

GENERAL WORKS¹

Maria Bogucka, *Woman in the History of Europe. From Antiquity till the Beginning of the 21st Century*, Warsaw 2008, 212 pp.

An interdisciplinary line of studies, gender studies, dealing with the socio-cultural identity of the sexes, emerged at American universities in the 1970s. This was a result of the social changes brought about by the movement for the emancipation of women, but it also meant that the humanities were opening up to new fields of research. As the author says, of crucial importance for history were the interwar proposals and achievements of French researchers of the "Annales" school. The last few years have witnessed an increasing interest in the history of women. Though many books have been published on this subject, there are still not enough works synthesising the history of Europe from the point of view of gender relations.

Maria Bogucka's book is an analysis of the situation and position of women in European societies. On the basis of selected examples which reflect the essence of the problem, she depicts the evolution in attitude to women and the possibilities of their participation in public life. She pays special attention to women's presence in historical sources and to their possibilities of creating historical evidence. Stereotypes are a category frequently referred to by the author. The first chapter of the book refers to the roots of European culture: the antique tradition and the Judeo-Christian issues. Bogucka also shows the place of woman in the new Europe that arose after the fall of Rome. This is the basis that makes it possible to understand the place of women in the Middle Ages and the early modern period. The stereotyped images formed at that time were responsible for discriminatory attitudes against women which, as Bogucka asserts, are still common in general thinking. Feudal Europe was not a propitious time for the activity of women outside the home and the family or for their professional occupations. The patriarchal system ruled in public life and departures from it were extremely rare. The position of women in the early modern period is presented in two aspects: as a result of processes characteristic of the 16th century, that is, the demographic growth, urbanisation, new forms of power and state as well as changes in the way of thinking, brought about by the Reformation. Women's nature and their status in society became subject of general debates. The situation was changing but not necessarily for the better. In this part of the monograph the author analyzes the issue of witchcraft trials. The second part of reflections over the 16th-18th centuries is focused on the possibilities which women had to wield power and participate in cultural life. There was already some understanding that changes were needed in the way of thinking and acting. The real struggle for women's rights, however, did not begin until the second half of the 19th century. More and more organisations proclaimed the idea of women's emancipation. Women began to take part in various fields of public life, also as consumers and creators of culture. The First World War brought enormous changes in social and political life, as well as in the field of customs. The author presents the most important transformations which have occurred in European countries and the United States in the 20th and the first years of the present century. The last chapter depicts the recent situation of

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women in other cultures and the influence of non-European traditions on the Old Continent. (OL)

Poco Sienkiewicz? Sienkiewicz a tożsamość narodowa: z kim i przeciw komu? (Sienkiewicz? What for? Sienkiewicz and National Identity: With Whom and against Whom?), edited by Tadeusz Bujnicki and Jerzy Axer, Warszawa 2007. DiG, 450 pp., ill.

This is a volume of articles written by historians and historians of literature from Poland and neighbouring countries. The articles deal with Henryk Sienkiewicz (1846–1916), one of the best known and most popular, though controversial, Polish pre-1918 writers, awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1915. Witold Gombrowicz, with reluctant admiration, called him, "a first-class third rate writer". Sienkiewicz was the author of novels which were to raise the spirits of Poles when Poland was under the rule of foreign powers, and this is the reason for his extraordinary popularity. Since under Russian censorship he was unable to write about Polish victories over the Russians, he wrote about the Poles' achievements in civilisation and their military superiority in the eastern borderlands of the old Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth in the 17th century (*Trilogy*). His historical writings focus on Poland's mission in the East, the role played by the nobility in the country's history, and the fusion of Polishness and Catholicism. The "Catholic Pole" stereotype, repeatedly used in 20th century political strife, a stereotype contrasted with the neighbouring non-Catholic nations, owes at least as much to Sienkiewicz's heroes as to the real religious conditions in Polish territories in the 17th–19th centuries. The authors of the articles in the volume try to establish how 21st century readers in Poland, Ukraine, Lithuania and Belarus can understand and interpret Sienkiewicz's writings.

The volume opens with Tadeusz Bujnicki's article *Sienkiewicz's Place in Polish Literature and in National Consciousness*. The next authors analyze the use of Sienkiewicz's plots in 20th and 21st century mass culture, popular literature, film and recently even in advertisements. The author of the trilogy has turned out to be a fully modern writer and the figures and motivations created by him are still present in the Poles' collective consciousness nearly a hundred years after his death. Jerzy Axer (*The Polish Inland or Trilogy as a RPG*) does not even hesitate to compare the *Trilogy* with J. R. R. Tolkien's cycle and with computer games, *Role Play Games*, which now play the role that the popular cycles of novels played in the past. The colourful world of Sienkiewicz's imagination, his light style, the use of attractive patriotic-romantic plots, and his skill to build up suspense are the reasons why the Poles are still fond of his books and still want to see themselves through the mirror of their past greatness (even if this greatness may only be a product of a skillful writer). In the volume *Sienkiewicz? What for?* the reader will also find several colourful, mostly short articles, not backed by really profound research, which try either to overthrow or to save the legend surrounding Sienkiewicz. The bravest and most colourful is probably the article *Is Sienkiewicz Responsible for Father Rydzyk?* by Andrzej Romanowski, who tries to confront Sienkiewicz's stereotype of permanently oppressed Polishness which can only be saved by faithfulness to Catholicism with the contemporary ultra-conservative attitude of some Catholics. Henryk Sienkiewicz is not without guilt in this respect: his works written in the past century to "raise the Poles' spirits" has not lost its attractiveness and has now become a soap opera which efficiently reinvestigates stereotypes and lulls people's minds to sleep. (MM)

Piotr Matywiecki, *Twarz Tuwima (The Face of Tuwim)*, Warszawa 2007. W.A.B., 771 pp.

This study on Julian Tuwim is an extremely valuable individual attempt to discover the poet's identity through his works and come to understand his works through his life. With great discernment and sensitivity, Matywiecki tries to find

out who Tuwim really was, and still is, for his readers. His analysis is multidimensional and free of simplifications, and it shows the whole complex spectrum of the poet's attitudes. Matywiecki evaluates the stereotypes and myths that have grown around Tuwim. This has been possible thanks to a deeply considered and precisely built structure which links the poet's work with his life. The author tries to discover the reasons for the strength and weaknesses of Tuwim's poetry. He discusses and deepens the interpretation of the poet's lyrics, comparing the motives of his poems with the poet's biographical background, with his epoch, milieu and personality. He also shows the contradictions apparent in the poet's personality and in his works: the way in which he manifested or concealed his feelings, expressed his certainty or doubts, pride and humility.

The author has devoted years to this detailed analysis. He has made use of various sources, from Tuwim's lyrics to all traces of the poet's life, including photographs. This shows us reactions to Tuwim's attitudes, to his works and his biography, to the elements he stressed and those he preferred to leave out, to the elements that have been accepted and those which have not been welcomed. Matywiecki's interpretation of sources shows the poet's attitude to life, his obsessions and mental states, the masks he put on and his social roles. The text is rich in biographical information and poetic motifs. We come to know Tuwim through his family and his milieu, especially through his relations with Jan Lechoń. The poet's life was influenced by the time and places in which he lived (Łódź), his involvement in communist ideology, his attitude to anti-Semitism and to his Polish-Jewish identity. A separate space has been devoted to the question of religion and to the motifs of plants and puppets in Tuwim's poems.

Despite the wide range of questions raised in the book, the reader is impressed by the author's competence in all fields discussed by him. Matywiecki focuses on the word and an analysis of materials. We come to know Tuwim's biography and poems through concepts and in permanent contacts with sources. The book owes its value to the researcher's discernment and the poet's sensitivity. It has been nominated for the Nike literary prize and the literary prize of the Cogito Public Media. (OL)

MIDDLE AGES

Monika Biesaga, Stanisław A. Sroka, *List zbójników z 1493 r. i jego język (The Highland Robbers' Letter of 1493 and Its Language)*, "Studia Źródłoznawcze. Commentationes" (Warszawa), vol. XLV, 2007, pp. 49-57, one ill., one table.

The authors analyse the form and language of a letter sent by a group of highland robbers to the town of Bardejov in Slovakia on July 25, 1493. The robbers demanded compensation for their companions who had been executed in the town, and warned they would revenge themselves if the compensation was not paid. The letter is kept in the municipal archives of Bardejov. According to the authors, the letter, an oddity among medieval sources, followed the accepted pattern of documents and contained first the name of the addressee, then the description of the circumstances which preceded the writing of the letter, the content proper, that is, the demand for compensation, sanctions (the threat of revenge if the compensation was not paid) and the place and date of the letter. The letter is written in the Latin alphabet, the spelling is characteristic of late medieval Polish (the way the sounds "sz" and "cz" are written, soft and nasal consonants are not distinguished) and the language is a mixture of Polish, Slovak and Ruthenian forms. According to the authors, the language reflects the way of life of highland robbers who were in contact with the ethnically diverse population of the Polish-Hungarian borderland. (JA)

Magdalena Biłska – Ciećwierz, *Powstanie i organizacja kapituł kolegiackich metropolii gnieźnieńskiej w średniowieczu (The Formation and Organisation of Collegiate Chapters of the Gniezno Metropolis in the Middle Ages)*, Kraków 2007, "Societas Vistulana", 371 + 3 unpagin. pp., 3 tables, one diagram, index of persons and geographical names.

The author depicts the genesis, system and activity of canonical communities in Polish territories up to the turn of the 15th century. She points out that canons had lived in Poland since the country's Christianisation. At first they lived in the seats of bishops and rulers, acting as court chaplains and chancellery officials; because of the weak development of the parish network, they also participated in the Christianisation of the population. In the 12th and 13th centuries collegiate chapters were set up in the centres of royal power; they were made up of canons who were to devote themselves wholly to pastoral duties. But in view of the demand for educated people, many canons continued to work at ducal courts and in church administration outside their chapters. This was the reason why some bishops punished the canons who did not reside in their chapters. However, at the end of the Middle Ages the canons' duty to reside in their chapters was reduced to several weeks a year and there was the possibility of the canon being replaced by a curate. The author discusses organizational changes in the chapters, drawing attention to Silesia, which up to the end of the 13th century, under the influence of German models, had a different system of canonical chapters from that which existed in other Polish territories. (JA)

Karol Ginter, *Udział szlachty polskiej w pospolicym ruszeniu w XIV i XV w. Aspekty prawne i stan faktyczny (The Participation of Polish Nobility in Levies in Mass in the 14th and 15th Centuries. Legal Aspects and Actual Practice)*, Kraków 2008, "Avalon", 428 pp., index of persons, sum. in English.

The author presents the scope of the levy in mass in Poland and the nobility's obligations in this respect. The levy-in-mass duty was introduced in Poland in the second half of the 13th century. In the late Middle Ages the owner or the lessee of a landed estate which was fully at his disposal and which after his death passed into the hands of his heirs (with the exception of crown lands held on pledge) had the duty to serve in levy in mass. Persons unfit for military service (old and sick persons, children, women and clergymen) were obliged to send an armed man as a substitute. Persons chosen to defend castles and towns, persons holding offices which did not allow them to leave their place of residence (e.g. tax collectors) and from 1477 also knights who were too poor to buy the necessary war equipment were released from this duty. Persons who evaded the duty had their land confiscated, but in practice the punishment was seldom carried out. From 1374 the rulers had to pay the levy in mass members for service abroad but they tried to evade the law; for instance, after the incorporation of Prussia into Poland Casimir Jagiellon did not pay for participation in operations against the Teutonic Knights. (JA)

Adam Izdebski, *Kontakty arian i katolików w ostrogockiej Italii, 493–554 (Contacts between Aryans and Catholics in Ostrogoth Italy, 493–554)*, "Przegląd Historyczny" (Warszawa), vol. XCIX, 2008, N° 2, pp. 205–226, sum. in English.

The author says that at the end of the 5th and in the 6th century the religious divisions in Italy (Aryans — Catholics) corresponded to the ethnic divisions (Ostrogoths — Romans); he divides the relations between the two communities into two periods, up to 540 and after that date. During the first period the Ostrogoths, the ruling group in the country, pursued a policy of tolerance towards the Catholic Church in return for the Church's loyalty. This policy was of benefit to both sides: the Ostrogoths, who made up 2 per cent of the population of the country, knew that their rule was stable, while the popes did not have to fear

interference by the Eastern emperors who (up to 518) endeavoured to reach a compromise with the Monophysitic heresy. From ca 520, when the papacy restored its relations with the Eastern Church, and after the death of Theodorik the Great (526), the relations between the two communities deteriorated, but Catholic clergymen were only incidentally persecuted by Ostrogothic rulers. A radical change took place when the forces of Justinian I occupied most of Italy, and especially after Totila became leader of the Ostrogoths. During the long wars many Catholic clergymen were persecuted by Ostrogothic warriors for they were suspected of favouring Roman forces. (JA)

Jan z Dąbrówki, *Komentarz do "Kroniki polskiej" Mistrza Wincentego zwanego Kadłubkiem* (A Commentary on the "Polish Chronicle" of Master Wincenty, called Kadlubek), ed. by Marian Zwiercan in association with Anna Z. Kozłowska and Michał Rzepiela, Monumenta Poloniae Historica, series II, vol. XIV, Kraków 2008, Polska Akademia Umiejętności. 320 pp., one table, index of persons and place names.

The latest volume of Monumenta Poloniae Historica contains the first complete edition of the work by Jan of Dąbrówka, professor at Cracow University, who gave lectures on Poland's history at a course of rhetoric. The commentary, which was completed in about 1435, contains many remarks on historical, philological and philosophical-moral questions useful in work with students, including additional information on dates (introduced on the basis of other sources) and on Cracow's topography, as well as a short lecture on Poland's history from the end of Kadlubek's narration to Jan's times. The commentary includes references to some 200 works by nearly 100 authors (mostly known to Jan of Dąbrówka from various compilations and encyclopedias), which the editors have tried to identify as far as this was possible. Jerzy Wyrozumski, author of the preface to the edition, emphasizes that the majority of the known texts of Kadlubek's chronicle are included in the work of Jan of Dąbrówka, which indicates that the commentary played an important role in spreading the knowledge of native history in late medieval Poland. (JA)

Tomasz Jasiński, *O pochodzeniu Gallus Anonima* (The Provenance of Gallus Anonimus), Kraków 2008, "Avalon". 131 pp., indexes of persons and geographical and ethnic names.

According to the author, the language used in Gallus Anonimus' *Chronicle* (rhythmic prose meant for recitation, with the predominance of one of its kind known as *cursus velox*), indicates that the chronicler must have come from north-eastern Italy where this type of prose was very popular at the turn of the 11th century. Jasiński draws attention to the striking similarity of vocabulary between Gallus' *Chronicle* and St. Nicholas Translation, a description of the Venetians' expedition to the Holy Land, written in Venice in ca. 1102-1108. The similarity of the two texts would indicate that Gallus Anonimus and the unknown author of the Translation, known in historiography as the Monk of Lido, may have been the same person. The notes about Dalmatia in both sources point to the chronicler's (chroniclers') links with that region. The existence of such links is also indicated by the fact that Gallus Anonimus renders the Polish sound "ć" by "u"; so far this has been regarded in literature as a practice influenced by the Czech language, but this may have been done under the influence of the Croatian language. According to Jasiński, Gallus Anonimus (= the Monk of Lido) may have arrived in Poland in ca 1106-1107, together with his younger brother, Almos, an adversary of the Hungarian king Coloman, who laid claims to Croatia and Dalmatia. (JA)

Sławomir Józwiak, Adam Szweda, *Przed "wielką wojną". Polsko-Krzyżacka rozgrywka dyplomatyczna w czerwc-u-sierpniu 1409 r.* (Before the

"Great War". *The Diplomatic Contest between Poland and the Teutonic Knights' Order in June–August 1409*. "Studia Historyczne" (Kraków), vol. LXXIII, 2007, pp. 139–164, sum. in German.

The article deals with the diplomatic activities conducted in the period between the anti-Teutonic uprising in Samogitia (May 27–30, 1408) and the beginning of the war between Poland and the Teutonic Order. The aim of the Teutonic Knights' policy at that time was to gain the assurance that Poland would preserve neutrality towards the Order's fight against the insurgents who, as the Knights knew, were unofficially but actively supported by the Grand Duke, Witold. According to the authors, the Polish side sought to provoke a war; it kept expanding the catalogue of controversial questions in bilateral relations, avoided giving an explicit reply to the Order's request, and in the talks held at Malbork on August 1, warned it would mount an attack on Prussia if the Knights launched an offensive in Samogitia without its agreement. As a result the Teutonic Knights declared war on Poland on August 6, and started military operations on August 16. In the authors' view, the fact that Poland allowed the Knights to attack borderland territories was a continuation of her policy, for the attack helped to convince other monarchs and the Polish king's subjects, who had enjoyed a long-lasting peace on the border with the Teutonic Order, that the king was pursuing a defensive, that is a just war. The authors emphasise that Teutonic Knights' sources from that time are more reliable than the *Chronicle* written by Jan Długosz half a century later. (JA)

Adrian Jusupović, *Tak zwany Latopis Połocki w przekładzie Wasilija Tatyszczewa. Rola Drohiczyzna w kontaktach polsko-ruskich w 2 połowie XIII w.* (Vasilii Tatishchev's Translation of What Is Known as the Polotsk Letopis. The Role of Drohiczyzn in Polish–Ruthenian Relations in the Second Half of the 13th Century). "Studia Źródłoznawcze. Commentationes" (Warszawa), vol. XLV, 2007, pp. 15–32, sum. in English.

The author raises two problems. The first concerns the circumstances in which Drohiczyzn was taken by the Poles at the end of the 12th century. The author points out that at the beginning of the 12th century the town belonged to the Ruthenian Brest–Drohiczyzn duchy. It came under Polish sovereignty in 1182. At first it was ruled by Ruthenian dukes (Sviatoslav and, after his death in 1183, Roman), who depended on the senior Polish duke, Casimir the Just. When Roman concluded an agreement with Poland's enemies, the Yadvings, Poland mounted an armed intervention in 1193 and annexed the town to Mazovia, which was ruled by the Piasts. These events, reconstructed on the basis of Kałużebek's *Chronicle* and *The Hypation Codex* were supplemented in *Russia's History* (completed in 1749) by details which, according to its author, Vasilii Tatishchev, were taken from an otherwise unknown *Polotsk Letopis*. However, Jusupović's analysis of the description of fighting in 1182 indicates that the description comes from Maciej Strzykowski's chronicle which Tatishchev put in the style of medieval Ruthenian chronicles, adding his own reflections. This means that a critical approach should be adopted to the work of Tatishchev, who often refers to otherwise unknown (allegedly lost) Ruthenian sources. (JA)

Lidia Korczak, *Monarcha i poddani. System władzy w Wielkim Księstwie Litewskim w okresie wczesnojagellońskim* (*The Monarch and His Subjects. The System of Power in the Grand Duchy of Lithuania in the Early Jagiellonian Period*). Kraków 2008, Towarzystwo Wydawnicze "Historia Iagellonica", 207 pp., 2 annexes, index of persons.

