

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

*Dzieje Sejmu Polskiego*, praca zbiorowa (*History of the Polish Sejm*, collective work), Warszawa 1993, Wydawnictwo Sejmowe, 398 pp., bibliogr., index of persons, illustr.

This collective work embraces the history of Polish parliamentarism since the 13th c. until the present day. Juliusz Bardach presents the evolution of the parliamentary system beginning with the knights' meetings in the 13th c. through the formation of the general Sejm towards the end of the 14th c. and in the first half of the next century until the rise of a two-chamber general Sejm in the 1490s. The author also shows the evolution Sejm underwent in the 16th, 17th and 18th cc. Analysis is given to the structure of parliament, its competences as well as the causes of its partial impotence, that became increasingly conspicuous beginning with the second half of the 17th c. The author also shows the attempts to introduce a parliamentary reform, crowned with the declaration of the Constitution of May 3, 1791. Stanisław Grodziski shows the history of parliamentary institutions in the Polish territories during partitions (1795–1918). Andrzej Gwiżdż presents the structure and competences of Sejm and Senate in the years 1918–1939. Adam Jankiewicz shows the activity of the representative political organs in the years 1939–1945, functioning both at home underground and in exile (France, Great Britain). Kazimierz Działocha presents the functioning of legislative institutions in the years 1944–1952. Romuald Kraczkowski shows the activity of one-chamber Sejm in the period of Polish People's Republic (1952–1989) while Dariusz Jarosz presents the Sejm and Senate in the years 1989–1993. (EO)

Andrzej Nowakowski, *Dzieje ustroju i prawa księstwa siewierskiego (History of the Law and Legal Structure of the Siewierz Principality)*, Warszawa 1993, Wydział Prawa Uniwersytetu Warszawskiego, 139 pp., bibliogr., index, summary in English and German.

This monograph is based on materials from the Archives of the Cathedral Chapter at Wawel, Archives of the Metropolitan Curia in Cracow as well as the Ossolineum Library in Wrocław. The first chapter is devoted to the territory of the Siewierz Principality which was part of Silesia and later part of the Silesian Teschen Principality, from the 12th c. until 1443. The next chapter analyzes the history of the principality in the years 1443–1462, that is in the period of transition, after the purchase of Siewierz from Teschen princes by the Bishop of Cracow until the acknowledgment of the sovereign power of the Polish bishop by Bohemia. The next chapter analyzes the circumstances in which Bohemia relinquished her claims to the territory, which before 1443, as part of Silesia, constituted a fief of the Bohemian Crown. The fourth chapter analyzes the system of the Siewierz Principality in the years 1462–1790. The author is interested in the superior rights of the bishop and the Cracow Chapter, the rights of particular estates: the clergy, the gentry, the townspeople, peasants, miners and ironworkers as well as Jews. The subsequent chapter is devoted to the functioning and organization of jurisdiction. The sixth chapter presents an analysis of the relation of the Siewierz Principality, which from

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1443 on had been a religious principality, to the Polish Commonwealth. The last two chapters are devoted to the situation of the Siewierz Principality after 1790, i.e. after its incorporation into the Polish state. (EO)

Michał Rożek, *Diabeł w kulturze polskiej. Szkice z dziejów motywu i postaci (The Devil in Polish Culture. Essays on the History of Motive and Figure)*, Warszawa 1993, Wydawnictwo Naukowe PWN, 300 pp., illustr.

The author analyzes the history of the devil in culture. Thus we are presented the image of Satan as seen in the Old and New Testament, in judaistic, Manichaeic and Christian traditions, first in the ancient times then in the Middle Ages. The history of the devil in Polish culture has been traced through mediaeval, Renaissance and Baroque times. The author also presented the methods of fight against Satan. Separate chapters are devoted to the presentation of the folk vision of the devil and to the witches as the devil's servants. The last part of the work deals with the image of the devil in the 19th and 20th cc., the author being interested both in his picture in folklore and in the modern doctrine of the Church. (EO)

Stanisław Siekierski, *Etos chłopski w świetle pamiętników (The Peasant Ethos in the Light of Diaries)*. Kraków 1992 Zakład Wydawniczy "Galicja" Fundacji Artystycznej ZMW, 220 pp., bibliogr.

In the consecutive chapters of his study, the author analyses the attitude of the peasants in Poland towards such basic elements of their world as land, the family, local groups, the nation, the state, faith, national culture and folklore. He also discusses the manner in which peasants perceived others, and the changes affecting the feeling of their own worth and strength.

The author begins his reflections with the Middle Ages, a decision which gives rise to methodological difficulties owing to the absence of sources for investigations into the social consciousness of the peasants of that particular period. Hence the author re-constructs it primarily by analyzing the behaviour described in existing scientific works. The main part of the study, however, concerns the nineteenth and twentieth century and is based on dairies written by villagers. The author also reached for reminiscences by peasant activists and memoirs sent for competitions, the majority of which remain unpublished (i.a. *Nowe pamiętniki chłopów — New Peasant Diaries* and *Polaków portret własny — The Polish Self-portrait*). S. Siekierski is fully aware of the merits and faults of the dairies treated as a source for research into social consciousness. He is of the opinion that despite all their limitations, "autobiographies or other forms of expression written by the peasants themselves" can bring us closer to a comprehension of the image of the peasant ethos. S. Siekierski treats original literary works by peasants, which reflect the ideas of the community in which the given author grew up, as an auxiliary element for his analysis.

Fundamental conclusions stemming from this research are frequently astonishing. The author, for instance, questions the prevailing conviction about a metaphysical attitude towards land regarded as the sole value of peasant life. "In the best educated and hardest working families", he writes, "children left for other professions and the farmers themselves willingly sought earnings outside their farmstead. The land became an increasingly mechanized workshop and the attitude towards it depended on whether it provided a comfortable life or imposed humiliating vegetation". The land inflicted a certain stand towards work which evaluated "individuals, families or even entire regions". It also shaped "a specific pride and independence in making one's own decisions". This feeling of peasant pride came into being at end of the nineteenth century when it comprised more the postulates and intentions of the peasant leaders and part of the intelligentsia than actual behaviour. "The source of pride was not the size of possessed land but the modern qualities of the farm, the high standard of the outfitted house and prosperity". The examined dairies have not confirmed the belief about the subjection of

peasant existence to the demands of magic or religion. The Catholic Church was portrayed in them only as a trustworthy institution. The dairies reflect both the universal need for participating in religious practices and the helplessness of the Church in the face of such problems of peasant life as i.a. drunkenness, thefts, and extra-marital sexual relations. (*DJ*)

“Śląski Kwartalnik Historyczny Sobótka” (“Silesian Historical Quarterly Saturday”) (Wrocław), vol. XLVIII, 1993, No. 2–3, German summary.

The whole double-issue of the periodical contains a set of studies dedicated to Kazimierz Orzechowski on the 70th anniversary of his birthday. They deal for the most part with parliamentary and legal matters. Henryk Olszewski presents his remarks on the question of ensuring the security of *Reichstag* sessions in the 16th c. Waclaw Uruszcza analyzes the process of growing domination of the common law (*ius commune*) over the monarch that took place in the Polish Commonwealth in the course of the 16th c. Franciszek Mincer presents the political activities of Krzysztof Kościelecki, castellan of Inowrocław and Janusz Byliński presents the outstanding parliamentarian Jan Swoszowski (both active in the times of Sigismund III). Anna Filipczak-Kocur discusses accounts of the Sejm sessions in 1666 contained in German papers and Józef Andrzej Gierowski the accounts of the Sejm in 1713 by nuncio Benedict Odeschalchi. Sybilla Hołdys characterizes the Sejm sessions at the times of Ladislaus IV and Włodzimierz Kaczorowski the influence of the king's health on the course of the Sejms held during his reign. Jerzy Maroń devotes his remarks to the reactions of public opinion concerning the rupture of the Sejm in 1688, while Krystyn Matwijowski discusses the public opinion after the Sejm of 1695. The parliamentary-legal issues of the 17th c. are dealt with in the studies of Jan Seredyka and Józef Długosz. Stanisław Grodziski and Adam Galos devoted their remarks to parliamentary problems in the Polish territory in the 19th c.

Legal and parliamentary questions in the 18th c. are discussed in the studies of Katarzyna Sojka-Zielińska and Jan Węsiński. Jurisdiction in the second half of the 17th c. is discussed by Stefania Ochmann-Staniszevska, while Ludwik Łysiak takes up these problems with regard to the 14th c. Stanisław Russocki presents his remarks relating to the Polish political system in the 14th–16th cc. Marta Hatałska-Rygorowicz discusses the history of the Teschen Principality in the 15th–17th cc. Jan Kopiec presents the *ad limina* reports sent by Wrocław bishops to Rome in 1603–1740. Zbigniew Kwaśny discusses the question of goods imported to Eastern Prussia in 1784, and Wojciech Wrzesiński the issue of Polish–German consular relations in the inter-war period. (*EO*)

## MIDDLE AGES

*Bullarium Poloniae. Litteras apostolicas aliaque monumenta Poloniae Vaticana continens*, v. IV, 1417–1431, ed. Irena Sułkowska-Kuraś et Stanislaus Kuraś ac Hubertus Wajs. Romae–Lublina MCMXCII, Katolicki Uniwersytet Lubelski, Fundacja Jana Pawła II, Polski Instytut Kultury Chrześcijańskiej, 2 nlb. pp. VIII, 580, Index Nominum Locorum et Personarum.

*Bullarium Poloniae* vol. IV contains 2544 documents relating to Poland (wherein over 90 unknown to historians so far), coming from the collections of Vatican Archives and Library, from the years 1417–1431. The relatively large number of documents from this period is caused, in the editors' opinion, by three factors: the end of the Schism of the West and the resultant necessity of settling many old problems, the personal connections of the then pope Martin V with Poland and the growth of her importance in Europe. In face of a large number of problems, the papal chancellery settled many of them without writing a *bulła*, only confirming the supplication, hence the subtitle that did not appear in previous volumes of this

publication. The edition is based on special research done by editors at Vatican, as there are many errors in the existing inventories of documents. (JA)

Elżbieta Dąbrowska, *Jeszcze o relikwii Krzyża Świętego i relikwiarzu koronacyjnym królów polskich (More on the Relic of the Holy Cross and the Coronation Reliquary of Polish Kings)*. "Kwartalnik Historyczny" (Warszawa), v.C. 1993, fasc. 2, pp. 3–13.

The author studies the reliquary containing fragments of the rood-tree transported by John Casimir II from Poland to France, at present preserved in the treasury of Notre-Dame Cathedral in Paris. Analyzing the Greek inscription on the golden tape surrounding the reliquary, with the name of emperor Manuel Comnenus, as well as the structure of the object, the author states that it was produced in Byzantium during the reign of emperor Manuel I (1143–1180). She rejects the hypothesis identifying the ruler from the inscription with Manuel I Comnenus, emperor of Trebizond (1238–1263). The author maintains that the reliquary found its way to Galich as the result of Roman Duke of Galich's marriage to a Byzantine princess, or, also in connection with dynastic marriages — it came to Hungary in the 12th c., and in the first half of the 13th c. to Galich. In the treasury of Polish kings this object found itself as a result of gaining the treasury of Galich Dukes by Casimir the Great in 1340. The analysis of written sources shows that the original Byzantine reliquary had the form of a table. The present reliquary, in the form of double cross comes from the period between 1532 and 1684. The eventual function of the relic in coronation ceremonies of the Polish kings remains unknown. (JA).

Marian Dygo, *Studia nad początkami władztwa Zakonu Niemieckiego w Prusach, 1226–1259 (Studies on the Beginnings of the Rule of the Teutonic Order in Prussia, 1226–1259)*, Warszawa 1992, Uniwersytet Warszawski, Instytut Historyczny, 408 pp.

The innovative approach to the topic consists in referring to the discussion on the forms of mediaeval state. In part I the author analyzes the public-legal relation of Teutonic Knights to the Empire, papacy, Prince Conrad of Mazovia and Prussian bishop Christian. While analyzing the relations in the Chełmno region Dygo shows that the Mazovian elements of the prince's law were ousted by institutions of developed feudal state represented by the Teutonic Knights, and sees it as the possible factor of the rapid alienation of this land from the feudal overlordship of Conrad. While describing the Teutonic legislation the author shows the co-existence of the principles of personalism and territorialism in the law. A further factor constituting the monastic state was the social structure that rose under its rule and influence and to a great extent — on its initiative. Further the author draws attention to its modern — for those times — tendency of connecting administrative centres with towns. The economic foundations of the state are discussed in the description of its tax system and the sector of state economy. The final part of the book presents the ideology of the monastic state: the idea of sacred war and sanctification of the knights taking part in it, the symbolism of state rule — partly convergent with religious rule — and cults of the Saints preferred by Teutonic Knights, among which those of St. George and St. Michael Archangel were dominant. (JA)

Maja J. Gąssowska, *Rozwój kultu św. Eryka w średniowiecznej Szwecji (The Development of the Cult of St. Eric in Mediaeval Sweden)*, "Kwartalnik Historyczny", (Warszawa), v. C, 1993, fasc. 1, pp. 3–27.

In the chosen example the author studies the mechanisms of the rise of cults of dynastic and national saints in Scandinavia. In the origin of the cult the author perceives Anglo-Saxon influence (the figure of the holy innocent king who was murdered) as well as the local

pre-Christian influence — a necessity of direct contact of power with sacrum, in paganism realized through the myth of divine ancestry of the Yngling dynasty, in Christendom replaced by derivation of the dynasty from a saint. Canonization of Eric (about 1150 — about 1160) and endowing him — clearly *ex post* — with the qualities of a holy king resulted from a need to consolidate the position both of Eric's dynasty and of the young archbishopric at Uppsala, in their native country. In the 12th c. St. Eric became the patron saint of the Swedish kingdom, and in the 15thc. — a national saint, symbol of the country's independence, and eternal ruler (*rex perpetuus*) whose viceregents came of the Sture family. Despite the Reformation the reliquary of St. Eric remains in the Uppsala Cathedral. (JA)

Ryszard Kiersnowski, *Niedźwiedzie i ludzie w dawnych i nowszych czasach. Fakty i mity (Bears and Humans in Early and More Recent Times. Facts and Myths)*, Warszawa 1990, PIW, 471 pp., 1 nb., 79 illustr., index of persons and mythical and literary figures, index of geographical and ethnical names.

