

GENERAL WORKS¹

Fortyfikacje Gdańska (Gdańsk's Fortifications), ed. Grzegorz Bukal, Gdańsk 2006, Nadbałtyckie Centrum Kultury, 235 pp., ill.

The volume contains materials from a session held in Gdańsk from May 27 to 30, 2004. The session, which discussed the fortifications of Gdańsk, was organised by the Baltic Centre of Culture, the Department of Architecture of Gdańsk Engineering College and the Gdańsk State Archives. The publication has two parts. The first, entitled *History*, comprises papers on the historical aspect of fortifications. It opens with a text by Bogusław Dybaś who analyses the relationship between Gdańsk and the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth and the importance of the Gdańsk fortress for the entire state. The other studies in this part of the book describe the architecture of the city's fortifications from the early modern period to the latest times (Grzegorz Bukal, Igor Strzok, Marcin Dudek). Maria Lewicka's study shows how the defensive architecture of Gdańsk influenced the fortifications built in Wrocław. Antoni Chodyński analyses the defensive capacity of the Gdańsk fortress, and Jakub Szczepański discusses the importance of the water system for the defence of the city. Edmund Kizik writes about the propaganda effects of fortifications, taking the Wisłoujście (Vistula estuary) fortress as an example. Mięczyśław Abramowicz deals with the mythological and propaganda aspects of some events connected with the Gdańsk fortress.

The second part of the book, entitled *Historical Fortifications in a Contemporary City*, contains texts by Piotr Molski, Lucyna Nyka, Grzegorz Sulikowski and Bogna Lipińska. (MB)

Janusz Sondał, *Zawsze wierny. Uniwersytet Jagielloński a Kościół Rzymskokatolicki (Forever Faithful. The Jagiellonian University and the Roman Catholic Church)*, Kraków 2006, Wyd. Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego, 565 pp., bibl., index of persons, ill.

This is an extensive synthesis presenting the history of the Jagiellonian University from the point of view of its attitude to the Church and the papacy from the Middle Ages to the pontificate of John Paul II. The author has made use of a vast amount of printed sources and the rich literature on this subject. In eight chapters he presents: the role of the Catholic Church in the life of universities, the popes' attitude to Poland and in particular to Cracow University, the portraits of Cracow bishops who were patrons of the University, prominent theologians and canonic lawyers connected with Cracow University throughout the ages, relations between the University and monastic orders, as well as the saints and the blessed who were descended from the University staff. (MB)

¹ Authors of abstracts: Jacek Adamczyk (JA), Maria Bogucka (MB), Dorota Dukwicz (DD), Dariusz Jarosz (DJ), Krzysztof Kosiński (KK), Olga Linkiewicz (OL), Magdalena Micińska (MM), Maciej Ptaszyński (MP).

MIDDLE AGES

Urszula Borkowska OSU, *Edukacja Jagiellonów (The Education of the Jagiellons)*, "Roczniki Historyczne" (Poznań), vol. LXXI, 2005, pp. 99–119, sum. in German.

The author discusses three stages in the education of boys from the Jagiellonian dynasty. Until the boys were six years old, they remained in the care of their mother and specially selected nannies, learning the use of the Polish language and the basic prayers. Then, until the age of 14–18, they underwent a school education in the course of which they learned to read, write and count as well as rhetoric, philosophy, theology, history, natural science, foreign languages (Latin, German, from the 16th century also Italian) and music. The tuition was directed by educators who were usually selected from among professors of the Cracow Academy (the only exception was the great historian Jan Długosz). The education was based on the experience of the teachers and members of the dynasty and on humanistic Italian models. During the school years, stewards of noble origin taught the boys how to use all kinds of weapons and command the army. During the third stage the kings' sons accompanied their father in his journeys across the country, participated in the administration of justice, took part in the meetings of noblemen, and worked in the royal chancellery in order to learn how to govern the country.

Less is known about the education of girls. The royal correspondence that has survived indicates that kings' daughters could write Polish well, were taught religion, sewing and embroidery and were interested in culture. Much more is known about Sophie, Sigismund Augustus' sister, duchess of Brunswick, who was a well known collector of paintings, arrases and books. (JA)

Roman Czaja, Marian Dygo, Sławomir Gawłaś, Grzegorz Myśliwski, Krzysztof Ożóg, *Ziemia polska wobec zachodu. Studia nad rozwojem średniowiecznej Europy (The Polish Lands and the West. Studies on the Development of Medieval Europe)*, ed. Sławomir Gawłaś, Warszawa 2006, Wydawnictwo DiG, 455 pp., 53 ill., 4 tables, sum. and abridged contents in English.

This is a collection of studies on what finally turned out to be a failed attempt to overcome the backwardness of the Polish territories in comparison with the most developed West European countries, an attempt made between the 13th and the beginning of the 16th century. The book opens with Sławomir Gawłaś's article *Commercialisation as a Mechanism for Europeanising the Peripheries, with Poland as an Example* (pp. 25–116). The author points out that colonisation on the basis of German law led to the establishment of large agricultural-commercial units which concentrated on the production and sale of grain. During a period when endeavours were being made to overcome the late medieval agricultural crisis in Europe (14th–15th centuries), such specialisation restricted the possibilities of selling the products; this was the reason why the peasants preferred to pass to an economy based on labour services than to pay rent (money was hard to get) for the right to use the soil. It was only in Silesia that the restriction of ducal fiscalism and the development of non-agricultural production (mining, textile industry) made economic progress possible. Marian Dygo (*East and West: the Economy of Europe in the 14th and 15th Centuries*, pp. 117–194) emphasises that in her trade relations with the West Poland was an exporter of the cheapest and least-processed goods (grain, timber, simple semi-finished products), lagging in this respect behind not only Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia but also behind Hungary. Roman Czaja (*The Baltic Zone in European Economy in the 14th and 15th Centuries, with Stress Laid on Teutonic Prussia*, pp. 195–245) says that these centuries witnessed a drop in the range of products sold from the Baltic zone to the West, while the share of grain and timber increased in the zone's exports. At

the same time Western Europe increased the range of goods sold to the Baltic countries. According to Grzegorz Myśliwski (*The Sudeten-Carpathian Zone and Lvów. The Place of Silesia, Little Poland and Red Ruthenia in the Economy of Western Europe, from the middle of the 13th to the early 16th century*, pp. 247–319), this phenomenon was not so strongly evident in southern Poland and the neighbouring Ruthenian territories, which also exported mineral resources from their sub-mountainous regions. The author points out that Italian, German and Netherlandish capital played an important role in the economic development of that region. Krzysztof Ōzóg (*Poland's Place in Europe's Intellectual Development in the 14th and 15th Centuries*, pp. 321–427) emphasises that more than 20,000 persons studied at Cracow University in 1400–1505, which means that alongside Vienna, Cracow was the greatest scientific centre in East-Central Europe, comparable to the great German universities (Erfurt, Cologne, Leipzig). The significance of Cracow Univeristy declined in 1535–1536, when the teaching of Greek and Hebrew was abandoned and the University returned to the teaching of Aristotle's philosophy in its Arts Department. These changes put the University outside the science and culture of the Renaissance and turned it into a second-class school. (JA)

Wojciech Fałkowski, *Dwuznaczność przekazu rytualnego. Średniowieczne formy komunikowania spotecznego (The Ambiguity of a Ritual. Medieval Forms of Social Communication)*, "Kwartalnik Historyczny" (Warszawa), vol. CXIII, 2006, N° 2, pp. 5–25, sum. in English.

The author discusses the ritual of falling to one's knees before the ruler. He depicts how Emnilda dropped to her knees before her husband, Boleslaus the Brave, how Polish dignitaries knelt down before King Boleslaus (*Gallus Anonimus' Chronicle*), and how St. Adalbert kissed the feet of Otto III, when the emperor announced he would be sent to evangelise the Slavs (description by Ademar de Chabannes); he speaks about the reference to the kneeling ritual in the description of the coronation of Hugh Capet (Richer) and Hugh's earlier conversation with Emma, sister of Rudolf of Burgundy (Rudolf Graber); about the reference to the ritual in the description of the ceremony held when Herbert of Vermandois greeted Charles the Simple (Rufold Graber); the description of Louis the Pious' reconciliation with Lothair in 839 (Nithard), and the description of the homage paid to Charles the Simple by Rollo's Northmen (Dudin of St. Quentin). The author points out that the ritual had various meanings, it could be a request for forgiveness, an expression of gratitude (Emnilda, St. Adalbert, Lothair), or a formal homage (Herbert of Vermandois, Rollo). It acquired still other meanings in the chroniclers' accounts: it could denote an ideal royal couple (*Gallus Anonimus*), emphasise the betrayal by Herbert, who after the homage imprisoned the king, it could also ridicule the suzerain and thus put his sovereignty in question. (JA)

Antoni Gąsiorowski, *Pierwsi studenci odnowionego Uniwersytetu Krakowskiego, 1400/1401 (The First Students of the Reborn Cracow University, 1400/1401)*, "Roczniki Historyczne" (Poznań), vol. LXXI, 2005, pp. 63–98, four annexes, sum. in German.

This is the first part of a biographical dictionary of Cracow University students which, as the author says on p. 64, should be brought out. The annexes (pp. 75–97) contain a list of students admitted to the Univeristy in the 1400/1401 academic year (compiled on the basis of the oldest surviving admission book which lists 206 persons), data concerning the origin, studies and later careers of these persons, the dates when they obtained a degree, and a list of students from the main towns of Little Poland (Cracow, Sandomierz) and Silesia (Wrocław, Nysa, Głogów, Legnica, Brzeg, Świdnica) who studied at Prague University, and after obtaining the BA degree started studying law at that university. In his comments

on the materials presented in the annexes, the author portrays the students and points out the problems facing researchers because of a lack of sources and interpretation difficulties (the identity of the students varies in the sources). What is surprising is the low percentage of students who completed their studies (9.3% of the group in question, compared with over 20% in the whole of the 15th century). According to the author this may have been due to the fact that at the beginning of the 15th century Polish society did not yet understand the importance of university studies. (JA)

Mateusz Goliński, *Wrocławskie spisy zastawów, długów i mienia żydowskiego z 1453 roku. Studium z historii kredytu i kultury materialnej (Lists of Pawn Tickets, Bills of Debt and Records of Jewish Property, Issued in Wrocław in 1453. A Study in the History of Credits and Material Culture)*, Wrocław 2006, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Wrocławskiego, series: Acta Universitatis Wratislaviensis, N° 2852, Historia CLXXIII, 272 + 2 unpaginated pp., 7 tables, index of persons and local names, index of subjects, sum. in English.

The book comprises four documents from the Municipal Archives of Wrocław. They were issued during the persecution of Jews in Silesia in 1453, when the Jews were expelled from the towns of the region and their property was confiscated. The following are the documents mentioned by the author: a list of valuable objects pawned with the Jews of Wrocław, a list of valuable objects found in their homes, a list of bills of debt found in the homes of Wrocław Jews, and a list of bills of debt found in the homes of the Jews of Świdnica, Strzegom, Jawor and Lwówek. The author discusses the circumstances in which the documents were issued (Chapter I, pp. 7–22), presents their scholarly edition (Chapter IV, pp. 145–235) and analyses their content from the point of view of the history of credits in late-medieval Silesia (Chapter II, pp. 23–76) and from the point of view of the history of material culture (Chapter III, pp. 77–145). (JA)

Paweł Gołdyn, *Ukamenowanie i rozszarpanie w polskiej wczesnośredniowiecznej praktyce karnej (Stoning and Tearing to Pieces in Polish Early Medieval Penal Practice)*, "Czasopismo Prawno-Historyczne" (Poznań), vol. LVIII, 2006, N° 2, pp. 127–133.

The article deals mainly with penal practice in Poland in the 10th–13th centuries, although the author also refers to sources concerning Ruthenia, territories on the Elbe and Prussia. He points out that the punishments mentioned in the title were not carried out by executioners but by mobs gathered at random. According to Gołdyn, these punishments were practised before the state apparatus, royal administration of justice, and the post of executioner were established. They were meted out by tribal societies, and the fact that they were carried out by all the persons present at the scene was believed to protect the perpetrators from a revenge on the part of the executed man's family. From the 10th century such punishments were carried out on the ruler's order. They were meted out until the 12th century. Later sources do not mention them at all, although stoning was referred to in the 13th century, in *The Oldest Collection of Polish Laws*. (JA)

Zofia Kozłowska-Budkowa, *Repertorium polskich dokumentów doby piastowskiej (Register of Polish Documents of the Piast Period)*, Instalment N° 1: *Up to the end of the 12th century*, Kraków 2006, Towarzystwo Naukowe "Societas Vistulana", 237 pp., index of persons, place names and authors.

This is a new edition of a fundamental work which was first published in 1937. The book contains information on all documents, letters and notes which, in the author's opinion, have the characteristics of documents and concern Poland's history. They were issued between 975 or 985, the date of the oldest document, and the end of the 12th century. In addition to original documents, the publication also includes fakes, if they were drawn up in the Middle Ages. It contains

descriptions of a total of 153 sources: their summaries in Polish, information on the places where the texts are kept or where they were transferred to (if a document is known only because it is mentioned in other sources), editions of full documents and their registers, and also remarks on the characteristics of individual documents and on scientific discussions on this subject. In the *Preface* to the new edition Bożena Wyrozumska writes about the documents found after 1937, that is: 16 documents, references to one or two more, and an original unknown to Kozłowska-Budkowa. The preface also includes references to the literature on this subject. (JA)

Paweł Kras, *Ad abolendam diversarum haeresium pravitatem. System inkwizycyjny w średniowiecznej Europie (Ad abolendam diversarum haeresium pravitatem. The Inquisitional System in Medieval Europe)*, Lublin 2006, Wydawnictwo KUL, 532 pp., 12 ills., 6 tables, indexes of persons and geographical names, sum. in English, table of contents also in English.

The author deals with the inquisitional system, that is, with various methods and ways used in Europe to combat apostasy, from pope Lucius III's bull *Ad abolendam*, which defined the aims and ways of fighting heretics (1184), to the end of the Middle Ages. He emphasises that the mentality and culture of the inhabitants of medieval Europe did not permit a free discussion on faith; any departure from this rule was regarded as part of God's universal fight against Satan. According to the author, the bull mentioned above was the Church's reaction to the appearance of many heresies in the middle of the 12th century, including the well organised Catharistic movement. Kras emphasises that the main aim of the Inquisition was to convert the apostates, and that the death penalty was applied only to persons who refused to abandon heresy. The author discusses the legal foundations and organisational development of the Inquisition and points out that even though it was highly institutionalised (it had a network of papal inquisitors all over Europe, with the exception of England and Scandinavia), it never was a uniform, centralised institution. He emphasises that the Inquisition was an effective way of combating heresy; the only exception was the Hussite Church in Bohemia, for after burning John Huss at the stake and after wars that lasted for many years, the papacy had finally to recognise the Hussites in 1436. (JA)

Gerard Labuda, *Podstawy polityczno-prawne kupna Pomorza Gdańskiego przez Zakon Krzyżacki od margrabiów brandenburskich w latach 1309–1310 (The Political and Legal Grounds on which the Teutonic Order Bought Gdańsk Pomerania from the Brandenburgian Margraves in 1309–1310)*, "Roczniki Historyczne" (Poznań), vol. LXXI, 2005, pp. 31–61, sum. in German;

Edward Rymar, *O prawach Królestwa Niemieckiego i Marchii Brandenburskiej do zwierzchnictwa nad całym Pomorzem (The Right of the German Kingdom and the Brandenburg Margraviate to Suzerainty over the Whole of Pomerania)*, *ibidem*, vol. LXXII, 2006, pp. 7–51, sum. in German.

Both articles concern the legal foundations of Brandenburg's claim to Eastern Pomerania or, to put it more broadly, the grounds for German rulers' claims in the Middle Ages to a part of Polish territories. According to Edward Rymar, in 789 Charlemagne imposed a tribute on the whole of Pomerania up to the lower Vistula; the same happened to Silesia which, together with Bohemia and Moravia, was subordinated to the Franks when they were fighting against the Avars in 806. Being successors to the Carolingians, the German rulers regarded themselves as the sovereign rulers of these two regions. Up to the 12th century they executed their rights in Silesia through the Polish monarchs, who were obliged to pay them a tribute from that territory, but in Pomerania the tribute was paid through Polish, Danish (from 1185) and finally through Brandenburgian (from 1231) intercession; in 1309–1310 Brandenburg sold its rights to the Teutonic Order. Gerard Labuda

points out that there was no legal and political continuity between the conquests of Charlemagne (whose troops did not go further than the Oder) and German eastern expansion in the 10th–14th centuries. According to this view, German rights to suzerainty over (Western) Pomerania go back to 1181 (when Bogusław I of Pomerania paid homage to Frederick Barbarossa) while Brandenburg acquired sovereign rights over Eastern Pomerania in 1269–1272 (when Mściśław II paid homage to Brandenburgian margraves). But in fact Brandenburg's rights to Eastern Pomerania come from 1305, when Vaclav III, king of Bohemia, Hungary and Poland, transferred this region to the margraves in exchange for the Meissen Margraviate which, though it formally belonged to Bohemia, had been left in pawn with Brandenburg. (JA)

Nie-Słowianie o początkach Słowian (Non-Slavs on the Beginnings of the Slavs), ed. Przemysław Urbaniczyk, Poznań–Warszawa 2006, Poznańskie Towarzystwo Przyjaciół Nauk, Instytut Archeologii i Etnologii Polskiej Akademii Nauk, 213 pp., 3 ill., 11 maps, 2 tables, 1 diagram, sum in English, series: Mała Biblioteka PTPN.

The book concerns the period from the 6th to the 9th centuries. It presents the latest views of non-Slavic researchers on the beginnings of the Slavs. The Austrian historian Walter Pohl (*The Beginnings of the Slavs. A Few Historical Remarks*, pp. 11–25) points out that in the 6th century the Slavs did not have a clear social hierarchy, they had neither an hereditary power elite nor slaves. This, as well as the lack of taxes paid to the elites, was, in his view, the reason why prisoners of war and other incomers were quickly assimilated to the local communities. According to the Romanian archeologist Florin Curty (*The Emergence of the Slavs. Return to the Slavic Ethnogenesis*, pp.27–55), it may have been the Byzantine administration that gave the name “Slavs” to all Danubian barbarians who had no common political structures, but the word itself is undoubtedly of Slavonic origin. The German archeologist Sebastian Brather (*The Newcomers' Homogeneity or Differences between the Regions?*, pp. 57–87) dates the beginning of Slavic settlement in the territories between the Elbe–Saale and the Oder–Lusatian Neisse at the early 7th century, at the earliest. He refutes Joachim Hermann's theory that each wave of migrants had a different material culture; in Brather's opinion this was due to the economic and social development of the Slavs, and partly also to borrowings from Saxony, Scandinavia and the Franks' state. The British archeologist Paul Bradford, who is working in Poland (*To Know the Unknown. How Can We Practise the Archeology of the Spread of Slavonic Languages?*, pp. 89–131), emphasises that the occurrence of archeological treasures produced by a tribe does not mean that the tribe lived there. Przemysław Urbaniczyk (*The Polish Slavic Ties*, pp. 133–153) discusses the history of the scholarly dispute carried out in the 19th and 20th centuries over the genesis of the Slavs; he suggests that the rapid growth that occurred in the territories inhabited by Slavs in the 6th–9th centuries may have been due to the large-scale assimilation of various ethnic groups. (JA)

Aneta Pieniędz, *Tradycja i władza. Królestwo Włoch pod panowaniem Karolingów 774–875 (Tradition and Power. The Kingdom of Italy under the Carolingians 774–875)*, Wrocław 2007, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Wrocławskiego, 503 + 13 unpaginated pp., index of persons, sum. in English, series: Monografie Fundacji na Rzecz Nauki Polskiej.

The author discusses the changes which took place in the ideology of power and in the administrative and social structures of the Kingdom of Italy after it was conquered by the Franks in 774. She emphasises that at that time the kingdom was an area in which the old (Lombard) and the new (Frankish) legal norms as well as political and social institutions coexisted and in which the Lombard lords retained dominance at the lower echelons of power and could make a career in

royal circles. This was the result of the policy pursued by Charlemagne who, trying to win over the Lombards, kept stressing the continuity of their state before and after 774, preserved its legal distinctness, gave them a share in power, and even crowned his son Pepin as king of the Longobardi in 781. What helped to preserve the old laws and institutions was the fact that they were functional and that some Lombards were disinclined to adopt foreign models. The policy of unifying the Italian territories with the rest of the Carolingian empire was, in the ideological field, introduced by the Emperor Louis the Pious after the suppression of the revolt staged by the Italian King, Bernard, in 818. The coexistence of legal and institutional solutions survived until the turn of the 9th century when royal power broke down in Italy and a new social structure based on the local aristocracy, bishops and municipal communes came into being. (JA)

Andrzej Radziwiński, *Kościół w państwie Zakonu Krzyżackiego w Prusach 1243–1525. Organizacja — uposażenie — ustawodawstwo — duchowieństwo — wierni (The Church in the Teutonic Order's State in Prussia 1243–1525. Organisation — Remuneration — Legislation — Clergy — the Faithful)*, Malbork 2006, Muzeum Zamkowe w Malborku, 286 pp., 3 maps, indexes of persons and geographical names.