The author presents the evolution of the system of power in Lithuania from the time when Ladislaus Jagiełło ascended the Polish throne (1386) to the death of Casimir Jagiellon (1492). She points out that this was a significant evolution: from a monarchy in which the ruler's power was unrestricted by his subjects' rights

(in practice the grand dukes had to take into consideration the informal influence of members of the social elite) to a political system based on a social contract between the ruler and the boyars (mainly the potentates from the Ducal Council). According to Korczak, the changes in the system were promoted by Lithuania accession to the world of western culture, the extension of the boyars' property rights to their landed estates, and the replacement of the power of local regional dukes by a uniform state administrative system. The political position of the group of magnates was also strengthened by the fact that important posts were in their hands for a long time and by strong ties (also family ones) between them. The author emphasises that the process of changes which took place up to 1492 was not reflected in Lithuanian legislation. (JA)

Barbara Kowalska, *Święta Kinga. Rzeczywistość i legenda. Studium Źródłoznawcze (Saint Kinga. Reality and Legend. A Source Study)*, Kraków 2008, "Avalon", 410 pp., index of persons.

The author compares the historical figure of St. Kinga, reconstructed on the basis of sources from her time, with the image presented in hagiographic texts written from the 14th to the 17th century. According to the author, the real St. Kinga was a strong personality, she had her own court, participated in the legal activities of her husband, Prince Boleslaus the Modest, to a greater extent than the wives of other Polish dukes at that time, managed a large complex of estates (the duchy of Sącz), was engaged in many devout acts and after the death of her husband entered the Clare Sisters' convent in Sącz which she had founded. After her death successive authors added anecdotes to her life story to idealise her rule in the duchy of Sącz and emphasise her sainthood (writing about the asceticism she had allegedly practised from early childhood, about the miracles she performed during her lifetime and after her death). These stories do not say much about the real personality of the saint but they reflect the ideas about sainthood at the time when these stories were written. (JA)

Marcin Pauk, *Nobiles Bohemie — ministertales Austrie. Wzajemne relacje czeskiej i austriackiej elity możnowładczej pod rządami Przemysła Otokara II (Mutual Relations between Bohemian and Austrian Potentates under Premysl Ottokar II)*, "Roczniki Historyczne" (Poznań), vol. LXXIII, 2007, pp. 107–118, sum. in German.

The author discusses family and financial ties between the political elites of Bohemia and Austria during the time when both countries were ruled by Premysl Ottokar II of the Premyslid dynasty (1251–1278). Pauk says that during that time there were only three marriages between Bohemian magnates and women from Austrian potentates' families and that there is no indication in sources that the marriages were initiated by the royal court (moreover, from the end of the 12th century marriages were contracted by members of knightly families from the borderland between the two countries but politically they were only of local importance). Sources do not mention conferment of large landed estates on Bohemian noblemen in Austria or Austrian noblemen in Bohemia; neither are there any traces of the ruler trying to secure succession to the Austrian throne to his son Václav. All this indicates that the policy conducted by Premysl Ottokar II was not aimed at linking the two countries for ever. This contrasts with the later policy of the Habsburgs who after taking possession of Austria spared no effort to initiate a speedy inflow of knights from their native Swabia. (JA)

Andrzej Pleszczyński, *Niemcy wobec pierwszej monarchii piastowskiej. 963–1034. Narodziny stereotypu. Postrzeganie i cywilizacyjna klasyfikacja władców polskich i ich kraju (Germany's Attitude to the First Piast Monarchy. 963–1034. The Birth of a Stereotype. The Way Polish Rulers and Their Country Were Seen and Classified from the Point of View of Their Civilisation)*, Lublin

2008. Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Marii Curie-Skłodowskiej, 375 pp., 8 ill., index of persons, sum. in English.

The book presents German authors' views on Poland from the time of the first Polish Piast monarchy and on this basis shows the position the Polish rulers held among the aristocracy of the German Reich. Pleszczyński emphasizes that by his baptism Mieszko I joined the political elite of the Empire and that the aim of his and his successors' policy was to attain the highest possible position in this elite. Mieszko I managed to establish *amicitia*, a kind of institutionalised friendship with the emperor Otto I. After 992 opinions on Poland's position varied in Germany. A part of the political and cultural elite (the emperor Otto III, the aristocratic circle in which the Matilda codex was created) wanted the Piasts to hold a high rank as kings in the universal Empire, while another part (the emperors Henry II and Conrad II, the chronicler Thietmar of Merseburg) wanted to remove the Piasts from the political elite of the Reich and reduce their role to that of dukes dependent on Germany. Thanks to the victory of the second group and the catastrophe experienced by Poland in 1031 and 1034, the negative picture of Poland spread in Germany and in time became a durable stereotype. (JA)

Renata Skowrońska-Kamińska, *Posłowie wielkich miast pruskich w latach 1411–1454. Przyczynek do funkcjonowania mieszczańskich elit politycznych w średniowieczu (Envoys of Great Prussian Towns in 1411–1454. The Functioning of Urban Political Elites in the Middle Ages)*, Malbork 2007, Muzeum Zamkowe w Malborku, 227 pp., 25 tables, index of persons.

The author points out that great Prussian towns (Chełmno, the Main City of Gdańsk, the Old Cities of Toruń, Elbląg, Królewiec, Braniewo and, from the first half of the 15th century, also Knipawa) used to send legations to the Teutonic Knights' court and also abroad (mainly to meetings of representatives of Hanseatic towns) and that their delegates took part in Teutonic Knights' legations to foreign countries. Skowrońska-Kamińska characterizes the group of these envoys, her aim being to provide additional information to the history of the social elites of these towns. She points out that participation in legations enhanced the envoys' political prestige (many mayors and future mayors took part in them). Quite a large number of the delegates were not members of the urban elites, which means that access to the elites was relatively open (the only exceptions were, to some extent, the Old Town of Królewiec and Knipawa). When relations between the towns and the Teutonic Order became strained (middle of the 15th century) many new persons appeared in the group of envoys. (JA)

Henryk Samsonowicz, *Chrześcijańskie treści łatwe i zrozumiałe dla Słowian w pierwszych latach konwersji (Christian Themes Clear and Understandable to the Slavs in the First Years after Their Conversion)*, "Roczniki Historyczne" (Poznań), vol. LXXIII, 2007, pp. 7–15, sum. in German.

The author draws attention to the similarities between the pagan beliefs of the inhabitants of medieval Poland, Ruthenia, Bohemia and the Elbe region and the Christian religion. In his opinion, one of the most important similarities was that the Slavs' cyclic view of time, a reflection of the vegetation cycle, corresponded with the annual cycle of the most important Christian holidays and that the main Christian holidays were observed on days which were also important in the agricultural cycle: Easter was celebrated at the beginning of the vegetation cycle, Christmas during the winter solstice, St. John's day during the summer solstice (the Slavonic Midsummer Day), All Saints' Day at the beginning of autumn (like the forefathers' day). The division of time into weeks according to the phases of the moon was also easy to accept for the Slavs. Moreover, the Slavs believed in supernatural forces' control of the time process and in life after death. Problems connected with the "Christianisation of space" were solved by locating churches

in places of old pagan cults. The deities and ghosts of the Slavs were replaced in religious imagination by angels, saints and devils. These similarities facilitated and accelerated the Christianisation of Slavs but on the other hand, they perpetuated the survival of elements of pagan beliefs in Christian rites, especially in folk religion, until the modern period and even until present times. (JA)

Marja Starowska, *Świętych życie po życiu. Relikwie w kulturze religijnej na ziemiach polskich w średniowieczu (The Saints' Life after Life. Relics in Religious Culture in Polish Territories in the Middle Ages)*, Warszawa 2008, DiG, Akademia Podlaska w Siedlcach, 744 pp., one table, index of persons, sum. in English.

The author points out that as soon as the Catholic Church came into being in Poland (after 966) it took over from western Europe the ideas and forms of the cult of relics. According to these ideas, the saints maintained links with their bodies after death. It was therefore believed that it was enough to visit their graves or touch their relics to get in contact with them and be offered help. Since there were few relics and the practice of dividing them into parts did not exist in Poland, the cult of saints was poorly developed; there are no testimonies to the presence of relics in war expeditions or at consultation meetings (although there was a custom of holding consultations at the tomb of St. Adalbert). During the 13th century the number of local saints increased, relics of other saints were brought from abroad, and the custom to divide relics into parts spread in Poland. This led to an increase of rites in which relics were used (e.g. recurrent displays). As a result of changes in the idea of the saints' intercession, it was no longer believed that prayers had to be said near the relics, and pilgrimages, which previously were made almost exclusively to ask a saint for help, assumed a thanksgiving character or were a form of adoration. (JA)

Jarosław Szymański, *Ruchy heretyckie na Śląsku w XIII i XIV wieku (Heretic Movements in Silesia in the 13th and 14th Centuries)*, Kraków-Katowice 2007, Instytut Książki, Fundacja "Zamek Chudów", 222 pp., 27 ills.

The author points out that the oldest items of source information on heretics in Silesia come from the end of the 13th century but most of them are from the 14th century. Sources from that century record the presence of Luciferians (some researchers regard them as Valdensians), heretics of "the free spirit", flagellants, and a Church-criticising current connected with nascent Hussite thought. Since the Catholic clergy was aware of the danger posed by these heterodox movements, the fight against them was placed in the hands of papal inquisition (1318) and the local Dominican provincial was given the right to nominate inquisitors (1327). Another proof of clergymen's concern is the collection of late-medieval anti-heretic treatises now kept in the University Library in Wrocław. One of them, entitled *Articul sectae valdensium* is included in Szymański's book on pp. 177–193. The author points out that apart from the pre-Hussite ideas, the Silesian heresies were brought to Silesia from Western Europe as a result of a large inflow of German settlers. (JA)

Janusz Tomala, *Murowana architektura romańska i gotycka w Wielkopolsce (Romanesque and Gothic Masonry Architecture in Great Poland)*, vol. 1, *Architektura sakralna (Sacral Architecture)*, Kalisz 2007, "Edytor — Sławomir Woźniak", 610 pp., 405 ills., 3 tables.

The book presents buildings used by the clergy (churches, monasteries, castle chapels, houses, schools) which were built in Great Poland, Kujawy and the Sieradz–Łęczyca region between the end of the 10th century, when the first masonry buildings were erected, and the end of the 16th century, when the Gothic style ceased to be used. The "Catalogue" (pp. 107–465) presents descriptions of 385 buildings; each description contains the name, date and invocation of the

building, its localisation, basic information on its history, a description with stress on the building's Romanesque and (or) Gothic elements, information on research and bibliography. The book is richly illustrated (pp. 505–610). The author proposes his own typology of the buildings examined by him; he also says that the 13th century was a transitional period in which Romanesque and Gothic elements were frequently combined, and so were the building materials (stone and brick) characteristic of the two styles. Tomala wants to publish volumes devoted to defensive and secular Romanesque and Gothic architecture as well as to stone sculpture in the near future. (JA)

Lech A. Tyszkiewicz, *Barbarzyńcy w Europie. Studia z dziejów późnego antyku i wczesnego średniowiecza (Barbarians in Europe. Studies in the History of Late Antiquity and Early Middle Ages)*, Wrocław 2007, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Wrocławskiego, 132 pp., index of persons.

This is a collection of studies which were published in 1968–2001. Most of them (*Research into the Birth of the Stereotypes of the Slavs in Early Medieval Western Historiography*, pp.31–53, *Slavi genus hominum durum*, pp. 58–68, *Saxons and Other Peoples in "Res gestae Saxonicae"* by Widukind of Corvey, pp. 69–97, *The Motives for the Evaluation of Slavs in Thietmar's Chronicle*, pp. 114–126) present the opinions on Slavs held by East Roman and West Roman (mainly German) chroniclers. The author points out that whereas East Roman and Byzantine writers showed restraint in their evaluations of Slavonic tribes, negative opinions about the Slavs (who were said to be too immature to accept Christianity, were called dogs, barbarians, and the like) appeared in western sources as early as the 7th century. In time these opinions became an accepted stereotype (in 10th–11th century sources only the Czechs enjoyed a more favourable opinion). As a result, the brutality and war stratagems used by the Slavs were criticised, but they were approved if they were applied against them. Thietmar stands out among western writers by his greater objectivity; he does not conceal his dislike of Boleslaus the Brave (an enemy of the Empire) and the Elbe Slavs (for they were pagans) but he objectively emphasises the courage of the men who defended Niemcza against the Germans in 1017. The article *Amicitia, Relationship between States in the Early Middle Ages* (pp. 54–57) explains one of the concepts used by the author. Tyszkiewicz defines *amicitia* as a relationship in which one state was dependent on another, but which originally (from the 7th century) did not involve the payment of a tribute; which, however, had to be paid from the 10th century. In the study *The Slavs and Turkish Peoples before the Appearance of Proto-Bulgarians in the Balkan Peninsula* (pp. 19–30) the author says that in his opinion Slavonic peoples appeared on the lower Danube when the area was under the domination of the Huns. The text *Origo gentis Hunnorum* (pp. 9–18) deals with the descriptions by late-ancient writers (Zosimos, Proskos, Jordanes) of the circumstances in which the Huns entered Europe. The author draws attention to certain themes in these descriptions, e.g. the transfer of the characteristics of one group to another (a doe leads people through marshes, the miraculous finding of the sword of Mars). The article: *From Tribes to States, with Silesia as an Example* (pp. 98–113) deals with the complex political changes in the early Middle Ages. The author says that the transformation of the tribal structure in this region (from small tribes into tribal unions) led to dependence on neighbouring states: Great Moravia, Bohemia, Poland and, consequently, the Empire. (JA)

Szymon Wierczorek, *Pod piórem konkurencji. Św. Marcin z Tours w pracach hagiografów z regionu Orleanu, od końca X do początków XII w. (Penned by Competitors. St. Martin of Tours in the Works of Hagiographers from the Orleans Region, from the End of the 10th to the Beginning of the 12th Century)*. "Przegląd Historyczny" (Warszawa), vol. XCIX, 2008, № 2, pp. 227–247, sum. in English.

The author discusses references to St. Martin of Tours in the lives of other saints whose cult did not go beyond local borders. He analyzes *Vita Miracula*, the life of St. Martin, abbot of Vertou, *Vita s. Eusticii*, patron of the Selles-sur-Cher monastery, *Liber Miraculorum Sancti Maximini*, abbot of Micy, *Vita s. Iuliani*, bishop of Le Mans (all of them by Letald of Micy, end of the 10th–beginning of the 11th c.), *Vita s. Benedicti* by Almonus of Fleury (end of 10th–beginning of 11th c.), the anonymous *Miracula s. Amlant*, bishop of Orleans (second half of the 11th century), and *Vita, translatio et miracula s. Sacerdotis* by Hugo of Fleury (beginning of the 12th century). In addition to references to St. Martin of Tours, all these works contain elements drawn from the best known *Life of St. Martin* written by Sulpicius Sever. In Wiczyński's opinion the aim of all these references was to enhance the prestige of less known saints. They reflect the popularity which St. Martin of Tours enjoyed in central France at that time. (JA)

Przemysław Wiszewski, *Domus Boleszlai. W poszukiwaniu tradycji dynastycznej Piastów, do około 1138 roku (Domus Boleszlai. In Search of the Piasts' Dynastic Tradition, up to ca 1138)*, Wrocław 2008, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Wrocławskiego, 727 + 12 unpagin. pp., 2 tables, 4 annexes, indexes of persons and geographical names, sum. In English. Złota seria Uniwersytetu Wrocławskiego.

The author describes how the tradition of the Piasts' dynasty was cultivated in Poland before the country's fragmentation into individual regions. According to the author, there were two traditions. The first, the family tradition, which went 2–3 generations back was transferred by members of the dynasty by word of mouth. Its trace in sources is the repetition of the names of Poland's rulers. Together with the formation of a "political nation" and the adoption of cultural patterns from western Europe, there developed a parallel tradition which combined the history of the dynasty and the state (or rather its political elite), and went as far back as possible; consequently, it was also transferred in writing. The oldest traces of this tradition can be found during the rule of Boleslaus the Bold and it assumed full form under Boleslaus the Wrymouthed. It is reflected not only in the *Chronicle of Gallus Anonimus* but also in the imitation of the deeds of old Polish rulers, especially the greatest of them, Boleslaus the Brave (public cult of St. Adalbert, the sending of St. Otto's mission to Pomerania, analogous to St. Adalbert's mission to Prussia, and similar actions). (JA)

EARLY MODERN TIMES (16th–18th Centuries)

"Barock, Historia–Literatur–Konst", Spezialnummer 2008 (Warszawa), Ne-riton, 283 pp., ill., sum. In English.

This Swedish edition of the Polish semi-annual "Barok. Historia–Literatura–Sztuka" is, after the Italian version "Barocco. Storia–Letteratura–Arte" (published in 2005) and the German edition "Barock. Geschichte–Literatur–Kunst" (2006), the third issue published by the editors in a foreign language. Like the first two issues, it is on a very high level both as regards its substance and editorship.

In accordance with the principles adopted by the editorial board, the arrangement of articles follows the arrangement adopted in the periodical's Polish issues. The first part contains thirteen extensive treatises and shorter essays by Swedish and Polish scholars. These are followed by commentaries and discussions on exhibitions, and reviews of new publications. The volume ends with a short history of "Barok" by Jacek Gładziński and an article in memory of the late Adam Heymowski (1926–1995).

In the most extensive study in the volume Allan Ellénus discusses the mentality of the Swedes in the 17th century (*Miljö och mentalitet i 1600-talets Sverige*). In a convincing way the author depicts the cultural and mental meta-

morphosis which accompanied the formation of a modern, militarised state in Sweden. Among the mechanisms which led to this metamorphosis were references to the country's medieval past, and the consequent profound studies on Sweden's history. Another aspect of this metamorphosis was the development of building and a new architecture which reflected the monarchy's growing ambitions.

In a corresponding essay devoted to the 17th century Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth and the culture of Polish Baroque, an epoch of contradictions (*1600-talet i Polen — lider va oro och drömmar om ett lugnt och rofylldt litu*) Paulina Buchwald-Pelcowa outlines the history of that period and then shows in an erudite way how Polish defeats and victories were reflected in art and literature. She pays special attention to the presentation of Poland as the bulwark of Christianity (*antemurale christianitatis*) and to the works of Samuel Twardowski, Zbigniew Morzytn and Stanisław Herakliusz Lubomirski.

Poland's direct military contacts with Sweden are discussed in an article by Mirosław Nagielski (*Polsk-Svenska militära förbindelser från 1500-talet till 1700-talet*). The wars depicted by Nagielski show the growth of Sweden's military power and the gradual military decline of the Polish-Lithuanian state. As the author shows, it was Prussia (1655–1660) and Russia (1721) that benefited most from the conflicts between the two states.

The other articles deal with Polish-Swedish relations and the flow of ideas between the two states. Attention is drawn to Polish historical documents in Sweden (Alina Nowicka-Jeżowa) and the Swedish reception of the music performed at the Vasas' Polish court (Barbara Przybyszewska-Jarminska).

The volume not only testifies to lively, however, not always friendly contacts between the two states and nations but is also evidence of an intensive scientific exchange between Polish and Swedish researchers. (MP)

Bogumiła Burda, *Szkolnictwo średnie na Dolnym Śląsku w okresie wczesnonowoczesnym, 1526–1740 (Secondary Schools in Lower Silesia during the Early Modern Period, 1526–1740)*, Zielona Góra 2008, Uniwersytet Zielonogórski, 307 pp., 29 ill., annex: list of schools and rectors, bibl., indexes of persons and place-names, sum. in German and English.

Bogumiła Burda's solidly prepared and attractively edited book is a comparative study of Protestant and Catholic schools in Lower Silesia in 1526–1740, that is, from the year when Lower Silesia came under Habsburg rule to its annexation by Frederick II. The adoption of political turning points in a discussion of cultural phenomena may seem controversial, but in view of the wide scope of the study, the dates are used only as guiding points.