The book discusses the role of bears in real life and in collective imagery of human communities from earliest times until the 1960s in all the territories where people came across bears: in the area of European civilization, in the Middle and Far East and among the natives of Siberia and North America. The first part of the book discusses the forms of bear-hunting and ways of fighting with these animals. It shows the high prestige attached to these hunts, as a result of which as early as in the 9th c. bears became in Europe an object of game-law. Their meat was not regarded as delicacy, neither their fur was considered to be excellent, nevertheless various parts of their body were willingly used for cure or as amulets against various diseases. Bears were also caught alive, and later forced to fight in the ring, or tamed, so as to raise the prestige of their owners. Some of the animals were trained in circus tricks, often in specialized schools and later shown all over Europe under the control of professional trainers, since the 18th c. onward almost exclusively Gypsies.

The second part shows the presence of bears in the cultures of many peoples. In Europe they were encountered in Christian symbolism, lives of the saints and heraldry, the bear has also appeared as a literary character (mostly in fables and proverbs) since the antiquity until the present times. In the folklore of Eastern Europe and the Balkan Peninsula it had taken part in charms that were to bring health and prosperity to people, until the 19th c. In the cultures of primitive peoples of Eurasia and North America it was often treated as an object of cult, often as a totem — protoplast of the ruling tribes. Often human qualities were attributed to him: real — such as walking on two feet — and fictitious, among others the ability to understand human speech and to beget offspring with people. In the author's opinion these true and false similarities — side by side with the size and strength of the animal — were the reasons why bears occupied a special position in human civilizations (JA)

Stefan K. Kuczyński, *Polskie herby ziemskie. Geneza, treści, funkcje (Polish Heraldic Regional Arms. Origin, Contents, Functions)*, Warszawa 1993, Wydawnictwo Naukowe PWN, 334 pp., 294 illustr., index of persons, index of geographical names, index of heraldic arms, French summary.

Against the background of Polish heraldic studies, concerning mainly family heraldry, the book by S.K. Kuczyński stands out as devoted to Polish heraldic regional arms since the moment of their appearance until the present times. The author places the earliest system of regional heraldry in the second half of the 14th c., claiming that it was partly based on about a hundred years earlier heraldic arms of local lines of the house of Piast. The later, until the 18th c., growth of the number of regional heraldic arms resulted from the territorial growth of Poland and disintegration of some traditional regions. The author discusses the ways heraldic arms were used in seals, official prints, documents, at the seats of authority and at ceremonies.

The author underlines the integrating role of heraldic arms both at regional and all-Polish levels, where sets of heraldic arms of Poland and its territories served to emphasize the unity and indivisibility of the state. After the partitions of Poland the partitioners on the one hand imposed their own, new territorial heraldic arms were used in the struggle for independence. The book closes with a description of unsuccessful attempts to restore regional heraldic arms in the years 1918–1939 and later after 1945. (JA)

Marian Małowist, *Europa i jej ekspansja XIV–XVII w. (Europe and its Expansion 14th–17th cc.)*, Warszawa 1993, Wydawnictwo Naukowe PWN, 254 pp., 2 nlb.

The book is composed of Polish-language versions of 12 studies from the years 1957–1978, published originally in English, French, German, Italian and Polish. All the texts are connected by common theme — the beginnings of formation of world economic market. The first part of the book is devoted to the formation of interdependence between the Western and Eastern part of Europe, leading to the backwardness of the East. Three articles: *The Problem of Inequality of Economic Development in Europe in the Late Middle Ages* (1966, pp. 14–30), *The Commercial Policy of the Gentry in the Baltic Countries in the 15th–16th cc.* (1957, pp. 84–102) and *Remarks on the Role of Merchants' Capital in Eastern Europe in the late Middle Ages* (1965, pp. 103–117) discuss this problem as regards the relations between Western Europe — and Central, Northern and Eastern Europe. The article *Commercial Capitalism and Agriculture* (1978, pp. 31–83) discusses the mechanism of development of agricultural production combined with destruction of crafts by the commercial capital, on the example of the Balkan Peninsula and some regions of Italy. The text *The Levantine Trade in the Life of Poland in the Late Middle Ages and at the Beginning of Modern Times* (1970, pp. 118–133) shows the relations between the two economic peripheries (in the sense given to this word by I. Wallerstein), and the treatise *Eastern Europe and Iberian Countries. Similarities and Contrasts* (1965, pp. 134–143) is devoted to the comparison of two great European peripheries: Polish–Lithuanian and Spanish–Portuguese.

The second part of the book contains texts dealing with the beginnings of European colonial expansion in Africa. Two articles *Remarks on the Gold Trade in Western Sudan in Mediaeval Ages* (1970, pp. 203–211) and *Market-places and Towns in Western Sudan from the 14th till the 16th c.* (1967, pp. 212–233) present the African organization of society and trade in the period before the arrival of Europeans. The text *On Social Aspects of Early Colonial Expansion* (1963, pp. 157–170) contains M. Małowist's thesis about the important role of the gentry at the beginning of European expansion overseas. Interdependencies between the earliest colonial expansion and the economy of various regions of Europe are discussed by the author in dissertations *The Baltic States and Early European Expansion Overseas* (1970, pp. 146–165) and *Portuguese Expansion in Africa and the Economy of Europe on the Turn of the 15th c.* (1968, pp. 180–202). The study *Beginnings of Plantation System: the Period of Great Discoveries* (1969, pp. 234–254) is devoted to the beginnings of European management in the newly conquered territories. (JA)

Roman Michałowski, *Princeps Fundator. Studium z dziejów kultury politycznej w Polsce X–XIII wieku (Princeps Fundator. A Study in the History of Political Culture in Poland of the 10th–13th cc.)*, Warszawa 1993, Zamek Królewski w Warszawie, 206, 2 nlb., 26 illustr., 4 maps, French summary.

The author studies the significance of royal foundations for the benefit of the Church, understood as creation of new Church institutions or endowment of the existing ones, in Poland of the early and ripe Middle Ages. The chosen source material is divided into three sections of time: The period of the first monarchy (until 1038) is based mainly on the analysis of the

letter by Matilda of Upper Lorraine to King Mieszko II and of the topography of 11th c. Cracow. The period of the second monarchy (1039–1138) is represented by: foundation of the Tyniec monastery, codes written with golden letters and Ladislaus Herman's prebend in Bamberg Cathedral, while the period of split into provinces is represented by — Polish–Silesian Chronicle, the legend of Our Lady's Church in Poznań, and foundation of Holy Cross Church in Wrocław by Henryk Probus. Analysis of sources leads the author to the conclusion that foundations constituted part of political culture in mediaeval Poland. They were meant to ensure God's protection over the prosperity of the ruler and the country, to consolidate the position of the ruler at home and abroad, and to support the monarch's confidence in his ability to wield power. In order to show better the phenomena under discussion the author makes use of wide comparative material, coming for the most part from the territory of Germany. (JA)

Łucja Okulicz-Kozaryn, *Finowie Zachodni (Western Finns)*, Warszawa 1993, Instytut Archeologii i Etnografii Polskiej Akademii Nauk, 270 pp., English summary.

The first monograph in Polish mediaeval studies devoted to Finnish peoples inhabiting the region of Baltic shores from Finland up to the Courland Peninsula, it is mainly based on archaeological and linguistic sources. Showing the ancient genesis of Finnish settlements, the author focuses her attention on the period from the 6th c. until the conquest of Western Finns by Scandinavians, Slavs and Germans. The author reconstructs the development of the structure of Finnish settlements and tries to identify particular centres of settlement with the names of tribes known from written sources. These peoples relied for their existence on agriculture and cattle-breeding in the area of mixed forests, and on flock and herd tending and hunting in the area of *taiga*. The analysis of imports and designs of ornaments and tools shows both Scandinavian and East-European influence. Archaeological date also make possible a reconstruction of elements of daily life: structure and furnishing of houses, clothing, ways of feeding and also — to a certain extent — a reconstruction of Finnish pagan beliefs as well as of the spread of Christian symbols. The author traces the conquest of Finnish peoples by their neighbours, seeing the causes of its success in the low level of Finnish political organization. She also underlines the maturity of Finnish culture, that remained alive throughout centuries of foreign domination. (JA)

Henryk Samsonowicz, "*Historia opowiadana*" w polskim średniowieczu ("*Narrative History*" in the Middle Ages in Poland), "Przegląd Historyczny", (Warszawa), v. LXXXIII, 1992, fasc. 3, pp. 389–404.

The author analyzes the mechanisms of emergence and evolution of oral tradition in mediaeval society. He perceives the high importance of oral accounts in the Middle Ages (statements of chroniclers, lists of witnesses in documents). He discovers an evolution in the treatment of historical tradition: from the collection of useful examples in societies with cyclical sense of time up to the element of creating social (wherein national) collectivities in groups with linear sense of time. He indicates a differentiated genesis of the objects of transmission: historical but also anecdotal and literary facts. He underlines the constant evolution of tradition, whose elements are changed and transformed according to the political and social needs of human collectivities that create it. He distinguishes the categories of sources with preserved (often distorted) records of mediaeval oral accounts: chronicles, briefs, heraldic legends, historical songs, literary texts and proverbs. (JA)

Urszula So wi n a, *Sieradz — układ przestrzenny i społeczeństwo miasta w XV–XVI w. (Sieradz—Spatial Set-Up and Community of the Town in the 15th–16th cc.)*, Warszawa — Sieradz 1991, Polska Akademia Nauk, Instytut Historii Kultury Materialnej, 237 pp., 13 illustr., 7 plans, English and French summaries.

The author analyzes the data relating to real estate trade from the town books of Sieradz for the years 1432–1531. On this basis she reconstructs the topography of the town, the geography of settlement of various social groups, the origin of inhabitants, their family ties and material possibilities. From these sources emerges the picture of a town with about 900–1300 inhabitants, weak specialization of crafts, largely agrarian type of husbandry and strong ties with surrounding villages. Inter-estate family ties, especially in the 15th c., favoured fluctuation between estates, defying the divisions. In the 16th c. the influx of peasants to Sieradz continued, which contradicts the thesis about their attachment to the ground at that time, whereas the influx of the gentry clearly subsided. These processes were attended by a tendency of the town elite (especially craftsmen, who also owned arable land) to move from the through streets of the town into or into the vicinity of Market Square which resulted in sharpening the divisions between the Market Square and other parts of the town. This could well have been one of the symptoms of the crisis of towns in Poland, conspicuous in the second half of the 16th century. The work of U. Sowina concerns a town of middle-size, more typical of Central Europe than the big centres which have been studied more extensively. (JA)

Józef Spors, *Wojewodowie Polski dzielnicowej w XII i XIII wieku. Przegląd wojewodów w kontekście ewolucji urzędu do godności nadwornej do urzędu ziemskiego (Voivodes in Poland During Her Feudal Split in the 12th and 13th cc. Survey of Voivodes in the Context of the Evolution of the Office from Court Post to Provincial Administration Office)*, part I–II, “Przegląd Historyczny” (Warszawa), v. LXXXII 1991, fasc. 3–4, pp. 353–370, v. LXXXIII 1992, fasc. 1, pp. 17–48.

In the author’s opinion before 1138 the office of voivode (*palatinus*), the highest in Poland, combined the competences of the highest military leader and chamberlain of the prince’s court. Until about 1180 the office retained its power over all Poland and was connected with the senior prince, while the highest officials with other princes were the so-called *camerarii* — the highest stewards of the courts. Later, as senior’s power gradually disappeared and Poland changed from monarchy into polyarchy the office of *camerarius* with the junior princes was replaced by that of a provincial voivode. The office of *camerarius* remained only in Lower Silesia, where practically it took over the authorizations of the voivode. Until the beginning of the 13th c. the office of voivode was connected with the person of the prince (each prince had one voivode), later — with the province. The office of *comes provinciae* existing before 1138, was probably still in existence in the middle of the 12th c. in the seignorial province composed of many smaller ones. Later the officials who held it were probably promoted to the post of provincial voivode, which was being formed at that time. (JA)

Józef Spors, *Ze studiów nad urzędami w Polsce XI i XII w. (wojewoda, komornik, podkomorzy) (From the Studies on Offices in Poland of the 11th and 12th cc. — Voivode, Camerarius, Chamberlain)*, “Czasopismo Prawno-Historyczne” (Poznań), v. XLIV, 1992, Poznań 1993, pp. 25–53, French summary.

Gallus Anonymus’ *Chronicle* and its analogies from neighbouring countries allow to date the earliest system of offices granted in Poland to the days of the first Piasts, although it could have had a different form than in the period after the catastrophe of 1038/39, when the state of sources allows of an attempt at its reconstruction. In the earliest system of offices that can be reconstructed the most important was that of voivode—*palatinus* (*comes palatinus*), combining the competences of army leader and chamberlain of the prince’s court. The office of *camerarius* — steward of the court, appeared only at the courts of junior princes and magnates, where there was no office of voivode — restricted to the court of the ruler. The office of chamberlain, created in the 12th c. was that of an assistant to the provincial voivode, directly subjected to him, not to the prince. (JA)



Jerzy Strzelczyk, *Wandalowie i ich afrykańskie państwo (The Vandals and their African State)*, Warszawa 1992, PIW, 391 pp., 92 illustr., 15 maps, index.

The author of this first Polish monograph of Vandals combines the beginnings of this people with the Jutland Peninsula, later (from the 2nd c. B.C. till the 4th c. A.D.) with the area of archaeological Wendish culture (central and southern Poland, territories on the Upper Dniester and the Theiss). He indicates the probable participation of Vandals in the tribal union of Lugs and hence their identification with this name in some ancient sources. The author reconstructs Vandals' migration from central Europe to Africa at the end of the 3rd and the beginning of the 4th c. Describing the Vandal state in Africa J. Strzelczyk underlines its original achievements, when compared with other German states of the era; its formal independence from the Empire, strong royal power, regulated system of succession to the throne, fixed capital city, efficient administration, expansion over the sea and the beginnings of the protective function of the state (distribution of food from king's stores during the famine of 484). The author also draws attention to the fact that in Africa the Vandals continued to keep up the elements of Roman civilization, wherein the far-reaching trade and monetary economy, and also Latin literature. Nevertheless the Vandals could not abolish the system of segregation between the German and Roman population; the latter (among others through their church ties) felt more connected with the Empire than with the Vandals. Here Strzelczyk sees one of the main reasons of the state's catastrophe in 533.

Strzelczyk polemizes with the myth of Vandals' special cruelty. Their character, in his opinion, is manifested by the lack of armed expansion — apart from the periods when it was forced by the pressure of other peoples (Goths in the 2nd and Huns in the 3rd–4th cc.) He explains the persecution of Catholics by the antitrinitarian Vandals mainly by political reasons, and says that the myth arose due to the one-sidedness of the sources, written almost exclusively by Catholic Roman authors who were ill-disposed to Vandals.