According to the author, the book marks the final stage in the endeavours to synthesise the history of the Church in the Teutonic Order's Prussia. Chapters I–III (pp. 9–95) present the territorial organisation of the Prussian Church and the relationship of its bishops and chapters with the Order's authorities. What was specific about this relationship was, in the author's opinion, that while the Prussian bishops were strictly subordinated to the Order, the Pomeranian territories which belonged to the Order from 1308 were subordinated to the Gniezno metropolis, which was independent of the Teutonic Order. Chapter IV (pp. 97–118) discusses the activity of various religious orders in the Teutonic Order's territories. Radziwiński points out that the members of the Teutonic Order were not generous in founding monasteries (with the exception of their own convents) and that the wealthiest abbeys in their state, those in Pomerania, were founded before 1308. The author discusses the ecclesiastical legislation of the archbishops of Riga and Prussian bishops (Chapter V, pp. 119–153), pointing out that legislative activity increased in the first half of the 15th century. He characterises the Prussian clergy (Chapter VI, pp. 155–201) and estimates that it numbered ca 2,400 persons, that is, 0.5 per cent of the country's population. He says that most of the members of this group were Prussian townsmen. In the final chapter (Chapter VII, pp. 203–233) Radziwiński discusses manifestations of secular religiousness, mainly on the basis of synodal legislation. (JA)

Marek Smoliński, *Caesar et duce Poloniae. Szkice z dziejów stosunków polsko-niemieckich w drugiej połowie XII wieku, 1146–1191 (Caesar et duce Poloniae. Studies in the History of Polish–German Relations in the Second Half of the 12th Century, 1146–1191)*, Gdańsk 2006, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Gdańskiego, 220 pp.

The book contains six studies on Polish–German and Polish–Bohemian relations from 1146, when the German king, Conrad II, invaded Poland to 1191, when Mieszko the Old made his last attempt to overthrow Casimir the Just. The author points out that historians, following the story contained in Wincenty Kadłubek's *Chronicle*, have so far presented the struggle for the Cracow throne as an event which had no connection with the international situation of Polish territories. In fact, the event was closely linked with the international situation thanks to the system of alliances in which the Polish dukes took part. Smoliński tries to reconstruct these alliances, drawing attention to Casimir the Just's links with the Moravian duke Conrad III Otto and through him with the successive emperors: Frederick Barbarossa and Henry VI. At that time Mieszko the Old was

an ally of Sobieslav II of Prague, Bernard of Saxony and Frederick of Lorraine. According to the author, the successes of Casimir's German and Bohemian allies enabled him to drive Mieszko the Old out of Cracow in 1177–1181 and to retain power until his death in 1194. (JA)

Agnieszka Tetrycz-Puzio, *Status dzielnicy krakowsko-sandomierskiej w XIII wieku / ducatus, terra, provincia, dominium, territorium, districtus, castellania / (The Status of the Cracow-Sandomierz Region in the 13th Century / ducatus, terra, provincia, dominium, territorium, districtus, castellania /)*, "Czasopismo Prawno-Historyczne" (Poznań), vol. LVIII, 2006, N° 2, pp. 135–151.

The author discusses the names given to various parts of Little Poland in 13th century documents and in Polish chronicles and yearbooks from the 12th and 13th centuries. According to her, there were no strict rules governing the use of these names but the frequency in which each term was used reflected the territorial structure of Little Poland. Before 1138 the regions with their centres in Cracow and Sandomierz were called provinces (*provincia*). Later on, the region of Cracow or the whole Cracow-Sandomierz region was defined as a duchy (*ducat*), while the region of Sandomierz itself was called dominium. According to the author this reflected the hierarchy of the two duchies which were separate but were usually governed by the same ruler who resided in Cracow. In the second half of the 13th century the term *dominium* was also given to the region of Sącz, which was governed by Kunegunda and Gryfina, wives of Little Poland's rulers and their widows after the rulers' death. Smaller territorial units were usually called *castellania* (*districtus, castellania, castellatura*). Parallel with these terms, some areas, from duchies to single villages, were called *terra*. (JA)

Tomasz Turlejski, Viktor Mandrik, *Instytucje i prawo w islandzkich sagach z XII i XIII wieku (Institutions and Law in Icelandic Sagas from the 12th and 13th Centuries)*, "Czasopismo Prawno-Historyczne" (Poznań), vol. LVIII, 2006, N° 1, pp. 165–182; Włodzimierz Gogłóza, *Ustrój polityczny Islandzkiej Wolnej Wspólnoty w latach 930–1262 (The Political System of the Free Icelandic Commonwealth in 930–1262)*, *ibidem*, N° 2, pp. 9–23, sum. in French.

The two articles discuss the political and judicial system of Iceland from its colonisation to its incorporation into Norway. The authors draw attention to the most characteristic features of this system: the collective supreme authority (*Althing*); the election of officials by the inhabitants, irrespective of the place of their residence (*godich*), the fact that in the punishment system preference was given to punishments that caused material rather than personal harm, and the fact that the sentences were executed by persons who had been harmed or by their relatives. Gogłóza emphasises that the freedom to elect officials and assistants who helped to carry out the sentences imparted a commercial feature to the Icelandic system. The system broke down due to Christianisation. A few families monopolised Church dignities and the accompanying profits, and having enriched themselves, launched a struggle to gain power over the country. The political instability caused by this struggle forced the *Althing* to submit the country to Norway. Turliński and Mandrik point out that some researchers tend to idealise the Icelandic political system and present it as an alternative to European feudalism, ignoring the specific climatic, natural as well as socio-economic conditions of the island. (JA)

Maria Wojtowicz, *Najstarsze datowane inskrypcje słowiańskie, X–XIII wiek (The Oldest Dated Slavonic Inscriptions, 10–13th Centuries)*, Poznań 2005, Wydawnictwo Naukowe Uniwersytetu im. Adama Mickiewicza w Poznaniu, 208 pp., 63 ill., sum. in English and Russian.

The edition presents pre-14th century Glagolitic and Cyrillic inscriptions which are either dated or have elements which make it possible to date them precisely. It contains 31 inscriptions from the Balkan Peninsula and 33 from Ruthenian territories, placed mostly on stones, but also on wooden objects (2), a ceramic vessel (1), a silver vessel (1) and a table cloth (1). The information explaining each inscription consists of four parts: 1. information on when the inscription was found, the material on which it is placed, the size of the inscription, the size of letters, the technique used to make it, and where it is now kept; 2. basic literature concerning the inscription; 3. the text, its transliteration and a Polish translation; 4. a commentary with historical and linguistic explanations and remarks on paleography. The illustrations in the book present facsimiles of the survived inscriptions. (JA)

EARLY MODERN TIMES (16th–18th Centuries)

Akta zjazdów stanów Wielkiego Księstwa Litewskiego (Records of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania's Estate Meetings), vol. I: *The interregna (1572–1576, 1586–1587, 1632, 1648, 1696–1697, 1706–1709, 1733–1735, 1763–1764)*, ed. Henryk Lulewicz, Warszawa 2006, Wydawnictwo Neriton, Instytut Historii PAN, 437 pp., indexes of persons and geographical names.

This first volume of an edition worked out by Henryk Lulewicz, an expert in Polish-Lithuanian relations in the 16th and 17th centuries, contains records of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania's estate meetings held during nine *interregna*. The estate meetings were set up spontaneously when the Union of Lublin (1569) abolished the Lithuanian Sejm. They were meetings of senators attended by the voivodes and castellans of Wilno and Troki and by the starosta of Samogitia, persons who also held the highest ministerial posts; meetings of estates in which, in addition to the senators, also Lithuanian noblemen took part, and the dietines of Wilno, attended by noblemen from five districts of the Wilno palatinate. The estate meetings were the most frequent form of gatherings and are best documented in the book.

Almost 80 per cent of the documents in the book concern the meetings held during the first *interregna* at the end of the 16th century (295 pages are devoted to the years 1574–76 and 1586–1587). They illustrate the extremely interesting development of new forms of parliamentarianism in the Grand Duchy of Lithuania, including the formation of the Wilno convocation. They also show the Lithuanian nobility's role in shaping political life of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth.

The publication contains correspondence, resolutions of dietines, instructions, proclamations and other documents referring to the meetings and their work. The sources are published in the language of the original, Polish, Ruthenian or Latin. The editor has carried out research in the archives and libraries of Warsaw (Central Archives of Historical Records, National Library, Library of Warsaw University), Vilnius (Library of Vilnius University), Wrocław (the Ossoliński National Library), Cracow, in the Kórnik branch of the Polish Academy of Sciences' library, and also in Haus-, Hof- und Staatsarchiv in Vienna.

The publication has been edited with great care and scrupulosity: all documents are equipped with basic information on the provenance of the original, the available copies, earlier editions and literature and also with footnotes which inform readers of differences between individual copies and editions. (MP)

Urszula Augustyniak, *Siedziby sejmowe litewskiego magnata w Warszawie w 1. połowie XVII wieku (A Lithuanian Magnate's Headquarters in Warsaw during Sejm Sessions in the First Half of the 17th Century)*, "Rocznik Warszawski" (Warszawa), vol. 34, 2006, pp. 35–56.

The article deals with the problems faced by Sejm deputies when they attended parliamentary sessions in Warsaw. Taking as an example Krzysztof Radziwiłł's participation in parliamentary debates (1585–1640), the author depicts the financial and logistical problems which confronted the magnates and noblemen disfavoured by the king.

On the basis of correspondence and bills, Augustyniak describes in detail a Lithuanian magnate's difficulties in finding accommodation during a Sejm session, even though under the constitution this was the duty of the Marshal (Speaker) of the Sejm. The Radziwiłłs had to renovate their ruined residence in Warsaw and buy other properties to have proper living quarters.

The annexes to the article contain Krzysztof Radziwiłł's correspondence concerning his court and the inns he had to rent when he attended the Sejm sessions in Warsaw in 1616 and 1623 as well as the inventory of Aleksander Ludwik Radziwiłł's court in Warsaw in 1633. (MP)

"Barock. Geschichte — Literatur — Kunst" (Warszawa), *Deutsch-polnische Kulturkontakte im 16–18 Jahrhundert*, Sondernummer, 2006, 284 pp., ill.

This special German issue of "Barok" is wholly devoted to Polish–German cultural contacts in the early modern era. In an introductory study Jan Harasimowicz writes that in the 16th–18th centuries there was an interaction between Poland and the German states in culture and religious discourse. The remaining studies, written by both Polish and German authors representing various disciplines, are grouped round three subjects. Four articles deal with Protestantism in Poland and Germany; the next three discuss elitist culture, and the last three concern the exchange of experience in the cultural borderland. The studies section is supplemented by two texts which review the state of research on the Reformation in Germany and the results of research on Protestant church music, carried out by Polish musicologist since 1989. The volume also includes source texts. (DD)

Rudolf Biederstedt, *Löhne und Preise in Vorpommern 1500 bis 1627*, Schwerin 2005, Thomas Helms Verlag, 210 pp.

This work by the late Rudolf Biederstedt, a historian who for years had directed the municipal archives in Greifswald, presents the prices and wages in Vorpommern in 1500–1627, which the author had collected during his thirty years' archival work (1960–1990).

It is worth stressing that the evolution of prices and wages is well documented; the author examines each commodity and each category of workers in ten-year periods. He frequently mentions different prices even within a decade, if they reflected differences in the quality of a commodity. The prices have been converted into Sundische marks and schillings.

On the basis of published materials the author illustrates the changes which took place in prices and wages in Pomerania in the second half of the 16th century, stressing that the prices of cereals rose more quickly than those of other goods. The loss in the purchasing value of wages affected mainly unskilled workers and guild helpmates, for the guild masters usually also owned land. Inflation was only partly compensated by a rise in wages, though the wages of guild helpmates rose relatively more quickly than the incomes of masters.

Unfortunately, for objective reasons, the author could not give the sources for the material presented in 227 tables for this would have increased the size of the publication several-fold. Moreover, in order to put survived resources in order after World War II, many archival documents were marked anew when Biederstedt was collecting his materials.

Biederstedt's work is very important for researchers interested in both parts of Pomerania, not only in Vorpommern from which the material comes, and also for scholars studying other Baltic regions. (MP)

Richard Butterwick, *Political Discourse of the Polish Revolution, 1788–1792*, "English Historical Review" (Oxford), vol. CXX: 3, June 2005, N° 487, pp. 695–731.

This is an article on political culture. The author regards the Four Years' Sejm as a struggle waged by the truncated Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth (after the first partition) to regain independence, and calls it the Polish Revolution. He compares the events in Poland to Gustav III's coup in Sweden and the French Revolution. Butterwick focuses on discussions published during the debates of the Sejm; he points out their main lines and analyses the most important opinions. Several thousand titles which can be regarded as political writings were published at that time; they concerned matters which were being discussed by the Sejm: the reform of government, foreign policy, education, religious questions, the situation of the peasantry and townspeople. Almost all genres, from poetry to parliamentary speeches and political treatises, were represented in this Poland-oriented occasional literature. The author not only analyses the arguments used by some authors, concentrating on traditional forms of political writings, but also examines their linguistic form, making the realities of the Four Years' Sejm more understandable to the English reader. (DD)

Mieczysława Chmielewska, *Sejm elekcyjny Michała Korybuta Wiśniowieckiego 1669 roku (Michael Korybut Wiśniowiecki's Electoral Sejm Held in 1669)*, Warszawa 2006, Wydawnictwo Sejmowe, 287 pp., annex, list of deputies and senators, bibl., ill.

On the basis of a wealth of documents kept both in Poland and in the archives abroad (Minsk), the author examines the least known 17th century free election. She starts with a description of the political situation after John Casimir's abdication. She discusses the resolutions adopted by the pre-convocational dietines and outlines the debates of the convocational Sejm held in 1668. She presents the political divisions and balance of forces in the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth during the 1668–1669 *interregnum*, characterises the chief candidates to the Polish throne and their supporters as well as the propaganda campaign conducted by them. Less space is devoted to the pre-election dietines and their resolutions. The author then discusses the electoral Sejm. The book presents an interesting picture of the political struggle for the Polish throne, a struggle which ended with an unexpected election of a Polish magnate Michael Korybut Wiśniowiecki. (DD)

Juliusz Domański, *Erasmowe kłopoty z historią i biblijne na nie remedium (Erasmus' Troubles with History and the Biblical Remedy)*, "Odrodzenie i Reformacja w Polsce" (Warszawa), 50, 2007, pp. 11–27, sum. in English.

The opposition between history and philosophy is the point from which the author starts his reflections on their role in Erasmus' ideas. Philosophy dealt with general and universal things while history, with accidental, singular matters. The author makes use of the ideas of Plato and Aristotle to show that the treatment of history as a universal category is connected with a cyclic conception of time and is opposed to the Christian linear concept and to the "historical" message of the *Bible*. This is why from the time of Philo of Alexandria (Philo Iudaeus), Origen and Augustine, Christian thinkers tried to translate the Biblical narration into "the language and discourse of Platonian and Stoic philosophy".

The turn towards history and its measure of time in the 15th and 16th centuries frequently faced humanists with many dilemmas, which were particularly serious in the case of Erasmus, who was also a theologian. The author develops P. G. Bietenholz's reflections, disputing some of his ideas, and presents Erasmus' allegorical and exemplificative interpretation of the Biblical

events and his ethical, practical attitude to history, showing their connection with his conception of person and personality. (MP)

Jolanta Dworzaczkowa, *Konwersja na katolicyzm szlachty ewangelickiej wyznania czeskiego w Wielkopolsce w XVI i XVII wieku (The Conversion to Catholicism of the Polish Protestant Nobility of the Bohemian Denomination in Great Poland in the 16th and 17th Centuries)*, "Odrodzenie i Reformacja w Polsce" (Warszawa), 50, 2007, pp. 89–100, sum. in German.

The article deals with the Polish Protestant nobility's conversion to Catholicism in the 16th and 17th centuries. The author discusses this large-scale movement, taking as an example the Bohemian Brethren, a community which, according to her estimates, numbered some 299 families at that time.

The returns to Catholicism were due to complex reasons in the 16th century; they were not caused by persecutions, nor did they open the door to a further career. The author analyses selected examples and tries to find the motives for conversion; she points out that since religiously mixed marriages were frequent, many families consisted of members professing different faiths. The 17th century witnessed not only an increased pressure on the part of the Jesuits, whose schools offered an alternative which could not be rejected in view of the decline of the schools run by the Bohemian Brethren, but also the Swedish invasion and forcible conversion. (MP)

Anna Gallewicz, *«Dworzantin Polski» i jego włoski pierwowzór («The Polish Courtier» and Its Italian Prototype)*, Warszawa 2006, Wydawnictwo Naukowe Semper, 160 pp., index of persons, sum. in Italian.

The author compares Łukasz Górnicki's *Polish Courtier* which appeared in Cracow in 1566 with its Italian prototype penned by Baldassare Castiglione in 1528. In her concise study consisting of six chapters the author analyses the two works, focusing on the historical and cultural conditions in which they were written, and examines the narrative framework of the two books (their literary forms, the choice of characters, the art of conversation), the use of persuasion and argumentation and the authors' attitude to the realities surrounding them, which are amply illustrated by the examples and anecdotes related in both works. Gallewicz's last analytical chapter deals with the role and question of women in the two books.

The author shows the Polish translation against the background of the international reception of *Il Cortegiano* — she disputes Peter Burke's view that Górnicki was one of those authors who found inspiration in Castiglione for their own works. In her opinion, the Italian's work was more than "just an inspiration" for the Polish humanist, but the translation he produced has the specific form of an "old Polish translation". The transfer of the Italian original into the Polish realities was accompanied by a change of relationship between the protagonists, who are less theatrical and stylised in the Polish work and better portray the hierarchic relations and rivalry between them. In adapting his translation to the Polish realities and to the level of his readers, Górnicki left out many antique references, jokes and anecdotes. Women do not take part in conversations in Górnicki's book, though the question of women is the subject of one of its parts. According to the author, the differences between the two books are due to the lapse of time (Górnicki's work was written half a century later) and to the "different mentality of the Poles, people of the North". (MP)

Anna Grześkowiak-Krwawicz, *Regina Libertas. Wolność w polskiej myśli politycznej XVIII wieku (Regina Libertas. Freedom in Polish 18th Century Political Thought)*, Gdańsk 2006, Wyd. słowo/obraz/terytoria, 515 pp., index of persons.

This book, which deals with the history of ideas, is the first attempt in Polish historiography at a synthesising presentation of what the term "liberty" meant in the 18th century. Against a European background, the author presents the evolution of the concept in Poland, from the old Polish concept of freedom to the liberal idea, and the discussions on liberty in Polish political writings. She analyses political writings, separating political practice from theory, and shows that the 18th century opinions on the question of liberty were deeply rooted in old Polish thought. Contrary to current opinions, one cannot therefore speak of a break with the Sarmatian tradition in this respect. Under the influence of Enlightenment ideas, the Polish concept of freedom gradually became part of the European tradition of republican liberty. The author writes about the sources of the concept of liberty, the dangers it had to face, and the duties it imposed, as they were discussed by 18th century writers. She makes an interesting statement saying that during the Kościuszko Insurrection the liberal concept of freedom was abandoned for it was thought to be unrealisable in a country ruled by foreign powers, and a close link was re-established between individual liberty and political freedom. (DD)

Anna Grześkowiak-Krwawicz, *Staropolska koncepcja wolności i jej ewolucja w myśli politycznej XVIII w. (The Old Polish Concept of Freedom and Its Evolution in Political Thought in the 18th Century)*, "Kwartalnik Historyczny" (Warszawa), vol. CXIII, 2006, N° 1, pp. 57–83, sum. in English.

The nobility's freedom, identified with the noble estate's privileges, the danger this freedom was confronted with and its defence were one of the most important problems for the Polish nobility from the 16th to the 18th century. The republican concept of freedom restricted its application to the persons who, through their political privileges, had a share in government and could therefore take decisions concerning themselves. Apart from everyday phraseology, the question of freedom was discussed in Polish political thought from the beginning of the 16th century. The author presents the discussions held on this question during the reign of Stanislaus Augustus and shows that elements of Enlightenment thought and the concept of freedom based on natural laws permeated the old Polish concept of freedom. She analyses the concepts of freedom presented by such writers as Józef Wybicki, Antoni Pawłowski and Hugo Kołłątaj and shows that gradually political liberty began to be distinguished from individual liberty which had nothing to do with estate privileges and participation in power. (DD)

Stanisław Grzybowski, *Kultura polityczna i społeczna szlachty sandomierskiej w świetle inskrypcji nagrobnych (The Political and Social Culture of Sandomierz Nobility in the Light of Tomb Inscriptions)*, "Odrodzenie i Reformacja w Polsce" (Warszawa), 50, 2007, pp. 75–87, sum. in English.

On the basis of inscriptions on the tombs of Sandomierz noblemen Grzybowski tries to fill in the gap that has so far existed in research on the Polish nobility's political culture by pointing to its links with social culture *sensu largo*. The author shows the development of old Polish epitaphs which were mostly influenced by Polish medieval tradition and only to a small extent by German culture or by Italian and French epitaphs.

According to the author, the old Polish epitaphs are akin to English ones, but they laid greater stress on binding personal patterns; they frequently emphasised a given person's place in social hierarchy, estate as well as family hierarchy, the family tradition, education, service at the royal court or in the army. The author has backed his theory by countless examples and has succeeded in depicting the dynamic development of the process in the 16th and 17th centuries. (MP)

Plotr Guzowski, *Warunki gospodarowania chłopów w starostwie sanockim w XVI w. (The Conditions in which Peasants Worked in Sanok District in the 16th Century)*, "Kwartalnik Historii Kultury Materialnej" (Warszawa), 54, № 1, 2006, pp. 11–24.

