

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

Tadeusz Białecki, *Historia Szczecina. Zarys dziejów miasta od czasów najdawniejszych do 1980 r.* (*A History of Szczecin. An Outline of the Town's History from Ancient Times until 1980*), Wrocław–Warszawa–Kraków 1992, Ossolineum, 547, pp., illustr., bibliogr., index of persons, annexes, maps.

This is a popularized scholarly synthesis of the history of Szczecin from the Paleolithic and Neolithic periods up to the 1970s. It is arranged chronologically according to subjects. In the first five sections (pp. 11–205) the author presents the economic, social and political history of the town and its inhabitants in the pre-historic period, the Middle Ages and during the fall of the Pomeranian state, under the Swedish occupation and Prussian rule. Part VI deals with Szczecin's history in the 19th century and the first half of the 20th, and the most extensive seventh part (pp. 300–492) presents the complex problems of the Szczecin conurbation in the years 1945–1980. In the annexes the reader will find, among others, information on changes in the borders and area of the town from the 10th to the 20th century documented by illustrations and maps. (AK)

Marek Waldenberg, *Kwestie narodowe w Europie Środkowo-Wschodniej. Dzieje. Idee* (*National Questions in East-Central Europe. History. Ideas*), Warszawa 1992, Wydawnictwo Naukowe PWN, 419 pp., index of persons.

This is a popularized scholarly synthesis of the research conducted in Poland and abroad into the national question. The author has also taken diaries and publicistic writings into account. After an introduction dealing with theoretical and methodological questions, Waldenberg devotes the first part entitled: *The Nations and the National Question in Austria-Hungary and Russia* to the nationality policies pursued by these states prior to World War I, he also characterizes the ethnic groups living there, their social and religious structure as well as their cultural and political aspirations (pp. 27–158). The second part, entitled: *The Concepts of a Solution to National Questions* (pp. 159–280), deals almost exclusively with socialist ideas; the author analyses the Views of Karl Marx, Friedrich Engels, Karl Kautsky, Karl Renner, Otto Bauer, Vladimir Lenin and Joseph Stalin. In the third part: *From Multinational Empires to Nation States* (pp. 281–409) he recalls the changes effected after World War I and outlines the nationality problem in the later history of the USSR, Poland and Yugoslavia. (AS)

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## MIDDLE AGES

Kazimierz Bobowski, *Skryptorium dokumentowe klasztoru cystersów w Dargunie do końca XIII wieku (The Scriptorium in the Cistercian Monastery at Darguna up to the End of the 13th Century)*, Wrocław 1991, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Wrocławskiego, 101 pp., list of sources, illustr., sum. in French. Acta Universitatis Wratislaviensis No. 1978, Historia, vol. LXXIII.

The author had at his disposal 81 documents issued by various persons in Western Pomerania to the benefit of the Cistercian abbey (founded in 1172) at Darguna in Mecklenburg and five documents signed by the abbots of the monastery (fifty of these documents are originals). 66 documents were most probably dictated at the monastery's scriptorium. Chapters I (*Preliminary Remarks*), II (*Monastery Scriptoria and Their Role in Cultural and Chancery Work*) and III (*The Main Development Lines of the Cistercian Abbey at Darguna until the End of the 13th Century*) introduce the reader to the main subject, which is presented in three chapters, one devoted to dictation (IV), another to the handwriting of the documents (V) and the third to the model of the scriptorium at Darguna (VI). These provide a great deal of interesting observations concerning, among other things, Danish influence on the forms and handwriting of the documents edited at Darguna and the participation of the monastery's scriptorium in raising the efficiency of ducal chancelleries and rendering writing and chancery services to various clients. (MD)

*Cystersi w kulturze średniowiecznej Europy (The Cistercians in the Culture of Medieval Europe)*, ed. by Jerzy Strzelczyk, Poznań 1992, Wydawnictwo Naukowe UAM, 416 pp., illustr., maps, diagrams, sum. in German. Uniwersytet im. Adama Mickiewicza w Poznaniu. Seria Historia No. 165.

The publication contains the papers read at a conference which was organized by Poznań historians in 1987. The first conference of the cycle took place in 1985; it resulted in the publication of *The History and Culture of the Cistercians in Old Poland and Their European Connections*, a volume published in Poznań in 1987.

About a half of the volume consists of papers dealing with various aspects of the Cistercians' cultural work. These are: Teresa Dunin-Łasowicz's *The Role of the Cistercians in the Development of Material Culture in Early Medieval Poland*; Andrzej M. Wyrwa's *The Expansion of the Cistercians in Western Europe and the Polish Territories*; Kazimierz Bobowski's *The Need for Research into the Cistercians' Scriptoria in the Polish Territories in the Middle Ages. The State of Research and Proposals for Research Methods*; Heinrich Grüger's *Die monastische Disziplin der schlesischen Zisterzienser im späten Mittelalter*; Klára Benešová's *Das Zisterzienserinnenkloster von Altbrunn und die Persönlichkeit seiner Stifterin*; Gerlinde Schlenker's *Zur Rolle und Bedeutung des Zisterzienserklosters Pforte vom 12. bis 15 Jh.*; Leokadia Grajkowska's *The Polonisation of the Cistercian Monastery at Wągrowiec*; and Krystyna Białoskórska's *Was It Always the recommendations of the Rule that Determined the Location of a Cistercian Abbey? Between Theory and Reality*.

The other papers deal with Cistercian art and architecture. These subjects are discussed by Alicja Karłowska-Kamzowa in *The Prospects of Research into Cistercian Art in Poland*; Zygmunt Swiechowcki, *The Architecture of Polish Cistercians in the European Context*; Katerina Charvátová, *Der Bau der Zisterzienserklöster in Böhmen*; Ernst Badstübner, *Besonderheiten der Zisterzienser-Architektur in der Mark Brandenburg — Lehnin und Czorin*; Jarosław Jarzewicz, *The Architecture of the Post-Cistercian Church at Bierzwnik*; Jerzy Domastowski, *The Significance of Cistercian Monasteries for the*

*Medieval Art of Eastern Pomerania*; Szczyński, *The Dimension and Structure of the Post-Cistercian Church at Pelplin*; Barbara Lepówna, *The Results of the Archeological Research Conducted in the Post-Cistercian Monastery Complex at Oliwa*; Jacek Przeniosło, *The Research Carried Out in the Oliwa Cathedral in 1973 with the Use of Geophysical Methods*; Zbigniew Massowa, *The Romanesque Figure of the Enthroned Mary and Child in the National Museum at Gdańsk*; Zofia Krzymuska-Fafius, *The Pilgrimage Chapel of the Koszalin Cistercian Nuns of the Chełm Mountain and Its Furbishing*; Jerzy Augustyniak, Andrzej Grzybkowski and Robert Kunkel, *Marginalia Suleioviaana (archeological and architectural research in the abbey at Sulejów)*; Tadeusz Kaletyn, *The State of Archeological Research into the Early Medieval Settlement at Lubiąż*; Ewa Łużyniecka, *Report on the Archeological and Architectural Research Conducted in the Monastery Church at Lubiąż in 1986–1987*; Romuald Kaczmarek and Jacek Witkowski, *Medieval History and Tradition in the Art of the Cistercians of East-Central Europe (17th–18th Centuries)*. (MD)

Roman Czaja, *Socjotopografia miasta Elbląga w średniowieczu (The Sociotopography of the Town of Elbląg in the Middle Ages)*, Toruń 1992, Wydawnictwo Adam Marszałek, 191 pp., bibliogr., tables, maps, sum. in German.

This is an interesting and thorough study of the sociotopography of the town in the late Middle Ages, Elbląg having been taken as an example. The book is based on handwritten sources now in possession of the State Archives in Gdańsk and on modern cartographic material. Chapter I concerns the formation and use of the town area. In Chapter II the author analyses the social structure of the population of the Old Town of Elbląg. In Chapter III he presents the history of the streets in this part of Elbląg, taking into account many elements; this is the most important part of the monograph. Finally, Czaja deals with the sociotopography of the New Town of Elbląg (Chapter IV) and its suburbs (Chapter V). The author has presented a dynamic picture of the interdependence between changes in the social and occupational structure of Elbląg's population and the use and valorization of the urban area mainly in the 15th century. It is to the author's credit that he has used comparative material from other Hanseatic towns. (MD)

Marek Derwich, *Benedyktyński klasztor św. Krzyża na Łysej Górze w średniowieczu (The Holy Cross Benedictine Monastery on Łysa Góra in the Middle Ages)*, Warszawa–Wrocław 1992, PWN, 670 pp., bibliogr., ilustr., maps, tables, index of persons, place names and ethnic names, sum. in French.

The monograph covers the history of the Benedictine abbey on Łysa Góra near Kielce from its foundation (according to the author the abbey was founded by the Duke of Poland, Boleslaus III the Wrymouth, in the 1130s) up to the beginning of the 16th century. The book has five chapters. In the first the author examines the literature concerning this subject. In the second he presents rich written and material sources concerning the history of the abbey. The ingeniously constructed third chapter deals with the foundation of the abbey. Chapter IV is devoted to the donations bestowed on the monastery. The most interesting is probably Chapter V, *The Activity of the Łysa Góra Benedictines*, in which the author shows the internal changes introduced in the monastery in the late Middle Ages and the Benedictines' activity in pastoral work, the pilgrimage movement, artistic and scholarly work and politics. This is a publication which will undoubtedly interest a wide circle of medievalists. (MD)

*Discernere vera ac falsa. Prace ofiarowane Józefowi Szymańskiemu w sześćdziesiątą rocznicę urodzin (Discernere vera ac falsa. Studies Presented to Józef Szymański on His 60th Birthday)*, Lublin 1992, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Marii

Curie-Skłodowskiej, 428 pp., bibliography of Józef Szymański's publications for 1958–1992, illustr., tables, maps, sum. in German and French. *Annales Universitatis Mariae Curie-Skłodowska*, Section F. *Historia*, vol. XLV, 1990.

Most of the studies included in this volume concern ancillary sciences to medieval history. Codexology and history of books are dealt with in: Piotr Dymmel's *Stemma codicum — Tradition and Modernity*; Edward Potkowski's *The Gdańsk Cathedralists. From the History of the Book in 15th Century Gdańsk*; Ryszard Marciniak's *The 15th Century Library Regulations of the Regular Canons' Monastery at Trzemeszno*; Maria Juda's *The Printer's Privileges as a Source to the History of the Book (from the 16th to the 18th century)*; and Jerzy Plis's *The Printing House of "The Holy Virgin Fortress" at Berdyczów (1758–1844)*. Epigraphy is represented by Robert Favreau's *Origines et succès d'une formule épigraphique. In gremio Matris residet Sapientia Patris*; Renate Neumüller-Klauser's *Denkmalschriften des Veit Stoß*; and Barbara Trelińska's *The Dating of Cracow Medieval Bells* (the author's new proposals are based on an analysis of the inscriptions on the bells). Many studies concern diplomatics. These are: Kazimierz Jasiński's *The Documents Issued by Michał, Bishop of Kujawy, for the Dominicans in Gdańsk. The Question of Dating*; Sáša Dušková's *Urkunden zweier Königinnen von Böhmen — Gemahlinnen Ottokars II. (1247–1278)*; Ivan Hlávaček's *Zur zeitgenössischen Terminologie der diplomatischen Schriftstücke des böhmischen Mittelalters I. (bis in die Mitte des 13. Jh.)*; Janusz Bieniak's *Ladislav the Short's Poznań Document of November 29, 1314*; Ryszard Szczygieł's *The Document of 1406. Was It Issued for Kazimierz Dolny or Kazimierz Krakowski?* Paleography and Chronology are represented by one study each. The former by Jan Słowiński's *Littera antiqua in Polish Medieval Writing Terminology*, and the latter by Henryk Wąsowicz's *Rycheza's Cistercian Rhymed Calendar from the 14th Century*. Heraldry is the subject of Krzysztof Skupieński's *The Notarial Mark as a Source for Research into Polish Medieval Heraldry*, and Józef Novák's *Ursprung des Naturalismus in dem ungarischen heraldischen Schaffen*. Genealogy is represented in the volume by Tadeusz Wasilewski's *The Sons of Gedymin, Grand Duke of Lithuania, and the Succession to the Throne*, and Jan Szymczak's *Epigraphy in the Service of Genealogy. The Origin of the Wspinęks of Będków*. Numismatics is discussed in Thomas S. Noonan's *The Cessation of Viking-Age Dirham Imports into Poland and Polonia*, and Jan Pakulski's *More about the Lobzenica Mint at the End of the 16th Century*. The volume also includes a study concerning legal archeology. This is Jacek Banaszkiwicz's *Pons mercati, gradus lignei, stepen and others. Remarks on the sign of power and law of Slavic meeting places*. Two contributions are devoted to the history of the Church. These are Eugeniusz Wiśniowski's *Research into the Beginning and Development of the Medieval Parish Network in the Polish Territories*, and Antoni Gąsiorowski's *The 1420 Resolution of the Wieluń Synod, De fide instrumentorum, Carried into Effect*. Political history is the subject of Gerard Labuda's *When Did Duke Boleslaus the Wrymouth Become a Vassal of the Bohemian Duke of the Kłodzko Land? (a contribution to the criticism of Kosman's Chronicle of the Czechs)*; Ryszard Rosin's *The Rule of the Opole Dukes in the Rudzko Land in the First Half of the 13th Century*. The volume also includes Jerzy Topolski's *The Role of Theory in Economic History*, Jerzy B. Korolec's *Averroes's Medium Commentary on Aristotle's Nicomachean Ethics*; Henryk Samsonowicz's *The Financial Structure of the Population of Przemysł in the Second Half of the 15th Century*; Zbigniew Perzanowski's *Medieval Żmigród*; Jerzy Michta's *Ennoblement of Poles and Foreigners in the Noblemen's Commonwealth*; Bartłomiej Szyndler's *The Foreigners Ennobled by the Four-Year Sejm*; Anna Dymmel's *"To Save the Relics of the Past". Subscribers to Historical Periodicals in the First Half of the 19th Century*; and Krystyna Wróbel-Lipowa's *The Implementation of the Riga Treaty Provisions concerning Polish Archives*. (MD)

Jan Drabina, *Życie codzienne w miastach śląskich XIV i XV wieku (Everyday Life in Silesian Towns in the 14th and 15th Centuries)*, Opole 1991, Wydawnictwo Instytutu Śląskiego, 184 pp., illustr.

The publication is a collection of essays based on printed sources and on the rich collections of Wrocław archives. The material has been divided into four parts: I. — *Week-Days*; II. — *Days of Unusual Happenings*; III. — *Days Free of Work*; IV. — *Routine in the Rhythm of the Calendar*. The author makes many interesting remarks and it is to his credit that he has made use of a great deal of archival material. It is a pity, though, that only some of the illustrations are of Silesian provenance. (MD)

Wojciech Fałkowski, *Elita władzy w Polsce za panowania Kazimierza Jagiełłończyka (1447–1492). Studium aspektów politycznych (Les élites au pouvoir sous le règne de Casimir Jagellon (1447–1492). Etude d'aspects politiques)*, Warszawa 1992, Fundacja "Historia pro Futuro", 208 pp., bibliographie, tables.

Emboitant le pas aux autres chercheurs, l'auteur applique à circonscrire la composition de l'élite du pouvoir en Pologne à la fin du Moyen Age, en examinant les listes de témoins sur les documents royaux. La fréquence avec laquelle certains noms se retrouvent d'un document à l'autre, lui permet de distinguer les proches collaborateurs du roi constituant son conseil. Ce qui intéresse l'auteur c'est le mécanisme de constitution de l'élite du pouvoir, l'évolution de sa composition, la hiérarchie et les divisions internes.

Le premier chapitre (administrations centrales et régionales, leur poids et les relations mutuelles) porte un caractère introductif. L'analyse proprement dite de l'élite du pouvoir tient quatre chapitres recouvrant différentes époques du règne: 1444–1454 (chapitre II), 1454–1466 (III), 1466–1479 (IV), 1479–1492 (V). Cette division en périodes se fonde sur les tournants dans la politique étrangère de la Pologne. L'auteur estime que la position et les influences des dignitaires de divers échelons étaient fonction de la ligne politique en application de la Cour. C'est ce qui confirme la thèse de "la dépendance de la politique intérieure de Casimir Jagellon de la politique étrangère en exercice". W. Fałkowski a démontré aussi le rôle de l'assemblée de la Diète comme plat-forme de rencontre des élites politiques du pays. (MD)

Mateusz Goliński, Rościław Żerelik, *Wrocławska miejska księga czynszów z połowy XIV wieku (Le livre censuel municipal de Wrocław du milieu du XIVe siècle)*, Wrocław 1992, 328 pp., *Studia średniowieczne*, sous la direction de Waclaw Korta, résumé en anglais.

Il s'agit de la publication, par les auteurs, d'un livre censuel de Wrocław, le plus ancien à s'être conservé, du fonds des Archives Nationales de la ville (n° de catalogue K 113). De l'avis des éditeurs du texte, celui-ci daterait de 1354–1356. Le registre comprend quelque 300 notices rédigées en allemand et rendant compte de diverses rentrées municipales stables à titre de cens immobilier. (MD)

Elżbieta Kowalczyk, "Nazwy obronne" *Stup, Samborza i Zawada a zagadnienie obrony stałej ziem polskich w średniowieczu ("The Defence Names" Stup, Samborza and Zawada and the Question of the Permanent Defence of Polish Territories in the Middle Ages)*, Warszawa 1992, (vol. I: Text), 351 pp., (vol. II: Drawings), 97 drawings, bibliogr. Uniwersytet Warszawski, Instytut Archeologii.

According to the author the place names she analyses have nothing in common with the defence of early medieval Poland. She links the name Sambora with the forename Sambor and not with "samborza" (a tower over the gate). The name Stup is, in her opinion, connected with the infrastructure of roads and not with knights' towers; she backs her views by archeological

arguments. Zawada is in her view a cult name or a family name, and has nothing to do with a ground obstacle. The monograph comprises four chapters. In the first the author characterizes the subject of her research, the remaining three deal with the three place names and contain their catalogues. The monograph is based on written, material and cartographic sources. (MD)

*Historia Torunia (A History of Toruń)*, ed. by Marian Biskup, *U schyłku średniowiecza i w początkach Odrodzenia (1454–1548) (The End of the Middle Ages and the Beginning of the Renaissance (1454–1548))*, Toruń 1992, Wydawnictwo Towarzystwa Naukowego w Toruniu, 260 pp., illustr., bibliogr., map.

The book forms part of a synthesis of Toruń's history and is included in the volume devoted to the Old Polish period. In accordance with the principles adopted for the entire work, the author presents the layout of the town, questions concerning demography and the government system, the town's economy, community, religion, culture and political history. Art and architecture have only been signalled and will be dealt with in a separate part. The author has discussed in great detail the Toruń revolt of 1523 and the participation of the town's inhabitants in the parliamentary and public life of Royal Prussia and Poland in the late 15th and early 16th centuries. (AK)

Leszek Paweł Słupecki, *Ślęża, Radunia, Wieżyca. Miejsca kultu pogańskiego Słowian w średniowieczu (Ślęża, Radunia, Wieżyca. Places of the Slavs' Pagan Cult in the Middle Ages)*, «Kwartalnik Historyczny» (Warszawa), vol. XCIX, 1992, No.2, pp. 3–15.