The author has carried out an extensive research into handwritten and printed sources in the archives and libraries of Wrocław, Legnica, Jelenia Góra, Zielona Góra and Berlin, and has divided the results into five thematic chapters in which she presents the organisation of education in Silesia in the whole period examined by her, the evolution of the conception of teaching, the state of the school buildings, the teaching staffs and the pupils.

The book is supplemented with very valuable lists of rectors, deputy rectors and other employees of Protestant schools, Jesuit colleges and of the theological seminary. Burda's study is a successful synthesising summing up of a stage of work on Silesian schools and is undoubtedly a good starting point for further, more detailed analyses. (MP)

Jacek Burdowicz-Nowicki, *Aktywność Rosji po rozdwojonej elekcji — czerwiec-sierpień 1697 r. (Russia's Activity after the Split Election — June-August 1697)*, "Kwartalnik Historyczny" (Warszawa), vol. CXV, 2008, № 1, pp. 5–33, sum. in English.

This is the third of a series of articles in which the author, referring to previously unused Russian sources, analyzes Polish–Russian relations at the end of the 17th and the beginning of the 18th century. Burdowicz–Nowicki disputes the views of most historians that Russia exerted a major influence on the results of the Polish election, and that an important role was played by Tsar Peter I's support for the Saxon elector, Augustus II. The author shows that Russia's policy to the question of succession to the Polish throne was in fact very cautious and elastic. In his view, Russia's publicly expressed determination and inflexibility on this question were only elements in a propaganda campaign. He also points out that the tsar's decision to engage in the electoral campaign was connected with Russian–Prussian negotiations. Although Peter I was pleased with the election of Augustus II and supported his campaign, he was not sure that the Saxon elector's victory was final. It was only when he learned that Augustus II had arrived in Poland and declared his intention to establish a close friendship with Russia that the tsar expressed his support for the Wettin. (DD)

Krzysztof Chłapowski, *Starostowie w Wielkopolsce, na Kujawach i Mazowszu 1565–1696: materiały źródłowe (Royal Officials–Starosts in Great Poland, Kujawy and Mazovia 1565–1696: sources)*, Warszawa 2007, IH PAN, 126 pp., index of persons, alphabetical list of estates.

Krzysztof Chłapowski's study is a collection of items of biographical information on starosts (Pol.: *starosta*, Lat.: *capitaneus*) — persons who used crown lands in the Province of Greater Poland (without Royal Prussia which formally was part of Great Poland) in 1565–1696. The author examines both kinds of these estates, the so-called castle and non-castle districts and has based his conclusions on a very large amount of sources. He has researched records of inspections of crown lands, registration books and seal books, kept in the Central Archives of Historical Records, as well as many printed sources.

The study is a very valuable supplement to the lists of Polish officials which have been published for over a dozen years. It will undoubtedly be of great help for historians interested in the history of Great Poland during the early modern period. (MP)

Anna Drażkowska, *Odzież dziecięca w Polsce XVII i XVIII wieku (Children's Dress in Poland in the 17th and 18th Centuries)*, Toruń 2007, Uniwersytet Mikołaja Kopernika, 260 pp., 79 ill., bibl., annex, glossary of specialist terms, sum. in English.

Anna Drażkowska's study on children's dress in Poland in the 16th and 17th centuries is an innovative attempt in Polish historiography. Specimens of children's clothes that have survived in the museums of Warsaw, Wrocław, Gdańsk, Toruń, Szczecin and Cracow served the author as a source base. She has also made ample use of iconographic materials and townspeople's inventories from Great Poland. Jędrzej Kitowicz's *Description of Customs under Augustus III*, frequently quoted in the book, was also of great help.

In five chapters Drażkowska discusses clothes worn by children of various ages, describing in detail how babies up to one year of age were dressed, their shimmies, vests, diapers and swaddling-clothes. She then describes the clothes worn by boys and girls under the age of five and above that age, when children wore garments modelled on those of adults. The needs of children were not discovered until the 18th century when changes were introduced in the manufacture of children's wear, in accordance with research of Philip Ariès. The book ends with descriptions of how children were dressed when they were buried and with information on children's shoes.

The book is richly illustrated and the expanded annex contains the patterns of the clothes discussed by the author. The author's general conclusions are in fact a successful attempt at a comprehensive presentation of children's dress. It

should be stressed, however, that the book deals only with the clothes worn by children of the upper classes. (MP)

Mirosława Hanusiewicz, *Sarmacki czytelnik Johna Barclaya (Sarmatian Readers of John Barclay)*, "Barok" (Warszawa), 28, 2008, pp. 11–34, sum. in English.

Mirosława Hanusiewicz analyzes an old Polish translation of John Barclay's romance, done by Waclaw Potocki; it appeared under the title *Argenida* in 1697. Barclay's romance *Argenis*, written in Latin, is regarded as an important link in the development of Latin novel, but Potocki translated it in verse.

In the preface the author discusses the reception of Barclay's work in the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth, paying special attention to Łukasz Opaliński's polemics and the works of Andrzej Morsztyn. The main part of the article is a detailed comparative analysis of the original and its translation. It shows that Potocki tried, as far as possible, to be faithful to the original, but it also reveals the Polish poet's inclination to use excessive imagery.

In summing up her reflections the author wonders what Polish thinkers really thought of Barclay's criticism of the nobility's democracy, free elections and weak royal power. (MP)

Andrzej Kamiński, *Początki suwerenności Hohenzollernów brandenburskich w Prusach Książęcych (The Beginnings of the Brandenburg Hohenzollerns' Sovereignty in Ducal Prussia)*, "Zapiski Historyczne" (Toruń), vol. LXXII, 2007, N° 4, pp. 23–40, sum. in German and English.

Andrzej Kamiński's article is yet another anniversary text devoted to the Wela-wa–Bydgoszcz Treaty in this issue of "Zapiski Historyczne". On the basis of sources, including handwritten ones from Geheimen Staatsarchiv, Preussischer Kulturbesitz in Berlin, the author evaluates the consequences of the Treaty. He points out that it introduced changes not only in relations between Brandenburg-Prussia and the Polish–Lithuanian state but also in the Hohenzollerns' legal and political situation in the Duchy of Prussia. After the conclusion of the Treaty one of Berlin's most important tasks was to strengthen what they had managed to acquire from the Poles, especially the Hohenzollerns' sovereignty in Ducal Prussia. The author describes Frederick William's endeavours to get his sovereignty recognised, focusing on his relations with the estates of Prussia, which still counted on the Commonwealth's protection, did not want to reconcile themselves to the duchy being detached from Poland and to the elector's sovereignty. The author shows that until the end of the 17th century the opposition in the Prussian estates wanted to maintain ties with the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth and that the Prussian nobility was envious of the freedoms and privileges enjoyed by the nobility in the Polish–Lithuanian state. The Prussian estates' hopes turned out to be vain, for the Commonwealth failed to defend their interests. The lack of adequate support reflected the crisis of the Polish–Lithuanian state. This situation made it possible for Frederick William to strengthen the system of absolute rule and create the foundations for a strong Brandenburg–Prussian state. (DD)

Jerzy Kiełbik, *Miasta warmińskie w latach 1466–1772: samorząd, społeczeństwo, gospodarka (Warmian Towns in 1466–1772: Municipal Government, Society, Economy)*, Olsztyn 2007, Rozprawy i Materiały Ośrodka Badań Naukowych im. Wojciecha Kętrzyńskiego w Olsztynie, N° 237, 187 pp., annexes, bibl., index of persons, sum. in German.

This is a modified version of a doctoral thesis based on a large amount of sources, the most important of which are the manuscripts kept in the archives of Olsztyn, Toruń and Berlin. The book covers the years from the second Peace of Toruń (1466) to the first partition of Poland (1772). Out of a wide spectrum of questions connected with Warmian towns and their inhabitants during the early modern

epoch, the author has chosen those which depict the social structure and population of urban centres, the legal questions connected with municipal government, and problems of economic life.

It took the bishops and chapter of Warmia more than a hundred years to establish thirteen Warmian towns at the turn of the 13th and 14th centuries. They were medium-sized or small urban centres. Despite the differences between these towns, the author tries to point out the common elements in their legal foundations, social structure and economic situation.

The study is undoubtedly a valuable supplement to what we know about towns in the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, especially from the monumental work by Maria Bogucka and Henryk Samsonowicz. It seems, however, that the adoption of such a wide chronological framework has resulted in insufficient attention being paid to the dynamic development of towns, as the author frequently compares examples from the 16th century with those from the 18th. (MP)

Edmund Kizik, *Źródła do dziejów nowożytnego domu gdańskiego w materiałach do Sądu Wetowego, XVII-XVIII w. (Sources to the History of Early Modern Gdańsk Households in the Materials of the Veta Court 17th-18th Centuries)*, "Kwartalnik Historii Kultury Materialnej" (Warszawa), vol. LV, 2007, № 2, pp. 161-175.

The article is part of a collective research project entitled *The Gdańsk Household and Its Inhabitants from the Late Middle Ages to the Middle of the 19th Century*. The author says that although the sources to the history of old Gdańsk households are scattered, the documents of the Veta Court (German: *Wettgericht*), a municipal office, have not yet been adequately researched. The Veta Court documents from the end of the 16th century to the turn of the 19th have survived without major gaps; they are now kept in the State Archives in Gdańsk. So far, as the author says referring to the literature on this subject, research has focused mainly on the police activity of the Courts (observance of the trade law and of police regulations in the city, conferment of citizenship, prosecution of minor criminal offences), while no research has been conducted on their activity with regard to building questions (the issuing of building permits, the control of completed buildings and their concordance with the provisions of the Chelmino law and with municipal regulations). Since from the end of the 16th century a permission had to be obtained to build a house in the city, the survived materials, that is the building concessions issued by the Veta Court, are extremely important documents. A fragmentary research on the years 1599-1698 and 1698-1746 has revealed that more than 8,000 concessions were granted and 1,000 expertise inspections were carried out. The sources show the inhabitants' building activity and can easily be subjected to statistical analyses. They usually supply information on the building site, the owner of the property, and the scale of building work. Supplementary materials are provided by the sketches and drawings included in the sources. The author draws attention to the value of the information which can be obtained from these sources. (DD)

Stanisław Krakowski, *Dwóch przedstawicieli zamożnej szlachty wielkopolskiej z drugiej połowy XVIII w. w świetle inwentarzy i relacji pamiętnikarskich: Leon Raczyński i Józef Radoliński (Two Late-Eighteenth Century Representatives of Great Poland's Prosperous Nobility in the Light of Inventories and Diary Accounts: Leon Raczyński and Józef Radoliński)*, "Kwartalnik Historii Kultury Materialnej" (Warszawa), vol. LV, 2007, № 2, pp. 177-198.

The heroes of the article are the castellan of Sanok Leon Raczyński and his son-in-law Józef Radoliński, two leading representatives of the magnates' class in 18th century Great Poland. They were both presented as very important personalities in the reminiscences of Wirydianna Fiszerowa, née Radolińska, Józef's daughter. The author of the article compares Fiszerowa's diary with the

posthumous inventories of the two magnates' property. His analysis of these two sources shows that Raczyński and Radoliński were distinguished from other Great Poland's noblemen by their susceptibility to western cultural influences. This was manifested not only in their admiration for foreign fashions but also in their interest in the novelties of western cuisine and dinnerware. They both knew French literature and, what was rare at that time, also German literature. The author has discovered that the inventories confirm the picture presented by the diarist and has supplemented it by some details. In conclusion Krakowski points out that a comparison of both types of sources has enabled him to analyse in detail the lifestyle and personal characteristics of the two heroes. (DD)

Jan Kunowski, *Ekspedycja Inflancka 1621 roku (The Livonian Expedition of 1621)*, ed. by Wojciech Walczak and Karol Łopatecki, introduction by Karol Łopatecki, Białystok 2007, Biblioteka Ośrodka Badań Europy Środkowo-Wschodniej, 263 pp., indexes of persons and place-names, annexes.

This edition, worked out by Wojciech Walczak and Karol Łopatecki, supplements the four-volume series *Polonika w zbiorach Archiwum Narodowego Szwecji (Polish Documents in the Collections of Sweden's National Archives)* edited by Alina Nowicka-Jezowa. Kunowski's writings devoted to the Smoleńsk expedition have already been published in this series.

In order to throw more light on Kunowski's works and acquaint a wider circle of researchers with his poetic account of the expedition led by Aleksander Korwin Gosiewski against Swedish troops in November 1621, the publishers have now brought out Kunowski's work kept in Riksarkivet in Stockholm. The edition also includes the correspondence of Aleksander Korwin Gosiewski, Krzysztof Radziwiłł and Jarosz Wołowicz kept in the Central Archives of Historical Records and in the National Library in St. Petersburg.

Kunowski's work is the only detailed account of the Livonian expedition, which ended with Poland's victory at Kroppenhof. The account, written while the expedition was in progress, is all the more valuable as, though written in verse, it was penned by an ordinary soldier, a representative of Protestant nobility of moderate means, a client of the Gosiewski family.

The edition, which opens with an extensive introduction by Karol Łopatecki, has been very carefully edited. The introduction presents not only the author of the account but also the history of the Polish-Swedish war of 1617-1622, which has been depicted against a broad background of the military revolution of that time. (MP)

Michał Myśliński, *Klejnoty Rzeczypospolitej: zawartość skarbcza koronnego na Wawelu w świetle jego inwentarzy z lat 1475-1792 (The Jewels of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth: the Contents of the Crown Treasury in Wawel Castle in the Light of Inventories from 1475-1792)*, Warszawa 2007, Instytut Sztuki Polskiej Akademii Nauk, 414 pp., index of persons, bibl., source annex, 20 ill.

The Crown Treasury in Wawel castle was the storehouse of regalia, jewels, military accessories, relics and other precious objects closely connected with Polish statehood. Despite its enormous importance, it has not yet been adequately researched, and the present publication marks a significant step forward.

Michał Myśliński's book consists of two parts. The first introductory part is a source study of the inventories of the Crown Treasury's contents. In his extensive introduction Myśliński presents the history of the Treasury, paying more attention to the premises, the storage of all these valuables, and the question of access to them. The second part of the book presents the majority of the known inventories. Two inventories which have already had solid, modern editions have been left out.

Lists of the things contained in the Crown Treasury were drawn up many times between 1475 and 1792. Myśliński has managed to find sixteen inventories, two of which, those of 1690 and 1737, have now been presented for the first time. If the number of inventories rises in the future, which is possible, this will, to a large extent, be due to Myśliński's study which has summed up the present state of research on the Crown Treasury. (MP)

"Spoleczeństwo Staropolskie" (Warszawa). New Series, vol. 1: *Spoleczeństwo a polityka (Society and Politics)*, Warszawa 2008, DiG, 396 pp., sum. in English, list of abbreviations, contents of vols. 1–4 of "Spoleczeństwo Staropolskie" ("Old Polish Society"), published Warszawa 1976–1986.

After some twenty-odd years since the appearance of the last volume of the series "Spoleczeństwo Staropolskie. Studia i Szkice" ("Old Polish Society. Studies and Essays"), the new editorial board headed by Andrzej Karpiński has decided to renew the publication. The volume opens with an extensive introduction by the editor-in-chief who discusses the previous volumes of the series and explains what the new series will be like. Like the previous volumes, the new series will focus on the pre-partition social history of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth and the territories of the socio-cultural borderlands. Each of the successive volumes will contain studies on an aspect of the title, selected by the editorial board. The first volume concerns old Polish society and politics. It contains ten articles, each of which has a summary in English. The first two articles, by Tadeusz Wiślicz and Andrzej Karpiński, deal with the political activity of the peasantry and townsmen. Wiślicz analyzes two peasant rebellions, drawing attention to the organisation of public spaces in villages during the early modern period and to the peasants' support for the political system of the village based on serfdom. Karpiński describes the role of Cracow burghers in Polish parliamentarianism. The next three studies deal with the activity of noblemen from the Polish-Lithuanian Baltic provinces. On the basis of statistical material Jerzy Dygdała points out that the Prussian nobility was very active politically. Almut Bues analyzes the Courland nobility's attitude to the dukes and the Commonwealth. Bogusław Dybaś focuses on the legal aspects of Piltyń nobles activity and their position in the district as well as in the Commonwealth. The next two studies are devoted to the political activity of the inhabitants of the Commonwealth's eastern territories. Marzena Lidke characterizes the role played by families of Ruthenian origin, whose representatives had held senior district administrative and senatorial posts since the middle of the 16th century. On the basis of latest literature Teresa Chynczewska-Hennel and Mariusz Drozdowski depict the genesis of the Cossack population and its social and nationality composition, and describe how the Zaporozhe Cossacks evolved to form a separate estate. The volume ends with three texts unconnected thematically with each other. Ryszard Skowron shows what Spanish diplomacy thought of the Commonwealth in the 16th and 17th centuries and how it described the Polish-Lithuanian state, pointing out that Spanish diplomats were particularly interested in the Commonwealth's political system and its politics. Wojciech Kriegselsien tries to find out whether the religious relations in the Commonwealth after the Reformation were something extraordinary or in keeping with European standards. Szymon Brzezinski analyzes the frequency of the use of such concepts as tyrant and tyranny in order to find out whether they reflected a deep political content or were used only for rhetorical purposes. (DD)

Karolina Targosz, *Królewskie uroczystości weselne w Krakowie na Wawelu: 1512–1605 (Royal Wedding Ceremonies in the Castle on Wawel Hill in Cracow: 1512–1605)*, Kraków 2007, Zamek Królewski na Wawelu. Państwowe Zbiory Sztuki, 132 pp., 29 ill., bibl., genealogical table of the Jagiellons.

Despite its seemingly popularized-scientific character, Karolina Targosz's book on the wedding ceremonies which took place in Cracow in the 16th century is an extremely valuable and instructive study of court life.

The chronological frame chosen by the author means that her story will concern the wedding of Sigismund the Old and Barbara Zapolya (1512) and the nuptials of Sigismund III Vasa and Constance of Habsburg (1605). Although the book is based only on old prints and publications brought out in those days, her analysis is full of remarkable insights and her interpretation of well-known texts is frequently innovative.

The chapters of the study follow the accepted ritual: the greeting of the bride and groom, frequently preceded by per procura nuptials, entry into Cracow, then the wedding and the coronation. In the second chapter Targosz describes in detail the events which accompanied the wedding: banquets, balls, ballets and theatre productions. She corrects the wrong interpretations supplied by witnesses and depicts how antique myths were given a topical meaning. The last part of the book deals with tournaments, fights, agility competitions and masquerades.

Targosz describes the royal wedding ceremonies in 16th century Cracow in great detail. Her book supplies readers with a lot of information on the royal court, society and old Polish culture. What is particularly worthy of mention is the author's clear style and her choice of illustrations. (MP)

Testamenty Jana, Tomasza i Jana "Soblepana" Zamoyskich (The Last Wills of Jan, Tomasz and the "Soblepan" Jan Zamoyski), edited and prefaced by Włodzimierz Kaczorowski, Opole 2007. Uniwersytet Opolski, 107 pp., indexes of persons and place-names, 5 ills.

The edition worked out by Włodzimierz Kaczorowski contains the last wills of three generations of the Zamoyski family: Poland's Chancellor and Grand Hetman Jan (1542-1605), his son Tomasz (1594-1638), Poland's Grand Chancellor, and Jan's grandson (1627-1665), voivode of Kiev. The book is based on original documents kept in the National Ossolinski Institute in Wrocław. Given the importance of the Zamoyski family, especially of the powerful and very influential Chancellor and Hetman Jan, it is really amazing that these documents have had to wait such a long time to be published, all the more so as they are typical examples of old Polish testaments, a subject which has been of great interest to historians during the last few years.

