

OUVRAGES GENERAUX*

Biedni i bogaci. Studia z dziejów społeczeństwa i kultury ofiarowane Bronisławowi Geremekowi w sześćdziesiątą rocznicę urodzin (The Rich and the Poor. Studies Presented to Bronisław Geremek on the 60th Anniversary of His Birth), Warszawa 1992, PWN, 397 pp., bibliogr. of Bronisław Geremek's works for 1954–1990, illustr., sum. in English, French, German and Polish.

The studies contained in this volume fall into three thematic groups. The first, entitled *The Communities and People Excluded from Them*, comprises twelve studies concerning fringe groups (ethnic, trade, religious, financial and criminal) in Europe in the Middle Ages and the Early Modern Era: Carlo Ginzburg's *The Conversion of the Jews of Minorca (417–418). An Experiment in the History of Historiography*; Jerzy Strzelczyk's *The Arians and the Catholics in the Vandal State*; Paweł T. Dobrowolski's "I'll Demonstrate This Later". *On the Confrontation between Jews and Christians in the Late Middle Ages*; Josef Macek's *Die sozialen Unterschichten in den böhmischen Dörfern in der Jagellonenzeit (1471–1526)*; Reinhold C. Mueller's *A Foreigner's View of Poor Relief in Late Quattrocento Venice*; Andrzej Wyczański's *Care of Old People in Polish Villages in the 16th Century*; Maria Bogucka's *Poverty in Gdańsk. Spinners, Woolcombers and Carders in the 16th and 17th Centuries*; Andrzej Wyrobisz's *Subcultures in Towns in the Early Modern Period. An Outline of Problems*; František Šmahel's *Noch eine Randgruppe: die Konkubinen der Landpfarrer im vorhussitischen Böhmen*; Wojciech Iwańczak's *Prostitution in Late Medieval Prague*; Hanna Zaremska's *What Did Czech Bandits Look Like? From the History of Descriptions in Medieval Penal Records*; and Marcin Kamler's *Counterfeiters of Money in Poland in the Second Half of the 16th and the First Half of the 17th Century*.

The second group of studies, entitled *Social Ties and Occupational Groups*, is less cohesive than the first one. It comprises eight studies: Ruggiero Romano's *Ancora sul sistema feudale*; Henryk Samsonowicz's *Was There a Community of Petty Knights?*; Jacek Wiesiołowski's *The Rich, the Poor and the Average. The Stratification of Polish Society at the End of the 15th Century*; Christiane Klapisch-Zuber's *Les hors-la-loi de la famille. Rejets et exclusions de parenté à Florence au XIV^e siècle*; Halina Manikowska's "Alta voce et sono tube premisso". *Municipal Heralds — between the Authority and Society*; Steven K. Kaplan's *Le débat autour de l'apprentissage en France vers la fin du dix-huitième siècle*; Jerzy Kłoczowski's *At the Sources of Polish Democracy: the Dominican Democracy*; Antoni Mączak's *The Gdańsk Agreement or the First "Herrschaftsvertrag" in the Countries of Real Socialism*.

The last section is entitled *Learned and Popular Culture*. It consists of 19 contributions dealing with a wide gamut of subjects: Aron J. Guriewicz's *Learned Culture and Folk Culture in Medieval Europe*; Brygida Kürbis's *The Teaching of the Little Ones? The Conveying of the Manuscript of Wessobrunn (Clm 22053)*; Lester K. Little's *Media vita between Maas and Weser*; André Vauchez's *L'image vivante: quelques réflexions sur les fonctions des représentations iconographiques dans la domaine religieux en Occident aux derniers siècles du Moyen Age*; Stanisław Bylina's *Cum Juda, Datan et Abiro. Maledictions in the Medieval Documents of East-Central Europe*; Tadeusz Wasilewski's *The Missionary Circle of the Slavic Apostles Constantine-Cyril and Methodius and the Question of the Missionaries' Monastic Names*; Gerard Labuda's *The Oldest Names of the Piast Dynasty*; Jacek Banaszkiewicz's *Otto of Bamberg and the pontifex idolorum. The Arrangement and Customs at the Heathen Meeting Place in Szczecin*; Ryszard Kiersnowski's *The Bear and the Damsel. The Source of a Heraldic Legend*; Stefan K. Kuczyński's

* Les auteurs des notes analytiques: Marian Dygo (MD), Andrzej Karpiński (AK), Robert Kupiecki (RK), Włodzimierz Mędrzecki (WM), Edward Opałiński (EO), Andrzej Szwarz (AS).

Knights' Tournaments in Medieval Poland; Jacques Le Goff's *Le rire médiévale entre la cour et la place publique*; Małgorzata Wilska's *The Court Jester's Garment at the End of the Middle Ages*; Alicja Karłowska-Kamzowa's *Whom Did Jerom Bosch's Paintings Serve? An Attempt to Interpret the Content of the Last Judgment from the Vienna Collection*; Peter Burke's *Learned Culture and Popular Culture in Renaissance Italy*; Alberto Tenenti's *La descrizione utopica*; Janusz Tazbir's *Constantine's Donation in the Judgment of Polish Heretics*; Lech Szczucki's *Andrzej Dudycz's Reflections on the Role of Comets*; Henryk Rutkowski's *Jakub Rodondo, the Builder of Sigismund III's Castle in Warsaw*; Zbigniew Wójcik's *Poland in the Eyes of Bernard Connor, an Irish Physician-Humanist. (MD)*

Historia Bydgoszczy (A History of Bydgoszcz), vol. I up to 1910, collective work ed. by M. Biskup, Warszawa-Poznań 1991, PWN, 710 pp., illustr., index of persons, index of geographical and ethnic names, tables, maps. Bydgoskie Towarzystwo Naukowe.

The volume covers different periods in the history of the town: prehistory, the Middle Ages and the times of the Commonwealth of the Gentry until the first partition of Poland in 1772, as well as the period of the Prussian rule (1772–1920). In the first part R. Kabaciński discusses the beginnings of urban settlement in the 13th century and the characteristics of economic life in Bydgoszcz in the late Middle Ages; Z. Guldon examines socio-economic questions and the political system during the old Polish period (1466–1772), and F. Mincer deals with the urban structure of the town, its architecture, sculpture and fine arts. The authors of the second part (F. Mincer, M. Kallas, J. Wojciak, K. Wajda and M. Wojciechowski) analyse changes in demographic, territorial, economic and cultural conditions during the first period of Prussian rule, during the Duchy of Warsaw, in 1815–1914, and during the First World War and the Great Poland Insurrection. (AK)

Mity i stereotypy w dziejach Polski (Myths and Stereotypes in Poland's History), ed. Janusz Tazbir, Warszawa 1991, Wydawnictwo Interpress, 338 pp., illustr., index of persons, bibliogr.

These eight essays prefaced by Janusz Tazbir present the Poles' collective ideas about ethnic and religious groups and cultural circles regarded as alien and mostly hostile as well as auto-stereotypes. The former group consists of Stanisław Bylina's *The Stereotype of the Heretic in Medieval Poland, 14th–15th Centuries*, Janusz Tazbir's *The Image of the Jew in Polish Opinion, 16th–18th Centuries*, Tomasz Szarota's *Berlin in the Poles' Opinion — A Contribution to the Stereotype of the German*, Jerzy Jedlicki's *The Stereotype of the West in Post-Partition Poland*, and Jerzy Tomaszewski's *The Stereotype of the National Minorities in the Second Republic*. To a large extent this is a record of ignorance-backed phobias which, however, are deeply rooted in collective consciousness. The authors analyse how these stereotypes arose and functioned, sometimes in detachment from the object. The essays concerning auto-stereotypes usually have positive connotations. This group comprises Maria Janion's *The Polish Pageant*, an essay presenting the ways in which national heroes were created in Romantic literature, Jerzy W. Borejsza's *Round the Stereotype of the Polish Insurgent*, and Marcin Król's *Patriotic Thought and the Patriotic Stereotype*.

Fiction (especially that widely read), publicistic writings and diaries predominate among the selectively used sources. (AS)

MOYEN AGE

Krzysztof Bracha, *Magia słowa. Świadcstwa teologów i wierzenia popularne w XV wieku (The Magic of the Word. Theologians' Testimonies and Common Beliefs in the 15th Century)*, „Kwartalnik Historyczny” (Warszawa), vol. XCVIII, 1991, No. 3, pp. 17–32.

The article is based on the proceedings of the trial of Werner of Friedberg, lector of the Augustinian monastery in Landau. The action against him was brought in 1405 by the Bishop of Spira (Speyer), Raban of Helmstadt. Another source on which the article is based is Mikołaj of Jawor's work *De superstitionibus*, written in connection with the trial.

In the author's opinion, the negative attitude of the late medieval Church to the folk vision of the magic power of words reflected the reformatory current in the Church, a current which wanted

to cleanse the cult of the previously approved pre-Christian accretions. In the fight against the magic of words the Church demonised popular devotionalism: "theological interpretation of the causality of words presented the effectiveness of folk incantations as the intervention of demons and that of ecclesiastic blessings and exorcisms as the intervention of God". (MD)

Czas, przestrzeń, praca w dawnych miastach. Studia ofiarowane Henrykowi Samsonowiczowi w sześćdziesiątą rocznicę urodzin (Time, Space and Work in Old Towns. Studies Presented to Henryk Samsonowicz on the 60th Anniversary of His Birth), Warszawa 1991, PWN, 464 pp., bibliogr. of Henryk Samsonowicz's works for 1952–1990, illustr.

The studies contained in this volume are divided into seven thematic groups. The first, entitled *The Natural Environment, Spatial Structures, Buildings*, consists of seven contributions: Jan Tyszkiewicz's *The Medieval Polish Town as an Ecological Environment*; Antoni Czacharowski's *The Beginnings of "New Towns" in the Teutonic Knights' State*; Karol Górski's *The Question of Areas under the Teutonic Knights' Jurisdiction in the New Town of Toruń*; Tadeusz Poklewski's *The Role of the Castle in the Defensive System of Towns in Poland in the 14th and 15th Centuries*; Adam Miłobędzki's *Oleśnicki and Długosz and Cracow's Urban Architectural Milieu*; Maria Koczerska's *The Seats of Cracow's Ecclesiastical Offices in the 15th Century*; Zbigniew Morawski's "Intra Muros". *An Outline of Questions concerning Urban Cemeteries in the Middle Ages*.

The four studies of the second group deal with the subject mentioned in the title (*The Beginnings of Towns*). They are: Lech Leciejewicz's *The Beginnings of Towns in Baltic Europe*; Józef Spors's *The Beginnings of the Foundation of the Chartered Town of Kołobrzeg*; Ryszard Kiersnowski's *Before Berlin Was Founded — Money in the Slavic Settlements on the Spree and the Havel*; Konrad Fritze's *Probleme der frühen Geschichte der Stadt Stralsund*.

Four contributions present various types of towns. They are: Andrzej Dziubiński's *Moslem Towns up to the End of the 18th Century. A General Characterisation*; Danuta Molenda's *The Establishment of Mining Towns in Central Europe from the 13th to the 18th Century*; Herman Kellenbenz's *Die Bergstadt als Mittelterritorialstaatlicher und landständischer Wirtschaftspolitik*; Klaus Zernack's *Berlin und Warschau. Stadtgeschichtliche Komparatistik und deutsch-polnische Beziehungen*. The fourth group, entitled *The Urban Community*, is made up of six studies: Karol Modzelewski's *The Longobards or the Romans? The Military Service of Merchants and Craftsmen in the Light of Aistulf's Edict of 750*; Stanisław Russocki's *Townsppeople in the Estate Structures of Late Medieval Poland*; Janusz Bieniak's *The Chief Officials of Medieval Dobrzyń*; Antoni Mączak's *Patronage in the Townscape*; Maurycy Horn's *Jewish Craftsmen's Guilds in the Old Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth (1613–1795)*; Bronisław Geremek's *Fuerunt cremati leprosi. A Pogrom or a Plot? (dealing with the burning of lepers in southern France in 1320–1321)*.

The urban culture, customs and mentality are the subject of five studies: Edward Potkowski's *The Book in Polish Towns in the 15th Century*; Janusz Tazbir's *The Volume of the Most Interesting Urban Criminal Cases during the Polish Reformation*; Maria Bogucka's *The Death of a Poor Town Inhabitant at the Threshold of the Modern Era*; Johannes Schildhauer's "Ad pias causa". *Vermächtnisse an die Kirche und an die Armen — auf der Grundlage der Stralsunder Bürgertestamente (Anfang des 14. Jahrhunderts bis zur Reformation)*; Alberto Tetenti's *Coscienza cittadina e coscienza statale a Firenze fra Trecento a Quattrocento*.

The sixth group bearing the title *The Authorities, the Law, the Political System* is the most extensive, comprising nine studies: Kazimierz Jasiński's *Premysl II's Relation with the Townspeople*; Wojciech Falkowski's *Urban Privileges Granted by Władysław Jagiełło in 1409*; Witold Maisel's *The Links between Municipal and Royal Judicature in Pre-Partition Poland*; Antoni Gąsiorowski's *Townsppeople in the Public Notariate of Late Medieval Poland*; Hanna Zaremska's *Proscription and Expulsion in Cracow in the 14th and 15th Centuries*; Stella Maria Szacherska's *Płock or Polotsk? An Alleged Document of the Płock Council of 1501 concerning a Merchant from Wrocław*; Tadeusz Wasilewski's *The Ennoblement of Towns in the Old Republic of Two Nations*; Anna Choroszkiewicz's *What Did the Muscovite Urban Population Strive for in the 13th–16th Centuries?*; Wim Blockmans's *Voracious States and Obstructing Cities. An Aspect of State Formation in Pre-Industrial Europe*.

The last group (*Economy*) contains five contributions: Kazimierz Myśliński's *The Role of Little Poland Towns in the International Trade of the Late Middle Ages*; Jerzy Wyzumski's

Livestock Breeding in Medieval Cracow; Marian Dygo's *The Promissory Note and the Hansa in the Late Middle Ages. The Example of Hildebrand Veckinchusen*; Marian Biskup's *Stockholm's Trade with Królewiec (Königsberg) in the First Half of the 16th Century*; Feliks Kiryk's *New Forms of Trade Organisation in Polish Towns in the 16th Century*. (MD)

Marek Derwich, *Pacyfikal koronacyjny królów polskich (The Polish Kings' Coronational Pax)*, „Kwartalnik Historyczny” (Warszawa), vol. XCVIII, 1991, No. 4, pp. 3–20.

