

domaćoj sociološkoj produkciji gotovo već bilo iščeznulo. Također, važno je naglasiti autorov vrlo temeljit pristup kako konceptualizaciji tako i metodologiji istraživanja, gdje se strogo pazi da se podaci ne interpretiraju olako i da se ne iznose površne generalizacije. Spoznaje i uvidi koje ova knjiga pruža upućuju na dugoročne povijesne procese koji govore da je postindustrijska preobrazba Zagreba, prema indikatorima koje koriste svjetski priznati teoretičari i istraživači postindustrijskog društva, počela znatno prije ostatka Hrvatske odnosno već u rano doba industrijalizacije u socijalizmu. Time se potvrđuju Bellove spoznaje da su se isti procesi odvijali i u socijalističkim i kapitalističkim društvima te da politička sfera i dominantna ideologija nisu bile presudan čimbenik odnosno prepreka te promjene u mjeri u kojoj su to bile tehnološke inovacije i proces demografske tranzicije. Jedina je razlika to što je kapitalizam na vrijeme uočio posljedice ali i priliku da »sam sebe« transformira u ono što Castells naziva informacijskim kapitalizmom, dok je industrijski socijalizam u tadašnjoj varijanti, nespreman na povijesnu činjenicu nestanka radničke klase kao esencije svog ideološkog legitimiteta, i iz tog razloga nestao s povijesne scene. I kao što Majetić na kraju zaključuje, ova je knjiga tek jedan od prvih uvida u te procese, a brojna pitanja koja se iz tog nameću tek treba istražiti.

• *Krešimir Peračković*

Tomasz Jacek Lis, *Polskie osadnictwo i duchowieństwo w Bośni i Hercegowinie w latach 1894—1920 (Polish Immigrants and Clergy in Bosnia and Herzegovina from 1894 to 1920)*, Wydawnictwo Maria, Toruń 2014, 287 pages.

There is ample literature on economic migration from Poland in the nineteenth and early twentieth century; however, it concerns mainly the USA, Germany and Brazil, not to mention of course a lot of studies on political migration (especially following the Polish armed bids for independence) and the life of the Poles at that time, mostly in France and Great Britain. The more credit therefore should be given to the young researcher Tomasz Jacek Lis for taking up a theme hardly ever researched in Polish and Croatian, Bosnian or Serbian historiography.

The layout of his book is clear and logical, yet in places one may have some objections as to the construction — see below. The work is divided into six chapters with an introduction and conclusions. It is complete with a table, appendices, a list of source texts and an index of names.

The Author's argument is preceded with a very well thought-out and well-written Introduction. He presents here the theme of his work, which seems to be even broader than indicated: "The main purpose of this study is to find out what everyday life of Polish missionaries at the turn of the twentieth century looked like. In this analysis one must devote some space to the colonists for whose sake the priests and monks had come to Bosnia"¹. The Author gives a quite broad description of the Aus-

tro-Hungarian politics towards Bosnia and Herzegovina, problems in relations between different nations and between power groups in the local Roman Catholic Church (mainly between Josip Stadler, Archbishop of Vrhbosnia and the Franciscans and Bishop Marijan Marković). Adopting a broad perspective of the life of Polish settlers allowed the Author to explain numerous problems encountered both by Polish clergy and immigrants in Bosnia. T. J. Lis convincingly justifies adopted time period, discusses the existing historiography achievements concerning the subject and points out the areas which require further research.

Chapter 1, "The politics of superpowers towards Bosnia in the nineteenth century" is the basis for the Author's argumentation and provides the international background of the situation in the Balkan region in the period under discussion. Generally, the chapter is well written, although one does get the impression the Author struggles with synthesizing the problems and argumentation presented. Nevertheless, he covers the major processes. It should be pointed out, however, that during the reign of Milan I Obrenović of Serbia (1868—1889) Nikola I Petrović-Njegoš was not king of Montenegro; he became king in 1910 (p. 37; on p. 39 he features correctly as prince). During the reign of the Russian tsar Alexander II the heir to the throne could not be called Alexander III (p. 40) — one could at the most call him "later to be Alexander III".

I was surprised that the Author used the "Dziennik Poznański", a contemporary daily newspaper from Poznań in Polish Prussia, when discussing international affairs in the year 1876 (p. 41-42). Despite the fact it had numerous correspondents in var-

ious places in Europe I still would be careful using any newspaper as the main source of information in diplomatic issues. One could have referred to the opinion of its editors when discussing the issue but not treated it as a source per se. Similarly, in one place the Author quotes the Viennese "Fremdenblatt" (this time however, presenting an opinion, therefore fully justified), yet he gives the "Dziennik Poznański" as the source.