Mount Ślęża together with the neighbouring elevations, Radunia and Wieżyca, is regarded as the centre of cult of the Protoslavs, Germanic tribes or the Celts. The dispute is over the interpretation of the stone embankments surrounding the elevations, the monumental stone sculptures on Mount Ślęża and the date contained in Thietmar's chronicle. A critical analysis of the results of archeological research as well as etymological factors have induced Słupecki to conclude that the place was a Slavic centre of cult in the early Middle Ages. (MD)

Tadeusz Szulc, *Uchwały podatkowe ze szlacheckich dóbr ziemskich za pierwszych Jagiellonów (1386–1501) (Taxation Laws concerning the Nobility's Landed Estates under the First Kings of the Jagellonian Dynasty (1386–1501))*, Łódź 1991, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Łódzkiego, 159 pp., bibliogr., Acta Universitatis Lodzianensis, Folia Iuridica 48; ibidem, *O dysponowaniu wpływami z podatków nadzwyczajnych w Polsce XV wieku (On the Use of the Revenue from Extraordinary Taxes in 15th Century in Poland)*, «Kwartalnik Historyczny» (Warszawa), vol. XCIX, 1992, No. 2, pp. 39–50.

As is said in the preface to Szulc's book, researchers do not agree on how many tax laws were adopted in late medieval Poland and consequently, on the burden borne by society. The author has analyzed chronologically all information on the extraordinary taxes imposed on the nobility's landed estates, he has not taken into account the taxes imposed on private towns. It turns out that extraordinary taxes were not imposed on the nobility in Poland until the middle of the 15th century; laws to this effect were adopted every one-and-a-half — two years, on the average.

In the article mentioned above the author examines to what extent "the king was free to decide how the money from extraordinary taxes imposed on noblemen's estates should be spent in the 15th century". In his opinion, there is no reason to suppose that the noblemen's dietines hampered the ruler in this respect. (MD)

Edward Szymoszek, *Iudex w literaturze procesowej XII–XIII wieku (Iudex dans les écrits sur le procès des XIIe et XIIIe siècles)*, Wrocław 1992, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Wrocławskiego, pp. 236, bibliographie, résumé en allemand. Acta Universitatis Wratislaviensis n° 1388, Droit CCXIV.

L'auteur traite de la position et de la fonction de juge dans le procès canonique romain "savant" aux XIIe et XIIIe siècles. Le chapitre I (*Ordines iudicarii*) présente la genèse des traités sur le procès et leur source canoniste romaine. Le chapitre II (*Iudicium*) passe en revue les opinions émises dans les écrits considérés à propos du rapport entre le juge et les parties dans une procédure judiciaire. Le chapitre III (*Iter iudicii*) analyse les considérations de juristes sur le déroulement de la procédure judiciaire. Le chapitre IV (*Officium iudicis*) résume les opinions de juristes sur la position du juge dans le procès. Dans le chapitre V (*Conscientia an allegata?*), l'auteur reconstitue les opinions émises dans les écrits de l'époque sur le rôle du juge dans la collecte des preuves et dans leur évaluation. Enfin, l'ouvrage analyse les vues de juristes médiévaux sur la situation où les parties d'un procès remettent en question l'objectivité du juge (chapitre VI — *Iudex suspectus*). Des considérations de l'auteur se dégagent la silhouette d'un juge dont le vaste champ d'obligations sur l'instruction dont le vaste champ d'obligations axées sur l'instruction et le jugement d'une affaire, se trouve corroboré par un champ tout aussi vaste des prérogatives, s'inscrivant dans des limites de plus en plus vastes, mais aussi de plus en plus précises de la charge de juge. Fondée sur une base documentaire solide et une riche littérature, la publication de Szymoszek est une contribution importante à l'histoire du droit et de la politique au Moyen Âge. (MD)

Andrzej Wałkowski, *Dokumenty i kancelaria księcia legnickiego Henryka V Grubego (The Documents and Chancellery of the Duke of Legnica, Henry V the Thick)*, Wrocław 1991, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Wrocławskiego, XII + 147 pp., bibliogr., illustr., sum. in German. Acta Universitatis Wratislaviensis No. 1325, Historia XCIV.

The legacy left by Prince Henry V the Thick (1275–1296) comprises 84 documents (of which 26 are original ones). In Chapter I of the dissertation the author explains who the documents were meant for and characterizes their content and form. Chapter II is a thorough analysis of the adopted formulae. In Chapter III Wałkowski analyses the method of dictation and wording of documents, and in Chapter IV the handwriting. The study ends with chapters dealing with Prince Henry's numerous seals and the organization of the work of the chancellery. In the annex the reader will find reproductions of the seals and some documents. (MD)

Abbé Anzelm Weiss, *Biskupstwa bezpośrednio zależne od Stolicy Apostolskiej w średniowiecznej Europie (Les évêchés directement rattachés au Saint-Siège en Europe médiévale)*, Lublin 1992, Wydawnictwo Katolickiego Uniwersytetu Lubelskiego, 350 pp., bibliographie, index des noms géographiques, ethniques et des personnes. Katolicki Uniwersytet Lubelski, Wydział Teologiczny.

Le rattachement direct d'évêchés au Saint-Siège — lit-on dans l'ouvrage — était une institution juridiquement différente et indépendante de l'exemption, même si, dans plus d'un cas, les différences entre ces deux statuts distincts s'estompaient. Les évêchés relevant directement du Saint-Siège étaient actifs principalement en territoires évangélisés où c'est papauté qui prenait les rênes des missions. L'immédiation avait pour fondement le droit ecclésiastique et le pouvoir patriarcal des papes. L'initiative pouvait en être prise par le Saint-Siège, par les évêques ou par les princes séculiers.

Le livre comprend cinq chapitres. Le premier retrace le devenir de la structure territoriale de l'Église, en particulier de l'organisation par métropoles. Le chapitre II porte sur les formules spéciales, pontificales, de gestion des diocèses: tutelle pontificale, exemption, immédiation.

Les chapitres suivants traitent des évêchés relevant directement de Rome en Italie (III), en Espagne, au Portugal, en France, en Écosse, en Allemagne et en Autriche (IV), en Europe du Centre-Est et en Scandinavie (V). (MD)

Joachim Zdrénka, *Główne, Stare i Nowe Miasto Gdańsk i ich patrycjat w latach 1342–1525 (The Main, the Old and the New Town of Gdańsk and Their Patriciates in 1342–1525)*, Toruń 1992, Wydawnictwo Adam Marszałek, 244 pp., bibliogr., annexes, sum. in German.

By patriciate the author means the members of the council and the jury of the Main, the Old and the New Town of Gdańsk. The content and arrangement of the book have been subordinated to this definition. In Chapter I Zdrénka presents the normative acts which regulated Gdańsk's system of government (foundation charters, *wilkierze* i.e. acts regulating the internal affairs of towns founded on the basis of German law, ordinances, regulations, edicts of municipal councils). Chapter II concerns the organization of the jury and the council in the towns of Gdańsk. Chapter III, the most extensive one, deals with the demography and social structure of the towns, special attention being paid to the patriciate. In Chapter IV the author discusses the political role of the patriciate, especially its attitude to the Teutonic Knights in the first half of the 15th century. The book adds a great deal of new information to our knowledges of the demography, prosopography and governing system of Gdańsk in the late Middle Ages. It is based mostly on Gdańsk archival material. (MD)

## EARLY MODERN TIMES

### (16th — 18th Centuries)

Jerzy Besala, *Stefan Batory (Etienne Batory)*, Warszawa 1992, Państwowy Instytut Wydawniczy, 550 pp. bibliogr. sélective, index des personnes, illustrations.

L'auteur d'une biographie grand public d'Etienne Batory, roi de Pologne et duc de Transylvanie, a mis à contribution, pour cet ouvrage, principalement l'état actuel des connaissances en fait de ce grand monarque. Les premiers chapitres du livre égrènent les diverses phases de l'ascension politique des Batory de Somlyó dans le courant du XV<sup>e</sup> siècle. Ayant fidèlement servi les rois de Hongrie Jean Zapolya et son fils Jean Sigismond, duc de Transylvanie, les Batory se gagnèrent dans cette dernière, un poids prédominant. Parmi les facteurs de l'ascension à un rang royal, et ce dans deux pays, d'Etienne Batory, un magnat certes, mais non issu d'une famille régnante, l'auteur cite ses qualités personnelles et ses compétences politiques et militaires. Des circonstances politiques favorables, tant en Transylvanie qu'en Pologne, y furent aussi pour beaucoup, de même que la défaveur des nobles pour les Habsbourg. L'auteur prise haut le Etienne Batory comme duc de Transylvanie et roi de Pologne, en quoi il fait chorus avec les autres historiens. (EO)

Jadwiga Bzinkowska, *Mapy ziem dawnej Polski — od XV do XVIII wieku — w wybranych atlasach Biblioteki Jagiellońskiej (Maps of the Territories of Old Poland — from the 15th to the 18th Century — in Selected Atlases Kept in the Jagellonian Library)*, Warszawa 1992, Biblioteka Narodowa, 265 pp., list of the reproduced maps. *Studia i Materiały z Historii Kartografii*, vol. IX.

The author describes 109 maps of Polish territories printed in 1482–1789. They come from 32 atlases kept in the Jagellonian Library in Cracow. The description takes 27 elements into account, among them: the author, the engraver, the sponsor, the publisher, the printer, the place



and year of publication, the size and scale of each map, the sculpture of the earth's surface, the watermark. The book also contains a chronological list of the atlases and maps used by the author and the Jagellonian Library's call number of each of them. (EO)

Maciej Cieński, *Formacja oświeceniowa w literaturze Polski i Niemiec (Le Siècle des Lumières dans la littérature de la Pologne et de l'Allemagne)*, Wrocław 1992, Wydawnictwo "Wiedza o Kulturze", 213 pp., bibliographie, index des noms de personnes, résumés en anglais et en allemand.

L'étude porte sur deux variantes nationales du Siècle des Lumières: polonaise et allemande. L'analyse prend successivement pour objet la sphère politique dans ses rapports avec la vision du monde dans les deux pays, les questions relatives à la tradition littéraire, son ascendant, son impact et sa productivité, et les problèmes de la prise de conscience littéraire. Elle met au jour des différences marquées entre les deux pays: ce qui caractérisait la vie littéraire en Allemagne à l'époque considérée, c'étaient une commercialisation et une spécialisation progressives; ce qu'elle avait en propre en Pologne c'était un certain élitisme. Autre fut aussi l'impact des Lumières sur l'aspect idéologique de la littérature, en particulier pour ce qui était de la relation entre l'individu et la société.

Deux conclusions sont à formuler à force d'une mise en regard des deux variantes sur fond européen. A les considérer, premièrement, sous leur aspect statique, l'on découvre que leur spécificité à chacun d'eux tenait tant à des facteurs extérieurs à l'univers des lettres qu'à l'ordre interne de la littérature. Et, dans leur aspect dynamique, l'on constate un parallélisme de perception des faits européens par les deux littératures, et d'accession à des phases d'évolution consécutives sur les plans du monde de communication littéraire, des thèmes traités et de l'esthétique littéraire. (AK)

Dobrosława Flatt, *Kazania pogrzebowe z przełomu XVI i XVII wieku. Z dziejów prozy staropolskiej (Les oraisons funèbres de la fin du XVIe et du début du XVIIe siècles. Un chapitre d'histoire de la prose vieille-polonaise)*, Wrocław-Warszawa-Kraków 1992, Ossolineum, 185 pp., illustr., index des noms de personnes et des titres d'oraisons.

L'analyse porte sur les oraisons funèbres catholiques prononcées par Fabian Birkowski, Piotr Skarga, Jakub Olszewski et Andrzej Radawiecki, et sorties des presses entre 1584 et 1636. Analysant les fondements théoriques du développement de la prédication polonaise, l'apparition et l'évolution du panégyrique et du sermon d'éloge de la vertu (parénétiq) ainsi que des valeurs artistiques de l'éloquence de la chaire, l'auteur cherche avant tout à situer avec précision le moment de l'apparition de ce genre littéraire en Pologne et à en dégager les valeurs artistiques. Elle retrace en même temps l'évolution de l'oraison funèbre de l'époque considérée, depuis l'acceptation sans réserves des canons classiques de *Meandros* (IIIe siècle), et du canon *genus demonstrativum*, jusqu'au panégyrique d'abord, exaltant un modèle personnel, puis au sermon parénétiq où l'éloge était appelé à justifier le modèle suggéré. D'ailleurs, tant les panégyriques que les oraisons funèbres parénétiq ne se dispensaient pas de comporter une partie de lamentation et de consolation, même s'ils leur donnaient une expression différente. (AK)

Henryk Gapski, *Klasztory krakowskie w końcu XVI i w pierwszej połowie XVII w. Analiza przestrzenna środowisk zakonnych (The Cracow Monasteries at the Sixteenth and during the First Half of the Seventeenth Century. A Spatial Analysis of Monastic Milieus)*, Lublin 1993, Redakcja Wydawnictw Katolickiego Uniwersytetu Lubelskiego, 291 pp., bibliogr., plans tables, diagrams, list of abbrev., Katolicki Uniwersytet Lubelski. Wydział Nauk Humanistycznych.

The author proposes an analysis of the spatial configuration of monastic houses in the Commonwealth during the first stage of their development after the Council of Trent from the point of view of Cracow, the largest monastic center at the end of the sixteenth century and during the first half of the seventeenth century.

The sources are predominantly of Church origin and thus include bishops' reports sent to Rome, documents from visitations of the Cracow deanery, documents concerning monks and nuns as well as iconographic material — four oldest panoramas of Cracow, and cartographic sources — three oldest plans of the town.

In the first half of the sixteenth century Cracow was the site of 65 churches and monasteries, of which 17 were founded at the end of the sixteenth century. The town and its environs concentrated almost all the monasteries and convents of the Commonwealth (17 out of 20 and 9 out of 13). In chapter I author tries to determine the place of the spatial configuration of the monasteries and convents in the urban and church space of Cracow. Upon the basis of an analysis of iconographic and cartographic sources and guides to Cracow from the first half of the seventeenth century, he argues that the urban space of the town corresponded to that marked by churches, monasteries and convents. He also deals with conditions for the localization of the monastic houses and the special preferences of particular orders. In chapter II the author analyses the spatial structure of those monasteries and convents in the Commonwealth which were organizationally connected with Cracow. He concentrates his attention on their distance from Cracow envisaged as the "center". Chapter III discusses the Cracow monastic center from the point of view of the size of the monastic communities and their spatial configuration determined by parish and inner-urban divisions (inside city walls, the suburbs, the rural environs). The last chapter investigates the territorial origin of the monks; here the author is interested in its relation to the "Cracow church agglomeration". (EO)

Stefan Gąsiorowski, *Uprawnienia i powinności wyznawców judaizmu w świetle prawa żydowskiego w Koronie w XVI i w pierwszej połowie XVII wieku (Les droits et les devoirs les adeptes du judaïsme à la lumière du droit juif en Pologne au XVIe et dans la première moitié du XVIIe siècle)*, «Studia Historyczne» (Kraków), An. XXXV 1992, c. 4. pp. 461–479, résumé en anglais.

L'auteur cherche à savoir ce qu'était exactement l'autonomie de la communauté juive en Pologne. Son analyse porte sur les prérogatives des communes juives (*kahal*) à l'égard des coreligionnaires, sur l'aide dont elles bénéficiaient de la part de l'Etat pour les faire appliquer, et plus généralement sur leur coopération avec l'administration publique. Au XVI<sup>e</sup> siècle, les communes juives connurent des difficultés liées à l'immigration et à l'établissement en Pologne d'émigrés juifs sans cesse nouveaux. Sous le règne de Sigismond le Vieux (1506–1548) les communes juives se virent accordées le privilège d'expulser hors des villes tout juif nouveau venu refusant de verser l'impôt en leur faveur. Un autre privilège, octroyé à la communauté juive par le roi Sigismond Auguste en 1568, interdisait aux chrétiens d'être propriétaires d'immeubles dans la commune juive de Kazimierz à Cracovie.

La vaste autonomie juive en Pologne déboucha, à la fin du XVI<sup>e</sup> siècle, sur la mise sur pied d'une Diète Juive des Quatre Provinces (*Waad arba aracot*). Elle proclamait des résolutions réglant les plus importantes questions économiques et, parallèlement à ses assises, tenait séance un Tribunal Suprême (qui n'était pas une cour d'appel). La jurisprudence pour les affaires mineures se trouvait entre les mains des communes juives; d'une manière analogue c'est à celles-ci qu'appartenait de divers aspects de l'activité économique en territoire sous sa responsabilité. C'est également par le truchement de l'autogestion de la commune que la population juive s'acquittait des impôts d'Etat. Là aussi, pour ce qui était d'une répartition des prestations financières à l'Etat, la Diète des Quatre Provinces avait une part de décision. (EO)

Stanisław Gierszewski, *Port w Królewcu — z dziejów jego zaplecza w XVI–XVII wieku (The Port at Königsberg — the History of Its Hinterland in the 16th and 17th Centuries)*, «Komunikaty Mazursko-Warmińskie» (Olsztyn), No 1(199), 1993, pp. 53–60, sum. in German.

In his article, based on the literature concerning this subject, the author draws attention to the role of Lithuanian forest products which in the early 17th century held the leading place in the Baltic zone's exports. The demand for them grew steadily in Western Europe. Gierszewski characterises the economic hinterland of Königsberg (northern Lithuania, eastern Byelorussia) and points out that this region derived great profits from the production of potash, being its main exporter. (AK)

Dariusz Głó w k a, *Gospodarka w dobrach plebańskich na Mazowszu w XVI–XVIII wieku (Gestion agraire et cultures dans les biens presbytéraux en Mazovie du XVIe au XVIIIe siècles)*, Warszawa 1991, Wydawnictwo Naukowe «Semper», 203 pp., bibliogr, annexe, tables, une carte, résumé en anglais. Instytut Historii Kultury Materialnej Polskiej Akademii Nauk, Studia i Materiały z Historii Kultury Materialnej, t. LXIII.

Cette monographie se fonde sur les documents de visites canoniques des paroisses du diocèse de Płock, de l'archidiaconé de Varsovie (relevant, à l'époque, de l'évêché de Poznań) et de l'archidiaconé de Łowicz (rattaché à l'archevêché de Gniezno). Il s'agit d'un territoire qui embrassait la Mazovie, divisée, elle, en trois voïvodies: celles de Mazovie, de Płock et de Rawa.

L'auteur consacre les différents chapitres de son livre à la taille des biens presbytéraux (qui avaient pour usagers les curés de paroisse), leur mode de gestion et de production, leur cultures de prédilection et la nature de leur élevage, la part marchande de leur produit et leur rentabilité. La superficie des biens presbytéraux était, grosso modo, la même pendant les trois siècles. La taille moyenne d'une exploitation presbytérale dans le diocèse de Płock était de 45 — 47 hectares, alors que dans l'archidiaconé de Varsovie elle était de 18 à environ 35 hectares. Un aspect important du mode de gestion dans les biens presbytéraux était la faible part (22% dans le diocèse de Płock) des exploitations employant une main d'oeuvre exclusivement de serfs. La formule prédominante (40%) était mixte, alliant une main d'oeuvre de serfs à celle de journaliers. Enfin, un troisième mode, celui d'une d'oeuvre exclusivement de journaliers, était le propre de 38% d'exploitations. Marchande pour une part infime, la production des biens presbytéraux était essentiellement destinée à subvenir aux besoins alimentaires du presbytère. Dans nombre de cas, les biens presbytéraux déficitaires, les curés ayant eu des moyens de subsistance complémentaires (perception de cens, honoraires de messe ou à titre d'autres services religieux).