The study deals with the Holy Cross reliquary, one of the emblems of royalty taken out of Poland by King John Casimir Vasa after his abdication in 1668. The reliquary has been found in the abbey of Saint-Germain-des-Prés, where it had luckily survived the French Revolution.

Derwich deals with the time and circumstances in which the pax was brought to Poland, its original appearance and the function it probably performed during royal coronations. Derwich polemises with E. Dąbrowska-Zawadzka's study *Królów polskich relikwiarz koronacyjny Krzyża Świętego (The Polish Kings' Holy Cross Coronational Reliquary)* published in *Kultura średnio-wieczna i staropolska (Medieval and Old Polish Culture)*, Warszawa 1991, pp. 67–87. (MD)

Piotr Dymmel, *Tradycje rękopiśmienne Roczników Jana Długosza. Studium analityczne ksiąg X–XII (The Handwritten Tradition of Jan Długosz's Annals. An Analytical Study of Books X–XII)*, Warszawa 1992, PWN, 339 pp., bibliogr., annexes, sum. in French.

According to the author, Jan Długosz's *Annals* had been copied in 110–120 manuscripts (the *Annals* were first printed at the beginning of the 18th century). Dymmel has identified 61 of the extant manuscripts, 37 of which cover the years 1408–1460 (Books X–XII), i.e. the examined part of the *Annals* which are not autographed. The research covers the independent handwritten copies of the *Annals*. Dymmel's study provides the foundation for conclusions on the author's manuscript.

In the individual chapters the author identifies the manuscripts and presents their codicological analysis, classifies the manuscripts on the basis of a modified stemma codicum method and the numerical method for the classification of texts; he also characterises the primary editions, the prototypes of which were direct copies of the autographs, and describes what is known as humanistic edition, i.e. the later current in the tradition of handwriting.

The study brings many new discoveries. The author has identified several codices on the basis of scattered fragments, made more precise or ascertained the dates of many manuscripts, established the owners or founders of the codices, that is, cast light on the social and ideological foundations of the handwriting tradition, and has also put back this tradition from the 16th to the end of the 15th century. (MD)

Mateusz Goliński, *Templariusze a bitwa pod Legnicą — próba rewizji poglądów (The Templars and the Battle of Legnica — Attempt at a Revision of Views)*, „Kwartalnik Historyczny” (Warszawa), vol. XCVIII, 1991, No. 3, pp. 3–15.

The author interprets anew the letter sent by the Master of the French Templars to Louis IX, King of France, soon after the battle against the Mongols at Legnica (1241). The content of this letter figures in the 13th century anonymous chronicle.

In Goliński's opinion, the Templars' participation in the battle of Legnica was very modest, proportional to what they were capable of doing in Poland at that time. Besides, the position of this order was very weak at that time in the whole of Central Europe (small number of knights, fluid organisational structures). (MD)

Mateusz Goliński, *Uposażenie i organizacja zakonu templariuszy w Polsce do 1241 roku (The Property and Organisation of the Templars' Order in Poland up to 1241)*, „Kwartalnik Historyczny” (Warszawa), vol. XCVIII, 1991, No. 1, pp. 3–20.

The Templars obtained the first endowment in Poland in 1225 from Władysław Odonic, Duke of Great Poland. During the following dozen years or so they received landed estates in the borderlands of Pomerania, Great Poland, the Lubusz region and Silesia as well as in Mazovia from dukes, bishops and private donors. The Pomeranian and Great Poland branches of Templars derived from Silesia. There is a clear connection between the endowments to the Templars and the colonisation of the

borderlands in the individual duchies. The Silesian duke, Henry the Bearded, may have intended to use Templars (alongside the Teutonic Knights) in crusades against the Boruthians. (MD)

Mieczysław Markowski, *Charakterystyka polskiego piśmiennictwa astrologicznego epoki przedkopernikowskiej* (A Characterisation of Polish Astrological Writings in the Pre-Copernican Era), „Odrodzenie i Reformacja w Polsce” (Warszawa), vol. XXXVI, 1992, pp. 75–87, sum. in German.

On the basis of extant Polish prognostications the author shows that the development of astrological writing in Poland in the second half of the 15th and the first half of the 16th century depended on the practice of astrology and in particular on its scientific status. In his opinion, the period he discusses was marked by the placement of astrology at the top of the hierarchy of secular sciences, by endeavours to elaborate a native astrological theory and by the unprecedented increase in the number of written astrological prognoses. Graduates of the Cracow astronomical school predominated among the authors of these prognostications; from Cracow astrological writings spread all over Poland and also reached other European countries. (AK)

Miasto zachodniosłowiańskie w XI–XII w. Społeczeństwo — kultura (The West Slavic Town in the 11th and 12th Centuries. Society — Culture), Wrocław 1991, Ossolineum, 224 pp., illustr., sum. in German. Polska Akademia Nauk — Oddział we Wrocławiu, Prace Komisji Archeologicznej No. 9.

The volume contains the lectures delivered at a conference which was held in Wrocław in November 1988 with the participation of Polish, Czech and German archeologists. They concern the links between the Western Slavs' political organisation and the shape of their towns in the 11th and 12th centuries, the social structure of towns, their socio-topography, economic foundations as well as their administrative and military role. Some of the lectures are surveys. The texts give a dynamic presentation of the Western Slavs' urbanising processes in the 11th and 12th centuries, sometimes even between the 8th and the 13th.

The publication contains the following texts: Marta Młynarska-Kaletynowa, *The Social Structure of the Polish Capital Centres in the 11th and 12th Centuries*; Wojciech Dzieduszycki, *The Role of Early Urban Centres in the Shaping of the Cultural Image of Great Poland and Kujawy*; Teresa Kiernowska, *Płock, Czersk, Blonie — Three Early Urban Mazovian Centres from the 11th–13th Centuries*; Kazimierz Radwański, *The Main Towns in Little Poland in the 11th and 12th Centuries*, with a particular consideration of Cracow; Sławomir Moździoch, *The Early Urban Settlement in Silesia in the 11th and 12th Centuries*; Jan Frolik, Jan Klápšte, *Praha a prazský hrad w 11. a 12. století*; Rudolf Proháčka, *K charakteristice sídelního vyvoje Brna do počátku vrcholného středověku*; Werner Coblenz, *Burgen und älteste Städte westlich des ersten polnischen Staates* (mit Beispielen aus dem Südbereich); Joachim Herrmann, *At the Source of the Early North Slavic Town*; Ingo Gabriel, *Starigard/Oldenburg im 11. und 12. Jahrhundert: neue Strukturelemente in Gesellschaft und Kultur*; Günther P. Fehring, *Die slawischen Burgwälle Alt Lübeck an der Trave und Bucu auf dem Lübecker Standhügel im 11. bis 12. Jahrhundert*; Lech Lecięwicz, *Society and Culture in Pomeranian Towns in the 11th and 12th Centuries*. (MD)

Personae — Colligationes — Facta. Studies Presented to Professor Kazimierz Jasiński on the 70th Anniversary of His Birth, Toruń 1991, 327 pp., a bibliography of Kazimierz Jasiński's works for 1985–1990, illustr., Zakład Nauk Pomocniczych Historii i Archiwistyki Uniwersytetu Mikołaja Kopernika w Toruniu.

The title of the publication consists of the titles of its individual sections. Biographies and medieval genealogy predominate in the Personae section which consists of the following studies: Gerard Labuda's *On the Dating of the Foundation Documents of the Premonstratensian Monastery in Grobe (1159, 1168?, 1177–79)* (a contribution to the discussion on the identification of the Jaksas); Stanisław Trawkowski's *After the Murder of the Scholastic Stanisław Czapla*; Stanisław Szczur's *The Beginnings of Galhard of Carcés's Activity*; Jan Tęgowski's *The Kujavian Chancellor, Jarosław Bogoria, and His Relations with Galhard de Carceribus*; Anna Supruniuk's *The Voivode of Płock, Abraham Socha. A Contribution to the Genealogy of the Mazovian Natęczes*; Ambroży

Bogucki's *The Title of Knight as a Criterion of Identifying Persons in the Middle Ages*; Andrzej Radziwiński's *The Way to the Bishopric of Płock in the 14th and the First Half of the 15th Century*; Zygmunt Kolankowski's *Heraldic–Geneological Materials in the Collections of the Archives of the Polish Academy of Sciences*. The studies in the *Colligationes* section concern various personal unions between people in the Middle Ages. This section consists of the following studies: Franciszek Sikora's *Concerning Władysław Jagiełło's Marriage to Anna Cylejska*; Janusz Bieniak's *The Family Circle of the Voivode of Kalisz, Benjamin of Koldrebie*; Jan Pakulski's *The Waldowskis and Their Foundation for the Augustinians (at Górka?)*. From the *History of the Political Elite of the 13th and 14th Centuries*; Krzysztof Mosingiewicz's *The Trestkas of the Gryf Family. The Line of Paszko Trestka of Trestczyn*; Stanisław Gawęda's *The Moskorzewskis–Kamienieckis of the Pilawa Coat of Arms*; Stanisław M. Zajączkowski's *The Węzyk Properties in the Sieradz Region from the End of the 14th up to the Beginning of the 16th Century*; Jan Wroniszewski's *On the Mobility of Polish Knights in the Late Middle Ages (with the Gutas of the Rawa Coat of Arms as an Example)*; Antoni Czacharowski's *The Hitfelds. — Merchants and Politicians in Medieval Toruń*.

Most of the studies in the *Facta* section deal with medieval diplomacy; these are: Brygida Kürbis's *Prognostics temporum. From the History of Fortune–Telling and Beliefs in the Early Middle Ages*; Jarosław Wenta's *The External Conditions Favourable to a Coup d'Etat in Poland in 1145/1146*; Tomasz Jasiński's *Remarks on the Authenticity of the Kruzwicka Privilege of June 1230*; Józef Spors's *Brandenburg's Alleged Legal Titles to Gdańsk Pomerania, Based on Confirmations of 1231 and 1295*; Krystyna Zielińska–Melkowska's *The Chelmino Privilege as a Town–Forming Instrument*; Joachim Zdenka's *Mściwoj II's Unknown Document of 1274?*; Ryszard Kabaciński's *From Studies on Links between the Monastery and the Town in Medieval and Old Polish Strzelno*; Roman Stelmach's *The Correspondence between the Council of the Town of Toruń and the Council of the Town of Wrocław in the 14th and 15th Centuries*; Waclaw Korta's *An Unknown Historiographic Relic from Wrocław from the Turn of the 15th Century*; Józef Szymański's *The First Chair of the Auxiliary Sciences of History in the Polish Territories*. (MD)

Marian Ptak, *Zgromadzenia i urzędy stanowe księstwa głogowskiego od początku XIV w. do 1742 (Estate Assemblies and Offices of the Duchy of Głogów from the Beginning of the 14th Century until 1742)*, Wrocław 1991, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Wrocławskiego, 349 pp., bibliogr., annexes, index of place names, sum. in German, Acta Universitatis Wratislaviensis, No. 1344. Prawo CCX.

This is a monograph based, to a large extent, on documents from the State Archives in Wrocław, the Wrocław Archdiocesan Archives and the State Archives in Prague (acts of the dietines of the Duchy, proceedings of their debates, royal and ducal proposals submitted to the dietines). The monograph covers the period from the turn of the 13th century, when estate organs were set up in the Duchy of Głogów, until 1742, when they were liquidated.

The book presents the system of estate representation and estate offices in a comprehensive way. Chapter I discusses the territorial as well as the economic and political conditions in which estate organs were established and functioned in the Duchy. Chapter II deals with the estate assemblies, both the dietines and the central assembly, i.e. the Sejm of the Duchy of Głogów. Chapter III concerns the local and central offices the appointments to which were in the competence of the estate assemblies. Chapter IV presents the evolution in the system of estate assemblies and offices. The author shows that the genesis of the estate assemblies and offices had been different from what the scholars have asserted so far. The local assemblies (dietines) were the first to be set up, the central assemblies were established later. (EO)

Krystyna Turcka, *Wyprawy ślubne dwóch Jagiellonek: Jadwigi (1475) i Katarzyny (1562) (The Trousseaux of Two Jagiellonian Princesses: Jadwiga (1475) and Catherine (1562))*, „Kwartalnik Historii Kultury Materialnej” (Warszawa), 1992, No. 1, pp. 5–32, sum. in French.

The author analyses the trousseaux of Jadwiga, daughter of Casimir IV, given in marriage in 1475 to the Bavarian duke George, and Catherine, daughter of Sigismund the Old, married in 1562 to the Finnish duke, John Vasa, who later became king of Sweden. The inventories are incomplete. Turcka

draws attention to the dependence between the state of the Treasury and the richness of the royal drawers' trousseaux. The inventories of the two trousseaux are in the annex to the article. (MD)

Rościśław Żerelik, *Kancelaria biskupów wrocławskich do 1301 roku (The Chancellery of the Wrocław Bishops up to 1301)*, Wrocław 1991, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Wrocławskiego, 407 pp., bibliogr., annex, sum. in German. Acta Universitatis Wratislaviensis No. 1258, Historia XCII.

The monograph is based on about 500 documents, letters and mandates issued by the bishops of Wrocław, the cathedral chapter or canons, and also on some 130 documents drawn up for the bishopric by secular and ecclesiastic drawers. One quarter of the documents has survived in the original. The study covers the period between 1139, when Bishop Walter issued the first known document of the Wrocław bishops, and 1301, when the chancellery was divided into two parts, one for the bishop and the other for the chapter.

In Chapter I the author analyses the authenticity of the examined material; Chapter II concerns the pre-chancellery period (up to 1207), and the next four present the history of the chancellery under the rule of the successive bishops. In each of the chapters from II to VI the author discusses the way in which the content of the documents was arranged, the forms used, the handwriting, the seals, the organisation of the chancellery and its personnel.

Żerelik has shown that the Wrocław bishops' chancellery was fully formed in the first half of the 13th century and was better organised than the other bishops' chancelleries in the Gniezno archdiocese. In addition to editing and issuing documents, it performed many administrative, juridical and legal functions. (MD)

TEMPS MODERNES

XVI^e–XVIII^e SIECLES

Jan Doktor, *Jakub Frank i jego nauka na tle kryzysu religijnej tradycji osiemnastowiecznego żydostwa polskiego (Jakob Frank and His Teachings against the Background of the Crisis in the Religious Tradition of the Polish Jewry in the 18th Century)*, Warszawa 1991, Polska Akademia Nauk, Instytut Filozofii i Socjologii, 123 pp., bibliogr., sum. in German.