The description of the myth about the extraction of Poles from the Vandals constitutes an autonomous part of the book. This myth, which arose on the German–Slav border due to the convergence of the names Vandals and Wends–Slavs, and was adapted in the 12th c. by Magister Vincentius (Polish chronicler), had been alive until the end of the Middle Ages, to be later ousted by the Sarmatian myth. (JA)

Józef Szymański, *Herbarz średniowiecznego rycerstwa polskiego (The Armorial of the Polish Knighthood in the Middle Ages)*, Warszawa 1993, Wydawnictwo Naukowe PWN, 316 pp., illustr., index of coats of arms and calls, index of places, explanatory note, also in English.

The book contains a set of coats-of-arms of the 14th–15th cc. from the area of the then Polish Kingdom (without taking account of the separate Prussian heraldry) and Mazovia, which is complete for the present state of knowledge. The set embraces 274 coats-of-arms. In each case, as far as the sources allow, the author reconstructs the design of the coat-of-arms, its crest (together with variants), provides a caption in Polish and English and a list of written and iconographic sources, as well as of the literature. The set of coats-of-arms is preceded by an extensive preface introducing the reader into the terminology, systematics, source basis and opinions on the genesis of Polish coats-of-arms. The author underlines the traits distinguishing Polish heraldry from the Western–European one. (JA)

Tadeusz M. Trajdos, *Uzarnania karmelitów w Polsce (The Dawn of Carmelites in Poland)*, Warszawa 1993, Instytut Historii Polskiej Akademii Nauk, 247 pp., index of persons, index of geographical names, English summary.

On the basis of Polish archival materials and those from the Archives of the General Curia of the Carmelite Order in Rome, the author describes the earliest stage of the history of shod

Carmelites (*antiquae observantiae*) in the territories of contemporary Poland. The author dates this stage back to the period from the first foundations of Carmelite monasteries (the turn of the 14th. c.) until the 1430s. The author underlines the important role of Ladislaus II Jagiello — the founder of monasteries in Cracow (1395–97) and Poznań (1399–1400) and probably one of the initiators of the foundations in Bydgoszcz (1398) and Jasło (1401). The king however did not succeed to organize the Polish Carmelite province — the existing monasteries belonged to the High German Province and since 1411 — to the Bohemian province. The author emphasizes the characteristic elements of monastic piety — the cult of the Virgin Mary and of the monastic saints (in Gdańsk also that of St. Eric). He also ascertains the similarity between the forms of ministrations of the Carmelites and other mendicant orders. The author describes extensively the mutual relations — wherein also conflicts — between the monasteries and the town communities that surrounded them, as well as the royal court. (JA)

Edward Tryjarski, *Kultura ludów tureckich w świetle przekazu Mahmuda z Kaszgaru (XI w.) (The Culture of Turkish Peoples in the Light of the Records by Mahmud of Kashgar, 11th c.)*, Warszawa 1993, Polska Akademia Nauk, Instytut Archeologii i Etnologii, Komitet Nauk Orientalistycznych, 364 pp., 1 illustr., 2 maps, index of persons, index of geographical and historical names, factual index, English summary.

The source basis of the book is the *Carpet of Turkish Languages* — a rich dictionary of Turkish expressions written by Mahmud of Kashgar (between 1029 and 1038–1078). The author divides the material from the dictionary into 12 chapters: 1. Inanimate Nature; 2. Vegetable Kingdom; 3. Animal Kingdom; 4. Man; 5. Country, Population, Economy; 6. Social Ties. Family, Tradition; 7. System of State and Law; 8. Army and Art of War; 9. Intellectual Culture; 10. Beliefs; 11. Art Products. Entertainment; 12. Peoples and Language. The philological material is accompanied by a map (with the legend in original and in Polish) — which is part of the dictionary. The linguistic and cartographic data published in the book can help the historian to reconstruct the ideas of the world, social institutions and everyday life of the inhabitants of Turkistan in the 10th–11th cc., as well as the political and ethnical map of this region, as the dictionary takes into consideration divisions of Turkish peoples. A striking fact is that in the 11th c. Turkish language included many expressions denoting abstract ideas. (JA)

Hanna Zaremska, *Banici w średniowiecznej Europie (The Outlaws in Europe in the Middle Ages)*, Warszawa 1993, Wydawnictwo Naukowe Semper, 172 pp.

The author discusses extensively the genesis of banishment, i.e. exclusion from the community, and describes its presence in Greece, Rome, early Christendom and among Germanic tribes, and in the early Middle Ages in Ireland and in the territory of the Frank state. She presents various types of this punishment in mediaeval secular and ecclesiastical legislation. While discussing the position of banishment within the penal system she indicates the frequent replacement of capital punishment with exile. Banishment was often accompanied by a ritual that was to humiliate the condemned, such as taking him round the streets of the town, public flogging or mutilation. Sometimes the compulsion to leave the place of residence was connected with penitential pilgrimage, however the condemned often continued their offensive activity in exile. The author describes the community of offenders taking as an example the city of Cracow at the end of the 14th and the beginning of the 15th cc., finding that banishment was applied to those guilty of homicide, robbery, theft, sexual offences (wherein polygamy and illegal prostitution).

The author makes use of the descriptions of the offenders' appearances in Bohemian *Popravěči kniha panuv z Rožmberka* in order to show their physical portraits, finding that

descriptions of appearances in late–mediaeval court documents were of secondary importance. (JA)

*Żegluga świętego Brendana opata (Navigatio sancti Brendani abbatis)*, translation by Ignacy Lewandowski, ed. Jerzy Strzelczyk, Poznań 1992, Wydawnictwo “ABOS”, 188 pp., 28 illustr., 5 maps.

The Polish translation of *St. Brendan's Navigatio* is accompanied by an extensive critical essay devoted to the text. J. Strzelczyk begins it with a characterization of the early mediaeval Irish culture, focussing his attention on the far voyages of monks, which were treated as a form of asceticism, as well as on the wealth of the books on travels that came into being as a result. Following the literature the author indicates a convergence of certain issues of *Navigatio* with other Irish eposes, finding the pre–Christian genesis of some threads. Trying to reconcile two contradictory hypotheses relating to the origin of the work, the author indicates Ireland as its place of origin, and the Irish monastic centres in Lotharingia as the communities where the great career of the epos began. Discussing it Strzelczyk indicates a large (about 120 items) number of mediaeval manuscripts of *Navigatio*, many printed editions, translations and versions created in almost all the Roman and German countries of Europe. Another symptom of the wide reception of the work is St. Brendan's Isle — an unknown land, often found in cartographic sources from the 13th even up to the 19th c. (JA)

## EARLY MODERN TIMES

### (16th–18th Centuries)

Andrzej Bartnicki, *Walka o Morze Czerwone 1527–1868 (The Fight for the Red Sea 1527–1868)*, Warszawa 1993, Wydawnictwo Naukowe PWN, 462 pp., bibliogr., index of persons, index of geographical and ethnical names.

The work deals with the history of the Ethiopian Empire shown from the angle of fight for the control of the Red Sea. In successive chapters the author shows the battles of Ethiopia against the Muslim invaders in the 16th c. and the assistance rendered to the Christian African state by Portugal. The next chapters show the arrangement of forces in the triangle: Ethiopia, Turkey, Portugal, as well as the Ethiopian attempts at extending contacts with the Muslim states. A special chapter is devoted to the contacts of the whole North–Eastern Africa with the countries lying in the region of the Indian Ocean. The subsequent chapter shows the resumption of contacts between Europe and Ethiopia (broken at the beginning of the 17th c.), by the mission of James Bruce (1769–1774), the British Consul in Algiers. The next chapters discuss the attitude of European powers towards Ethiopia in the context of Egyptian plans to gain control of the Red Sea at the end of the 18th c. and in the first half of the 19th c. The author ends his analysis of the fight for the Red Sea with the reign of the Ethiopian emperor Theodore II and the British expedition of general Robert Napier, which put an end to this reign in 1868. (EO)

Teresa Chynczevska–Hennel, *Rzeczpospolita XVII wieku w oczach cudzoziemców (17th c. Polish Commonwealth in Foreign Eyes)*, Wrocław 1993, Ossolineum, 252 pp, bibliogr., biographies of foreigners, illustr.

A popularized work presents the picture of Polish Commonwealth as seen by foreigners in the 17th c. Its source basis consists mainly of accounts given by diplomats and persons surrounding them, travellers, clergymen and students. The author made use of private letters, documents left by diplomats, reports on missions, historico–geographical dissertations, travellers' guides and poems. The picture of the Commonwealth is shown in a specific way, its frames being

delineated by the interests of foreigners staying in Poland. The author devoted special attention to descriptions of Ukraine, court ceremonies as well as often raised question of the character of Polish Commonwealth inhabitants. The work also shows the problems connected with the ways of travelling in Poland and provides general descriptions of the Polish–Lithuanian state. (EO)

Janusz Dąbrowski, *Ewolucja systemu władz kozackich w latach 1648–1657* (*Evolution of the System of Cossack Authorities in the Years 1648–1657*), "Studia Historyczne" (Kraków), vol. XXXVI, 1993, fasc. 2, pp. 165–185, English summary.

The author focuses his interest on the evolution of the system of Cossack authorities after the outbreak of the Chmielnicki revolt in 1648. The successes of Cossack troops in the fight against the army of Polish Commonwealth enabled the Cossacks to restore the self-government institutions abolished in 1638 in the course of repressions after the Cossack revolt of 1637–1638. In the first place the General Council was revived, made up by all the Cossacks, as well as a number of army offices. It is characteristic that in the course of the Cossack military and political successes Bohdan Chmielnicki, who held the office of Cossack hetman, started to set limits to the competences of the General Council in favour of a more narrow organ, the Council of Superior Officers. At the same time the authorizations of hetman's office increased. Many new offices dealing with administrative problems were also instituted as the result of Cossack invasion of a large territory of the Ukraine. (EO)

Irena Kądulska, *Komedia w polskim teatrze jezuitckim XVIII wieku* (*Comedy in the Polish Jesuit Theatre of the 18th c.*), Wrocław 1993, Ossolineum, 248 pp., bibliogr., index of persons, illustr., English and Italian summaries.

The work presents the development of comedy played in the theatres functioning in Jesuit schools in Poland during the 18th c. until the dissolution of the Jesuit Order in the Polish Commonwealth in 1773. Chapter I analyzes regulations concerning the production of comedies in Jesuit schools. The subsequent part of the work analyzes the genre varieties of school comedies, beginning with simple comical declamations up to the comedies by Franciszek Bohomolec S.J. The next chapters analyze the conception of histrionics in Jesuit schools and present some remarks on the structure of theatre audience and matters of theatrical reception. (EO)

Igor Kąkolowski, *Dyscyplina społeczna. Etos urzędniczy, nadużycia i korupcja w świetle niemieckich zwierciadeł monarszych z XVI w.* (*Social Discipline. Clerk's Ethos, Abuses and Corruption in the Light of German 16th c. "Royal Mirrors"*), "Przegląd Historyczny" (Warszawa), v. LXXXIII, 1992, fasc. 2, pp. 207–226.

The basis of the author's deliberations consists of the so-called "royal mirrors" (*Fürstenspiel*) of 16th c., especially the *Politisches Testament* by Melchior von Osse, lawyer and chancellor to the Saxon elector John Frederick I, *Institutio principis Christiani* by Erasmus and *Haushaltungsbuch des Herzogtums Preussen* by Kasper Nostritz, Prussian councillor of the Ducal Treasury Department.

The author points out the patriarchal character of the state in the 16th c., evident from the sources under analysis. The ruler defined as *Landesvater* or *Pater patriae*, is also regarded as father to his officials, their official links are identified with family ties. Officials should be married, since experience in running a household is helpful in the execution of official power. The main task of the state conceived as the monarch's family household is a just division of the ducal property and income among the poor as well as officials and servants in return for their services. The authors of "royal mirrors" criticize the rulers for their wastefulness, for

waging wars, excessive rewards to their subjects, maintenance of too many courtiers — all this, in their opinion, brings about the financial crisis of many states. In Kąkolewski's opinion this criticism corresponds with the reality of German states in the 16th c. The "royal mirrors" also condemn the abuses committed by the officials, especially wide-spread bribery, the authors complain that the solidary "friendship" of officials makes the discovery of abuses difficult and offices can be obtained only with the support by these informal groups in the elite of power. Characteristic of the sources under analysis is belief in the importance of the proper education both of the monarch and the officials. Of basic significance is virtue (kindness, moderation, courage, benevolence), orderliness, discipline, piety, rulers should serve the officials with good example. The authors of "royal mirrors" criticize the hitherto upbringing of the gentry, which favoured idleness and lapsing from education, instead of preparing young men for civil service. They recommend at first studies with private preceptors, then university studies; in their deliberations professional competence appears as an essential factor of office administration. (EO)

Andrzej Kopiczko, *Ustrój i organizacja Diecezji Warmińskiej w latach 1525–1772 (System and Organization of the Warmia Diocese in the years 1525–1772)*, Olsztyn 1993, Ośrodek Badań Naukowych im. Wojciecha Kętrzyńskiego, 299 pp., bibliogr., tables, annexes, maps, index of persons, German summary. Rozprawy i Materiały Ośrodka Badań Naukowych im. Wojciecha Kętrzyńskiego w Olsztynie No 12.

The work deals with the history of the Warmia Diocese from the point of view of its system and organization from 1525, that is the moment of secularization of Teutonic Prussia, when two thirds of parishes fell away from the diocese, until the first partition of Poland, when the Warmia Diocese was joined to the Prussian state. Chapter I presents the beginnings of the diocese going back to the 13th c., its legal basis, boundaries and administrative divisions, the office and the salary of the bishop. The next chapter discusses the relations between the diocese and the archdiocese in Riga, and later with the Church in Poland, and finally with the Apostolic Nunciature in Warsaw and the Apostolic See. The following chapter presents the central diocesan offices and institutions (among others the bishop's court, *curia*, chancellery, vicar's office, the office of assistant bishop and the chapter). Chapter IV presents the functioning of church institutions active in the diocese such as: theological seminary, papal seminary, Jesuit colleges, music school, charity banks, hospital for the clergy, prison and post office. Subsequent chapters are devoted to the matters of territorial organization of the diocese and church parish institutions. The last chapter presents the orders and convents functioning in the diocese. (EO)

Edmund Kotarski, *Gdańska poezja okolicznościowa XVII wieku (The Occasional Poetry of Gdańsk in the 17th c.)*, Gdańsk 1993, Instytut Bałtycki, 434 pp., index of persons, English summary. Wydawnictwa Instytutu Bałtyckiego w Gdańsku Nr 16. Seria Pomorzoznawcza, v. X.