L'ouvrage s'assortit — ce qui en fait la valeur — de nombreuses tables présentant la taille des exploitations, la structure du cheptel bovin et porcin, l'élevage de la volaille, la structure des ensemencements et les revenus des curés. (EO)

Zenon Guldon, Jacek Wijaczka, *Osadnictwo żydowskie w województwie poznańskim i kaliskim w XVI i XVII wieku (Jewish Settlements in the Poznań and Kalisz Voivodships during the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Century)*, «Biuletyn Żydowskiego Instytutu Historycznego w Polsce» (Warszawa), 1992, no 2–3, pp. 63–77.

The authors attempted to estimate the number of Jewish settlements in the Poznań and Kalisz voivodships. They based their reflections on tables of the coronation tax paid in 1507 and poll tax registers. At the beginning of the sixteenth century Jews resided in 22 towns of the Poznań voivodship and 21 towns of the Kalisz voivodship. The authors estimate that during

the sixteenth century there were about 4,500 to 7,500 Jews living in both voivodeships. Despite population losses during the Polish–Swedish war (1655–1660) when about 3,220–3,420 Jews perished in Poland, the size of the Jewish community in the two voivodeships grew, and in 1674 totalled 10,000 persons. (EO)

Zenon Guldon, Jacek Wijaczka, *Związki handlowe ziem litewskich i białoruskich z Królewcem w świetle rejestrów celnych komory grodzieńskiej z lat 1600 i 1605 (The Trade Links of Lithuanian and Byelorussian Lands with Königsberg in the Light of the Registers of the Grodno Custom House of 1600 and 1605)*, «Komunikaty Mazursko–Warmińskie» (Olsztyn), No. 1(199), 1993, pp. 21–31, sum. in German, tables.

On the basis of the registers of the Grodno custom house, now kept in the Library of Vilnius University, the authors have ascertained the structure of the exports and imports of the capital of the Duchy of Prussia in the early 17th century. Cereals (grain), forest products (potash) and livestock sent to Western Europe predominated in exports; as far as imports were concerned, an important role was played by salt for the needs of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania as well as by textiles, spices and luxury food. The Königsberg grain market served not only the Duchy of Prussia but also the western and central parts of Lithuania while the forest products market extended as far as the south–eastern part of the Byelorussian territories. Not only big landed estates but also such towns as Kaunas, Grodno, Słupsk and Vilnius played an important role in Königsberg's trade. (AK)

Zdzisław Janeczek, Ignacy Potocki. *Marszałek Wielki Litewski (1750–1809) (Ignacy Potocki, Grand Marshal of Lithuania (1750–1809))*, Katowice 1992, 317 pp., bibliogr., illustr. genealogical table, index of persons, sum. in Russian and French.

This popular study is a chronological account of the life of Ignacy Potocki, a prominent late 18th century politician. In successive chapters the author presents Potocki's education, family connections and family life, and the successive stages of his public activity. He shows that the young politician's opinions were influenced by his family, especially his father-in-law, Stanisław Lubomirski, leader of the magnatial "Familia" grouping. It was only during the Four-Year Sejm (1788–1791) that Potocki became a mature politician exerting a decisive political influence on the destiny of his country. He was one of the main architects of the Polish–Prussian alliance of 1790; he played an important role in the adoption of the Constitution of May 3, 1791 and during the Kościuszko Insurrection of 1794. The author's opinions do not depart from what has already been established by historiography. (EO)

Danuta Janicka, *Rodzina von der Groeben i jej związki z Polską w XVII wieku (The von der Groeben Family and Its Links with Poland in the 17th Century)*, «Komunikaty Mazursko–Warmińskie» (Olsztyn), No. 1/199, 1993, pp. 33–51, sum. in German.

The author explains the motives, course and consequences of the von der Groeben family's military service in the Polish Commonwealth, and by comparing its attitude with that of other Prussian families tries to find out whether the von der Groebens' service was a rule or an exception in the 17th century. She analyses in detail the military career of several members of the von der Groeben family and shows that its attitude was typical of the nobility of Ducal Prussia; it was a result of its fascination with the Polish system of government and Polish liberties, of its opposition to the Brandenburgians and of John III Sobieski's protectionist policy. Janicka has found many analogies in the military careers of other foreigners who served in the Polish army in the 17th century. They were also officers or non-commissioned officers

in the infantry or light cavalry, tried to draw their relatives into the military service and later became active in politics or the civil service. (AK)

Maria Ju d a, *Przywileje drukarskie w Polsce (Les privilèges de typographie en Pologne)*, Lublin 1992, Agencja Wydawniczo–Handlowa AD, 161 pp., bibliogr., résumé en anglais.

L'auteur soumet deux catégories de documents á une analyse de diplomatique et de contenu: 1<sup>o</sup> les privilèges de typographie soustrayant le titulaire à la juridiction municipale et le plaçant sous la surveillance du privilégié, et 2<sup>o</sup> les privilèges d'édition circonscrivant la sphère de la légalité et de l'illégalité d'un imprimé, facilitant sa diffusion et déterminant dans une large mesure le caractère du marché éditorial et libraire en Pologne. Il est prouvé dans l'ouvrage que le privilège typographique en Pologne ancienne fut un élément important de censure, complémentaire de la censure ecclésiastique et universitaire, des fois inopérantes en raison des querelles de prérogatives. Ce privilège devint un instrument d'impact idéologique et politique de L'Etat, surtout en matière confessionnelle et scolaire. (AK)

Igor Ką k o l e w s k i, *Nadużycia i korupcja w administracji Prus Książęcych w połowie XVI wieku (Misappropriation of Founds and Corruption in the Administration of the Duchy of Prussia in the Middle of the 16th Century)*, «Komunikaty Mazursko–Warmińskie» (Olsztyn), 1993, No. 1, pp. 11–20.

The article is based on the *Haushaltungsbuch* of 1578. Its author, Kacper Nositz, was counsellor of the Königsberg (Królewiec) Rent Chamber (*Rentkammer*). Kąkolewski is interested in how the ducal court ran into debt, which in the 1560 s, i.e. at the end of the rule of the Prussian duke, Albrecht von Hohenzollern, amounted to about 427,000 thalers. The duke's financial difficulties started in 1511, when he was still grand master of the Teutonic Knights. Faced with growing debts, Albrecht von Hohenzollern looked for additional sources of income, raising loans and pledging ducal landed estates.

The author describes various forms of misappropriation which occurred when the ducal landed estates were leased or pledged for a loan and when the duke's monopolies, e.g. the monopoly of amber trade and forest rights were leased. The most frequent form was seizure of uncultivated land and purchase of land belonging to free people, the *Freie*, dirtcheap. Another practice was to exchange ducal estates for those belonging to the nobility. Among the lesser forms of misappropriation the author mentions the theft of cattle, sheep, grain and timber. The misappropriation of funds acquired such large dimensions that the ducal court was short of even the most basic products and had to buy them on the market at a higher price. These practices could develop for the majority of the duke's officials were corrupt. According to Kąkolewski the losses suffered as a result of misappropriation and corruption amounted to a half of the duke's debts in the 1560. (EO)

Zofia K r a t o c h w i l, *Reformacja i kontrreformacja w Chojnicach w latach 1518–1772 (The Reformation and the Counter-Reformation in Chojnice in the Years 1518–1772)*, «Rocznik Gdański» (Gdańsk), vol. LII, 1992, fol. 1–2, p. 67–88, English summ.

The sources for this study come from the State Archives in Bydgoszcz, Gdańsk and Cracow, the Main Archive of Old Records in Warsaw and the Museum of Kaszuby–Pomeranian Writing and Art in Wejherowo. The author divided the religious history of Chojnice, a town in Royal Prussia, into three periods. The first — 1518–1555 includes such events as the seizure of the parish church by the Lutherans and an official of the Lutheran creed by the town authorities. The second period, from 1555 to 1598, witnessed the consolidation of the Lutheran creed both in the town and in the starostwo of Człuchów to which Chojnice belonged. Finally,

the last stage, up 1772, was initiated in 1598 by the death of Jan Latałski, the Lutheran starosta of Człuchów. From that moment we can speak about the onset of the Counter-Reformation. As a result of court trials which took place in 1616, the Catholics regained the parish church and the Augustine monks, previously expelled from the town, now returned (1623–1627). The Jesuits were introduced 1620.

Despite administrative attempts at resisting the development of Lutheranism, for instance, a ban on the erection of a new church or the restoration of the old one, the Lutheran creed in Chojnice survived since it enjoyed the support of great towns of Royal Prussia such as Gdańsk, Elbląg and Toruń, as well as of the Prussian nobility and many local magnates, including members of the clergy. (EO)

Grzegorz Król, *Kurlandia wobec angielskiej wojny domowej 1640–1660 (Courland and the English Civil War 1640–1660)*, «Rocznik Gdański» (Gdańsk), vol. LII, 1992, fol. 1–2, p. 34–49, English summ.

Duke Jakub Kettler who reigned in Courland from 1639, continued traditionally good relations with England which were maintained already during the reign of his father Wilhelm. During the first stage of the English Civil War, up to the death of King Charles I in 1649, Courland provided the Stuarts with significant material assistance (ships with food, ammunition and arms). In 1647 Duke Jakub Kettler leased to King Charles I six warships and in 1648 — another four. Following the death of the English monarch, and faced with the fall of the Stuart cause, Courland began to alter its policy. Duke Jakub wished to secure his overseas commercial interests and initiated longterm negotiations with Oliver Cromwell which ended with a treaty of neutrality, signed in 1654. Nonetheless, in the English Channel the English fleet continued to capture ships from Courland and to confiscate their cargo. Not until 1657 did Duke Jakub and Cromwell sign a treaty which partially took into consideration the commercial interests of Courland. The death of Lord Protector in 1658 and the restoration of the Stuarts brought relations with England to their original state. The new English monarch, Charles II, chose to forget the help given to his father but remembered the treaties with Cromwell. (EO)

Jacek Krupa, *Rady Senatu za Jana III Sobieskiego (1674–1696) (Les séances du Conseil du Sénat sous Jean III Sobieski 1674–1696)*, «Studia Historyczne» (Kraków), An. XXXV, 1992, c. 3, pp. 307–329.

L'auteur traite des réunions des conseils du sénat convoquées par le roi entre les sessions parlementaires. Etant donné le *liberum veto* qui donnait droit à chaque député d'arrêter le cours de l'assemblée de la diète, de plus en plus fréquemment celles-ci se séparaient avant de prendre quelque décision que ce fût. C'est ce qui fit que le conseil du sénat se vit obligé d'assumer une large partie des prérogatives parlementaires. Entre 1674 et 1696, il y eut au moins 74 convocations du conseil du sénat. En faisaient partie d'office les ministres, les sénateurs résidents nommés par la diète, ainsi que les sénateurs invités par le roi. Et même si la loi autorisait à y prendre part tout sénateur qui se trouvait dans la localité où se tenait le conseil, les adversaires du roi n'en bénéficiaient que rarement. Le monarque avait le droit de conclusion des travaux du conseil du sénat, ce qui lui assurait une prépondérance dans ce forum, mais il était dans l'ensemble soucieux de ne pas faire valoir sa volonté contre celle de la majorité des sénateurs.

C'est le roi qui proposait l'objet des débats, et les sénateurs répondaient sous forme de vote aux divers points proposés. Le plus de réunions du conseil du sénat furent consacrés aux problèmes qui se posaient de politique étrangère. Les affaires intérieures soumises au conseil du sénat étaient celle de l'activité de la diète, des diétiens, de la sécurité dans le pays, ces dernières liées par exemple à un passage de troupes, ou du pourvoi des postes d'Etat.

En conclusion, l'auteur affirme que le rôle des réunions du conseil du sénat dans la vie politique du pays était des plus essentiels. Cette institution s'occupait en fait de tout un complexe d'affaires liées au fonctionnement de l'Etat, tant à l'extérieur qu'à l'intérieur. La plus grande faiblesse des conseils du sénat était qu'ils se tenaient sans un calendrier fixe, les réunions n'ayant été convoquées qu'au gré des problèmes à résoudre. (EO)

«Kwartalnik Historii Kultury Materialnej» (Warszawa), XLI: 1993, no 2, pp. 207–396, English, French, German summ.

The whole issue contains papers from a session on “Functions and Forms of Urban Market Squares in Poland from the sixteenth to the Eighteenth Century”, organized in May 1992 by the Commission of the History of Towns in the Committee of Historical Sciences at the Polish Academy of Sciences. Juliusz A. Chrościcki devoted his reflections to ceremonial space in modern towns. Teresa Zarębska analysed the connection between the plan of the squares in Zamość and the theoretical town planning conceptions of the Renaissance. The function of the market square in Sandomierz was discussed by Feliks Kiryk while Jadwiga Teodorowicz-Czerepińska presented the square in Lublin. Danuta Kłosek-Kozłowska discussed the role of the Jesuit foundation in shaping spatial development in Lublin at the turn of the sixteenth century. Ryszard Szczygiel reflected on the function of squares in the middle-sized and small towns of the Commonwealth from the sixteenth to the eighteenth century, and Kazimierz Kuśnierz — on the market square in the private towns of Little Poland in the sixteenth and seventeenth century. Finally, Wanda Kononowicz dealt with the role of squares in the urban space of the small towns and settlements in Silesia in the seventeenth and eighteenth century, and Roman Czaja illustrated changes within the town planning of Elbląg after the emergence of the New Market Square during the 1770 s. (EO)

Anna Laszuk, *Struktura własności ziemskiej w województwie krakowskim na podstawie rejestrów pogłównego z 1662 r.* (*The Structure of Land Ownership in the Cracow Voivodeship upon the Basis of Poll Tax Registers of 1662*), «Kwartalnik Historii i Kultury Materialnej» (Warszawa), XLI: 1993, no 3, pp. 401–420, tables, maps, French summ.

The source material basis consists of poll tax registers from 1662, stored in the Main Archive of Old Records in Warsaw. Wherever it was possible, the author compared data from 1662 with those from an earlier period. The analysis concerned Church, royal, gentry and municipal property as well as that of Cracow University. The Church was the owner of 20,0 per cent of land in the Cracow voivodeship, the king — of 16,3 per cent and the nobility — 62,4 per cent. Royal property increased slightly in comparison with the first half of the seventeenth century as a result of the establishment of new villages. The author also compared the state of gentry ownership in the second half of the seventeenth century with the end of the previous century, and noted a growth of large landed estates at the cost of small and medium estates. (EO)

Sławomir Leśniewski, *Poczet hetmanów polskich i litewskich. XVIII wiek* (*Tableau des hetmans polonais et lituaniens. XVIII<sup>e</sup> s.*), Warszawa 1992, Wydawnictwo Anta. 262 pp., bibliogr., index des personnes.

Cet ouvrage de vulgarisation comprend des biographies de 11 hetmans (connétables) de la Couronne et de la Lituanie, qui exerçaient leurs fonctions au XVIII<sup>e</sup> siècle. Ce n'est, hélas, pas une liste complète, mais l'auteur a omis de préciser les critères qui l'ont guidé dans son choix. Il assortit les biographies politiques et militaires des hetmans d'informations concises sur les familles dont ils étaient issus. (EO)

Adam Lityński, *Samorząd szlachecki w Polsce XVII–XVIII wieku (The Nobility's Self-Government in 17th and 18th Century Poland)*, «Kwartalnik Historyczny» (Warszawa), vol. XCIX, 1992, No 4, pp. 17–34.

The author analyses the development of the nobility's self-government against the background of the legal and political system in Poland, pointing out that the institution of self-government emerged over a hundred years after the foundation of the noblemen's democracy. Lityński is interested in the reasons for this relatively long delay.

According to him, in the 16th century the nobility was preoccupied with the struggle against the king and the magnates for its own political position and was interested mainly in taking over the central state institutions. The situation changed in the next century, for on the one hand, the magnates succeeded in gaining control over the central state institutions while on the other, the use of the *liberum veto* blocked the functioning of parliament. Both factors favoured the nobility's activity on the local scale. There was also a third factor, namely, the erosion of the competence of the starostas, the king's regional officers. All this created favourable conditions for the development of the nobility's self-government in the second half of the 17th century. The self-government took over the starostas' administrative powers as well as the Sejm's competence to pass tax laws, especially local ones. The author is of the opinion that the noblemen's full democracy did not arise until the middle of the 17th century, when the foundations of the self-government system were laid. To him it is a paradox that this period is regarded as the decline of the nobility's political influence. (EO)

Zbigniew Naworski, *Sejmik generalny Prus Królewskich 1569–1772. Organizacja i funkcjonowanie na tle systemu zgromadzenia stanów prowincji (The General Dietines of Royal Prussia 1569–1772. Their Organization and Functioning against the Background of the System of the Province's Estate Assembly)*, Toruń 1992, Uniwersytet Mikołaja Kopernika w Toruniu, 216 pp., bibliogr., annex, tables, summ. in German. Uniwersytet Mikołaja Kopernika, Rozprawy.

The monograph is based on the recesses of Prussian Estates from the Gdańsk Archives, the recesses of the Prussian general dietines from the Toruń Archives as well as the archives of the Warmian Diocese in Olsztyn, the Chełmno Diocese in Pelplin, the collections of the State Archives in Bydgoszcz and the Czartoryski Library in Cracow.

The author is interested mainly in the structure and functioning of the general dietines. In Chapter I he presents the evolution of the system of estate assemblies in the Teutonic state and Royal Prussia. In the next chapter he describes the structure of Royal Prussia's estate assemblies and the place of the general dietines in this system. The last two chapters present the functioning of the dietines. The monograph shows the specific character of the dietine system in Royal Prussia compared with the structure of dietines in the Polish Commonwealth. The general dietines in the Commonwealth ceased to exist in the 17th century, but the Prussian general dietines functioned until Royal Prussia was annexed by the Prussian State in 1772; they guaranteed the local estates provincial autonomy and this was the reason for their vitality. (EO)

Maria Niemojewska, *Ostatni Stuartowie (The Last Stuarts)*, Warszawa 1992, Państwowy Instytut Wydawniczy, 314 pp., bibliogr., index of persons, illustr.

The author of this popular book presents the history of the last representatives of the Stuart dynasty: James II, his son James III, called the Old Pretender, and James III's sons: Charles Edward, the Young Pretender, and Henry, who became cardinal. The Stuarts' unsuccessful attempts to regain the English throne are presented against a wide background of political relations in Europe at the end of the 17th century and in the first half of the 18th. The author points out that the last Stuarts lost touch with the political reality in England. The pretenders



did not understand the changes taking place in English society and lived in a world of political myths. This led to the mental breakdown of Prince Charles Edward, who fell into alcoholism. Niemojewska has suggestively portrayed the tragedy of the Stuarts' fate in the late 18th century. (EO)

Alina Nowicka-Jeżowa, *Pieśń czasu śmierci. Studium z historii duchowości XVI–XVIII wieku (Song at the Time of Death. A Study on the History of Spirituality from the 16th to the 18th Century)*, Lublin 1992, Wydawnictwo Towarzystwa Naukowego Katolickiego Uniwersytetu Lubelskiego, 478 pp., illustr., index of persons, list of the incipits of Protestant songs.