The author examines the economic conditions in which peasants worked in the district of Sanok in the 16th century on the basis of information from the district's three inventories (from the years 1523, 1548 and 1565). The inventories concern 27–45 large villages with a comparable number of farms. Having analysed the changes in the proportion of the smallest farms (up to 0.25 *tan*, one *tan* = ca. 20 hectares), medium ones (0.26–0.50 *tan*), farms with an area of 0.50 to one *tan* and farms with an area over one *tan* as well as the proportion of waste land the author comes to the conclusion that the area tilled by the peasants was on the whole stable. Medium and large farms predominated in the Sanok region, as they did in the other parts of Poland.

Guzowski says that the rent paid by the peasants in cash increased during the period under review. The tributes paid in kind as well as the corvée did not differ much from those in other regions, though the corvée was smaller because of the small number of manorial farms in the region.

In the author's view the economic situation of peasants in the Sanok district was stable in the 16th century because the increase in the cash rent was compensated by an increase in the prices of oats and rye. (MP)

Judith Kalik, *Suburban Story: Structure of Jewish Communities in Largest Royal Cities of 18th Century Crown Poland*, "Kwartalnik Historyczny" (Warszawa), vol. CXIII, 2006, № 2, pp. 47–74, sum. in Polish.

On the basis of recently found full records of the poll tax paid by Jews in 1717–1764, the author has supplemented our knowledge of the structures of Jewish communes in pre-partition Poland. She concentrates on differences between Jewish communes in towns and in the suburbs. What was characteristic of the Jewish communes in the largest royal cities, with the exception of Poznań, was the existence of independent suburban communes. In many cities (Lublin, Lwów, Przemyśl) suburban communes existed alongside the city commune. But at the same time the Jews of Cracow (Kazimierz) and Gdańsk were organised in suburban communes without belonging to the city commune. The author discusses Warsaw separately. She says that although there were no Jewish communes in Warsaw and its immediate surroundings before the first partition of Poland, the tax records analysed by her provide interesting information on the beginnings of Jewish settlement in the capital. There were probably two reasons for this exceptional organisation of Jewish communes in the largest royal cities: on the one hand, the municipal self-government was strong enough to keep Jews outside city borders, on the other, influential circles in these cities were interested in having Jews in the immediate vicinity.

The article is in English. (DD)

Maria Kałamajska-Saeed, *Barokowa ikonografia rodu Sapiehów na tle staropolskich galerii portretowych (The Baroque Iconography of the Sapiehas against the Background of Old Polish Portrait Galleries)*, Warszawa 2006, Instytut Sztuki Polskiej Akademii Nauk, 287 pp., index of persons, ill.

The subject of the book is the cycle of portraits commissioned in 1709 by Jan Fryderyk Sapieha for the church at Kodyń, a cycle which stands out among other family portrait galleries. Although the cycle was occasionally mentioned in the 19th century, it had not attracted researchers' attention until the middle of the 1990s. Maria Kałamajska-Saeed's book is the first comprehensive study of the Sapiehas' gallery.

The book consists of three parts. In the first part the author compares the Sapiehas' collection with the portrait galleries of Polish rulers and bishops,

portraits of monks, founders, sepulchral and family portraits. In her view the Sapiehas' collection deserves top marks.

In the second part the author discusses in detail the genesis and history of the collection against the background of the Sapieha family's history and analyses the cycle. According to her, the old members of the family were presented on the basis of Bartosz Paprocki's *The Nest of Virtue* (1578) and Stanisław Sarnicki's *The Statutes* (1594); this is why the portraits of 13th–15th century figures are rather ahistorical. At the end of this chapter the author describes other presentations of family genealogy and compares them with the achievements of other branches of the Sapieha family and the Radziwiłłs. The third part of the book is a catalogue containing colour reproductions of the portraits, their detailed description and the author's commentary. (MP)

Thomas Kantzow, *Pomerania: kronika pomorska z XVI wieku (Pomerania: Pomeranian Chronicle from the 16th Century)*, vol. 2, translated by K. Gołda, notes by T. Białecki, K. Gołda, and E. Rymar, Szczecin 2005, Uniwersytet Szczeciński Instytut Historii, Archiwum Państwowe w Szczecinie, 405 pp., ill., indexes of persons and geographical names.

Readers have now received the final volume of a Polish translation of Thomas Kantzow's chronicle, one of the most important sources to the history of West Pomerania in the first half of the 16th century. Thomas Kantzow, a secretary at Philip I's court in Walgast in the 1530s, took an active part in the introduction of the Reformation in Pomerania.

The translation was based on the latest, i.e. High German, edition of the *Chronicle*, worked out by Georg Gabel at the beginning of the 20th century.

The second volume of the Polish translation contains the third and fourth books of Kantzow's *Chronicle*; a large part of the publication deals with the rule of Bogusław X and his sons, Jerzy I and Barnim IX, and Bogusław's grandson, Philip I, the son of Jerzy. These fragments of the *Chronicle* are very valuable for researchers for Kantzow described the events which he himself had witnessed: the atmosphere in Pomerania at the turn of the century, the introduction of the Reformation by parliament at Trzebiatowo, the activity of Johannes Bugenhagen, and the first Church inspection.

The book is richly illustrated; it also contains a list of Pomeranian rulers and a genealogical table of the Pomeranian dukes. (MP)

Sławomir Kościelak, *Skład osobowy Kolegium Gdańskiego OO Jezuitów, XVI–XVIII wiek (The Composition of the Jesuit Fathers' Gdańsk College, 16th–18th Centuries)*, Gdańsk 2005, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Gdańskiego, 180 pp., ill., bibl., sum. in German and English.

This is a list of the members of the Jesuit Order's Gdańsk College who were active in Gdańsk from 1585 to 1780, that is, from the arrival of Kasper Sawicki to the adoption in Prussia of the papal breve liquidating the order. The book is an expanded version of the author's doctoral thesis published four years ago which dealt with the activity of the *Societas Jesu* in Gdańsk from the mid-16th to the end of the 18th century. The list comprises 900 names with short biographies containing basic information on the place and year of each member's birth and death, his activity in the Order, the functions he performed in Gdańsk, plus references to sources.

The list is based on the annual catalogues (*Catalogi breves*) which in the case of Gdańsk are almost complete for the years 1590–1774; they are kept in the *Archivum Romanum Societatis Jesu*. The author has also made use of printed sources and many manuscripts kept in the archives of Gdańsk (Archdiocesan Archives and State Archives), in the archdiocesan archives in Włocławek and, to a smaller extent, other Polish archives.

The book has six annexes with lists of monks who are not mentioned in the catalogues; of monks who died in Gdańsk but did not work in the college, monks born in Gdańsk but working outside the city; Jesuits who only passed through Gdańsk, and inspectors, as well as former Jesuits active after 1780. The publication also contains a short dictionary of monastic functions. (MP)

Wojciech K r i e g s e i s e n, *Polski przekład XX rozdziału czwartej księgi Institutio Christianae religionis Jana Kalwina (The Polish Translation of the 20th Chapter of the Fourth Book of John Calvin's Institutio Christianae religionis), "Odrodzenie i Reformacja w Polsce"* (Warszawa), 50, 2007, pp. 101–113, sum. in German.

The article concerns the popularity of the reformed, that is, Calvinist, current of Protestantism among the nobility in the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth in the 16th and 17th centuries. The literature dealing with this subject has attributed this popularity to Calvinist ecclesiology and the Calvinist "ideology of freedom", which must have appealed to the Polish and Lithuanian nobility. In view of the lack of old Polish translations and editions of Calvin's works, this hypothesis is based on weak foundations. All the more interesting is therefore the author's analysis of a Polish translation of fragments of *Institutio Christianae religionis* which present the possibility of declaring disobedience to the king.

The author presents his reflections against a broad European background. He emphasises that the attacks made by the Jesuit Piotr Skarga may have been the reason why the translation was published. What is striking is that the translation only expresses the nobility's demand for parliamentary control over the king's rule. In the author's view this confirms the theory that the nobility's political ideas and its vision of relations between the citizens and the state were of a specifically Polish character. (MP)

Jarosław K u c z e k, *Kryteria definiujące elitę szlachecką księstwa głogowskiego po wojnie trzydziestoletniej, 1648–1741 (The Criteria Defining the Noble Elite of the Głogów Duchy after the Thirty Years' War, 1648–1741), "Śląski Kwartalnik Historyczny 'Sobótka'"*, (Wrocław), vol. LXI, 2006, N° 2, pp. 275–289, sum. in German.

This is yet another voice in the discussion on the definition of the elite. The author has examined the emergence of the *Herrenstand* within the noble elite in the duchy of Głogów from the end of the Middle Ages. Membership of the elite depended on a person's property and the office he held. There was an interdependence between the noble elite and the royal court. The *Herrenstand* expressed the interests of the Habsburgs in the duchy and this is why the group was favoured by the court. This became very important after 1648 when only imperial grants and transfer of landed property opened access to membership of the duchy's elite. It depended on the imperial grace which families were to remain in this group. (DD)

Litwa w epoce Wazów. Prace ofiarowane Henrykowi Wisnerowi w siedemdziesiątą rocznicę urodzin (Lithuania under the Vasas. Studies presented to Henryk Wisner on His Seventieth Birthday), ed. by Wojciech K r i e g s e i s e n and Andrzej R a c h u b a, Warszawa 2006, Wydawnictwo Neriton, 440 pp., tabula gratulatoria, bibl. of Henryk Wisner's works, list of abbrev.

This volume of studies by authors from Poland, Lithuania, the United States, Russia and Byelarus has four sections: *The State and Its Law, Religious Questions, Military Matters and Art and Culture*. The first, most extensive section consists of 14 articles on: political history (e.g. Vytautas' coup attempt in 1389), social history (e.g. everyday life in Vilnius in 1655–1661) and the history of the law, a subject which is the most amply represented in this part (e.g. a comparison of the Polish and Lithuanian legal languages or the specifically Lithuanian legal customs). The section devoted to religious questions contains four texts, two of which concern

religious matters in Vilnius, one discusses religious coercion in the estates of the Birze line of the Radziwiłłs, and the last one deals with anti-Jewish literature in the first half of the 17th century. The section devoted to military matters consists of five articles; they discuss the participation of the military in the public life of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania, the promotion of professional officers of the Lithuanian army, the participation of Samogitian levy in mass in war operations in 1648–1667, and the military accessories of the Lithuanian grand marshal Krzysztof Dorohostajski. This section also contains a source text. The section devoted to art and culture includes texts on Livonian castles in the works of Maciej Strykowski and Aleksander Gwagnin, Janusz Radziwiłł's private book collection, the sojourn of Walenty Bakfark, a musician, in Lithuania, and Paweł Odeborn's 1581 description of the Płock region. (DD)

Henryk Łowmiański, *Polityka Jagiellonów (The Policy of the Jagiellons)*, ed. K. Pietkiewicz, 2nd ed., Poznań 2006, Wydawnictwo Poznańskie, 673 pp., indexes of persons and geographical names.

This monumental work by Henryk Łowmiański (1898–1984), a prominent historian known especially for his studies on the early Middle Ages, had remained in manuscript form until the 1990s. Henryk Łowmiański had worked at Wilno University before World War II and at the University of Poznań after 1945. Krzysztof Pietkiewicz, the editor and author of the preface, has established that the manuscript was based on the lectures which Łowmiański had delivered in Wilno but that it must have been written between 1942 and 1948.

Łowmiański's synthesis, which covers the entire period of the Jagiellonian dynasty's rule in Poland (1385–1572), is still of great scholarly value although so many years have passed since it was written. Even though Poland's history is the core of the book, the author has depicted the achievements of the Jagiellons against the background of both Western and Eastern Europe. The result is that the book is not only a history of Poland but, in view of the range of the Jagiellons' policy, a monograph of the whole of East Central Europe. The fact that within but a few years the book has run into a second edition testifies to its great historical value and shows that it still occupies an important place in Polish historiography. (MP)

Materiały źródłowe do dziejów Żydów w księgach grodzkich lubelskich z doby panowania Władysława IV i Jana Kazimierza Wazów 1633–1669 (Source Materials to the History of Jews in Lublin Municipal Books from the Reign of Ladislaus IV and John Casimir of the Vasa Dynasty, 1633–1669), ed. Henryk Gmiterek, Lublin 2006, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Marii Curie-Skłodowskiej, 252 pp. indexes of persons, geographical names and subjects, dictionary of old Polish terms, sum. in English, Judaica Lublinsensia, vol. III.

This is the third volume of an edition presenting an abundant material on the history of Jews, contained in the municipal books of Lublin; the first two volumes which were published in 2001–2003 covered the years 1669–1733. The publication presents all entries in which Jews are mentioned in the 82 books which have survived. The volume presents 1,205 entries, most of them from 1634–1637, the end of the 1650s and 1660s.

Since Poland's Tribunal had its seat in Lublin, the municipal books mention not only the Jews who lived near that city (though they predominate in the documents), but also Jews from other regions of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. (MP)

Jerzy Marian Michalak, *Nowe spojrzenie na teatr "elżbietariski" w Gdańsku i jego budowniczego (A New Look at the Elizabethan Theatre in Gdańsk and Its Constructor)*, "Gdański Rocznik Kulturalny", 19, Gdańsk 2002, pp. 107–123.

The article throws light on the history of the theatre in Gdańsk, which goes back to the beginning of the 17th century when the "Fencing School" was built probably in the square where the Dominican Fairs are held. According to other scholars (P. S i m s o n) it was constructed either in the area of the *Schiessgarten* (Shooting Garden) or in Podwale Przedmiejskie Street (*Vorstädtischer Graben*). On the basis of recently discovered documents the author gives a different version of events, presenting not only the construction of the oldest theatre buildings in Gdańsk but also the development of theatre life in the city in the 16th and 17th centuries and the influence exerted on it by the English theatre. (MB)

Jerzy M i c h a l s k i, *Początki opozycyjnej działalności Franciszka Ksawerego Branickiego (The Beginnings of Franciszek Ksawery Branicki's Oppositional Activity)*, "Kwartalnik Historyczny" (Warszawa), vol. CXIII, 2006, N° 2, pp. 75–132, sum. in English.

On the basis of Russian, Prussian, Austrian, Saxon, French and Polish diplomatic sources the author presents the relationship between King Stanislaus Augustus and Franciszek Ksawery Branicki, the monarch's friend for many years and one of his closest collaborators in 1772–1776. During these years Branicki was gradually switching from collaboration to opposition to the King. From the middle of the 1770s Branicki who, thanks to the king, was in 1774 promoted to the rank of Poland's Grand Hetman, maintained close contacts with Grigory Potemkin, Catherine II's influential favourite. His friendship with Potemkin made him independent of Stanislaus Augustus and enhanced his hopes for an important political position in the Commonwealth. The author also presents the growing conflict between Branicki and the Russian ambassador in Warsaw, Otto Magnus von Stackelberg, over the Permanent Council which was designed to restrict the powers of ministers, including those of the Hetman. The article adds important new information to what has been known about the Commonwealth's internal political history and Polish–Russian relations in the period of the first partition. (DD)

Jerzy M i e r n o w s k i, *Renesansowa literatura jako rytuał. Zabobony Małgorzaty z Nawarry (Renaissance Literature as a Ritual. The Superstitions of Marguerite of Navarre)*, "Odrodzenie i Reformacja w Polsce" (Warszawa), 50, 2007, pp. 28–41, pp. 28–41.

In the preface the author, referring to Florence Dupont's concept, proposes that a distinction should be made between what Nietzsche called hot and cool cultures. In a provocative way he defines Renaissance as a "warmed-up culture", pointing to the attempts made by Joachim Du Bellay, Marsilio Ficino and the Pleiad poets to revive or warm-up antique culture.

One of those attempts, made by Ronsard, led to the accusation by the Calvinists that this was a "homage to pagan superstitions". The author uses this case to point out that it is necessary to combine the knowledge of historians, anthropologists and literary experts in an analysis of behaviour of a symbolic character. As an example he presents an analysis of the works of Marguerite de Navarre (1492–1549), sister of the French king Francis I, a Catholic inspired by the writings of Erasmus of Rotterdam (MP).

Między Lwowem a Wrocławiem. Księga jubileuszowa Profesora Krystyna Matwijowskiego (Between Lwów and Wrocław. Professor Krystyn Matwijowski's Jubilee Book), ed. by Bogdan Rok and Jerzy Maroń, Toruń 2006, Wydawnictwo Adam Marszałek, 1204 pp., tabula gratulatoria, bibl. of Professor Krystyn Matwijowski's works, list of abbrev.

This extensive work is divided into five parts. The first, entitled *The Church from the Beginning of Christianity to Totalitarianism*, consists of 24 articles, most of which are detailed studies dealing with important figures (e.g. Saint Gorazd, Jan

Kiszka, and Henryk Gulbinowicz), sanctuaries (the church of Lwów Dominicans, the Church of St. Peter and Paul at Strzegom), everyday life of the Church (funerals of clergymen in the first half of the 18th century, the residences of Cracow bishops in the 17th century) and other subjects. The second part, entitled *The Middle Ages in Poland and the World*, comprises six articles. Most of them concern social history and chancellery work in Polish territories. There are 31 texts in the part entitled *The Commonwealth and the World — Culture, Mentality, Politics*. Three of them concern general history in the late 17th and 18th centuries (Sweden, Prussia and the United States), the remaining ones refer to the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, political history being the most frequently raised subject. The next 26 articles are in the section *Poland, Germany, Russia from the 19th to the 21st Century*. The volume ends with the section *The Army and Society* which comprises seven articles, most of which concern the history of military service in the early modern era. (DD)

On the Opposite Sides of the Baltic Sea. Relations between Scandnavian and Central European Countries, ed. by Jan Harasimowicz, Piotr Oszczanowski and Marcin Wisłocki, Wrocław 2006, Wydawnictwo Via Nova, vols. I-II, 653 pp., indexes of persons and geographical names, ill., texts in English, German and Polish, summaries in English and Polish.

This interdisciplinary publication presents the state of research on culture in the Baltic Sea region in the early modern period (from the 16th to the 18th century). It contains the papers read at a conference which was organised in Wrocław, Jelenia Góra and Karpacz from November 25th to 30th, 2003 on the initiative of the Polish Society for Research into the Reformation, and Wrocław University, in association with the Arts Committee of the Polish Academy of Sciences and the Polish-Swedish Society. The conference was attended by historians, historians and theoreticians of art, sociologists and historians of literature from Poland, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Finland, Estonia, Latvia, the Czech Republic, Germany, Great Britain, France and the United States. Eight vast questions were discussed: I. *The Baltic Sea and Baltic States in Early Modern Europe* (papers by: Jan Harasimowicz, Henryk Samsonowicz, Sven Lilja, Thomas Da Costa Kaufman, Walter Schmitz, Angelika Marsch); II. *Occupants or Defenders? Swedes in Silesia in the 17th and 18th Century* (papers by: Arno Herzig, Piotr Oszczanowski, Agnieszka Seidel-Grzesińska, Lucyna Harz, Waclaw Gojniczek, Agnieszka Lenczewska, Jörg Deventer, Heiko Droste, Szymon Kazusek); III. *Silesia's Artistic Connections with the Scandinavian States* (papers by: Tomasz Torbus, Klara Kaczmarek, Tine Frösaker, Jan Wrabec, Andrea Langer, Romuald Nowak, Adam Organisty, Bogusław Czechowicz, Mariusz Karpowicz, Andrzej Kozioł, Arkadiusz Muła, Anna Ptak-Gusin, Rainer Sachs, Urszula Bończuk-Dawidziuk); IV. *The Baltic Region in the Art of Early Modern Europe* (papers by: Kristoffer Neville, Michael North, Aleksandra Lipińska, Uwe Albrecht, Hugo Johannsen, Krista Kodres, Sabine Mödersheim, Zygmunt Ważbiński); V. *Sweden and Poland in the 16th–18th Century: Alliances and Conflicts* (papers by: Maria Bogucka, Urszula Borkowska OSU, Jacek Wijaczka, Bogusław Dybaś, Jerzy Trzoska, Edmund Kizik, Stanisław Horoszkó, Robert Bartczak); VI. *Sweden and Poland in the 16th–18th Century: Art and Religion* (papers by: Inga Lena Ångström Grandien, Mateusz Kapustka, Jakub Sito, Stefan Samerski, Lidia Kwiatkowska-Frejlich, Gabriela Majewska); VII. *Death and Burial in the Baltic Region in the 16th–17th Centuries* (papers by: Birgitte Bøggild Johannsen, Alicja Saar-Kozłowska, Marcin Wisłocki); VIII. *Scholarly Exchange, Educational Trips and Circulation of Ideas* (papers by: Simone Giese, Krzysztof Migoń, Janusz Małek, Zbigniew Pasek).

This is the first publication to show such a vast range of questions referring to the broadly-conceived history of culture in the Baltic Sea area, a region which

was politically and socially greatly diversified in the stormy 16th–18th centuries. (MB)

Piotr Regiel, *Działania wojenne w hrabstwie kłodzkim w czasie II wojny śląskiej 1744–1745 (Hostilities in the County of Kłodzko (Glatz) during the Second Silesian War 1744–1745)*, "Śląski Kwartalnik Historyczny 'Sobótka'" (Wrocław), vol. LXI, 2006, № 3, pp. 311–338, sum. in German.