The author analyzes the occasional poetry of Gdańsk against the background of the activity of such institutions as the City Council, Gdańsk Academic School, publishing houses, which in his opinion stimulated the development of occasional literature. In this respect special role was played by the institutional patronage of the City Council over the students, scholars and artists as well as by the private patronage of particular patricians of Gdańsk. The author centred his interest on the panegyric poetry connected with royal ceremonies (elections, coronations, royal military victories, peace negotiations, royal visits in Gdańsk, funerals of Polish monarchs), with such events concerning Gdańsk as the military victories of the royal navy or Gdańsk troops, moreover on the works devoted to the City Councillors, commanders of

Gdańsk troops, professors of the Academic School of Gdańsk. Analysis is also given to the threads exposed in particular works addressed to various persons. (EO)

Jan Kracik, *Ludzie z przedmieścia historii. Kleparzanie czasów staropolskich (People on the Outskirts of History. Inhabitants of Kleparz in the Old Times)*, Kraków 1993, Wydawnictwo "Secesja", 368 pp., bibliogr., ilustr. Towarzystwo Miłośników Historii i Zabytków Krakowa.

The work deals with the inhabitants of Kleparz, a satellite city to Cracow, which existed as a separate town unit in the years 1366–1791. The author centred his interest on the period from the end of the 16th c. until 1795. The first chapter shows the legal transformations, the development of the town and successive calamities that fell to its lot (war destruction and fires) after which the inhabitants of Kleparz reconstructed their city. The next chapters are devoted to various symptoms of social and economic life: the family, guilds in their social and economic aspects, trade in the market–place, religious life, contacts with town authorities and judicature, problems of security (plague, famine, fires, wars), criminal offences. A separate chapter shows royal ceremonies (coronations, weddings, funerals), witnessed each time by Kleparz inhabitants. The author also deals with education in Kleparz, poor–houses and hospitals as well as the attitude of the local population to death. (EO)

Wojciech Krwczuk, *Pisarze kancelarii koronnych Zygmunta III Wazy (Writers of the Royal Office of Sigismund III Vasa)*, "Studia Historyczne" (Kraków), v. XXXVI, 1993, fasc. 2, pp. 149–164, annex, English summary.

The subject of analysis is a group of about 180 writers employed in both royal offices in the years 1587–1632. This was a collectivity of officials with low prestige and small salaries. Nevertheless there were only 14 plebeians in the group, while poor gentry prevailed. The author collected the data relating to education of only 40 persons; they all had studied at universities either at home or abroad. A positive majority of the writers were Poles, only a few Ruthenians, there was one German, one Swede, one Scotsman and one Frenchman. Among the lower clerks in the office only a few were clergymen. Characteristically it was the latter that succeeded best in their political career. One person became a primate, earlier holding the office of chancellor, three writers became bishops and one a Greek Catholic bishop, several became heads of the royal offices i.e. reached a high post. 40 writers were given the office of royal secretary, which was important in the office hierarchy. One person became a castellan, ten obtained offices in district administration and several obtained lower municipal offices. (EO)

Elżbieta Milewska, *Związki kulturalne i literackie polsko–portugalskie w XVI–XIX wieku (Polish–Portuguese Cultural and Literary Ties in the 16th–19th cc.)*, Warszawa 1991, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Warszawskiego, 167 pp., bibliogr., summary in Portuguese. Uniwersytet Warszawski. Centrum Studiów Latinoamerykańskich CESLA. Studia i Materiały 3.

The author focuses her interest on broadly conceived cultural ties of Poland with Portugal beginning with the 16th c. until the end of the 19th c. The first part discusses individual contacts made by travellers, both clergymen and laymen. The author also presents the unsuccessful attempts at establishing closer political relations, among others the failure, caused by his imprisonment in France in 1638, of the Royal Prince John Casimir Vasa to take the office of vice–roy of Portugal, or Portuguese infante Manuel's candidacy for the Polish throne (which caused an intensification of interest in Poland and its problems in Portugal). The author discusses the Portuguese reaction to the Polish national insurrections in the 19th c. and the unrealized attempt to form a Polish legion in Portugal in 1833, that was to fight against

the rule of the despotic king Miguel. The second part presents the subject of literary ties. It discusses the knowledge of Polish literature in Portugal and Portuguese in Poland as well as Polish themes in Portuguese literature and Portuguese themes in the Polish one. The author underlines that the knowledge of French that spread over all Europe in the 18th and 19th cc. enabled the Poles to get better acquainted with the Portuguese literature and the Portuguese to get in touch with the Polish. However the cultural ties between the two countries continue to be weak. (EO)

Dobrosława Platt, *Kazania pogrzebowe z przełomu XVI i XVII wieku. Z dziejów prozy staropolskiej (Funeral Sermons on the Turn of the 16th c. From the History of Old Polish Prose)*, Wrocław 1992, Ossolineum, 185 pp., index of persons' names and titles of sermons, illustr. Polska Akademia Nauk Zakład Narodowy im. Ossolińskich — Biblioteka PAN.

The author focusses her interest on Catholic funeral sermons printed in Polish, regardless of the fact if they were ever delivered. The time under consideration is marked by the years 1584–1636, the former being the year that saw the first appearance in print of a funeral sermon in Polish, the latter one that saw the death of Rev. Fabian Birkowski, one of the best Polish preachers. The author took into consideration in the first place the creative work of Birkowski, then of Piotr Skarga, Jakub Olszewski, Andrzej Radawiecki, Bonawentura Czarliński and Augustyn Wituński. The first chapter shows the theoretical foundations of the development of the art of homily from the beginnings of Christianity until the 1580s. The following chapters analyze the panegyric and the condemning aspects of funeral sermons. Chapter IV analyzes the allegory of funeral sermons and the last one is devoted to the analysis of the art of homily. (EO)

Jakub Pokora, *Obraz Najjaśniejszego Pana Stanisława Augusta (1764–1770). Studium z ikonografii władzy (The Picture of His Majesty Stanislaus Augustus, 1764–1770. A Study in the Iconography of Power)*, Warszawa 1993, Instytut Historii Sztuki Polskiej Akademii Nauk, 240 pp., bibliogr., index, annexes, illustr., summary in English.

The work is a pioneer attempt at reconstructing the image of Stanislaus Augustus Poniatowski as monarch on the basis of iconographic and literary sources. The author's aim is to present the person of the ruler as seen by his subjects, i.e. to analyze the reception of the iconographic presentation of the king. Analysis is given to painting, graphic and sculpture portraits of the monarch, as well as to the sphragistics, numismatics, medals, and drawings in occasional prints as well as in the books dedicated to the king, finally decorations constituting the framework of various official ceremonies. The method adopted by the author is to interpret the iconographic source through analysis of the contemporary literary records (descriptions and relations in the press, panegyrics, speeches, sermons, dramas, dedications). In effect we get a picture of an ideal ruler, where traditional threads, such as the sacred character of power, patriarchal model of relations with the subjects, are interwoven with the motives of Enlightenment, such as the exposition of wisdom as the king's principal virtue, owing to which he is able, in love of peace, to build a state based on justice and tolerance, learning and education, commerce, industry and agriculture. (EO)

Sławomir Radoń, *Z dziejów polemiki antytrinitariańskiej w Polsce XVI–XVII wieku (From the History of the Polemic Against Antitrinitarians in Poland of 16th–17th c.)* Kraków 1993, Wyd. Universitas, 169 pp., bibliogr., index of persons, English summary.

The work attempts to present the controversy waged against the antitrinitarians over the question of the divinity of Christ, which antitrinitarians denied. The author discusses the situation of religious isolation in which the Polish antitrinitarians were found in the 17th c. as well as the activity of Jonasz Szlichtyng, the leading antitrinitarian polemist in the 1650s. The successive chapters discuss the conception of Christ's nature, as held by the Polish antitrinitarians, their use of the gospel in their polemic over the divinity of Christ and the role of invectives in religious polemic. The last part of the work is the biography of Mikołaj Cichocki S.J., the leading polemist against antitrinitarians in the middle of the 17th c. (EO)

Violetta Urbaniak, *Zamoyszczycy bez Zamoyskiego (The Zamoyski Party without Zamoyski)*, "Przegląd Historyczny" (Warszawa), v. LXXXIII, 1992, fasc. 3, pp. 423–434.

Great Hetman and Crown Chancellor Jan Zamoyski did not appoint a particular person in case of his death to take over the leadership of the Zamoyski party. This serves the author as the basis for a conclusion that the chancellor, when on his death-bed in 1605, wanted to ensure the unity of the party, so that it could continue with the same membership until his eleven year old son Tomasz came of age, and provide him with political support. However after Jan Zamoyski's death the party he set up underwent a continual decomposition. At first its religious members (Piotr Tylicki, Wojciech Baranowski and Szymon Rudnicki) took the side of the king, seeing in the protection of Sigismund III a possibility of further career. The final disintegration of the Zamoyski party took place in 1606 on the eve of and at the time of Zebrzydowski rebellion. All of the politically important members, headed by Stanisław Żółkiewski, Crown Field Hetman and Jerzy Zamoyski, bishop of Chełm, took the side of the king. On the other hand in the rebel camp remained Mikołaj Zebrzydowski, voivode of Cracow and many rank and file members of the dead chancellor's party, derived from middle gentry. These divisions were, in the author's opinion, determined on the one hand by a wish to follow a political career with the king's support, and on the other by opposition to the plans of strengthening the royal power. (EO)

Jan SzaliŃska, *Mapy ziem I Rzeczypospolitej w atlasach Biblioteki Gdańskiej PAN (Maps of the Territories of the 1st Polish Commonwealth in the Atlases of the Gdańsk Library of the Polish Academy of Sciences)*, Warszawa 1993, Biblioteka Narodowa, 182 pp., bibliogr., annex with 21 reproduced maps. Biblioteka Narodowa Zakład Zbiorów Kartograficznych, Studia i Materiały z Historii Kartografii. XII.

Analysis is given to 210 maps of all the territories composing the Commonwealth of Both Nations, published until the end of the 18th c. The author is interested in the following elements of description: the year of publication of the atlas, the author of the atlas and the author of the map, eventual earlier editions, signature, number of map in the atlas, title of map. Analysis is given to 72 maps of the whole Commonwealth, and to 49 maps of Ducal Prussia, 29 of Pomerania, 22 of Livonia and Courland, 14 of Lithuania, 8 of little Poland, 6 of the Ukraine, 5 of Oświęcim and Zator Duchy, 3 of Great Poland, 1 of Warmia and 1 of the Vistula estuary. (EO)

Janusz Tazbir, *Pseudoariańskie zbory i grobowce. Przyczynek do dziejów mistyfikacji historycznych (Pseudo-Antitrinitarian Chapels and Tombs. Contribution to the History of Historical Mystifications)*, "Przegląd Historyczny" (Warszawa), v. LXXXIII, 1992, fasc. 2, pp. 227–236.

The author analyzes many cases of exaggerating the number of post-antitrinitarian architectural relics in the 19th and 20th cc. Many buildings attributed to antitrinitarians were in fact



most often owned by Calvinists (Białystok, Wojciechowo). Sometimes buildings said to be antitrinitarian chapels had never served as sanctuaries (e.g. the granary in Jaszczce), or were synagogues (Włodzisław). The author sees the source of these mystifications in the increasing interest in the history of Polish Brethren in the 19th and 20th cc. (EO)

*Wkład pijarów do nauki i kultury w Polsce XVII–XIX w. (The Piarists' Contribution to Science and Culture in Poland in the 17th–19th cc.)*, ed. by Irena Stasiewicz–Jasiukowa, Warszawa 1993, Zakład Historii Nauk Społecznych Instytutu Historii Nauki, Oświaty i Techniki PAN, Wydawnictwo Zakonu Polskiej Prowincji Pijarów, 651 pp., bibliogr., annex, index of persons, illustr., French summary.

The work contains a set of papers delivered in November 1992 at a session (organized by Polish Academy of Sciences' Institute of History of Science, Education and Technology and by the Order of the Polish Province of Piarists), devoted to the contribution of Piarists to science and culture in Poland from the 17th until the 19th cc. Separate studies deal with the teaching of geography, history, citizens' upbringing and influence on political culture (Jacek Taraszkiewicz, Kazimierz Puchowski, Czesław Majorek, Tadeusz Słowikowski, Irena Łossowska, Anna Grzeńkowiak–Krwawicz, Magdalena Ślusarska). Papers devoted to Piarists' contribution to the development of natural sciences and medicine were written by: Zbigniew J. Wójcik, Wanda Grębicka, and Roman R. Meissner, while those devoted to the role of monks in mathematics, physics, technology and architecture by: Zofia Pawlikowska–Bożek, Tadeusz M. Nowak, Jerzy Jasiuk, and Ryszard Mączyński. Studies by Józef Świeboda and Ryszard Mączyński deal with the Piarists' initiatives in musical education. Problems of Piarists' activity in the field of literature and linguistics are presented by: Elżbieta Aleksandrowska, Zbigniew Gliński, Jarosław Kurkowski, Teresa Kostkiewicz and Irena Stasiewicz–Jasiukowa. The Piarists' contribution to the development of the disciplines of law and economics is discussed by Mariusz Affek and Janina Rosicka. Leonard Grochowski devoted his study to Jakub Falkowski, a pioneer–teacher of deaf children in the first half of the 19th c. Particular centres of the Piarists (Rzeszów, Podolin, Warszawa, Piotrków Trybunalski) were presented by: Józef Świeboda, Artur Nojszewski, Małgorzata Kinowska, Roman Stępień, and Ryszard W. Wołoszyński. Adam Pitala discusses Piarist schools educating religious teachers, while Kalina Bartnicka analyzes Piarist 18th c. manuals of good manners. Waldemar Voisé presents the views of Kazimierz Narbutt, Piarist author of the manual of logic of 1769 and the conceptions of Franciszek Krupiński, a Piarist who referred to them a hundred years later. (EO)

Andrzej Wyrobisz, *Staropolskie wzorce rodziny i kobiety — żony i matki (Old Polish Models of Family and Woman — Wife and Mother)*, "Przegląd Historyczny" (Warszawa), v. LXXXIII, 1992, fasc. 3, pp. 405–421.

The author analyzes the Old Polish model of family, with special consideration given to the role of woman, as it appears in the moralistic literature, husbandry guides, poetry, satires and panegyric tomb inscriptions. The models shaped in the 16th c. had continued in an unchanged form at least until the end of the next century. The qualities of a woman propagated in the 16th c. were: piety, obedience to the husband, motherhood, care for the poor, economy and industry. A question often brought up was that of a *sui generis* partnership in marriage, which meant that husband was supposed to listen to good advice given to him by a godly and judicious wife. Characteristically, no particular attention was paid to the feelings of love between the spouses, while importance was attached to the careful choice of the match, with consideration given to age, background, property and good traits of character. (EO)

## 19th CENTURY and THE BEGINNING OF THE 20th CENTURY

*Aktywność gospodarcza ziemiaństwa w Polsce w XVIII–XX wieku (The Economic Activity of Landowners in Poland from the Eighteenth to the Twentieth Century)*, ed. Wiesław Caban and Mieczysław B. Markowski, Kielce 1993. 204 pp. Kieleckie Towarzystwo Naukowe. Wyższa Szkoła Pedagogiczna w Kielcach.