In discussing the history of Old Polish reflective funeral songs, the author points out the differences between the texts used the ideologically different Protestant and Catholic–Sarmatian circles. In her opinion the basic differences between the two religious groups lay in the character of their religious experience, which depended on the chosen type of spirituality and inner life. The Protestant canticles, free of concrete temporal elements, placed mortality in the class of dogmatic generalisations, and the Protestant funeral liturgy stifled fear and sorrow, pushing the figure of the deceased aside; the Catholic songs on the other hand, treated death as a concrete polymorphic fact; their hero was the *moribundus* dying in body and spirit or the deceased demonstrating the power of death by the horror of physical decomposition. According to Nowicka-Jeżowa the Protestant and Catholic funeral songs reflect the basic cultural controversy of the Baroque. The former sought truth through transcendental effort, the latter looked for it in the real world, in the experience of the senses and feelings. The Protestant songs avoided new literary and artistic currents which obfuscated the religious horizon by temporal elements, while the Catholic ones, identifying themselves with everything that was historical and native, wanted to help the nation in its mission as the bulwark of Christianity. (AK)

Marian Pawlak, *Wyjazdy młodzieży warmińskiej na studia uniwersyteckie w XVI–XVIII w. (The Departure of Young People from Warmia to Universities from the Sixteenth to the Eighteenth Century)*, «Komunikaty Mazursko-Warmińskie» (Olsztyn), 1993, no 3. p. 403–313, German summ.

In the sixteenth century the youth of Warmia studied predominantly in Leipzig and Frankfurt-on-the-Oder and to a lesser degree in Cracow and Królewiec (Königsberg). After 1580, the preferences of the students changed due to the victory of the Counter-Reformation. The number of voyages to Leipzig and Frankfurt distinctly fell and Cracow began to dominate (from 1561 to 1580 most young people still left for Königsberg). The number of students from Warmia drastically declined from the 1640s on and grew only in the 1720s. The favorite towns now were Cracow and Königsberg. The author noted that at the turn of the sixteenth century a considerable number of young people studied in Olomouc, Prague and Vienna. The total of 642 Warmian students included 455 burghers, 50 noblemen, 18 peasants and 199 persons of unknown social origin. (EO)

Janusz Pelc, *Europejskość literatury polskiej doby renesansu i baroku (The European Dimensions of Polish Renaissance and Baroque Literature)*, «Odrodzenie i Reformacja w Polsce» (Warszawa), vol. XXXVII, 1993, pp. 47–58, sum. in French.

Using selected examples, the author shows that knowledge of the works of the most prominent Polish Renaissance and Baroque writers extended far beyond Poland's frontiers. Polish works were known not only in Russia and other neighboring countries but also in the Habsburg monarchy and in the Balkans. In the author's opinion Polish Renaissance literature produced

works which stood comparison with the achievements of European writers and the Polish Baroque literature was open to Western inspirations, old and new. Unfortunately, since most of Polish Baroque works were never printed, they remained in private collections or circulated in manuscripts, and were out of the reach of European readers. (AK)

Janusz Pełc, *Widnokreghi świata i wszechświata w literaturze polskiego baroku* (*Horizons of the World and the Universe in the Literature of the Polish Baroque*), «Przegląd Humanistyczny» (Warszawa), XXXVII, 1993, no 3, p. 59–77.

The author is interested in the dimension of the intellectual horizons of the creators of Baroque literature and in the horizons of thought construed by them in their works. He draws attention to a fashion for privacy which in literature assumed the form of praise of rural life. The author is the opinion, however, that this attitude did not necessarily have to be an expression of narrow intellectual horizons. He accents the symbolics of ties with Nature. The Baroque men of letters took notice of the great world which fascinated them but which they frequently perceived as hostile and uncondusive for man. The literature of the Polish Baroque also contains a distinct motif of praise and even paeans (Wespazjan Kochowski, Zbigniew Morsztyn i Stanisław Herakliusz Lubomirski) for the intellect and its quest for truth about God (Andrzej Wiszowaty). The author of the article claims that the intellect and imagination were prime factors which delineated the horizons of the perception of the word by Baroque artists. (EO)

Henryk Samsonowicz, *Handel na pograniczu polsko-śląskim w świetle danych komory celnej w Częstochowie z 1583 r.* (*Le commerce en zone frontalière polono-silésienne à la lumière des données du service des douanes à Częstochowa de 1584*), «Kwartalnik Historyczny» (Warszawa), vol. XCIX, cahier 4, pp. 3–16, tables, relevés, carte.

Se fondant sur un registre de douane du XVIe siècle, conservé aux Archives Centrales des Actes Anciens, et de rapports d'inspections qui se sont conservés, l'auteur traite de la structure des échanges commerciaux entre la Pologne et la Silésie limitrophe. Il attire l'attention sur le rythme irrégulier des contacts commerciaux et analyse les exportations et les importations de la Pologne. Côté exportation, une place de marque revient aux boeufs sur pied (près de 80% du chiffre du service considéré); côté importation — au houblon et au fer. Fait intéressant, les commerçants étaient pour la plupart originaires de petites villes (environ 3 sur 4) les autres étaient des nobles et des paysans. H. Samsonowicz a aussi essayé d'établir le parcours journalier des commerçants voyageant en groupes; il était de 20 à 30 kilomètres, et de reconstituer les itinéraires qu'ils empruntaient. Les plus importants de ces itinéraires suivant l'axe Est-Ouest, menant soit par Żarnowiec, Częstochowa jusqu'à Brzeg, soit par Mstów, Częstochowa, Strzelce Opolskie jusqu'à Głogówek (Śląski). (AK)

Jacek Sokolski, *Staropolskie zaświaty (L'au-delà des Polonais anciens)*, Wrocław 1990, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Wrocławskiego, 264 pp., illustr., bibliogr., résumé en allemand.

L'ouvrage se propose de reconstituer l'image de l'enfer, du purgatoire et du paradis, telle qu'elle apparaît dans la littérature Renaissance et baroque en Pologne. Il confirme la continuité d'une mentalité collective qui s'affirma dès le Moyen Age, et qui se manifesta le plus pleinement dans la littérature visionnaire des XVIe et XVIIe siècles. Toutefois, l'on constate un fléchissement de fréquence des éléments de l'au-delà par rapport à la littérature médiévale, dans la mesure où, défavorisant le Paradis terrestre, l'époque Renaissance et baroque multiplie les représentations du purgatoire et de l'enfer, pour en compenser — voudrait-on dire — la rareté dans les écrits médiévaux. Et aussi pour répondre aux attentes des destinataires et à la conception pédagogique des auteurs ecclésiastiques de l'éducation par la peur. L'analyse se

fonde principalement sur les écrits visionnaires, les sermons et sur l'iconographie chrétienne. (AK)

Wiktor Szymbaniak, *Organizacja dyplomacji Prus Książęcych na dworze Zygmunta Starego 1525–1548 (The Organization of the Diplomacy of Ducal Prussia at the Court of Sigismund the Old 1525–1548)*, Bydgoszcz 1992, Wyższa Szkoła Pedagogiczna, 213 pp., bibliogr., index of names, index of places, English and German summ.

The topic of this study is the organization and tasks of the diplomatic representatives of Duke Albrecht of Prussia at the court of the Polish King Sigismund the Old, in the years 1525–1548. The author is interested, above all, in people who set up and conducted diplomatic work at the Polish court. From 1525 i.e. from the secularization of Prussia, the latter was bound with Poland by special ties, and the former state of the Teutonic Knights became a feud of the Kingdom of Poland. Hence for Prussia relations with Poland remained a priority, at least formally. The author maintains that it was Poland and not the Reich which was the major area of Prussian diplomacy. In chapter I he presents factors which determined the organization and functioning of Prussian diplomacy; in doing so, the author goes back to the period of the Teutonic Order and discusses the basic problems of the foreign policy of the Prussian Duchy. In chapter II he portrays the role played by Duke Albrecht in organizing Prussian diplomacy as well as his personal activity as a diplomat (meetings with the Polish monarch). The next chapter analyses 44 legations sent from Königsberg to Cracow. Finally, the last chapter deals with the beginnings of a permanent diplomatic service whose representative in Cracow was Mikołaj Nipszyc. (EO)

Janusz Tazbir, *Okrucieństwo w nowożytnej Europie (Cruelty in Modern Europe)*, Warszawa 1993, Oficyna Wydawnicza "BGW", 215 pp., English summ.

The intention of this study is to present the attitude of the Polish population in the sixteenth and seventeenth century towards various symptoms of cruelty. In an attempt at describing the essence of cruelty during the modern era, J. Tazbir went back to antiquity and to the definition proposed by Seneca; he then examined its reception in sixteenth- and seventeenth-century Europe and Poland, citing the bold definition by Michel de Montaigne, as well as those by Andrzej Frycz Modrzewski, Łukasz Górnicki, Szymon Starowolski and Justus Lipsius. The author draws attention to the fact that Polish seventeenth-century poets used the concept of moral cruelty. Old-Polish dictionaries show that it was rather common to combine the words: harsh, wild, cruel and tyrannical. One of the chapters of the study in question is devoted to the image of cruelty in the Old Testament, another — to the role of martyrdom in Christian tradition. The author also analysed the attitude towards the Jews, religious persecutions and the role of torture in the administration of justice. He is also interested in the cruel acts committed against peasants by the gentry and against the general population by soldiers.

The analysis concerns relations in Polish magnate and gentry manors and family circles as well as cruelty towards animals. J. Tazbir attaches great importance to the Enlightenment era in which certain stereotypes of thinking were considerably toppled. A new approach to cruelty appeared, above all, among intellectual elites — tortures during interrogations and the death penalty were opposed, and plans were made to improve prison conditions. These convictions exerted a practical impact upon the Commonwealth: the second part of the eighteenth century put a halt to trials dealing with witchcraft and courts set free Jews accused of ritual murder. (EO)

Jacek Wijaczka, *Ostatnia misja dyplomatyczna Asverusa von Brandta w Augsburgu w roku 1559 (The Last Diplomatic Mission of Asverus von Brandt in*

Augsburg in 1559), «Komunikaty Mazursko-Warmińskie» (Olsztyn), 1993, no 2, p. 167–177.

At the end of the 1550s Albrecht Hohenzollern, the Duke of Prussia, embarked upon a last attempt to annul the exile to which he was condemned in 1531. The verdict was originally issued by the *Reichskammergericht* in connection with the secularization of the Teutonic Knights, performed by Duke Albrecht, at that time the last Grand Master of the Order. The Duke also tried to win a right to an inheritance after the eventual disappearance of the Franconian line of the Hohenzollerns. Asverus de Brandt, the Duke's envoy at the Diet of the Reich in Augsburg, was incapable of fulfilling any of his ruler's wishes. (EO)

Henryk Wisner, *Trzeci Statut i praktyka życia politycznego Wielkiego Księstwa Litewskiego w czasach Zygmunta III i Władysława IV (The Third Statute and the Praxis of the Political Life of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania during the Reign of Sigismund III and Władysław IV)*, «Czasopismo Prawno-Historyczne» (Poznań), vol. XLIV, 1992, fol. 1–2, p. 55–63, French summ.

The Third Lithuanian Statute, a collection of laws pertaining to the Grand Duchy of Lithuania, was confirmed by King Sigismund III in 1588. It obligated the monarch not to reduce the territory of Lithuania, to restore land seized as a result of war and to observe religious tolerance. It also included privileges enjoyed by the gentry in the Crown. The king was obliged to resolve court cases in Lithuania in accordance with local law and not that of the Crown. The Statute also described the functioning of the Sejm and local diets.

The author analyses certain examples of violating the decisions of the Third Lithuanian Statute, such as the pulling down of the Calvinist church in Wilno in 1591 and 1611, the controversy concerning the Wilno Academy in 1640, and the nomination by Sigismund III of a Pole to the post of the bishop of Wilno. Upon the basis of this analysis, he concludes that whenever the king acted contrary to the Statute and the whole Lithuanian nobility supported the broken law, the latter was the winner. When the gentry community was divided, monarchic will won the final victory. (EO)

Żydzi w dawnej Rzeczypospolitej. *Materiały z konferencji Autonomia Żydów w Rzeczypospolitej szlacheckiej (The Jews in the Old Polish Commonwealth. Proceedings of the Conference Devoted to the Jews' Autonomy in the Polish Noblemen's Commonwealth)*, Międzywydziałowy Zakład Historii i Kultury Żydów w Polsce. Uniwersytet Jagielloński, 22.09. — 26. 09.1986. ed. by Andrzej Link-Lenczowski, Wrocław 1991, Ossolineum, 390 pp., index of persons and geographical names.

The papers read at the conference centered on several key subjects. The first was the Jewish population's autonomy. Moshe Altbauer spoke of the language used in the documents of the Jewish self-government, and Anatol Leszczyński analysed the names of the Jewish self-government organs up to 1764. Shmuel Ettinger and Jakub Goldberg devoted their papers to the highest Jewish self-government organ: the Sejm of the Four Provinces. Chone Shmeruk dealt with the relations between Hasidism and the kahal organizations, and Gershon David Hundert spoke of the relations between the kahals and the municipal self-government in private in the 17th and 18th centuries. Mordehaj Nadav presented the Tykocin kahal's relations with its branches in 1660–1795. Israel Bartal spoke of Dow Ber, a Jewish diarist from the second half of the 18th century, and Bożena Wyrozumaska of the 1777 ordinance for the Jews of Sokołów. The next thematic group concerned the Jewish population's relations with judicial and political bodies. Shmuel Shilo devoted his reflections to the juridical relations between the individual and the community in the light of the Jewish law in Poland in the 16th and 17th centuries. Stanisław Grodziski discussed the voivodes' jurisdiction over Jews, Bogusława Czajeka

spoke of the Jewish population in Kazimierz during the time of the Targowica confederation (1793), and Jacek Sobczak dealt with the Jewish community of Wschowa in the second half of the 18th century. Several papers concerned the relations between the Jewish population and the other communities living in the Commonwealth. Jerzy Wyrozumski showed what these relations were like during the Middle Ages, and Zenon Hubert Nowak took Royal Prussia up to 1772 as an example. Zdzisław Pietrzak analysed the opinions of the Judaisants, who professed an eclectic religion based on the Old Testament (second half of the 16th century). Andrzej Link-Lenczowski explained the attitude of dietines to Jews from the 16th to the 18th century. Krystyn Matwijowski compared the situation of the Armenian and Jewish populations in the 16th–18th centuries. Moshe J. Rosman analysed social conflicts in the Jewish community at Międzybórz in about 1730. Artur Eisenbach's reflections concerned the attitude of the Four-Year Sejm (1788–1791) to the Jewish population, and Marian Marek Drozdowski spoke of the Jews of Warsaw during the reign of Stanislas Augustus Poniatowski. The next group of papers concerned the role of Jews in the economic life of towns. Maurycy Horn presented the process of establishing Jewish craftsmen's guilds in 1613–1795. The trade conducted by Cracow Jews was the subject of papers read by Jan M. Małecki and Janina Bieniarzówna. Questions concerning demography and settlement were discussed by Antoni Podraza and also by Zenon Guldon and Karol Krzystanek. The last group of papers concerned Jewish culture, education, literature and art. These questions were discussed by Daniel Tollet, Szmuel A. Artur Cygielman, Chava Turniansky, Maria and Kazimierz Piechotkowie, and Izabella Rejduch-Samkowa. (EO)

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

Andrzej Chwałba, *Sacrum i rewolucja. Socjaliści polscy wobec praktyk i symboli religijnych (1870–1918) (The Sacrum and the Revolution. The Attitude of Polish Socialists to Religious. Practices and Symbols (1870–1918))*, Kraków 1992, Towarzystwo Autorów i Wydawców Prac Naukowych "Universitas", 292 pp., index of persons, sum. in French.

This is a synthesis of the many of research conducted by the author, who has already published several fragmentary studies on the question specified in the title. In Chapter I Chwałba discusses the Polish socialists' attitude to such religious practices as church weddings, baptisms, funerals, an attitude which extended from acceptance, indifference, individual attempts at imitation to the promotion of new secular rituals. Chapters II and III deal with *The Religious Language in the Party Mass Media* and *The Adaptation of the Church Forms of Communication*. In their propagation of socialist doctrines the socialists frequently invoked specifically interpreted themes of Christian thought (especially the idea of poverty and social justice) and imitated the language and style used by the Church. Like *The Religious Symbols and Practices in the Work of Polish Socialists*, described in the last, fourth chapter, these measures were applied in order to get better access to workers and peasants, who found it difficult to assimilate some elements of the socialist doctrine, but who from their childhood had been familiar with Catholic symbols, the Catholic liturgy and the preachers' rhetorics. (AS)

Marek Czaplński, *Niemiecka polityka kolonialna (German Colonial Policy)*, Poznań 1992, Wydawnictwo Naukowe Uniwersytetu im. Adama Mickiewicza, 443 pp., bibliogr., illustr., maps.

The book consists of nine chapters and is a synthesis of the history of the German colonial empire from the middle of the 19th century, when discussion started in Germany on the purposefulness of conquering some African and Asian countries, the author describes the

implementation of these plans from the 1880s on and ends the story in 1918 when Germany lost its overseas territories following its defeat in World War I. Czaplinski researched documents in the archives of Bonn, Koblenz, Potsdam and Freiburg (acts of Reichskolonialamt, Reichskanzlei and Reichstag) and has also made use of handwritten papers and memoirs of colonial officials and propagators of the colonial idea. He portrays the ideological, political and economic principles of the "colonial movement", discusses the circumstances of the conquest of overseas territories and describes the forms of exploitation and administration applied in the different German colonies. He presents these questions against a wider background of the internal and external policy of the Second Reich and in comparison with British and French colonialisms, pointing out that the idea of "civilizational mission" played a greater role in German propaganda. Czaplinski backs and develops the assertion made by many historians that the costs of German colonial policy far exceeded the profits which the Second Reich derived from its overseas territories. (AS)

*Drobnomieszczaństwo polskie XIX i XX wieku. Studia (The Polish Petty Bourgeoisie in the 19th and 20th Centuries. Studies)*, vol. III ed. by Stefania Kowalska-Glikman, Warszawa 1993, Wydawnictwo Naukowe PWN, 307 pp., tables, sum. in French and Russian. Instytut Historii PAN.

The volume comprises seven articles and essays, five of which concern the 19th and early 20th centuries (M. Nietyksza, *The Petty Bourgeoisie and the Types of Towns in the Polish Kingdom at the End of the 19th Century*; S. Kowalska-Glikman, *The Life Stories of Warsaw Craftsmen and Their Vocational, Social and Political Activity at the Turn of the Century*, Walentyna Najdus, *The Evolution of Galician Craftsmen's Associations in 1772-1918*; Jadwiga Hoff, *The Rzeszów Petty Bourgeoisie and Its Cultural Activity at the End of the 19th and the Beginning of the 20th Century*; Susanne Schötz, *The Vocation Mobility of Leipzig Shop Assistants during the Industrial Revolution 1830-1870*; one article deals with the period 1918-1939; this is Regina Renz's *The Petty Bourgeoisie of the Kielce Voivodship during the Inter-War Period*, and one concerns a question not yet examined by historians, namely, the petty bourgeoisie after World War II (Marian Muszkiewicz, *The Emergence of the Polish Petty Bourgeoisie in the Western and Northern Territories after 1945*).

