Security)*, vol. I 1945–1947, edited by Andrzej Krzysztof Kunert and Rafał E. Stolarski, selected and edited by Andrzej Krzysztof Kunert, Warszawa 2001, Oficyna Wydawnicza "ADIUTOR" and the Council for the Protection of Memory of Fighting and Martyrology, 680 pp., illustr.

The volume contains reprints of the *Personal Diaries of the Ministry of Public Security* from the years 1945–1947 with all personal orders from the first years of the Ministry's activity (December 1944 to December 1947). The orders contain all promotions to the rank of security service officer made by virtue of a decision of the minister of public security, resolutions of the Praesidium of the National Home Council, the State Council, and regulations of Poland's President as well as the President's decisions (taken on the basis of the State Council's resolutions) concerning decorations for security service functionaries. The volume also contains a reprint of *Alphabetical List to the Personal Diaries for 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947*. The diaries were kept secret for over half a century. They were laid open by the Chief of the Office for State Security by decision N° 224 of October 3, 2001. The publication has an annex *"The Heart-Beats of the Party" in the Party's Own Eyes* which contains a calendar of Poland's history in 1944–1947. It lays stress on the functioning of the repressive apparatus, the fight against armed underground and legal political opposition. It also contains reprints of legal acts instituting the administration of justice of that time, press articles and satirical drawings used as propaganda against manifestations of social resistance to communist rule. (DJ)

Marta Brodała, Anna Lisiecka, Tadeusz Ruzikowski, *Przebudować człowieka. Komunistyczne wysiłki zmiany mentalności (To Change Man.*

*Communist Efforts to Change Mentality*), studies ed. by Marcin Kula, Warszawa 2001, Wydawnictwo TRIO, 373 pp.

The book comprises three studies which were originally written in Warsaw University's Historical Institute in the 1999/2000 academic year as Master's theses under the guidance of Marcin Kula. What links them is that they present the campaign conducted by the communists in Poland in other fields than great literature, the stage or large-scale propaganda with a view to changing people's mentality. Marta Brodala's essay entitled *Propaganda for the Youngest in 1948–1956. An Instrument of Stalinist Upbringing* focuses on the aims of the Stalinist educational system and on elements of Polish children's everyday life from the end of the 1940s to the middle of the 1950s. The most interesting element of Brodala's study is her attempt to reconstruct the educational ideology propagated in the pedagogical periodicals of that time, in particular in the press addressed to children. The author also describes how such adult questions as the six-year plan, labour commitments, competition in work and the fight for peace were introduced into children's world. She shows how propaganda texts presented Poland, her enemies, friends and heroes. In conclusion she says that Stalinism failed to shape "a new man" in Poland and the authorities' efforts had only "superficial results". Brodala's study is based on literature, documents of the Ministry of Education, periodicals from that period, children's literature and pedagogical studies.

Anna Lisińska analyses the activity of the Committee for Cultural Co-operation with Foreign Countries in 1950–1956. Making use of documents issued by that institution, documents of the Ministry of Art and Culture and the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, the author presents the development of the Committee and its most important functions, that is, "care" of guests from abroad and of representatives of Polish state institutions going to a foreign country as well as organisation of cultural life. According to the author, the Committee was set up to control and in fact to restrict cultural exchange with foreign countries. When Poland's contacts with the outside world revived (1956), the Committee became redundant and was liquidated.

In the last essay in the book Tadeusz Ruzikowski analyses the millennium celebrations in Warsaw and Warsaw voivodship in 1966, mainly on the basis of documents of the Warsaw Voivodship Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party kept in the archives of the capital. What is most valuable about his study is that he depicts the conflict between the State and the Church in the provinces, in small towns and villages in 1966. The author shows that the conflict was of little importance for the communities analysed by him and that their attitude to the competing celebrations were labile: people took part in the celebrations of the millennium of the Polish state and also participated in the church celebrations commemorating the thousandth anniversary of Poland's baptism. (DJ)

*Chiny. Przemiany państwa i społeczeństwa w okresie reform 1978–2000* (*China. Transformations of the State and Society during the Period of Reforms 1978–2000*), sci. ed. Karin Tomala, Warszawa 2001, Wydawnictwo TRIO and the Institut of Political Studies, Polish Academy of Sciences, 402 pp.