In this book, devoted to the messianic movement of Jakub Lejbowicz Frank (1720–1791) and his doctrine, use has been made mainly of Sabbatean texts, Frankist writings, accounts and statements made by the Frankists themselves and reports by observers. In trying to fully characterise and reconstruct the Frankist doctrine, the author has shown that in its initial, most dynamic phase, it was a rebellion within the traditional horizon of the messianists' thought. Having no contact with European ideas, the Frankist ideology had to invoke traditional religious ideas, opposing some traditional themes to others. In the author's opinion such a rebellion within tradition could not but end in failure, in the abandonment of tradition and consequently, in assimilation. This was due to the fact that the Frankists appeared too early, when the values of European culture were, in practice, inaccessible to the majority of the Jews. It was Jakub Frank's believers who started paving the way to these values, paying for this by conversion and assimilation. (AK)

Jan Jurkiewicz, *Powinności włościan w dobrach prywatnych w Wielkim Księstwie Litewskim w XVI–XVII wieku (The Obligations of Peasants in Private Estates in the Grand Duchy of Lithuania in the 16th and 17th Centuries)*, Poznań 1991, Wydawnictwo Naukowe Uniwersytetu im. Adama Mickiewicza w Poznaniu, 476 pp., bibliogr., tables, sum. in English. Uniwersytet im. Adama Mickiewicza w Poznaniu, Seria Historia No. 152.

The author is interested only in the peasants' obligations to the landowners, obligations to the state are not considered in the book. The book is based on inventories of landed estates, documents of the state chancellery (the Lithuanian Register), economic instructions and peasants' supplications. It is arranged according to chronology and subjects. The author has distinguished several periods in which major changes were made in the peasants' obligations. In the first period, from the middle of the 16th century, the obligations of the serfs on royal and private estates were similar. It was the

change in the system of land measurement that radically altered obligations to the peasants' disfavour. Since tributes were a characteristic feature of the first period, in the first chapters the author examines the grain and honey tributes paid by the peasants. The obligation to pay money, the rent, was introduced in the middle of the 16th century and this is the subject discussed in Chapter IV. The beginnings of the peasants' obligation to work on the landowner's estate (*corvée*) are presented in Chapter V. In the next chapter the author analyses the weekly extent of *corvée* in the second half of the 16th century. The next chapters discuss the growing obligations imposed on the peasants in the first and the second half of the 17th century. (EO)

Janusz Kaczmarczyk, *Bohdan Chmielnicki — Szatan czy Mesjasz? (Bohdan Chmielnicki — Satan or Messiah?)*, „Studia Historyczne” (Kraków), vol. XXXIV, 1991, No. 3, pp. 369–385, sum. in English.

The author presents the attitude of Chmielnicki's contemporaries and historians to this leader of the greatest Cossack uprising. As far as Chmielnicki's contemporaries are concerned, Kaczmarczyk cites the opinions of the poets Samuel Twardowski, Wespazjan Kochowski and Józef Zimorowicz as well as those of the prose writers Paweł Piasecki and Samuel Grądzki. As regards Polish historians, he recalls the opinions of Joachim Lelewel, Karol Szajnocha, Ludwik Kubala, Franciszek Rawita-Gawroński, Władysław Tomkiewicz, Zbigniew Wójcik, Władysław Serczyk and Adam Kersten.

Kaczmarczyk also reviews the opinions of Russian and Ukrainian historians, drawing attention to the pronouncements made by N. Kostomarov, O. Bantish-Kamiensky, P. Kulish, S. Soloviov, V. Golobutsky, and by such Ukrainian historians as V. Antonovich, M. Khrushchovsky, I. Krypiakievich and F. Sysyn. (EO)

Michał Kopczyński, *Prawo czy obowiązek? Funkcje urzędów w Rzeczypospolitej i Szwecji XVII wieku (A Right or a Duty? The Functions of Offices in the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth and Sweden in the 17th Century)*, „Przegląd Historyczny” (Warszawa), vol. LXXXII, No. 3–4, 1991, pp. 371–381.

The author presents the posts set up in Sweden in the 17th century. The officials were remunerated in accordance with the payment for work principle. From the beginning of the 17th century the competence of the individual officials began to be defined ever more precisely. Work discipline was introduced (punishment for late-coming). These principles began to be applied also to the highest state dignitaries. The officials were remunerated out of the income from royal fiefs but if the salary was to be lower than the income from the given fief, the official had to refund the surplus. However, as in Poland, some fiefs were not linked with salary and were given as a sign of the king's favour.

The author says that the situation in the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth was completely different. The competence of the officials was undefined, there was no discipline and the way of remuneration was not fixed. Kopczyński attributes the Swedish aristocracy's support for bureaucratic reforms to the Swedes' fear of their stronger neighbours. (EO)

Mirosław Korolko, *Seminarium Rzeczypospolitej Królestwa Polskiego. Humanisci w kancelarii królewskiej Zygmunta Augusta (The Seminary of the Polish Kingdom. Humanists in Sigismund Augustus' Royal Chancellery)*, Warszawa 1991, Wiedza Powszechna, 264 pp., bibliogr., index of persons, annexes, illustr.

The book concerns a group of 222 royal secretaries in the years 1548–1572. The author is interested in the functions performed by the secretaries, their careers and, first and foremost, the culture-building role of the royal chancellery. During the reign of Sigismund Augustus the chancellery was the centre of the royal administration, diplomacy and politics. The author holds the view that the secretaries were the political and intellectual elite of the Polish Kingdom. Nearly all of them had a university education and the majority had also studied abroad. The post of a secretary was not held for life. Most of the secretaries derived from the middle or prosperous gentry, very few came from magnat families and there was even a group of plebeian origin. 75% of the secretaries were lay persons.

Many prominent humanists worked in the chancellery, among them Andrzej Frycz Modrzewski, Jan Kochanowski and Łukasz Górnicki. The author points out that work in the chancellery

offered great opportunities to historians. These were made use of by such historians working as secretaries as Łukasz Górnicki, Jan Dymitr Solikowski and Marcin Kromer. The monograph is supplemented by a list of the secretaries and their biographies. (EO)

Kazimiera Maleczyńska, *Z dziejów księgozbiorów mieszczańskich w Polsce 1506–1572 (From the History of Townsmen's Libraries in Poland 1506–1572)*, Wrocław 1991, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Wrocławskiego, 101 pp., bibliogr., index of persons. Publikacje Uniwersytetu Wrocławskiego, seria: „Bibliotekoznawstwo”, vol. XIV.

The author presents the circulation of books among townsmen in the 16th century, characterising, among other things, the chief centres of book collecting, the reading habits of the urban population and the attitude of the individual urban social strata to books. On the basis of death inventories she has shown that townsmen began to collect books only in the 16th century, and that books, especially the printed ones, became the chief carriers of the ideas of the Renaissance and the Reformation. The townsmen's libraries, being private, bore the features characteristic of this type of book collections. Maleczyńska has shown that book collecting assumed the largest forms among physicians, who had highly developed intellectual interests (a result of, among other things, their foreign studies), and being quite well-off, could afford to buy books. Books also circulated among craftsmen, who however only had small collections. Religious and philological books predominated in the townsmen's libraries, but professional books, in particular medical and legal ones, also constituted a large part of the collections. (AK)

Stefan Meller, *Pożegnanie z rewolucją (Farewell to the Revolution)*, Chotomów 1991, Verba, 278 pp.

In this book dealing with the crucial events in revolutionary France in 1789–1794, the author tries to reply to two questions: whether the French Revolution closed the Age of Enlightenment or opened a new period, and whether it was something completely new or rather a continuation of the processes going far back in the national history of France. The first, more extensive part of the book, consists of six chapters arranged chronologically and thematically in which the author discusses the revolutionary legislation, the struggles between parties, the war against the counter-revolution and against the coalition of European states, the dictatorship of the Jacobins and the political terror applied by them. The second part comprises several publicistic texts in which Meller reflects on the influence exerted by the institutions and mechanisms established during the Great Revolution on the contemporary totalitarian systems, including bolshevism. (AK)

Antoni Mironowicz, *Podlaskie ośrodki i organizacje prawosławne w XVI i XVII wieku (Orthodox Centres and Organisations in Podlachia in the 16th and 17th Centuries)*, Białystok 1991, Dział Wydawnictw Filii Uniwersytetu Warszawskiego w Białymstoku, 303 pp., bibliogr., annexes, list of abbreviations, map.

The book covers the period from the middle of the 16th to the end of the 17th century, that is, up to the time when the last Orthodox bishop in the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth was converted to Greek Catholicism. The crucial problem in the monograph is the Union of Brześć of 1596 which formally liquidated the Orthodox hierarchy in the Polish-Lithuanian state. In Chapter I the author presents the attitude of historiography to the Union of Brześć. Chapter II discusses the organisation of the Orthodox Church, its property and its religious and cultural centres in Podlachia in the second half of the 17th century. The next chapter deals with the attitude of the Orthodox believers in Podlachia to the Orthodox-Catholic union concluded in Brześć in 1596. The following chapters discuss the changes which took place within the Orthodox Church in Podlachia after the union, as well as Orthodox centres and organisations (parishes, monasteries, fraternities) in the 17th century. The author is interested not only in the religious and organisational questions but also in the cultural activity conducted by the individual Orthodox centres in Podlachia as well as in mutual relations between the Orthodox clergy and the laymen and the influence exerted by the latter on the life of the Orthodox Church. (EO)

Marek Plewczyński, *Armia koronna 1506–1572. Zagadnienia struktury narodowościowej (The Army of the Polish Kingdom 1506–1572. Questions of Its Nationality Structure)*, Warszawa 1991, Wojskowy Instytut Historyczny, 218 pp., bibliogr., tables, maps.

The book is based on military receipts, registers of the strength of the individual units and acts of the chancellery of the Polish Kingdom (Crown Register). Territorially, it concerns the Polish Kingdom in its frontiers prior to the Union of Lublin of 1569, which means that not only the Lithuanians but also the Ruthenians from Volhynia and Kiev region are regarded as aliens.

The author has focused attention on the national origin of the soldiers serving in the army of the Polish Kingdom. Its officers' corps had an insignificant percentage of foreigners, among whom Ruthenians from Volhynia clearly predominated. This result may be due to the fact that the author has excluded artillery from his examination, taking into account only the cavalry and the infantry. According to Plewczyński, some 120,000 soldiers passed through the ranks of the Polish army in 1506–1572, about 26% of whom were foreigners. This constituted some 22% of the total numerical strength of the Polish army.

Germans were the most numerous group, 8,400; the army also included Czechs (4,000), Ruthenians (3,000), Silesians (2,600), Pomeranians (2,000), Livonians (1,500), Lithuanians (1,300) and Hungarians (800).

The author emphasises that foreign influence predominated in equipment and tactics; it was insignificant in the organisational sphere. (EO)

Marian Ptak, *Źródła prawa określające status ludności żydowskiej na Śląsku do 1742 r. (The Sources of the Laws Defining the Status of the Jewish Population in Silesia up to 1742)*, „Sobótka” (Wrocław), vol. XLVI, 1991, No. 2, pp. 139–149, sum. in German.

The author distinguishes eight basic sources which, in his opinion, determined the status of the Jews in Silesia until the middle of the 18th century. In addition to the general privileges for the entire local Jewish population and self-conduct papers issued to individual persons, families or small groups, he also discusses the statutes of individual communes, the codes of case law (e.g. the Saxon Mirror), the synodal statutes of the Wrocław diocese and municipal laws. (AK)

Stanisław Salmonowicz, *Od Prus Książęcych do Królestwa Pruskiego. Studia z dziejów prusko-pomorskich (From the Duchy of Prussia to the Kingdom of Prussia. Studies in Prussian-Pomeranian History)*, Olsztyn 1991, Towarzystwo Naukowe im. Wojciecha Kętrzyńskiego, 152 pp., Rozprawy i Materiały Ośrodka Badań Naukowych im. Wojciecha Kętrzyńskiego w Olsztynie, No. 128.

The book comprises studies, mainly published earlier, dealing with various questions from the history of Prussia, Brandenburg and Pomerania. The author is interested in Prussia as an historical research problem, the estate representation in the Prussian-Brandenburgian state during the period of absolutism, and the problem of the codification of law in East Prussia. In successive essays Salmonowicz discusses the political system of Pomerania in the 19th century, Prussian bureaucracy in Pomerania (1815–1850), Royal Prussia and the Duchy of Prussia as territories where two cultures met (16th–18th centuries) and the cultural links of Toruń and Gdańsk with Królewiec (Königsberg) in the 18th century. The volume also includes essays on Gottfried Lengnich as a scholar, Georg Forster and the birth of the stereotype of the Pole in Germany (18th–19th centuries), the poet Johann Gottlieb Willamow (1736–1777) and King Frederick the Great's opinion on the Poles. (EO)

Jan Słowiński, *Nauczanie pisania w szkołach toruńskich XVI–XVIII w. (The Teaching of Writing in Toruń Schools from the 16th until the 18th Century)*, „Zapiski Historyczne” (Toruń), vol. LV, 1990, No. 4, pp. 21–42, sum. in German.

Making use of teachers' supplications and letters to the Municipal Council, kept in the State Archives in Toruń, and of the regulations of the local secondary school, the author arrives at the conclusion that until the educational reform, which was carried out in Toruń at the turn of the 16th century, the teaching of correct writing showed serious shortcomings. Later, calligraphy was accorded an important place in both elementary and secondary schools. The pupils were first taught how to draw letters correctly, how to write whole words and sentences, and next when they had

already learned to write correctly, they had calligraphic exercises, which consisted in the copying of printed patterns. Owing to the usefulness of the skill acquired in this way (including the possibility of good earnings), the townsmen and noblemen in Royal Prussia were interested in the development of this subject. Since the curricula and the methods applied were similar, a far-reaching uniformisation of writing was achieved, also in the chancelleries. (AK)

Wojciech Stane k, *Konfederacje generalne koronne w XVIII wieku (Polish General Confederations in the 18th Century)*, Toruń 1991, Wydawnictwo Adam Marszałek, 244 pp., bibliogr., index of persons, sum. in French.