Though the edition has been solidly prepared, its critical apparatus is rather modest, confined to explanations of substantial questions in notes and translation of Latin terms. (MP)

Marek G. Zieliński, *Chełmno: civitas totius Prussiae metropolis XVI-XVIII*. Bydgoszcz 2007, Uniwersytet Kazimierza Wielkiego, 598 pp., 84 ills., bibl., index of persons and place-names, sum. in English.

This monograph of Chełmno is an extremely competent and comprehensive study presenting the history of an early modern town of medium size. It is based on the author's extensive research into sources in more than 20 European archives and libraries. Zieliński has also made use of a large number of printed sources. The end result is that the reader is impressed not only by the size of the book but also by the wide range of questions raised by the author.

The book covers the years 1505-1772, that is a period when the town was subordinated to the Chełmno bishops. In ten chapters the author presents the topography of the town and describes its history, political system, relations with the bishops, religious relations, educational questions and economy.

Chełmno was a very specific town in Royal Prussia for it experienced colonisation and a return to Catholicism during the early modern period. What is more, thanks to Sister Magdalena Mortęska's activity, it became known for its propagation of a Catholic reform and gained fame as an important centre of the

cult of the Virgin Mary and the high level of its education institutions. Zieliński successfully depicts the diverse aspects of this important town and once more examines the reasons for the fall of the town's significance at the end of the early modern period. (MP)

W stronę Francji. Z problemów literatury i kultury polskiego Oświecenia (Towards France. Some Questions Referring to the Literature and Culture of the Enlightenment Age in Poland), ed. E. Z. Wichrowska, Warszawa 2007. Wydział Polonistyki Uniwersytetu Warszawskiego, 356 pp., Index of persons.

The volume is a result of a conference which in 2005 discussed links between Poland and France within the framework of a research project devoted to the Age of Enlightenment in Poland. It presents a comprehensive picture of the presence of French culture during the Enlightenment age in Poland, a picture covering various fields of culture and politics in the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth in the 18th and at the beginning of the 19th century. The authors reflect on the fascination for and adoption of the model of French culture in the Commonwealth, its penetration and the influence it exerted on aesthetics, philosophy and literature and on the growth of criticism of native culture. The authors also draw attention to the circles which rejected, blocked or kept their distance from French novelties. The volume is divided into three sections: History — Politics — Philosophy, Culture — Civilisation — Customs, and Ballet — Theatre — Literature. The first section which comprises seven articles is devoted mainly to the influence of French political thought and the French Revolution on Polish political thought. It includes, among other texts, A. Grześkowiak-Krawicz's *The Revolution of Two Nations in Europe. A Picture of the French Revolution in Polish Political Discussions in 1788-1792*, and K. Maksimowicz's *The French Revolution in the Political Poetry of the Period of the Targowica Confederation*. The second section also comprises seven articles, among them, E. Kostkiewiczowa's *French Emigrants in Poland during the Last Few Years of the 18th Century*, J. Dumanoński's "French Means German", *French Fashions, Social Competition and Elitist Identity in 18th Century Poland*, and A. K. Guzek's *French Women in Alien Poland*. The following articles deserve special attention in the third section (nine texts): the three articles devoted to Jacques Delille's links with Poland (by M. Cieński, A. Aleksandrowicz and J. Z. Lichański), and the text *France as an Anti-Model in Literary Criticism in the Early 19th Century* by Z. Rejman and M. Nestruk. (DD)

Jacek Wijaczka, *Sukces czy klęska? Traktat welawsko-bydgoski z 1657 (Success or Defeat? The Welawa-Bydgoszcz Treaty of 1657)*, "Zapiski Historyczne" (Toruń), vol. LXXII, 2007, N^o 4, pp. 7-21, sum. in German and English.

In connection with the 350th anniversary of the Welawa-Bydgoszcz Treaty the editorial board of "Zapiski Historyczne" decided to sum up the debate intensively revived over a dozen years ago on the significance of the Treaty. The first text devoted to this subject is Jacek Wijaczka's article, based mainly on literature dealing with this question. Wijaczka depicts the political context and diplomatic mechanisms which led to the conclusion of the Treaty. He describes in detail the course of negotiations and the process of the treaty's ratification. The author says that the treaty was favourable only to Brandenburg and Austria. Contrary to the opinion of some historians, Wijaczka holds the view that the fact that Frederick William adopted the title of Grand Elector was fully justified in the light of the Treaty's provisions. (DD)

Wojny północne w XVI-XVIII wieku. W czterechstolecie bitwy pod Kircholmem (Northern Wars of the 16th-18th Centuries. On the 400th Anniversary of the Battle of Kircholm), edited by B. Dybaś and M. Ziemiańska, Toruń

2007, Towarzystwo Naukowe w Toruniu, Uniwersytet Mikołaja Kopernika w Toruniu, 308 pp., ill.

The volume contains 24 essays which were first read at a conference organised in Toruń in 2005. The aim of the conference and of the present volume was to show the battle of Kircholm in a wider perspective, as part of the struggle waged in the 17th and early 18th centuries for *dominium Maris Baltici*. The authors reflect, among other things, on the "military revolution" which occurred in the early modern period and its influence on the transformation of states and societies. The articles in the volume are divided into six groups. The first group, consisting of texts devoted to the battle of Kircholm, includes: Henryk Wisner's *The Battle of Kircholm — Questions and Doubts*, and Dariusz Antonavičius's *The Known and Unknown Sources to the Kircholm Campaign of 1605*, equipped with a source annex. The next part contains four articles dealing with Riga and Livonia (e.g. Aleh Dzianowicz's *Livonia in Sources and in the Consciousness of the Society of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania in the Late 16th and the 17th Century*). The next block consists of four articles on the Swedish invasion (among them Mirosław Nagielski's *The Fate of Foreign Units in the Second Half of 1655*, and Andrzej Rachuba's *Lithuanian Army Officers in the Swedish Army and Swedish Army Officers in the Lithuanian Army in 1655–1660*). The next five texts focus on the Great Northern War waged at the beginning of the 18th century (e.g. Tomasz Ciesielski's *The Lithuanian Army in 1698–1709*). The next three texts deal with the social and economic consequences of the wars waged in the 17th century (e.g. Jadwiga Muszyńska's *War Damage in the Middle of the 17th Century and the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth's Economy*). The last four articles refer to the results and consequences of the northern war (e.g. Michał Zwierzycowski's *The Consequences of the Great Northern War for the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth's Political System*). (DD)

19th CENTURY (till 1918)

Eleonora Bergman, "Nie masz bóżnicy powszechnej". *Synagogi i domy modlitwy w Warszawie od końca XVIII do początku XXI w.* ("There Is No General Synagogue". *Synagogues and Prayer Houses in Warsaw from the End of the 18th to the Beginning of the 21st Century*), Warszawa 2007, DiG, 424 pp.

Throughout the 150 years between the fall of the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth at the end of the 18th century and the Second World War, Warsaw had several hundred Jewish prayer houses and synagogues built of brick or wood: some were impressive, others shabby, some were important on the scale of the city, or even the whole country, others were only of local significance, some were well known, others were completely forgotten. This period, a period which witnessed the fall of the state, the partitions, the struggle for independence, deep transformations in the Jewish and Polish societies, the independence of the Second Republic (1918–1939) and finally the German occupation, came to an end in 1943 when the Germans blew up the monumental Great Synagogue in Tłomackie Street. At present Warsaw has only the Nożyk's synagogue in Twarda Street, the religious and cultural centre of Warsaw's Jewish commune.

Bergman emphasises that photographs, drawings, technical descriptions and reminiscences have acquainted us with only a tenth of the synagogues which functioned in Warsaw during the long time examined by her. The author deserves credit not only and not mainly for creating a catalogue (very laconic at times) of Warsaw synagogues. The greatest value of her book is that she has made the synagogues she describes part of the history of Warsaw's Jewish community, an extremely diversified community which kept changing all that time; this diversification led to the creation of different places of worship, according to whether

a group was indifferent, averse or even hostile to the Hasidic tradition, to the challenges of modern times and to Poles and their national aspirations. The synagogues described by Bergman are points on the map of a metropolis which belonged to both Jews and Poles, and her book is yet another guide to a "non-existent city", like the book on the Warsaw ghetto during World War II, written a few years ago by Jacek Leociak and Barbara Engelking. (MM)

Stanisław Borowiak, *Sprawa ordynacji rydzynskiej na tle walki o ziemię w Poznańskim na przełomie XIX i XX wieku (The Question of the Rydzyna Estate in Tail against the Background of the Fight for Land in the Poznań Region at the Turn of the 19th Century)*, Poznań 2008, Wydawnictwo Poznańskie, 198 pp.

This smallish book concerns a small but important episode from the history of the Polish-German borderland in the 19th and 20th centuries. Rydzyna, a small town (now a district town) in western Great Poland, had been for centuries the centre of Polish magnates' estates, first of the Leszczyńskis, later in 1736-1809 of the Sulkowski; at that time Rydzyna became an important cultural centre with its own theatre, art gallery, a Knights' School and a secondary school, known for its high level of teaching. The fall of Sulkowski's Rydzyna coincided with the last partition of Poland (1795). In 1809, after the death of Antoni Sulkowski, the last heir in tail, the town and the large estate were taken over by the Prussian government.

In the 19th century, especially at its end and the beginning of the next one, the Rydzyna estate symbolised the difficult Polish-German relationship in the western regions of Great Poland and in the whole Polish cultural area. The fight for land was an objective integrating Polish society in the Prussian zone of Poland. The taking of Polish estates by the Germans was regarded as an attack on the Poles' right to these territories. Rydzyna with its educational and cultural traditions was for years the subject of law suits between the Prussian authorities, later the German Colonisation Commission, and the Sulkowski's heirs, who were backed by Polish circles in the region. The matter was not solved until after the First World War; in independent Poland the old estate in tail was taken over by the Ministry of Religious Denominations and Public Enlightenment, and a modern experimental secondary school and a lycée financed by the Sulkowski foundation were opened in Rydzyna. (MM)

George Burnett, *Obraz obecnego stanu Polski (View of the Present State of Poland)*, translated by Marek Urbanski, Warszawa 2008, DiG, 298 pp., index of persons.

At the beginning of the 19th century the author, a graduate of Oxford's Balliol College, spent nearly a year in Polish territories, staying first in Gdańsk and its environs, then at the court of Stanisław Kostka Zamoyski in Zamość and finally in the household of Prince Adam Kazimierz Czartoryski in Puławy and Warsaw. He had an opportunity to observe relations in the country during important political and social changes (the establishment of the Duchy of Warsaw, a substitute of independent Poland created by Napoleon I); he had contacts with leading personalities of the epoch as well as with anonymous witnesses of realities. The result of his observations was a detailed account entitled *View of the Present State of Poland* published in Britain in 1807 and now translated into Polish.

Burnett's book is a detailed description of the situation which existed in various fields of Polish life two hundred years ago; he describes the lay of the land, the quality of the soil, the climate, the most important branches of the economy (especially agriculture and trade), the population, social relations, differences between the towns and rural areas, the dominant position of the nobility and the role of Jews in the economy. Much space is devoted to customs (especially those observed by the nobility and magnates), to costumes, entertainment, cuisine, the

Poles' religiousness and also to literature and education at various levels. The author, a shrewd and cool observer, also writes about things which disgusted him (the dreadful state of roads and roadside inns), or surprised and charmed him (the relatively important role of women not only in the daily functioning of manor houses but also in literature and politics). Particularly interesting are Burnett's remarks about Polish Anglophillism — he was hosted by representatives of the first generation of Polish 19th century Anglophiles, the Czartoryski princes — and about the modernisation of the Polish political system during a period when the archaic relations inherited from the old Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth coexisted with the political solutions imported by the Duchy of Warsaw from revolutionary France. (MM)

Helena Datner, *Ta i tamta strona. Żydowska Inteligencja Warszawy drugiej połowy XIX wieku (This Side and the Other One. Warsaw's Jewish Intelligentsia in the Second Half of the 19th Century)*, Warszawa 2007, Żydowski Instytut Historyczny, 341 pp., bibl., index of persons.

Even though many diaries, historiographic contributions and sections in various monographs have been devoted to educated Jewish men and women who were assimilating (superficially or profoundly) to Polishness and were increasing the ranks of the Polish intelligentsia in the second half of the 19th century, the subject is still inadequately researched, though it abounds in legends, prejudices and ungrounded opinions. Helena Datner's book does not exhaust the question but it gives readers a set of solid data on Warsaw's Jewish intelligentsia after the January Uprising. The book is based on materials of diverse provenance, documents from Warsaw archives and libraries, published sources, press, reminiscences, diaries and letters written by Poles and Jews.

The book consists of two main parts subdivided into chapters and sections. In the first part the author describes the changes which occurred in Jewish society after 1864, a year which, on the one hand, marked the defeat of the January Uprising and the beginning of the Russification of the country, but on the other meant the abolition of the legal restrictions which had affected the Jewish population of the Russian Empire. It is these changes that led to the emergence of a modern Jewish intelligentsia. Datner shows the stages in which this new group was formed, the methods by which its members acquired professional education, changes in their world views and various ways of acculturation and assimilation. It is difficult to describe the birth of the Jewish intelligentsia and of intelligentsia of Jewish origin in figures. In about 1900 Warsaw had over 700,000 inhabitants of whom 35 per cent were Jews. According to rather unreliable Russian statistics, 14 per cent of the Jews declared that Polish was their mother tongue; it can be assumed that this group, some 35,000 persons, coincided with what is usually called the Jewish intelligentsia.

In the extensive second part the reader will find information on this group, arranged according to occupations: pupils and students, barristers, physicians, teachers, members of the technical intelligentsia, and men of letters (writing in Yiddish, Hebrew and Polish). This last group, though not very numerous, comprised many outstanding and famous writers who, to a large extent, determined the opinion held at that time about the whole Warsaw Jewish community. The author ends the book with reflections on restrictions on assimilation and the beginnings of cultural anti-Semitism which had been growing in Polish society since the end of the 19th century. The specific character of the Jewish intelligentsia in Warsaw and the Russian zone of Poland was due to many factors of historical, political, civilisational, social and religious nature. As a result, the portrait of Jewish intellectuals in Russian-ruled Warsaw is frequently a portrait of uncommon persons, significant on the scale of their town and country, often persons of superior grade. But it is also often a portrait of tragic persons who left their traditional Jewish environment without the possibility of returning to it, without being fully accepted by the Polish community. (MM)

Andrzej Dwójnych, *Endecja na Mazowszu Północnym a Kościół katolicki w 1898–1939 (The National Democratic Party in Northern Mazovia and the Catholic Church in 1898–1939)*, Kraków 2008, Księgarnia Akademicka, 290 pp., bibl., index of persons.

On the basis of archival items issued by the National Democratic Party, published programmatic manifestoes, articles on public and political affairs, diaries and memoirs, the author presents the evolution which occurred in the activity and world views of the National Democratic Party in northern Mazovia, an area which was rather remote from the main centres of Polish political and social thought, during the forty years mentioned in the title. But the picture of the situation in that province makes it possible to grasp the general trend in the mutual relations between National Democracy and the Catholic Church in the whole country.

In the first chapter the author describes the social, political and religious relations in northern Mazovia during the periods when political relations went through radical changes, both internally and externally (the Russian part of Poland before and after the 1905 revolution, World War I and the German occupation, and finally the independent Second Republic 1918–1939). In the next four chapters he discusses the mutual relations between the Catholic Church in the Plock diocese (which included the area interesting the author) and the National Democratic Party. The author shows the spheres in which the Church exerted an influence on the ideological concepts and political practice of the National Democratic Party, the rapprochement (in world views and practice) between the Catholic clergy and the party activists, and the range and methods of the National Democratic Party's social activity inspired by Church teachings. The reader is offered a clear record of the sources and stages by which the nationalism of the National Democratic Party, a party born of the radical intellectual ferment at the end of the 19th century, merged with the conservative Catholicism of the Polish provinces. (MM)

Mariusz Głuszko, *Walka konserwatystów krakowskich z demokratami na łamach organów prasowych w okresie 1867–1895 (The Cracow Conservatives' Press Fight against the Democrats in 1867–1895)*, Toruń 2007, Europejskie Centrum Edukacyjne, 258 pp., bibl., annexes.

The author faithfully describes one of the most interesting intellectual debates held by Poles during the post-partition period. The defeat of the January Uprising (1863–1864) changed the mentality of Polish intellectual elites both in the territories where the insurrection had taken place and where the defeat brought painful reprisals on the Poles (in the Russian zone of Poland) and in the areas where the greatness and misery of the insurrectionists had been observed from behind the frontier cordon. The Poles in Austrian Galicia had supported the uprising and were also subjected to reprisals by the Viennese authorities. The size of the defeat shocked the Poles in Cracow and Lwów and inspired intellectual reactions which broke with the traditional concept of Polishness and were as revolutionary as the opinions expressed by the Warsaw positivists at the end of the 1860s and the beginning of the 1870s.

A group of publicists who wrote for Cracow's "Przegląd Polityczny" ("Political Review") and were later called "Stańczyks" or Cracow conservatives propagated moderate opinions and accepted the dominance of the Habsburgs. Their views laid the foundations for future political and scientific careers in autonomous Galicia. The conservatives were at the helm of the state in the Austrian zone of Poland from 1870 until the beginning of the 20th century, but at first they did not wield power over people's hearts, over national emotions, a requirement which national leaders should meet according to Mickiewicz's mid-19th century prophecy. Faced with the defeat of the uprising, the conservatives advised Poles to throw away traditional patriotism, renounce conspiracy and cooperate loyally with the Habsburg monarchy. This view was an affront to the democrats.

co-creators and inheritors of the ideas of the January Uprising, who in the columns of the emigré paper "Ojczyzna" ("The Fatherland") and later in papers published in Galicia fought ardently against the conciliatory stance of the "Stańczyks". Mariusz Głuszko has collected these disputes in one volume to give readers an insight into an exchange of opinions which took place one and a half century ago. Politics in the 19th and 20th century confirmed that the Cracow conservatives were right but for sentimental reasons many people kept favouring the ideas of the ardent adversaries of the conservatives. (MM)

Zygmunt Heryng, *Socjalści przed pół wiekiem / 1875–1880 / w Rosji i Polsce. Przeżycia i rozważania (Socialists in Russia and Poland Half a Century Ago, 1875–1880. Experiences and Reflections)*, ed. Marta Sikorska-Kowalska, Łódź 2007. Ibidem, 163 pp., ill.

This smallish volume contains very interesting reminiscences of a well known Polish socialist, economist and publicist. Zygmunt Heryng (1854–1931) was a member of the Polish Socialist Party, and later, during the 1905 revolution, of its radical faction the PPS-Frakcja Rewolucyjna (Polish Socialist Party — Revolutionary Faction); he was also an educational activist, co-founder of the University for Everyone (1905) and author of a Marxist work *Logika ekonomii (The Logic of Economics)*, well-known at that time.