Same authors focus their attention on the numerical strength of the group in question, its vocational structure and sources of income and its proportional relation to the other inhabitants of towns (M. Nietyksza, J. Hoff, R. Renz, M. Muszkiewicz). The majority of the statistical tables in the volume can be found in their articles. The other authors deal with the culture and class consciousness of the petty bourgeoisie, a social stratum which in their opinion was different from other classes. This was due to its institutions (guilds, associations, inns) and to its feudal communal tradition, though neither the institutions nor the tradition embraced the whole of the petty bourgeoisie. Even though methodological questions have not been taken up in any article, one can notice difficulties with a precise definition of the examined group. They were already present in the earlier volumes of the series. This applies especially to journeymen, shop assistants and state and private clerks of lower level; though these do not own the means of production, their way of life and social ties make them akin to the classic petty bourgeoisie. The authors' opinions on this question differ. (AS)

Jadwiga Hoff, *Spółeczność małego miasta galicyjskiego w dobie autonomii (The Community in small Galician Towns during the Period of Autonomy)*, Rzeszów 1992, Wydawnictwo Wyższej Szkoły Pedagogicznej w Rzeszowie, 173 pp., bibliogr., tables, diagrams, map.

The author portrays the demographic, economic, social and political situation as well as everyday life in small West Galician towns from the 1860s up to World War I. The study is

based on acts issued by the central Galician administrative authorities (kept in Lvov archives), sets of municipal acts, diaries and the press. Hoff has confined herself to 13 of the 51 non-district towns which had a population of from 3,000 to 6,000 at the turn of the century.

She shows that the percentage of people gainfully employed, especially in production, decreased during that period, which would indicate the pauperization of these towns. Their population grew evenly, in particular the Jewish population which constituted a decisive majority in some towns (80% of the population of Tarnobrzeg) and was employed mainly in trade. The percentage of the intelligentsia increased too (reaching up to 15% of all gainfully employed people). This was due to the development of education, health services and the state and self-government administration. The intelligentsia took an active part in social and cultural life, setting up many societies, organizations and circles which, however, were not always sufficiently active (they are discussed in Chapters 4 and 5).

The author holds view that although the political situation and the legal system were favourable, the economic situation and nationality relations, especially the isolation of the Polish and Jewish communities, hampered the emergence of "civic societies" in small Galician towns. (AS)

Marian Fuks, *Żydzi w Warszawie. Życie codzienne. Wydarzenia. Ludzie* (*The Jews in Warsaw. Everyday Life. Events. People*), Poznań–Daszewice 1992, Wydawnictwo Sorus, 403 pp., bibliogr., index of persons, illustr.

This is an outline of the history of Warsaw Jews from the beginning of the 19th century to the Holocaust. It is arranged according to chronology and subjects and is preceded by a brief presentation of the earlier history of Jewish communities in the Polish territories. The author describes the Jews' religious and self-government institutions as well as their tradition and culture, and discusses their political attitude and its external implications. He devotes much space to the Warsaw Jews' achievements at the end of the 19th century and in the first decades of the 20th and shows the great development of the Jewish press and publications in Yiddish, Hebrew and Polish as well as Jewish theatre life; he also takes into account the achievements of Polish scholars, writers and artists of Jewish origin whose cultural identity is sometimes a moot point. Fuks does not avoid citing anecdotes and describing facts in detail. He introduces biographical notes into the text but sometimes forgets to add conclusions. (AS)

Antoni Giza, *Idea jugoslawizmu w latach 1800–1918* (*The Idea of Yugoslavism in 1800–1918*), Szczecin 1992, Wydawnictwo Naukowe Uniwersytetu Szczecińskiego, 228 pp., bibliogr., index of persons, map, sum. in German.

On the basis of Belgrade archives (especially the reports of Serbian diplomats and foreign ministers) as well as Serbian, Croatian and Russian publicistic writings and diaries, the author discusses the idea of southern Slavs' unity which arose in the early 19th century, evolving from the conviction that the southern Slavs were a cultural unity to the political doctrine asserting that they should form a common state. Giza draws attention to the rival concepts of Pan-Serbism, Pan-Croatianism and Pan-Slavism which though reflecting Serbian, Croatian and Russian nationalisms, also exerted an influence on the concept of Yugoslavism. The main argument for the unity of the Balkan Slavs was the dominance of Austria-Hungary and Turkey in that region; the collapse of these empires in 1918 and the establishment of the independent Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes in which the Serbian elites gained predominance weakened the influence of this concept; the idea was more and more frequently used instrumentally by the ruling circles of the state which as is mentioned by the author in the conclusion from 1929 was called Yugoslavia. (AS)

Leszek Jaśkiewicz, *Sergiusz Witte i Wacław von Plehve. Z dziejów walki politycznej w rosyjskiej elicie rządzącej* (*Serge Witte et Viacheslav von Plehve*).

*Histoire d'une lutte politique au sein des élites russe au pouvoir*), «Przeгляд Historyczny» (Warszawa), t. LXXXIII, 1992, c. 3, pp. 435–450.

Nommés dans le titre, les deux ministres russe de la première période du règne de Nicolas II étaient tenants d'opinions politiques opposés. Witte était partisan d'une relative libération du système de gouvernement autocratique, indispensable pour une modernisation économique; Plehve par contre soutenait le nationalisme russe et était adversaire de toute réforme. Leur rivalité où les ambitions personnelles étaient pour beaucoup, est retracée par L. Jaskiewicz sur la base de manuscrits (dont les actes du Ministère russe de l'Intérieur), de mémoires et la presse. L'auteur a établi que Plehve informait à contre-vérité le tsar des vues et des faits et gestes de son antagoniste, et tenta même de monter contre Witte une provocation politique. (AS)

Elżbieta Kaczyńska, Dariusz Drewniak, *Ochrania. Carska policja polityczna (L'okhrana. La police politique tsariste)*, Warszawa 1993, Warszawska Oficyna Wydawnicza «Gryf» — Wydawnictwo «Bellona», 151 pp., bibliographie, index des personnes.

C'est une monographie de vulgarisation scientifique pour laquelle les auteurs ont dépouillé une vaste documentation écrite (mémoires, presse, ouvrages d'information) sans compulser les archives. Les quatre premiers chapitres embrassent l'époque antérieure à 1881, date de la fondation de l'okhrana proprement dite, et décrivent les polices secrètes en Russie et dans le Royaume de Pologne. Les chapitres qui suivent, donnent une description des structures de l'okhrana, de ses dirigeants et agents, des méthodes d'action, des succès et des échecs (en matière principalement de la surveillance et de l'infiltration des mouvements socialistes russes de la fin du XIX<sup>e</sup> et du début du XX<sup>e</sup> siècle).

De l'avis des auteurs, la police secrète politique constituait en Russie tsariste un instrument important du pouvoir, sans toutefois qu'elle pût se prévaloir de résultats spectaculaires, étant donné ses effectifs relativement réduits et un recours assez peu fréquent à des méthodes qui se laisseraient qualifier de brutales. Ce qui en réduisait aussi l'efficacité c'était la rivalité des autres formations policières: voilà pourquoi les services secrets russe n'ont guère joué de rôle important pendant les révolutions de 1905 et 1917. Alors que, menées avec du doigté, ses opérations d'infiltration et de provocation politique inspiraient répugnance et crainte à société russe et radicalisaient l'opposition illégale. (AS)

*Kultura żydów Polskich XIX — XX wieku (La culture des Juifs polonais des XIXe et XXe siècles)*, sous la direction de Marta Meducka et Regina Krenz, Kielce 1992, Kieleckie Towarzystwo Naukowe, 266 pp., illustrations.

Il s'agit des documents d'une session scientifique qui s'est tenue en 1991, avec au programme 17 exposés et communications. La première partie comprend des études et essais portant sur la culture matérielle des Juifs polonais; leurs auteurs (notamment Jan Samek, Izabella Rejduch-Samkowa et Bogumiła Szurowa) attirent l'attention sur une reprise manifeste des traits stylistiques de l'architecture et des métiers d'art polonais par le milieu juif (p. ex. les ressemblances architecturales et d'art décoratifs entre synagogues et églises catholiques). La seconde partie traite du théâtre juif, de la presse et du cinéma juifs de l'entre-deux-guerres (un article de Krzysztof Urbański). Une place à part est faite à des textes analysant des portraits de Juifs et la peinture des communautés juives dans la littérature polonaise (Eugenia Prokop-Janniec, *L'image du "sztet" dans la littérature polonaise*; *Les Juifs de Galicie dans les oeuvres littéraires* de Julian Strykowski; Hanna Wójcik-Eagan, *Les Juifs dans les manuels d'histoire des années 1918–1939*). Nombre d'auteurs ont dépouillé des documents jusque-là inexploités sur Kielce et la région, dont les archives générées par l'administration régionale et locale, de même que par la presse locale polonaise et juive. (AS)



Norbert Kasperek, *Żołnierze powstania listopadowego w Prusach. Powroty i emigracja (Les soldats de l'insurrection de novembre 1830 en Prusse. Retours et émigration)*, «Komunikaty Mazursko-Warmińskie» (Olsztyn) 1993, n 1 (199), p. 77–94, résumé en allemand.

En été et en automne 1831, quelque 30 mille soldats et officiers de l'armée insurrectionnelle polonaise en débâcle se trouvent en territoire de la Prusse Orientale et de la Prusse Occidentale, obligés de rendre les armes. Les autorités prussiennes cherchent à amener les internés à accepter l'amnistie russe et à rentrer dans un Royaume de Pologne sous la domination de l'empire des tsars, étant donné le danger en puissance qu'ils constituent pour l'Etat des Hohenzollern et les frais élevés de leur internement. La plupart des officiers et seules quelques centaines de soldats se voient accorder l'autorisation d'émigrer en France. Parmi les autres, l'auteur distingue deux catégories: les uns, astreints au retour par les persécutions et par la force, les autres, résignés à l'amnistie russe, ne croyant plus en l'opportunité d'un combat armé pour l'indépendance.

Pour écrire l'article, l'auteur a dépouillé les documents du colonel Feliks Breañski, Commandant de l'infanterie polonaise en Prusse, conservés à la Bibliothèque Czartoryski à Cracovie, ainsi que des mémoires et la presse. (AS)

Jacek Majchrowski, *Polska myśl polityczna XIX i XX wieku. Część III. Nacjonalizm: Myśl "Potomstwa obozowego" (Polish Political Thought during the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries. Part III: Nationalism: The Thought of the "Camp Descendants")*, Kraków 1993, Uniwersytet Jagielloński. Instytut Nauk Politycznych. Kraków 1993, Skrypty uczelniane n° 680, nakładem Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego, 233 pp.

This publication is composed of programme texts (i.a. the Declaration of the Great Poland Camp, the Principles of the National–Radical Camp, the Principles of the National–Radical Programme and the Declaration of the Union of Young Nationalists) and publicistic texts by leaders of the Polish national movement (Roman Dmowski, Roman Rybarski) as well as by representatives of the youngest and most radical generation of Polish nationalists (Bolesław Piasecki, Wojciech Kwasiński, Wojciech Wasutyński, Jan Korolec, Michał Howorka, and Klaudiusz Habryk). All texts originate from the period following the May 1926 coup d'état and illustrate the evolution of the young National Democrats after the establishment of the Camp of Great Poland (December 1926). (WM)

Krzysztof Makowski, *Rodzina poznańska w I połowie XIX wieku (The Poznań Family in the First Half of the 19th Century)*, Poznań 1992, Wydawnictwo Naukowe Uniwersytetu im. Adama Mickiewicza, 245 pp., tables, bibliogr., sum. in German. Uniwersytet im. Adama Mickiewicza w Poznaniu. Seria Historia 176.

The study concerns historical demography and social history and is based on the statistical data of the 19th century Prussian authorities (the author has made use of the collections of the State Archives in Poznań and the Zentralles Staatsarchiv — Dienststelle Merseburg) and on church records (from the Archdiocesan Archives in Poznań). In Chapter I the author describes Poznań's economic in the early 19th century; in Chapter II he presents the town's dynamic population growth and the inhabitants' socio-occupational, national and religious structure. Chapter III contains information on the marriages contracted in Poznań (the average of the newlyweds, their social background and territorial origin). Chapter IV deals with Poznań's demographic growth (including the fertility rate, the seasonal occurrence of births, the question of children born out of wedlock) and the frequency of the names given to children. Chapter V concerns family and social contacts, relations between spouses and the position of the woman.

In summing up the data the author points out that marriages were contracted at a relatively late age; he also draws attention to the low birth rate and high mortality rate. In this situation the decisive role in the town's demographic development (the number of its inhabitants increased from 24,000 in 1816 to 43,000 in 1846) was played by immigration. Makowski says that the Polish and German communities of Poznań were linked by family and social contacts; contrary to the assertions of earlier historians, clear-cut barriers separated only the elites of the two communities during the period under review. Religious differences played a greater role in this respect than national ones. (AS)

Bolesław Orłowski, *Osiągnięcia inżynierskie Eielkiej Emigracji (La promotion technique de la Grande Emigration)*, Warszawa 1992, Wydawnictwo Instytutu Historii Nauki, Oświaty i Techniki Polskiej Akademii Nauk, 178 pp., illustrations, index des personnes.

L'auteur évalue à près de 30% la part des émigrés polonais qui, ayant quitté la Pologne après la défaite de l'insurrection de 1830–1831, étaient diplômés ou le devinrent à l'étranger, principalement en France, d'établissements d'enseignement technique. A force d'avoir dépouillé des documents relatifs à la biographie des plus marquants d'entre eux, l'auteur retrace leur activité (des fois à valeur de pionnier) au service de gouvernements étrangers ou d'institutions privées (entre autres construction routière et ferroviaire dans des pays tels que la Turquie, l'Espagne, la Suisse, le Brésil et le Pérou). Un certain nombre d'émigrés se spécialisaient dans la technique militaire et embrassaient des carrières d'officier dans l'espoir de pouvoir un jour faire fructifier les compétences acquises à des fins d'un combat pour l'indépendance de la Pologne ou d'un travail pacifique dans une partie libre. (AS)

Jacek Purchla, *Matecznik polski. Pozaekonomiczne czynniki rozwoju Krakowa w okresie autonomii galicyjskiej (La matrice de l'esprit polonais. Facteurs non économiques générateurs du développement de Cracovie depuis l'autonomie de la Galicie [1867])*, Kraków 1992, Wyd. "Znak", 318 pp., index des personnes, illustrations, cartes, résumé en anglais.

L'incorporation, en 1846 à l'Autriche, de Cracovie ayant bénéficié jusque-là d'un statut à part dans le cadre de la zone d'annexion autrichienne, celui de "République de Cracovie", réduisait ses facteurs de développement, étant donné sa situation frontalière (non loin des frontières des zones d'annexion russe et prussienne) et le bas rang administratif de la ville. En effet le gouvernant de la Galicie (zone d'annexion autrichienne) était depuis longtemps installé à Léopol (*Lwów*). L'auteur démontre que depuis les années soixante du XIXe siècle, ces handicaps étaient pour une part compensés par des facteurs tels que la fonction scolaire (universitaire comprise) et culturelle de Cracovie, une gestion diligente par la municipalité des affaires économiques de la ville, la desserte de la noblesse terrienne venant souvent voire résidant à Cracovie, et les fournitures à l'importante garnison autrichienne stationnant dans la ville. Un important facteur de développement urbain qui échappait jusqu'ici à l'attention des historiens, étaient les investissements de fondations caritatives, scientifiques et culturelles qui dépassaient par leur échelle les besoins de la ville elle-même. Il s'y ajoutait le rôle de Cracovie comme haut lieu de l'histoire polonaise attirant des compatriotes des zones d'annexion russe et prussienne qui y venaient nombreux à de fréquentes manifestations patriotiques et religieuses; or, leur visites à Cracovie rapportaient de manière ou d'autre à l'habitant. L'auteur a dépouillé, en vue de son livre, des documents ayant fait l'objet de publication: données statistiques, recueils de dispositions légales et administratives, ouvrages d'information, presse et mémoires. (AS)

Jerzy Skowronek, *Z magnackiego gniazda do napoleońskiego wywiadu. Aleksander Sapieha (D'un château de magnat aux renseignements napoléoniens. Aleksander Sapieha)* Warszawa 1992, Wydawnictwo Naukowe PWN, 344 pp., index des personnes, des noms géographiques et ethniques, illustr.

Biographie d'Aleksander Sapieha (1773–1812), issu d'une des plus grandes familles de l'aristocratie polono-lituanienne. Cofondateur, en 1800 à Varsovie, d'une Société des Amis des Sciences, il s'occupait lui-même de géologie et de géographie. L'auteur se concentre sur son activité scientifique, culturelle et aussi politique, autre corde à son arc. Partisan d'abord de l'orientation russe, représentée par le prince Adam Czartoryski, il passa par la suite au camp napoléonien. En 1809, à la veille de la guerre contre l'Autriche, il recueillait des renseignements politiques et militaires sur la monarchie des Habsbourg; en 1811–1812, dans le cadre des préparatifs de la guerre franco-russe de Napoléon, il dirigeait en Pologne (dans la zone d'annexion russe) un bureau de renseignements, antennes braquées sur la Russie. Les troupes françaises et polonaises étant entrées en Lituanie, il joua un rôle de premier plan dans la création d'un gouvernement provisoire lituanien, en se chargeant de la mise sur pied d'une administration publique, de fournitures à l'armée et de la formation d'unités de refort. Un accident malencontreux des suites duquel il décéda en septembre 1812, mit fin à son activité.

L'auteur a dépouillé des documents d'archives français, russes, autrichiens (dont des rapports policiers et diplomatiques de l'époque napoléonienne, de la correspondance familiale et des mémoires). Il a, en outre, puisé à la vaste relation d'Aleksander Sapieha de son voyage dans les Balkans, texte qu'il avait publié il y a quelques années, riche d'observations pertinentes sur les rapports sociaux et ethniques dans la grande péninsule. (AS)

Danuta Sosnowska, *Przesłanie Wernyhory. O romantycznej fascynacji Ukrainą (L'envoi du devin Wernyhora. De l'envoûtement romantique par l'Ukraine), «Przegląd Wschodni»* (Warszawa), t. I. 1991 (sorti des presses en 1992), fasc. 4, pp. 737–754.

L'auteur analyse la vision de poètes et de romanciers polonais (Juliusz Słowacki, Seweryn Goszczyński, Józef Bohdan Zaleski, Michał Grabowski, Michał Czajkowski). Persuadés de la nécessité d'une renaissance de la Pologne indépendante dans ses frontières d'avant 1772, et, de plus, issus pour la plupart de familles polonaises de nobles établis en Ukraine, ils puisaient abondamment dans la tradition de la culture populaire de ce pays. Reprenant des légendes et des chants populaires, ils procédaient cependant par sélection: en mettant en valeur le thème de la liberté individuelle et la fascination par une nature vierge, ils en estompaient d'autres, et notamment l'hostilité du peuple ukrainien à la Pologne et aux Polonais, en se concentrant sur les luttes communes contre la Russie, les Turcs et les Tartares. (AS)

Włodzimierz Suleja, *Orientacja austro-polska w latach I wojny światowej (do aktu 5 listopada 1916 roku) (The Austro-Polish Orientation during World War I (up to the Act of November 5, 1916))*, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Wrocławskiego, Historia CIII, Wrocław 1992, 444 pp.