The author examines the organisation and functioning of national confederations in Poland in the 18th century. He analyses the procedure of establishing a confederation, its authorities, army, treasury and administrative apparatus as well as confederative jurisdiction. He is also interested in the confederations' relations with the central organs of power, i.e. the king and the Sejm, and in the role played by confederations in 18th century political thought.

Stanek shows the changes which occurred in the institution of confederation in the 18th century. During the first period (1697–1715), the confederations copied the parliamentary pattern. In the next period (1715–1733), parliament ceased to be a model, the role of confederation marshals increased, and the consultative council was set up. The third period (1733–1764) witnessed the growth of democratic trends. The last period (1764–1793) was characterised by the great role of the confederated Sejm, that is, a Sejm acting by virtue of a previously established confederation. (EO)

Marian Surdacki, *Protestanci a rozwój szpitali w Wielkopolsce Zachodniej w XVII i XVIII wieku (The Protestants and the Development of Hospitals in Western Great Poland in the 17th and 18th Centuries)*, „Odrodzenie i Reformacja w Polsce” (Warszawa), vol. XXXVI, 1992, pp. 193–208, sum. in French.

This is an attempt to show the influence of religious relations on the network of hospitals in the Great Poland part of the Poznań diocese in the 17th and 18th centuries. On the basis of church inspections, the author states that the mass taking over of Catholic churches by Protestants in the 16th century had a negative effect on the situation of the local parish hospitals. But the Reformation did not exert a major influence on the network of poor-houses; the number they reached at the beginning of the 17th century did not change significantly until the end of the 18th. The defeat of the Reformation in Great Poland in the 17th century led to a large-scale establishment of new poor-houses; the result was that as regards the number of parishes having poor-houses, Great Poland dominated over the other provinces of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, being second only to Little Poland. The author also examines the situation in 34 parishes which for some time were under the rule of Protestants. Although they were re-Catholicised in the 17th and at the beginning of the 18th century, the percentage of hospitals there was decidedly lower than elsewhere. (AK)

Janusz Tazbir, *Polska sława Krzysztofa Kolumba (Christopher Columbus's Fame in Poland)*, Warszawa 1991, Wydawnictwo Spółdzielcze, 147 pp., bibliogr.

The book consists of studies presenting Polish opinions on Christopher Columbus and on Spanish discoverers, conquistadors and missionaries active in the 16th and 17th centuries.

In successive essays the author describes how the news of geographical discoveries reached East-Central Europe (the circulation of scientific books, the role played by the University of Cracow) at the end of the 15th and the beginning of the 16th century; he is interested in old Polish opinions on Columbus and on the missionary methods applied from the 16th to the 18th century. A separate essay is devoted to the Poles who settled or worked on the American continent between the 16th and the 18th century. These reflections are supplemented by a chapter dealing with representatives of other continents who lived in the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth between the 16th and the 18th century. The author is also interested in the import of goods from the American continent to Poland from the end of the 16th century. The book contains an essay on Polish-Spanish contacts and the opinions held on the Spaniards in old Poland. Another subject discussed by Tazbir is the Poles' knowledge of North America and their attitude to slavery. The author discusses the Poles' attitude to the liberation struggles waged in both Americas in the 18th and 19th centuries,

pointing out that the insurrectionary movements enjoyed general sympathy in Poland. The work ends with essays on the Poles's opinions on Columbus in the 19th and 20th centuries and Columbus's role in Polish poetry up to the 20th century. (EO)

Teresa Zielińska, *Kariera i upadek żydowskiego potentata w dobrach radziwiłłowskich w XVIII wieku (The Career and Fall of a Jewish Potentate in the Radziwiłł's Landed Estates in the 18th Century)*, „Kwartalnik Historyczny” (Warszawa), vol. XCVIII, 1991, No. 3, pp. 33–49.

The hero of the essay is Samuel Ickowicz called Szmojła, general cashier and leaseholder of the estates of Anna Radziwiłł née Sanguszko, widow of the Grand Chancellor of Lithuania, and her son Hieronim Florian. Ickowicz was in the Radziwiłł's service in 1726–1745. The author presents his brilliant career which enabled him to acquire great wealth and influence in Lithuania. In her opinion, Ickowicz owed his career not only to his personal predisposition but also to the capital he had had at the beginning of his activity, which made it easier for him to gain credibility in business matters; another factor facilitating his career was his low social origin which in the eyes of his protector made him a safe collaborator. The fall of the great Jewish potentate, linked with his unexpected arrest in 1745, led to wide reprisals against the Jews living on the Radziwiłł's estates. The charge of the misappropriation of funds coincided with the flight abroad which the general cashier seems to have been preparing, becoming more and more afraid of collaboration with the psychopathic Hieronim Radziwiłł. (AK)

Zofia Zielińska, *Kołątaj i orientacja pruska u progu Sejmu Czteroletniego (Kołątaj and the Prussian Orientation at the Beginning of the Four Years' Sejm)*, Warszawa 1991, Instytut Wydawniczy PAX, 139 pp., index of persons.

The study is made up of five parts. In the first the author supplements the biography of Hugo Kołątaj, one of the most prominent figures during the first part (1788–1790) of the Great Sejm; in the second part of the book she proves that Kołątaj was the author of the treatise *Remarks on the Influence Exerted on the Interests of the Republic by Two Great Powers and Reflection on What Should Be Done in These Circumstances* (1790). The next part is an analysis of the ideological message of this treatise, the aim of which was to change the political orientation of King Stanisław Augustus Poniatowski in favour of the Prussian option. The memorial itself is published on the basis of a copy from the Staatsarchiv Dresden; the text is furnished with an extensive commentary explaining the essence of its most important passages. (AK)

Zofia Zielińska, *„O sukcesji tronu w Polsce” 1787–1790 (Succession to the Throne in Poland 1787–1790)*, Warszawa 1991, PWN, 293 pp., bibliogr., index of persons.

The monograph is based on the correspondence of King Stanisław August Poniatowski, Ignacy Potocki, Seweryn Rzewuski and Szczęśny Potocki, accounts by Prussian envoys, reports of the Saxon resident in Warsaw, the diary of the Four Years' Sejm and publicistic writings. The book is arranged chronologically with the exception of the chapter concerning political writings. The author presents the diplomatic endeavours made by the king and the advocates of reforms in order to gain the support of European rulers, especially Poland's neighbours, for the idea of hereditary monarchy in Poland. She also shows the endeavours to win over the gentry for this idea. The book covers the period from the Polish king's meeting with the Empress Catherine the Great in Kanev in 1787 to the dietines held in November 1790, which rejected the idea of a hereditary monarchy. (EO)

XIX^e SIECLE ET LE DEBUT DU XX^e SIECLE

Stanisław Anculewicz, *„Kurier Warszawski” w latach 1821–1868 („Kurier Warszawski” in 1821–1868)*, „Kwartalnik Historii Prasy Polskiej” (Warszawa), vol. XXXI, 1992, No. 1, pp. 5–58.

This is the second part of a monograph devoted to an extremely popular daily which was one of the Polish newspapers with the largest circulation; it appeared from 1821 until 1939 (for the first part

The Genesis of „Kurier Warszawski” and the Period of Bruno Kiciński’s Editorship see „Kwartalnik Historii Prasy Polskiej”, vol. XXX, 1991, No. 2, pp. 13–25). The author has made use of documents issued by administrative and police authorities, statistical data and diaries, but the main source is the daily itself. Anculewicz describes changes in the size of the paper, its circulation and the subjects discussed, presents pen portraits of the editors and most important collaborators of the daily and its position on the local press market. He pays special attention to the methods of marketing and circulation. In the 1860s, „Kurier Warszawski”, in spite of its traditional editorial form, yielded profits comparable to the income from a large, well run landed estate. (AS)

Wiesław Cabań, *Żydzi gubernii radomskiej 1832–1862. Źródła utrzymania i aktywność gospodarcza (The Jews in the Radom Province 1832–1862. Means of Livelihood and Economic Activity)*, „Biuletyn Żydowskiego Instytutu Historycznego” (Warszawa), 1991, No. 2 (158), pp. 29–44, sum. in English.

A thorough research into the acts of the local administrative authorities and rarely used deeds authenticated by notaries has enabled the author to establish data concerning the number, occupations and prosperity of the Jews of Radom and its neighbourhood. The majority of them were small tradesmen who did not have their own shops or even stalls, and craftsmen, in particular tailors, capmakers and shoemakers. The data concerning school tax show that in the small towns of this agricultural region the average Jew was poorer than the average Pole.

The article lacks information on the Jews’ participation in capital turnover and small credits. (AS)

Marek Chańot, *Polska myśl chrześcijańsko-społeczna w zaborze pruskim w latach 1890–1918 (Polish Christian–Social Thought in the Prussian Part of Poland in 1890–1918)*, Toruń 1991, Wydawnictwo Adam Marszałek, 174 pp., index of persons, sum. in German.

The ideas of social Catholicism, formulated officially by the Church in Leo XIII’s encyclical *Rerum novarum* in 1891, had reached Great Poland and Pomerania from Germany even earlier. Social solidarity and the modification of liberal, free–competition capitalism under the protection of the state and the Church were to turn capitalism into a more just social system taking into account the workers’ aspirations to higher wages and better working conditions; these ideas were put as an alternative to socialism conceived as a doctrine and a political movement. The Polish propagators of these ideas (mainly priests, Father Piotr Wawrzyniak, Father Stanisław Adamski and others) were both theoreticians and practicians: they published periodicals for workers and artisans, organised trade associations and saving–and–lending funds. Among the most prominent propagators of social Catholicism was Father Kazimierz Zimmermann, professor of sociology at the Jagiellonian University in Cracow from 1910. Their views and public activity encountered resistance from the more conservative part of the clergy.

The book is based on brochures and periodicals, personal documents kept in church archives, documents of religious and para–religious societies as well as correspondence. (AS)

Andrzej Filip, *Egipt w propagandzie napoleońskiej (Egypt in Napoleonic Propaganda)*, „Przegląd Historyczny” (Warszawa), vol. LXXXIII, 1992, No. 2, pp. 237–266.

The author presents France’s endeavours to win over Egyptian society during the 1799–1800 campaign. He points out that the concepts used by Napoleonic propaganda and the activities of the occupation authorities did not, on the whole, correspond to the relations in Egypt and were a result of a mechanical transfer of West European experiences to that country. The Arab and Turkish accounts used by the author show that the French propaganda campaign had small effect; in spite of their endeavours to maintain good relations with the Moslems, the occupiers were regarded as enemies of Islam. (AS)

Inteligencja polska XIX i XX wieku (The Polish Intelligentsia in the 19th and 20th Centuries), Studia 6, ed. Ryszarda Czepulisa–Rastenis, Warszawa 1991, PWN, 301 pp., sum. in Russian and French, index of persons.

This successive volume of the series includes eight essays on diverse subjects; three of them (Tomasz Kizwalter’s *The Beginnings of the Intelligentsia’s Self–Awareness*, Witold Molik’s *The Polish*

Intelligentsia of the Grand Duchy of Poznań in the Light of Its Own Opinions and Marta Zahorska's *The Intelligentsia in the Opinion of Jan Waclaw Machajski*) concern concepts of the social role of this class, which sometimes assumed the rank of an ideology. The next three essays deal with the rather narrow though influential circles of the intelligentsia which have not yet been well researched: Andrzej Szwarc writes about the intellectuals who supported agreement with Russia in 1864–1905, Tadeusz Stegner deals with Protestant pastors in the Polish Kingdom in 1815–1914, and Barbara Poznańska devotes her study to physicians in the years 1918–1939.

The other studies (Halina Chamera's *Patronage over Libraries in Poland during the Partition Period*, and Andrzej Notkowski's *The Polish Provincial Press after the Partitions 1861–1918*) concern the institutions in which the intelligentsia developed its activity. (AS)

Sławomir Kalembka, *Wiosna Ludów w Europie (The Springtide of Nations in Europe)*, Warszawa 1991, Książka i Wiedza, 457 pp., bibliogr., index of persons, maps.

A synthesis of the events from 1846 until 1849, which also covers the Polish territories, but is far from being Polonocentric. The author discusses in chronological order the main European revolutions and national movements during that period, drawing attention to their diversified social character and political context. The last chapters present the reverberations of the Springtide of Nations in the territories not directly affected (Russia, England, the southern Balkans).

Political events predominate in the narration; much space has been devoted to the main European powers' covert diplomacy which usually differed from the official declarations made by ministers and parliamentarians. Social and economic questions are discussed only in the first chapter entitled "Europe Thirty Years after the Congress of Vienna — the Sources of the Crisis" (pp. 13–29). (AS)

Stefan Kieniewicz, *Franciszek Smolka jako prezydent parlamentu w Wiedniu (Franciszek Smolka as President of the Parliament in Vienna)*, „Przegląd Historyczny” (Warszawa); vol. LXXXIII, 1992, No. 2, pp. 267–279.

Historiography has so far presented Franciszek Smolka only as a revolutionary activist and conspirator during the 1848 Revolution (Springtide of Nations). The later period of his life when he joined the Austro–Hungarian political elite and became president of the House of Deputies of the Council of State in Vienna has been little known. Making use of Smolka's official and private correspondence, the author has shown that during that time the old oppositionist consistently and skillfully represented the interests of the Emperor and the government. (AS)

Stefan Kieniewicz, *Rozdroża inteligencji polskiej — wczoraj i dziś (The Cross-Roads of the Polish Intelligentsia — Yesterday and Today)*, „Przegląd Powszechny” (Warszawa), 1992, No. 4 (848), pp. 28–40, sum. in English.

The main thesis of the essay by this recently deceased (1992) prominent researcher into Poland's 19th century history is that the Polish intelligentsia, which aspired to spiritual as well as political leadership, was barred from it by the propertied classes and the masses. Whenever the nation rose up to fight for freedom (1863, 1918, 1980) it seemed that intellectual leaders were drawing up the programmes of the fight for independence (or only reforms) and were directing the struggle. But during the periods of full or restricted sovereignty when representative institutions were functioning, it turned out that the intellectuals were suspected of being estranged, of betraying national interests, and were rejected by the majority of the political groupings. In the author's opinion, the intellectuals' disappointment was the result of their wrongly identifying the position they occupied in the intellectual life with that in politics. (AS)

Krzysztof Michałek, *Na drodze ku potędze. Historia Stanów Zjednoczonych Ameryki 1861–1945 (On the Road to Becoming a Great Power. A History of the United States of America 1861–1945)*, Warszawa 1991, Książka i Wiedza, 436 pp., bibliogr., phot., index of persons.