The reminiscences edited by Sikorska-Kowalska, and now published for the first time in full, were commissioned in inter-war Poland by "Niepodległość" (Independence), a periodical which collected and inspired accounts by participants in the pre-1918 struggles to reconstruct the Polish state. Heryng concentrates on the first period of his political activity during his studies in St. Petersburg, which he began in 1875, an activity which he continued in the Polish Kingdom. During the six years which he describes he closely collaborated with the illegal revolutionary Russian organisation "Narodnaya Vola" in St. Petersburg, and even co-edited their paper "Nachalo". After his return to Warsaw he conducted political activity among students of Warsaw University and among workers, co-organising the first socialist circles which were not yet linked to any party. Arrested by the Russian authorities, he was exiled to Eastern Siberia in 1880 and returned to Poland after more than three years. His reminiscences end in 1880, the date of his exile. The radical illegal activity conducted by Heryng and his friends is the axis of his reminiscences. The author reconstructs the students' ideological debates in St. Petersburg and Warsaw, their endeavours to carry out political and educational work, and the political trials of young Poles, Russians and Jews. *Socialists Half a Century Ago* is an interesting record of the intellectual ferment among the youth of the Russian Empire in the eighth decade of the 19th century. It is also a record of the perplexities of Polish socialist activists who were not sure at that time whether the idea of a world transformation exempted young Poles from the ban on contacts with the Russian occupier, whether cooperation with radical Russians was morally justified and whether the idea of a supranational revolution could be combined with the reconstruction of an independent Poland. In his reminiscences written in reborn Poland Zygmunt Heryng gives a positive reply to these questions. (MM)

Alina Hinc, *Obraz dziejów ojczystych w pozaszkolnej edukacji historycznej społeczeństwa polskiego w Wielkim Księstwie Poznańskim w I połowie XIX w. (The Picture of Poland's History in Polish Society's Extra-Mural Education in the Grand Duchy of Poznań in the First Half of the 19th Century)*. Poznań 2007, Wydawnictwo Poznańskie, 327 pp., bibl.

The last few years have witnessed the appearance of many monographs devoted to various aspects of the Poles' historical education in the 19th century (e.g. Joanna Piśulińska, *Jews in Polish Historical Thought in the Post-Partition Period, 1795–1914. Syntheses, Para-Syntheses and Handbooks of Poland's History*.

Rzeszów 2004; Mariola Hoszowska, *The Force of Tradition. Life Pressure. Women in Old Handbooks of Poland's History, 1795–1918*. Rzeszów 2005) and works dealing with various parts of the Polish cultural area after the partitions, when Poland was under foreign rule, that is when the memory of family history and Poland's past conflicted with official school teaching (e.g. Halina Kowalczyk-Dudała, *The Historical Education of the Inhabitants of Upper Silesia in the Late 19th and Early 20th Centuries*, Warszawa 1998). Alina Hinc's book is part of this trend but it stands out among other thematically and conceptually cognate items.

First, the author presents a comprehensive picture of the situation existing during a long period (from the end of the 18th century to 1848) in a relatively large territory which, moreover, was one of the most important intellectual centres of partitioned Poland. In the first half of the 19th century, and especially in the 1840s, Poznań played the role of an intellectual centre not only on the scale of the Prussian zone of Poland but on the scale of all Polish territories. During its golden period, national history was a subject frequently raised in the press and popular publications by the most prominent architects of the town's intellectual greatness.

Secondly, the author deserves credit for the interdisciplinary character of her monograph. She has made use of the press of various types (ambitious intellectual and literary papers as well as periodicals addressed to the common people), calendars, historical literature in the broad sense of the term, and also — what is rare in historiographic works and makes her picture convincing — of the achievements of visual arts, theatre performances and musical compositions. The motives and themes reconstructed thanks to the author's palette present a complex picture of Poland's history, a picture with which readers of historical novels and of papers for ordinary people, frequenters of art exhibitions and persons collecting pictures of Polish saints published in Catholic calendars, refined aesthetes and church choristers were all in contact in the Grand Duchy of Poznań in the first half of the 19th century. The portrait painted by the author contains pictures of old Poland's pre-partition greatness, of her defeats, of the heroism of Poles who fought for their country's independence as well as echoes of the most important cultural debates held in the first half of the 19th century, including echoes of nascent Romanticism. (MM)

Henryk Holland, *Ludwik Krzywicki — nieznanym (The Unknown Ludwik Krzywicki)*, prefaced by Tadeusz Kowalik, Warszawa 2007, Instytut Wydawniczy Książka i Prasa, 278 pp.

This extraordinary book was published 66 years after the death of its protagonist and 46 years after the death of its author, but the shadows of both are present in the book.

Ludwik Krzywicki (1859–1941), a leading representative of Polish left-wing intelligentsia, was a sociologist, a promoter of scientific socialism in Poland, a prolific author of scientific and propaganda publications and a translator of Marx. But he made his name first of all as an excellent representative of the left-wing intelligentsia which, before 1918, when Poland did not exist as a state being under the rule of foreign powers, developed a social activity to spread education, as well as national and political consciousness (class consciousness, to use the terminology of that time) among the lower strata of Polish society. An indefatigable social worker, teacher and scientist, he continued his activity after 1918 in the Second Republic, becoming an advocate of a secular state and of the independence of sociological science in a country in which the role of the Catholic church and the nationalistic world view were constantly growing.

Henryk Holland (1920–1961) stemmed from the same ideological tradition. He was an ardent communist, a member of the Polish United Workers' Party (PZPR). A tragedy followed when his faith in communism broke down: accused of betraying the ideals of the party and the state, he committed suicide when the Security Service was searching his house. His biography of Krzywicki, which

because of censorship could be published neither during his lifetime nor after his death, reflects conditions at the turn of the 19th century and during the third quarter of the 20th. The book will show readers the ideals which inspired the secular Polish intelligentsia during Krzywicki's times and the changes in the consciousness of left-wing intelligentsia in the Polish People's Republic after the 1956 ideological turning point. (MM)

Joanna Janicka, *Żydzi Zamojszczyzny 1864–1915 (Jews in the Zamość Region 1864–1915)*, Lublin 2007, Norbertinum, 364 pp., bibl.

The monograph is based on solid source materials, mostly from Polish archives: the Central Archives of Historical Records in Warsaw, archives in Zamość and especially in Lublin. The author has made use of the materials issued by the Russian and Polish civil and military administrations and has also researched memorial books written down by Jews from various places in the region who had survived the Holocaust.

The Zamość region, the background of the author's story, constituted a part of the Lublin guberniya of the Polish Kingdom and during World War I was in the Austrian occupation zone. Janicka portrays the situation between 1864, when the legal restrictions hampering the Jewish population were abolished in Russia, and 1915, when as a result of war operations the Russians were ousted from the Polish Kingdom and the Poles started constructing a Polish administration (though subjected to the new occupiers). During those fifty years the number, social structure, as well as the individual and collective fate of the Jews in the Zamość region and their relations with Poles and Russians were an offshoot of a broader problem, namely, the situation of the whole Jewish population in the Kingdom, but the region had its own specific characteristics. Janicka emphasises the significant growth of the Jewish population. At the beginning of World War I the Jews constituted about 20 per cent of the population of the Lublin guberniya (a higher percentage than the average for the whole Kingdom, which amounted to 14 per cent), but in towns they accounted for more than a half of the population. The situation in the Zamość region was similar, the percentage of Jews in towns fluctuated between over 60% in Zamość and 40–60% in the other urban centres. But the Jewish community in the Zamość region was much more internally differentiated than in the central, especially the western, parts of the Kingdom. Orthodox Hasids living in closed quarters in some larger towns were the dominant group in some centres, for instance in Szczepieszyn, to which orthodox Jew went on pilgrimage to see tsadik Elimelech Hurwic. On the other side, a certain rather smallish part of the Jewish population, especially in Zamość, assimilated themselves to Polish culture at the end of the 19th century; this trend is well exemplified by the Lesmans from Zamość, the family of Bernard Lesman, owner of a bookshop in Warsaw, and his grandson, Bolesław who, under a Polish name Leśmian, became one of the best Polish 20th century poets. The religious and worldview differences in the Jewish community of the Zamość region were accompanied by enormous differences in wealth, an overwhelming part of the Jewish community living in poverty, and even below subsistence level throughout the whole time examined by Janicka. (MM)

Ewelina Kostrzewska, *Ruch organizacyjny ziemiarek w Królestwie Polskim na początku XX w. (The Organisational Movement of Women of the Landowning Class in the Polish Kingdom at the Beginning of the 20th Century)*, Łódź 2007, Ibidem, 208 pp., ill., annexes.

The core of the source materials used by Ewelina Kostrzewska in her monograph is the early 20th century press addressed to women of the landowning class: the author has also made use of reminiscences (published and unpublished) and other printed sources. She reconstructs a phenomenon which has not received a monograph so far, namely, the pre-World War I public activity of women of the

landowning class in the Polish Kingdom, an activity which was illegal at first but was later sanctioned by law.

The book opens with a chapter devoted to the first, secret forms of landowning women's organisation in the Kingdom, in the 1890s, but the author pays most attention to the United Circle of Women of the Landowning Class (ZKZ), an organization which was legalized owing to the liberalization of Russian policy after the revolutionary events of 1905. In the next chapters of the book Kostrzewska presents in detail the programme of the Circle, the ideological differences between its members, the organisational structures at the central level and in provincial branches. A separate chapter concerns the press connected with the Circle — "Świat Kobiecy" (Women's World), "Polski Łan" (Polish Corn-Field), and "Ziemianka" (Landed Proprietress) — papers which propagated the Circle's ideas, aims and forms of activity and were co-edited by its leading activists, among them the well known writer Maria Rodziwiłkowa. Kostrzewska also devotes much space to her heroines' activity in the economic, educational and cultural fields. Their initiatives, addressed mainly to village girls and women, such as the organisation of rural women's circles, training courses and regular housekeeping schools, helped to raise the level of civilisation in rural areas in the Russian part of Poland, even though they were encumbered with the Polish nobility's traditional 19th century paternalistic attitude to the common people. The annexes contain detailed lists of the ZKZ circles in the Polish Kingdom and their members. (MM)

Rafał Kowalczyk, *Rozwój przemysłu wydobywczego w Królestwie Polskim w latach 1877-1914 (Development of the Extractive Industry in the Polish Kingdom in 1877-1914)*, "Kwartalnik Historii Kultury Materialnej" (Warszawa), 2007, N° 3-4, pp. 315-341, tables, sum. in English.

In the second half of the 19th century, resources of hard and brown coal, zinc and iron ore, sulphur, rock salt, kaolin were exploited in the Polish Kingdom and stone was cut out in quarries. Most of the extractive enterprises were situated in the old Central Industrial Region (near the Holy Cross mountains), which had been developing since the Middle Ages, and also in the burgeoning Silesian-Dąbrowa Basin. The author emphasises the factors which influenced the development of many of the above-mentioned branches of industry. The most important was the introduction of golden tariffs in 1877 which facilitated the sale of minerals on the absorptive Russian market; another important factor was the expansion of the railway network, especially the west-east lines (in the second half of the 19th century rail tracks were laid up to the Dąbrowa Basin).

As a result of a good economic situation capital, local, Russian and especially west European, flowed into the Kingdom. The greatest beneficiaries were coal mining and the iron industry. At the beginning of the 20th century the Silesian Dąbrowa Basin was developing as dynamically as Germany's Upper Silesia. New industrial towns, each with tens of thousands of inhabitants, such as Dąbrowa Górnicza and Sosnowiec, were springing up there. The old centres in the Holy Cross region and many branches of the extractive industry, except coalmining and the iron industry, were the losers. Kowalczyk has based his book on an analysis of statistical data for 1877-1914, and specialist periodicals of that time. (MM)

Mariusz Kulik, *Polacy w wyższym korpusie oficerskim armii rosyjskiej Warszawskiego Okręgu Wojskowego, 1865-1914 (Poles in the Senior Officers' Corps of the Russian Army's Warsaw Military District, 1865-1914)*, "Almanach Historyczny" (Kielce), vol. 9, 2007, pp. 105-118.

The question of the Poles' service in the armies of the countries which had partitioned Poland — Austria, Prussia and Russia — has been attracting an increasing attention of researchers for over a dozen years. But this is a subject which gives rise to doubts and controversies, just like the broader question of the

Poles' attitude to the occupiers. Did the Poles isolate themselves completely from their oppressors in all fields of public life or did the *status quo* meet with their full acceptance which, though enforced by a hundred years of bondage, was given freely, of their own accord? These are the two extreme points in this discussion. Mariusz Kulik expresses his own opinion, maintaining, though with some reservations, that Poles penetrated the Russian military apparatus quite freely.

The author is interested in the period after the fall of the January Uprising when the aim of Russia's policy was to eliminate Poles from all fields of public life. Kulik focuses on only one military district in the Empire, the Warsaw district, which comprised the provinces of the Polish Kingdom, a state liquidated after the fall of the rising. These were purely Polish territories in which, according to the views of the Russian authorities, genuinely Russian troops should be deployed in order to exclude contacts between the army and the civilian population. Nevertheless, as the author says, up to 90 officers of Polish blood (most of them Catholics) served in the Warsaw Military District which numbered from 110,000 soldiers (in 1866) to 250,000 (in 1900). The possibilities of promotion in the Warsaw District were even more restricted than in the districts inside Russia; in the Warsaw district a Pole could on the whole, be promoted up to the post of battalion commander; he could advance to higher positions (commanders of regiments and brigades) only in other districts. At the same time service in the Russian army was viewed by local people with a much greater aversion in the Polish Kingdom than it was in the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth's old borderlands and especially in Austrian Galicia. Nevertheless, as Kulik emphasises, even in the Warsaw Military District Poles held some high-ranking positions, even though they preserved their religion and their national identity. (MM)

Lata Wielkiej Wojny. Dojrzewanie do niepodległości 1914–1918 (The Years of the Great War. Becoming Mature for Independence 1914–1918), edited by Daniel Grinberg, Jan Sнопко and Grzegorz Zackiewicz, Białystok 2007. Uniwersytet w Białymstoku, 497 pp., sum. in English.

This is a collection of thirty-odd texts which were presented during an international conference held in Białystok in 2006. The authors discuss various questions connected with the First World War and the construction of a new post-war order. The texts concern political, military, diplomatic and social history, and present nearly all social strata and communities of Polish society during the Great War: Jews, peasants, landowners, and the clergy, as well as women's circles, professional groups and various organisations (Boy Scouts) in all three zones of partitioned Poland, though mainly in the Polish Congress Kingdom. Several interesting articles deal with the national and state aspirations of other nationalities in the region (Byelorussians, Czechs, Lithuanians) and also with the conflicts which arose when these nationalities' aspirations came into contact with Polish aspirations.

One of the most interesting studies in the volume is the text by Konrad Zieliński *Polish-Jewish Relations during the Great War*, in which the author emphasises the enormous differences existing within the Jewish community in the Polish territories, and describes how shocked the Poles and Jews from the western borderlands were when they saw the lifestyle and backwardness in small Jewish towns in the east. As a result of this civilisation gap, misunderstanding and dislike spiralled up, having been already deepened by the conflicts resulting from armed operations. In an article *Did a General Polish Public Opinion Crossing Partition Borders Exist before 1914?* Daniel Grinberg emphasises the differences existing within Polish society and the burden of loyalty to the three monarchies (of the Habsburgs, Hohenzollerns and Romanovs) which encumbered the Poles at the start of the Great War. Halina Parałanowicz describes the role of the United States in preparing the post-war map of Central Europe and the personal engagement of President Woodrow Wilson, who was convinced that by supporting the creation of nation states in that region he was implementing an act of historical

justice (*The Attitude of America to the Independence Aspirations of Nations in Central Europe during World War I*). Several authors formulate research proposals for further studies on Polish society in 1914–1918, especially on its national consciousness. Such studies might explain the profound change which occurred during the four years of the war, and point out how it happened that the Poles passed from indifference, loyalty to a dynasty or fear in the summer of 1914 to the general patriotic enthusiasm in the autumn of 1918. (MM)

Ewa Nowak, *Polska młodzież w Austrii w XIX i XX w. Migracje — edukacja — stowarzyszenia* (*Polish Youth in Austria in the 19th and 20th Centuries. Migrations — Education — Associations*), Lublin 2007, Wydawnictwo UMCS, 372 pp., bibl., sum. in German.

The Polish colony in Austria, which grew in numbers throughout the 19th century and especially at its end and the beginning of the 20th century, had from the beginning been concentrated mainly in the capital and several other large cities. During the whole period when Poland did not exist as a state, Vienna, the Habsburgs' capital, the metropolis of one of the three states which ruled Poland at that time, attracted Poles of various origin and social status, Poles who had different life plans. Just before the First World War some fifty thousand Poles lived in Vienna and its environs. They were workers, employees of government offices, politicians (including persons who held the highest posts in the state), as well as aristocrats. Leading statesmen from the Austrian part of Poland lived in the Austrian capital for a short or longer time, meeting in elitist salons and elegant restaurants in order to discuss political and personal questions, examine the policy of the Polish group in the Austrian parliament and exchange gossip.

However, throughout the 19th century and a considerable part of the 20th, a large part of the Polish community in Austria consisted of students who arrived there to study at the University of Vienna, other universities and engineering colleges, especially the University of Graz and the engineering colleges in Vienna and Graz. They were both from Austrian Galicia — which had two Polish universities, in Cracow and Lwów, as well as other university schools which provided education to quite a large number of young people — and from the Russian zone of Poland where the Russians had closed all Polish universities. The Polish youth conducted an intensive activity in students' organizations and participated in society life in Austria, especially in Vienna, the most important student organization being the Polish Academic "Hearth" Society set up in 1864. The number of students fell after 1918 when university schools were created or reactivated in the reborn Polish state. But a Polish academic community numbering several hundred students existed in Austria until the 1930s. After World War II Austrian universities were attended by émigré Poles and — under the state exchange scheme — also by groups of young Poles from the Polish People's Republic. (MM)

Polacy i ziemie polskie w dobie wojny krymskiej (*The Poles and Polish Territories during the Crimean War*), ed. by Jerzy W. Borejsza and Grzegorz P. Bąbka, Warszawa 2008, Polski Instytut Spraw Międzynarodowych, 281 pp., ill., sum. in English, index of persons.

The Crimean war (1853–1856) was the first modern warfare in Europe's history; it was a war that engaged not only various mutually hostile states and great powers but also opposite ideas and ideologies. On the frontline Russia faced Turkey and its allies, Britain, France and Italy (Sardinia). Poland, which had not existed as a state for over half a century, was formally not a side in the war, but Polish soldiers and officers participated in great numbers in the hostilities, fighting both in the tsarist army into which Poles from the Russian zone of Poland were forcibly recruited, and on the other side, the allies being supported by voluntary units of Poles who believed that the defeat of Russia would lead to the

reconstruction of an independent Poland. The heavy defeat forced the Romanovs' Empire to introduce reforms in Russia and determined political relations in Europe for the next decades; the Crimean war itself was a training ground for soldiers, commanders, strategists, propagandists, commissaries, arms producers and even war correspondents, photographers and health services.