Immediately before the outbreak and during the first few years of World War I many Polish politicians held the view that after the expected victory of the Central Powers the best solution to the Polish question would be to the Polish territories taken away from Russia under the sceptre of the Habsburgs and at the same time secure an improvement in the Poles' situation in the monarchy. The author discusses the efforts made by Poles to persuade broad circles of the Polish population (especially in the former Russian part of Poland) and the Austro-Hungarian authorities (the imperial court, the civilian authorities, the armed forces) to support these concepts. He points out that these endeavours failed because Austria and the Habsburgs were reluctant to strongly back the Polish emancipation aspirations and also because Germany

was alarmed lest it should be denied influence on solving the Polish question. The hopes for an Austro-Polish solution were extinguished when the Act of November 5, 1916 proclaimed the establishment of the Polish Kingdom which was to consist of some of the Polish territories wrested from Russia during the war and was to be subordinated to the Central Powers.

The book is based on documents the author researched in Austrian archives (Haus-Hof- und Staat-Archiv), collections of documents of Polish World War I organizations kept in Poland and in the United States (Józef Piłsudski Institute), diaries and reminiscences of prominent politicians, the press, etc. (WM)

Jerzy Sze w s , *Filomaci pomorscy. Tajne związki młodzieży polskiej na Pomorzu gdańskim w latach 1830–1920 (Pomeranian Philomaths. The Polish Youth's Secret Organizations in Gdańsk Pomerania in 1830–1920)*, Warszawa 1992. Wydawnictwo Instytutu Historii Nauki, Oświaty i Techniki PAN, 416 pp., bibliogr., tables, illustr., annexes.

This is an exhaustive review of the Polish self-education Organizations active in Prussian secondary schools in Gdańsk Pomerania. The author starts by characterizing and classifying these Organizations (Chap. I); next he describes their contacts with academic and intellectual circles (Chap. II) and analyses their educational programmes, especially in the field of Polish history and literature (Chap. III). He then proceeds to discuss the Polish youth Organizations in 15 Pomeranian towns (the period of their existence, the scope of their activity, their numerical strength, the names of their leaders, etc.), dividing his review into two periods: from 1830 to 1901 and from 1902 to 1920. It is the notorious trial of leaders and members of secret youth Organizations, held in Toruń in 1901, that is the dividing line; another reason for the choice of this division is that the traditional forms of the youth Organizations' activity were later supplemented by new ones, similar to those used by the scouting movement.

Despite the lack of continuity and unity of action, the Polish secondary school pupil's secret Organizations in Pomerania were united by their aspiration for independence and by scientific ideology, inspired by the ideological principles of the Vilnius philomaths from the years 1818–1823. By reading books banned by the Prussian authorities and organizing illegal libraries, meetings and discussions the young people resisted depolonisation.

The author has made use of documents of German institutions, German educational, administrative and police authorities, relics of handwritten papers of some Organizations, records left behind by the leaders as well as diaries and accounts collected before and after World War II, and the press. (AS)

*Ukraińska myśl polityczna w XX wieku. Materiały z międzynarodowej konferencji naukowej zorganizowanej przez Instytut Historii Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego i Fundację św. Włodzimierza Chrzcziciela Rusi Kijowskiej w Krakowie 28–30 maja 1990 (Ukrainian Political Thought in the Twentieth Century. Material from an International Scientific Conference Organized by the Institute of History at the Jagellonian University and the St. Vladimir, the Baptist of Kiev Rus' Foundation, Cracow 28–30 May 1990)*, ed. Michał Pułaski, Kraków 1993, Prace historyczne. Fol. 103 nakładem Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego, 248 pp., Polish and Ukrainian version, English summ.

The publication opens with text by Michał Pułaski, Władysław A. Serczyk and Józef Lewandowski which present conditions for the emergence of the Ukrainian nation and the development of the Ukrainian national movement during the twentieth century. The second group of papers deals with Eastern Galicia: Henryk Batowski discusses the political significance of this term, particularly during World War I and immediately afterwards. Successive texts concern Ivan Franko (Jaroslav Hrycak), Dmytro Dontsov (Patricia Mar-

kovsky–Nahylo) and Michał Bobrzyński (in the context of his attitude to the Ukrainian issue — Józef Buszko), Oksana Rybak points to the considerable role played by the Ukrainian women's movement in the national renaissance of the Ukraine, and Stefan Zabrowarny portrays economic problems in Ukrainian political thought prior to 1914.

The period of a struggle for independence during the first world war is outlined by Stefan Kozak (*The Ukrainian Revolution of 1917–1919 and its Poetic Depictions*), and Taras Hunczak (*The Ukrainian People's Republic and National Minorities*).

Włodzimir Mokry concentrates on the so-called Ukrainianization policy pursued in the Ukraine after the victory of the October Revolution and the tide of bloody anti-Ukrainian repressions during the 1920s and 1930s. The attitude of the Polish government to the conception of a Ukrainian University in Lvov is the topic of reflections proposed by Jerzy Tomaszewski. Eugeniusz Koko devotes his text to Ukrainian Social Democrats in Galicia during the inter-war period. The Old Rus' ideology, still present during the inter-war period in Galicia, is discussed by Jarosław Moklak and the pro-Moscow currents among the Lemko population — by Paul J. Best.

Marian Zagórniak recalls basic facts connected with the question of Carpathian Rus' on eve of World War II. The final group of papers (Volodimir Kosik, Petro Potichny and Zbigniew M. Kowalewski) pertains to Ukrainian political thought during and after World War II. Mirosław Czech and Bohdan Osadczyk present contemporary political life in the Ukraine (in 1990).

The publication appears to deserve particular attention because it contains information about the current state of research and the opinions of various milieus and representatives of Ukrainian centers all over the world. (WM)

Roman Wapiński, *Skutki podziałów zaborowych dla kształtowania się wyobrażeń o polskim terytorium państwowym (The Influence Exerted by Poland's Division into Partition Zones on the Concepts of Polish State Territory)*, "Przegląd Historyczny" (Warszawa), vol. LXXXIII, 1992, No 3, pp. 451–471.

On the basis of political writings, belles letters, guides and geographical and historical publications Wapiński reconstructs the disputes held in the 19th and early 20th centuries over the frontiers of a future Poland. Two conflicting concepts were advanced; one proposed that the Polish Commonwealth be revived in its 1772 frontiers, the other that the new state's frontiers should be established along ethnic lines. The latter concept, though less popular at the beginning, gained prominence in the years immediately preceding World War I thanks to the support of a part of the National Democratic Party.

The author also presents the differences in the economy, political law and culture between the Russian, German and Austrian parts of Poland and the consequent civilizational dissimilarity of the three zones at the beginning of the 20th century (different standards of living, different experiences and opinions on the government system, administration, education, etc.). These differences, as well as the ideological and political divisions among the Polish elites, led to the creation of many visions of a future Poland. (AS)

Szczepan Wierchosławski, *Elity polskiego ruchu narodowego w Poznańskiem i Prusach Zachodnich w latach 1850–1914 (Les élites du mouvement national polonais en Posnanie et en Prusse Occidentale de 1850 à 1914)*, Toruń 1992, 264 pp., tables, bibliogr., résumé en allemand, index des personnes. Roczniki Towarzystwa Naukowego w Toruniu, vol. 85, cahier 3.

Les considérations de l'auteur se fondent sur le fichier qu'il s'est constitué, comprenant quelque 1500 biographies de militants du mouvement national polonais: membres du parlement prussien (allemand), animateurs d'organisations culturelles, scolaires et économiques,

militants syndicaux etc. Pour constituer ce fichier, l'auteur a dépouillé 25 archives polonaises et allemandes (entre autres administratives et policières ainsi que d'autres, fondées par des associations polonaises et des particuliers), la presse, les mémoires et la littérature relative à l'objet.

Dans la période considérée, l'auteur constate une montée du rôle et du prestige de l'intelligentsia au dépens de la noblesse terrienne, initialement prédominante. Au début du XXe siècle, les groupes sociaux d'élite s'ouvrent à des personnes issues de la petite bourgeoisie ou du milieu paysan (principalement des ecclésiastiques catholiques). De l'avis de l'auteur, les élites de la Grande Pologne et de la Poméranie gardaient jalousement la nature élitiste de leur milieu; ils savaient aussi imposer à l'opinion publique polonaise des modèles d'attitudes politiques et la conviction (des fois fallacieuse) de leur attitude sans compromis face à l'annexionnisme allemand et de leur activité désintéressée pour le bien public. (AS)

Tadeusz Wolsza, *Narodowa Demokracja wobec chłopów w latach 1887–1914. Programy. Polityka. Działalność (Le Parti National Démocrate face à la paysannerie dans les années 1887–1914. Programmes. Politique. Activité)*. LSW, Warszawa 1992, 350 pp., annexes.

Cette monographie couronne de laborieuses recherches dans des archives en Pologne, dans des collections publiques ou privées de manuscrits ainsi que dans la presse proche de la nationale démocratique, tentées en vue de reconstituer — depuis les origines du mouvement jusqu'à la Guerre Mondiale — le cheminement des idées, de programme, de politique et d'activité des organisations nationales démocrates ou dans le sillage du mouvement. L'auteur a circonscrit et dépeint le groupe de militants de la nationale démocratie les plus actifs en milieu rural; tiré de l'oubli des structures valables; mis en lumière tout un réseau de liens personnels entre des groupes en apparence éloignés les uns des autres; procédé à exégèse approfondie des publications de circonstance ou périodiques du mouvement national.

L'auteur estime qu'à force de tenir la cause paysanne pour l'une des plus essentielles du point de vue national, les nationaux-démocrates lui ont consacré de l'attention et de l'effort, en favorisant par cela même le développement de la conscience nationale et l'activisme politique de la paysannerie dans une Pologne divisée en trois zones d'annexion. (WM)

## MODERN TIMES

1918–1939

Henryk Chałupczak, *II Rzeczpospolita a mniejszość polska w Niemczech (La Pologne de l'entre-deux-guerres et la minorité polonaise en Allemagne)*, Poznań 1992, Studium Niemcoznawcze Instytutu Zachodniego, n° 64, Instytut Zachodni, 376 pp., résumé en allemand.

Après avoir dépouillé les archives du gouvernement polonais, du ministère des affaires étrangères, de l'armée, des pouvoirs locaux dans les régions de l'Allemagne habitées par des Polonais et également des associations et des institutions polonaises en Allemagne, l'auteur démontre que presque toute l'activité scolaire et culturelle des émigrés polonais reposait sur les moyens économiques fournis sous différentes formes par l'Etat polonais. La majeure partie des fonds subvenait aux besoins des écoles primaires polonaises qui fonctionnaient comme établissements privés, mais qui, grâce aux subventions de la Pologne, étaient gratuites pour les élèves. De l'avis de l'auteur, il y a lieu aussi de réviser de fond en comble la thèse par trop ressassée par l'historiographie polonaise, selon laquelle le gouvernement polonais de l'entre-deux-guerres aurait été peu soucieux du sort des Polonais en Allemagne. Aidée sur le plan scolaire, la colonie polonaise le fut encore pour ses activités d'animation, et à des moments

difficiles de ses relations avec les pouvoirs publics de l'Allemagne, elle bénéficiait aussi d'un soutien politique et diplomatique du gouvernement polonais.

L'objectif majeur de l'Etat polonais était de soutenir l'élément polonais en Allemengne (quelque 1,5 milion), mais il était rare qu'il fût fait appel à des Polonais vivant en Allemagne à des fins politiques ou d'espionnage. (WM)

Marian Marek Drozdowski, *Warszawa w obronie Rzeczypospolitej, czerwiec–sierpień 1920 (Warsaw in the Defence of the Republic, June–August 1920)*, Warszawa 1993, Warszawska Oficyna Wydawnicza "Gryf", Instytut Historii PAN, 231 pp., fotogr.

Against a broadly outlined background which depicts the general stages and course of the Poland–Soviet conflict from 1919 on, as well as the main heroes of the events, the author presents an overall characteristic of Warsaw as the capital of reborn Poland, its social and national structure as well as the variegated attitudes of its population in the face of war. Subsequently, he reconstructs the social and military situation during the breakthrough period of the Polish–Bolshevik war, and points to the enormous significance of the Battle of Warsaw for the future fate not only of Poland but also of Europe and Catholicism. Finally, the author discusses various social institutions established for supporting the effort of the regular army, in particular the Council for the Defense of the Capital. (WM)

Tomasz Fałęcki, *Powstańcy śląscy 1921–1939 (Les insurgés silésiens 1921–1993)*, Programme ministériel de recherches fondamentales RP III 36 "Transformations sociales et ethniques en Silésie", Warszawa 1990, Oficyna Wydawnicza Volumen, 312 pp., résumé en allemand.

Les quelque soixante mille anciens combattants des trois insurrections dites silésiennes (1919, 1920, 1921), pour le rattachement à la Pologne de la plus grande portion possible de la Silésie, ont joué dans l'entre-deux-guerres un grand rôle dans la vie publique de cette région. Regroupés dans les structures de l'Union des Anciens Insurgés (1921–1925), puis de l'Union des Insurgés Silésiens, ils constituaient un groupe influent de pression, lié au Parti Socialiste Polonais et, après la prise du pouvoir par Józef Piłsudski, à la *sanacja* (programme d'assainissement de la vie publique en Pologne). Hormis une activité politique, les anciens insurgés s'employaient activement à assurer aux vétérans, de même qu'aux veuves d'insurgés et aux orphelins, des possibilités de se procurer des moyens de subsistance, de l'assistance sociale etc. Un autre champ d'activité c'était la mise sur pied et l'animation d'un mouvement de jeunesse, offrant aux jeunes l'occasion de se dépenser dans des activités sportives et de propédeutique militaire. Sensiblement moins bonne fut la situation des anciens insurgés en territoire de l'Allemagne. Constamment épiés par la police, ils étaient l'objet de représailles de la part des autorités et des groupements nationalistes allemandes.

Pour écrire l'ouvrage, l'auteur a dépouillé les archives des organisations d'anciens insurgés, des autorités polonaises et allemandes, témoignages et souvenirs, publications de presse. (WM)

Piotr Greiner, Ryszard Kaczmarek, *Leksykon organizacji niemieckich w wojówództwie śląskim w latach 1922–1939 (Lexicon of German Organizations in the Voivodship of Silesia from 1922 to 1939)*, Katowice 1993, "Śląsk" Co. Ltd. for the University of Silesia, 165 pp.

The contents of this publication consists of 255 entries placed in alphabetical order, offering information about associations, unions and societies whose members were Germans residing in Poland and whose statutes defined their purpose as the representation of the interests of that particular national group. The lexicon mentions organizations in the voivodship of Silesia

and the authors discuss only the activity of the Silesian branches of organizations with a countrywide range. The entries include information about the names of the given organization, its statute and structure, forms of activity, leading members and circumstances for ceasing further activity. The authors based themselves on archive material of the voivodeship authorities and the state policy, acts stored in the Bundesarchiv in Koblenz (the *Das Auslandsinstitut collection*), the press, published and literature on the subject. Indexes of organizations and surnames make it easier for the reader to use the dictionary. (WM)

Piotr Greiner, *Słownik organizacji młodzieżowych w województwie śląskim w latach 1922–1939* (*Dictionary of Youth Organizations in the Voivodeship of Silesia from 1922 to 1939*), Katowice 1993, Muzeum Śląskie w Katowicach, 141 pp.

The dictionary contains informations about all youth organizations, i.e. “formal groups which associate people, implement concrete educational tasks and are to shape various social talents”. The author omitted general social organizations which also attracted large group of young people (sport clubs, choral societies) but did not meet the criteria of youth organizations. The dictionary includes 88 monographic entries, 57 of which pertain to Polish youth, 20 — to German youth and 11 to Jewish young members. Each entry provides information about the names of the organization, its origin, ideological and political premises, the important events in its history, organization structure, composition of its authorities and press publications. The author does not cite the source material basis of his work. (WM)

Piotr Łossowski, *Stosunki polsko–estońskie 1918–1939* (*Polish–Estonian Relation 1918–1939*), Gdańsk 1992, Instytut Bałtycki, 210 pp., fotogr., map, English summ.

Upon the basis of archive material of the Polish Ministry of Foreign Affairs and military authorities, the author presents a detailed examination of the views and activity of Polish and Estonian political and military circles from the emergence of independent Poland and Estonia up to the severance of diplomatic relations, imposed by Germany and Russia, on 20 September 1939. In conclusion the author declares: “In the eyes of Estonia, Poland appeared to be a great power, enhanced by the glory of its victory in 1920, and a counterbalance to the Soviet Union which always represented a potential, and sometimes a real threat. Poland was envisaged as a guarantor of the stability of the political order established in Central–Eastern Europe after the Versailles Treaty. Polish–Estonian cooperation, initiated for commonsense reasons, and due to a shared appreciation of mutual profits and joint political and military interests, subsequently produced numerous and varied contacts which shaped personal acquaintanceships and gave rise to genuine sympathy and friendships”. (WM)

Włodzimierz Mich, *Problem mniejszości narodowych w myśli politycznej polskiego ruchu konserwatywnego (1918–1939)* (*The Question of national Minorities in the Political Thought of the Polish Conservative Movement (1918–1939)*), Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Marii Curie–Sklódowskiej, Lublin 1992, 306 pp.

The author reconstructs the Polish conservative circles’ opinions on the question of national minorities in the Second Republic on the basis of the conservative press, the conservative activists’ legacy and political writings. In his summing up he points out that there were great disparities in the views of individual groups and circles and that their opinions underwent considerable changes. Whereas in the 1920s the conservatives, on the whole, distanced themselves from nationalistic slogans and frequently expressed the view that the minorities’ loyalty and proper attitude to the state was the basis question, in the 1930s their pronouncements were close to nationalism. Conservative publicists were most interested in the Jewish



and Ukrainian questions. Their common view was that no serious concessions could be made to the national minorities for this would weaken the state. (WM)

*Mniejszości polskie i Polonia w ZSRR (Minorités polonaises et la colonie polonaise en URSS)*, Wrocław 1992, Uniwersytet Jagielloński, Instytut Badań Polonijnych, 492 pp., carte, frontispice, introduction et table des matières également en anglais.

Cette publication est le fruit d'une conférence tenue du 6 au 9 décembre 1992 à Cracovie par l'Institut d'Études sur les Polonais à l'étranger de l'Université Jagellon. Elle comprend 41 textes d'interventions sur les origines et l'activité de colonies polonaises dans différentes régions de la Russie, puis de l'URSS, depuis le début du XXe siècle jusqu'à nos jours, sur les divers aspects de la vie religieuse, l'enseignement, la pratique de la langue natale, la lecture de livres polonais, la vie culturelle et les publications polonaises en URSS. Deux autres thèmes autour desquels se regroupent les textes du livre — la situation des Polonais en URSS au cours de la Seconde Guerre Mondiale (à côté de textes d'histoire, le volume comprend un recueil de documents relatifs aux déportations), et la politiques en devenir de la Pologne face aux changements intervenant de l'autre côté de sa frontière orientale. (WM)

*Gabriel Narutowicz we wspomnieniach współczesnych polityków. (Gabriel Narutowicz in the Reminiscences of Politicians of the Period)*, biographic note and footnotes by Kazimierz Stembrowicz, Warszawa 1992, p. 76.

Gabriel Narutowicz (1865–1922), well-known constructor and head of the chair of hydraulic engineering at the Zürich Polytechnic (1907–1920), held the post of Minister of Public Works (1920–1922) and from June 1922 — of Minister of Foreign Affairs in reborn Poland. On 9 December 1922 he was elected President of the Polish Republic, assassinated on 16 December.