The author has examined the hostilities between Prussian and Austrian troops in the county of Kłodzko (Glatz) during the second Silesian war on the basis of Prussian and Austrian archival materials. During the Silesian wars the county of Kłodzko was always the base from which Prussian troops launched attacks in the direction of Prague. The same happened during the Second Silesian War which started with Frederick II's pre-emptive attack on Bohemia. The setbacks suffered during the autumn 1744 campaign forced Prussia to withdraw from Bohemia to Silesia which in the winter of 1744/45 became the area of Prussian–Austrian struggles, both countries wanting to gain the best possible position for an offensive attack in the spring of 1745. The author presents the Austrian siege of the Kłodzko fortress manned by a Prussian unit, and the February battle of Bystrzyca Kłodzka (Habelschwerdt), as a result of which the Austrians had to withdraw from the county of Kłodzko. When the Prussians had gained predominance in that area, the county of Kłodzko remained in the background of war operations to become again a war theatre in the middle of 1745, especially an area of successive Austrian punitive expeditions. (DD)

Tomasz Szwa ciński, *Sejmiki poselskie przed konwokacją 1764 r. (The Dietines before the 1764 Convocation)*, "Kwartalnik Historyczny" (Warszawa), vol. CXIII, 2006, № 1, pp. 19–56, sum. in English.

Rivalry between two parties dominated the political scene in the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth after the death of Augustus III. On one side were the reform-oriented supporters of the Czartoryski family, as well as the camp of Saxon republicans from the old royal party, and on the other, the magnates' conservative opposition. The two groups confronted each other during the campaign before the convocational Sejm which was to determine the question of the future election. On the basis of extant records of 41 dietines (of the 61 which were held), the correspondence of party leaders and diaries, the author presents the campaign which was carried out at the dietines all over the Commonwealth. The balance of forces was more or less even as is proved by the fact that many dietines elected two sets of deputies. Having analysed the instructions given to the deputies, the author comes to an interesting conclusion that there was no essential difference in the instructions imposed by the two camps: the Czartoryskis' plan for a reform of the state was not emphasised in the instructions while the principles elaborated by the Saxon-republican camp contained proposals for small reforms. The Czartoryski family gained a small predominance in the elections but the decisive struggle was to take place during the convocation. (DD)

Wojciech Tygielski, *Na cóż te koszta i trudy? W jakim celu w XVII wieku wysyłano młodzież szlachecką na zagraniczne studia (What Were All Those Costs and Troubles for? Why Were Noblemen's Sons Sent to Study Abroad in the 17th Century?)*, "Odrodzenie i Reformacja w Polsce" (Warszawa), 50, 2007, pp. 141–156, sum. in English.

The author analyses the instructions which noblemen drew up for their children when they were sending them to study abroad in the 16th and 17th centuries. In his analysis of this subject, which has recently been quite intensively researched, the author focuses on what motivated the parents to send their children to Western Europe and bear the costs which were several times higher than

education in Poland. In the parents' view this was an investment in their children's future career though, as the author emphasises it was not indispensable.

Contrary to researchers who have criticised the gradual degeneration of this kind of travels and the increasingly limited range of the young men's interests, the author points out that in the 17th century these travels still played an important social role and shows their evolution: "the young travellers no longer had to learn the realities in the countries they happened to be visiting"; this role was taken over by a preceptor or tutor responsible for the young men's tuition and upbringing who separated them from the outside world.

In conclusion the author points out that the political role of friendships and ties established during foreign trips has not yet been sufficiently researched. (MP)

Piotr Ugniewski, *Media i dyplomacja: "Gazette de France" o sejmie rozbiorowym 1773–1775 (Media and Diplomacy: "Gazette de France" on the Partition Sejm 1773–1775)*, Warszawa 2006, Wydawnictwo Dig, 280 pp., sum. in English and French, bibl., index of persons.

The author has set up new standards for press research. Having analysed all items which "Gazette de France" published on the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth during the partition Sejm, he has tried to determine the paper's sources of information. In most cases he has succeeded in establishing the correspondents whose reports were published in the paper. He has identified their political orientation and shown that the editorial board followed the actual political line of Versailles in selecting the items for publication. A large part of the information on Poland published in the organ of the French ministry of foreign affairs was based on reports of French diplomats resident in Warsaw. The author also shows that King Stanislaus Augustus, through his agents and the Dutch papers inspired by them, had an influence on what was published in "Gazette de France" and could therefore sway public opinion in Europe in his favour. Thanks to his use of little known French sources, the author has added many interesting details to what has been known about the partition Sejm. (DD)

Gabriela Wąs, *Kaspar von Schwenckfeld. Myśl i działalność do 1534 roku (Kaspar von Schwenckfeld. His Ideas and Activity up to 1534)*, Wrocław 2005, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Wrocławskiego, 404 pp., ill., index of persons, sum. in English.

The book is devoted to Kasper von Schwenckfeld, one of the most interesting figures of the "radical section" of the Reformation, who was born in 1498 and died in 1561. In six chapters the author describes the life and spiritual development of Schwenckfeld from 1518 to 1534. She starts with his background, the role he played during the Reformation in Silesia, his break with Martin Luther, his departure from Silesia and arrival in Strasbourg, his activity during the Marburg colloquium, his criticism of the Augsburg Confession, and finally his conflict with the Church and clergy in Strasbourg and his departure from the town in 1534.

The book is based mainly on Schwenckfeld's writings collected in *Corpus Schwenckfeldianorum* and also on materials kept in the State Archives in Wrocław. This is the first serious Polish monograph on Schwenckfeld. The author objectively evaluates the role and ideas of the Silesian reformer whom Luther called a dreamer and whom later the Pietists regarded as a champion of authentic piety. She emphasises that Schwenckfeld's idea of Church reform was not a version of the Lutheran reform but his own individual concept. (MP)

Henryk Wisner, *Rzeczypospolite szlachty litewskiej. Schyłek wieku XVI — pierwsza połowa XVII wieku (The Commonwealths of the Lithuanian Nobility. The End of the 16th Century — the First Half of the 17th)*, "Barok. Historia — Literatura — Sztuka" (Warszawa) XIII/1, 2006, № 25, pp. 17–30, sum. in English; Przemysław P. Romaniuk, *Pojęcie "Rzeczypospolita Litewska"*

w ruchu republikańskim na przełomie XVII i XVIII wieku (The Concept of "Lithuanian Republic" at the Turn of the 17th Century), "Barok" (Warszawa) XIII/1, 2006, N° 25, pp. 31–45, sum. in English.

The articles by Wisner and Romaniuk analyse the usage of the term "Commonwealth" in the language of the political elites of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania from the end of the 16th century to the beginning of the 18th. Both texts have been published in the periodical "Barok" in an issue devoted to Polish–Lithuanian relations during the time when the two states formed a union. In his analysis of the term "the Lithuanian Commonwealth" and "the Commonwealth of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania" Wisner points out that the tradition of the Lithuanian state's sovereignty survived the Union of Brześć. He draws attention to the interesting phenomenon of dual citizenship: a Lithuanian was a Polish and also a Lithuanian nobleman, his motherland was the Commonwealth and also the Grand Duchy of Lithuania, but not Poland. Romaniuk undermines the assertion that the activity conducted by the Lithuanian republicans at the turn of the 17th century was a manifestation of separatist trends. He points out that in their political activity the republicans did not propagate any political system, nor did they refer to any profound theoretical principles. The concept "Lithuanian Commonwealth" was not used in opposition to the Polish Commonwealth. The threat of Lithuanian separatism was only an element in the diplomatic game, the roots of which go back to the beginning of the Northern War, when Moscow tried to force the Commonwealth to join the anti-Swedish alliance. (DD)

Henryk Wisner, *Wyznanie w życiu politycznym i społecznym szlachty litewskiej. Czasy Zygmunta III (Religious Denomination in the Lithuanian Nobility's Political and Social Life. The Times of Sigismund III), "Odrodzenie i Reformacja w Polsce" (Warszawa), 50, 2007, pp. 131–140, sum. in German.*

Henryk Wisner has undertaken to examine the role of religious denomination in the political and social life of the Lithuanian nobility in the late 16th and early 17th centuries. On the basis of correspondence and reports on noblemen's meetings and dietines, the author shows that whatever their religious denomination, the Lithuanian noblemen were afraid that Poland's interests might gain predominance in Lithuania and undermine internal peace. Despite the obvious pressure exerted by the Roman Catholic and Uniate Churches, which enjoyed the king's support, and despite the religious tumults and disputes over church property and buildings, the influence of magnates and non-confessional ties between a patron and his clients were, in the author's opinion, frequently more important than religion in the nobility's social life. To back his theses he writes about marriages between adherents of different faiths and mutual invitations to baptisms, weddings and funerals, which ignored the question of religion. Only the Anti-Trinitarians were excluded from this tolerance which was based on membership of the noble estate. (MP)

Marek Wrede, *Ku nowemu centrum Rzeczypospolitej. Stolica króla Stefana Batorego (Towards a New Centre of the Commonwealth. King Stephen Batory's Capitals), "Rocznik Warszawski" (Warszawa), vol. 34, 2006, pp. 13–34.*

The article concerns the process of emergence of the Commonwealth's new centre: the gradual transformation of Warsaw into the capital of the state during the reign of Stephen Batory. On the basis of royal receipts from the Treasury Archives, the Polish Registry Books and other published and archival sources the author has established the itinerary of the royal court.

Batory usually travelled without his wife, Anna Jagiellon, and his great mobility was due to political and military reasons. During the first period of his reign (up to 1582) he spent only 40 per cent of time in traditional seats: Cracow, Warsaw, Wilno and Grodno. According to the author, Batory spent little time in Warsaw, despite the town's good situation for the "northern policy", restricting

himself to the necessary visits during the Sejm sessions. But the visits were frequent because of the town's central situation. In the second period of his reign (from 1583 on) he extended his sojourns in his residences, spending 80 per cent of the time in the four capital cities (Cracow, Wilno, Warsaw and Grodno); after 1584 Grodno assumed the top rank while Warsaw was gradually losing the characteristics of a royal seat. According to the author, this was due to the king's political plans for an expansion to the East., and to the fact that Warsaw was occupied by the king's spouse Anna Jagiellon.

In the annex readers will find a list of Batory's sojourns in Grodno, Warsaw, Wilno and Cracow together with source references; the king's sojourns are also presented in the form of a map and a diagram. (MP)

19th CENTURY (till 1918)

Maria Babnis, *Życie kulturalne Gdańska w czasach zaboru pruskiego, 1793–1919. Książka (Cultural Life In Gdańsk under Prussian Rule, 1793–1919. The Book)*, "Gdański Rocznik Kulturalny", 19, Gdańsk 2002, pp. 9–24.

The cultural yearbook published by the Gdańsk Society of the Friends of the Arts has published an interesting treatise on books in the homes of the inhabitants of the city in the 19th and early 20th centuries. Reading habits were well developed in Gdańsk already in the early modern period. Even during the difficult years discussed by the author there were many private libraries in the city with countless volumes on a wide range of subjects. The author presents the content of the most important book collections, e.g. those of Mrońgowski, Bertling, Kniewel, and explains how the books were used in various kinds of research. (MB)

Zenobiusz Michał Bednarski, *Polacy na Wydziale Lekarskim Uniwersytetu Dorpacko-Jurjewskiego w latach 1889–1918 i Estońskiego Uniwersytetu Narodowego w latach 1919–1940 (Poles at the Medical Faculty of the Dorpat-Yuryevski University in 1889–1914 and at the Estonian National University in 1919–1940)*, Olsztyn 2005, Towarzystwo Naukowe i Ośrodek Badań Naukowych im. W. Kętrzyńskiego w Olsztynie, 223 pp., sum. in English, indexes, ill.

During the past decade or so Polish historiography has been making up the arrears in research on Polish communities in the pre-1918 Russian Empire, arrears which were caused by the pre-1989 political situation. This also applies to Polish student circles in Russia. Bednarski's latest book is a continuation of his earlier work *Polacy na Wydziale Lekarskim Uniwersytetu Dorpackiego w latach 1802–1889 (Poles at the Medical Faculty of Dorpat University in 1802–1889)* which was published in 2002.

Throughout the 19th century the university at Dorpat (now called Tartu, in Estonia) was one of the Russian Empire's most important academic schools attracting Polish students not only from the Russian part, but also from other parts of the divided Poland. This was due to the high level of tuition at that university and the autonomy which that academic school, situated in the Baltic province inhabited by Germans, enjoyed at that time. Taking advantage of the well developed student movement, the Polish students at Dorpat established close ties among themselves and did not break them after the final examinations; they were also very active in social work and in the movement inspired by Polish aspirations to independence.

On the basis of Estonian and Polish sources the author paints a collective picture of Polish medical students at Dorpat University during the period of an intensified Russification of the Baltic countries; in 1893 the name of the town was changed to Yuryev, and so was the name of the university which lost the autonomy

which had previously distinguished it from other universities in the Russian Empire. But the number of Polish students was still considerable and since the university enjoyed a high opinion, young Poles (especially from Poland's eastern borderlands) went to study there even during the interwar period, despite the fact that they could have studied at a Polish university. In the introductory chapters Bednarski presents the history of the university in 1889–1918 and various aspects of the life of Polish medical students, but the core of the book consists of over 1,000 short biographies of Polish students who studied at the medical faculty of Dorpat University from 1889 to 1940 when Estonia was occupied by the Soviet army. (MM)

Zdzisław Bieleń, *Zwycięzca spod Żyrzyna. Generał Michał Heydenreich-Kruk, 1831–1886* (*The Victor of the Żyrzyn Battle. General Michał Heydenreich-Kruk, 1831–1886*), Lublin 2006, Wydawnictwo UMCS, 271 pp., ill., indexes

This is a biography of an eminent general from the time of the January Uprising (1863–64), captain in the Russian army, who was a member of the Polish officers' clandestine circle in St. Petersburg. In 1863, under the pseudonym of Kruk, he took command of the largest insurrectionists' unit in the south-east of the Polish Kingdom, and on August 8 won a spectacular victory at Żyrzyn, which allowed him to capture ca 200,000 roubles from the Russians. His success had wide repercussions in Polish territories and abroad. He was less successful in later battles and was defeated at Fajslawice, the greatest battle of the insurrection, on August 24. Next, he set to organise armed forces in Galicia and West Prussia, and then became an active member of the Polish emigration in Paris. In 1870–1871 he took part in France's war against Germany as a soldier. In 1872 he settled down in Galicia and became an active supporter of various initiatives which were to bring independence to Poland. Bieleń does not negate the importance of the defeat at Fajslawice which destroyed Kruk's prestige as a commander, but emphasises that he was one of those commanders who remained the longest at a battlefield and, what was the most important, achieved the greatest military and propaganda success of the insurrection. The book is based on archival sources kept in Warsaw and Lublin and on memoirs from that epoch. (MM)

Nikodem Bończa Tomaszewski, *Źródła narodowości. Powstanie i rozwój polskiej świadomości w drugiej połowie XIX i na początku XX wieku* (*The Sources of Nationality. The Formation and Development of Polish National Consciousness in the Late 19th and Early 20th Centuries*), Wrocław 2006, 395 pp., ill., sum. in English, bibl., index of persons, Monografie Fundacji na Rzecz Nauki Polskiej.

The author's intention was to overcome the crisis which, in his opinion, has affected European research on the genesis and development of nations since this research attained its full growth under Ernest Gellner, Benedict Anderson and Eric Hobsbawm. Tomaszewski has re-read and re-interpreted generally known sources (political writings, belles lettres and historical literature) and, paradoxically, links the birth of the Polish nation with the birth of the national consciousness of the individuals, setting it in the post-partition period, that is the time when the problem of unity, desperately needed by the endangered Polish community, clearly dominated over the question of individual identity.

The author bases his reflections and conclusions on the lives of persons, almost his contemporaries, for whom the choice of national option was neither easy nor obvious. The persons he presents are: Artur Grottger (Arthur von Grottger, 1837–1867), an eminent Polish drawer and painter brought up in a cosmopolitan Austro-Hungarian (or Croatian)-Russian family, author of a cycle of drawings devoted to the 1863/1864 January Insurrection, which have become a widely known icon of Polish irredentism; Albert von Winkler (1838–1918),

a descendant of a completely Germanised Polish noble family in Pomerania, who in his youth wrote poems in pure German but following a sudden act of national conversion (comparable to a religious illumination) recognised he was Polish and under the name of Wojciech Kętrzyński became one of the most prominent Polish historians of his generation; and finally the German philosopher Friedrich von Nietzsche (1844–1900) who, probably in defiance of genealogical truth, tended to look for his roots in the Polish noble family of the Nieckis. If Nietzsche is regarded today as “a prophet of modernity”, says Tomaszewski, “his (and the other two persons’) Polonophilism indicates that the Polish question, identification with the Polish national option, is an important element of modernity and that national consciousness is a permanent part of the modern way of thinking. Tomaszewski looks for national consciousness, and finally finds it, in the 20th century, somewhere between collective totalitarian thinking and the unprecedented emancipation of the individual. (MM)

Krzysztof Buchowski, *Litwomani i polonizatorzy. Mity, wzajemne postrzeganie i stereotypy w stosunkach polsko-litewskich w pierwszej połowie XX wieku (Lithuania Fans and Polonisers. Myths, the Way the Two Nations Saw Each Other and Stereotypes in Polish-Lithuanian Relations in the First Half of the 20th Century)*, Białystok 2006, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu w Białymstoku, 469 pp., ill., bibl., sum. in English, index of persons.

The twenty interwar years and the period of World War II were marked by the highest level of mutual resentment, prejudice and enmity in the history of the Poles and Lithuanians, nations which from the Middle Ages until the end of the 18th century were both parts of the Commonwealth of the Two Nations. Buchowski presents the growth and escalation of these feelings on the basis of sources from Polish and Lithuanian archives and libraries, published sources (including reports on Sejm meetings), memoirs and diaries, many annual sets of the press of both countries, and schoolbooks; this impressive list of sources is supplemented by an equally extensive list of studies in Polish, Lithuanian and English.

The first chapter discusses the genesis of mutual stereotypes at the turn of the 19th century, a period when modern nationalism and the Lithuanian national movement were born. Many Polish irredentists wanted the Polish state to be reborn in its pre-partition (1772) frontiers and the Lithuanian aspirations took them by surprise, but since they grew in strength, the Poles concluded that these aspirations were hostile to Poland’s interests. This mutual hostility increased during the First World War and in the postwar period (Chapter II), when Poland and Lithuania demarcated the frontiers of their independent states. The crowning point of the increasingly bloody clashes was reached when Polish troops occupied Vilnius in 1920. The events of 1915–1922 determined the mutual relations between the two countries in the twenty years before World War II (Chapter III). The Poles were regarded in Lithuania as insolent “lords” who in an arrogant and brutal way sought to humiliate their neighbour while in Polish eyes the Lithuanians were peasant-like, stubborn, uneducated men who treacherously concluded an alliance with the Germans against their Polish motherland. The enmity born of the two sides’ sense of wrong determined bilateral relations between the two countries and their activities on the international scene. In the last, fourth, chapter the author discusses the most painful period in Polish-Lithuanian relations, the period of World War II. After her defeat in September 1939, Poland was divided between Germany and the Soviet Union while Lithuania recovered the Vilnius region but found itself in the Soviet sphere of influence (and in 1941, like the USSR, was occupied by Germany). The initial feelings of Lithuanian sympathy for Polish refugees was replaced by an openly expressed *Schadenfreude* and by restrictions on the Poles’ rights in Vilnius. The conflict intensified during the German occupation of Lithuania. The Poles accused Lithuanians of collaboration with the Germans and of participation in the execution of Jews and Poles;

moreover, bloody clashes occurred between the conspiratorial Polish Home Army and Lithuanian voluntary units which were supported by the Germans. The most tragic events took place in June 1944 when Polish and Lithuanian civilian populations were murdered in two villages in the Vilnius region.

The old and the new resentments between Poles and Lithuanians lost significance after 1944 when the state frontiers of the two countries and their national rights were established in an arbitrary way by the Soviet Union. For more than forty years the pointless Polish-Lithuanian conflict remained in the Soviet freezer. The proclamation of Lithuania's independence in 1990 and the fighting in Vilnius in January 1991 gained widespread support among the Poles. Nonetheless, despite the passage of time and the Poles' renunciation of claims to Vilnius, the old antagonism between the two neighbours still makes itself felt, especially among the Lithuanians living in the Suwałki region and the Polish population in the Vilnius area. (MM)

Wiesław Caban, *Z Orenburga do Paryża. Bronisław Zaleski 1820-1880 (From Orenburg to Paris. Bronisław Zaleski 1820-1880)*, Kielce 2006, Wydawnictwo Akademii Świętokrzyskiej, 247 pp., annexes, ills., bibl., indexes.

Bronisław Zaleski is now known only to a small circle of historians interested in the mid-19th century deportation of Poles into the depth of the Russian Empire or in the history of the Polish emigrants in France in the second half of that century (his relative, the popular poet Józef Bohdan Zaleski is much better known). But Bronisław was a colourful figure; he was a conspiratorial activist and social worker, an exile, emigrant, drawer and writer who played an important role among the Polish émigrés in Paris; in all these roles he was a typical representative of the milieux in which he moved. He also had the luck of being on friendly terms with some uncommon personalities of his times.