I also wonder why the three fragments of subchapter 1.2., graphically highlighted: "Internal politics during the time of Benjamin Kállay": "Ethnic politics", "The reasons for colonization" and "The beginnings of colonization" had not been included in the Contents. Indeed, subchapter 1.2. is not very successfully titled and its contents may raise objections whether it should be placed in the first chapter at all. If the title of Chapter 1 is "The politics of superpowers towards Bosnia and Herzegovina in the nineteenth century", Austro-Hungarian domestic policy towards the annexed province, without discussing the international opinion's reaction to it, does not fit in here structurally. The Author should have included this discussion — otherwise important and relevant — in another part of the book. I would like to stress, however, that Mr Lis aptly discussed the changing perception of the role of Bosnia and Herzegovina within the Austro-Hungarian Empire. He also devoted a lot of space to the ideas of the province modernization (including the problems faced by the Germans and Hungarians), among which colonization policy played a significant role.

Chapter 2, "The life and activity of the Poles in Bosnia" shows very well why Bosnia was a place where Polish people could get ahead and what attracted them to that

country. The Author attempts to point out that “the Poles in Bosnia and Herzegovina were not only peasants but also many intellectuals who, having graduated from universities in Galicia decided to immigrate to Bosnia, where their professional careers could develop”. (s. 69). Quite apart from the fact that the problem has not been discussed too aptly, what the Author proves here is just the opposite — the number of Polish clerks, doctors and lawyers was by no means “large”; it was a selected group of specialists who took an important place in the social structure of Bosnia and Herzegovina due to the lack of local professionals. Some did get ahead indeed, still, the Author discusses single cases. Therefore, it is a shame that the Author did not attempt to estimate the number of the Poles and indicate accordingly, how many of those people could be considered “intelligentsia”. The Appendices include Table 1 called “The number of Poles in selected cities of Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1910” but it is not known where the Author found the data for compiling this table (from the census which was published at the time?) Moreover, the data from the table have not been used in the study, and that is a shame. They could have underpinned many of the Author’s main points. The phrases like “a multitude”, “a large group” etc. would have been much more justified. For the Author is right — the number of Poles who arrived in Bosnia was not small, but their poor organization and many forms of keeping in touch with Galicia indicate that at least the majority of the intelligentsia treated their stay in the Balkans as temporary. The Author does mention that fact. Therefore, inasmuch as the Author is right in his main argument that Bosnia and Herzegovina was a good place for the Poles to make a career, the

form he adopted to describe this argument does not seem entirely convincing.

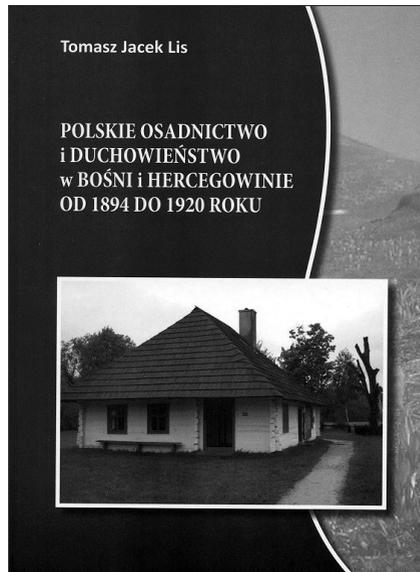
Chapter 3, “The colonial reality”, is another one which seems structurally chaotic. The Author should have included it in Chapter 2, which concerns the life and activity of the Poles in Bosnia and Herzegovina — everyday reality is, after all, part of life and activity. I am surprised with the Author’s decision to discuss identity problems in Chapter 3 concerned with everyday reality (subchapter 3.2.). Having said that, T. J. Lis looks at the described phenomena with considerable expertness. Not only does he make references to the previous findings concerning the life of the Polish colonists, to Vienna’s policy towards the colonization action and to the relations of the colonists with local residents, but also, using the so far unknown sources he adds a lot of interesting details to these matters. This is one of the best written fragments of this book, largely based on archive material. The Author’s findings — carefully balanced and interesting — are his original contribution to the subject matter.

Similarly, the next three chapters deserve to be evaluated highly, i. e. Chapter 4, “The problems of Catholic clergy in Bosnia and Herzegovina”, Chapter 5, “The beginnings of Polish ministry in Bosnia and Herzegovina” and Chapter 6, “Polish missions on the eve of the outbreak of the First World War and during the war”. The Author has proved in an unparalleled way that the problems with Polish ministry in the Banja Luka diocese to a large extent resulted from the conflicts between the Bosnian hierarchs and from the fact that particularly Bishop Marijan Marković and the local influential Franciscans treated the local Church as an instrument of Croatization of all Catholics who came to Bosnia. Although

the activity of Father Marcin Czermański was already known in literature, the Author succeeded in showing him in a much broader context, adding a lot of new information about his missionary activity. Also a very well written fragment is the one on the activity of Polish Felician Sisters in Bosnia, to a large extent based on sources. Here the Author describes the complex relations of the nuns with the colonists, Bishop Marković and Father Czermański. T. J. Lis also shows the differences in the forms of religious cult and the perception of Catholic clergy by the Poles and the local Catholics, which often resulted in conflicts. The broad analysis, the attempts to look at the work of the Felician nuns from different points of view and showing their connections with, among others, the local Trappists, are undoubtedly the Author's most valuable achievements. Among the faults in the book's composition we should mention again the lack of the fragments of subchapter 5.2. "The Felician Sisters", namely: "The relations with the colonists" and "The conflict with the Bishop of Banja Luka" in the book's Contents.