The book is a continuation of the subject raised in Michał Rozbicki's *Narodziny narodu. Historia Stanów Zjednoczonych Ameryki do 1861 (The Birth of a Nation. A History of the United States of*

America up to 1861). It covers the history of the United States of America from the Civil War until the end of World War II. In a popular way, though concordant with scholarly requirements and on the basis of a wealth of American sources, the author presents the basic facts arranged chronologically and according to subject, and characterises the phenomena and processes which developed over longer periods. The book deals with the history of the USA when its political system and the character of internal relations were finally shaped and when as a result of international events, the USA, after overcoming strong isolationist trends, became, as the author puts it, "a superpower co-determining the fate of the world". Michalek also discusses problems connected with the shaping of modern society in the USA and the living conditions and way of life of the average American. The book is richly illustrated and equipped with the maps and diagrams which enrich the author's narration. (RK)

Janusz Pajewski, Tomasz Schramm, *Apoegum i schylek Europy (The Apogee and Decline of Europe)*, „Dzieje Najnowsze” (Warszawa), vol. XXIII, 1991, No. 4, pp. 53–66.

The authors compare the basic data concerning international political, economic and cultural relations in the 19th and 20th centuries with the literary, publicistic and scientific manifestations of "European consciousness" and draw attention to the momentous importance of the years 1815–1871. During these years, the European continent — which despite revolutionary upheavals and local wars experienced a period of stability resulting from the observation of the decisions of the Congress of Vienna — shaped a system of equilibrium favourable for the development of civilisation. The "apogee of Europe" mentioned in the title occurred in the years 1871–1914, when the colonial expansion of the main great powers led to the spread of the European government system and legal solutions and to the development of education and culture based on European patterns. These were copied by, among other countries, Japan, the United States and Russia, the "great powers of the future". The authors hold the view that despite the decline of European domination, evident since the First and especially since the Second World War, it cannot be said that Europe has completely declined, as is asserted by those who develop the ideas contained in Oswald Spengler's well known *Der Untergang des Abendlandes*. A centre capable of becoming an equal partner of the new great powers seems to be emerging within the framework of the European Community; besides, the European civilisational achievements are still being adopted and assimilated in the rest of the world. (AS)

Piotr Paszkiewicz, *Pod berłem Romanowów. Sztuka rosyjska w Warszawie 1815–1915 (Under the Sceptre of the Romanovs. Russian Art in Warsaw 1815–1915)*, Warszawa 1991, Instytut Sztuki, Polska Akademia Nauk, 228 pp., 122 illustr., index of persons, sum. in English.

This systematic review of edifices, paintings and sculptures connected with the Russian rule in Warsaw mainly concerns several dozen Orthodox churches and chapels together with their refurbishings; most of these churches no longer exist. Military buildings have not been taken into consideration.

The author has made use of documents issued by administrative and ecclesiastical authorities (including materials kept in the archives of St. Petersburg). He describes how the respective edifices came into being, their ideological programme and stylistic features as well as what the Warsaw population thought of them. The review also covers sepulchral architecture and sculpture as well as occasional architecture, e.g. triumphal arches erected on the occasion of a tsar's visit.

Stress has been laid on the ideological and political considerations which motivated the erection of buildings in a style which departed from local artistic traditions. After 1918, many of them were generally thought to be devoid of aesthetic value, but this opinion is partly corrected by the author. (AS)

Michał J. Rozbicki, *Historia Stanów Zjednoczonych do 1861 roku (The History of the United States up to 1861)*, Warszawa 1991, Oficyna Wydawnicza Interim, 336 pp., index of persons, illustr.

This first extensive Polish outline of the history of the United States before the Civil War also covers the earlier history of the territories which later became part of the United States; more than a half

of the text (up to p. 250) has been devoted to pre-Columbian times and to the Spanish and especially English colonisation. The author presents the civilisation of the Indians and European settlers. Much space has been devoted to economic questions and the political theme has been restricted to the necessary minimum. Rozbicki has made use of source publications and a large literature in English, also the latest. In accordance with the declaration expressed in the preface, he has tried to show, contrary to the views of some historians, that European traditions predominated over native elements in American political and legal institutions, customs and American civilisation as a whole. (AS)

Tadeusz Stegner, *Polacy-ewangelicy w Królestwie Polskim 1815–1914. Kształtowanie się środowisk, ich działalność społeczna i narodowa (Poles-Protestants in the Polish Kingdom 1815–1914. The Emergence of Their Communities, Their Social and National Activity)*, Gdańsk 1992, Uniwersytet Gdański, 236 pp., bibliogr., index pf persons, sum. in German.

The first seven chapters are a chronological outline of the history of the Protestant communities (Lutheran as well as Reformed; mention is also made of the few Baptists). The author shows their development resulting from the influx of German settlers, presents the Russian government's changing policy towards the Protestants, which on the whole was favourable, and gives information on the construction of churches, cemeteries and hospitals. He also presents pen portraits of the most prominent Protestant clergymen and secular activists, and cites statistical data illustrating the size and finances of the communities.

Chapters VIII–X ("The Results of Colonisation. The Polish Protestant Community", "The Political Ideas of Polish Protestant Communities", "The Participation of Polish Protestants in the Kingdom's Cultural, Scientific and Economic Life") show that this small community, accounting for only a few percentage points of the country's population, became quickly Polish (many of its representatives took part in the January Insurrection of 1863). Protestants accounted for quite a large percentage of the bourgeoisie, exerting an influence on its culture and customs. The Polish social elites on the whole treated the Protestants in a friendly manner; it was only at the beginning of the 20th century that nationalistic and Catholic circles began to attack them.

The study is the thesis which Tadeusz Stegner presented to qualify himself for an assistant professorship; it is based on documents of Protestant parishes (including birth, death and marriage certificates) not many of which have survived; documents issued by the religious and administrative authorities of the Polish Kingdom, the general and religious press, correspondence and diaries. (AS)

Piotr Szarejko, *Słownik lekarzy polskich XIX wieku (A Dictionary of Polish 19th Century Physicians)*, vol. I, Warszawa 1991, Towarzystwo Lekarskie Warszawskie, 655 pp., index of persons, index of place names, illustr.

The dictionary is the fruit of the author's over forty-year work in the course of which he has assembled material for about 6,000 biographies of Polish physicians who after gaining their diplomas worked in the Polish territories or outside Poland in the years 1801–1900. The present volume contains 774 biographies and covers all the letters of the alphabet (Dutch arrangement). The book is based on data from over 100 Polish and foreign archives (including parish ones), the medical and general press, replies to a questionnaire sent to the families of the deceased physicians, etc. In addition to professional work, the biographies also contain information on the social, political and cultural activity of each physician, stress being laid on involvement in liberation movements. They are also equipped with brief bibliographies. (AS)

Maria Wierzbicka, *Mysł historyczna pisma „Trzeci Maj” (1839–1848) [The Historical Thought of the Periodical “Trzeci Maj” (1839–1848)]*, „Przegląd Historyczny” (Warszawa), vol. LXXXII, 1991, No. 3–4, pp. 410–425.

The conservative-liberal faction of the Polish emigrants who lived in France after the collapse of the November Insurrection, the group rallied round Prince Adam Czartoryski, published the periodical "Trzeci Maj" which in view of the erudition and literary talents of its collaborators (Karol Sienkiewicz, Karol Boromeusz Hoffman, Michał Czajkowski and others) was among the most prestigious emigré publications. The historical essays published in the periodical mostly praised strong royal power and sometimes linked it with the role of the knighthood and the gentry. But some

authors (e.g. Hoffman) expressed the view that Poland's fall had also been due to the weakness of the townsmen. All the collaborators of "Trzeci Maj" polemised with the republican and democratic interpretation of Poland's history, the main spokesman of which was the prominent historian Joachim Lelewel. (AS)

Krzysztof Zamorski, *Transformacja demograficzna w Galicji na tle przemian ludnościowych innych obszarów Europy Środkowej w drugiej połowie XIX i na początku XX w.* (*The Demographic Transformation in Galicia against the Background of Demographic Changes in Other Areas of Central Europe in the Second Half of the 19th and at the Beginning of the 20th Century*), Kraków 1991, Uniwersytet Jagielloński, 163 pp., tables, diagrams, maps, bibliogr., Rozprawy Habilitacyjne No. 228.

The treatise is based on Austrian and Galician censuses and population statistics. Their analysis has allowed Zamorski to state that the death rate stabilised in Galicia at the beginning of the 1880s with a simultaneous steady growth of the birth rate. This meant that Galicia had entered the first stage of demographic transformation (i.e. had departed from "the old demographic order"). According to the author, these processes occurred in Galicia at the same time and on a similar scale as they did in the Polish Kingdom (the Russian part of Poland) and in Great Poland (then under Prussia); this seems to undermine the theory previously propagated in scientific literature that Galicia had been a province lagging behind in development in all fields.

In successive chapters the author deals with the size and density of the population, the age structure, the natural movement as well as immigrations and emigrations. Since the book is furnished with detailed comprehensive tables and diagrams, which include comparative data from other territories of the Habsburg monarchy, Great Poland and the Polish Kingdom, it will most probably also play the role of a compendium of respective statistical information. (AS)

Jan Zamoyski, *Powrót na mapę. Polski Komitet Narodowy w Paryżu 1914–1919* (*Return to the Map. The Polish National Committee in Paris 1914–1919*), 1st domestic ed., Warszawa 1991, PWN, 169 pp.

The Polish National Committee, set up on the initiative of Roman Dmowski in 1914, functioned at first in St. Petersburg and then in Switzerland and Paris, playing an important role in the Poles' endeavours to get the Entente to recognise the necessity of reconstructing an independent Polish state. After the armistice the Committee, directed by Poland's delegates to the Peace Conference in Paris (Roman Dmowski and Ignacy Paderewski) represented Poland's interests when the map of post-war Europe was being shaped. The author of the monograph whose father, Maurycy Zamoyski, was a member of the Committee and financially supported its activity, gives an account of what historiography has so far ascertained as regards Polish activity in the international arena during World War I, enriching his narration by information contained in diaries or communicated to him by word of mouth. (WM)

EPOQUE CONTEMPORAINE

1918–1939

Henryk Dominiczak, *Granica Wschodnia Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej w latach 1919–1939* (*The Eastern Frontier of the Polish Republic in 1919–1939*), Warszawa 1992, PWN, 288 pp., ilustr., maps.

The author's aim is to present the defence system and the functioning of the frontier service on the Polish–Lithuanian, Polish–Latvian, Polish–Soviet and Polish–Romanian frontiers during the inter-war period. On the basis of documents of the military authorities and the Ministry for Internal Affairs, specialised publications and the press, he presents the structure and tasks of the successive frontier formations (in particular, the Frontier Guard Corps 1924–1939), analyses their effectiveness and shows what they did to gain the national minorities' support for the Polish state (especially the Ukrainians and Byelorussians). In a separate part of the book Dominiczak deals with the participation of units of the Frontier Guard Corps (some 20,000 men) in the September 1939 campaign. The

author has a very high opinion of the organisation of the defence of Poland's eastern frontier and of the level of training of the officers and soldiers of the Frontier Guard Corps. (WM)

Europa środkowo-wschodnia i Ameryka Południowa 1918–1939. Szkice o nacjonalizmie ekonomicznym (East–Central Europe and South America 1918–1939. Essays on Economic Nationalism), ed. by Henryk Szlajfer, Warszawa 1992, PWN, 308 pp.

In Jan Kofman's opinion protectionism, autarky, industrialism (or its opposite agrarianism) as well as opposition to foreign capital are the basic components of economic nationalism. But economic nationalism does not reach its full dimensions until it has been saturated with ideological elements, "when the national (state) interest, regarded as the superior value, imparts an ideological stamp on economic policy". As. H. Szlajfer emphasises, one of the fundamental slogans of economic nationalism is the demand that economic development should be planned and organised on the scale of the national economy with simultaneous endeavours to replace imported goods by home-produced ones. The next two studies analyse the economic policy of the Socialist Republic of Chile (Ryszard Stemplowski) and the economic nationalism in East–Central Europe during the inter-war period (J. Kofman). Summing up the information and conclusions presented in the book, Marcello Carmagnì points out the similarities in the economies of the regions compared and their frequent resorting to the same solutions in dealing with the problem of economic backwardness. He also emphasises that it is impossible to unequivocally define the effectiveness of an economic policy based on the principles of economic nationalism. (WM)

Wiktor Krzysztof Cygan, *Słownik biograficzny oficerów Legionów Polskich (A Biographical Dictionary of the Officers of the Polish Legions)*, Warszawa 1992, Warszawska Oficyna Wydawnicza „Gryf”, vol. I, 116 pp.

The group of some 1.800 officers who served in the voluntary Polish Legions on the side of the Central Powers (from August 1914 until July 1917) became important personages of Poland's political and military elites during the inter-war period. For instance, nine of the 19 prime ministers of the Second Republic had served in the Legions and of the 76 generals in active service in 1932, 54 were legionaries. The publication contains 130 biographies (arranged according to the Dutch system) with basic information about each officer's life, military service, career outside the army and information on the publications concerning the given person. Successive volumes are to be published as progress is made in the elaboration of the biographies. (WM)

Stanisław Czerep, *II Brygada Legionów Polskich (The Second Brigade of the Polish Legions)*, Warszawa 1991, Wydawnictwo Bellona, 304 pp., illustr., annexes, maps.

The Second Brigade of the Polish Legions, also called the Carpathian Brigade, was set up as a voluntary unit within the Austrian armed forces after the outbreak of World War I. From September 1914 it took part in the fighting in the Eastern Carpathians (the battles of Molotkovo — October 1914, Rokitna — June 1915, Rarancha — August 1915), then in Volhynia (October 1915 to 1916) and then again in the Carpathians (1917–1918). In a protest against the separate peace concluded by the Central Powers with Russia and Ukraine in February 1918, the units of the Second Brigade commanded by Col. Józef Haller forced the front line and joined the Polish units (the Second Polish Corps) in Russia. In May 1918, the Second Corps was routed at the battle of Kanev, and a large group of soldiers from the Second Brigade was imprisoned and tried by Austrian courts. Some of the soldiers started working in conspiratorial military organisations, others joined the detachments which were then being set up on the side of the Entente. Many outstanding officers of the Polish Army of the Second Republic served in the Second Brigade, among them Generals Józef Haller, Stefan Grot-Rowecki and Leopold Okulicki.