Born to a landowning family in what is now Belarus, he studied law at Dorpat University and joined a secret circle of Polish students there. Exiled into the depth of Russia, he was forcibly enlisted into the Russian army and sent to Orenburg where he became the first serious chronicler of Polish exiles and of life on the Kirghizian steppes (he wrote *Polish Exiles in Orenburg* and drew many pictures from nature), and where he made friends with the eminent Ukrainian poet and painter Taras Shevchenko, another exile in Orenburg. Released in 1856, he returned to his family estate and took part in social and political activity before and during the January Uprising, at first in Poland and then in emigration, in France. In time he became one of the leading figures of the Polish emigration, played an important role in the Hotel Lambert party, was secretary of the Historical-Literary Society and director of the Polish Library in Paris. He wrote historical works, produced drawings and etchings (many of them were devoted to the life of the Kirghiz) as well as poems and short rhymed pieces in which he expressed his deep religious and patriotic feelings, typical of a conservative. Among his friends were such prominent representatives of the Polish emigration as Father Walerian Kalinka, Władysław Mickiewicz and Cyprian Kamil Norwid.

The author has made use of archival sources kept in Moscow, Orenburg, Minsk, Lviv, Paris and Poland, many printed sources, correspondence, memoirs and press articles and, first and foremost, Zaleski's published and unpublished works. Some of them can be found in the annexes at the end of the book. The annexes also include poems dedicated to the author's hero, written by Józef Bohdan Zaleski and Cyprian Kamil Norwid. (MM)

Dittmar Dahlmann, Albert Kotowski, Zbigniew Karpus, eds., *Schtmanski, Kuzorra i inni. Polacy w Zagłębiu Ruhry 1870/71-1945 (Schtmanski, Kuzorra et alii. Poles in the Ruhr 1870/71-1945)*, Toruń 2006, Wydawnictwo A. Marszałek, 288 pp., index of persons.

The Ruhr, which had been quickly developing since the middle of the 19th century, was alongside Berlin, an important industrial centre attracting Poles from Poland's Prussian zone who, looking for work, stayed there for a short or a long time, quite frequently for ever. Most of those unskilled workers (it is estimated that some 750,000 Poles lived in Germany in 1914, of whom at least half a million in the Ruhr) were peasants from Great Poland and Pomerania who hoped to find work, better living conditions and a higher social status in the Ruhr. *Schimanski, Kuzorra et alii* (the title refers to Polish-sounding names of contemporary inhabitants of Essen, Dortmund, Duisburg and many other towns in that region) is a collection of studies on Poles' voluntary pre-1914 migrations to the Ruhr and Berlin, on Polish slave labourers sent there forcibly from German-occupied Poland during World War II, and the role and significance of people of Polish origin in Germany in 1918-1939 and now.

In their texts the authors discuss the isolation of Polish groups, their hermetically closed, homogenous settlements and ethnic districts in large towns as well as their inevitable integration with the surrounding, more prosperous German population which was, on the whole, on a higher level of civilisation. (e.g. Oliver Steinert, *Melting Pot versus Subculture. The Integration of Polish Immigrants in Berlin and the Ruhr, 1871-1918*). One of the factors which promoted the integration was the lack of Polish priests in the Ruhr; the result was that the Catholic Polish population had to attend religious services in German and use the services of German priests (Witold Matwiejczyk, *Between Church Integration and Social Isolation. Polish Catholics in the Ruhr in 1971-1914*). Several texts deal with Polish educational, cultural, sports and group organisations, societies and unions which tried to link all members of the Polish community by strong ties in order to prevent its disintegration and submersion in German culture. The opposite option is illustrated in articles which present the participation of Poles in German societies, especially in sports clubs. During the inter-war years Polish footballers contributed to the fame of football clubs in many towns in the Ruhr. (MM)

Juliusz W. Gomulicki, *Warszawa wieloraka 1794-1944. Studia, szkice, sylwety (Diversified Warsaw 1794-1944. Studies, Essays, Pen Portraits)*, Warszawa 2005, Wydawnictwo Muzeum Historycznego m. st. Warszawy, 731 pp., ill., index of persons.

The book comprises nineteen essays by a prominent Varsavianist who puts the spotlight on details of the political and cultural life of Warsaw, and the whole of Poland, from the decline of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, through the period when Poland was ruled by the partitioning powers, the twenty interwar years, the Warsaw Rising and the city's catastrophe, a total of two hundred years. One of the most interesting essays is *Dancing on the Battlefield*, which deals with patriotic satires from the time preceding the second partition of Poland (1792), the Kościuszko Insurrection (1794) and the November Uprising (1830-1831); these are mostly casual rhymed texts targeted at the dignitaries of the day and women. The chapter *E. T. A. Hoffmann in Warsaw* discusses the stay in Warsaw of the prominent German Romantic poet, who lived in the city from 1804 to 1807 as counsellor of the Royal South Prussian Regency. The essay *Norwid in Warsaw: 1825-1842* depicts the ties linking another prominent poet with the city, this time a Polish poet, Cyprian Kamil Norwid, who was born to a Polish landowning family in Mazovia but was brought up, went to school and achieved his first literary and artistic successes in Warsaw. All the essays included in the volume were published before (in 1960-1997), mostly in Warsaw professional and popular periodicals. (MM)

Marzena Iwańska, *Prasa pozytywistów warszawskich wobec Żydów i kwestii żydowskiej (The Attitude of the Warsaw Positivists' Press to Jews*

and the Jewish Question), Łódź 2006, Wydawnictwo Ibidem, 234 pp., bibl., index of persons.

The author discusses opinions on the Jewish question, formulated by Warsaw positivism, the most interesting intellectual trend in post-1864 Warsaw. Having witnessed the painful military defeat of the January Insurrection, its representatives created a programme the aim of which was to preserve the national substance by peaceful means, in defiance of brutal Russification. Drawing conclusions from the state of Polish society, they launched a programme for a speedy modernisation of the country in order to close the civilisation gap separating Poland from the West. The Jewish question was one of the most difficult challenges in such a programme, both from the theoretical and practical points of view.

In successive chapters Iwańska outlines the history of the Jewish question in Poland up to the middle of the 19th century, summarises the most important points of the positivists' programme, reconstructs their ideas on the situation and role of Jews in Polish territories, and brings into relief the role which the press played in shaping the Poles' opinions after 1864. Two chapters make up the core of the book. The first reconstructs the positivists' picture of the Jews, a picture which was a blend of homely and alien features, the alien ones being, in the positivists' opinion, due to the traditional model of closed Jewish communities, their backwardness in comparison not only with the modern western states but even with the Poles. The other chapter deals with the Poles' attitude to their Jewish neighbours, with age-long stereotypes and also with the wave of pogroms in Russia from where they spread into the Polish Kingdom. It was due to these influences — the traditional negative picture of the Jews and the policy of the Russian authorities — that anti-Jewish riots broke out in Warsaw in 1881. Two years later, a periodical "Rola", edited by Jan Jeleński, began to appear in Warsaw. This was the most glaring example of an increase of anti-semitic sentiments among a part of Polish society, including some publicists who identified themselves (at least partly) with the positivist programme. The slogans proclaimed by "Rola" marked the beginning of the end of the positivists' Jewish programme; their conviction that the Jews could be assimilated and that it was possible to solve the problem through a Western-type modernisation of Jewish communities was giving way to harsh slogans separating the Poles from the Jews, slogans which were soon taken up by modern nationalism. (MM)

Maria Janion, *Niesamowita Słowiańszczyzna. Fantazmaty literatury (The Fantastic Slavonic World. The Phantasms of Literature)*, Kraków 2006, Wydawnictwo Literackie, 357 pp., index of persons.

This is a revolutionary, erudite and, on the whole, convincing attempt to take a new look at Poland's past and the resulting consequences, an attempt made by a leading Polish intellectual, a prominent expert in the literature and spirit of Romanticism and Polish national complexes.

We do not know our past, says Janion, and we do not want to know it, for this is how we have been shaped throughout the centuries. The Poles do not remember who they were, and this is why they cannot find their place among the free nations of Europe, and why they are unhappy, stressed and unsure of themselves. Why is this so? The reason is that we have rejected and renounced our Slavonic past, this mythical, fascinating and awe-inspiring period which after Poland's baptism in 966 was ousted from collective memory, ridiculed, rendered shallow, and odious. The reason is that we have forgotten that Christianity came to us from the East, that it was not the Polonians but the Ledzianians or Lechitians who brought us into the family of the European nations. And last but not least, because during the past two hundred years the pre-historic Slavonic myth has been violated, rendered trite and treated instrumentally by various political options and has frequently fallen into the traps of nationalism and fascism. (MM)

Kobiety i rewolucja obyczajowa. Społeczno-kulturowe aspekty seksualności. Wiek XIX i XX (Women and the Revolution in Morals. Socio-Cultural Aspects of Sexuality. 19th and 20th Centuries), ed. by Anna Żarnowska and Andrzej Szwarc, Warszawa 2006, Wydawnictwo DiG, 571 pp., index of persons.

Anna Żarnowska and Andrzej Szwarc have edited yet another (ninth) volume devoted to various aspects of 19th and 20th century femininity, in the traditional and new sense of the word. The authors of the studies included in the volume present the patterns and models of sexuality present in social consciousness in the past two hundred years, discuss various methods which were used to discipline sexuality (in particular the struggle against prostitution which in the 19th century was presented as the most dangerous, demonic way of depraving men and women), and show how the traditional norms of sexual behaviour broke down in extreme conditions, when Poles were exiled to Siberia in the 19th century (these were almost exclusively young men sentenced to spend many years far away from their homeland), during the First World War and the Bolshevik revolution. W. Cabań's text on women soldiers in the pre-1914 Russian army shows that the traditional male model was undermined even before World War I by 19th century Russian regulations.

The volume also includes interesting essays on solitude, especially on women without a male partner, and on men living without their homosexual partner. Most texts refer to Polish territories in the 19th and 20th centuries, but the volume also includes articles about the realities in Great Britain, France and Czechoslovakia. (MM)

Klaudia Kowalczyk, *Księgarstwo warszawskie w drugiej połowie XIX wieku (Book Trade in Warsaw in the Second Half of the 19th Century)*, Warszawa 2006, Wydawnictwo Muzeum Historycznego m. st. Warszawy, 246 pp., ill., bibl., index of persons.

On the basis of manuscripts kept in Warsaw archives, the press (professional and general), calendars, other printed sources and many diaries, the author shows how the book trade functioned and developed in Warsaw in the 19th century, in particular in the years 1864–1914. Separate chapters are devoted to the associations of booksellers, the organisation of the book trade and the booksellers' place in the Warsaw community, especially among its intelligentsia. Kowalczyk says that in the second half of the 19th century the number of bookshops increased considerably in Warsaw; many large bookshops were opened, and book selling became an hereditary profession. Throughout the century its prestige grew, for bookselling was regarded as a profession on the borderline between trade and intellectual work. The social and nationality structure of the booksellers' milieu was not uniform, persons of Jewish and German origin making up a large part of it; at the end of the century many social workers took up bookselling in order to raise the intellectual level of Polish society. The author emphasises that despite unfavourable political conditions (booksellers were frequently watched by the police, publishing houses were controlled, and imported books were censored), bookselling played an important role in integrating Polish culture in the 19th century. The book ends with a list of ca 200 Warsaw bookshops in 1864–1914 and a concise characterisation of the profile of each shop. (MM)

Grażyna Kubica, *Siostry Malinowskiego czyli kobiety nowoczesne na początku XX wieku (The Malinowski Sisters or Modern Women at the Beginning of the 20th Century)*, Kraków 2006, Wydawnictwo Literackie, 462 pp., ill., index of person.

This impressive book presents a group of completely forgotten persons, 14 women who, apart from their gender and the fact that they were born in what was then a divided Poland, were connected by their close relations with Bronisław Małi-

nowski (1884–1942), an eminent anthropologist known for his research on primitive cultures (especially those of Oceania), professor at London University. The heroines of the book were linked by various ties with Malinowski; they were his mistresses or friends, felt love for him, whether it was requited or not, adored him, were his friends and respected him, or were tied to him by fleeting, though intensive, emotions. They were women of different professions: writers (usually unsuccessful), physicians, painters (like Zofia Romer née Dembowska, very prolific and quite well known in her time), scientists (like the anthropologist Maria Czaplicka, once better known in England than Malinowski himself, who committed suicide in 1921), women who were forced by social norms and habits to behave in the way expected of women, who were unable to acquire a university education and could only play the traditional roles of muses, consolers, daughters, wives or eternal spinsters.

With full empathy the author depicts their ups and downs, laying stress on their carnality and the restrictions they were subdued to because of their gender; she reconstructs their relations with Malinowski and other personalities of intellectual life at the beginning of the 20th century, especially with Stanisław Ignacy Witkiewicz and Joseph Conrad, shows the professional development of her heroines and their mature years during the interwar period. Some of them, even though they did not gain fame, derived satisfaction from their professional work. Some had a happy family life, others suffered, still others were unable, or did not want, to behave in an orthodox, socially acceptable way. For all of them the Second World War was a catastrophe for it destroyed the world of the Warsaw and Cracow intelligentsia of both Polish and Jewish origin as well as the world of women from Poland's eastern borderlands. Ghetto, deportation, death, emigration, nostalgia, desolation, these were the experiences of the Malinowski sisters after 1939. "I don't know", "I am not sure", "probably", "maybe", these are the expressions frequently used by Kubica despite the fact that her book is based on solid researches in British, French and Polish archives and on the press of those days. Despite these notes of doubt, or perhaps because of them, readers have been offered a very convincing portrait of modern women of the past century, representatives of a generation which for the first time gained the chance of self-fulfilment outside the family home, a generation torn between tradition and modernity, a generation which achieved spectacular successes and suffered equally spectacular defeats but has not left many written sources. This is why very little of their reflections and emotions has remained in the memory of the subsequent generations. (MM)

Aleksandra Sawicka, *Dagny Juel Przybyszewska. Fakty i legendy (Dagny Juel Przybyszewska. Facts and Legends)*, Gdańsk 2006, Wydawnictwo Słowo/Obraz/Terytoria, 440 pp., ill.

This is a biography of the famous muse of Norwegian, German and Polish modernistic artists, a *femme fatale* who left her mark on the lives and works of Stanisław Przybyszewski, August Strindberg, Edvard Munch, Gustav Vigeland and Tadeusz Boy-Żeleński, the faithless queen of men's hearts and bodies, who was finally shot dead by a young lover in Georgia.

Dagny Juel lived thirty-odd years (1867–1901) and played various roles in her life, but she is remembered solely as a muse and provoker of scandals. Thanks to previously unknown archival materials, Sawicka paints a completely different portrait of this woman who, though she was undoubtedly a muse who inspired her contemporaries, was herself an uncommon artist, translator, writer and animator of culture. She gained the reputation of a liberated member of the artistic *fin-de-siècle* Bohemia, but had to pay for this by a loss of her own identity. Dagny, the muse and lover, is part of Young Poland's fascinating and repulsive legend. Sawicka successfully contrasts this picture with the true Dagny who wanted, and would have been able, to exist thanks to her own work, but has survived thanks only to her stereotype. (MM)

Adam Sowiński, "Czy istnieje naród polski?" *Dyskusja na łamach paryskiego "Postępu" w 1834* ("Does the Polish Nation Exist?") *Discussion in the Columns of the Parisian "Postęp" (Progress) in 1834*, "Kwartalnik Historyczny" (Warszawa), 2006, vol. CXIII, N° 1, pp. 85–102, sum. in English.

The author discusses but a small part of a whole sea of disputes held by Polish émigrés after the November Uprising (1830–1831). The disputes divided two activists of the Polish Democratic Society (*TDP*), Tadeusz Krępowiecki, co-founder of the *TDP*, who after some time radicalised his views, and Piotr Semenenko who left the *TDP* and finally joined the religious order of the Resurrectionists. In their dispute the two men raised questions which were of utmost importance for the Poles of those days: the relationship between the nobility and the nation, the problem of how to organise society under foreign rule, and, what was a real innovation in those days, the advisability of renouncing the Lithuanian–Ruthenian territories in order to save the core of Polishness.

Sowiński says that the traditional attitude to Polish irredentism survived the catastrophe of 1831 and the division of the emigration. Krępowiecki's option led to the outbreak of the 1846 uprising; this was the first and last time that the emigration had determined the events in Poland and that the emigrants' disputes over the nation's existence had engendered the choices made by the individual emigrants. (*MM*)

Arkadiusz Michał Stasiak, *Patriotyzm w myśli konfederatów barskich* (*The Bar Confederates' Concept of Patriotism*), Lublin 2005, Towarzystwo Naukowe Katolickiego Uniwersytetu Lubelskiego, 189 pp., bibl., sum. in English, index of persons

The book deals with the specific ideas and concepts of patriotism during the period of the Confederation of Bar (1768–1772), the first armed revolt against Russian domination in the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth and against Stanislaus Augustus Poniatowski who owed his election to Russian troops. In the first chapter the author presents the Polish 18th century (up to 178) concepts of public good and love of the fatherland; next, he analyses the key elements of the Confederation leaders' ideas about the fatherland and patriotic duties, about the sources of patriotism (which were transcendental, according to the confederates), about the patriots' obligations, that is, the readiness of every nobleman and the whole nobility to lay down their lives for their country; Stasiak also shows how the generation of the confederates of Bar changed the traditional patriotism of their fathers, which had its roots in the 17th century. The last chapter lists the differences between the patriotism of the confederates and the patriotism of the camp rallied round Stanislaus Augustus Poniatowski, who tried to modernise the traditional noblemen's concepts of patriotic duties and connect them with what he thought was a modern state and with the person of the monarch.

The author agrees with the general opinion that the Confederation of Bar was a conservative movement which linked the idea of Poland's independence with the traditional concept of the nobility's state, but emphasises that the confederates' ideas of love for the fatherland were dominated by two trends: a traditional and a republican trend. The traditionalists predominated among the leaders and rank-and-file soldiers of the Confederation. But it was the republicans' idea that turned out to be truly innovative; it can therefore be regarded as a product of the transitional epoch between 17th century Polish Sarmatism and the Enlightenment imported from the West.

The author's opinions are based on political treatises published by the leaders of the Confederation and persons linked to it, their correspondence, and parliamentary speeches as well as memorials, proclamations and manifestoes issued by the Generality (a *sul generis* confederate government) and by local confederate structures. The author has also made use of the confederates' literature: poems and less frequent prose works, usually anonymous. His reflec-

tions on the patriotism of the royal camp are based on articles from the periodical "Monitor", Stanislaus Augustus' rich correspondence and sermons in which reference was made to the Poles' duties towards their country and the king. (MM)

Izabela Syrun t, *Postęp, kultura i kolonializm. Polska a niemiecki projekt europejskiego Wschodu w dyskursach publicznych XIX wieku (Progress, Culture and Colonialism. Poland and the German Plan for the European East in 19th Century Public Discussions)*, Wrocław 2006, Centrum Studiów Niemieckich i Europejskich Uniwersytetu Wrocławskiego, 121 pp., bibl., sum. in German, index of persons.

Though modest in size, the book is an important contribution to the debate on the roots, history and persistence of German 19th century stereotypes about Poles. The author presents her reflections against a rich background of discussions on nationalism, colonialism, modernisation and the civilising role played by Prussia (Germany) in the east of Europe, especially in Polish territories. The literature referred to by Syrun t — works by Edward Saïd and German authors — has allowed the author to present German-Polish relations from a broader, more general point of view based on the conviction that the West predominated over the East (both the Slavonic and the Arab East) in civilisation; the countries which were thought to be on a lower level of civilisation were presented as "exotic", "oriental". Throughout the whole of the 19th century Poland was in this sense simply an oriental, inferior, practically wild country which counted only as an area for German colonial expansion.

As an example let us mention three of the essays included in the volume. In the essay *The Links between the Debate on the "Gender Order" and the 19th Century National Discussion* the author points out that in order to discredit ethnically or nationally alien people the Germans portrayed them as people marked by allegedly feminine features (the "weakness", "softness", "confusion", "deviousness" of the Poles and French), while the Germans were said to possess typically masculine characteristics. The Chapter *The "Barbaric" Periphery and the Modern Centre. On Structural Analogies in the Prussian / German Pictures of Poland and Ireland* shows that the German picture of Ireland and Poland was a result of the Protestant criticism of Catholicism. But at the same time the picture of Ireland was influenced by a positive attitude to Great Britain, which was regarded as a model country in every respect. The book ends with the essay *The Polish Self-Stereotype. "The Pole an Indian of Europe"*, which refers to Ludwik Powidaj's well known article *Poles and Indians*, published in 1864. Referring to the collapse of the January 1863/64 Uprising and especially to the situation of Poles in the Prussian zone of Poland and the Prussian debate on the future of the Polish nation, Powidaj drew a parallel between the situation of the redskin Indians in the United States and Poles, prophesying that their extinction was inevitable. This double analogy — the similarity of the fate of Indians and Prussian Poles, and on the other hand, the similarity between the destructive American and German systems — was an important question, frequently raised in the Poles' discussions on their lot and their future until at least 1918 (Henryk Sienkiewicz also referred to it). (MM)

Małgorzata Śliż, *Galicjyjscy Żydzi na drodze do równouprawnienia 1848–1914. Aspekt prawny procesu emancypacji Żydów w Galicji (Galician Jews' Way towards Equal Rights. The Legal Aspect of the Emancipation of Jews in Galicia)*, Kraków 2006, Wydawnictwo Księgarnia Akademicka, 188 pp., bibl., indexes.