Reminiscences about Gabriel Narutowicz, collected in this publication, come from a commemorative book, originally published in 1925 by the Committee Honouring the First President of the Polish Republic. The authors include outstanding figures from Polish political life (i.a. Józef Piłsudski, Ignacy Daszyński), co-workers of the President (Tadeusz Rybczyński) and diplomats (Juliusz Łukasiewicz). (WM)

Henryk Przybylski, *Paderewski. Między muzyką a polityką (Paderewski. Between Music and Politics)*, Katowice 192, Wydawnictwo Unia, 390 pp., 61 phot.

Ignacy Jan Paderewski (1860–1941), the world famous pianist, played an important role in Poland's political life in 20th century. During the First World War he conducted a large-scale campaign in the United States in order to commit Polish emigrants' circles to the Polish cause; at the beginning of the inter-war period he was prime minister and Poland's delegate to the Versailles Peace Conference. Later, when he lived in Switzerland, he was not indifferent to Polish problems and patronized the activity of the democratic opposition to the *Sanacja* regime (the Morges front). During the second World War he became chairman of the emigré National Council (in France) and at the same time promoted the Polish cause in North America.

The author of the biography has made use of the Paderewski Archives, a rich collection of documents assembled by Paderewski and kept in Warsaw. His book extends our knowledge of Paderewski as a politician. Przybylski has paid special attention to the political thought and ideology of his hero. (WM)

*Z Kresów Wschodnich Rzeczypospolitej. Wspomnienia z osad wojskowych 1921–1940 (From the Republic's Eastern Territories. Reminiscences from Military Settlements 1921–1940)*, Londyn 1992, Ognisko Rodzin Osadników Kresowych, 432 pp., phot., photocopies.

By virtue of the Sejm's acts, 7,345 plots of ground were delimited in Poland's eastern voivodships in the first few years of the Second Republic and granted to soldiers who had taken part in the struggles for Poland's independence. These people played an important role in the Poles' social and political life in these areas, held many posts in the administration and self-government apparatus. At the same time they were the main target of attacks by the local non-Polish population which regarded them as representatives of Polish state interests, as persons who had occupied the land which should have been parcelled out among the autochthons. When Soviet forces occupied the eastern territories, the military settlers and their families were deported deep into the USSR. The publication comprises 124 reminiscences written by settlers or members of their families (usually children). They show the development of the settlements during the inter-war period, the settlers' family and life, their relations with the outside world and their tragic plight during World War II. (*WM*)

### RECENT HISTORY

*Akcja "Wisła". Dokumenty (The "Vistula" action. Documents).* Comp. by Eugeniusz Misiło, Warszawa 1993, Archiwum Ukraińskie, 524 pp., indexes of persons and geographical names., 17 annexes, 36 illustr.

The volume contains 241 documents (wherein 12 published previously) embracing the events from January to September 1947, in chronological order, that is from the beginning of organizational preparations for the resettlement of the Ukrainians until the end of this action and liquidation of the underground. They concern the Cracow, Rzeszów and Lublin voivodships. The selection of documents has been complemented by annexes, containing i.a. an index of localities embraced by the resettlement action, lists of transports, schemes of the organizational structure of the "Wisła" Operation Group and the Ukrainian Insurrection Party (*UPA*) in Poland.

The publication is preceded by a preface written by the author of the selection. E. Misiło brings into question the position held by the hitherto historiography, which associated the death of gen. Karol Świerczewski on 28 of March 1947 with the decision taken several hours later by the Political Bureau of PUPW Central Committee about resettling the Ukrainian population to the Western and Northern regions of Poland. He claims that the moment decisive for the Polish national policy towards Ukrainians for many decades to come took place on the turn of August 1945, when the Polish Government made a decision to direct the 3rd, 8th and 9th Divisions of infantry to Przemyśl, Lesko and Lubaczów regions in order to continue the resettlement action, against the will of the local population. In this way the right of Ukrainians to opt for staying in Poland was broken. The compulsory resettlements of the population often surpassed in brutality — in his opinion — what was soon to occur within the framework of "Vistula" action. In all, from October 15, 1944 till August 2, 1946 about 482 thous. people of Ukrainian nationality were resettled on the basis of an agreement between the governments of Poland and Soviet Ukraine. It was decided to deport those who remained to the Western and Northern regions of Poland. According to Misiło's findings this idea was considered in the circles of the Ministry of National Defence as early as in Autumn 1946. Świerczewski's death served as a good pretext for putting this plan into operation.

The "Vistula" action started on April 28, 1947 and lasted exactly three months. Within its framework — according to the data of the General Staff of the Polish Army — 140,575 Ukrainians and members of mixed Polish-Ukrainian families, who had inhabited three voivodships (22 adm. districts), wherein: Lublin voiv. — 44,726 persons, Rzeszów voiv. — 85,339 persons, Cracow voiv. — 10,510 persons, were resettled. They were settled in the territory of 9 voivodships in 71 districts, wherein: Białystok voiv. — 995, Gdańsk voiv. — 5,280, Koszalin voiv. — 31,169, Olsztyn voiv. — 56,625, Opole voiv. — 2,542, Poznań voiv.

— 1,437, Szczecin voiv. 15,58, Wrocław voiv. — 56,625 and Zielona Góra voiv. 10,870. “The analysis of the «Vistula» action from the perspective of years — the author concludes — shows that besides smashing the *UPA* it was aimed above all at the final solution of the Ukrainian question in Poland in her hitherto ethnical and territorial shape.” Besides material losses it entailed “immeasurable other losses: deaths, physical suffering, and moral torment of thousands of people driven out of their homes for their whole life.” Due to deliberate propaganda policy a false picture of the Ukrainian community has been perpetuated, which weighs on the successive generations. (*DJ*)

Henryk B a t o w s k i, *Niedoszła “Biała Księga” z roku 1940. Rozprawa źródłoznawcza (The Unrealized “White Book” of 1940. Anatomy of Sources)*. Kraków 1993, Wydawnictwo i Drukarnia “Secesja”, 90 pp., 4 illustr.

The author preceded with source analysis and published five documents from the unrealized publication of the second part of the “White Book” no 3, issued by Germans. Its first part was distributed in March 1940 and contained 16 documents, constituting a fragment of the rich collection of archival materials of the Polish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, captured by the *Einsatzkommando*, especially summoned for this purpose under the of an SS officer Eberhard von Künsberg. The task of selecting these materials was carried on by a special commission headed by the previous German ambassador in Poland, Hans-Adolf von Molthe. By Ribbentrop’s orders it was to select for publication materials that would corroborate the Nazi thesis that Poland as a tool in the hands of Western powers forced Germany to start the war. This was to lead to the conclusion that “it was Great Britain and France, and further the United States who were the actual authors of the outbreak of the Second World War”. The second part of this book was prepared for publication which never took place. The author initially wanted to publish all the German translation of diplomatic documents contained in the unrealized edition. However on learning that a large number of Polish documents carried away by the American Army from Germany in 1945 were found in Washington, and that some original text of Polish documents may be found there, he decided to publish only five items. They are: 1. the only non-Polish text — the letter of Anthony Drexel-Biddle, USA ambassador in Warsaw to Józef Beck, Polish minister of foreign affairs, of January 18, 1939 (in French), 2. the only extant Polish text — the letter of Michał Mościcki, Polish envoy in Brussels to the deputy vice-minister of foreign affairs in the Polish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mirosław Arciszewski, of April 23, 1939; 3. and 4. Polish ambassador in Berlin Józef Lipski’s reports for minister Józef Beck, of March 21 and 26, 1939; 5. “*Übersicht*” — anonymous German text attached to *Zweite Folge* (characterization of Polish diplomatic documents from 1938–1939, captured by the Germans). The documents testify that their usefulness for the propaganda purposes assumed by Germans turned out to be small. This is perhaps the reason why the German plan of their publication was given up. (*DJ*)

*Biuletyny Informacyjne Ministerstwa Bezpieczeństwa Publicznego 1947. t. I (Information Bulletins of the Ministry of Public Security 1947)*, vol. I, Warszawa 1993, Wyd. Ministerstwa Spraw Wewnętrznych, preface — Andrzej Paczkowski i Grzegorz Jakubowski, 263 pp., index of surnames, calendar for 1947.

This volume is the first from a planned series of *Information Bulletins of the Ministry of Public Security*, which in April 1973 were handed over to Bureau “C” at the Ministry of Internal Affairs (the ministerial archive). The first bulletin is dated 4 April 1947. Chronologically, these were probably the first materials of this sort, prepared on a level higher than a department. Their authors were workers of the Section of the Office of the Minister of Public Security. The bulletins were prepared in at least forty copies, made available, apart from ministers, to representatives of the uppermost authorities of particular units of the Ministry of

Public Security. The publication in question contains 22 bulletins whose information, gathered by local branches of the public security apparatus, concerned various issues. They characterized anti-government propaganda, and activity of political parties and social organizations. The bulletins also described symptoms of the "hostile activity" pursued by the clergy, "gangs" (including the Ukrainian Insurgent Army), anti-Jewish incidents, and the situation in places of work (fires, accidents, breakdowns etc.). Here one can find quotations from leaflets distributed in different parts of the country, the contents of inspirations on town walls, fragments of the propaganda material issued by the "Freedom and Independence" Association etc. The collection is an important source for the state of the social atmosphere in Poland in 1947 and various symptoms of opposition. It is preceded by an introduction in which A. Paczkowski and G. Jakubowski portray the situation in Poland in 1947 and provide basic archive information about the published documents. (DJ)

Adolf Dobieszewski, *Kolektywizacja wsi polskiej 1948–1956 (Collectivization of the Polish Country side 1948–1956)*, Warszawa 1993, Fundacja im. Kazimierza Kelles-Krauza, 124 pp.

The book is a concise description and analysis of the main questions connected with the collectivization of the Polish countryside. Its essential source basis consists of materials gathered in the Archives of New Records (Central Committee of PUP set), Archives of the Ministry of Interior Affairs and Archives of the Institute of Peasant Movement History in the Chief Executive Committee of Polish Peasant Party. The main theses of this work are presented in six chapters entitled: 1. Doctrinal assumptions of collectivization, 2. Collectivization programme, 3. Rate and scope of collectivization, 4. Collectivization methods, 5. Results of collective husbandry, 6. Results of collectivization policy.

The author starts his deliberations by situating Polish collectivization against the large background of the ideology of European socialist and communist movement. He discusses the Stalinist agricultural policy at a greater length. Invoking the findings of Ukrainian and Russian historians he states that the realization of collectivization in USSR in 1932 alone caused the starvation of about 5 million inhabitants of Ukraine. In the years 1932–1933 about 12 million people died of starvation in the Ukraine, Kuban region and in central Russia. The cases of cannibalism were not rare.

At the beginning of his discussion of the Polish countryside collectivization programme Dobieszewski underlines the controversy over this question in PWP leadership as early as in December 1944. The author acknowledges that this programme had been based from its very beginning on false assumptions.

The most important of them was the Marxist thesis that the husbandry of peasant small producers is supposed to be incapable of extended reproduction, that is of development. This thesis became the basis of fight against the so-called capitalist element in the country.

In the further part of his work the author analyses the rate at which collective farms were created in Poland. Their increase in particular years can be presented by the following numbers: 1949 — 243, 1950 — 1,956, 1951 — 857, 1952 — 1,422, 1953 — 3,330, 1954 — 1,533, 1955 — 468, 1956 (until Oct.31) — 662. The degree of collectivization of particular voivodeships ranged from 0.8% of the total of peasant farms in Kielce voivodeship to 31.8% in Szczecin voivodeship. In the peak moment of collectivization (the middle of 1956) collective farms brought together about 6% of the total number of peasant families. Small holders were reluctant to join them, thus contradicting their ideological assumptions. The so-called village poor from the very beginning preferred to take up work in the developing industry outside agriculture, rather than in the collective farms.

Especially valuable are remarks concerning the repressions suffered by peasants in this period. According to the statements given in the book the numbers of peasants punished by jurisdiction-administrative bodies only in cases of compulsory supply of corn, live-stock,

milk and potatoes amounted respectively to: 1952 — 94,884, 1953 — 250,318, 1954 — 135,160, 1955 — 94,012. The compulsory exchange of plots, connected with the creation of collective units was to affect about 250 thous. farm-owners. This agricultural policy influenced the political attitudes of peasants, and found its reflection in the fact that many of them left PUWP.

The economic results of collective farms, despite, tremendous outlays, made at the cost of individual farming, turned out to be very poor. Corn crops in collective were only by 11% higher than the national average, while the average crop of potatoes lower by 23%, of beets by 12% than the national average. Their results in live-stock were much worse by comparison with individual farming. The author concluding his exposition with the following assessment of the collectivization conception realized after 1956: "These conception — just as that from the turn of the 1940s — had little in common with reality". At the beginning of 1957 there were 1,534 collective farms, and twenty years later only some more than a thousand. Although in the 1980s the number of collective farms surpassed somewhat two thousand, but this took place at the cost of tremendous outlays by the state. The socialist transformation of the country was however neither expected by the peasants, nor the state treasury could afford it. The anachronism of this conception turned out to be a truism. (DJ)

Danuta Czech, *Kalendarz wydarzeń w KL Auschwitz (Calendar of Events in KL Auschwitz)*, Oświęcim 1992, Wydawnictwo Państwowego Muzeum w Oświęcimiu — Brzezince, 905 pp., bibl., index of persons' names, illustr., explanations of most important CC terms, SS ranks. Preface — Franciszek Pi per.

The work is a considerably enriched and extended version of the "Calendar" published in the successive numbers of "Zeszyty Oświęcimskie" (*Auschwitz Fascicles*). An almost identical publication is the German edition of *Kalendarium der Ereignisse im Konzentrationslager Auschwitz-Birkenau 1939-1945* (Reinbek bei Hamburg, 1989). This work is beyond any doubt the basis source of knowledge about the concentration camp in Auschwitz and Birkenau. Its first record concerns 1939 and contains a characterization of German plans to set up such a camp, while the last informs about the entrance of soldiers of the Red Army on January 27, 1945. They found there over 7 thousand sick and exhausted prisoners. Each mention in the calendar is provided with detailed bibliographical information, referring to existing publications and — more often — to concrete documents collected in the Archives of the State Museum in Auschwitz. The author has almost completely excluded evaluating judgements from her narration. Nevertheless the very eloquence of the facts contained in the publication is terrifying. The rich set of photographs presenting camp buildings, their equipment elements as well as prisoners constitute a valuable complement of the whole. (DJ)

Grażyna Gradzińska, *Chłopi wobec kryzysów społeczno-politycznych w Polsce (1944-1989). Studium historyczno-politologiczne (Peasants and the Socio-Political Crises in Poland (1944-1989). A Historical-Politological Study)*, Wydawnictwo ABOS, Poznań 1993, 146 pp., bibliogr.

The intention of the author is to find answers to two questions: "What was the attitude of Polish peasants towards the system of real socialism" and "What was their behaviour towards political crises which every few years convulsed social life in People's Poland (...)". She formulates her conclusions about this subject upon the basis of an analysis of published source material, studies and articles by Polish politologists, sociologists and historians as well as statements made by politicians. Consecutive chapters feature the following issues: the theoretical foundation of the policy pursued by the communist party towards the peasants; the state economic and social policy towards peasants and individual farms; the political system and the articulation of peasant needs and interests, and the political attitudes and conduct of peasants during

socio-political crises. The author believes that the peasant question in the system of real socialism was of a highly complex nature. It was the outcome i.a. of the fact that "in certain domains of social and economic policy the current goals of the communist party were concurrent with the interests of the peasants" (the land reform, access to education and science, social security, health service etc). At the same time, a doctrinal contradiction concerned the future of individual, private-owned farms. It formed a background for political crises which weakened the communist party. The peasants retained common sense and moderation towards the policy launched by the authorities. Their political stands evolved from reserve and distrust to an increasingly openly manifested opposition towards the agricultural policy and the very system of real socialism. The author recognizes the Polish Peasant Party, led by Mikołajczyk and active in the 1945–1947 period as the representative of peasant and national interests. (DJ)

Sławomir Kalbarczyk, *Wykaz łagrów sowieckich miejsc przymusowej pracy obywateli polskich w latach 1939–1943, cz. I (Register of Soviet Lagers, Places of Forced Labour of Polish Citizens in the Years 1939–1943)*, part I, Warszawa 1993, Wydawnictwo Głównej Komisji Badania Zbrodni Przeciwko Narodowi Polskiemu — Instytutu Pamięci Narodowej, 342 pp., index of places, situation plans, map, index of principal abbreviations and terms used in the present publication, distribution of camps specified on the register according to camp systems. Introduction — Ryszard Juszkiewicz.

By way of laborious search after archival materials and published studies on the subject, memoirs, literary works and sources, the authors on the prepared notes about the camps where Poles were placed (in all 383 items). The notes contain — as far is possible — such elements as: the name of locality where the camp was situated; the name of the camp system of which it was a part; the name of the district (country) and republic, where it was situated; the situation of the camp within the structure of the given camp system; its localization and description (buildings, persons in the management); kind of work performed by prisoners in the given lager; the general number of prisoners and information about Polish citizens staying there.

The register is preceded by the author's introduction. According to his findings in this period, there were 38 camp system (great territorial units in the GUŁAG system), which were divided into smaller organizational units (*otdelenye, lagpunkt, komandirovka, podkomandirovka*, working column). In the whole system of GUŁAG-s there were about 15–20 million prisoners. By the time Sikorski–Mayski treatise was signed 250–270 thous. Polish citizens fell victim of the Stalinist labour camps. About 170 thous. people survived. Until October 1, 1942 about 68 thousand Polish citizens were supposed to live in labour camps and prisons of USSR. The lack of access to Soviet documentation does not allow the author of any more detailed presentation of the statistics concerning the Poles forced to camp labour. The register has an open character. The successive volumes are to appear gradually, as further materials are obtained. (DJ)

Krystyna Kersten, *Między wyzwoleniem a zniewoleniem. Polska 1944–1956 (Between Liberation and Enslavement. Poland 1944–1956)*, Londyn 1993, Wydawnictwo "Aneks", 196 pp.

The book is composed of six earlier published, but partly altered outlines concerning the history of Stalinist Poland. Their titles are: *Polish Society in Face of the Communist Rule; Deliberations about the Underground 1944–1947; Intellectuals' Post-War Options; Reflections Around the Memory of Katyń; Society and History after 1945; My Encounter with the Latest History*. These essays try to answer the question how the system of government established after 1944 influenced the consciousness, attitudes and behaviour of various groups of Polish society. The author maintains that the assumption of power and its execution by

communists was the only way out in the Polish reality of the 1940s. There was no realistic alternative from the Polish point of view that would more advantageous. Hence she infers that the assumption of power by communists on the strength of Stalin's mandate should be perceived "in terms of reasons of State and their dealings should be appraised within the framework of possibilities determined by the Soviet Union". The author maintains that in the years under discussion there existed "an unorganized, and not directed by any bodies, spontaneous (...) resistance to everything that was perceived as a foreign intrusion". This resistance took place at the basic level "in the sphere of such values as land, family, faith, tradition, the sense of being part of the Western culture, freedom".