The present volume, a result of a research project and a conference entitled *The Crimean War — A Confrontation of Different Civilisations*, contains texts dealing with various aspects of the conflict. Jerzy W. Borejsza and Henryk Głębocki discuss national problems in the thought and political practice of Europe and Russia in the middle of the 19th century. Several interesting articles present unknown sources from that epoch which are kept in Polish libraries and archives in Poland and abroad (Paris). An important place in the book is devoted to texts discussing the Poles' participation in the Crimean war, their direct military participation as well as the doubts, hesitations and hopes which the European struggles aroused in Poles in their country and abroad (Wiesław Cabań, *The Attitude of Russian Officers of Polish Origin to the Crimean War*, and Krzysztof Marchlewicz, *The Diverse Pictures of the Crimean War Seen by the Great Emigration*). The same trend is represented by Wiktoria Śliwowska's article *Participants in the Crimean War — January 1863 Exiles*, which presents a group of soldiers and non-commissioned officers (rarely officers) of the Russian army who were awarded prizes and were frequently promoted for their participation in the 1853–1856 struggles, but who in 1863, for various reasons, joined the January Uprising and were severely punished after its defeat. Very interesting is also Danuta Jackiewicz's article *Landscapes after Battle*, a text devoted to war photographs and photographers representing many nations, pioneers of wartime photography which then reached the columns of illustrated papers for the first time. Photographs taken from besieged Sevastopol are an integral part of the volume. (MM)

Polacy w nauce, gospodarce i administracji na Syberii w XIX i na początku XX w. (*Poles in the Science, Economy and Administration of Siberia in the 19th and Early 20th Centuries*), ed. Antoni Kuczyński, Wrocław 2007, Silesia, 716 pp.

This extensive volume of articles is a result of an international conference organised in the Polonia Home in the city of Pultusk in 2006. The authors are representatives of various countries — Poland, Russia and autonomous Russian republics in Siberia, and of various disciplines — history, ethnology and natural sciences, but what interests most of them is Siberia as a place to which Poles were exiled in the post-partition period, but not only and not mainly as “a roofless prison” but, first and foremost, as a great challenge which many exiles lived up to.

Several hundred thousand Poles were sent to Siberia in the 120 years between the Kościuszko Insurrection (1794) and the First World War. They were participants in the unsuccessful uprisings, taken prisoner by the Russians (the largest group was sent there after the January Uprising of 1863–1864), activists engaged in work for Poland's independence, and from the 1880s also members of illegal organisations and socialist parties. A black, martyrological image of Siberia as a place of hard labour, suffering and tragic deaths far from Poland is still present in Polish collective memory. This image is certainly visible in the history of Polish exiles, but equally visible is the contribution which the exiles made to the economic development and civilisation of the far east of the Russian Empire. It was mainly highly educated people, active in the Polish national movement, who were sent to Siberia, especially in the first half of the 19th century, while Siberia had for decades suffered from a lack of educated persons. This is why from the beginning of the 19th century many Polish exiles took up paid work as clerks in offices and private counting-houses, as teachers (e.g. as governors of children of leading representatives of the Russian administration in Siberia), as craftsmen,

or clerks; this often happened against the regulations which forbade exiles to work in state administration. Polish exiles also pioneered a scientific description of Siberia. They conducted geographical, geological, naturalistic paleontological and ethnological research (with the consent and financial support of the Russian government). The achievements of such scientists as Jan Czerski, Benedykt Dybowski, Bronisław Piłsudski, Wacław Steroszewski and many others are still in use. Polish exiles made use of, and co-created the economic boom which began in Siberia at the end of the 19th century. Poles took part in the search for and extraction of natural resources (including gold), organised trade with China, pioneered navigation on the Irtysh and the Lena, and built the first workshops and industrial enterprises in the region. Many exiles returned to Poland in the 19th century and after 1918, but many remained in Siberia, sharing the fate of the local population. Polish colonies, reinforced by successive waves of exiles in the 20th century, still exist in Tomsk and its environs, Irkutsk and other Siberian places, and the descendants of Polish exiles work in the local administration, schools and in science. (MM)

Marcin Sładkowski, *Zaloga jako mikrospołeczność na przykładzie wyprawy Jamesa Cooka (The Crew as a Microsociety, James Cook's Expedition Serving as an Example)*, "Przegląd Historyczny" (Warszawa), 2008, N° 1, pp. 39-62, sum. in English.

An interesting article which can be regarded as a *sul generis* scientific commentary on William Golding's *To the End of the Earth: A Sea Trilogy*. Making use of James Cook's log book and the travel diaries of the scientists who accompanied him, Joseph Banks and Sydney Parkinson (published in internet), Sładkowski analyzes the expedition of HMS "Endeavour" which in 1768-1771 rounded Cape Horn and reached Tahiti, New Zealand and the eastern coast of Australia. The author describes in detail the hierarchic structure of the crew, from the commander, the officers, to experts (carpenters, sail makers, etc.) and sailors, quotes the pay of each member of the crew, presents the working conditions and the way the sailors spent their free time. Much space is devoted to the system of punishments and the nature of the offences committed by members of the crew. During the expedition all men on board the ship had to obey strict regulations which governed all fields of life; the ship was an institution, a closed microcosm, the rules of which could not be ignored by any person, irrespective of his place in that community. As the expedition lasted many years, the "Endeavour", because of internal tensions and the external expectations which the sponsors had of Cook and his ship, frequently turned into a micro-hell from which there was no escape. (MM)

Małgorzata Stawiak-Ososińska, *Sluzba żeńska w pierwszej połowie XIX wieku w Królestwie Polskim. Zarys problematyki (Female Domestic Servants in the Polish Kingdom in the First Half of the 19th Century — Outline)*, "Almanach Historyczny" (Kielce) vol. 9, 2007, pp. 87-104.

The work done by women servants in the household of landowners, townsmen, intelligentsia and peasants was an important social phenomenon especially in the 19th century but also in other epochs. Stawiak-Ososińska's article, based mainly on printed sources, press and diaries, is a noteworthy attempt to outline what this question looked like in the Polish Kingdom.

The first half of the 19th century was a period when more and more women started taking up paid work. Since the persons looking for work were poorly educated or had no education at all, what was most accessible to both women from the lower social strata and declassé noble women, was a servant's work. The kind of work and, consequently, the pay depended on the skill of the girl going into service, her arduous and industriousness. Owing to the specific hierarchy observed in this vocational group, the kind of work varied. But, as the author emphasises, woman servants usually received inadequate pay for their hard work.

Their servile status exposed them to various kinds of abuse by their employers; the greatest number of illegitimate children were born in this socio-vocational group. Women servants did not earn enough to put by money for old age or for medical treatment in case of illness; if they frequently changed work or had difficulties in finding a job, they became prostitutes. The state regulations in force at that time did not guarantee servants any insurance against unlawful dismissal, abuse and/or deception for these regulations were observed neither by employers nor by employees. Throughout the first half of the 19th century not a single welfare centre was set up in the Polish Kingdom for old or disabled women servants. (MM)

Tomasz Suma, *Urzędnicy Poczty Królestwa Polskiego 1815-1866. Próba charakterystyki zbiorowości (Postal Workers in the Polish Kingdom 1815-1866. A Tentative Characterisation of the Group)*, Warszawa 2008, DiG, 224 pp.

Tomasz Suma has joined a trend in Polish historiography which for a number of years has been producing monographs and articles devoted to various professional and trade groups in the Polish Kingdom, from heads of provinces and gendarmes to district guards and railway workers. He has already written several articles on various groups of functionaries.

His latest book deals with postal workers in the Polish Kingdom during a period when the Kingdom enjoyed a relatively large (though increasingly restricted) autonomy, a period between the Congress of Vienna, which established the Kingdom as an administrative entity linked by a personal union with Russia, and the period of reforms introduced after the fall of the January Uprising (1863-1864), when nearly all of the Kingdom's separate institutions were liquidated and its structures were adjusted to those in the Russian Empire. In order to portray the group of postal workers, Suma has examined nearly one thousand postal officials who worked in the Polish Kingdom; he states on this basis that during half a century this group was practically not subjected to Russification. Over 80 per cent of the postal workers in the Kingdom were descendants of noble families, nearly all were Poles and Catholics and, as a rule, they had a secondary education which most of them had acquired in a Polish school. They were competent and very efficient, due to the fact that they worked in a Polish environment which they knew well. The book is based on the author's research in the archives of capitals of former Russian provinces, and on his analysis of printed sources, especially calendars and professional and general periodicals. (MM)

Bartłomiej Szyn dler, *"Z ziemi włoskiej do Polski". Historia legionów polskich 1797-1807 ("From Italy to Poland". A History of the Polish Legions 1797-1807)*, Warszawa 2008, DiG, 174 pp.

The author specialises in the history of the Poles' struggles for independence at the end of the 18th and the beginning of the 19th century, and in Polish-Russian relations at that time. He is known for his monograph on the Kościuszko Insurrection (1794), and his biographies of Tadeusz Kościuszko, Henryk Dembiński and the tsarist official Nikolai Novosiltsov, the notorious Pole-baiter active in the first half of the 19th century. This time his subject is the armed formation set up on the side of revolutionary France by Polish military men who left Poland after the fall of the Kościuszko Insurrection and the last partition of Poland (1795). The group was headed by Jan Henryk Dąbrowski, a general who had served in the Kościuszko army. The legions fought on Napoleon's side in practically all his campaigns in Europe (in Italy where they were formed, Austria, Prussia, Spain, and Russia) as well as in Santo Domingo (Haiti). They hoped that at the side of the victorious Emperor of the French they would restore independence to their country. The history of the legions reflects the hesitations in French foreign policy during the stormy 1797-1807 decade. The soldiers and officers of the Legions shed their blood freely, making an enormous contribution to the French side, but

what they received was not a free Poland but only the partly autonomous Duchy of Warsaw (1807) which was fully dependent on France and did not survive Napoleon's defeat in Russia in 1812.

The author emphasises that Dąbrowski's legions attracted the most active post-1795 emigrants for they not only gave them pay but also allowed them to give vent to their patriotic feelings and raised their hopes for an early victory; it is in the legions that the song with the significant words *March, march Dąbrowski from Italy to Poland*, a song which is now Poland's national anthem, was created. But the legionaries' main contribution to the Polish cause was the fact that their political and military efforts made it possible to prolong Poland's presence on the international scene during the decisive decade when Poland did not exist as a state, having been struck off the map of Europe. (MM)

Stanisław Wiech, *Urząd general-gubernatora w Rosji i Królestwie Polskim (The Office of Governor General in Russia and the Polish Kingdom)*, "Czasopismo Prawno-Historyczne" (Poznań), 2007, N° 1, pp. 51-86, sum. in English and French.

The author presents the legal foundations and changes in the functioning of the office of governor general in Russia (where it was introduced by Peter I's reform in 1807) and in the Polish Kingdom, where the first governor general was nominated in 1874; he replaced the Warsaw stadholder, an office established in 1832 after the defeat of the November Uprising. Wiech focuses on the differences between the model in the Russian Empire and the model in the Polish Kingdom, although the Russian authorities wanted all differences to be abolished after 1874. The author presents the successive governors general in Warsaw (Pawel Kotzebue 1874-1880, Piotr Albidynsky 1880-1883, Iosif Hurko 1883-1894, Paviol Shuvalov 1894-1896, Alexandr Imeretynsky 1897-1900, Mikhail Chertkov 1901-1905, Georgiy Skalon 1905-1914), their incomes, their position in the hierarchy of the Empire's senior officials and their sense of professional promotion. An analysis of the fate and achievements of these seven persons shows that although the function of Warsaw governor general was an extremely difficult task it was not adequately remunerated. The inconsistent policy pursued by the emperor and the government towards the Polish Kingdom and the difficult internal situation in the Kingdom were the reason why the governor's position was not something certain; this high-ranking office did not guarantee security and was not a sinecure which would have allowed a governor to live in peace until retirement. Much more was demanded of the heads of the civil authorities in the Kingdom than of their colleagues in Russia and they were easily dismissed. In this sense the office of a Warsaw governor general was one of the paradoxes of Russian policy towards the Poles: the decision-makers in St. Petersburg introduced extraordinary measures and restrictive laws in the Kingdom, different from those inside the Empire, but although they applied different rules in the Kingdom, they expected a full unification of the Polish territories with truly Russian areas. (MM)

Irena Wodziałowska, *Rzymskokatolicka Akademia Duchowna w Petersburgu (The Roman Catholic Ecclesiastical Academy in St. Petersburg)*, Lublin 2007, Towarzystwo Naukowe Katolickiego Uniwersytetu Lubelskiego, 320 pp.

The author presents the history of a Catholic theological academy in the Orthodox empire, a centre which reflected nearly all the "confounded questions" of the Romanovs' Empire. The Ecclesiastical Academy in St. Petersburg was heir to the theological faculty of Wilno University which was liquidated as a reprisal for the November Uprising; the Ecclesiastical Academy established there in 1832 was in 1842 transferred to St. Petersburg to save the school from the "fanatical" influence of Poles. In 1844 all Catholic seminaries in the Empire were subordinated to the

Academy and the Academy itself was subordinated to the archbishop of Mohylew (Mogilov).

The fate of the Academy which was set up at a difficult time and placed between the pope and the tsar is presented by the author as an entangled, complex history. The Russian authorities wanted the Academy to break with the Wilno tradition and become a school of pro-Russian officials; the church wanted it to train theologians faithful to Catholicism. The author scrupulously describes the authorities' unending interferences in the Academy's activity, its financial dependence, ceaseless controls and the nomination of professors and rectors by the authorities. The book is based on archival materials mainly from Russian and Vatican institutions; a large part is a collective portrait of the staff of the Academy. The author says that despite difficulties and its dependence on the Russians, the Academy did not become a secular institution implementing state and dynastic aims but maintained its ecclesiastical character. This is proved by the fact that 71 of its graduates became bishops and administrators of dioceses and 14 have been (or are being) canonised. (MM)

Z dziejów regionów Europy Środkowo-Wschodniej w XIX i XX w. (From the History of East-Central European Regions in the 19th and 20th Centuries), edited by Marian Stolarczyk, Jerzy Kuzicki and Paweł Grat, Rzeszów 2008, Uniwersytet Rzeszowski, 396 pp.

This collective volume of studies dealing with various questions from the history of that part of East-Central Europe which was under the influence of the Habsburg Monarchy is the work of Polish, Ukrainian, Czech and Slovak writers. The studies have been grouped in five thematic blocks.

The first part contains reflections on questions concerning the region (from the sphere of geography, history and politics). Among the texts which describe what these questions looked like in theory and practice from the 19th century up to the times of the Polish People's Republic, the most interesting seems to be Alicja Kulecka's article *Regions in the Consciousness of the Elites of the Polish Kingdom, 1815-1830*, a state entity with a broad autonomy in which the state tradition of the pre-partition Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth was harmoniously combined with the reality of a satellite state established at the Congress of Vienna in 1815. The second part features Ukrainian and Polish articles on regional problems in the history of Ukraine at the turn of the 19th century; the third part is devoted to Czech and Slovak questions (including regional Czech-Polish frontier conflicts in 1919 and 1938). The fourth part contains regional studies referring to the Second Republic, including one of the most interesting texts in the volume, Tomasz Kargol's *The Great War in a Small Region. The Socio-Political Situation in Tarnów District during World War I against the Background of Austria-Hungary's Policy*, a text which meets the challenges of both macro- and micro-history. The articles in the last, fifth, part of the book concern the sub-Carpathian region, from the first partition of Poland (1772) to the 21st century. The authors present the local Uniate and Catholic clergy, landowners (e.g. Jerzy Kuzicki's article *Landowners in Rzeszów District at the Beginning of the Autonomous Period*, i.e. in the 1860s-1870s) and also the position of Rzeszów as a regional capital in Galicia when it belonged to the Habsburg monarchy and in the Polish Republic, a member of the European Union. (MM)

Żydzi oraz ich sąsiedzi na Pomorzu Zachodnim w XIX i XX w. (Jews and Their Neighbours in Western Pomerania in the 19th and 20th Centuries), edited by Mieczysław Jaroszewicz and Włodzimierz Stępiński, Warszawa 2007, DiG, 528 pp., Muzeum Pomorza Środkowego w Słupsku.

The volume contains over thirty Polish and German texts which focus on the Jewish question in a region which in the course of nearly two hundred years not only witnessed changes in political and demographic relations but which itself

changed in size, and in its administrative and even state status (up to 1945 it belonged to Prussia and Germany, in 1945 it was incorporated into Poland).

Some articles go beyond the regional questions signalled in the title and deal with issues important for the whole Hohenzollern Empire or the Weimar Republic (e.g. Anna Wolff-Powęska's *The Catholic Church in the Second Reich: between anti-Judaism and anti-Semitism*) or concentrate on regions adjacent to Western Pomerania (Krzysztof Małowski's interesting text *Reflections on the Identity of Jews in the Poznań Region in the 19th Century and their Relations with Their Polish and German Neighbours*). The majority of the texts correspond with the title of the publication. The authors discuss the demography of the Jewish minority in Western Pomerania, various aspects of the Jewish community's life, including art and synagogue architecture, the presence of the Jewish question in Polish and German historiography (especially the historiography of the German Democratic Republic), and also the ways in which the Poles who arrived in that territory after 1945 remembered or forgot their old abodes. Particularly interesting are the articles on relations between the Jewish and non-Jewish populations (Germans, Poles and Kashubians, this subject is illustrated by portraits of Jewish men and women from the main centres of Pomerania, Szczecin and Koszalin), from assimilation and coexistence, through manifestations of anti-Semitism, steered from above or proceeding from the ranks, in the first half of the 20th century (e.g. Wojciech Skóra, *Nazi Repression of Polish Jews in Western Pomerania in 1933–1938*) up to the awakening of historical consciousness among the inhabitants of the West Pomeranian voivodship, noticeable in the last few years. In this sense the volume does credit to Polish regional research and the German Landesgeschichte. It extends knowledge of nationality relations in Western Pomerania in the 19th and 20th centuries and of the status of the Jewish population in that region. It will certainly encourage researchers from various humanistic fields to continue the studies. (MM)

MODERN TIMES (1919–1939)

Piotr Cichoracki, *Polesie nieidylliczne. Zaburzenia porządku publicznego w województwie poleskim w latach trzydziestych XX w. (Non-Idyllic Polesie. Disturbances in Public Order in the Polesie Voivodship in the 1930s)*, Łomianki 2007, LTW. 273 pp., ills., photos., maps, index of persons, annexes.

After Tomasz Marszałkowski's interesting book on disturbances in Cracow (T. Marszałkowski, *Zamieszki, ekscesy i demonstracje w Krakowie 1918–1939 / Disturbances, Excesses and Demonstrations in Cracow 1918–1939*, Kraków 2006) we have now received another valuable work presenting disturbances in Polesie. There is a great demand for works analysing the history of the Second Republic, for there are serious gaps in Polish historiography, especially as regards the territories which now belong to Belarus and Ukraine. Cichoracki's book is based mainly on voivodship administrative records as well as police and law courts documents, kept in the Archives of Modern Records in Warsaw, and on documents from the Archives of the Brest Region. The author concentrates on three events. The first two were actions against the Polish state, large-scale peasants' demonstrations which took place in the district of Koszyrsk and a part of the Kowel district in 1932, and the attack on the police-station in the commune of Nowosiółki (Kobryń district), organised in August 1933. The last events referred to by the author are the anti-Jewish excesses which occurred in May 1937. The arrangement is similar in all three cases. After depicting the history and the socio-economic situation in each place, the author describes the disturbances, the reaction of the authorities and the reverberations of the events. The events are documented in the source annexes. Cichoracki verifies the views expressed in the literature

dealing with this subject and suggests that the attitude of the population was influenced by communists. (OL)

Roman Jasiński, *Zmierzch starego świata. Wspomnienia 1900–1945 (The Decline of the Old World. Reminiscences 1900–1945)*, Warszawa 2006, Wyd. Literackie, 838, [5] pp., ill., index of persons.

Roman Jasiński, a pianist, critic, employee and director of Polish Radio, has produced very interesting reminiscences. He wrote them from 1969, the year of his retirement, to 1976, when he delivered the manuscript to the Ossolineum publishing house. We have now received the first, very extensive volume. Let us stress that, fortunately, the richness of narration and of the language used by the pre-war intelligentsia, displayed also in letters and press articles, has been preserved. The text is equipped with notes made by the author's daughter, Elżbieta Jasińska.