The author presents the legal aspects of the liquidation of restrictions under which believers in Judaism lived in the Austrian zone of Poland. In the introduction she depicts the situation of the Jewish population up to 1848, an effect of the legislation inherited from the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth and of new

regulations issued in the Habsburg Monarchy. The events of the Springtide of Nations led to the proclamation of equal rights for all inhabitants of the monarchy, also in the religious field. What was achieved then was nearly liquidated in the 1850s, but a full return to the pre-1848 legal situation was not possible. The policy of reforms pursued from the beginning of the 1860s led to further concessions for the Jewish inhabitants of Austria (including Galicia). The Jews were finally granted equal rights in 1867. A separate chapter deals with the Jewish commune's attitude to the changes which, under the pressure of the authorities, brought forth the evolution and modernisation of the communal institutions (the restriction of the *kahals'* competence to religious questions, the weakening of the rabbi's position, limitation of the number of heders in favour of state schools). The last part of the book discusses the particularly important or delicate aspects of the Jews' legal situation in Galicia: the regulations imposing German-sounding names on Jews, the registration of the births, marriages and deaths, the imposition of general marriage law regulations and penal law on the Jews.

The book is based on sources kept in Polish and Ukrainian (Lviv) archives and libraries, on source publications, journals of laws, collections of verdicts and regulations, the press, political writings of those times and (sporadically) on memoirs of Galician Poles and Jews. The author has enriched her research into sources by a study of many Austrian, German, Polish and Israeli publications, lexicons and guidebooks. The book ends with a list of the most important legal norms adopted in 1772–1918 discussed in the text. (MM)

Benedykt Tyszkiewicz, *Dumy i dumki czyli prawdziwa opowieść (Thoughts and Dreams or a True Story)*, ed. Sławomir Górczyński, Warszawa 2006, Wydawnictwo DiG, 539 pp.

These memoirs cover a period of nearly ninety years, several different epochs, from the Springtide of Nations to the outbreak of World War II, years which the author, Count Benedykt Tyszkiewicz (1849–1939), spent in Ukraine, Poland and Europe. Even though the count survived several revolutions and wars, his memoirs are almost free of scenes of violence connected with the fall of the Polish aristocracy in Ukraine.

The book depicts the safe world of Polish landowners in the borderland through the history of two families, the Tyszkiewiczzes, the family of the memoirist's father, Stanisław, and the Kołyszkos, from which his mother, Helena, descended. Readers have been offered a fascinating mosaic of family and society connections, a story sparkling with reminiscences; they can follow the education of a rich inhabitant of the borderland, from private tuition at home to education in Europe (usually in France), and get familiar with the world of the hero, a great world of cosmopolitan families spread over the whole area where their relatives by blood or marriage lived. (MM)

MODERN TIMES (1919–1939)

Piotr Borowiec, *Jesteśmy głosem milionów. Dzieje krakowskiego wydawnictwa i koncernu prasowego Ilustrowany Kurier Codzienny 1910–1939 (We Are the Voice of Millions. The History of Cracow's "Ilustrowany Kurier Codzienny" Publishing House and Press Company, 1910–1939, Kraków 2005, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego 275 pp.; Piotr Borowiec, *Między sensacją a nauką. Obraz produktów krakowskiego wydawnictwa i koncernu prasowego Ilustrowany Kurier Codzienny, 1910–1939 (Between Sensation and Science. The Products of Cracow's "Ilustrowany Kurier Codzienny" Publishing House and Press Company, 1910–1939), Kraków 2005, Firma Sas, 346 [2] pp., [24] pp., tables, ill., index of persons.**

The first book presents the history of the greatest press concern in the Second Republic of Poland. "Ilustrowany Kurier Codzienny" — "Illustrated Daily" (*IKC*) was set up in Cracow in 1910. Its founder, Marian Dąbrowski, worked at first on the editorial board of "Ilustracja Polska" — "Polish Illustration" and "Głos Narodu" — "People's Voice" and conducted a lively social and political activity for the Polish Peasant Party "Piast" and later the Non-Party Bloc of Cooperation with the Government. He was an extremely active, gifted person who knew how to steer his career.

The history of the publishing company is presented in two scenes. The first, the years 1910–1923, was the period when the enterprise came into being. Up to 1918 this was a time of struggle against a difficult political and financial situation, a period marked by endeavours to organise the publishing house and the daily "Ilustrowany Kurier Codzienny". The author also discusses the legal and financial foundations of the daily. In the next period (1923–1939) the firm developed into a powerful company with modern structures and up-to-date technology. In both parts the author presents the links between the company and the Polish political scene and the company's commitment to national causes. In the last chapter he reconstructs the biographies and activity of persons connected with the *IKC* company. One of them was Jan Stankiewicz, co-founder of *IKC* and editor of its papers and periodicals. His unpublished memoirs are one of the main sources for all persons conducting research into the history of the *IKC*.

The second book is a continuation of the first. This time the author focuses on the imposing achievements of the *IKC* which published dailies, weeklies, yearbooks and books. The company's success and market position were partly due to the fact that it knew to which group of readers to address each of its publications and how to appeal to various interests. The company experienced its greatest development in 1924–1936.

First, the author analyses the daily "Ilustrowany Kurier Codzienny" which was published from the very beginning of the company's existence, changing from a typical gutter paper into a daily which strove to inform the reader about current political and social events. Nevertheless, a large part of the daily still consisted of sensational materials. The author discusses the most interesting subjects raised in the daily's columns: the opinions of Russians, Czechs and Germans, the antagonism between Cracow and Warsaw, social activities, propaganda campaigns. In addition to "Ilustrowany Kurier Codzienny" the *IKC* company also published other dailies and periodicals: the afternoon paper "Tempo Dnia" — "Rhythm of the Day", the popular: "Na Szerokim Świecie" — "All Over the World", addressed to the mass reader, "Światowid" — "World Outlook", for more demanding readers, the satirical "Wróble na Dachy" — "Sparrows on the Roof", and the first Polish sports magazine "Raz, Dwa, Trzy" — "One, Two, Three". The company's greatest commercial success was probably "Tajny Detektyw" — "Secret Agent", a sensational paper with reports on court cases and crimes which, however, ceased to appear in 1934 after being strongly criticised by the state and Church authorities. The *IKC* also brought out occasional publications, the best known of which was *Dziesięciolecie Polski Odrodzonej. Księga Pamiątkowa 1918–1928 (The Tenth Anniversary of Reborn Poland. Memorial Book 1918–1928)*, Kraków–Warszawa 1928. Its articles on the inter-war Polish state and society, written by specialists, make up over one thousand pages which are still an important source for research into the history of the Second Republic. (*OL*)

Mirosława M. Bułat, *Krakowski teatr żydowski. Między szundem a sztuką (The Cracow Jewish Theatre. Between Trash and Art)*, Kraków 2006, Wydawnictwo UJ, 336 pp., indexes.

The book is the result of the author's extensive research into Yiddish theatre in Cracow before World War II. She focuses on the professional stage, the Cracow Jewish Theatre (*KTZ*) and the society bearing the same name, which was set up in 1926. As was the case with many other stages, the productions of the Cracow

Jewish Theatre varied from the artistic point of view. Financial considerations had an impact on the choice of repertoire and actors, and consequently also on the level of spectators. The author discusses the activity of the KTZ Society and its stage, taking into consideration the quality of the performances and the relations between the theatre and the outside world. She starts her story in the period preceding the establishment of the Cracow Jewish Theatre, presenting the beginnings of the career of the future KTZ actors before World War I. In the next chapters she characterises the theatre of trash in 1918–1922, the establishment of the KTZ Society and its activity up to 1939; she also discusses three selected seasons. She writes about the working conditions, the principles governing the functioning of the theatre in each period, its artistic management, the company of actors and the repertoire, in short about everything that testified to the specific character of every theatre season. All these questions are presented against the background of the socio-political situation and the situation of the Jewish community in Cracow. The book has a dictionary of terms connected with Jewish culture. (OL)

Centralne Państwowe Archiwum Historyczne Ukrainy we Lwowie. Przewodnik po zasobie archiwalnym (Ukraine's Central State Historical Archives in Lviv. A Guide to the Archives' Collections), ed. A. Krochmal, Warszawa 2005, Naczelna Dyrekcja Archiwów Państwowych, Państwowy Komitet Archiwów Ukrainy, 512 [2] pp., index of persons and geographical names.

Ukraine's Historical Archives in Lviv (CDIAL) have a collection of many sources which are important for research into the history of East-Central Europe. The guide which has now been published will be of great help for Polish researchers. So far they have only had the Ukrainian guide at their disposal. On the basis of her own search, the author has corrected and supplemented the Ukrainian original, adapting it to the needs of Polish scholars. Like the Ukrainian original, the publication has been arranged according to subjects and the chronological order in each chapter has also been left unchanged. The chapters deal with state institutions, economy, education and culture, health protection, trade unions, charitable societies and religion. Documents concerning family properties, the legacies of private persons, collections of archival documents and photocopies of documents as well as the collections of the CDIAL library are in a separate section. The list of contents comprising over 800 sets, placed according to their registration number, makes it easier to find the desired subject. The description of each set contains information on its name, number, size, the period from which the documents come, inventories and the language of each document. Very useful is also the characterisation of the institutions which issued a given document and of the contents of each set. The notes bring additional information on other places and centres in Ukraine which have documents concerning a given set. The preface to the publication acquaints readers with the history of the archives and their materials. (OL)

Alina Fitowa, *Upowszechnienie czytelnictwa i książki na łamach krakowskiego "Znicz" 1930-1939 (The Popularisation of Reading Habits and Books in the Columns of Cracow's "Znicz" 1930-1939)*, "Studia Historyczne" (Kraków), vol. XLIX, 2006, № 2(194), pp. 173-197.

The author discusses the use of mass media for social and political purposes, taking as an example the press organ of the Union of Rural Youth "Wici". The organisation was set up by activists of the Central Union of Rural Youth in June 1928. At the beginning of the 1930s "Wici" turned its political sympathies to the Peasant Union and its members participated in peasants' strikes.

"Znicz" (Torch), which was published in Cracow from January 1930 to August 1939, was circulated in the Cracow and Lwów palatinates. It did not appear regularly, only 79 issues were published. It sought to implement the

organisation's tasks in the education and upbringing of youth. It wanted to depart from what was characteristic of the traditional rural communities and by propagating modern ideas to gradually change rural society. Its educational activity covered various fields, from agriculture, changes in the way of thinking and culture, to civil and national questions. In order to shape a thinking generation, the organisation recruited persons who had an easy access to villages and who understood their needs. The idea was based primarily on self-education. Hence the articles encouraging young people to read books and the press, notes on new books, reviews, and lists of recommended literature. Serialisation of novels was a very popular form. Readers were also given the opportunity of learning the propaganda slogans of: "Znicz" and the ideological stance of the "Wici" Union of Rural Youth. The paper organised courses, meetings and various events in order to reach rural youth. The activity of the organisation's Learning and Self-Education Section was presented in the articles and reports published in "Znicz". One of the paper's permanent sections was devoted to education and culture, propagation of books and lists of reading recommended for every modern rural inhabitant. The author shows how the paper encouraged young people to read and the motives it referred to. Stress was laid on the individual and social benefits which could be derived from self-education and acceptance of responsibility. Very interesting is the author's analysis of the argumentation and language used in the paper. "Znicz" also published articles on the role of women and their participation in public life. The paper's ambitions went beyond the intention to shape the personality of rural activists, it also wanted to mould folk culture. (OL)

Jerzy Ga u l, *Polityczne aspekty uwolnienia Józefa Piłsudskiego z Magdeburga w listopadzie 1918 r.* (The Political Aspects of Jozef Piłsudski's Release from Magdeburg in November 1918), "Dzieje Najnowsze" (Warszawa), vol. XXXVIII, 2006, N° 3, pp. 3–16.

The German Zone of Occupation, headed by Governor-General Hans von Beseler, resident in Warsaw, was set up in August 1915 by order of the emperor, Wilhelm II. It was established in the Polish Kingdom after the forces of the Central Powers seized its territories during the First World War. The author reconstructs the events connected with Józef Piłsudski's arrest in July 1917, his imprisonment and his release from the Magdeburg fortress in November 1918. He adds new information to what has been known about the political circumstances in which Germany decided to free Piłsudski. He depicts the reasons why the authorities in Berlin took this decision and why the German authorities in Warsaw opposed it. The book is based on the legacy of the Governor-General Hans von Beseler: letters, von Beseler's diary from 1914–1918, and reminiscences of German officers, all from the collections of the Bundesarchiv in Freiburg. (OL)

Michał J a r n e c k i, *Madagaskar w polskich koncepcjach i planach kolonialnych* (Madagascar in Polish Concepts and Colonial Plans), "Sprawy Narodowościowe" (Poznań-Warszawa), 2006, N° 28, pp. 89–201.

One of the ideas conceived in pre-war Poland to solve the problem of overcrowding and economic crisis was to set up colonies in South America and Africa. Its chief propagator was the Maritime and Colonial League, a society founded in Poland in 1930 on the basis of the Polish Maritime and Inland Navigation League.

One of the territories Poland aspired to was Madagascar. When official negotiations were being held by France and Poland, a delegation headed by Mieczysław L e p e c k i, a traveller and publicist, Piłsudski's aide-de-camp, went to the island in 1937. It was a reconnaissance mission which was to check the possibility of settlement on the island. Polish aspirations and the mission's activities were widely commented on. Critical opinions appeared in the international press; what was particularly objected to was the Polish plan to settle Jews on Madagascar. Special trips were organised to examine the territory, but first

and foremost, to find arguments that would have validated the colonisation of Madagascar. This was the reason why the well known writer Arkady Fiedler and a journalist of "Gazeta Polska", Maria Tar na w s k a, visited the island. (OL)

Tomasz K a w s k i, *Inwentarze gmin żydowskich z Pomorza i Wielkopolski wschodniej w okresie międzywojennym, 1918/20–1939 (Inter-War Inventories of Jewish Communes in Pomerania and Eastern Great Poland, 1918/20–1939)*, "Kwartalnik Historii Kultury Materialnej" (Warszawa), vol. LIV, N° 1, 2006, pp. 73–96.

The article contains inventories of the movables and immovables which constituted the property of Jewish communes in the Pomeranian palatinate and the eastern part of Great Poland. However, these are not copies of the original books, for these have not survived, but copies of inventories made for the needs of the administration: for the starost's office, the palatinate, municipal authorities and the Ministry of Religious Denominations and Public Enlightenment. The author has selected 33 documents which, in his opinion, are the most representative of the whole material and has equipped them with notes. The documents provide interesting information on the differences between the communes' financial and legal status and their material culture. (OL)

Albert S. K o t o w s k i, *Narodowa Demokracja wobec nazizmu i Trzeciej Rzeszy (The Attitude of National Democracy to Nazism and the Third Reich)*, Toruń 2006, Wydawnictwo Adam Marszałek, 250 pp, annex.

Kotowski's book is an expanded version of his book published in Germany in 2000 under the title *Hitlers Bewegung im Urteil der polnischen Nationaldemokratie*. It has been equipped with an annex containing characteristic quotations from the National Democratic press. The author wanted to show the Polish nationalist camp's attitude during the inter-war period to the National-Socialist revolution which was taking place in Germany after 1933. The author draws attention to the radicalisation of National Democracy (in a broad sense of the term) after Józef Piłsudski's *coup d'état* of 1926 and after the National Democracy became dominated by "young people movement " which in the 1930s looked for inspiration in Italian fascism and German Nazism. Kotowski has based his book mainly on the writings of leading representatives of National Democracy, the nationalistic press, recollections and accounts. On the one hand he presents the views of National Democracy on such elements of Nazi ideology as racism, anti-Semitism, anti-communism and a national-socialist state (according to Kotowski National Democrats rejected the Nazis' racial and anti-Church slogans) and on the other, he shows the reaction of national democratic politicians to important political events in the 1930s (e.g. the problem of the Free City of Danzig, the German minority in Poland). The book ends with an analysis of the National Democrats' attitude to the Nazis' aggressive policy on the eve of the outbreak of World War II. The author says that when the war broke out the National Democrats extended unequivocal support to the ruling *Sanacja* regime which they had previously combated. But after the end of the September campaign the nationalistic camp tried to build its own underground organisations. (KK)

Eugeniusz Cezary K r ó l, *Polska i Polacy w polpropagandzie narodowego socjalizmu w Niemczech 1919–1945 (Poland and the Poles in National-Socialist Propaganda in Germany 1919–1945)*, Warszawa 2006, ISP, Collegium Civitas, "Rytm", 656 [191] pp., tables, ill., index of persons, sum. in German.

The author's aim was to reconstruct and analyse the image of Poland presented by the national-socialist movement in Germany in 1919–1945. The book is the result of the many years of research which Król conducted on the spread of national-socialist ideology and the indoctrination applied by the NSDAP. The author's earlier conclusions (E. Król, *The Propaganda and National Socialist*

Indoctrination Conducted in Germany in 1939–1945. A Study in the Organisation, Content, Methods and Techniques Used to Influence the Masses, Warszawa 1999, in Polish) have now been supplemented and enriched by new materials. The content and ways of spreading propaganda concerning Polish matters are discussed in the pre-1933 period, when the Nazis were striving for power, in the Third Reich before the outbreak of the war, and in the years 1939–1945. This division enabled the author to show differences in Nazi attitude to Poland and the importance the Nazi party attached to this subject in each period of the party's activity. Król draws attention to the most important Polish items present in the mass media and the aspects deliberately ignored by propaganda. At first this propaganda was addressed mainly to the inhabitants of Germany; later it was also used to influence the military and police formations of the Reich. Stereotypes of Poles were frequently used in this propaganda. As the author shows, the image of Poland evolved gradually depending on several factors. The most important were: political situation in Germany, relations between the two states, and events on the international scene. The methods used in this propaganda, its content and the attitude of the media were all a result of the fact that Germany was a totalitarian state. (OL)

Tomasz Marszałkowski, *Zamieszki, ekscesy i demonstracje w Krakowie 1918–1939 (Disturbances, Excesses and Demonstrations in Cracow 1918–1939)*, Kraków 2006, Wyd. Acania, 499 pp., series: Arkana Historii.

The author depicts the stormy inter-war events in Cracow, the best known of which were the Cracow uprising of November 1923 and the disturbances outside the Palatine's Office in March 1936. The events led to many casualties. The book also describes demonstrations and street clashes. The author rather confines himself to the presentation of sources, restricting his comment to the minimum. The book is based on materials of the State: Police Central Board, the Police Palatinate Command, the Starost's Office and the Palatinate Office, kept in the State Archives in Cracow, as well as the local press and diaries. Since the archival documentation is not always complete, the author has based the description of some events on other sources. His analysis, made in the form of a chronicle, is focused on the course of events. The only exception is the last chapter which depicts the structure and activity of the State Police. (OL)

Wojciech Materski, *Na Widecie. II Rzeczpospolita wobec Sowietów 1918–1943 (On Guard. The Second Republic's Attitude to the Soviets 1918–1943)*, Warszawa 2005, Instytut Studiów Politycznych PAN, "Rytm", 776 pp., ills., annex, index of place names, index of persons.

In his book Wojciech Materski sums up the results of his years-long studies on Polish-Soviet relations. The key question is Poland's attitude to the imperial and ideological objectives Russia tried to put into effect during the twenty inter-war years and the first years of World War II. The author describes the relations between the two countries from the time of the Riga Treaty, concluded in March 1921, to the severance of diplomatic relations in April 1943. Disputes over the situation of Poles in the east, the establishment and stabilisation of the frontier and later also efforts to retain it, as well as attempts to strengthen Poland's position in the international forum were basic problems in Polish-Soviet relations between the two wars. Materski shows the specific characteristics of Poland's relations with her neighbour and how the character of contacts between the two countries changed under the influence of transformations in the Soviet Union. He evaluates Poland's foreign policy, showing the rightful decisions as well as the weak sides. In his view, Polish questions were of secondary importance for the Soviet Union after 1926, and this is why no effective diplomatic action could be launched to change the course of events on the eve of the war. Poland missed her political chance in 1941 by not taking advantage of the situation after the

Sikorski–Maisyky treaty. This led to the defeat of Sikorski's concept and put Poland in an extremely difficult political situation. (OL)

Pamiętniki Polaków na Wschodzie. Białoruś, Ukraina, Kazachstan — Losy pokoleń (Memoirs of Poles Living in the East. Belarus, Ukraine, Kazakhstan — The Fate of Generations), vol. II, ed. A. Budzyński, Warszawa 2006, Szkoła Główna Handlowa w Warszawie, Wyższa Szkoła Rozwoju Lokalnego w Żyrardowie, 490 pp.