The monograph is based on the extant documents of the authorities of the Polish Legions, political organisations, memoirs and literature. (WM)

Jerzy Eisler, *Philippe Pétain*, Wrocław 1991, Ossolineum, 262 pp.

This biography of the Marshal of France, her Supreme Commander during World War I and head of the French state during World War II, is based on a rich French literature dealing with this subject.

The author has set himself two tasks: to explain Pétain's military and political career to the Polish reader and give an account of the discussions held in France on the decisions taken by the Marshal in various periods of his life. In Eisler's opinion, Pétain escapes unequivocal evaluations, manifestations of undoubted heroism and political intuition being intertwined in his life with moves deserving sharp criticism. According to the author, it is impossible to question Philippe Pétain's profound conviction that he was working for the good of France. (WM)

Karol Grünberg, Bolesław Otręba, *Joachim von Ribbentrop. Kariera ministra Trzeciej Rzeszy (Joachim von Ribbentrop. The Career of a Minister of the Third Reich)*, Bydgoszcz 1991, Wydawnictwo Somix, illustr., sum. in English, German and Russian, 318 pp.

Joachim Ribbentrop (1893–1946) was born in the German–French borderland to the family of a regular officer. Having lived abroad for many years (Britain, Canada, USA), he spoke French and English fluently. He joined the German army as a volunteer in 1914 and stayed in its ranks until the end of the war. In 1919 he opened a commercial enterprise and soon joined Germany's financial elite (and a little later also its social elite, having obtained the right to use "von" before his name). He started his political career late. He met Hitler for the first time in 1932 and in 1933 he became the Führer's foreign policy adviser and opened what was known as Ribbentrop Bureau, which doubled and controlled the work of the Auswärtiges Amt. It was only at the beginning of 1938 that he was appointed foreign minister. As co-author and implementer of German policy, he was noted for exceptional brutality, dislike of the generally accepted principles of diplomacy, disloyalty and efficiency in the implementation of the tasks he set himself. He was disliked by Hitler's collaborators, but enjoyed the Führer's unswerving support until the beginning of 1945. In 1945 he was arrested and sentenced to death in the Nuremberg trial.

The authors of this monograph based on published source documents and diaries present Ribbentrop's participation in European political life as well as a psychological portrait and individuality of this man. (WM)

Ludwik Haas, *Zasięg organizacyjny ruchu zawodowego robotników w Drugiej Rzeczypospolitej (The Organisational Extent of the Workers' Trade Union Movement in the Second Republic)*, „Kwartalnik Historyczny” (Warszawa), XCVIII, 1991, No. 4, pp. 41–61.

The author starts his reflections by stating that the organisational extent of the trade union movement is indicated by the ratio between the number of trade unionists and all the persons gainfully employed in a given branch. He points out that the first years after the Great War witnessed a rapid development of trade union organisations, 42% of all the persons employed outside agriculture belonging to them in 1919. However, since the trade union activity produced no visible results and the activity of the working class weakened after 1923, this percentage dropped to 18 in 1929 and to only 15 in 1932. It was only in the last few years before the outbreak of World War II that it rose to some 23%. The extent of trade union activity differed in the individual branches of the economy. It was the greatest in the case of railwaymen (from over 80% to even 98% of all the persons employed), the lowest among agricultural labourers. The study is based on analyses of statistical data contained in the censuses and on reports of the trade union movement. (WM)

Krzysztof Jaszczyk, *Koniec współpracy. Geneza konfliktu Sosnkowski–Piłsudski (The End of Collaboration. The Genesis of the Conflict between Sosnkowski and Piłsudski)*, „Przegląd Historyczny” (Warszawa), 1991, LXXXII, No. 3–4, pp. 449–468.

Kazimierz Sosnkowski, deputy minister and minister of military affairs during the period when the independent Polish state was being established and commander-in-chief during World War II (1943–1944), had, in the years 1908–1926, been one of Józef Piłsudski's closest collaborators. Starting from Sosnkowski's suicide attempt during the coup of May 1926 and the evident reserve in the relations between the two men in the following years, the author analyses the causes which may have led to the growth of conflict between Sosnkowski and Piłsudski. He suggests that Sosnkowski, who was fully devoted to Piłsudski, not only tried to implement the Commander's instructions but also carried out his own initiatives which did not always coincide with Piłsudski's intentions. This is why he was excluded from the group of Piłsudski's closest collaborators even

before May 1926. The *coup d'état*, of which Sosnkowski had not been informed, forced the general to choose between loyalty to the law and loyalty to Piłsudski and showed that the Marshal was taking the most important decisions without consulting a man who had previously been one of his closest collaborators. (WM)

Zbigniew Karpuś, *Jęcy i internowani rosyjscy i ukraińscy w Polsce w latach 1918–1924. Z dziejów militarno–politycznych wojny polsko–radzieckiej (Russian and Ukrainian Prisoners of War and Internees in Poland in 1918–1924. From the Military–Political History of the Polish–Soviet War)*, Toruń 1991, Wyd. Adam Marszałek, 160 pp., sum. in German and Russian.

From the first days after Germany's capitulation, Russian soldiers (a total of about 2 million POWs) began to pass through Poland on their way back home from German POW camps. Some of them, for various reasons, were put in camps for internees. Another group consisted of soldiers of Ukrainian military formations taken prisoner in the fighting in Eastern Galicia and in Volhynia. At the end of 1919, the army of the Ukrainian People's Republic, numbering well over 10,000 men, was interned. Some of the Russians and Ukrainians took part in the Polish–Soviet war in 1920 on the Polish side, and after the conclusion of the peace treaty in Riga (1921) were interned again. The over 100,000 soldiers taken prisoner during the Polish–Soviet war were also put in camps. The author describes the establishment of camps for the POWs and internees, the way they functioned, the living conditions in the camps and the successive stages of the liquidation of the camps (exchange of POWs between Poland and the USSR, the scattering of the soldiers of Ukrainian formations throughout the country, etc.), which was concluded in August 1924. The book is based on archival documents of the Polish state and military authorities. (WM)

Jan Kofman, *Nacjonalizm gospodarczy — szansa czy bariera rozwoju. Przypadek Europy Środkowo–Wschodniej w okresie międzywojennym (Economic Nationalism. A Chance for or a Barrier to Development. The Case of East–Central Europe during the Inter–War Period)*, Warszawa 1992, PWN, 320 pp., sum. in English and Russian.

Economic backwardness, the necessity for economic integration, the aspiration to strengthen the sovereignty of the new states in East–Central Europe, the weakness of the domestic capital and the fear of foreign capital as well as the determination to accelerate the rate of development and economic and civilisational growth were the reasons why from the beginning of the inter–war period the state apparatus played an important role in the economic life of the countries in this region. The pursuance of the policy of economic nationalism (protectionism, nationalisation, statism, industrialism, agrarianism) by the authorities of the individual countries exerted a great influence on the model of economic life (in particular during and after the great crisis). In the author's opinion, the policy of economic nationalism played a positive role; it facilitated investments, helped to increase exports (especially of agricultural products), backed integrative processes, and made it possible to redistribute incomes in a way favourable from the point of view of social interests. (WM)

Eugeniusz Koko, *Wolni z wolnymi. PPS wobec kwestii ukraińskiej w latach 1918–1925 (The Free with the Free. The Attitude of the PPS to the Ukrainian Question in 1918–1925)*, Gdańsk 1991, Wyd. Uniwersytetu Gdańskiego, 260 pp.

The main factors which determined the attitude of the Polish Socialist Party (PPS) to the Ukrainian question during the formation of the Polish state were recognition of the Ukrainian nation's right to build an independent state and support for the federative concepts of the Head of State, Józef Piłsudski. Consequently, the PPS was one of the main forces supporting the Polish–Ukrainian alliance aimed at rebuilding the Ukrainian People's Republic with the capital in Kiev. In view of the failure of the Ukrainian endeavours to gain independence, the PPS accepted the necessity of dividing the Ukrainian territories between the USSR and Poland, which was done in the peace treaty concluded in Riga in 1921. The PPS put forward the demand that the Ukrainian population in Poland should be given broad autonomy (cultural as well as territorial). This programme did not gain the support of Polish public opinion, which disliked the Ukrainians; nor was it backed by the majority of the Ukrainian parties, which wanted to fight for independence.

The book is based on extant documents, the press of the PPS, memoirs and studies. (WM)

Bogdan Koszeł, *Hiszpański dramat 1936–1939. Wojna domowa w polityce mocarstw europejskich (The Spanish Drama 1936–1939). The Civil War in the Policy of European Powers*, Poznań 1991, Instytut Zachodni, 266 pp., sum. in German, Prace Instytutu Zachodniego No. 57.

The aim of this monograph is to reconstruct the diplomatic game conducted in Europe in connection with the civil war in Spain. The author emphasises that although the external factors, i.e. Germany and Italy as well as the USSR, exerted an influence on the course of the hostilities, the result of the war was determined by the ratio of forces in Spain (which was rather favourable for General Franco's camp). As a result of the rivalry between the fascist states and Stalin, the endeavours to induce the interventionists and volunteers to leave Spain, made by the Non-Intervention Committee mainly on Great Britain's initiative, ended in failure. At first the case of Spain attracted the attention of the whole of Europe, but as tension increased in Central and Eastern Europe, it ceased to fascinate public opinion. When General Franco's forces gained superiority, the majority of the European governments started endeavours to secure Spain's neutrality in the face of the impending European confrontation.

The book is based on documents in the archives of the German and Polish ministries of foreign affairs, published documents and literature dealing with this subject. (WM)

Franciszek Kusiak, *Życie codzienne oficerów Drugiej Rzeczypospolitej (The Everyday Life of Officers in the Second Republic)*, Warszawa 1992, PIW, 300 pp., ilustr.

The group of about 17,000 officers in active service was one of the most interesting milieus in the Second Republic. They occupied a high rung of the social ladder and enjoyed prestige as defenders of the state's integrity and the nation's security and also as educated persons guided by an absolute sense of honour. Polish officers frequently played an important political role, holding high state posts. They were expected to lead an exemplary family life and participate in society life and in the social life of the garrison in which they served. The author of the monograph has a high opinion of the moral and intellectual level of the officers' corps in the Second Republic and emphasises that in the relatively short inter-war period the officers' milieu became integrated and developed attitudes which allowed them to serve in the extremely difficult conditions prevailing during World War II. (WM)

Anna Landau-Czajka, *Konserwatyści wobec kwestii żydowskiej w Polsce międzywojennej (The Attitude of the Conservatives to the Jewish Question in Inter-War Poland)*, „Przegląd Historyczny” (Warszawa), vol. LXXXII, 1991, No. 3–4, pp. 427–447.

The Jewish question was outside the main current of interest of the conservative politicians and publicists in inter-war Poland. Not many publications dealt with this question; their analysis shows that the conservatives differed significantly in their attitude to Jews. In his articles for «Słowo», a daily in Wilno, Stanisław Cat-Mackiewicz propagated the idea of segregating the Poles from the Jews (in schools as well as in political and social life and customs); in the 1930s he adopted a clearly anti-Semitic stand. The journalists of «Czas», published in Cracow, were on the opposite pole; they opposed all forms of discrimination against the Jews, demanded that their distinctiveness be respected and thought that the Jews had the right to take an active part in everything taking place in Poland. There was a gamut of intermediary opinions between these two poles, but in the author's opinion the views laying stress on the alienness of the Jews and on the threat they allegedly posed to Polish national interests predominated. (WM)

Mniejszości narodowe i wyznaniowe w województwie pomorskim w okresie międzywojennym, 1920–1939 (The National and Religious Minorities in the Pomeranian Voivodship during the Inter-War Period, 1920–1939), collective studies ed. by Mieczysław Wojciechow ski, Toruń 1991, Wydawnictwo Adam Marszałek, 160 pp., sum. in German.

The volume opens with Ryszard Sudziński's article concerning the sources for research into the question of the national minorities in Pomerania between the two wars and the scholars' interest in this question. In the other articles Mieczysław Wojciechow ski discusses Polish-German relations

in Toruń, Jan Sziling and Zenon Hubert Nowak deal with the Jewish religious communities and the Jewish population, Elżbieta Alaburdzińska presents the structure and activity of the Evangelical United Church (about 170,000 adherents), Waldemar Rezmus writes about the nationality structure of the military units stationed in the Pomeranian voivodship, Zofia Waszkiewicz analyses the attitude of the state administration and of the curia of the Catholic bishopric in Pelplin to the religious unions of the minorities. The volume ends with Zbigniew Karpus's article on the No. 7 camp for internees at Tuchola, where prisoners taken during the Polish–Soviet war were kept in the years 1920–1921, and where later, members of Russian and Ukrainian military formations fighting against Bolsheviks on the Polish side were sent. (WM)

Janusz Odziejewski, *Status materialny zawodowej kadry Wojska Polskiego II RP (The Material Status of Regular Officers of the Polish Armed Forces in the Second Republic)*, „Kwartalnik Historii Kultury Materialnej” (Warszawa), XL, 1992, No. 1, pp. 53–65, sum. in German.

In the first years of Poland's independence (1918–1926), the officers of the Polish Armed Forces were in a difficult material situation. As a result of galloping inflation in 1918–1923 and the empty coffers of the state Treasury, an officer's salary only sufficed to meet his family's most urgent needs. Owing to the high rises in the officer's salaries after 1926, officers became one of the best paid professional groups in the country. The author points out however that since they had to keep up the prestige of the group, they had comparatively high expenses (participation in charity, society life, cultural life, representation, etc.), which were beyond the financial means of the officers of lower ranks. It was only promotion to the rank of captain that meant financial stability for an officer with a family. Senior officers, accounting for 8% of the corps, belonged to the group of the 120,000 most prosperous families in Poland.

The article is based on the author's analysis of the data he amassed during his research into the archives of the pre-war military authorities. (WM)

Franciszek Sielicki, *Życie gospodarcze i społeczne, szkolnictwo oraz kultura wiejska na Wileńszczyźnie w okresie międzywojennym (Economic and Social Life, Education and Village Culture in the Wilno Region during the Inter-War Period)*, Wrocław 1991, Slavica Wratislaviensia, vol. XLV, Wyd. Uniwersytetu Wrocławskiego, 178 pp.