The book is the result of an international research into the process of transformations in China in 1978–2001. It contains studies on various aspects of these transformations, arranged in thematic blocs dealing with: ethics, legislation and the rights of man, economic transformations, foreign policy and security, birth control, literature and theatre, historiography, ethnic minorities, and a comparison of China and Poland. This is supplemented by a calendar of important events in China in the 20th century. The authors are Polish and foreign specialists in Chinese issues. Against the background of economic, social, political and cultural relations they show the inconsistencies in these transformations, a result of the

overlapping of historical processes, some of which have not yet ended while other have already begun. (DJ)

Lucyna Kulińska, Mirosław Orłowski, Rafał Sierchuła, *Narodowcy. Myśl polityczna i społeczna obozu narodowego w Polsce w latach 1944–1947 (The Nationalists. The Political and Social Thought of the National Camp in Poland in 1944–1947)*, Warszawa-Kraków 2001, Wydawnictwo Naukowe PWN, ed. Lucyna Kulińska, 265 pp., index of persons.

The book develops the subject raised by Lucyna Kulińska in her book *Narodowcy. Z dziejów obozu narodowego w Polsce w latach 1944–1947 (The Nationalists. From the History of the National Camp in Poland in 1944–1947)* which was published by the same publishing house in 1999. In the new book Kulińska analyses the opinions of activists of the conspiratorial National Party on the political situation in Poland and the world. She has made use of the National Party's programmes from the years 1944–1947. Rafał Sierchuła reconstructs the vision of Poland in the concepts of the ideologists of the Polish Organisation in 1944–1947. Mirosław Orłowski discusses the press of the National Camp in the same period. The book is based on archival materials of the National Party and the National Armed Forces kept in the Archives of Modern Records and the set of the National Party in the former Central Archives of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Administration. In view of the character of the questions discussed by them, the authors have made ample use of publicistic writings, including the conspiratorial press of the national camp. The book also includes reprints of sources concerning the political thought of the National Party and the Polish Organisation. These documents are in the Archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs or are kept in private previously undisclosed collections abroad. (DJ)

Piotr Madajczyk, *Niemcy polscy 1944–1989 (Polish Germans 1944–1989)*, Warszawa 2001, Oficyna Naukowa, 371 pp., bibliogr., index of persons, illustr., sum. in German.

The monograph is based on materials kept in the Archives of Modern Records in Warsaw (documents of the voivodship committees of the Polish United Workers' Party), Archives of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and, to only a small extent, on accounts, for in the author's opinion they suffer from excessive subjectivity and the wish to apply present-day standards. Madajczyk presents the history of what is known as "the verified population", of people recognised as Germans in Lower Silesia and Western Pomerania and of former *Volksdeutsche* allowed to remain in Poland who after some time declared they were Germans. In addition to political problems, the author also discusses social questions, such as the processes of intergration and disintegration, changes in national identification and identity, relations with the Polish majority and the rate of changes to which the Germans succumbed in post-war Poland. He analyses in detail how Stalinism affected this social group, and the process of awarding Polish citizenship to its members in 1951–1952. He also reflects on the significance of October 1956 for the Polish Germans and on the specific character of the years that followed. (DJ)

Edward Możejko, *Realizm socjalistyczny. Teoria, rozwój, upadek (Socialist Realism. The Theory, Development and Decline)*, Kraków 2001, Universitas, 314 pp., bibliogr.

This is the first Polish edition of the book on the theory and practice of socialist realism which appeared in Bonn, Copenhagen and Oslo in 1977. The author analyses the genesis of socialist realism, socialist realism as a creative method, its functioning in Eastern Europe and in the West, and the attitude to the conception of socialist literature. The analysis is based on earlier monographs and studies. In the author's interpretation socialist realism was in its Russian roots "a specific attempt to adept the 19th century conception of ideology

(Marxism) and art (realism) to the political needs of the Soviet Union. What was peculiar about this "creative method" was that the state authorities gave it official backing". In the West the doctrine found no followers among prominent writers, and its supporters treated it as "an ideological weapon in the struggle against the bourgeoisie". In this way socialist realism, instead of becoming a search for truth in art, became a component part of ideology, both in the West and East. According to the author, this is the reason why it produced no artistic masterpieces. (DJ)

Andrzej Paczkowski, *Droga do "mniejszego zła". Strategia i taktyka obozu władzy lipiec 1980 – styczeń 1982 (The Road to a Lesser Evil. The Strategy and Tactics of the Ruling Camp, July 1980 – January 1982)*, Kraków 2002, Wydawnictwo Literackie, 327 pp., index of persons.