The first volume of the memoirs of Poles living east of Poland's borders was published in 1998. It contained reminiscences of persons who after World War II decided to remain in what is now Lithuania. The present volume consists of materials mainly from Ukraine but also from Belarus and Kazakhstan; they were sent in for a competition organised in 1999 by the Social Economy Institute of the Main Trade School in Warsaw (SGH). It would be difficult to say that all the texts are memoirs. The book also includes diaries and letters sent to the editorial board of the competition. Some of them are rather fictitious literary stories than recollections. The authors are mainly elderly persons with a secondary or university education. The materials have been published in Polish, though of the 40 texts, 19 were written in Russian, Byelorussian or Ukrainian. Many linguistic corrections have been made, which detracts from the book's value as an historical source. The texts are prefaced by Andrzej Budzyński who concentrates on the methods used to denationalise Poles and the consequences of that activity. His picture of the Polish community's identity is rather schematic. His commentary does not pay sufficient attention to the complex character of cultural relations in these territories.

The authors write about the difficult experiences they and their families went through in the 20th century. Their experiences differed, depending, to a great extent, on the provenance of the authors. Some of them found themselves in the Soviet Union before the outbreak of the war. But the way in which they present their experiences and some elements of the texts (the picture of each author's own group, of other groups, of their private motherland) are comparable and are an interesting material for an analysis of the identity of Catholic communities in the countries of the former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. (OL)

Mateusz Rodak, *Prostytutki żydowskie w województwie lubelskim w dwudziestolecu międzywojennym. Analiza środowiska (Jewish Prostitutes in Lublin Palatinate during the Twenty Inter-War Years. An Analysis of the Milieu)*, "Kwartalnik Historii Żydów" (Warszawa), N° 3 (219), September 2006, pp. 379–390.

The article presents some of the conclusions drawn by the author from his studies on crime among the Jews of Lublin during the inter-war period. The author analyses not only the crimes committed by Jews but also the stereotyped idea Polish society had about them. The article is based mainly on documents from the State Police Palatinate Headquarters, the District Headquarters and the Prosecutor's Office of Lublin's Regional Court as well as the Lublin Charitable Society. The author has also made use of materials from the First Instance Court and municipal documents of the town of Chełm as well as files of the Ministry of Social Welfare from the Archives of Modern Records. Despite his broad research, the author has not always managed to gather full data. He has not been able to establish the scale of the crime, not only because of a lack of sources but, first and foremost, because illegal prostitution was, of course, not registered, so its scale could not be gauged. Rodak describes the places where prostitution was practised and the living conditions of the prostitutes in Lublin and Chełm against the background of everyday life during the inter-war period. The local press has helped him to portray what the Polish inhabitants in the Lublin region thought of the Jewish community. (OL)

Justyna Straczuk, *Cmentarz i stół. Pogranicze prawosławno-katolickie w Polsce i na Białorusi (The Cemetery and the Table. The Orthodox-Catholic Borderland in Poland and Belarus)*, Wrocław 2006, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Wrocławskiego, 276 pp., Monografie FNP, Seria Humanistyczna.

There are several reasons why the borderland presented in the book is extremely interesting for researchers. First, being an area where eastern and western cultures meet, it offers students of the subject a wealth of information on different religions, languages and identities. Secondly, it is an area in which elements of traditional peasant culture still function in their material and spiritual aspects. The author of the book, an ethnologist, has since the beginning of the 1990s been conducting research in Belarus and Poland. The materials she has collected are based on her conversations with the inhabitants of several villages on the Belarussian and Polish side of the frontier.

Her theoretical concept is worth drawing attention to. Straczuk regards the borderland as a cultural entity. She does not separate the cultures existing there, she does not write about their clash or vicinity. She shows how in this Catholic-Orthodox borderland phenomena overlap, intermingle and exist depending on the actual situation. Her anthropological analysis covers two spheres: death and food, their characteristics in a given cultural context. In both cases the borderland examined by the author is characterised by three features: the already mentioned overlapping of phenomena and their dependence on situation as well as their gradualness. The first feature can be described as a lack of distinct borders between the groups (especially as regards language and religion) despite the existence of a Catholic and an Orthodox community. Dependence on situation means that cultural differences appear and vanish depending on the situation and context. Gradualness denotes different levels of commitment to the reality of the borderland, depending on the kind of social ties (family, neighbours, environment). The individual persons live in a village commune the essential identification category of which is its local character. Family bonds and ties with neighbours allow them to transgress religious division, frequently unconsciously, without any reflection. (OL)

Anna Tarnowska, *O niezależności sądów i niezawisłości sędziów Wojewódzkich Sądów Administracyjnych 1920–1939 (The Independence of Courts and Judges of the Palatinate Administrative Courts 1920–1939)*, "Czasopismo Prawno-Historyczne" (Poznań), vol. LVIII, 2006, № 1, pp. 119–143.

In this article the author compares the activity of the Palatinate Administrative Courts (WSA), which in the inter-war period existed in the palatinates of Pomerania, Poznań and a part of the Silesian palatinate, with the Prussian regional departments. The Palatinate Administrative Courts were, in a way, a continuation of Prussian courts; they were proof of strong administrative differences between the Polish regions and of the lack of uniform judiciary in the Second Republic. They functioned in Toruń, Poznań and Katowice from February 1920. In the first part of the article the author discusses the problems of the transitional period during which the Prussian regional departments were transformed into Palatinate Administrative Courts. Next, she depicts the organisation of the Palatinate Administrative Courts, including changes made in Prussian terminology, the competence of the courts and their structure. The article is based on materials of the Palatinate Administrative Court in Toruń, where the largest amount of documents has survived. Tarnowska also discusses contacts between the courts and the voivodes. The complications which arose in this respect were due to the fact that the voivodes' powers were changed when the WSA were established. The vague regulations and misunderstandings between the administrative organs had a negative effect on the efficiency of the courts. The author presents the composition of the WSA, the regulations governing the election of judges, and the bases for their verdicts. Her conclusions concern the relationship between the theory of

the judges' independence and the practice of Polish judicature during the inter-war period. (OL)

Piotr Wandycz, *Aleksander Skrzyński: minister spraw zagranicznych II Rzeczypospolitej (Aleksander Skrzyński: Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Second Republic)*, Warszawa 2006, Polski Instytut Spraw Międzynarodowych, 304 [8] pp., tables, ill., index of persons, sum. in English.

Aleksander Skrzyński, a lawyer and diplomat, one of the most interesting figures on the Polish political scene during the inter-war period, deserves readers' attention. He headed the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, with intervals, for nearly three years, combining the post of head of Polish diplomacy for some time with that of prime minister.

The author wanted to present the relationship between Skrzyński's political concepts and the practice of his diplomatic work. In the first part of the book he depicts his hero's personality and his political plan. In the next ones he discusses Polish foreign policy and the key problems Polish diplomacy had to tackle when Skrzyński headed it. In the first period (December 1922 — May 1923) the main question was the demarcation of Poland's eastern frontier. In the next period (July 1924 — November 1925) diplomatic efforts were focused on security, defence of Polish interests in the international forum and relations with France and Russia. In this section the author also pays attention to Skrzyński's relations with Władysław Sikorski, who was minister of military affairs in Władysław Grabski's government at that time. The year 1925 faced Poland with problems connected with Germany's initiative and the idea to set up a security zone on the western frontier of the Weimar Republic. During his visits to European countries and the United States, Skrzyński tried to improve Poland's situation and her image. The author also discusses the situation of the Polish delegation in Locarno and Skrzyński's evaluation of the international situation after the Locarno Treaty.

The difficult situation in Europe and the internal crisis in Poland played an important role during the last period of Skrzyński's political activity, when he was both prime minister and minister of foreign affairs. The work of a coalition government was interrupted by the coup d'état in May 1926.

Wandycz analyses Skrzyński's policy, presenting the opinions of politicians of those times as well as the views of historians. In the author's opinion Skrzyński tried to shape a positive image of Poland on the international scene and to avoid conflicts with foreign states. (OL)

Roman Wapiński, *Polityka i politycy. O polskiej scenie politycznej XX wieku. (Politics and Politicians. The Polish Political Scene in the 20th Century)*, Wrocław 2006, Ossolineum, 266 pp., ill., index of persons.

The author analyses the attitudes and activities of Polish politicians in the past century. His main heroes are the leading politicians of the Second Republic: Józef Piłsudski, Roman Dmowski, Władysław Sikorski and Wincenty Witos. However, it is not their political activity and even less so their biographies that interest the author. His narration is subordinated to his main aim: to present the evolution of attitudes which were characteristic of the Polish political scene in the 20th century. Wapiński compares the intelligentsia of the turn of the 19th century with the generation brought up in the second Republic, two groups which were shaped in a completely different political reality and, consequently, had different aspirations and different possibilities for realising them. He depicts their stance against the background of the European situation, the increasingly radical political and social moods which changed attitude to state matters and the nation's position. The author emphasises the expectations of quick changes and the use of extreme solutions, characteristic of the second decade of the inter-war period. In his opinion these changes were at the root of the attitudes adopted later, during the period of People's Poland and the Polish People's Republic, when there was a clear

distinction between the stance of the ruling circles and that of the opposition. In addition to attitude to the state, the author also analyses participation in politics as an element of professional career and individual ambitions. As far as Piłsudski and Dmowski are concerned, the author examines their great popularity, their personal appeal and the attractiveness of their social ideas, objectively presenting not only their concepts but also their reception, in defiance of myths, stereotypes and Polish national megalomania. (OL)

Ryszard Wryk, *Sport olimpijski w Polsce 1919–1939. Biogramy olimpijczyków (Olympic Sport in Poland 1919–1939. Short Biographies of the Olympic Contenders)*, Poznań 2006, Wydawnictwo Poznańskie, Instytut Historii UAM, 426 pp.

The book contains short biographies of 317 contenders who represented Poland at the Olympic Games in 1924, 1928, 1932 and 1936. Most of them (270 persons) took part in summer Olympic Games. Each entry contains the basic biographical data, information on a sportsman's or sportswoman's education, his/her vocational work and career, membership of a club, and activity in sports organisations and movements, typical of the twenty inter-war years. Particularly interesting are the materials from the collections of the Central Military Archives which present official opinions on the Olympic contenders. A separate space has been devoted to the fate of sportsmen during the Second World War; many of them fell on the battlefield or were murdered in German and Soviet camps. (OL)

WORLD WAR II

Armia Czerwona w przededniu najcięższej próby. Materiały z posiedzenia Głównej Rady Wojennej i wyższej kadry dowódczej Armii Czerwonej w dn. 23–31 grudnia 1940 r. (The Red Army on the Eve of Its Hardest Test. Materials from the Meeting Held by the Supreme War Council and Senior Red Army Commanders on December 23–31, 1940), prefaced, translated and edited by Janusz Budziński, Czesław Grzelak and Zygmunt Matuszak, Warszawa 2006, Wydawnictwo Neriton, 335 pp., index of persons, index of place names.

The volume contains source texts from the Russian State Military Archives in Moscow (they were brought to light in 1993). The documents show one of the least known episodes of World War II: the tactics, strategy and strength of the Red Army on the eve of its confrontation with the Third Reich. The conference, the minutes of which are presented in the volume, took place after the visit which the Soviet foreign Minister, Vyacheslav Molotov, paid to Berlin on November 12 and 13, 1940. The Soviet side was given to understand there that *de facto* Germany regarded the whole of Europe as its sphere of influence. As the authors of the preface say, more than 270 persons took part in the December conference. The debates were also attended by Joseph Stalin, Andrey Zhdanov, and Kliment Voroshilov. The debates were opened by Marshal Timoshenko. More than 50 Soviet generals from different military regions then took the floor. The authors of the preface (and of the explanations of source texts) say that the shorthand notes reflect not only the tactical views of Soviet officers but also their mentality. The documents show that at the end of 1940 the Soviet Army was not prepared for a large-scale war. (KK)

Krzysztof A. Tochman, *Z ziemi obcej do Polski. Listy żołnierzy Polskich Sił Zbrojnych, którzy powrócili do kraju po II wojnie światowej From Alien Soil to Poland. (Letters Written by Soldiers of the Polish Armed Forces Who Returned to Poland after World War II)*, vol. I, Zwierzyniec–Rzeszów–Londyn 2006, AWR Atrium, 488 pp., index of persons, ill.

This is the first large-scale attempt to present the fate of soldiers who fought on the Western fronts during World War II and decided to return to Poland after the war. The first volume (the next ones are being prepared) has two parts. The first consists of studies on the formation of the Polish Armed Forces first in France and then in Britain and their campaigns at the side of the Western allies in the Middle East and Italy. This part ends with an evaluation of the situation of the Polish Armed Forces after the end of hostilities. The author says that on July 1, 1945 the Polish Armed Forces numbered 228,000 soldiers (the ground forces had 202,000, the navy — 3,720, the air force — 13,480, and Women's Auxiliary Force 5,350). The last chord in the history of the Polish Armed Forces in the West was the deposition of their standards in the General Sikorski Historical Institute in London. Less than a half of the soldiers (103,000) returned to communist Poland. The fate of those who decided to return differed: some of them adapted themselves to the structures of "people's rule" but the majority fell victim to Stalinist repression. This is illustrated in the second part of the book which contains nearly 70 biographies of the returnees. The author has carried out a large-scale research in the Central Military Archives, the National Remembrance Institute and, what is particularly noteworthy, has also made use of private collections (including accounts). (KK)

Ewa Wyglenda, *Edmund Jan Osmańczyk (1913–1989). Bibliografia twórczości za lata 1945–1991 (Edmund Jan Osmańczyk / 1913–1989) / Bibliography of His Writings from 1945 till 1991*, preface by Michał Lis, Opole 2005, Stowarzyszenie Instytut Śląski, 120 pp.

This is a valuable bibliographic aid for historians dealing with World War II and the Polish People's Republic for the life of Edmund Osmańczyk (1913–1989), a correspondent, journalist, writer and politician, illustrates great events in the second half of the 20th century. As a newspaper correspondent Osmańczyk gained fame by his reports on the siege of Berlin, the Potsdam conference and the Nuremberg trial. In 1952–1961, 1969–1985 he was a member of the Polish parliament. In 1989 he participated in the debates of the Round Table, on the side of "Solidarity". For a short time he was a senator of the Opole Land, a region to which he was closely attached. His articles and books are an important source for they enable readers to understand the attitudes of those intellectual circles which supported the communist authorities for reasons of national interest. The idea to put Osmańczyk's writings in order was born in 1984. The task was undertaken by Ewa Wyglenda who carried out a profound research preparing the core of the bibliography (which was concluded after her death). The volume now published comprises 1884 publications from 1945 to 1991 (posthumous publications). (KK)

RECENT HISTORY

Akcja "Wisła". Polska i Ukraina w latach trzydziestych-czterdziestych XX wieku. Nieznane dokumenty z archiwów służb specjalnych (Operation "Vistula". Poland and Ukraine in the 1930s and 1940s. Unknown Documents from the Archives of Special Services), Warszawa-Kijów 2006, Instytut Pamięci Narodowej, Ministerstwo Spraw Wewnętrznych i Administracji RP, Państwowe Archiwum Służby Bezpieczeństwa Ukrainy, Instytut Badań Politycznych i Narodowościowych Narodowej Akademii Nauk Ukrainy, 832 pp., index of surnames and pseudonyms, index of place names, ill.

This is the fifth volume of a series worked out by an editorial committee composed of Polish and Ukrainian historians. The volume deals with the resettlement of Ukrainians in Polish territories, carried out in 1947. The operation, called "Wisła" (Vistula), was started on April 28, 1947. On that day six divisions of the Polish Armed Forces surrounded Ukrainian villages while units of the NKVD Frontier

Troops and Czechoslovak Frontier Guards blocked the frontiers in the east and south of the country. During the next three months over 140,000 Ukrainians, mainly from the Low Beskid mountains, the Bieszczady mountains, the Chełm region and the southern part of Podlasie, were transferred to Poland's western and northern palatinates.

The volume includes unknown documents from Polish and Ukrainian archives which show the preparation for the operation and its course. The authors of the introduction, Grzegorz Motyka and Yuri Shapoval, point out that it was openly written in the plan for the operation that its aim was "to solve the Ukrainian problem in Poland". The volume also contains an extensive documentation depicting the Ukrainian underground (consisting mainly of units of the Ukrainian Insurrectionary Army). The documents also throw light on the life of the resettled Ukrainian population. (KK)

Ewa Beynar-Czeczot, *Mój ojciec Paweł Jasienica (My Father Paweł Jasienica)*, preface by Władysław Bartoszewski, Warszawa 2006, Prószyński i S-ka, 184 pp., index of persons, ill.

In this biography of her father Paweł Jasienica, a writer, essayist and historian, Ewa Beynar-Czeczot has made use of family archives, documents of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the Polish United Workers' Party as well as her own recollections. She describes the childhood of her father, his education, the beginnings of his professional work (at a private secondary school in Grodno), his conspiratorial work during the war, and the first post-war years (his work for a Catholic periodical "Tygodnik Powszechny" since 1946 and finally his arrest by the Security Service in 1948). She paints a detailed picture of her father's literary work in the 1960s and in the background also depicts literary life during those years. Particularly interesting is the description of the last few years of Jasienica's life, the political campaign against him and finally his marriage to an agent planted by the Security Service (1969). The last few years of Jasienica's life are also described in the preface by Władysław Bartoszewski, one of the writer's closest friends. (KK)

Witold Jan Chmielewski, *Kształcenie nauczycieli w okresie ideologizacji szkolnictwa, 1944-1956 (The Training of Teachers during the Period when Education Was Ideologised, 1944-1956)*, Warszawa 2006, Wydawnictwo Neriton, 389 pp.

The author describes the training of primary school teachers during the Stalinist period in Poland. He concentrates on teacher training colleges. He says that in accordance with the principles of educational policy, the teachers' training colleges were not only to impart professional knowledge to their students but also to shape their consciousness according to the binding ideology. Chmielewski presents the principles of communist educational policy in the first post-war decade, the work of teachers' training colleges, the policy of shaping the college staffs (including the purges carried out in 1948), the curricula and schoolbooks, the role of youth organisations in the colleges, and also the policy of laicisation (elimination of religious teaching and religious symbols). The author points out that the ideological and political influence exerted by the teachers' training colleges on their students in 1944-1956 turned out to be superficial and transitory, as was proved by the young people's behaviour in 1956. According to Chmielewski, the values implanted at home turned out to be more important than the ideology contained in the schoolbooks. Not without importance was the stance of some teachers who did their best to impart true knowledge to their pupils.

The book is based on the author's large-scale research in the Archives of Modern Records in Warsaw, the archives of the Union of Polish Teachers, the National Remembrance Institute and in the state archives in Łódź and Piotrków Trybunalski. (KK)

Bartosz Cichocki, Krzysztof Józwiak, *Najważniejsze są kadry. Centralna Szkoła Partyjna PPR/PZPR (Correct Senior Staffs Are the Most Important Thing. The Central Party School of the PPR/PZPR)*, prefaced by Marcin Kula and Romuald Turkowski, Warszawa 2006, Wydawnictwo Trio, 208 pp.

Two young historians describe the Central Party School of the Polish Workers' Party/ Polish United Workers' Party, which existed in Łódź from 1944 to 1952. They are particularly interested in how the school formed the mentality of the people who later shaped the character of the communist party. The party courses were to raise the intellectual level of party activists. Every graduate of the school was to be a new socialist man. The Central Party School was at first subordinated to the Propaganda Department of the Central Committee and from March 1947 to the Training Department of the Central Committee. The authors describe the training and examinations, and characterise the students as well as the teachers. They also analyse the curriculum of the school, laying stress on its ideological and propaganda character. The authors have established that every year some of the graduates of the Central Party School were recruited to the Security Service (up to 1952). They show the history of the School in a broader socio-political context and try to find out the mechanisms of social promotion in the first ten years of People's Poland. (KK)

Krzysztof Dąbek, *PZPR — retrospektywny portret własny (PZPR — Its Own Retrospective Portrait)*, Warszawa 2006, Wydawnictwo Trio, 367 pp., annex.

The author has conducted 32 interviews with persons from the apparatus of the old Polish United Workers' Party (PZPR) in order to show the sociological mechanisms of the apparatus of power in the Polish People's Republic in 1956–1980 and the mentality of the party's functionaries. Dąbek says that after 1956 the authorities continued to follow uniform rules based on the system's ideology in all fields of social life. In the author's opinion it can therefore be said that in this sense the system of power continued to be totalitarian. He points out that the basic principle which influenced all fields of social life, even after 1956, was unity of socialist society. In keeping with this principle, society had to be united organisationally and ideologically. The result was that divisions and rivalry within the apparatus of power were concealed. Nevertheless, rivalry between different factions, cliques and interest groups went on in the apparatus of power. The author describes in detail how individual persons reached power and depicts various kinds of intrigues, cliques and conflicts. He emphasises that the attitude of the PZPR functionaries in the public sphere differed from their attitude in private life. (KK)

Andrzej Stanisław Kowalczyk, *Od Bukaresztu do Laffitów. Jerzego Giedroycia rzeczpospolita epistolarna (From Bucharest to Maison Laffitte. The Epistolary Republic of Jerzy Giedroyc)*, Sejny 2006, Pogranicze, 298 pp.