The author presents the material and spiritual culture, economic, social and political life as well as social structure and nationality relations in the north-eastern Wilno region between the two world wars. The study is based on accounts given in 1980–1987 by the inhabitants of this region now living in Poland. It is an interesting contribution to our knowledge of the past of this region and the ways in which the author's irretrievably lost „land of childhood” is described. (WM)

Wiesław Theiss, *Dzieci syberyjskie. Dzieje polskich dzieci repatriowanych z Syberii i Mandżurii w latach 1919–1923 (The Siberian Children. The Fate of Polish Children Repatriated from Siberia and Manchuria in 1919–1923)*, Warszawa 1991, Uniwersytet Warszawski, Wydział Pedagogiczny, 160 pp., sum. in English.

There were 40,000–50,000 Poles in eastern Siberia and Manchuria in the final stage of World War I. Particularly tragic was the fate of the hundreds of war orphans who were under the care of surrogate families or in orphanages. After the conclusion of the war, the Polish Rescue Committee in Vladivostok initiated endeavours to repatriate Polish children to Poland. Thanks to the generosity of A. Bielkiewicz and W. Piotrowski, the help of the Japanese Red Cross and the generosity of Americans of Polish origin, nearly 900 orphans and half-orphans were sent to Poland. They were placed in an educational home at Wejherowo and lived there until 1929 under the care of A. Bielkiewicz and J. Jakubkiewicz. This is where they acquired basic education and the skills necessary to lead an independent life in Poland. After leaving the home the children kept in touch with one another through the intermediary of the Union of the Far East Youth. The author has made use of memoirs and questionnaires filled in by the members of the group in question. (WM)

Roman Wapiński, *Pokolenia Drugiej Rzeczypospolitej (The Generations of the Second Republic)*, Wrocław 1991, Ossolineum, 372 pp., sum. in English.

The author analyses the conditions which shaped the personality, ideological development and political activity of three generations of the Polish political elite. The first generation was "the generation of the unsubmitive" born in the years 1860–1870 and brought up in the atmosphere of Russification and Germanisation and during the anti-Positivist turn, a generation which took part in the creation of modern political life in the Polish territories. The unsubmitive (a group which included Roman Dmowski, Józef Piłsudski and Wincenty Witos) played the key role in the struggle for independence and were the largest group in the power elite in the Second Republic. In the 1930s they were being replaced by representatives of the next generation (the 1905 generation, shaped under the influence of the 1905 revolution and the intensification of the Polish independence movement at the turn of the century and during World War I). In the 1930s "the generation of independent Poland" also entered the political scene. This generation, born about 1900 and reaching maturity already in the independent Polish state, was the motor of changes in the model of political life, as was the case in the other states of East-Central Europe in the 1930s. (WM)

SECONDE GUERRE MONDIALE

Krystyna Kersten, *Polacy. Żydzi. Komunizm. Anatomia półprawd 1939–68 (The Poles. The Jews. Communism. The Anatomy of Half-Truths 1939–68)*, Warszawa 1992, Niezależna Oficyna Wydawnicza, 185 pp., index of persons.

The volume comprises five essays which in the form of an objectivised narration compare the myths and half-truths which have grown during the last 50 years round various aspects of Polish-Jewish relations with the results of scholarly research. The book concerns the crucial moments for the history of relations between the two nations. The opening essay discusses the question of Jews in the Polish Armed Forces in the USSR and the East in the context of Polish-Jewish relations during World War II. In the next essay Kersten focuses attention on the relations between the Jews and the authority set up in Poland by communists. Next she analyses the Jewish pogrom in Kielce, showing the sources of the mutual prejudice between Poles and Jews. She develops and deepens this subject in the fourth essay entitled "March 1968 and the so-called Jewish Question in Poland after World War II". The last essay presents the author's historical reflections from the perspective of the present day; the real scholarship and moral message of the book is contained in her statement that it is necessary to acquire knowledge of the past based on facts and to form one's consciousness through a critical confrontation of myths with reality. The publishers are undoubtedly right in saying in their note that the greatest strength of the book is that it "depicts and reveals the mutually opposing Polish and Jewish stereotypes" and the fact that it was written "neither in the Polish nor in the Jewish spirit, but in the spirit of cognition and of a cool scientific analysis". (RK)

Marek Ney-Krwawicz, *Komenda Główna Armii Krajowej 1939–1945 (The Home Army Supreme Command 1939–1945)*, Warszawa 1990, Instytut Wydawniczy PAX, 521 pp., annexes, bibliogr., phot., index of persons.

This is an extensive monograph on the Supreme Command of the Home Army (AK), on its historical development from the Service to Poland's Victory (SZP) and the Union of Armed Struggle (ZWZ). It is richly documented by the results of the author's research into sources. Ney-Krwawicz presents the history of the organisational structure and functioning of the supreme command of the conspiratorial Polish Army which was an essential element of the Polish Underground State. In six chapters the author discusses chronologically the establishment and development of the individual units of the organ which directed the work of the SZP-ZWZ-AK from October 1939 until the dissolution of the Home Army in January 1945. One of the chapters presents the everyday activity of the Supreme Command, discussing such important questions as the command system, liaison, correspondence (including that with the commander-in-chief in London), the economic foundations of the Command's functioning, the employees' living problems and the question of promotion and awarding of decorations. However, it is the question of the security of the work (conspiratorial

premises, legalisation, cryptonyms, etc.) that come to the fore. The parts of the book discussing the activity of the Supreme Command during Warsaw Uprising and the efforts to rebuild this body after the fall of the uprising also deserve attention. The book closes with a balance sheet of the numerical strength of the Command and the losses sustained by it during its work, which is supplemented by brief biographies of its most important figures. (RK)

Polskie Państwo Podziemne i Wojsko Polskie w latach 1944–1945 (The Polish Underground State and the Polish Armed Forces in 1944–1945), Warszawa 1991, Wojskowy Instytut Historyczny, 175 pp.

The book comprises ten historical essays on the Polish Underground State and its military units as well as on the Polish Armed Forces in the West and the Polish Army in the USSR during the final period of World War II. The volume opens with Krystyna Kersten's text "A New Look at Yalta" which adds an international context to the events dealt with in the other parts of the book. The book also includes essays by Piotr Matusak, Mieczysław Starczewski, Andrzej Chmielarz, Krzysztof Komorowski, Tadeusz Panecki and other authors who discuss the attitude of representatives of the Polish Underground State to the Soviet occupation and the emerging communist rule, the organisational and programmatic evolution of the military conspiracy and its heirs (from "Nie" to "WIN"), the plight of the national camp in the mid-1940s and the reprisals against the Home Army in 1944–45. Worthy of notice are also the texts concerning the history of the regular units of the Polish Armed Forces in the East and West; they examine the question of Poland's *raison d'état* through the prism of the armed forces' activity, the degree to which the Polish Army was independent of the Soviet ally and the use of Polish units for the implementation of the communists' political concepts. The volume ends with an analysis of problems connected with the return to Poland of soldiers of the Polish Armed Forces in the West. (RK)

Jacek Ślusarczyk, *Stosunki polsko-radzieckie 1939–1945 (Polish–Soviet Relations 1939–1945)*, Warszawa 1991, Instytut Studiów Politycznych Polskiej Akademii Nauk, 312 pp., bibliogr., index of persons.

This scholarly monograph on Polish–Soviet relations from 1939 until the Potsdam Conference held six years later is based on extensive archival research, published documents, diaries, memoirs, the press and literature concerning this subject. The book consists of four parts. In the first the author discusses the events up to 1941, focusing attention on the policy conducted by the Soviet authorities towards the Polish population in Poland's eastern borderlands after September 17, 1939. The second part covers the years 1941–1943, when many attempts were made to normalise mutual relations on the basis of the two states' joint fight against Nazi Germany. This part opens with the Polish–Soviet treaty of July 30, 1941 and ends with the suspension of diplomatic relations in April 1943. In the last parts of the book the author presents the genesis of Poland's post-war dependence on her eastern neighbour. He describes the attitude of the Soviet decision-making circles to the Polish question after the Soviet government ceased to recognise the Polish government in exile, the frictions and conflicts which arose in relations with the Western allies after this event, and the opinions of the Polish authorities in exile on the Soviet moves. The book ends with the formation of the Provisional Government of National Unity in June 1945, the establishment of Poland's western frontier at the Potsdam Conference and the demarcation of the eastern frontier following the agreement signed with the Soviet government on August 16 of the same year; the two events opened a new stage in Poland's internal history and in her relations with the Soviet Union. (RK)

Jerzy Węgierski, *Lwów pod okupacją sowiecką 1939–1941 (Lwów under Soviet Occupation 1939–1941)*, Warszawa 1991, Editions Spotkania, 432 pp., annexes, bibliogr., phot., index of persons, index of pseudonyms and cryptonyms.

Contrary to the title, this is a history of the Polish military conspiracy in Lwów, covering above all the history of the Union of Armed Struggle from the end of 1939 until the occupier changed in the summer 1941. It opens with a description of the difficult beginnings of the resistance movement in the city occupied by Soviet forces. The movement was at first based on loosely linked officers' conspiratorial groups which as time went on developed into the centrally-directed Service to

Poland's Victory and its heir, the Union of Armed Struggle (ZWZ). The author shows the development of this organisational structure and the main problems it encountered in its activity. Much space has been devoted to the infiltration of NKVD agents into the ZWZ staffs. Węgieński has also taken into account the political context in which the military underground structure functioned, including the activity of the Government Delegate's Office for the Lwów District. The main part of the author's narration ends with the case of Lt. Col. Emil Macieliński, ZWZ commander in Lwów during the Soviet occupation, who was sentenced to death and executed. The text is supplemented by many annexes, including a calendar of events connected with the history of military conspiratorial organisations under Soviet occupation in Eastern Little Poland, biographies of persons linked with these organisations, the texts of the oaths taken by Polish soldiers in Lwów in 1939–1941 and the text of the document on "the transfer of the city to Soviet forces on September 22, 1939". The book also includes 48 photographs of Lwów at that time and of people linked with the local resistance movement. (RK)

Wilno jako ognisko oświaty w latach próby. Świadcstwa o szkole lat 1939–1945 (Wilno as an Educational Centre during the Years of Trial. Testimonies of the School of 1939–1945), collected and edited by Elżbieta Feliksiaak and Marta Skorko-Barańska, Białystok 1991, Towarzystwo Literackie im. Adama Mickiewicza, Oddział Białostocki i Filia Uniwersytetu Warszawskiego w Białymstoku, Wydział Humanistyczny, 427 pp., index of persons, Series "Non omnis moriar".

This is an extensive volume of reminiscences and monographical texts concerning the situation of schools (in particular secondary ones) in Wilno and the Wilno region during the Lithuanian, Soviet and German occupations in 1939–1945, the most extensive volume published in Poland so far. The editors have paid special attention to the role of secret teaching which, as they say, began to be organised in the Wilno region in December 1939 "after the school strike, in reply to the brutal take-over of Polish schools by the educational authorities of Smetona's Lithuania". The Polish schools, which were conspiratorial, systematically expanded their work, achieving their fullest development after 1941, when the occupier had changed. The volume under review is as much a contribution to the history of Poland's eastern borderlands as a collective testimony saving from oblivion what still remains in people's memory. The first part of the book analyses the traditions of the Polish pre-war school which had shaped the attitudes of the pupils and teachers who continued these traditions in their underground work. The next part consists of the reminiscences of the participants in secret education and ends with a list of persons who had taken part in the work of conspiratorial schools. The last part presents pen portraits of some of the persons who were most involved in the school activity in the Wilno region during the Second World War. (RK)

Wojna żydowsko-niemiecka. Polska prasa konspiracyjna o powstaniu w getcie Warszawy (The Jewish-German War. The Polish Conspiratorial Press on the Uprising in the Warsaw Ghetto), selected and edited by Paweł Szapiro, Londyn 1992, Aneks, 448 pp.

This is a scholarly, annotated edition of all the pronouncements made in the Polish conspiratorial press during World War II on the uprising in the Warsaw ghetto. It comprises 455 texts from 153 papers published by various political organisations and groupings, from the extreme Left to the extreme Right. The editor has assembled all the accessible pronouncements from circles with differing views, culture and interests; as a result, the reader has been offered a unique material for comparing social reactions to a single event, for examining their dynamism and the conditions on which they depended. The importance of the volume is enhanced by the fact that the texts were written during the uprising or shortly after its end under the direct influence of the event and are devoid of reflections which usually come to mind after some time. The volume is supplemented by a list of the papers which published information on the Ghetto Uprising, information on their editorial boards, their reach, circulation, publishers, political provenance and a list of conspiratorial organisations which conducted publishing activity (mentioned in the book). Szapiro's book is undoubtedly one of the most important recent publications on Jews and Polish-Jewish relations. (RK)

HISTOIRE RECENTE

Antoni Dudek, Tomasz Marszałkowski, *Walki uliczne w PRL 1956–1989 (Street Fighting in the Polish People's Republic 1956–1989)*, Kraków 1992, Krakowska Oficyna Wydawnicza, 268 pp., bibliogr.

The book deals with political manifestations and street fighting in Poland in 1956–1989. The authors examine and describe “scuffles fought in an open area by at least several hundred strong groups of people with the use of physical force and various objects, including fire arms”. Militia detachments and sometimes also regular units of the Polish People's Army were always a side in these violent conflicts. According to the authors' estimates, no fewer than 143 persons lost their lives in these clashes, the number of the injured being difficult to ascertain.

The book comprises nine chapters which briefly describe the events in question, from the workers' revolt in Poznań in June 1956 to the brutal pacification of the demonstration against the election of Wojciech Jaruzelski as president of the state in July 1989. The first part concerns the conflicts during the Polish “thaw”, from the rising in Poznań to the wave of protests in many towns in October 1957 after the closure of the weekly «Po Prostu». The next part deals with the vehement struggle waged by the authorities against the Church in 1958–1966. Attention is focused on the celebrations commemorating the thousandth anniversary of Poland's baptism and the rival celebrations held by the ruling team to commemorate the Millennium of the Polish state. The three following chapters are devoted to the political crises in 1968, 1970 and 1976 and the next two to the sixteen months when the Independent Self-Governing Trade Union “Solidarity” existed as a legal organisation and to the events after December 13, 1981. The eighth part concerns the period of martial law when street scuffles involved more people than ever before in post-war Poland. The last chapter deals with the final stage of the Polish People's Republic. Since the number of street riots increased considerably then, the authors discuss only those which had the largest extent and were of greatest importance during the whole ten-year period. The book, written in a chronicler's style, is based on archival materials, the independent press from the period discussed by the authors as well as on accounts and studies concerning the events in question. (RK)

Jerzy Eisler, Stanisław Trepczyński, *Grudzień '70 wewnątrz białego domu (December 1970 in the White House)*, Warszawa 1991, Colibri, 176 pp.