The notion "lesser evil" used in the title is usually associated in Poland with December 13, 1981, that is, the introduction of martial law. The author focuses on the tensions and conflicts apparent in the ruling camp as a result of the activity of "Solidarity". He shows the internal and external pressure to induce the leadership of the Polish United Workers' Party (PZPR) to introduce martial law. Paczkowski analyses the most important conflicts during that period, including the December 1980 crisis, the tension caused by the "Soyuz 81" army manoeuvres (March 1981) and the attempted putsch in the PZPR leadership (June 1981). The putschists wanted to oust Stanisław Kania from the post of first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and change the composition of the Political Bureau so that it should include supporters of a tough stand against "Solidarity", with Tadeusz Grabski at the head. The author tries to depict the behind-the-scenes preparations for the decision to introduce martial law. He has made use of previously secret materials from military archives, the Archives of the Ministry of Internal Affairs (now taken over by the Institute of National Remembrance), the Archives of Modern Records and published documents from Russian, German, Czech and American archives. He has also made use of reminiscences and accounts written by some main participants in these events. According to the author "Poland was doomed to martial law or another form of crushing or subordinating the independent social movement to the authorities. But nobody invented or even proposed such a form". (DJ)

*Protokoły posiedzeń Sekretariatu KC PPR 1945–1946 (Minutes of the Meetings of the Secretariat of the Polish Workers' Party's Central Committee 1945–1956)*, edited, prefaced and annotated by Aleksander Kocharński, Warszawa 2001, The Institute of the Political Studies, Polish Academy of Sciences, 495 pp., index of persons, list of abbs.

This source publication is a continuation of the volume published in 1992 which contained minutes of the meetings of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Polish Workers' Party (PPR) from the years 1944–1945 kept in the Archives of Modern Records in Warsaw. The value of the new volume is all the greater as there are no records of the meeting held by the Political Bureau in 1946; they were not drawn up. In this situation the records of the Secretariat's meetings are the only official record of some decisions taken by the Political Bureau. They reflect the opinions of an important decision-making body of the Polish Workers' Party. These minutes cover the period from April 1945 to December 1946; they concern Poland's affairs during the last few months of World War II, nearly the whole term of the Provisional Government of National Unity (which included Mikołajczyk's Polish Peasant Party), questions connected with the referendum held in June 1946 and preparations for elections to the Legislative Sejm which were to take place on January 19, 1947. (DJ)

*Stan wojenny w dokumentach władz PRL (1980–1983) (The Martial Law in the Documents of the Authorities of the Polish People's Republic, 1980–1983)*,



Warszawa 2001, Wydawnictwo Instytutu Pamięci Narodowej — Komisji Ścigania Zbrodni przeciwko Narodowi Polskiemu, selected, prefaced and edited by Bogusław K o p k a and Grzegorz M a j c h r z a k .

This successive, sixth, volume of the series "Documents" published by the Institute of National Remembrance contains 54 previously unpublished documents which show the genesis, course and consequences of the introduction of martial law in Poland. They illustrate the most important measures taken by the authorities of the Polish People's Republic before and after December 13, 1981. The documents come from the collections of the Institute of National Remembrance and fifteen other archives (including the Archives of Modern Records, Archives of the Central Board of Penitentiaries, and Archives of the Ministry of Justice) as well as from private collections. The volume includes: "The Daily Information" of the Ministry of Internal Affairs from the years 1982–1983, notes concerning the "Summer '80" operation, documents issued by various departments of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party and the party's voivodship committees. The first document is dated December 22, 1980, the last is from August 1983. The short preface with basic information on the introduction of martial law and on the repressive measures applied against the activists of "Solidarity" has been written by the editors. (DJ)

Grzegorz S t r a u c h o l d, *Autochtoni polscy, niemieccy czy ... Od nacjonalizmu do komunizmu (1945–1949) (Polish Autochthons, German Autochthons or ... From Nationalism to Communism, 1945–1949)*, Toruń 2001, Wydawnictwo Adam Marszałek, 259 pp., bibliogr., index of persons.