This is a collection of 17 articles — expanded and supplemented versions of papers read at a scientific session held in Kielce in May 1992. The main theme of the book is the modernization of agriculture and the development of the food industry; the authors also took into consideration such phenomena as investments made by landowners outside the farms and the purchase of landed estates by representatives of the bourgeoisie (starting from the middle of the nineteenth century). Many authors consider the reception of new economic theories and models of farming; this question is examined in a special study by Wiesław Caban, *Rola 'nowego ziemiaństwa' w szerzeniu postępu agrotechnicznego w Królestwie Polskim w dobie przeduwłaszczeniowej (The role of the "new landowners" in propagating agro-technical progress in the Kingdom of Poland in the period prior to the emancipation of the peasants)* and by Ryszard Kotewicz, *Poglądy ekonomiczne Antoniego Ostrowskiego (The economic views of Antoni Ostrowski)*. The volume also contains attempts at an outline interpretation of more general topics: Ryszard Kołodziejczyk, *Inwestycje kapitałów wielkiej burżuazji w rolnictwie Królestwa Polskiego w XIX wieku (Capital investments of the great bourgeoisie in the agriculture of the Kingdom of Poland during the nineteenth century)* and Bogusław Gałka, *Stan majątkowy i sytuacja ekonomiczna ziemian w Polsce lat 1918–1939. Próba analizy (The financial state and economic situation of landowners in Poland in the years 1918–1939. An attempted analysis)*, articles concerning particular regions: Mieczysław B. Markowski, *Ziemiaństwo w województwie kieleckim w dobie kryzysu gospodarczego (lata 1929–1935) (Landowners in the Kielce voivodship during the economic crisis of 1929–1935)*; Stefan Pytlas, *Majątki ziemskie łódzkich przemysłowców w okresie zaborów (Landed estates of Łódź industrialists during the partitions)* as well as case studies referring to concrete persons and estates: Marian Kozaczek, *Działalność gospodarcza Romana Sanguszki w latach 1918–1939 (The economic activity of Roman Sanguszko in the years 1918–1939)*.

The majority of authors took into consideration economic archives created by state authorities and private persons, statistical material and publicistics. (AS)

Jarosław Czuby, *Wodzowie i politycy. Generalicja polska lat 1806–1815 (Commanders and Politicians. Polish Generals in the Years 1806–1815)*. Warszawa 1993, 307 pp., Oficyna Wydawnicza Viatorek, biographical dictionary, appendices, bibliogr., index of names.

The topic of this prosopographic study are 114 Polish generals who served in the army or took part in the political life of the Duchy of Warsaw. The author analyses their social origin, civilian and military education, material situation and, above all, paths and mechanisms of careers and political attitudes. He pays attention to strong bonds within this group regardless of sometimes divergent views or involvement concerning such essential issues as a positive or negative stand *vis à vis* Napoleonic France or Russia under Alexander I. The joint consciousness of the generals and their specific *esprit de corps* were the outcome of the military traditions of the former Commonwealth, similar experiences won i.a. in combat in 1792 and 1794 and, in the case of some of these men, service in the Polish Legions in Italy, accompanied by frequent social and family ties with an elite determined by wealth, birth and power. A distinct imprint was made by the impact of relations prevailing in the army of Napoleon I which moulded the style of command and behaviour towards subordinates.

The source basis is composed of archives created by the supreme civilian and military authorities of the Duchy of Warsaw, memoirs, the press and traditional biographic studies, employed for the derivation of information (AS)

Andrzej Feliks Grabski, *Zjazd w Hambach a polska demokracja (The Hambach Convention and Polish Democracy)*, "Przegląd Humanistyczny" (Warszawa), XXXVII, 1993, no 1 (316), pp. 48–62.

The convention held in Hambach by German liberals and democrats in May 1832 was a demonstration of thousands against the partition of Germany and absolutistic rule. It was attended by a large Polish delegation which represented the left wing of the Great Emigration, especially the Polish National Committee headed by Joachim Lelewel, and the Polish Democratic Society.

The author writes that the Hambach convention was the "key point of a mutual — Polish and German — manifestation of the brotherhood of the people and the mutual sympathy of both nations". Admittedly, it partly failed the hopes cherished by the radicals who in their private statements expressed their disappointment with the fact that it did not inaugurate a revolution and a struggle for the freedom of oppressed nations.

The source basis of the article is composed of manuscripts of works by the democratic activists, correspondence (chiefly published) and publicistics. (AS)

Ryszard Juszkiewicz, *Powstanie styczniowe na Północnym Mazowszu (The January Uprising in North Mazovia)*, Warszawa 1993, Agencja Wydawnicza MAKO, 206 pp., illustr., maps, index of names and place names. Mazowiecki Ośrodek Badań Naukowych. Ciechanowskie Towarzystwo Naukowe.

This monographic study was written some thirty years ago and it reflects the state of the historiography of that time. Its merit consists of the employment of earlier oral reports and local tradition which refer to events from the years 1863 and 1864. The sources used by the author also include printed material (i. a. the press and diaries). Ryszard Juszkiewicz concentrated his attention on the military aspects of the insurrection in the northern part of Mazovia (the region of Ciechanów and Mława). The book contains several hundred brief biogrammes of the participants of the combat and an attempted analysis of their social and territorial origin; it also proposes a division of the group according to such features as age, education etc. (AS)

Krystyna Korzon, *Wojciech Kętrzyński 1838–1918. Zarys biograficzny (Wojciech Kętrzyński 1838–1918. An Outline Biography)*, Wrocław 1993, Ossolineum, 319 pp., bibliogr., index of names, illustr., Polska Akademia Nauk. Zakład Narodowy im. Ossolińskich — Biblioteka

This is a biography of an outstanding medievalist and scientific and cultural activist whose unique life history is an example of a consciously changed national identity. Adalbert von Winkler was born in eastern Prussia and studied in Königsberg and Berlin where he remained within the range of German culture; already as an adult, he became interested in his Polish descent and changed his name and the language of his literary and scientific works; he also settled down in Lvov where from 1873 he worked in the Ossoliński National Institute which had made great contribution to Polish culture. Here, he held the post of scientific secretary, custodian and, from 1876 until his death, of director.

Krystyna Korzon discusses the main currents of Kętrzyński's work: his achievements in research concerning Polish mediaeval history (numerous monographic studies and especially editions of source material) and his support for the Polish national movement which opposed the Germanization policy pursued by the German authorities in the southern part of Eastern Prussia. The author has collected an extensive source basis taken, as a rule, from the

archive of Ossolineum, making it possible to present Kętrzyński's role in that institution in minute detail. (AS)

Józef Ignacy Kraszewski, *Listy do rodziny 1863–1886. Cz. II: Na emigracji (Letters to the Family 1863–1886. Part II: Emigration)*, prep. by Stanisław Burkot, Wrocław 1993, Ossolineum, 384 pp., index of names, illustr.

This edition contains 240 letters by the famous author who spent the last twenty years of his life mainly as an emigre in Dresden but who took an active part in Polish cultural and political life. The correspondence with his family (chiefly with the author's brother Kajetan who lived in the Kingdom of Poland) offers information about problems of daily life, literary works, reactions to press polemics and assessments of political events. The volume includes an introduction and extensive footnotes. (AS)

Krzysztof Lewalski, *Szkic do dziejów misji chrześcijańskich wśród Żydów na ziemiach polskich w XVIII–XX wieku (An Essay on the History of Christian Missions among Jews in Polish Lands from the Eighteenth to the Twentieth Century)*, "Studia Historyczne" (Kraków), XXXVI, 1993, fol 2 (141), pp. 185–202, English summ.

Contrary to the title, the author has concentrated his attention on the Russian partition area, mainly the Kingdom of Poland. He outlines the history of undertakings pursued by the Catholic Church (in particular the *Congregatio Mariae Vitae*) which in the eighteenth century was able to achieve the conversion of many thousands of Jews (i.a. the numerous followers of Jakub Frank, known as the Frankists). After the loss of independence, an intensive missionary campaign among the Jews was conducted by Polish Protestants, supported by foreign institutions (e.g. the London Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews). Although this venture was tolerated and even aided by the Russian authorities, its results remained slight; from 1875 it was weakened by a conflict between the Anglicans who initiated and financed these efforts and the Lutheran Church, the strongest Protestant creed in the Kingdom of Poland.

The author used archive material created by administrative and police authorities (including reports concerning the missionary campaign) and documents of the Protestant Church hierarchy (AS)

Józef Łoś, *Na paryskim i poznańskim bruku. Z pamiętnika powstańca, tułacza i gubernera 1840–1882 (On the Streets of Paris and Poznań. Form the Diary of an Insurgent, Wanderer and Tutor 1840–1882)*, ed. by Krystyna Nizi, Kórnik 1993, Biblioteka Kórnicka PAN 329 pp., index of names.

The author, a descendant of a noble family of medium wealth from the environs of Opoczno, joined the November Uprising 1830, emigrated to France, took part in the events of the Spring of Nations in the Poznań region and then was employed as a private tutor by wealthy landowners in Greater Poland. He returned to the Kingdom of Poland about 1860 and continued working as a secondary school teacher in Kalisz and Piotrków.

This edition is based on a manuscript kept in a family collection; it is partly a diary registering current events and partly a memoir edited some years later and thus treated as a literary work. The author was a careful observer who aptly portrayed assorted acquaintances. His diary is an excellent source for the history of the Polish intelligentsia in the nineteenth century.

This edition includes certain abbreviations (about one-third of the original text, omitting amateur philosophical reflections, descriptions of Nature etc.); the volume also contains about 800 footnotes. (AS)

Maciej Mycielski, *Między Izbą a cesarzem. Marszałkowie izby poselskiej w Królestwie Polskim (Between the Chamber and the Emperor. Speakers of the Chamber of Deputies in the Kingdom of Poland)*, "Przegląd Historyczny" (Warszawa), vol. LXXXIV, 1993, fol. 2, pp. 135–150.

For Polish elites the Sejm of the autonomous Kingdom of Poland (1815–1830) was a factor of relative independence, while the rulers of Russia envisaged it as one of the instruments of governance. The speaker of the Sejm, nominated by the monarch, enjoyed order-keeping prerogatives; he was also supposed to oversee the "observance of the law" by the deputies, a right which made it possible to stifle opposition.

The author based himself on parliamentary records, police reports and diaries, and presents the stands taken by consecutive speakers who, as a rule, were concerned with their own careers but in certain cases also with public opinion. Some were merely obedient executors of "imperial will" as regards the Chamber of Deputies; others tried to play the role of mediators. M. Mycielski stresses that their position was much weaker than that of their counterparts in the pre-partition Commonwealth. (AS)

Jerzy Myśliński, *Publicystyka Bolesława Limanowskiego okresu formowania polskiego niepodległościowego programu socjalistycznego, 1886–1894. (The publicistic of Bolesław Limanowski during the formation of the Polish pro-independence socialist programme, 1866–1894)*, "Kwartalnik Historii Prasy Polskiej" (Warszawa) XXXII, 1993, no 1, pp. 20–38.

Bolesław Limanowski was one of the most outstanding Polish socialists and an extremely prolific publicist concerned with social history, economy and culture. He conducted a consistent polemic with orthodox Marxists who proclaimed the thesis that the Polish national movement was conducive for the bourgeoisie and the landowners, and constituted an obstacle on the path towards a universal socialist revolution.

Jerzy Myśliński analyses articles by Limanowski (who from 1889 lived abroad) published in periodicals at home and in socialist "Pobudka", issued in Paris. These writings tried to demonstrate that Polish socialism had local roots and was closely connected with the struggle for independence waged in the years 1794–1864. Limanowski also contended that the postulate of regaining national independence should become the fundamental element in the programme of the Polish working class movement. (AS)

Andrzej Nowak, *Między carem a rewolucją. Studium politycznej wyobraźni i postaw Wielkiej Emigracji wobec Rosji 1831–1842 (Between the Tsar and the Attitudes of the Great Emigration towards Russia 1831–1849)*, Warszawa 1993, Warszawska Oficyna Wydawnicza "Gryf", Instytut Historii Polskiej Akademii Nauk. 370 pp., bibliogr., index of names

The author claims that between the fall of the 1830 Uprising and the failure of the Spring of Nations the Russian theme occupied an essential place in emigre political thought; it recurred in all publications which presented plans for regaining Polish independence. The publicists of the period thoroughly analyzed the sources of the might of the eastern power, the history of Polish–Russian relations, differences between the cultural tradition of the two nations and their similarity within a "Slav kinship". Dominating opinions maintained that the barbarity typical for the "Muscovites" was connected with their dependence upon Asian and Byzantine models. These trends of reflection, increasingly frequent in right-wing writings, were also present among the ideologues of the left wing (a fact which heretofore historical literature has ignored). They too succumbed to wavering views, oscillating between "the universalistic message of the principles of democracy, revolution and Christian socialism, on the one hand,

and the force of the tradition of Polish–Russian animosity and the current political situation, on the other hand” (p. 7). Polish democrats called for “a struggle for your freedom and ours”, and treated Russian opponents as potential allies, without resigning from a leading role in the common struggle or agreeing to future territorial concessions required by the Russian side.

The author has used over 50 periodicals, issued predominantly in France, as well as numerous publicistic brochures and diaries. (AS)

Mieczysław Pater, *Polskie postawy narodowe na Śląsku w XIX wieku, cz. 1 (do 1870 r.) (Polish National Stands in Silesia in the Nineteenth Century, Part 1 up to 1870)*, Wrocław — Warszawa 1994. Oficyna Wydawnicza Volumen, 224 pp., German summ.

The author defines national stands as symptoms of a conscious confirmation of identity, discernible in the cultivation of a language, customs, tradition and religion and in various forms of participation in public life. He discusses these questions in a chronological–subject matter order; three consecutive parts of the book examine periods from the beginning of the nineteenth century up to 1848, the Spring of Nations and the years 1850–1870.

M. Pater emphasizes the significance of the attitude of the Catholic and Protestant clergy for the preservation of the Polishness of Silesian peasants and workers; in his opinion, this was the impact not so much of the relatively few clergymen involved in the Polish national movement but of those who were concerned solely with spiritual needs. From the 1850s an important element in shaping national stands was the press and popular publications in Polish.