As the author emphasizes, the reminiscences are a life story of an ordinary man who met many interesting persons and witnessed interesting events. This is undoubtedly a biography of an unassuming person who looks at his own personality, his experiences and reflections from a distance. After becoming acquainted with the author's childhood in Warsaw, we are shown the world of Polish intelligentsia at the beginning of the 20th century, its everyday life, occupations, leisure. We come to know the city and its culture and sometimes have the impression that we are reading a detailed guidebook. The author portrays persons from the world of art and literature and well known Warsaw families, such as the Lilpops, Mlynarskis, Liphards, Wedels. Apart from the capital, the Jasiński family, and later the author himself, spent some time in Zakopane, Tatarów on the Prut river, in Sopot and Paris. Before World War II Jasiński also lived in the provinces for some time, as a teacher in Włocławek. He devotes a special place to music, not only to his musical education and work under the direction of Juliusz Wertheim and at the Warsaw Conservatoire but also to important musical events and his own artistic experiences. In 1935 Jasiński started working in Polish Radio as music critic for "Gazeta Polska", then as controller of programmes. Finally he got a permanent job in the music section of Polish Radio. The reminiscences end with the Warsaw Rising. In the autumn of 1944 Jasiński moved to Stawisko and stayed there until the end of the war. This period, reconstructed on the basis of notes, has been placed in the annex. (OL)

Przemysław Jastrzębski, *Twórcy "Myśli Narodowej" w latach 1921–1926 (The Architects of "Myśl Narodowa" in 1921–1926)*, "Dzieje Najnowsze" (Warszawa), vol. XL, 2008, N° 2, pp. 19–36.

"Myśl Narodowa" ("National Thought"), a theoretical, programmatic organ of the national camp was published in Warsaw in 1921–1939. It was a high-level periodical addressed to the intelligentsia. The status of the weekly (it was a fortnightly publication from 1926 to 1928) changed; at first it was an unofficial organ and later a central organ of National Democracy. The author of the article focuses on the group of persons responsible for "Myśl Narodowa", that is, the editorial board and the periodical's collaborators, from the beginning of its existence to the May *coup d'état*. Some of these persons came from "Gazeta Warszawska". The author distinguishes three groups. The first were politicians and activists of the People's National Union. Their articles appeared sporadically but they had a decisive influence on the political line of the periodical. The second group consisted of members of the editorial board and ideologically committed persons from outside the National Democratic party. The last group was made up of professional journalists.

The most determined editor-in-chief who had a decisive say on the choice of the periodical's collaborators, on the content and choice of articles was Zygmunt Wasilewski. When he was replaced, "Myśl Narodowa" tried, with varying

success, to unite two roles: that of a theoretical organ and that of a socio-cultural periodical. (OL)

Marek Kornat, *Polityka równowagi 1934–1939: Polska między Wschodem a Zachodem (A Policy of Equilibrium 1934–1939: Poland between East and West)*, Kraków 2007, Arcana, 499 pp., index of persons, series "Arkana Historii".

The book consists of ten studies on the history of Polish diplomacy and political thought. The essays were written between 2003 and 2007 after several years of research. Before being printed, they have been compared with newly discovered documents to verify all details.

Poland's balanced policy towards Germany and Russia, worked out by Józef Piłsudski and conducted by the Foreign Minister Józef Beck, still arouses controversies among historians. The author examines the principles, realisation and sense of this line in Polish foreign policy. He points out that the policy-makers of those years and their later critics have viewed the question from a different perspective. The texts in the book focus on the idea of a balanced policy and the questions connected with it. The author discusses: the booklet *Poland Is a Great Power* written by the Polish ambassador in Paris Juliusz Łukasiewicz, Piłsudski's views on bolshevism, Beck's idea to rally small states in East-Central Europe round Poland (*Mędzymorze* — In between the Seas), and his attitude to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The other reflections concern the alleged secret Polish-German agreements, Polish diplomacy's attitude to Italy, reaction to the Ribbentrop-Molotov pact, and the German appraisal of Poland's equilibrium policy. The author's aim was to present a balanced evaluation of the policy pursued by the Second Republic and to reconstruct its creators' mentality and world of values. (OL)

Marek Orłowski, *General Józef Haller 1873–1960*, Kraków 2007, Arcana, 566 pp., ill., photos., maps, index of persons, series "Arkana Historii".

The aim the author had set himself was to verify all information on, what he calls, the real military and political activity of General Józef Haller. Orłowski presents this in seven chapters. The first chapter describes the early years of Józef Haller's life, his family, education, his service in the Austrian Army, and his activity in the cooperative movement up to 1914. The second chapter deals with Haller's life during the First World War and his activity in the Legions. The year 1918 witnessed two military events which were of decisive importance for the general's further career: the breakthrough at Rarańcza and the battle of Kaniów. The author also discusses here Haller's efforts to expand the Polish Army (the so-called Blue Army) in France. The next parts of the book acquaint readers with the general's role in the struggle for Poland's frontiers, including the battle of Warsaw, and the functions he performed in the public life of the Second Republic. After the May *coup d'état* Haller went into retirement at his own request. He then worked for the opposition to the *Sanacja* regime (Front Morges, Stronnictwo Pracy). The last part of the book depicts Haller's life in emigration, in particular his work in Władysław Sikorski's government.

The most interesting are the author's reflections on the reasons for Haller's weak position among the political elites of the Second Republic and his great popularity in society. Orłowski points out the successes and errors which determined the general's career. He devotes a separate place to the general's rivalry with Piłsudski. (OL)

Stanisław Stępień, *Kształtowanie się warstwy inteligentkiej w warunkach braku własnego państwa. Ukraińska inteligencja w Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej w latach 1918–1939 (The Formation of a Group of Intelligentsia despite the Non-Existence of a Ukrainian State. The Ukrainian Intelligentsia in the Polish*

Republic in 1918–1939), "Roczniki Dziejów Społecznych i Gospodarczych" (Poznań–Warszawa), 2006, LXVI, pp. 111–134.

The article depicts the socio-occupational structure of Ukrainian intelligentsia in the Second Republic, when some essential changes and transformations took place. During that time the majority of the young Ukrainian intelligentsia came from the peasant class; they did not come from clergymen's families as they did in the 19th century. This was due to the gradual spread of celibate in the Greek Catholic church. At the same time more and more young people preferred to acquire trade education instead of general education. The growth of the elite was so dynamic that soon it became difficult to get a good job. Young energetic activists moved to the countryside, contributing to the improvement of its infrastructure and the development of the co-operative movement. Despite the restrictions imposed by the state, Ukrainian intelligentsia played a considerable role in local self-government in towns and in the provinces. In Stepien's opinion it was political work, publishing, journalism and priesthood that were the most stable jobs for Ukrainians. Since the social origin of Ukrainian intelligentsia changed, the political references of the younger and older generations changed too. It was the Ukrainian youth that was most susceptible to nationalistic ideology. Its attitude to the Polish elites and the Polish state was determined by their sense of social wrongs and injustice, for unemployment made it impossible for them to implement their political ambitions. The article is also accessible in electronic version at: www.ihpan.edu.pl/rds-g-2006-2.pdf. (OL)

WORLD WAR II

Bogusław Kopka, *Konzentrationslager Warschau. Historia i następstwa (Konzentrationslager Warschau. Its History and Consequences)*, Warszawa 2007. Instytut Pamięci Narodowej, 712 pp., annex, index of persons, index of place-names, photos.

Konzentrationslager Warschau, set up on Himmler's order, was opened on July 19, 1943, two months after the Germans put down the uprising in the Warsaw ghetto. The Jewish prisoners brought there from other concentration camps were to pick out usable materials and equipment from the ruins of the ghetto, take away rubble and then level off the ground in the whole area. After some time the Jews were formed into *Verbrennungskommandos* which built wooden stakes on which the Germans burned the bodies of Polish victims executed in the ruins of the ghetto and, from the autumn of 1943, also in the streets of Warsaw. In this way Warsaw became one of the places in which the Germans tried to obliterate the traces of their crimes ("Aktion 1005").

The book consists of two parts: a thorough study of the subject, in which the author has used accessible Polish and German documentation (with considerable help from the German historian Dr. Andreas M i x), and an extensive annex which contains 169 records of the investigations of witnesses who from 1945 to 2005 gave evidence on *KL Warschau* (pp. 149–603). The material collected by the author explicitly denies the statements contained in Maria Trzcńska's book *Obóz zagłady w centrum Warszawy (Extermination Camp in the Centre of Warsaw) Konzentrationslager Warschau* (published in Radom in 2002 and reprinted in 2007) that a branch of *KL Warschau*, equipped with gas chambers, existed in the region of the Warsaw West railway station and that some 200,000 Poles were murdered there.

Let us add that on August 5, 1944, during the Warsaw Rising, some 350 Jews were freed from the camp by soldiers of the Home Army, and that after the war first an NKVD and later a Security Service camp was opened on the grounds of the German camp. (TS)

Polskie Państwo Podziemne w Wielkopolsce. 1939–1945 (The Polish Underground State in Great Poland. 1939–1945), preface by Ireneusz Adamski, vols. 1–4, Poznań 2007, Oficyna Wydawnicza Wielkopolski, 480 pp., ill., index of sources.

This four-volume album published on the initiative of the Poznań branch of the National Remembrance Institute is the deepest study that has so far been made of the conspiratorial independence activities conducted in Great Poland during the Second World War. The first two volumes discuss the structures of the Polish Underground State: the secret civil administration, the underground parliament, the armed forces in Poland, and underground jurisdiction. Further on, the authors describe the occupation system in Great Poland, paying special attention to extermination, transfers of population, Germanisation, the plundering of property and the economic exploitation of the local population. Volume III depicts various forms of the inhabitants' social resistance and conspiracy in 1939–1945. Volume IV deals with "The Underground Press, Propaganda and Distribution of Newspapers", "The Conspiratorial Intelligence Services", "Acts of Sabotage and Diversion, Airdrops". What distinguishes this publication is that it has combined a scientific analysis with a rich, previously unknown iconographic material obtained mostly from private collections. (KK)

Mirosław Sikora, *Kuźnia broni III Rzeszy. Niemiecki przemysł zbrojeniowy na Górnym Śląsku podczas II wojny światowej (The Third Reich's Weapons Workshop. The German Armaments Industry in Upper Silesia during World War II)*, Katowice-Kraków 2007, Wydawnictwo Towarzystwa Naukowego "Societas Vistulana", 384 pp.

The book presents the war-time history of Upper Silesia, a highly industrialized region which during the Second World War was a hinterland of the German armaments industry. On the basis of German archives the author analyzes, on the one hand, the plans of German armaments policy and, on the other, the organisation of economic administration in Upper Silesia. He also discusses the complex changes in property structure in that territory, especially the untypical interpenetration of the private and the state sector. Sikora presents an interesting description of the rivalry between the highest German military and government bodies (the *Wehrmacht*, the Highest Trusteeship System East, the SS) for control over the production of Upper Silesian factories to make it correspond to their own interests. The book is equipped with detailed statistical analyses which show the work of individual factories, especially the amount of military equipment produced in 1939–1945. (KK)

Stanisław Sterkowicz, *Nieludzka medycyna. Lekarze w służbie nazizmu (Inhuman Medicine. Doctors in the Service of Nazism)*, Warszawa 2007, Wydawnictwo Medyk, 311 pp., ill.

The author, a professor of medicine specialising in cardiology, is an acknowledged expert in the history of medicine, especially during the time of World War II. His research interests are, to a large extent, due to the years he spent in German concentration camps. Stanisław Sterkowicz has devoted a large part of his scientific work to documenting the Nazi medical crimes: from the forcible sterilisation of mentally handicapped persons in the 1930s to the pseudo-medical experiences on prisoners in concentration camps. In this book he also devotes much attention to those German doctors who did not join in the criminal Nazi research but tried to help the victims. As the author points out, his aim was first and foremost to show the effects of the ideologisation of such a discipline of science as medicine which instead of being "a symbol of mercy and respect for life" became their contradiction in the Third Reich. (KK)

Tomasz Szarota, *Karuzela na Placu Krasieńskich. Studia i szkice z lat wojny i okupacji* (*The Merry-go-round in Krasieński Square. Studies and Essays on the Times of War and the Occupation*), Warszawa 2007, Oficyna Wydawnicza "Rytm", Fundacja "Historia i Kultura", 462 pp., photos.

This is a collection of 34 articles (some of which appear here in an expanded version and with additional notes) written in 1972–2007 by Tomasz Szarota, an acknowledged expert in the history of the occupation. The volume consists of five parts. The first contains texts dealing with the Polish Underground State. Of particular importance is the pioneering article devoted to the liberation of the "Gęsiówka" prison by the Home Army at the beginning of August 1944 (some of the Jews rescued there joined the ranks of Warsaw insurgents). In the second part entitled *A Difficult Subject — Collaboration* the author discusses Poles' collaboration with German and Soviet (up to 1941) occupants. He wonders what attitudes can be qualified as collaboration. The third part of the book deals with Polish–Jewish relations during the war. The fourth part *Parts and Warsaw — Two Occupied Capitals* contains essays which the author wants to be the core of a future separate monograph (which will appear under a similar title). The fifth part consists of detailed essays on little known World War II events, such as *Air-raids on Warsaw during World War II* (both German and the later Soviet ones), or *The Mission Undertaken to Warsaw on September 16, 1944 by Major Werner Kiewitz* who proposed capitulation. The title of the book refers to Czesław Miłosz's famous poem *Campo di fiori* in which the poet writes about the merry-go-round in Krasieński Square. Tomasz Szarota is the first Polish historian who has verified this motif, also in his correspondence with the poet. (KK)

Tadeusz Wolsza, *"Katyń to już na zawsze katy i katowani". W "Polskim Londynie" o sowieckiej zbrodni w Katyńtu / 1940–1956/ ("Katyń Will Always Mean the Executioners and the Executed". "Polish London" on the Crime Committed by the Soviets at Katyń, 1940–1956)*, Warszawa 2008, Instytut Historii PAN, 148 pp., index of persons.

The disclosure by the Germans on April 13, 1943 of the crime committed three years earlier on Polish officers in Katyń and other places had many political consequences. Tadeusz Wolsza analyzes the reaction of the Polish government in exile to the discovery of the crime and its subsequent efforts to obtain an explanation and commemorate the victims. He says that the Katyń problem united all Polish émigrés. After the war, during the Nuremberg trial, the émigrés did their best to prevent Soviet propaganda from attributing the crime to the Third Reich. Thanks to Polish emigrants a commission was established in the United States to investigate the circumstances in which the crime was committed. The crowning point of their efforts was a documentary film "Katyń" which was produced also in an English version. The author has made use of documents found in the Polish Institute and the General Sikorski Museum in London as well as of many articles published in the émigré press. (KK)

Rafał Wnuk, *"Za pierwszego Sowietą". Polska konspiracja na Kresach Wschodnich II Rzeczypospolitej / wrzesień 1939 — czerwiec 1941/ ("Under the First Soviet Occupation". Polish Conspiracy in the Second Republic's Eastern Borderlands, September 1939–June 1941)*, Warszawa 2007, Instytut Pamięci Narodowej, 463 pp., ill., index.

Rafał Wnuk depicts the fate of inhabitants of the Second Republic's eastern borderlands which were annexed by the Soviet Union in 1939. He focuses on the people who did not reconcile themselves to Poland's loss of sovereignty and to life under the Soviet system. The author describes the stormy, tragic history of Polish independence organisations from September 1939 until the German invasion of the Soviet Union in June 1941. He presents diverse conspiratorial organisations, the way they functioned and the methods used by the NKVD to combat them.

Making use of rich source materials, he has undertaken to show for the first time the organised Polish resistance in the entire territory occupied by the Soviet Union, filling in the gap which has so far existed in Polish historiography devoted to World War II. The book has been awarded the prize of "Przegląd Wschodni". (KK)

Ziemianie wobec okupacji 1939-1945 (The Landowners' Attitude to the Occupation 1939-1945), ed. Michał Wenkła, Kraków 2006, Instytut Pamięci Narodowej, 191 pp., index of persons and pseudonyms.

The book contains nine articles which were presented during a conference held in 2004 under the title *The Polish Landowners' Work for Independence during World War II*. After the war the ruling communists eliminated the landowners as a social class. Their estates were nationalised. This had grave cultural consequences. Tens of thousands of manor houses and palaces were devastated or fell into complete ruin. History books were cleared of all notes about landowners' participation in the resistance movement. The volume in question is one of the first attempts to recall the fate of landowners during the Second World War, especially the role they played, as an intellectual elite, in the establishment of underground organisations. The most important of these organisations was "Uprawa" (Cultivation) set up at the beginning of 1940. Its chief aim was to gather funds for material assistance to soldiers of the underground Home Army (earlier of the Union of Armed Struggle). Not without importance were the landowners' international contacts which enabled them to send liaison officers of the Home Army to the West. This activity was highly acclaimed by the later commander of the Home Army, General Tadeusz Bór-Komorowski. (KK)

RECENT HISTORY

Marek Andrzejewski, *Marzec 1968 w Trójmieście (March 1968 in the Agglomeration of Three Neighbouring Towns, Gdańsk, Gdynia and Sopot)*, Warszawa-Gdańsk 2008, Instytut Pamięci Narodowej, 399 pp., index.

The book is the first attempt to present the genesis, development and repercussions of the protests organised by students and school pupils in the agglomeration of three towns, Gdańsk, Gdynia and Sopot, in March 1968. These towns have so far been dealt with mainly in connection with the events of 1970 and 1980. Andrzejewski shows that knowledge of the experience gained in 1968 is extremely important to understand the history of the 1970s and 1980s. He depicts the reasons and progress of the young people's protests in the three towns and the formation of a group of young intellectuals who later became one of the most important elements of the democratic opposition in the Polish People's Republic. The author also portrays the political climate in the years when Władysław Gomułka's rule was drawing to a close. He describes the mass rallies organised by the Polish United Workers' Party (PZPR) in work places, the meetings of PZPR cells at universities, and the propaganda campaigns against the protesting youth. Andrzejewski compares archival sources, with participants' accounts and with the press and literature dealing with this subject. (KK)

Andrzej Friszke, *Przystosowanie i opór. Studia z dziejów PRL (Adaptation and Resistance. Studies in the History of the Polish People's Republic)*, Warszawa 2007, Biblioteka "Więzi", 428 pp., index of persons.

The volume includes articles written during the last fifteen years by Andrzej Friszke, a scientific worker at the Institute of Political Studies of the Polish Academy of Sciences, professor at Collegium Civitas, author of many publications on Poland's recent history. The articles have a common denominator. Friszke asserts that adaptation and resistance were the attitudes which determined the

Poles' behaviour in all periods of the Polish People's Republic. He emphasises that what was specific about the Polish Peoples' Republic was that the same man could in one period manifest determined resistance while in another he confined himself to adaptation strategies. Most of the studies in the volume concern the years 1956–1980, a period marked by relative stability and by the endeavours made by the majority of the Polish people to adapt themselves to the situation. The author discusses such diverse questions as *The adaptation strategies applied by lay Catholic circles in the first post-war years*, *The Polish Lutheran Church and the Mazurians (1945–1959)*, *Social attitudes in 1956–1970*, *The birth of independent culture (1976–1980)*. Each of these essays is based on archival studies conducted by the author mainly in the Archives of Modern Records and also in the collections of the National Remembrance Institute. (KK)

Arkadiusz Gajewski, *Polski film sensacyjno-kryminalny. 1960–1980 (Polish Thrillers, 1960–1980)*, Warszawa 2008, Wydawnictwo "Trio", 220 pp., plates.