The book discusses the Polish authorities' endeavours to assimilate the native population of Polish origin in the western and northern territories through national verification and re-Polonisation. The author points out why the planned political aims were not achieved, why the authorities failed to link Polish autochthons with the Polish state and nation. He analyses the efforts which the state made from the end of the 1940s in order to integrate this population and points out a significant evolution in the methods applied by the authorities with a view to re-Polonising the population and thus eliminating the danger of German irredentism. In his opinion the views current in 1944–1946 and the measures applied at that time were similar to the views of the pre-war National Democratic Party, the main animator of Polish western thought. From 1947 an ideological element came to light; this indicated that the state leadership was switching from nationalist methods towards internationalist ones (but only with regard to German communists) and that toleration of Polish society's pluralism was being discarded in favour of the communist party's autocracy. The book is based on sources kept in the Archives of Modern Records (sets of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, the ministries of Education, Information and Propaganda, the Recovered Territories, the Polish Committee of National Liberation, the Presidium of the Council of Ministers, the National Home Council) and in the State Archives in Wrocław and Poznań. (DJ)

Eleonora S y z d e k, Bronisław S y z d e k, *Cena władzy zależnej. Szkice do portretów znanych i mniej znanych polityków Polski Ludowej (The Price of Contingent Power. Studies to the Portraits of Known and Less Known Politicians of People's Poland)*, afterword by Władysław M a r k i e w i c z, Warszawa 2001, Wydawnictwo Comandor, 315 pp., index of persons.

The book consists of biographical essays presenting politicians of People's Poland. The authors' opinion of the persons they portray is reflected in the following quotation from the preface to the book: "It is to the credit of the formation of politicians described by us that they organised society's effort to reconstruct the country after the war damage, to transform Poland from an agricultural into an industrial-agricultural state, that they participated in the realisation of socio-cul-

tural changes. An attempt to deny their contribution and efforts may result in the efforts of the political elites of the Third Republic meeting with the same fate. This is food for thought for those who after 1989 started to transform the political system and build a new Poland. A better Poland for the Poles? This remains to be seen". The book includes essays on Władysław Bieńkowski, Bolesław Bierut, Józef Cyrankiewicz, Stanisław Gucwa, Stefan Jędrzychowski, Zenon Kliszko, Aleksander Kowalski, Mieczysław Moczar, Edward Osóbka-Morawski, Adam Rapacki, Roman Zambrowski and Aleksander Zawadzki. The book is based mainly on earlier studies; the most valuable part of the sources used by the authors are the previously unknown accounts given them by the persons they describe (W. Bieńkowski) and unknown documents in possession of the Syzdeks (Zenon Kliszko's notes on the events of December 1970). (DJ)

Romuald Turkowski, *Parlamentaryzm polski na uchodźstwie 1945–1972 w okresie rozbitcia emigracji politycznej w Londynie (Polish Parliamentarism in Exile in 1945–1972 during the Split in the Political Emigration in London)*, Warszawa 2001, Wydawnictwo Sejmowe, 338 pp., bibliogr., annexes, illustr., index of persons.

The author depicts Polish emigré politicians' endeavours to form a united leadership of the emigration and its representative bodies despite the split in the emigration into two camps, up to the establishment of the National Council of the Polish Republic in Exile in 1972. Turkowski discusses the consequences of the dissolution of the Second National Council in Exile in 1945, the inter-party agreements reached in London, the reconstruction of the parliament in exile (Third National Council), the attempts to impose the president's vision of the state in exile on the London Poles (Fourth National Council), the attempts to unite the emigration (General Kazimierz Sosnkowski's mission in 1952) and the activity of the divided emigration's other substitutes for parliament (Provisional Council of National Unity, Council of National Unity, Council of the Republic of Poland). The author concludes his reflections with an analysis of the process of unification of these parliamentary bodies. The book is based on archival materials kept in the Polish Institute and the Gen. Sikorski Museum, the Study on Underground Poland and the Polish Library in London as well as on sources kept in the Archives of the Peasant Movement Centre of the Polish Peasant Party in Warsaw. (DJ)