By the imprecise term “December '70” historians usually understand two mutually connected currents of events: the workers' protest and the political and personal strife within the power elite of the Polish People's Republic. These two currents of the 1970 drama are discussed in the book by Jerzy Eisler and Stanisław Trepczyński who in 1960–1971 was head of the Chancellery of the PZPR Central Committee's Secretariat, being entrusted, among other things, with the drawing up of notes and records of the meetings of the highest party organs. The book is based on these documents, which were not previously accessible in archives. It consists of four parts which reconstruct the “December events” as they were seen from the White House, the building of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party (PZPR) in Warsaw. The first part, an historical essay by Eisler discussing the phenomena, people and facts connected with the December 1970 socio-political crisis, facilitates the perusal of the documents presented later. The second part is Eisler's talk with Trepczyński, who frequently dispels many myths and provides information on the ritual of power, the private relations linking the members of the Political Bureau and the Secretariat of the Central Committee, Władysław Gomułka's sympathies and phobias, Soviet influence on the personnel policy and the events in the highest party bodies in December 1970. The next chapter comprises notes and minutes of the meetings of the directing organs of the PZPR held between December 11th and 22th. Unfortunately, they do not provide much information on the inner history of the bloody pacification of the sea coast and the persons responsible for it. The last part of the book presents “Facts concerning the December Events”, a document drawn up in January 1971 for a narrow circle of recipients and containing data on material losses, the dead and injured, and the forces used to crush the workers' revolt. Despite errors and deliberate inaccuracies, this is the fullest work on the events of December 1970 published so far. (RK)

Kazimierz Kozłowski, *Materiały archiwalne do „wydarzeń gryfickich” z 1951 roku (Archival Materials concerning the Gryfice Events of 1951)*, Szczecin 1992, Naczelna Dyrekcja Archiwów Państwowych w Warszawie, Archiwum Państwowe w Szczecinie, 450 pp.

These are selected documents concerning the Gryfice case of 1951 (offences committed in the purchase of grain in the Gryfice district of the Szczecin voivodship, in which members of the local party and administrative authorities as well as members of the security forces were involved). The Gryfice case, brought to light in the 1950s, was one of the few affairs in Poland the participants of which, who were party functionaries, were prosecuted. Warsaw used the affair for propaganda purposes to express protest against “the violation of the party line”. The volume contains 46 documents from the State Archives in Szczecin, the New Record Office in Warsaw and the Archives of the Voivodship Court in Szczecin. These are documents of the PZPR (Polish United Workers’ Party) Central Committee concerning the Gryfice case, minutes of the meetings of the local party bodies, documents showing the mobilisation of the party apparatus for the purchase of grain, the characterisation of the persons responsible for the abuses during the purchase, records of the case brought against them, descriptions of the losses suffered by the peasants and the ways of exacting the quota deliveries of grain. For the sake of comparison, the author has also included the previously unknown documents showing the situation in other regions where, as in Gryfice, the peasants were brutally forced to deliver grain. As Kozłowski says in the preface, the documents show not only the Gryfice case but also “the way of thinking, the rhetoric, the mechanisms of whitewashing oneself and laying the blame at the door of the other side, servilism and opportunism on the one side and the espousal of a specific ideology on the other side”. They also reveal the central authorities’ expectations and the attempts to implement them by the local apparatus subordinated to them. (RK)

Opozycja i opór społeczny w Polsce 1945–1980 (The Opposition and Social Resistance in Poland in 1945–1980). Materials from a seminar held on February 20, 1991, ed. by Andrzej Friszke and Andrzej Paczkowski, Warszawa 1991, Instytut Studiów Politycznych PAN, Pracownia Najnowszej Historii Politycznej, 26 pp., Prace Instytutu Studiów Politycznych Polskiej Akademii Nauk.

This is the second record (after *Was the Polish People’s Republic a Totalitarian State?*) of a seminar held in the Centre for the Newest Political History at the Institute of Political Studies of the Polish Academy of Sciences. It includes Andrzej Friszke’s lecture *The Opposition and Social Resistance in Poland in 1945–1980* and some polemical opinions expressed during the discussion. In presenting many details, Friszke focused his attention on the concepts of social resistance and opposition which, in his opinion, governed all activities directed against the camp in power after 1945. In view of the type and extent of the activities and their ideological character, Friszke divides social resistance into political resistance (defence of national values) and economic resistance (defence of the way and level of life) which was not always linked with the former. He regards as opposition “deliberate individual planned organisational or intellectual activity based on a programme and intended to overthrow the socio-political system or reform it in order to make society the real subject and restrict the monopoly of party power”. Friszke has distinguished three periods in the activity of the opposition: 1945–47, 1956–1968/70 and 1971–1980. The participants in the animated discussion which followed added many new elements and questioned the use of the term “opposition” (in its classical meaning applied in the system of parliamentary democracy) with regard to the situation in Poland under the communists or with regard to all those who contested the ideological principles of the ruling camp. They also proposed that the terms “resistance” and “opposition” should be defined for each period of the existence of the Polish People’s Republic. Particularly worthy of mention are the opinions expressed by Daniel Grinberg, Jan Tomasz Gross and Aleksander Smolar. (RK)

18 dni sierpnia. Solidarność (18 Days of August. Solidarity), Warszawa 1990, Omnia, 106 pp., phot.

The book was published on the tenth anniversary of the foundation of the “Solidarity” social movement. It presents an extensive calendar of the events which occurred in Poland in August 1980. Jan Skórzyński discusses the strike in the Lenin Shipyards in Gdańsk and the workers’ protests in

other Polish towns which led to the conclusion of agreements with the government of the Polish People's Republic and the emergence of the Independent Self-Governing Trade Union which soon took the name of "Solidarity". The book also includes reprints of the strike bulletins issued in the Gdańsk Shipyards and records of the agreements concluded with the strikers by the government commissions in Gdańsk, Szczecin and Jastrzębie. The documentary value of the publication is enhanced by the photographs familiarising readers with the atmosphere of the protests, negotiations and expectations; they were taken during the days which radically changed the course of the history of Poland and other countries under Soviet domination. (RK)

Tajne dokumenty Biura Politycznego. Grudzień 1970 (Secret Documents of the Political Bureau. December 1970), ed. Paweł Domański, Londyn 1991, Aneks, 474 pp., index of persons.

The publication comprises the documents issued by the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party in 1970–1971 in connection with the social revolt of December 1970 and its results for the state. The history of one of the most important socio-political crises in the Polish People's Republic has been shown through the archival materials of the body holding real power in Poland. The materials include the records of the Bureau's meetings, the official correspondence of its members, and records of their hearings before the special commission which examined "the December events". The most noteworthy of these documents are: the calendar of the events on the sea coast drawn up for the Political Bureau at the end of January 1971, a record of the talk held by Edward Gierek and Piotr Jaroszewicz with Leonid Brezhnev in Moscow on January 5, 1971, excerpts from the diary of General Grzegorz Korczyński who operated on the sea coast and the report of the special commission set up by the Political Bureau to investigate the details of these events (known as the report of Władysław Kruczek's commission). This book as well as its second part concerning the years 1980–1981 contain important source materials which expand our knowledge of Poland's recent history. They include many items of information previously known to only a narrow circle of persons. (RK)

Tajne dokumenty Biura Politycznego. PZPR a „Solidarność” 1980–1981 (Secret Documents of the Political Bureau. The PZPR and "Solidarity" 1980–1981), ed. by Zbigniew Włodek, Londyn 1992, Aneks, 671 pp., index of persons.

These records of the meetings held by the Political Bureau of the PZPR Central Committee between June 3, 1980 and December 22, 1981 concern mainly the 16 months of "Solidarity", as they were evaluated by the party's highest organ. Even though the minutes of the Political Bureau's first meeting under martial law are missing in the volume, the publication greatly enlarges our knowledge of how the party and state authorities evaluated the events of those years. The book shows the inner stories of the decisions taken at that time, the gradual preparations for stifling the nascent independent social movement the way of thinking and acting of the people ruling Poland and the extent of their dependence on Moscow. The comparison of what the party authorities thought of the situation with the views of authors from the opposite side of the conflict shows that the two protagonists, who were aware of the importance of the processes taking place and of the social feelings, frequently held contradictory views of the same processes. The perusal of this interesting publication is facilitated by the calendar of events in Poland and abroad from May 1980 until January 1982. The book also contains summaries of the PZPR documents from that period which have not been included in the publication. (RK)

Jerzy Tomaszewski, *Europa Środkowo-Wschodnia 1944–1968. Powstanie, ewolucja i kryzys realnego socjalizmu (East-Central Europe 1944–1968. The Rise, Evolution and Crisis of Real Socialism)*, Warszawa 1992, Wydawnictwa Uniwersytetu Warszawskiego, 316 pp., bibliogr.

This second revised and enlarged edition discusses the rise, evolution and crisis of the system of real socialism in the countries of East-Central Europe. The book is based on fragmentary research conducted by the author in the British Public Record Office, but mainly on Polish and foreign studies and published sources. It provides concise information on the most important facts from the political

sphere, leaving economic and social problems well in the background. The author examines the history of Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania and Yugoslavia. Sometimes, in particular in reflections on the period when the "people's democracy" states came into being, the problems of Finland, Greece and West Germany have also been taken into account. The main part of the work is preceded by remarks on the bases of the social and political transformations which took place in the states of this region after World War II. The first part of the author's reflections deals with the shaping of the block of states with similar political systems, an operation carried out in 1944–48; special attention in this part has been paid to the formation of a new, monocentric structure of power. The next chapter presents the development of communist centralism (1948–1955) and the changes in the social structure stimulating this. The third chapter discusses the initial phase of the crisis of the system (1956–1967), a phase opened by political changes in the Soviet-dominated countries after the 20th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The last part concerns the events of 1968 in Czechoslovakia and Poland; the author regards them as the real beginning of the acute crisis of the communist system. (RK)

Andrzej Werblan. *Stalinizm w Polsce (Stalinism in Poland)*, Warszawa 1991, Wydawnictwo Fakt, 91 pp., bibliogr., index of persons.

This controversial study on Stalinism has been written by Andrzej Werblan, a historian and political scientist who was a high-ranking functionary of the Polish United Workers' Party. It consists of two parts which discuss the Polish and the classic (Soviet) versions of Stalinism. In both parts attention is focused on political relations, the socio-economic system, the function and extent of reprisals, the attitude of intellectuals to this form of totalitarianism, spiritual life and the people who determined the efficiency of the system. The substantive content of the publication is at least doubly restricted. First by the conciseness of the book, which naturally imposed on the author the necessity of simplifications, a strict selection of the literature dealing with this question and concentration on selected (though not the most important) elements characteristic of the two mutations of Stalinism. The other restriction lies in the author himself, in his biography, his work methods, and also in a rather arbitrary choice of arguments, as a result of which he draws conclusions not from an analysis of reality but from pre-conceived theses. This is also due to the fact that it is not research that seems to be the aim of Werblan's book but indictment, the settlement of accounts or defence of the political and intellectual attitude taken to Stalinism by many milieus, or in a broader sense defence of Poland's history during the last half century. Although the book arouses reservations, beginning with the introductory remarks on methodology and periodisation, it offers, if only by its critical review of some of the theses established in historiography, a new view on Stalinism which in the author's opinion was an inevitable, initial and primitive stage in the development of socialism, a stage in which "strength and weakness, good and bad qualities, evil and good were intermingled". (RK)

Wojsko Polskie w wydarzeniach grudniowych 1970. Materiały z sympozjum 17 grudnia 1990 (The Polish Armed Forces in the December 1970 Events. Materials from the Symposium Held on December 17, 1990). ed. Edward Jan Nalepa, Warszawa 1991, Wojskowy Instytut Historyczny, 123 pp.

This is a record of the Warsaw conference held on the 20th anniversary of the workers' December revolt, edited by the Military Historical Institute. This was the first time that this period of Polish history had been discussed seriously, in a scientific way by military and civilian historians. The lectures included in the volume, delivered by Adam Marcinkowski, Edward Jan Nalepa and Jerzy Eisler, are an attempt to define the function of the armed forces as an instrument of the totalitarian state, to chronologically reconstruct the participation of the Polish Army in the events which took place on the sea coast in December 1970, and to make a balance sheet of the historical knowledge concerning those events. The book also includes reminiscences by General Stanisław Kruczek and General Edward Wejner, commanders of the units which took part in the crushing of social protest, as well as information on the investigation into the use of fire arms during the events. The pronouncements made by the participants in the discussion are dominated by the personal reflections of the speakers (some of whom were directly involved in the events) and by theoretical questions

connected with the use of regular army units in street fighting and in the crushing of social protest, but there is also a monographic attempt to reconstruct the participation of the Navy. The value of the volume lies in the fact that it systematises the knowledge of the armed forces' participation in the December revolt and reveals new, previously unknown details. (RK)

W stanie (Under Martial Law), Warszawa 1991, Wydawnictwo Karta, 220 pp., bibliogr.

This publication opens the "Peerel" (abbreviation of the Polish People's Republic) series which, as the "Karta" Publishing House has announced, will comprise studies concerning the last half of a century of Poland's history. It comprises accounts dealing with the events which took place under martial law. Through the presentation of the individual experiences of various authors the book becomes a real collective diary giving testimony to the period from December 1981 to August 1982. The first edition of this book was published by the "Przedświt" underground publishing house in a small number of copies. The present edition has been supplemented by a calendar of the events between the night from December 12th to 13th, 1981 and July 22nd 1983, a list of persons killed under martial law and a quite extensive bibliography of literature dealing with the period of martial law. The accounts included in the volume have been transferred directly to the editors or have been reprinted from underground newspapers published during the 1980s. The publication has not yet been closed. Its successive editions will undoubtedly be supplemented (in any case they should be) by new accounts, including those by representatives of the circles the views of which are not yet sufficiently known (e.g. communist sympathisers, people in the service of the communist authorities and their families) (RK)