Arkadiusz Gajewski's book is yet another attempt to widen the scope of research into Poland's recent history. The author points out that films, also thrillers, may be an important historical source for they show the problems of social life, characteristic of the Polish People's Republic, as well as the specific political propaganda conducted at that time. Gajewski starts with the functioning of cinematography in the Polish People's Republic and its place in the government's cultural policy. The author is specially interested in how the screenplays and films were qualified for production, how they were appraised and controlled by censors. In successive chapters he describes the rebirth of the Polish film after 1956. It was only then that thrillers inspired by Western models could be produced, although the relative freedom enjoyed by cinematography was again restricted at the end of the 1950s. Gajewski also describes in detail documentary films and the *Film Chronicles* shown in cinemas, analysing the criminal plots. The book ends with the conclusion that in the Polish People's Republic films were mainly a testimony to the epoch "in which everything had an ideological, that is also a political aspect". Despite restrictions, thrillers managed to overcome various kinds of taboo and helped people to learn about events and phenomena which the propagandists would have preferred to eliminate from social consciousness. (KK)

Zygmunt Klukowski, *Zamojszczyzna 1944–1959 (Zamość Region 1944–1959)*, afterword by Agnieszka Knyt, vol. II, Warszawa 2007, Ośrodek Karta, 371 pp., index of persons.

Historians agree that Zygmunt Klukowski's diary is a unique document for it deals with such important questions as the conspiratorial activity of the Home Army in the Zamość region, the entry of Soviet troops in the summer of 1944, the establishment of the new "people's power", and the birth of Stalinism (Klukowski wrote the first volume of his diary during the inter-war period). Zygmunt Klukowski, a physician, bibliophile, historian of the Zamość region, a soldier of the Home Army, kept systematic notes up to 1947 and continued them intermittently until his death in 1959. Arrested in 1950 for fighting within the Home Army ranks and for his unwillingness to co-operate with the communist authorities, he was imprisoned for two years. In 1952 he faced another trial (because of the oppositional activity conducted by his son) and was sentenced to ten years in prison. He was released in 1956 after the political change which took place in Poland when Władysław Gomułka came to power. His notes referring to the German occupation were published two years later but were severely censored. Klukowski's diary presents a unique picture of daily life in a small town (Szczepczeszyn), local customs, mutual relations between people and the political atmosphere. It is a key source to understand People's Poland. (KK)

Kresowa księga sprawiedliwych 1939-1945. O Ukraińcach ratujących Polaków poddanych eksterminacji przez OUN i UPA (The Eastern Borderland's Book of the Righteous 1939-1945. On Ukrainians who Saved Poles from extermination at the Hands of the Organisation of Ukrainian Nationalists and the Ukrainian Insurrectionary Army), ed. Romuald Niedzielko, Warszawa 2007, Instytut Pamięci Narodowej, 223 pp., annex, index of persons.

The book depicts relations between Poles and Ukrainians from a new perspective. So far it has been accepted in literature that during World War II Ukrainian nationalists committed crimes on Poles in ca 3,700 places. They may have killed some 100,000 Poles. Between ten and twenty thousand Ukrainians were probably killed by Poles. The author of the study, Romuald Niedzielko, set himself the task of showing a less known aspect of this tragic conflict. He wanted to commemorate the Ukrainians who did not participate in ethnic cleansing and helped their Polish neighbours. On the basis of archival searches and, especially, witnesses' accounts, Niedzielko drew up a catalogue of places in which some Ukrainians did not take part in ethnic cleansing and helped Poles. He found 500 such places. The catalogue is a specific historical atlas showing multi-ethnic villages and small towns in the Polish-Ukrainian borderland. The annex is devoted to Poles who gave assistance to Ukrainians (especially during the transfer of Ukrainian population to the Soviet Union in 1944-1946). (KK)

Kryptonim "Pegaz". Służba bezpieczeństwa wobec Towarzystwa Kursów Naukowych 1978-1980 (Cryptonym "Pegasus". The Attitude of the Security Service to the Society for Educational Courses 1978-1980), selected, prefaced and edited by Łukasz Kamiński and Grzegorz Waliłgóra, Warszawa 2008, Instytut Pamięci Narodowej, 500 pp., index.

The book presents one of the most famous initiatives launched by the democratic opposition in the 1970s. On January 22, 1978, 54 persons from the world of art and culture signed a declaration which set up the Society for Educational Courses. Its aim was to develop independent self-education and scientific initiatives. This was an attempt to overcome the ideological monopoly of the ruling communist party in education and upbringing. The security service reacted with lightning speed. Three days later it decided to launch a campaign under the cryptonym "Pegasus", the aim of which was to gain operational information on all signatories of the Society's declaration. The security service set up squads which were to disorganize the lectures. In June 1979 several participants in a SEC meeting which was taking place in Jacek Kuroń's private flat were brutally beaten up. The volume contains two historical essays and documents which show the secret service's activities against intellectuals engaged in the organization of independent education. (KK)

Sebastian Ligarski, *W zwierciadle ogłoszeń drobnych. Życie codzienne na Śląsku w latach 1945-1949 (The Mirror of Small Ads. Everyday Life in Silesia in 1945-1949)*, Wrocław 2007, Instytut Pamięci Narodowej, 270 pp., tables, ill., index of persons.

Sebastian Ligarski's book is an innovative attempt in Polish historiography for the author tries to reconstruct post-war history through the prism of small advertisements. He has analysed 19,471,956 small ads published in the columns of three Silesian dailies: "Pionier" ("Pioneer"), "Słowo Polskie" ("Polish Word") and "Dziennik Zachodni" ("Western Daily"). He has examined their content and carried out statistical research in three periodicals chosen by lot. The book is divided into seven parts: *The Polish Press in 1945-1949, The Home, The Family, Leisure Pursuits, Labour Market, Economic Life and Medicine*. The advertisements have turned out to be an excellent source portraying everyday life, the functioning of towns (mostly post-German ones) and the establishment of new social ties by the immigrants. The material collected by the author shows the great creativity of the

towns' new inhabitants in Upper and Lower Silesia as well as in the Opole region, the amazing rate at which urban forms of life were reconstructed but also the destruction of private enterprise by the communist "people's power". The book has been awarded second "Clio" prize in the category of scientific monographs. (KK)

Grzegorz Majchrzak, *Z dziejów "Tygodnika Solidarność". Rozpracowanie "Tygodnika Solidarność" przez Służbę Bezpieczeństwa 1980-1982 (From the History of "Tygodnik Solidarność" / "Solidarity Weekly" / The Investigative Work Carried out on "Solidarity Weekly" by the Security Service in 1980-1982)*, Warszawa 2007, Instytut Pamięci Narodowej, 184 pp., ill.

The communist information monopoly was broken when the first issue of "Tygodnik Solidarność" appeared in the autumn of 1980. The weekly, edited by Tadeusz Mazowiecki, soon became the most widely-read periodical in Poland but its development was curtailed by insufficient supplies of paper, which was distributed by the authorities. The weekly attracted the interest of the security service from the beginning of its existence. Majchrzak's book depicts the role of the security service in the campaign against the weekly. The author analyzes the methods used by the service to gain detailed information on the periodical in 1980-1982. He has also examined documentation concerning those members of the editorial board of the weekly who, recruited by the security service as its secret collaborators, were to act as informers. The book is an interesting contribution to the literature devoted to the "freedom carnival" during the existence of "Solidarity" (1980-1981): the formation of a civil society but also the game conducted behind the scenes by the security apparatus. (KK)

Piotr Osęka, *Marzec '68 (March 1968)*, Kraków 2008, Wydawnictwo Znak, Instytut Studiów Politycznych PAN, 317 pp., photos., index of persons.

This is a popularised scientific presentation of the genesis and progress of the March 1968 events. The author gives an account of the March 1968 studies which have so far appeared in Poland (especially Jerzy Eisler's classic work *Polski rok 1968 / The Year 1968 in Poland /*, discusses the results of his own research into sources, and presents the three planes on which the March events took place: the youth's protest, the intellectuals' opposition, and the political game at the top of power, the unrest among party activists. Osęka attaches the greatest importance to participants' accounts and documents of social life (such as leaflets and letters) but treats the archival documents of the security service sceptically. The accent shifts from customs to everyday living conditions and the Poles' material aspirations in the 1960s. This is the background against which in the author's opinion one can better see the moods of the youth and of the party activists. Osęka devotes much space to the consequences of the March 1968 events and tries to establish to what extent they influenced the Poles' mentality (especially the mentality of young intellectuals). (KK)

Teodor Parnicki, *Dzienniki z lat osiemdziesiątych. Notatki z własnej pracy literackiej (Diaries from the 1980s. Notes on My Literary Work)*, preface by Zygmunt Lichniak, notes on the author and editorship by Tomasz Markiewka, Kraków 2008, Wydawnictwo Literackie, 545 pp., ill., bibl. of Parnicki's works, biographical notes, index of persons.

Teodor Parnicki (1908-1988) was a leading Polish historical writer. In the 1980s his books were translated into Russian, Czech, Hungarian, German and French. According to the literary critic Włodzimierz Bolecki, Parnicki's diaries are "the most unusual chronicle of an author's life in world diaristic literature". The meticulousness of his daily entries is surprising, even shocking, but thanks to this meticulousness we obtain very valuable information on Parnicki's writing methods, his daily life, the way he coped with the economic crisis in the 1980s.

as well as on society life and customs at that time. Parnicki also described how he fought against his alcohol addiction. His diaries are both a study in the consciousness of an outstanding writer and a chronicle of life in the last period of the Polish People's Republic. They are an extremely interesting historical and literary source on both these counts. (KK)

Lilla Barbara Paszkiewicz, "Gazeta Ludowa". *Próba walki o wolność myśli i słowa 1945–1947* ("Gazeta Ludowa". *The Attempt to Fight for the Freedom of Thought and Expression 1945–1947*), preface by Władysław Bartoszewski. Toruń 2007, Wydawnictwo Adam Marszałek, 349 pp., annex, index of persons.

The Polish Peasant Party (PSL), set up in 1895, became a nation-wide party after World War II, gaining mass support both in rural areas and in towns. "Gazeta Ludowa" ("Peoples' Paper"), a daily paper published under the auspices of the PSL from November 1945, was the only paper free of communist influence. The author presents the most important articles and ideological declarations published in the paper and discusses the everyday work of its editorial board. She also portrays the political situation in the first two post-war years. She depicts the attacks launched on the paper by the communist press, the excisions made by censors, and the harassment of the paper's editors. The book ends with a description of the preparations made by the increasingly powerful communists to liquidate the last independent daily paper in Poland. "Gazeta Ludowa" finally lost its independence in the autumn of 1947. The book has an annex which contains short biographies of the leading journalists of "Gazeta Ludowa". One of them was Władysław Bartoszewski who in the preface presents memories of his work in the editorial board of the paper. (KK)

Przeszłość zapamiętana. Narracje z pogranicza. Materiały pomocnicze do analizy polsko-niemieckich stosunków narodowościowych na przykładzie warmińskiej wsi Purda Wielka (Remembered Past. Stories from the Borderland. Subsidiary Materials for an Analysis of Polish-German Nationality Relations, Based on the Example of the Warmian Village of Purda Wielka), edited by R. Traba and A. Sakson. Olsztyn 2007, Borussia, 256 pp., series "Historia i pamięć polsko-niemieckiego pogranicza. Warmińska Purda", vol. 1.

A valuable research project initiated by the "Borussia" Cultural Community in association with the Institute for Western Affairs in Poznań, the Institute of Political Studies of the Polish Academy of Sciences in Warsaw and a group of Slavists from Leipzig University envisages for the publication of a series of books under the title *History and Memory of the Polish-German Borderland. Purda in Warmia*. A few words should be said about the research itself. These are records of conversations with the inhabitants of a village situated south-east of Olsztyn. The first conversations, let us call them historical, are from 1948. They were held by a group of sociologists from Warsaw University under the direction of Professor Stanisław Ossowski. Because of the political situation in Poland at that time, the chairs of sociology were liquidated and the results of research could not be published. They have now been found and secured thanks to Robert Traba. Students and post-graduate students from Berlin, Leipzig and several Polish towns returned to Purda in 2005 and began a two-year field work there.

A further six volumes of the series are to appear within two years. These will be analyses and research studies, monographs and sources. The authors want them to be also applicable to seminars with students. The first volume contains information on the history and culture of Purda and the whole region. In the preface Robert Traba and Andrzej Sakson present their theoretical reflections on the concepts of borderland and memory. The core of the book, entitled *Stories from the Borderland*, is divided into three parts. Each consists of a preface by the

person responsible for the given part and of fragments of conversations held in 1948 and in 2005–2007. The first part, entitled *Purda Wielka — Stories from the History of the Village*, makes it possible for readers to compare objective history with the inhabitants' accounts of various events, especially those from recent times. "We" and "They" — deals with the ethnic-national, socio-economic, generational and political divisions of the community. The part entitled *History of Everyday Life* acquaints readers with the culture and social life of Warmia. Having adopted this structure of the volume, the authors have only been able to present fragments of conversations. The text is supplemented by photographs. (OL)

Paweł Sasanka, *Czerwiec 1976. Geneza — przebieg — konsekwencje* (June 1976. Its Genesis — Development — and Consequences), Warszawa 2006, Instytut Pamięci Narodowej, 451 pp., ills., index.

The year 1976 marked a turning point in Poland's post-war history, it was then that a democratic opposition came into being. Researchers have so far concentrated mainly on the circumstances in which the Workers' Defence Committee was set up in September 1976. Paweł Sasanka focuses on the workers' June revolt, mainly in Radom and Ursus (near Warsaw). This is the first detailed study of the genesis of workers' protests, their progress and the brutal repressive measures applied by the authorities. The book is divided into five parts. In the first the author discusses Edward Gierek's new political strategy, its failure and the symptoms of an economic breakdown. In the second part he describes the authorities' preparations to raise prices and portrays social moods in the middle of the 1970s. The third part is an analysis of the workers' protests on June 25, 1976. The fourth part deals with reprisals, investigative methods and administrative sanctions. The author also presents the circumstances of the death of Jan Brozyna and Father Roman Kotlarz. The fifth part presents social reactions to the June events. The author has made use of still unknown sources from the archives of the National Remembrance Institute. (KK)

Piotr Semków, *Informacja Marynarki Wojennej w latach 1945–1957* (The Information Service of the Navy in 1945–1957), Warszawa 2006, Instytut Pamięci Narodowej, 328 pp., annexes, tables, photos.

The book presents the Information Service of the Polish Navy, the least known of all special services in the Polish People's Republic. The book consists of three parts. The author discusses the development of the organisation and competence of the Navy's Information Service, analyzes the intelligence activity conducted by the Navy and its results. He also shows the pressure of the political authorities which insisted that the struggle against "the class enemy" in the armed forces should be intensified. He presents the results of the purges carried out in the Navy during the Stalinist period at the suggestion of the Information Service. The extensive annexes contain the names of the workers of the Navy's Information Service and lists of persons arrested by it (mainly for political reasons). The book is based on documents found in the Archives of the Polish Navy in Gdynia, in the National Remembrance Institute and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The annexes also contain photocopies of some documents. (KK)

Słownik dysydentów. Czołowe postacie ruchów opozycyjnych w krajach komunistycznych w latach 1956–1989 (A Dictionary of Dissidents. Leading Personalities of Opposition Movements in Communist Countries in 1956–1989), coordinated by Aleksander Daniel and Zbigniew Głuza, Warszawa 2007, "Karta", vol. I: 854 pp., vol. II: 802 pp., index of persons, index of subjects.

The idea to create a dictionary of dissidents was born in 1996 during a meeting of representatives of opposition and dissident movements from 14 countries of

the former Soviet bloc. It was from the very beginning an international project. Its coordination was placed in the hands of the Warsaw "Karta" (Charter) Centre. The methods of work were elaborated jointly by the "Karta" centre and the Russian "Memorial". Several hundred persons took part in the work on the dictionary. The collected material was arranged according to the geographical division of East-Central Europe in those years. Each chapter deals with one country and each consists of four parts: an introduction, a calendar, a glossary and short biographies. The introduction presents the main characteristics of the dissident movement in a given country. The calendar shows the events connected with the birth and development of the dissident movement. The glossary is an alphabetical list of specific, important ideas of the dissident movement in each country. The biographies make up the basic part of each chapter. The dictionary contains 353 biographies of the most prominent representatives of democratic opposition in the countries of East-Central Europe. (KK)

Wokół pogromu kieleckiego (The Kielce Pogrom), edited by Łukasz Kamiński and Jan Zaryn, Warszawa 2006, Instytut Pamięci Narodowej, 528 pp., annexes, index of persons.

The book consists of two parts. The first contains four articles by researchers specialising in Polish-Jewish relations and Poland's post-war history. Bożena Szaynok, author of an extensive article entitled *Poles and Jews, July 1944-July 1946*, presents the problems and hopes of Poles and Jews after the war. She also analyzes the attitude of influential institutions and circles to the Jewish question at that time. Ryszard Śmietanka-Kruszelnicki refutes the propaganda myth created by official media in 1946 that units of underground independence organisations took part in the pogrom of Jews in Kielce (July 4, 1946). Jan Zaryn discusses the controversial question of the attitude of the Catholic Church hierarchs to Polish-Jewish relations in 1945-1947. This part of the book ends with a synthesizing presentation of the disputes, arguments and manipulations which accompanied the debates on the Kielce pogrom. The second part of the book contains documents gathered during the investigation conducted by prosecutors and historians of the National Remembrance Institute, above all depositions of witnesses to the events. (KK)

Jacek Witold Wołoszyn, *Chronić i kontrolować. UB wobec środowisk i organizacji konspiracyjnych młodzieży na Lubelszczyźnie, 1944-1956 (To Protect and Control. The Attitude of the Security Service to Conspiratorial Youth Circles and Organisations in the Lublin Region, 1944-1956)*, Warszawa 2007, Instytut Pamięci Narodowej, 736 pp., ill., index.

One of the communists' main political aims after the war was to gain full control over the education of young Poles and their ideological stance. To achieve this they purged teaching staffs of disloyal elements, imposed ideological curricula on all schools, introduced school books written by authors loyal to the new regime, cleared school libraries of books published before the war and liquidated independent youth organisations. Schools worked under pressure from the party and state authorities and from the security service. In his pioneering book Wołoszyn takes the Lublin region as an example to show the activities carried out by the security organs among young people in 1944-1956. He analyzes the young people's resistance to the new power, describes conspiratorial youth organisations and also mentions those organisations which were probably set up by the Security Service, a still unknown aspect of the security organs' activity. The author also compares the picture of Polish youth which, according to propaganda, was enthusiastically building a new system with the secret reports of the Security Service functionaries who depicted the real stance of young people in the Polish People's Republic. (KK)

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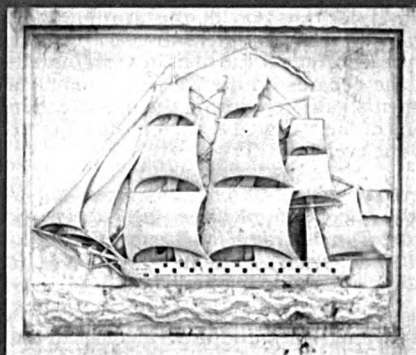
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