The book is based on publicistics, memoirs and handwritten sources created by the Prussian administrative and police authorities, and stored in the archives of Wrocław, Katowice, Opole, Pszczyna and Merseburg; the author also took into consideration material of Church origin. (AS)

Marek Waldenberg, *Kwestie narodowe w Europie środkowo-wschodniej. Dzieje. Idee (National Issues in Central–Eastern Europe. History, Ideas)*, PWN, Warszawa 1992, 417 pp., table of contents in English

The author begins his reflections by discussing national relations in the Austro–Hungarian and Russian monarchies prior to 1914. He portrays the development of national movements and ethnic conflicts, and characterizes the policies pursued by the state authorities, proving that both countries tried to conduct a flexible policy, to resort to repressions as rarely as possibly and to treat as a prime goal the installation of state patriotism into all citizens, regardless of their nationality. The author also stresses the fact that until 1914 no nation living in Austro–Hungary or the European part of Russia, with the exception of the Poles and Fins, formulated a programme for the re–construction of an independent state.

It was the disintegration of the two empires during the last stage of the first world war that finally offered opportunities for strivings towards the creation of new state organisms. Current events witness the ultimate triumph of the idea of a national state — the collapse of the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia has enabled all Central European nations to build their own states. This fact, however, does not imply the end of ethnic conflicts which at present are concerned basically with frontiers and the division of the property of the former empires; the problem of the national minorities in particular states (especially the Russian minority in the former Soviet Union) could become of prime importance in the near future. A parallel theme of the study is the stand of the West European and Russian social democratic and communist movement (Marx and Engels, Karl Kautsky, Karl Renner, Otto Bauer, Lenin and Stalin) towards the national question. The book is a summary of the heretofore research conducted by the author, presented in the form of an essay. (WM)

Andrzej Wierzbicki, *Spór o polską duszę. Z zagadnień charakterologii narodowej w historiografii polskiej XIX i XX w.* (*A Debate on the Polish Spirit. Select Problems of National Characterology in Polish Historiography of the Nineteenth and Twentieth Century*), Warszawa 1993, 289 pp., index of names. Instytut Historii Polskiej Akademii Nauk

Without resolving the scientific status of the “national character”, the author presents its functioning in works by historians typical for various schools — from the Enlightenment and Romantic version up to twentieth-century methodological pluralism. He indicates the significance of the “characterological” current which was present in the works of such historians as Joachim Lelewel, Karol Szajnocha, Józef Szujski or Walerian Kalinka, where it served the explication of historical facts or group and individual behaviour. Such reflections were based on premises made *a priori*, inherited from previous generations but constantly modified by literature, publicistics and historiography itself. The author proves that they did not construe a cohesive canon although certain elements of the national self-stereotype, frequently contradictory, were more permanent and popular than others. This fact questions the “theory of the creative function of the self-stereotype”, dominant in contemporary science which claims that images concerning “typical features of one’s own nation”, regardless of their validity, shape collective attitudes. (AS)

*Zestanie i katonga na Syberii w dziejach Polaków 1815–1914* (*Exile and Forced Labour in Siberia in the History of Poles 1815–1914*), prep. by Anna Brus, Elżbieta Kaczyńska and Wiktoria Śliwowska, Warszawa 1993, Wydawnictwo Naukowe PWN, 438 pp., bibliogr., index of names and place names.

The first part of the book (p. 5–200) consists of a monographic study by Elżbieta Kaczyńska who presents the history of the penitentiary system in Russia, with particular attention paid to exile and forced labour in Siberia. The author discusses conditions endured by successive groups of Polish exile who up to the 1880s comprised the majority of political prisoners in tsarist Siberia. She deals with the attitudes of the administrative, police and prison authorities, contacts between the exiles and the local population, attempted revolts, self-education, cultural life etc. E. Kaczyńska also points to the differentiation of the legal status of particular groups of the compulsory residents of Siberia whose material situation and social rank depended on current legislation, policies pursued by St. Petersburg and the practical undertakings of local officials. In a summary, she opposes the “black legend” of Siberia which was partly the product of memoirs and the belles lettres, and painted an unambiguous image of the country as the site of ruthless extermination.

Part two of the book includes an anthology of fragments of thirty three reports by Polish exiles and prisoners, taken from published diaries (sometimes found in rather inaccessible nineteenth-century editions), placed in chronological order and accompanied by brief biographies of the authors as well as by footnotes. (AS)

## MODERN TIMES

### 1918–1939

Marek Baumgart, *Londyn–Berlin 1918–1939. Niemcy w brytyjskiej polityce zagranicznej.* (*London–Berlin 1918–1939. Germany in British Foreign Policy*), Szczecin 1993, Uniwersytet Szczeciński, Polskie Towarzystwo Historyczne Oddział w Szczecinie, 280 pp.

An analysis of published British and German documents, together with material from the collections of the Polish Ministry of Foreign Affairs have enabled the author to present the most important steps made by British diplomacy in relation to Germany during the inter-war period. Emphasis has been placed on the fact that up to the very end of the world war, the British strove towards ensuring Germany the possibility of returning to the circle of European powers, and, with its aid, to limit French influence on the Continent. This policy was distinctly expressed in the Locarno pact of 1925 which contributed to a considerable deterioration of the position enjoyed by France and its allies at the cost of Germany. Despite the fact that British hopes for mutually favourable British-German relations proved to be futile, and that the Germans presented ever new demands, the British decided to embark upon new concessions. The peak of the so-called appeasement policy was the Munich agreement of 1938. In the opinion of the author, a radical turnabout in British policy did not take place until the spring of 1939, much too late to halt German preparations for a war. (WM)

Andrzej Es sen, *Polska a mała Ententa 1920–1934 (Poland and the Little Entente 1920–1934)*, Warszawa – Kraków 1992, PWN, 335 pp., English and German summ.

Both Poland and member countries of the Little Entente (Czechoslovakia, Romania and Yugoslavia) belonged to a group of states which strove towards consolidating the Versailles system and, at least at the beginning of the inter-war period, regarded an alliance with France as one of the most significant guarantees of their security. Hence the frequent international co-operation of these states. Nonetheless, closer co-operation or agreement between the Danubian countries and Poland was not attained. The decisive factors for this state of things were i.a. the fears harboured by Czechoslovakia as regards the Polish stand *vis à vis* Czechoslovak-Hungarian conflicts, the fact that Poland perceived the main threat more to the east than to the west of the frontiers of Central-Eastern Europe, the unsolved question of the Polish-Czechoslovak border etc. Relations between the Small Entente (which remained within the range of French influence) and Poland distinctly deteriorated following the Locarno pact (1925) and in particular after Poland embarked upon the so-called equilibrium policy.

This monographic study is the result of investigations carried out in the collections of the Polish Ministry of Foreign Affairs and of an analysis of the published diplomatic documents of France and the Danubian countries. (WM)

Romuald Gelles, *Dom z Białym Orłem. Konsulat Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej we Wrocławiu, maj 1920 — wrzesień 1939 (The House with the White Eagle. The Consulate of the Polish Republic in Wrocław, May 1920–September 1939)*, Wrocław 1992, Wydawnictwo "Wratislavia", 198 pp., append., phot.

Until recently, historians have not shown interest for the inter-war history of the Polish consulate in Wrocław despite the fact that its importance could be regarded as essential. During the first stage of its existence, the consulate supported the Polish campaign aimed at winning the national plebiscite held in Upper Silesia, and its activity led to recurrent mob attacks and the complete devastation of the building. In the 1930s the consulate housed army intelligence (the "Adrian" outpost) making it possible to determine the presumed force and direction of attacks launched by the German troops at the outbreak of the war. This book is the outcome of research conducted by the author in the material of the Polish Ministry of Foreign Affairs and military intelligence. (WM)

Jacek Gzella, *Myśl polityczna Władysława Studnickiego na tle koncepcji konserwatystów polskich 1918–1939 (The Political Thought of Władysław Studnicki)*



*against the Background of the Conceptions of Polish Conservatives 1918–1939*, Toruń 1993, Uniwersytet Mikołaja Kopernika w Toruniu, 139 pp.

Władysław Studnicki (1866–1953) was one of the most interesting representatives of Polish political thought in the first half of the twentieth century. He began his political career in the socialist movement but rapidly shifted towards the right side of the political scene. Upon the basis of an analysis of scarce archive material and, above all, the publications of Studnicki himself, the author of this monographic study demonstrates a number of joint trends and opinions which connected the views of this publicist with the political conceptions of Polish conservatives. He has in mind predominantly methods applied by state policies in relation to the Eastern Territories (the reinforcement of the larger group of Polish landowners, urban and rural colonisation etc.) and the Jewish question. Much place is devoted to a project of the Constitution which Studnicki prepared after the May *coup d'état* of 1926 and which envisaged Poland as a state divided into eight countries, each with its own provincial parliament, and steered by a Head of State, endowed with extensive competence and elected for a ten year–long term of office. (WM)

Aleksandra Kosicka–Pajewska, *Polska między Rosją a Niemcami. Koncepcje polityczne Adolfa Bocheńskiego (Poland between Russia and Germany. Political Concepts of Adolf Bocheński)*, Poznań 1992, Oficyna Wydawnicza Book Service, 211 pp.

This is a systematic presentation of the most important accomplishments of Adolf Bocheński (1909–1944), one of the most interesting authors of Polish political thought during the inter–war period. Adolf Bocheński was the descendant of Galician landowners, and from the beginning of the 1930s he became the leading publicist of the so–called neo–conservatives. His works appeared in “Myśl mocarstwowa”, “Bunt młodych” and “Polityka” and as independent publications (the best known is the book *Między Niemcami a Rosją (Between Germany and Russia)*, no place of publication, 1937). (WM)

*Kto był kim w Drugiej Rzeczypospolitej (Who Was Who in the Second Republic)*, ed. by Jacek M. Majchrowski with the co–operation of Grzegorz Mazur and Kamil Stepan, Warszawa 1994, Polska Oficyna Wydawnicza “BGW”, 579 pp., phot.

This imposing publication contains 3,329 biographical notes about: members of the Regency Council, the Head of State, Presidents of the Polish Republic, members of Councils of Ministers, heads of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Polish diplomats abroad, the commanders of the Polish Army, Ministers of the Interior and their subordinate services, first chairmen of the Supreme Court and the Supreme Administrative Tribunal, chairmen of the Supreme Chamber of Control, voivodes, heads of legally recognized religious unions, as well as parliamentary deputies and senators in the years 1918–1939. This is an exemplary study which refers to the classical “Who is Who” model. (WM)

Józef Łaptos, *Dyplomaci II RP w świetle raportów Quai d'Orsay (Diplomats of the Second Polish Republic in the Light of Reports from Quai d'Orsay)*, Warszawa 1993, Instytut Wydawniczy PAX, 315 pp., 89 phot.

This publication is composed of 251 documents stored in the archives of the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs; they pertain to the personnel of the Polish counterpart and contain the characteristics of Polish diplomats (from 2 November 1918 to 15 September 1939). The reports offer information about particular persons and the heretofore unknown views and statements of the authors and executors of Polish foreign policy. The documents also contribute to a portrayal of the attitude of French diplomats towards Poles and Polish issues. The publication

of the archival material is preceded by a synthetic outline of the history of the Polish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and supplemented by an appendix with data about the structure and staff of the Polish diplomatic central offices and outposts. (WM)

Ignacy Mościcki, *Prezydent RP, Autobiografia*, (Ignacy Mościcki. *President of the Polish Republic. Autobiography*), introd. by Lech Wałęsa, President of the Polish Republic, footnotes, selection of interviews and public declarations by Marian Marek Drozdowski, Wydawnictwo Bellona, 338 pp.

This publication, prepared upon the occasion of the burial of the ashes of Ignacy Mościcki brought to Poland (original interment in Switzerland), is composed of an autobiography written by the President in the years 1940–1943 during his internment, texts of speeches and public declarations as well as the correspondence of Ignacy Mościcki and members of his family (1939–1973). (WM)

*Polacy, Litwini, Niemcy w kręgu wzajemnego oddziaływania. Z zagadnień Litwy Pruskiej i stosunków niemiecko–litewskich i polsko–litewskich w drugiej połowie XIX i XX wieku, do 1939 roku* (The Mutual Impact of Poles, Lithuanians and Germans. Selected Problems of Prussian Lithuania and German–Lithuanian and Polish–Lithuanian Relations in the Second Half of the Nineteenth Century and the Twentieth Century, up to 1939), ed., Andrzej Skrzypek and Stanisław Szostakowski, Olsztyn 1992. Wyższa Szkoła Pedagogiczna w Olsztynie, Studia i Materiały no 37. Historia, 117 pp.

The publication contains material from a scientific session organised in Opole in December 1990 and dealing with problems mentioned in the title. The texts of the papers or articles written upon their basis pertain to the role played by Prussian Lithuania in the development of the Lithuanian national movement in the nineteenth century (A. Szostakowski), the place of Lithuanians and Poles under German rule during the inter-war period (Małgorzata Szostakowska), and Polish–Lithuanian relations in Eastern Prussia and upon an international scale (Andrzej Staniszewski, Tadeusz Maria Gelewski and Marek Jabłonowski). A wider range of topics is found in texts by A. Skrzypek (*The place of the Polish north-eastern borderlands in Polish political thought during World War I*) and Paweł Woroniecki (*The consolidation of Baltic states and Poland during the war with Soviet Russia 1918–1920*). (WM)

*Prezydenci i premierzy Drugiej Rzeczypospolitej* (Presidents and Prime Ministers of the Second Republic), ed. by Andrzej Chojnowski and Piotr Wróbel, Ossolineum, Wrocław 1992, 381 pp., 24 illustr.

The contents of this publication are short articles containing basic biographical information which presents the circumstances of obtaining a post, the most important facts which took place during the period of fulfilling the given function and an appraisal of the way in which the following men led the government or held the office of President: Józef Piłsudski, Gabriel Narutowicz and Janusz Jędrzejewicz (Daria and Tomasz Nałęcz), Stanisław Wojciechowski, Juliusz Ignacy Padarewski, Artur Słowiński and Jędrzej Moraczewski (Włodzimierz Suleja), Leopold Skulski and Wincenty Witos (Andrzej Paczkowski), Władysław Grabski and Aleksander Skrzyński (Wojciech Morawski), Ignacy Mościcki, Marian Zyndram-Kościałkowski and Felicjan Sławoj Składkowski (Andrzej Chojnowski), Kazimierz Bartel (Andrzej Krawczyk), Kazimierz Świtalski (Ryszard Świętek), Aleksander Prysor (Jerzy Halberszadt) and Leon Kozłowski (Jacek M. Majchrowski), (WM)

Janusz Rudziński, *Wzory osobowe polityków w prasie polskiej 1918–1939 (Personal Models of Politicians in the Polish Press 1918–1939)*, "Kwartalnik Historii Prasy Polskiej" (Warszawa), XXXII (1993), no 3, p. 5–114

For the purpose of reconstructing personal models of politicians in inter-war Poland, the author decided to conduct an analysis of the contents of the political press representing the most important currents in Polish political life — the national camp, the socialist and peasant movement and the Piłsudskiite camp in the years 1918–1922 and 1935–1939. In a summary of his research, the author declares that the model of a politician, especially in the first years of the inter-war period, remained very similar for all trends of political life — a politician was to be an honest, efficient, truthful and wise patriot who would observe the principles of law. In 1935–1939 the prevailing models revealed a greater differentiation and the press of the ruling camp stressed such traits, recognised as positive, as authority and the ability to "bring society up", while the peasant and socialist press emphasized attachment to ideology and the struggle for the interests of the class represented by the given politician.