Kowalczyk's study in literary history is an important contribution to our knowledge of Poland's recent history. The author analyses the correspondence of Jerzy Giedroyc, editor of the periodical "Kultura" ("Culture"), and his close collaborators, a unique source for learning their attitudes, aesthetic views, political opinions, disputes over values, political projects and their everyday life in emigration. Kowalczyk concentrates on Giedroyc's letters to Roger Raczyński, Mieczysław Grydzewski, Witold Gombrowicz, Melchior Wańkowicz, Jerzy Stempowski, Bohdan Osadczyk, Konstanty Jeleński and Juliusz Mieroszewski, that is, the most prominent Polish politicians, writers, essayists and journalists of the second half of the 20th century. He starts by describing the evacuation of Giedroyc and a group of Polish officials to Romania in 1939. In the annex to the first chapter Kowalczyk presents in full Giedroyc's little known letters to Roger Raczyński written between 1940 and 1941. He then describes the behind-the-scenes activities of the Polish embassy in Bucharest

and its transfer to Istanbul. The most important part of the book deals with the emigré periodical "Kultura" published under Giedroyc's editorship. Kowalczyk compares Jerzy Giedroyc with another outstanding representative of the Polish emigration, Mieczysław Grydzewski (editor of "Wiadomości" ("The News") published in London). The difference between the two men is best seen in a sentence uttered by Grydzewski: "The editing of the paper is not for me an aim in itself, for my principal aim is political and social activity covering my country and the emigration." Kowalczyk follows in these footsteps presenting the emigré "epistolary republic" as an original proposal for Polish culture and policy calculated for a distant future. (KK)

Andrzej Krzysztof Kunert, *Oskarżony Kazimierz Moczarski (Defendant Kazimierz Moczarski)*, preface by Władysław Bartoszewski, Warszawa 2006. Iskry, 214 pp, index of persons., annex.

Kunert's book concerns a fragment of the biography of Moczarski, author of a well known book *Conversations with a Hangman*: his arrest (August 11, 1945), his trial (in fact two trials, one in 1945 and the other in 1948–1952), his imprisonment, release and the court's rehabilitating verdict. The author has made use of abundant archival materials, including investigation and judicial documents which he has carefully vetted, revealing many unknown facts and explaining and correcting countless inaccuracies which have appeared in the publications devoted to Moczarski, few as they were.

During the occupation Moczarski was engaged in conspiratorial work on three planes. He was active in the (conspiratorial) Democratic Party, worked in the Information Department of the Information and Propaganda Bureau of the Central Command of the Union of Armed Struggle/ later Home Army, but he attached special importance to his work (from the beginning of 1944) in the Regional Headquarters of the Underground Struggle of Warsaw. He took part in the Warsaw Rising (from the beginning to its end), organising the Information and Propaganda Bureau's radio communications (he escaped being sent to a German camp after the fall of the rising). He was arrested in August 1945 for "hostile" activity against "people's power" and sentenced to prison for ten years; after another trial during which he was submitted to drastic tortures he was sentenced to death.

Moczarski described his prison experiences in a letter to his lawyer, Władysław Winawer, in February 1955. The letter is included in the annex to Kunert's book. The publication is one of the basic sources to the history of the period of Stalinism in Poland. (KK)

Zofia Leszczyńska, *Prokuratorzy i sędziowie lubelskich sądów wojskowych, 1944–1955 (The Prosecutors and Judges of Lublin Military Courts, 1944–1955)*, Lublin 2006, Norbertinum, 387 pp., index of persons, ills.

The publication has been designed as an aid for historians interested in the history of the Polish People's Republic. It is made up of three parts: a presentation of the subject, a dictionary containing brief biographies of the military prosecutors and judges active in the Lublin region in the first post-war decade, and an extensive selection of documents from trials (including the grounds for death sentences). The documents reflect the huge scale of judicial murders committed on soldiers of the Home Army and the Freedom and Independence (WiN) movement. The author draws attention to the fact that the Supreme Military Court was set up in Lublin as early as September 10, 1944. The Military Court of the Lublin Garrison (later transformed into the Regional Military Court), which was subordinated to the Supreme Military Court, was headed by Lieutenant Colonel Konstanty Krukowski, a Russified Pole, chief of the court-martial of the Second Infantry Division of the Polish Army in the Soviet Union. At the same time the Polish National Liberation Committee (PKWN) issued the decree "Protection of the State" (with

retroactive effect as from August 15, 1944) which also put civilians under the competence of military courts if they were accused of political offences. The author stresses that the provisions of the decree were directed mainly against soldiers of the Home Army and against all persons who did not agree with the establishment of communist power in Poland. She estimates that the military courts in the Lublin region pronounced death sentences on 515 persons, 180 of whom were shot by a firing squad (up to 1954). It is still unknown where they were buried.

Leszczyńska has examined not only the records of the Regional Military Court, now kept in the Lublin branch of the National Remembrance Institute, but also the records of the Central Military Archives in Warsaw and personal documents of students kept in the Archives of the Catholic University in Lublin and the Maria Curie-Skłodowska University (two universities which had a large number of victimised persons). (KK)

Jan Józef Lipski, *KOR. Komitet Obrony Robotników, Komitet Samoobrony Społecznej (KOR. Committee for the Defence of Workers, Committee for Social Self-Defence)*, introduction by Andrzej Friszke, notes by Grzegorz Waligóra and Jan Tomasz Lipski, Warszawa 2006, IPN, 646 pp., index of persons, ills.

Jan Józef Lipski, a leading activist of the democratic opposition in the Polish People's Republic, wrote his book during his two-month stay in London in the summer of 1982 (six years after the foundation of the Committee for the Defence of Workers), and before returning to Poland gave the manuscript to Nina Smolar, who edited it. The book was published by the emigré publishers "Aneki" in 1983, when investigations against KOR members were in full swing and when the Security Service was looking for hidden KOR members. This is why the first edition could not include information which would have unmasked its heroes. The new edition is equipped with detailed notes. Lipski's text is preceded by an extensive introduction by Andrzej Friszke, a historian who specialises in the history of Poland's demographic opposition and the emigration. Friszke outlines Lipski's biography and describes the backstage events which accompanied the publication of the first edition of the book. As Lipski himself wrote in the preface to the first edition, the book is based mainly on documents and "the gaps have been filled in by memory." The book, re-published after so many years, is a valuable testimony by a witness of the events it describes and is still the most important monograph of the Committee for the Defence of Workers. (KK)

Grzegorz Musiał, *Dziennik wojny jaruzelskiej (A Diary of the Jaruzelski War)*, Poznań 2006, Wydawnictwo Zysk i S-ka, 237 pp., annexes.

This diary of Grzegorz Musiał, a physician, writer and poet, contains the notes he made from April 1981 to May 1982. They show the atmosphere of the last few months of the "the carnival of Solidarity" and next, the moods after the introduction of martial law. The diary is a unique portrait of the intelligentsia outside Warsaw, of its attitudes, aspirations and hopes. With great subtlety the author describes conspiratorial meetings, the attempted moves at resistance, and the arrest of many writers sympathising with "Solidarity". Musiał also shows the influence of martial law on everyday relations between people and on social ties. The diary also contains the author's reflections on "how to reconstruct our violated privacy" under political repression. Musiał describes the population's growing apathy, the disinclination to engage in collective undertakings (shared even by underground "Solidarity"), the realisation that there is no alternative. He also shows everyday life under martial law: purchases in empty shops, the reception of parcels from abroad, political jokes. This is not only an interesting book but also a valuable source depicting the specific character of martial law in Poland. (KK)

Andrzej Paczkowski, *Wojna polsko-jaruzelska. Stan wojenny w Polsce 13 grudnia 1981 — 22 lipca 1983 r. (The Poland — Jaruzelski War. Martial Law in Poland, December 13, 1981–July 22, 1983)*, Warszawa 2006, Prószyński i S-ka, 280 pp., index of persons, ills.

As the author says in the preface, the book is a political history and a description of collective attitudes during the period of martial law. Paczkowski describes the preparations for the introduction of martial law, the scale of repressive measures and the conditions of everyday life. Very interesting is his analysis of the centre of power after December 13, 1981. The author points out that the Military National Salvation Council (WRON) was an institution acting outside the lawful order. One of the most interesting fragments of the book is the description of Operation "Renaissance" which was to revive (or rather create anew) a Solidarity manned by activists controlled by the authorities (the plan was given up). Paczkowski analyses various forms of social resistance, from street demonstrations and strikes to "little sabotage" (e.g. inscriptions on walls) and attempts to break the authorities' information monopoly (underground printing houses, Radio Solidarity). He emphasises that what was particularly characteristic of the martial law period was the rebellion of young people (especially in large towns). The underground "Solidarity" was growing up fast. The decisive moment was the establishment of the Interim Coordination Commission (announced on April 22, 1982). Underground "Solidarity" adopted then the principle of a non-violent struggle which was to lead to the formation of an "Independent Society". (KK)

Krzysztof Persak, *Sprawa Henryka Hollanda (The Henryk Holland Case)*, Warszawa 2006, ISP PAN, IPN, 405 pp., index of persons, ills.

Krzysztof Persak solves the puzzling problem of the death of Henryk Holland, a journalist and scholar who fell from the window of his flat in Warsaw on December 21, 1961. For many historians Holland's death was a symbolic end of the October 1956 reforms. Persak vets the rumours that Holland was murdered by investigating officers of the Security Service. It follows from the rich source materials he has collected (he has even made use of the records of conversations tapped on a device installed in Holland's flat) that Holland committed suicide jumping out of the window during a search that was being carried out by the Security Service. Holland was accused of maintaining close contacts with correspondents of Western papers and supplying them with information which undermined the authority of communist power. According to Persak, the Holland case was linked to a political game. He suggests that the accusation that Holland had violated a state secret was in fact a provocation by the then deputy minister of internal affairs, Mieczysław Moczar, who wanted to strengthen his political influence, a provocation which was also directed against Holland's acquaintances from the reformatory wing of the Polish United Workers' Party. Persak's biography of Henryk Holland broadens our knowledge of the first 15 years of the Polish People's Republic. (KK)

Wojciech Polak, *Stan wojenny — pierwsze dni (Martial Law — the First Days)*, Gdańsk 2006, Oficyna Wydawnicza Finna, 484 pp., index of surnames and pseudonyms, ills.

The author describes the genesis of martial law in Poland and the first hours, days and weeks after its introduction. He analyses in detail the protests staged by activists of "Solidarity", the methods used by the authorities to justify martial law, international reactions, the birth of underground "Solidarity" and the stance of the Catholic Church during the period when martial law was in force. He also tries to reconstruct the contacts between General Jaruzelski's team and Soviet leaders and evaluates their influence on the preparations for martial law. The book is based mainly on diaries, accounts, published collections of documents and the underground press. The author asserts that General Wojciech Jaruzelski

"did not take into account any alternative ways" when he introduced martial law. In the author's opinion "the lack of economic reforms and the Jaruzelski team's subservience to the Soviet Union led to an increase in Poland's economic dependence on her eastern neighbour in the 1980s". (KK)

Polska wobec radzieckiej strefy okupacyjnej Niemiec. Maj 1945 — październik 1949 (Poland's Attitude to the Soviet Zone of Occupation in Germany. May 1945 – October 1949), editorship, preface and selection of documents by Jerzy Kochanowski, documents edited by Andrzej Krajewski and Małgorzata Mazurek, Warszawa 2006, Wydawnictwo Neriton, 527 pp., index of persons, index of geographical names.

This is the first volume of a series planned by the German Historical Institute in Warsaw (with the participation of Polish and German historians) which will discuss Poland's contacts with East Germany. It consists of an extensive introduction (by Jerzy Kochanowski) and selected documents found in the Archives of Modern Records, the Archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Warsaw, the archives of the Polish Red Cross, the Claims and War Reparations Office, and the Polish Commercial Mission in Berlin. The volume contains interesting documents reflecting disputes over the Oder–Lusatian Neisse frontier, the transfer of the German population, the fate of the German prisoners of war, negotiations on claims, and also trade contacts. The authors draw attention to the dynamic development of relations between Poles and East Germans and say that it can be said that before the establishment of the German Democratic Republic the Oder–Neisse frontier rather united than separated Poles and East Germans. (KK)

Polski październik 1956 w polityce światowej (Poland's October 1956 in World Politics), ed. Jan Rowiński, Warszawa 2006, Polski Instytut Spraw Międzynarodowych, 351 pp., index of persons.

The book gives readers a deep insight into the genesis of the October 1956 events in Poland and evaluates their results in internal and foreign politics from the perspective of half a century. The articles by well known Polish, American, Bulgarian, German, Russian and Chinese historians provide new information on the reaction of the leaders of the Soviet Union, China, the United States and countries of the communist bloc (Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, DRG) to the political transformations in Poland. Particularly interesting is the analysis of Chinese policy towards Poland and Hungary in the autumn of 1956. The 14 articles gathered in the volume show that the Polish October 1956 had a deep impact on international affairs. (KK)

Śląska codzienność po drugiej wojnie światowej (Everyday Life in Silesia after World War II), ed. Zygmunt Woźniczka, Katowice 2006, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Śląskiego, 261 pp.

This is a collection of seventeen articles presenting everyday life in Upper Silesia, mainly during the Stalinist period (up to 1956). As the editor writes in the preface, it was the national question that determined the specific character of Upper Silesia. For centuries three ethnic groups, Poles (Silesians), Germans and Jews had coexisted there. The new "people's power" tried to impose not only its communist ideology but also the idea of a homogeneous state, without ethnic minorities. Another problem was the post-war migration to Upper Silesia of people from other Polish regions. On the other hand, some inhabitants, especially Germans and Jews who had survived the Holocaust emigrated (or were forced to leave). The authors of the articles show two phenomena: the functioning of the communist regime as well as cultural, national and demographic changes. Katowice, the capital of Silesia, greatly expanded as a model town of socialism, acquired great significance. The volume opens with a methodological study by

Wojciech Kędzierski who discusses the sociological theories of research into everyday life. The next article (by Ryszard Kaczmarek) depicts everyday life in Upper Silesia during the German occupation. Zygmunta Woźniczka and Kazimierz Miroszewski examine the repressive measures applied in Upper Silesia after 1945. Jędrzej Chumiński and Marian Muszkiewicz describe the attitude of Upper Silesian industrial workers to "people's rule" (in 1945–1948). Worthy of notice are studies on the Silesian dialect (by Jolanta Tambor), recollections of people who remember Upper Silesia as it was in their childhood (Leszek Dzięgiel, Aleksander Nawarecki). The volume ends with Grażyna Czakańska's article *Szolki — a Very Small Collection* which shows the history of characteristic Silesian mugs with handles. (KK)

Jacek Topyło, *Departament X Ministerstwa Bezpieczeństwa Publicznego w latach 1949–1954. Geneza — struktura organizacyjna — metody pracy (Department X of the Ministry of Public Security in 1949–1954. Its Genesis — Organisational Structure — Methods of Work)*, Toruń 2006, Wydawnictwo Adam Marszałek, 247 pp., index of persons, annexes.

The author describes one of the most mysterious cells of the security apparatus functioning during the Stalinist period: the Special Bureau of the Ministry of Public Security, transformed later into Department X. It was set up on the initiative of Bolesław Bierut, Jakub Berman and Hilary Minc in order to combat "provocation" in "the working class movement" (in practice in the ranks of the Polish United Workers' Party). The author depicts the staff of Department X, its competences, tasks and methods of work. He points out that several hundred persons, among whom were also communists accused of rightwing-nationalist deviation (including Gomułka) were kept in the gaols of Department X. The reorganisation of the Ministry of Public Security in 1954 put an end to the activity of Department X. The author has made use of documents of the National Remembrance Institute and collections of the "Karta" (Charter) Centre in Warsaw. The book enhances our knowledge of the structures of power during the Stalinist period. (KK)

Teresa Torąńska, *Był (The Former Ones)*, Warszawa 2006, Świat Książki, 319 pp., index of persons, ills.

This is a collection of interviews which Teresa Torąńska carried out in 2002–2006 with leading politicians of the 1970s and 1980s: Wojciech Jaruzelski, Józef Tejchma, Kazimierz Kałol, Maciej Szczepański, Michał Jagiełło and Jerzy Urban. The publication is a continuation of Torąńska's famous book *Oni (They)* which contained the interviews which Torąńska conducted with the most prominent figures of the Stalinist period in Poland in the 1980s. Torąńska's latest book gives readers an insight into the mentality of politicians of the late period of the Polish People's Republic; it portrays the atmosphere in the Polish United Workers' Party and the everyday life of an aparatchik. It depicts their careers and shows to what extent they were a result of their own choice and to what extent a result of a coincidence. These are also stories about youthful illusions, the growing disenchantment with the socialist system, and at the same time the toxic dependence on power (a subject raised in the preface by Nina Smolar). The book throws light on changes in the power elite's mentality in the Polish People's Republic. (KK)

W połowie drogi. Warszawa między Paryżem a Kijowem (Warsaw, Halfway between Paris and Kiev), ed. Jerzy Kochanowski, Warszawa 2006, Wydawnictwo Trio, 256 pp.

The authors of the book have set themselves two tasks: to compare Warsaw with other large cities (in communist and non-communist countries), Paris, East Berlin, Kiev, Dresden, and to depict the influence of communist policy on

architecture, aesthetics and everyday life in Poland's capital and other cities. Polish, German and Ukrainian historians participated in the research programme. Warsaw is described by Błażej Brzostek, Piotr Majewski and Tomasz Markiewicz, Berlin by Stefan Meyer, Dresden by Anne Sophie Pappai, Kiev by Sofiya Dyak. According to Jerzy Kochanowski, the editor of the publication, the book shows Warsaw's place after World War II, and tries to establish whether it was closer to Paris or Moscow. In his opinion it was halfway between these two cities. Kochanowski suggests that in the future comparisons should also be made between the Warsaw in the times of Edward Gierek, Berlin under Erich Honecker, Moscow under Leonid Brezhnev and Bucharest under Nicolae Ceausescu. (KK)

Grzegorz Waligóra, *Ruch Obrony Praw Człowieka i Obywatela (Movement for the Defence of Human and Civic Rights)*, Warszawa 2006, IPN, 356 pp., index of persons.

This is the first attempt to describe a movement which, alongside the Committee for the Defence of Workers, was the most important oppositional group in the Polish People's Republic in the second half of the 1970s. The author has based his analysis mainly on documents of the Polish United Workers' Party and the Ministry of Internal Affairs. The book consists of six parts. Waligóra describes the genesis of the Movement for the Defence of Human and Civic Rights (*ROPCIO*), the most important initiatives launched by its activists when the movement was at its peak between March 1977 and June 1978, the reasons for the split in the movement (June 1978), and the role played by *ROPCIO* activists in the Independent Self-Governing Trades Union "Solidarity" (from August 1980). In the last chapter which sums up the book the author discusses in detail the programmatic principles of *ROPCIO*, including its proposals for socio-political and economic reforms, and its diagnosis of Poland's geopolitical situation. He does not avoid the question of Security Service agents infiltrating the movement, but says that it is very difficult to establish who is hidden behind some of the pseudonyms used in the Security Service's notes. (KK)

Marek Wierzbicki, *Związek Młodzieży Polskiej i jego członkowie (The Polish Youth Union and Its Members)*, Warszawa 2006, ISP PAN, Wydawnictwo Trio, 490 pp., index of persons.

Wierzbicki's book is the first attempt in Polish historiography to present a comprehensive history of the Polish Youth Union — *ZMP* — from 1948 to 1957 one of the most important organisations (and even institutions) during the Stalinist period in Poland. The author has carried out a large-scale research in the Archives of Modern Records (focusing on the rich sets concerning the *ZMP*), the Archives of the Trade Union Movement, and also in the State Archives in Katowice, Kielce, Lublin and Szczecin (researching the documents of the voivodship branches of the *ZMP*). In the first part of the book Wierzbicki describes the genesis of the Union (the liquidation of organisations regarded as "hostile" by the communists and the unification of the remaining ones), the ideological principles of the Union and the influence (very clear) of Soviet patterns. In the next chapters the author analyses the role of the Polish Youth Union in the Stalinist system of power. He then depicts the Union's activities in working class, rural and academic circles. He characterises the social background, motives and opinions of full-time activists of the Union. Particularly interesting is the chapter entitled: *The Political Stance of the Rank-and-File Members of the ZMP*; the author says that it oscillated between political radicalism and passive resistance (or even participation in sub-culture teddy-boy movements) The last chapter of the book depicts the decline and dissolution of the organisation following the changes introduced in Poland after October 1956. The book throws light on the higher-level staffs in the Polish People's Republic, shaped mainly in the Polish Youth Union. (KK)

Wokół teczek bezpieki — zagadnienia metodologiczno-źródłoznawcze (The Security Service Files — Questions of Methodology and Sources), ed. Filip Musiał, Kraków 2006, IPN, Komisja Ścigania Zbrodni przeciwko Narodowi Polskiemu, 432 pp., index of persons.

The book will be very useful for researchers studying the security apparatus in the Polish People's Republic and its archives. It consists of 17 treatises written by historians and archivists of the National Remembrance Institute, who describe the experiences they have gained during the last few years of their research. In the introductory chapter Filip Musiał analyses the main types of sources issued by the security apparatus and the main fields of its interests (e.g. the Church, emigration, opposition). Marek Jan Chodańkiwicz, Antoni Dudek, and Zdzisław Zblewski deal with the methodological questions faced by historians studying the documents of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. They point out that when revealing secret operational information historians must take care not to harm the victims of the system. Maria Komanięcka and Ewa Zając show the specific features of the correspondence and registry lists in the archives of the former Ministry of Internal Affairs (and their value as sources). They also analyse the records of operations, showing how individual cases left their traces in the files. The volume ends with "a short dictionary of the intelligence service" worked out by Andrzej Paczkowski, an expert in this field, on the basis of documents of the First Department of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. (KK)