The author analyzes the political programmes of Polish post-war underground, defying both the blackening and whitening of the picture. She placed her deliberations about the intellectuals' post-war options against the wide background of the ideological crisis of Europe after World War II. Her remarks are brilliant, based on profound knowledge of European culture of the 20th c. The author tries to understand the reasons underlying these options. She is far from distributing labels like: shame, treason, renegation, etc. She also reflects on the evolution of the historical memory of poles. She proves that the society's sensitiveness to the cultivation of certain traditions and values during communist rule has led on the one hand to saving the national identity, and on the other made the Poles shut their eyes to modernity, to shelter themselves in a fortress "surrounded by a wall that helped to preserve some anachronisms". Krystyna Kersten's deliberations constitute very sensible voice in the discussion of the heritage of Stalinist Poland in the modes of thinking and behaviour of its citizens. (DJ)

Kazimierz Kozłowski, *Źródła do dziejów kolektywizacji rolnictwa w powiatach Drawsko i Białogard (1950–1951)* (*Sources for the History of Agriculture Collectivization in the districts of Drawsko and Białogard, 1950–1951*), Szczecin 1992, 236 pp.

The publication is due to the common effort of the Chief Management of State Archives in Warsaw and State Archives in Szczecin and Koszalin. At the beginning of 1992 its author published Archival Materials for Gryfice Events in 1951. The successive volume of documents deals with the peasants' conflicts with the authorities, connected with the creation of collective farms in the period of the so-called planned delivery of corn in the years 1950–1951. Kozłowski publishes 21 documents, wherein 15 from the collections of State Archives in Koszalin and 6 from the Archives of New Records in Warsaw. They are preceded by an extensive introduction, which attempts to describe the origin, the course and results of the events in both districts. What emerges from the documents published is a dramatic picture of brutal fight of the local authorities against the peasant opposition to the *kolkhozes*. In February 1951, in the villages selected for the establishment of collective farms in Drawsko district, every day or every second day meetings were organized devoted to the delivery of corn and discussion of collective farm statutes. Presence was obligatory — absence was threatened by a fine. Such meetings often lasted until 1 or 2 a.m. The farmers who expressed doubt as to the collectivization were arrested. In face of requisition and auction as well as arrests made by the police and secret service many peasants signed the statutes. Similar methods were applied in Białogard district.

The archival materials show not only the attitude of peasants to repressions, but also the methods applied by the authorities, especially at the local level. The merit of Kozłowski's selection of sources is its multithread character, permitting to trace many realities of the relationship between the authorities and the society in Stalinist Poland. (DJ)

Andrzej Krzysztof Kunert, *Rzeczpospolita Walcząca, wrzesień–grudzień 1939. Kalendarium* (*The Republic in Battle. September–December 1939. Calendar*),

Warszawa 1993, Wydawnictwo Sejmowe, 254 pp., bibliogr., index of surnames, publications and periodical, 140 ill.

This work is the first volume of a new interpretation, proposed by the author, of a calendar containing events "from various realms of the life of the Polish Republic — in battle in September and then continuing its underground struggle during the occupation". The whole publication will include five–six volumes. The first volume features information concerning the September campaign, the partition of Poland by the German Reich, the Soviet Union, Lithuania and Slovakia, the formation of the occupation system, the establishment of the authorities of the Republic of Poland in exile, the creation of the Resistance in the occupied country, repressions, everyday life and the functioning of underground conspiracies. The calendar also contains brief biographical notes about better-known figures in public life who died in combat or perished in other ways during the period under examination. The majority of information is either directly taken from various types of sources (the press, reminiscences diaries, printed sources, normative act etc.) or constitute the author's own register upon the basis of this documentation, dealing with events which at that time took place in Poland and abroad. A valuable supplement to the work in question are illustrations. (DJ)

Czesław Łuczak, *Polska i Polacy w drugiej wojnie światowej (Poles and Poland during the Second World War)*, Poznań 1993, Uniwersytet im. Adama Mickiewicza w Poznaniu, 715 pp., bibliogr.

This synthesis is a fifth volume in the series entitled: *Polska. Dzieje narodu, państwa i kultury (Poland. History of a Nation, State and Culture)*, edited by Jerzy Topolski. It is constructed on an extremely solid source material base: the author used documents from the Archive of New Records (i.a. the acts of Hans Frank, the NSDAP — *Arbeitsbereich Generalgouvernement, the Government of the General Government*, the Polish Welfare Council), the Archive of the Main Commission for Research into Crimes against the Polish Nation — the National Memory Institute (i.a. documents from trials of Nazi war criminals), the Bundesarchiv Koblenz, the Bundesarchiv — Abteilungen Potsdam, the Bundesarchiv — Militärarchiv Freiburg, the Institut für Weltwirtschaft Kiel, the Institut bei Zeitgeschichte München, the Institut Marxismus–Leninismus beim Zentralkomitee der SED in Berlin, the General Sikorski Institute and Museum in London, the Western Institute in Poznań, the National Museum in Poznań, the Politisches Archiv in Bonn, the Stadtsbibliothek Preussischer Kulturbesitz in Berlin, and the National Archives of the United States. This collection of source material is supplemented by published documents, statistical publications, reports, diaries, the press, publicistic and scientific studies. The book comprises six parts: I. The Polish September 1939, II. Polish constitutional state authorities in exile, III. Polish lands under German occupation, IV. Lands of the Second Republic under Soviet, Lithuanian and Slovak rule, V. Poles in exile, VI. The retreat of German armies from Poland and the Polish question on the international arena. The range of issues discussed by the author is enormous. He deals with demographic and economic problems, the political activity of Polish emigrés and culture. Czesław Łuczak estimates that the victims of direct or indirect extermination conducted by the Nazi authorities included over 5,1 million Polish citizens. Furthermore, 450,000 persons perished in direct armed combat (not counting losses during the Warsaw Uprising). Some 500,000 Poles died during imposed exile beyond the frontiers of the Reich, mainly on Soviet soil. The author claims that the overall losses of the Polish population (in the state borders from 1938) total around 6 million. The survivors of the occupation and deportations to the Third Reich and the Soviet Union included about 800,000 physical invalids and 80,000 mental invalids. Some 1 million people became victims of various illnesses. The author regards the most important aftermath of the war the deprivation of the Polish nation of a possibility for democratic development and the imposition of a communist regime. (DJ)



Eugeniusz Mironowicz, *Białorusini w Polsce 1944–1949 (Belorussians in Poland 1944–1949)*, Warszawa 1993, Wydawnictwo Naukowe PWN, 219 pp.

The author set himself a task of presenting the history of Belorussian population inhabiting Poland in the years 1944–1949. His statements are based — for the lack of larger sets of documents in central archives — for the most part on the records collected in the State Archives in Białystok, wherein the Archives of the Ex Voivodeship Committee of PUWT. Additionally he made use of unpublished materials, written both in Polish and Belorussian.

The first chapter of the work are of introductory character and deal with the rise of the Belorussian national movement and the fate of Belorussian in the Polish territories between 1918–1944. The author discusses i.a. the idea of the union of Belorussia with Poland on the principle of federation, pondered by Józef Piłsudski in the dawn of the Second Commonwealth, as well as the living conditions of this population in the inter-war period. At that time they inhabited Białystok, Nowogród, Wilno and Polesie voivodeships. 90% of their total lived on agriculture in the 1930s. Belorussians were subjected to the process of polonization, and by the local administration were treated as “an inferior, backward and primitive element”. Mironowicz also discusses their political life at that time, whose common denominator — despite differentiation — was “negation of the existing political and economic reality”.

The author describes the complex situation of Belorussians during the period of Soviet rule (September 1939 — June 1941). He reminds us that the system of education created at that time gave a possibility of educating children and youth in Belorussian language for the first time in the whole Białystok voivodeship. Simultaneously arrests were made of Belorussian political movement activists, repressions started, persecution of clergymen, fight against “kulaks”, collectivization of the country.

The period of German occupation (June 1941 — July 1944) remained in the memory of the Belorussian community as that of attempts at creating various political bodies (Belorussian National Centre, Belorussian National Committee) with the help of the Germans. The Nazi crimes and terror did not favour pro-German feeling among the Belorussian masses, and rather “neutralized the bad impression left by the Soviet system”. This, in its turn, aroused an unfavourable reaction of the Polish underground. Nevertheless, no open encounters between Poles and Belorussians took place.

The author finds it very hard to establish the precise numbers of Belorussian population in Białystok region right after the war. In his opinion, when the repatriation action was over there remained at least 125 thousand Belorussians there. Taking account of the number of people who left for the Soviet Union, right after the liberation of this territory from Nazi occupation there were over 160 thousand persons of Belorussian nationality there. They took advantage of the agricultural reform only in a small degree. The economic situation of Belorussian farms, very difficult as it was, deteriorated even more the moment collectivization started. The involvement of some Belorussians in the foundation of the structures of communist state in 1945–1948 aroused a conflict with the Polish armed underground active there. The greatest crimes on the Belorussian population were committed then by the detachment of the National Military Union headed by Romuald Rajs, pseudonym “Bury”.

Of great interest are the author’s statements concerning Belorussian national consciousness in the context of post-war social changes. He writes: “Migrations and advancement of the ‘locals’ brought about an inevitable process of assimilation to Polish culture. The factor that held back this assimilation was difference in religious denomination”. (DJ)

Marek Nadolski, *Komuniści wobec chłopów w Polsce 1941–1956. Mity i rzeczywistość (Communists and Peasants in Poland 1941–1956. Myths and Reality)*, Warszawa 1993, Instytut nauk Politycznych Uniwersytetu Warszawskiego, 280 pp., bibliogr., index of surnames.

The documentary basis of this work are sources from the Archive of New Records (i.a. documents of the Polish Committee of National Liberation, the Ministry of Information and Propaganda, The Central Bureau of the Polish Communists, the Central Committee of the Polish Workers' Party and the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party), the Archive of the Institute of the History of the Peasant Movement (documents of the Peasant Party, the Polish Peasant Party and the United Peasant Party), published collections of source material, the press and studies on the subject. The author analyses the programme conceptions and policy of the Polish communists as regards the peasant question from 1941, i.e. the Moscow-made decision of creating a communist party in Poland, up to the October 1956 breakthrough. The study is composed of three parts: I. The image of peasants in the communist conception of the national front during the war and the occupation; II. The peasant policy of the Polish Workers' Party in the light of a campaign of obligatory deliveries, III. The totalization of rural forms of socio-economic life. It is the belief of the author that communists treated the peasants instrumentally: "They are not perceived as partners (...) Only those members of peasant parties and peasants who approve, implement and disseminate or, better still, identify themselves with the communist vision of socio-economic relations in the countryside and the country in general are accepted and promoted". The analysis proposed by the author remains incomplete since it does not discuss the social promotion of the peasants and post-war collectivization. (DJ)

Zbigniew Pałski, *Agentura Informacji Wojskowej w latach 1945–1956 (Military Information Agency in the Years 1945–1956)*, Warszawa 1992, Instytut Studiów politycznych PAN, 88 pp., annexes.

The work appeared as the third fascicle of the series "Documents for the History of Polish People's Republic", published by the Institute of Political Studies, Polish Academy of Sciences. The volume contains four bulky documents and ten annexes. They are taken from the ex-Archives of the Chiefdom of the Military Internal Service. The documents stored there, embracing the years 1943–1956, have been transferred to the Central Military Archives. However earlier yet, on the turn of 1989 the majority (about 85%) of military information records were destroyed.

The publication is preceded by the author's extensive outline comprising the characterization of the operation basis of the than military counter-espionage and its agency. According to Pałski's findings the number of persons embraced by the records of the Military Information oscillated between 6 thous. in the second half of the 1940s and 15–26 thous. in the years 1950–1956. In 1953 26,653 persons were recorded among whom there were 273 senior officers, 2,782 junior officers, 561 contract non-com officers, 914 officer cadets, 20,661 soldiers of basic service and 1,462 contract employees. Somewhat fewer — though also alarmingly many — were those under surveillance within the framework of the so-called agency observation: Jan. 1st, 1946 — 126, Jan. 1st, 1947 — 5,899, Jan. 1st, 1950 — 5,594, Jan. 1st, 1951 — 9,271, Jan. 1st, 1952 — 8,618, Jan. 1st, 1953 — 6,584, Jan. 1st, 1954 — 4,148, Jan. 1st, 1955 — 2,676, Oct. 1st, 1956 — 437. This led to the situation where in the years 1950–1953 about 10% of the total of soldiers were in some way analysed by the Military Information.

Of great interest are the author's findings regarding the information network of this institution (agents, informers). According to the author's statements on Dec. 31, 1945 there were 7,764 persons co-operating with the Information, on Dec. 31, 1946 — 6,815, on Dec. 31, 1947 — 8,599, on Dec. 31, 1948 — 8,180, on Dec. 31, 1949 — 8,550, Dec. 31, 1950 — 14,149, Dec. 31, 1951 — 23,112, Aug. 1, 1952 — 24,057, Dec. 31, 1952 — 17,819, Dec. 31, 1953 — 15,941, Dec. 31, 1955 — 10,955. In the middle of 1953 every fourth statistical pilot was at the service of information. At the beginning of the 1950s 16–18% of the officers on the army-list co-operated with this institution.

The documents published concern the functioning of military information, the principles of work with the information–agency network, the part of the customs agency. The annexes comprise detailed statistical material characterizing the agency and the operation of the military counter–espionage. (DJ)

*Protokoły posiedzeń Biura Politycznego KC PPR 1944–1945 (Minutes of the Political Bureau Sessions of PWP Central Committee 1944–1945).* Compiled by Aleksander Kochański, Warszawa 1992, 112 pp., index of names. Wydawnictwo Instytutu Studiów Politycznych Polskiej Akademii Nauk.

The publication constitutes a second fascicle of the series *Documents for the History of Polish People's Republic*, issued by the Recent Political History Section of Institute of Political Studies of the Polish Academy of Sciences. The book contains 26 documents, wherein ten sets of minutes of the Political of the Central Committee of Polish Workers' Party (KC PPR) of 1944, and ten sets of minutes of 1945. This highest party authority was appointed in Lublin as the result of agreement between the members of conspiratorial PWP and the members of the Central Bureau of Polish Communists in USSR, who had just arrived from Moscow. The Political Bureau started its activity about August 5, 1944. At the beginning it was formed by: Władysław Gamułka, Bolesław Bierut, Jakub Berman, Hilary Minc, and Aleksander Zawadzki. In May 1945 they co-opted Roman Zambrowski and Marian Sychalski. This membership was not increased until the 1st PWP Congress in December 1945. This group of five, and later seven persons made the most important decision that shaped the new system of administration in Poland at that time. Hence the range of matters considered at the sessions of this body was very wide and hard to analyze in brief. As Aleksander Kochański states in the introduction, the published documents "contain a highly dramatic charge. This relates above all to documentation of dependence on broadly conceived "Moscow". From no later minutes of the PWP and PUWP Political Bureau sessions, after 1944, will we learn as much about Stalin's attitude to Poland as from these. Stalin's influence presented in these documents reform, the character of thy army, the attitude to the Home Army, or tactics applied towards the communists' own allies — the Peasant Party and Polish Socialist Party. Consolidation of the communists' own position and influence as well as power at all cost were the main tasks, dominating the minutes. Ideological and propaganda issues are pushed to the background by the impact of immediate practical tasks." Worthy of note is the extremely competent annotation and description of documents published, facilitating the analysis of the text. (DJ)

Ryszard Torzecki, *Polacy i Ukraińcy. Sprawa ukraińska w czasie II wojny światowej na terenie II Rzeczypospolitej (Poles and Ukrainians. The Ukrainian Cause during World War II in the Territory of the Second Polish Commonwealth)*, Warszawa 1993, Wydawnictwo Naukowe PWN, 349 pp., bibl., biographies, index of names.

The basis of this work consists of Polish records from the period of World War II preserved in the collections of the Archives of New Records, Central Archives of the Ministry of Interior Affairs, Central Military Archives, Archives of Gen. Sikorski Historical Institute in London as well as the Archives of Polish Underground Study in London. The author also made use of foreign language archival resources (Koblenz Bundesarchiv, Freiburg Militärarchiv, Bonn Politisches Archiv, Prague Statní Ústřední Archiv, Bratislava Statní Slovenský Archiv). What strikes in the imposing list of the literature is also profuse use mode of Ukrainian papers, memoirs and published collections of documents.

The basis part of the author's deliberations is comprised in six chapters, the order of which arises from the chronology of subject matter (I. Around September; II. Ukrainians in the Soviet Zone and Under Nazi Occupation until the German Invasion of USSR; III.

Polish–Ukrainian Relations before the German Aggression upon USSR; IV. In the World of Illusions and on the Road to Defeat (the Period from June 1941 to October 1942); V. In the Circle of Ideas; VI. War Tragedy). In his conclusion Torzecki outlined the main facts connected with the Polish–Ukrainian conflict after the war, with special consideration of the results of “Vistula” action.

In the first chapter he describes the involvement of Polish–Ukrainian relationships before World War II in the political play of European Powers (mainly Germany) in this period. In September 1939 the Ukrainians fought both on the Polish and on the German side (the so-called Suszko legion). About 100 thousand of them were taken prisoner by the Germans (the majority were released as the result of various interventions). Among the soldiers interned by Soviet authorities about 20–25 thousand were of Ukrainian origin. The occupation of the Eastern Borderland of the 2nd Commonwealth by USSR as the result of Ribbentrop–Molotov agreement of August 23, 1939 (with the amendments accepted in the agreement of September 28, 1939) put an end to — as the author claims — “the period of Polish–Ukrainian co-existence within the framework of the Polish state, which the Ukrainians tried to fight against by all possible means”. In the second chapter the author analyzes the behaviour of Ukrainian population in the Soviet zone and under Nazi occupation until the German invasion of USSR 22, 1941. He describes the battles of the Red Army against partisans and the counter-espionage of the Ukrainian Nationalist Organization as well as the policy of playing the Ukrainians off against Poles applied by German in the occupied territories. He discusses various forms of the Ukrainian nationalists’ co-operation with Nazi occupation authorities (among other things the functioning of the Ukrainian Educational Society, Ukrainian Central Committee and Ukrainian Committees of Relief). While analyzing the Polish–Ukrainian relationships before June 22, 1941, Torzecki describes the influence of USSR on those reciprocal relations in the territory of Western Ukraine. He presents the basic facts connected with the cultural–educational activity of Poles in Lwów, the beginnings of military conspiracy and the creation of Polish underground state structures in those territories (the activity of Gen. Marian Januszajtis, Maj. Jerzy Dobrowolski and others). Of special interest are remarks devoted to Polish–Ukrainian contacts taken up by Polish underground authorities (i.a. talks with Metropolitan Andriej Szepczycki in April, June and July 1940). The German invasion of USSR exacerbated Polish–Ukrainian relations. The co-operation of the 3rd Reich with Ukrainian nationalists, at the beginning quite close (on June 30, 1941 the Ukrainian National Committee proclaimed, against German intentions, independence of Ukraine) was gradually growing cooler. In 1942 the first encounters of Germans with “Taras Bulba” — Borovec — partisans took place. At the end of that year Polish–Ukrainian relations underwent a violent aggravation, in the second quarter of 1943 they took the form of growing armed confrontation, the results of which were felt by the whole civil population in South–Eastern Borderland. According to the author’s estimations about 80–100 thousand Poles were killed by Ukrainians in Wołyń and Eastern Galicia. On the other hand Polish detachments, wherein those of Home Army and Peasant Batalions took part in the pacification of Ukrainian villages. “This was a bloody war — concludes Torzecki — where emotions, and especially revenge and extreme chauvinism reaped a rich harvest”. (D)