An interesting part of the author's reflections is a comparison of the personal models of Polish politicians with those propagated in the Parisian "Le Temps" from 1919 to 1922. The author discovered a far-reaching similarity expressed, in the first place, in the great value attached to patriotism which appears to have been the basic desirable feature in a politician, both in France and in Poland. (*WM*)

Michał Śliwa, *Polska myśl polityczna w I połowie XX wieku (Polish Political Thought in the First Half of the Twentieth Century)*, Wrocław 1993, Ossolineum, 270 pp.

This book by Michał Śliwa contains a review of various opinions voiced by the authors of Polish political thought about the foremost problems of the Polish nation and state during the first half of the twentieth century. Consecutive chapters deal with the struggle for independence at the beginning of the century, the shape of renascent Poland, transformations of the state and the model of public life after the May 1926 *coup d'état*, postulated trends of state and social development during the 1930s, attitudes towards threats connected with World War II and towards post-war political and social changes. In conclusion the author declares: "Despite numerous difficulties and restrictions, Polish political thought of these five decades of the twentieth century has played an essential role in the functioning of the state and society. It was a fount of knowledge about Polish reality and a factor which integrated social groups and society as a whole (...) It confirmed the presence of Poland in the European cultural community. It constituted an important factor for the motivation of individual and group stands and conduct in Polish society". (*WM*)

Michał Śliwa, *Zygmunt Żuławski. Zarys biografii (Zygmunt Żuławski. An Outline Biography)*, Kraków 1993, Wydawnictwo "Secesja", 153 pp. Engl. summ., Polska Akademia Nauk. Oddział w Krakowie. Komisja Nauk Politycznych.

Zygmunt Żuławski (1880–1948), born in the landowner's family commenced his lively political career in 1900 by joining the Polish Socialist-Democratic Party of Galicia and Cieszyn Silesia. From 1905 he led the trade unions of Galicia. During the inter-war period Z. Żuławski was a deputy to the Sejm (1918–1935), a member of the authorities of the Polish Socialist Party (*PPS*), the head of the central offices of the trade unions and their representative on the international forum. During the Nazi occupation, Z. Żuławski took part in the clandestine structure of the socialist movement. In 1944 and 1945, as the head of the Supreme Council of the Polish Socialist Party, he initiated talks with representatives of the Polish Committee for National Liberation and the Lublin-based (pro-communist) *PPS*; he also attended the so-called Moscow talks held in June 1945 which led to the establishment of the Temporary

Government of National Unity. Although Z. Żuławski's chief intention was the legalization of the underground structures of the socialist movement, he ultimately decided to join the Lublin-based *PPS* upon conditions dictated by the communists. Deprived of influence upon the development of the situation he left the Polish Socialist Party at the end of 1946, and in parliamentary elections to the Legislative Sejm (January 1947) he was a candidate of the opposition Polish Peasant Party.

This biography was written upon the basis of a survey carried out in extant family documents; other sources include the press, published reminiscences and reports. (WM)

Adam Wątor, *Działalność Związku Ludowo-Narodowego w latach 1919–1921* (*The Activity of the Peasant–National Union in the Years 1919–1921*), Szczecin 1992, Uniwersytet Szczeciński, Rozprawy i Studia no 116, 163 pp., Engl. summ.

The intention of the author is to present the activity of the Peasant–National Union (*ZL–N*) in the Legislative Sejm of the Second Republic. The reader is offered a depiction of the composition of the National Democratic parliamentary club (ca 18 per cent of deputies), its role in the authorities of the Chamber (speaker Wojciech Trąpczyński), as well as a more or less permanent coalition and tactical agreements. Parallely, the author discusses the attitude of the club and its representatives in relation to the most essential issues considered by the parliament — the future state Constitution, foreign policy and frontiers as well as the agrarian system and the necessity of its transformation. In the opinion of the author, the impact exerted by the National Democracy upon current politics and the future shape of the state was prominent but distant from the ambitions of the party leaders and programme premises. The study is based on stenographic minutes from plenary sessions, press reports, extant documentation of the Sejm Bureau, writings of politicians and reminiscences. (WM)

Father Stanisław Wilk SDB, *Episkopat kościoła katolickiego w Polsce w latach 1918–1939* (*The Episcopate of the Catholic Church in Poland in the Years 1918–1939*), Warszawa 1992, Wydawnictwo Salezjańskie, 464 pp., table of contents in Italian, English and German.

This study is based on a survey carried out in the archives of the Catholic Church in Poland (in particular, in the collection of the Archive of the Primate of Poland, kept in the Archdiocesan Archive in Gniezno), Catholic archives in general (the collection of the Warsaw nunciature in the Vatican Archive) and state archives. Consecutive parts of the book present: an analysis of the formation of the Polish episcopate during the first years after the regaining of independence, its composition, accompanied by a sociological analysis of this group, organizational structures with particular attention paid to the role of plenary and metropolitan conferences, the legal–canonical aspects of the Catholic Church and especially the attainment and functioning of the concordate (1925), the determinants, purposes and methods of clerical work and the political and social activity of the Church, the attitude of the episcopate towards national and religious minorities and, finally, work conducted by the emigre and missionary apostolate.

The author distinctly stresses the serviceable and loyal attitude of the episcopate *vis à vis* the Polish society and state, its role in the stimulation of patriotism and respect for moral and national values as well as a striving towards the retention of a neutral stand in the face of the current political struggle. These purposes were served, above all, by the decision made in 1923 to eliminate Catholic clergy from active political life. (WM)

Alicja Wójcik, *Myśl polityczna Stanisława Augusta Thugutta, (1873–1941)*, (*The Political Thought of Stanisław August Thugutt (1873–1941)*), Lublin 1992, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Marii Skłodowskiej–Curie, 335 pp.

Stanisław Thugutt was one of the outstanding Polish politicians in the first half of the twentieth century. He began his political career during the first world war as a member of the pro-independence left wing camp connected with Józef Piłsudski. In 1917 he joined the Polish Peasant Party "Liberation" and in the following became its unquestioned leader. In reborn Poland S. Thugutt thrice held the post of minister, once of vice-prime minister and at the end of 1923 President Stanisław Wojciechowski entrusted him with the mission of creating a cabinet. In the 1930s S. Thugutt belonged to the leaders of the Peasant Party and was the co-author of its new programme. He also pursued a lively activity as an author and publicist. After the outbreak of World War II S. Thugutt made his way to Sweden where he died in 1941. Alicja Wójcik discusses both the political work and the views of Stanisław Thugutt presented in his numerous articles, publicistic brochures, interviews, parliamentary speeches, books and autobiography. (WM)

Marian Żegota-Januszajtis, *Życie moje tak burzliwe... Wspomnienia i dokumenty (My Turbulent Life... Reminiscences and Documents)*, Warszawa 1993, Bis-Press, 367 pp.

From 1909 General Januszajtis (1889–1973) was a member of paramilitary organizations created on the eve of World War I in order to wage armed combat for the sake of regaining Polish independence. During the war itself, he served as an officer in the Polish Legions and then was the chief-of-staff of the Polish Armed Forces (a voluntary army formed in 1917 under the protectorate of the Central Powers). In the war of 1920 General Januszajtis was the commander of an infantry division. During the inter-war period he co-organized a coup aimed against the government of Jędrzej Moraczewski (5 January 1919), held the post of the voivode of Nowogródek, was an army settler in Volhynia and the organizer of the local structures of the National Party. During World War II (1939–1941) General Januszajtis was imprisoned by the Russians and then took an active part in the political life of Great Britain.

This publication, prepared by the son of General Januszajtis, contains reminiscences recorded from 1958 to 1973, reprints of articles printed in the press and specialized publications, copies of documents and the general's correspondence, especially dating from the Second World War. (WM)

## SECOND WORLD WAR

Maria Fieldorf, Leszek Zachuta, *General "Nil" August Emil Fieldorf. Fakty, dokumenty, relacje (General "Nil" August Emil Fieldorf. Facts, Documents, Reports)*, Warszawa 1993, Instytut Wydawniczy PAX, 420 pp., bibl., 195 illustr., bibliographical notes, documents.

This is the life history of the legendary commander of the Diversionary Command (*Kedyw*) of the Home Army. Born on 20 March 1895 in Kraków, A.E. Fieldorf joined the Riflemen's Association in December 1912 and took part in battles waged by the 1st Brigade of Józef Piłsudski's Legions. In 1916 he fought in Warsaw together with the 1st Infantry Division of the Legions. In March 1932 A. E. Fieldorf was nominated vice-commander of the 1st infantry regiment of the Legions. During the September 1939 campaign he was the commander of the 51 infantry regiment. In October 1939 he managed to reach Hungary and in February 1940 he found himself in France. On 17 July 1940 A. E. Fieldorf was sent back to Poland as the first emissary of the Chief Command and the Polish government-in-exile, and he arrived in Warsaw via Egypt, Belgrade and Budapest. In October 1940 he became the inspector of the Kraków-Silesian District of the Union for Armed Struggle (*KGZWZ*) and then the commander of the Białystok District. In 1942 A.E. Fieldorf took part in the organization of the Diversionary Command of the Home Army and became its commander. From 1943 he worked on the

creation of "Nie", a clandestine organization outside the structures of the Home Army and soon became its head. On 7 March 1945 he was accidentally arrested but his identity remained unrecognised. From April 1945 A. E. Fieldorf was an inmate of work camps in the Ural Mts. and returned to Poland in October 1947. Arrested by the security police in November 1950, he was sentenced to death on 20 October 1952 and the verdict was carried out on 24 February 1953. The book contains biographical information as well as a detailed description of efforts to achieve the official rehabilitation of General Fieldorf and to explain the circumstances of his death. The sources which served as the basis of the study include, apart from assorted publications and archive material, highly noteworthy letters and reports collected by the authors. (DJ)

Zbigniew Gnat-Wieteska, *30 Poleska Dywizja Piechoty Armii Krajowej (The 30th Polesie Infantry Division of the Home Army)*, Pruszków 1993, 100 pp., illustr., bibl.

In three chapters the author discusses the history of the division against the background of the fate of Polesie in the years 1939–1944 and the activity pursued in this region by the Confederation of the Nation and its military core — the Storm detachments (the Storm Cadre Battalions). It was the latter which in 1944 superior authorities decided to make part of the 30th Polesie Division of the Home Army. The book in question presents the participation of the division in the realization of the *Burza* (Storm) plan, its co-operation in a joint struggle with the Soviet Army and its march towards insurgent Warsaw which it hoped to help. In August 1944 some of the division's soldiers laid down their arms and others found themselves in detachments of the Polish Army created by the Polish Committee for National Liberation (PKWN). Still others were arrested and sent to the Soviet Union. The author based himself on rather few archives, and the most valuable part of the source material are reports collected by him and handwritten studies (DJ)

Zdzisław Gwozdek, ps. "Schubert", "Ziemia", *Białostocki Okręg ZWZ — AK, X 1939 — 1945 (The Białystok Region of ZWZ — AK October 1939 — January 1945)*, vol. I *Organizacja (Organization), A Source Material Paper*, Białystok 1993, Biblioteka Rubieży, 319 pp., index of names and pseudonyms.

This is the first volume of a planned larger work dealing with the history of the Union of Armed Struggle — Home Army (ZWZ–AK) in the Białystok region. The author used source material from the Archive of the Delegation of the Office for State Protection in Białystok, the Archive of New Acts, the Military Historical Institute and numerous private collections. The resultant study should not be regarded as a monographic work since the author employed the above mentioned sources for the recreation of the organizational structure of particular units of the Home Army, the personnel of assorted regions and posts in particular districts, staffs and inspectorates together with their biographical data (dates of birth, pseudonyms, course of service in ZWZ–AK, successive ranks and posts). Similar principles were employed for the presentation (with fragments from documents or their summaries) of the organizational directives for conspiracy, the problem of recruitment, instructions regulating security in underground activity etc. (DJ)

Kazimierz Krajewski, *Uderzeniowe Bataliony Kadrowe 1942–1944 (The Storm Cadre Battalions 1942–1944)*, Warszawa 1993, Instytut Wydawniczy PAX, 608 pp., 234 illustr., bibliogr., index of names and pseudonyms, list of UBK partisans

This is the first complete monographic study concerning an armed formation about which historians have had relatively little information. The author has made use of an imposing source

material basis. Apart from documents kept in the Archive of New Acts and the Archive of the Military Historical Institute as well as documents of the former Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, he has reached private collections (i.a. those of Jerzy Hągmaj, Adolf Gozdawa-Reutt, Father Kazimierz Litwiejko and Zbigniew Łakiński). Previously unpublished studies, reminiscences, letters and reports which are partly in the author's own collection are of particular value.

The Storm Cadre Battalions (*UBK*) constituted the military core of the Confederation of the Nation which was founded in September 1940. From the autumn of 1941 to the end of the occupation, their Commander-in-Chief was Bolesław Piasecki. The author describes successive operations conducted by the *UBK* i.a. near Sterdynia in the region of Białystok, in the region of Kowno i Lithuania, the Grodno region and in Podlasie. He also considers the participation of the detachments in the Wilno operation (known under the cryptonym *Ostra Brama*) and reveals the backstage details of the merge with the Home Army. According to the author's ascertainties, in December 1941 the military core of the Confederation of the Nation totalled almost 2,000 men and in March 1942—ca 1,500. In July 1944 over 1,100 soldiers fought in detachments involved in the realization of the *Burza* (Storm) plan. After the war, a large number of the *UBK* soldiers was employed by the PAX-managed, "Inco-Veritas" works. Some, including Bolesław Piasecki, embarked upon public activity, pursued in new political conditions. (*DJ*)

Stanisława Lewandowska, *Prasa polskiej emigracji wojennej 1939–1945* (*The Press of Polish Wartime Emigration 1939–1945*), Warszawa 1993, Wydawnictwo Instytutu Historii PAN, 392 pp., index of names, newspapers, periodicals and place names, bibliogr.

This is a study based on Polish archive material kept both at home (the Archive of New Acts, the Central Army Archive) and in London (the General Władysław Sikorski Polish Institute and Museum, the Study Centre of Underground Poland) as well as on a copious literature on the subject and such sources as diaries, reports and reminiscences. In the first chapter the author analyses the Polish-language press arranged in four groups whose themes correspond to the exile routes distinguished by her: 1. Poland-Rumania and Hungary, France, Great Britain, Switzerland and the United States and Canada; 2. the Third Reich and occupied countries — prisoners of war, inmates of concentration camps and compulsory industrial workers; 3. paths of the 2nd Corps and the Independent Highlander Brigade: the Soviet Union, Palestine — Iran — Iraque — Italy and Sicily — Egypt and Libya; 4. from the Soviet Union to Poland. The reflections on the typology and typography of emigre press contained in chapter two (entitled: *Information-Propaganda Institutes of the Polish Government and Army in Exile*) are particularly interesting. The author has established that from September 1939 to May 1945 there appeared about 800 titles of the Polish wartime emigre press. In particular years these numbers were (data for the end of each year): 1939 — 79, 1940 — 55, 1941 — 228, 1942 — 280, 1943 — 280, 1944 — 351, 1945 (up to May) — 254. The largest number of newspapers and periodicals was published in Europe (434), including 132 in Great Britain and 100 in France. In the following chapter, S. Lewandowska characterises Polish political thought in the light of the analysed press. She describes opinions concerning the reasons and responsibility for the September 1939 defeat and visions of a future Poland. A separate sub-chapter is devoted to statements made in the press about Polish-Soviet relations during World War II. (*DJ*)

## RECENT TIMES

Jerzy Eisler, *List 34* (*La lettre des 34*), Warszawa 1993, Wydawnictwo Naukowe PWN, 128 p., bibliographie, index des noms cités.

L'auteur de cet ouvrage essaie de décrire succinctement les événements liés à la lettre dite des 34, en les présentant sur un fond politico-social à la charnière des années cinquante et soixante en Pologne. La lettre en question, signée par 34 éminents écrivains et savants, fut déposée, le 14 mars 1964, par l'écrivain Antoni Stonimski au Secrétariat du premier ministre Józef Cyrankiewicz, à l'Office du Conseil des Ministres. En voici un extrait: "L'attribution limitée du papier destiné à l'impression de livres et de périodiques ainsi que l'aggravation de la censure de la presse, menacent le développement de la culture. Nous, soussignés, reconnaissant l'existence de l'opinion publique, le droit à la critique, à la libre discussion et à l'information honnête comme éléments essentiels du progrès, guidés par la sollicitude civique, nous demandons que la politique culturelle polonaise change dans l'esprit des droits garantis par la Constitution de l'Etat Polonais et conformes à l'intérêt de la nation".

L'auteur analyse la campagne politique déclenchée par les autorités autour de ce document. A son avis, la lettre fut une initiative sociale et "ne fût-ce que pour cette raison suscitait la colère du pouvoir, qui reconnaissait comme sociales uniquement les mesures prises sous sa direction et sur son initiative". La lettre montrait que "les milieux intellectuels gardaient un esprit critique considérable et une sérieuse réserve à l'égard de la politique culturelle déclarée verbalement par la direction du parti". (DJ)

Robert Kupiecki, "Natchnienie milionów". *Kult Józefa Stalina 1944–1956* ("Inspiration des millions". *Le culte de Joseph Staline en Pologne 1944–1956*), Warszawa 1993, Wydawnictwa Szkolne i Pedagogiczne, 270 p., bibliographie, index des noms, annexe. Préface de Krystyna Kersten.

Le livre de Kupiecki est préfacé par Krystyna Kersten, qui expose sa propre interprétation du culte de Staline en Pologne, accompagnée de considérations sur la présence de la vérité et de la fiction dans les esprits et les comportements sociaux.

Kupiecki développe son sujet en six chapitres. Dans le premier, intitulé *Les racines*, il essaie de montrer aussi bien le processus d'édification du culte de Staline en URSS, depuis les années vingt jusqu'à la Seconde Guerre mondiale, que l'image du chef de l'Etat soviétique dans les sociétés occidentales et en Pologne pendant cette période. Les cinq chapitres qui succèdent portent les titres suivants: *La croissance (1944–1948)*, *Le soixante-dizième anniversaire (1949)*, *Le jour ordinaire du culte (1950–1953)*, *Le ciel aujourd'hui est un drapeau en berne. Staline est mort (mars 1953)*, *Du VIIIe au XIIIe plénum (mars 1953–1956)*. Dans l'annexe sont énumérés les 336 titres que les media polonais ont donnés à Staline.

Le nombre et la diversité des sources utilisées par l'auteur sont imposants: Les Archives d'Actes nouveaux (du Ministère de l'Information et de la Propagande, du Ministère de la Culture et des Arts, du Comité Central du Parti Ouvrier Polonais et du Comité Central du Parti Ouvrier Unifié Polonais), et les Archives de l'Université Adam Mickiewicz de Poznań et les Archives militaires centrales. L'auteur a également utilisé les ressources des Actualités cinématographiques polonaises, consulté quelques dizaines de journaux et revues, lu de nombreuses publications de toute sortes, polonaises et étrangères, des recueils de documents, sans omettre les ouvrages littéraires. Il a réuni 48 relations non autorisées, principalement recueillies auprès des gens ordinaires, qui avait vécu à l'époque qu'il décrit et avaient leur propre expérience du stalinisme. La richesse de sources est allée à l'originalité de leur analyse. Particulièrement intéressants sont les fragments qui montrent les manoeuvres des autorités publiques tendant à propager une image positive de l'URSS et de son chef dans la population polonaise. Par ailleurs, l'auteur a le mérite d'avoir su établir et documenter un grand nombre de faits relevant des domaines les plus divers de la réalité. Il en ressort nettement que Staline était présent dans la vie des Polonais, entre 1944 et 1956, non seulement à l'occasion de différentes manifestations politiques, mais aussi tous les jours ordinaires. (DJ)



Paweł Machcewicz, *Polski rok 1956 (1956 — L'année polonaise)*, Warszawa 1993, Oficyna Wydawnicza "Mówią Wieki", 259 p., bibliographie.

C'est une version abrégée de la thèse de doctorat, défendue, en 1993, à la Faculté d'Histoire, de l'Université de Varsovie. L'auteur fait partie de la plus jeune génération d'historiens des temps les plus récents (classe 1966). Dans les huit chapitres (1. Le XXe Congrès, 2. La mort de Bierut, 3. Le dégel, 4. Poznań, 5. Après Poznań, 6. Octobre, 7. Les élections, 8. L'antisémitisme), l'auteur essaie d'envisager les événements de 1956 à travers une analyse des phénomènes qui se sont produits dans les masses, et s'intéresse moins aux menées entre les détenteurs du pouvoir et au rapport de forces au sommet de celui-ci. Il s'attache surtout à restituer les opinions courantes des Polonais moyens en cette année-là. Il a pu effectuer ces recherches grâce à l'accès qu'il avait aux archives, que les historiens n'avaient pas fouillées jusque-là, du Ministère de la Sécurité Publique et du Comité Central du Parti Ouvrier Unifié Polonais, gardées aux Archives d'Actes Nouveaux, ainsi qu'au Bureau des Registres et aux Archives de la Protection de l'Etat. L'auteur apporte des faits nouveaux et ses interprétations originales concernant les événements et les opinions sur la situation politique de la Pologne à l'heure de ces événements, exprimées en dehors des grands centres, souvent dans les petites villes et les villages.

Dans sa conclusion il écrit ceci: "Le déroulement des événements d'octobre, en particulier la position adoptée par Gomulka et ceux de la direction du Parti qui le soutenaient, ainsi que les conséquences du tournant de 1956, à savoir la réduction des manifestations extérieures de la dépendance de l'URSS et de la pression en faveur de la stricte imitation du modèle soviétique du socialisme — ont abouti à effacer de l'image du groupe au pouvoir l'empreinte honteuse qu'il avait portée d'être étranger à la nation polonaise. Dans la conscience collective, le système existant a cessé d'être considéré exclusivement comme une régime antipolonais, imposé de l'extérieur, maintenu par des forces extérieures et servant exclusivement leurs intérêts — comme une ingérence étrangère douloureuse dans la chair de la nation, comme une plaie constamment purulente". (DJ)

Stanisław Murzański, *Między kompromisem a zdradą. Intelktualiści wobec przemocy 1945–1956 (Between Compromise and Treason. Intellectuals and Violence 1945–1956)*, Warszawa 1993, Volumen, 272 pp.

The author of this book was born in 1923 in Nowy Sącz. He is an artist and a graduate of the Academy of Fine Arts in Warsaw. From 1942 S. Murzański was a soldier of the clandestine Home Army, in 1944 he joined the partisan movement and after the war he became a member of the underground anti-communist organization *Wolność i Niezawisłość* (Freedom and Independence). This information is of crucial importance for the book under review and provides two significant facts: 1) the author is not a professional historian, 2) as a political prisoner, he experienced the period described in the study in a particular painful manner.

The book constitutes one of the most passionate accusations against Polish intellectuals (mainly men of letters) who published their works and in assorted ways participated in Polish social life during the 1945–1956 period. In a characteristic of this group the author writes: "Treason was committed by politicians, leaders of political parties and scientists, but writers can be accused of the fact that they used venal thoughts and lying words to weave a copious mantle which concealed the whole moral poverty and infamy of the system. Without their servile aid that suspicious figure would have remained naked thus making it easier to recognize it and to unmask its baseness" (p. 18). S. Murzański has not reached any new, earlier unknown sources which would confirm his thesis. He bases himself on an analysis of publicistic and literary works of the period as well as on minutes of the meetings held by sections of the Union of Polish Authors, kept in the Library of the House in Literature in Warsaw.

In his analysis of the attitudes represented by intellectuals of the period, the author goes back to the second world war and describes i.a. the publicistic and literary works of Polish authors writing for "Czerwony Sztandar", issued in the Soviet Union in the years 1939–1940. The method adopted by S. Murzański consists of confronting the contents of various forms of statements made by men of letters (publicistic, literary works, speeches) with the actual course of events which they concerned. This incompatibility of the "world of depictions" in relation to reality led to a conclusion that for various reasons intellectuals consciously falsified reality in accordance with the actual requirements of the authorities. The book is not strictly historical and many of its parts come close to a pamphlet. Nonetheless, it expressed a certain consistent attitude disclosed in the assessment of the problem under examination. One does not have to agree with the author but it is certainly worthwhile to become familiar with his basic theses. (DJ)

Edward Jan Nalepa, *Oficerowie radzieccy w Wojsku Polskim w latach 1943–1968. Studium historyczno–wojskowe (Soviet Officers in the Polish Army in the Years 1943–1968. A Historical–Military Study)*, pt. 1–2, Warszawa 1992, Wojskowy Instytut Historyczny, 238 + 436 pp.

This is an attempted analysis of the role and place of Soviet generals in the Polish Army. The author considers such detailed issues as i.a. the number of Soviet officers in the Polish armed forces, living and service conditions, and the political, moral and military consequences of their presence in Poland. The chronological *caesurae* of the study are May 1943 (the arrival of the first Soviet officers to formations of the Polish armed forces, created on the eastern front) and March 1968 (the departure to the Soviet Union of the last Soviet generals).

The archive basis of the work is composed of documents collected in the Archive of New Acts (the Presidium Bureau of the Home National Council, the Secretariat and Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party and the material of Bolesław Bierut), the Central Army Archive (i.a. the collections of the Main Political Board of the Polish Army, the Personnel Department of the Polish Army, the Staff Department of the Ministry of National Defence), the Archive of the Staff Department of the Ministry of National Defence, and the Workshop for Scientific Documentation of the Military Historical Institute. The author has reached some of the documents concerning Soviet officers who served in the Polish Army, kept in the Centre for the Storage of Russian Historical–Documentary Collections in Moscow. He has used oral reports collected by him as well as assorted studies, including unpublished ones.

The ascertainments made by E.J. Nalepa show that from May 1943 until March 1968 some 21,000 generals and officers of the Red Army and the Soviet Army passed through the ranks of the Polish Army. The largest number, some 20,000, occurred during the war — from 1943 to 1945. In the 1946–1949 period this number was reduced for various reasons (detachment to the Soviet Union, wartime and post-war losses) and in January 1949 it totalled 1,350 persons. From 1949 the group was subject to strong fluctuations. Over 1,400 Soviet officers left the Polish Army in 1949–1954, but only half of them were detached to the Soviet Union. The rest accepted Polish citizenship and, to a large measure, continued to serve in Polish armed formations. From 1949 to 1952 some 270 Soviet generals and officers joined the Polish Army; as a rule, they were specialists and commanders with considerable professional experience. The departure of this personnel was accelerated in the years 1956–1957. According to data from 1 January of each year, the number of Soviet personnel was 23 — in 1957, 9 — in 1958 and 2 — in 1959. The second part of the study contains documents concerning the main theme, and lists of Soviet officers in the Polish Army, made by the author and based primarily on personnel documents. (DJ)

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*Referendum z 30.VI.1946. Przebieg i wyniki (The Referendum of 30 June 1946. Course and Outcome)*, prepared by Andrzej Paczkowski, Warszawa 1993, Instytut Studiów Politycznych PAN, 226 pp.

In the Archive of New Acts or, more precisely, in that part of the material which in 1990 was transferred there after the self-dissolution of the Polish United Workers' Party Andrzej Paczkowski has discovered documents pertaining to the referendum. The analysis conducted by the author leads to a conclusion that the results of the referendum, collected by the Warsaw staff of the Polish Workers' Party, had been manipulated. In certain voivodeships they had been "corrected" more, in others less or not at all. Nonetheless, they remain "more reliable and complete than any of the heretofore published results". It follows that the range of social support for the new political system amounted to no less than 26,9 per cent of the voters, while 73,1 per cent opposed. A. Paczkowski was unable to establish who and when decided to falsify the results, "It seems certain", he writes, "that the 'lower ranks' were prepared for such an eventuality, and it is obvious that certain commissions immediately began 'correcting' the protocols, making it difficult — as was the case in Łódź — for the Party committees to obtain true data". The author found it impossible to determine the principle upon which the results were falsified. The differences between data presented by the Polish Workers' Party and those which were published officially oscillate — depending on the voivodeship — from about 24 per cent (the Szczecin voivodeship) to about 50 per cent (the Gdańsk and Wrocław voivodeships). The selected documents include 21 items, arranged in several groups: preparations for the referendum, registers of incoming information, first collective lists, general data after the completion of calculations, protests, inner assessments of the referendum and ensuing conclusions. The edition is preceded by an introduction in which A. Paczkowski proposes an initial balance sheet of the referendum. (DJ)