Also the last chapter is to the Author's credit. He tries to show here that before the FWW Bosnia was an important mission territory for the Polish church. That was made possible due to the changing local circumstances (death of Bishop Marković) and increased interest of the Galician hierarchs in that area of pastoral work. On the other hand, due to the war itself and the changing geopolitical conditions many of the attempts at missionary work were short-lived and unsuccessful.

Though in most of the work the Author skillfully analyzes the collected material, repeating himself only occasionally, unfortunately sometimes he includes a naïve and



mistaken interpretation, like in the following fragment: "[...] Bishop Adam Sapieha must have known about the existence of Polish colonies at least since 1896 but it was only in 1912 that he received the first letter from the peasants who demanded to be sent a Polish priest. The late date of such a letter cannot even be explained by the fact that Sapieha became bishop only in 1911, as he had already been a very influential person with a keen interest in the southern Slav countries". (p. 125-126). Actually before becoming an ordinary in Cracow, Sapieha was assigned to the Lviv Archdiocese, where he had many duties and hardly any possibility to directly control the situation in the Cracow curia. Apart from Lviv, Sapieha had spent many years in Rome. Therefore, even though he knew his predecessor in Cracow Bishop Jan Puzyna very well, I would be cautious to advance a thesis about his alleged influence and considerable interest in the Balkans.

As a reviewer I must emphasize a few gross mistakes, though not vital to the Au-

thor's argument. There was no technical university (politechnika) in Cracow (p. 73); there was one only in Lviv and it was the only one in Galicia. The fragment: "the emperor's son, prince Rudolf II, who died in 1891" includes as many as three factual errors. The said Rudolf was never called Rudolf II, he was not a prince but archduke and did not die in 1891 but committed suicide on 30 January 1889! When on p. 204 the Author mentions "Bishop Bilczewski", who features many times on the following pages, he fails to add that Bilczewski was not a bishop but Metropolitan Archbishop of Lviv of the Latin rite (a mistake on p. 206 — he is referred to correctly only from p. 218 on). Also Metropolitan Archbishop of Lviv of the Greek Catholic rite Andrzej Szeptycki features as "bishop" as many as four times (pp. 119, 131, 224 and in the Index). In fact, during his stay in Bosnia (in 1902) Szeptycki was already Archbishop in Lviv. Yes, he had been an ordinary in Stanisławów between 1899 and 1900, but all the fragments in which T. J. Lis refers to Szeptycki concern later years. The Przemysł Bishop Józef Sebastian Pelczar is called Sebastian Pelczar three times (221, 222, Index) and Cardinal Bishop of Cracow Puzyna's first name on p. 221 is once Jan (correctly) and once Józef. From the methodological point of view one may have some reservations as to using the book by F. Koneczny, *Święci w dziejach narodu polskiego*, Warszawa 1985 in a biographical note on Agenor Gołuchowski the younger, who was first of all a renowned politician, and specialist literature devoted to him is really abundant. Occasionally the Author has problems constructing footnotes, fortunately this is incidental.

It is worth emphasizing that the Author based his work on solid and diversified ar-

chive material from Italy, Bosnia and Poland. While reading one may get an impression that the ample so-far not used archive material is dominated by correspondence of clergymen (or addressed to them). The Author writes in the Introduction (p. 11-12) that he realizes he was one of the first researchers to use church archives to describe the history of Poles in Bosnia. The sources of this kind allowed him, however, to look at the subject matter mainly through the eyes of the RC Church, which he does realize (p. 15). Excusing himself, he admits it is possible that "the book is not devoid of mistakes" (p. 12). Fortunately, the Author as a rule interprets sources quite successfully, though he could have analyzed the described phenomena more profoundly in a few places. It is a pity that he did not attempt to make at least some search in the archives in Vienna and Lviv, where there are a lot of unknown facts from his field of study that he could use.

The Bibliography is at times chaotic; the Author has problems classifying the used materials. In the part called "Printed sources" there is a book by J. Rubacha, A. Malinowski and A. Giza, *Historia Bułgarii 1870-1915*, Warszawa 2006. However, the full title of this publication is *Historia Bułgarii 1870-1915. Materiały źródłowe z komentarzami* — and only knowing this the reader realizes that it is a collection of sources, not a synthesis of the history of Bulgaria. Besides, the Author must have meant Volume One of the publication (Volume Two concerns the history of Macedonia), which he also ought to have indicated. The selection of press materials is puzzling, to say the least. Why did the Author use as many as two titles from Poznań and none from Lviv or minor places in Eastern Galicia, if the work concerns mainly emigration

from these areas, not from the Grand Duchy of Posen (Poznań)? After all, the newspapers published in provincial towns, which often reached the peasants and craftsmen faster, wrote a lot about the conditions of living and farming in Bosnia and Herzegovina. A lot of news also concerned that area, as the readers were interested in it, not in the Poznań region. The provincial press in Galicia is a source almost completely ignored in the research of Polish-Ukrainian-Balkan relations. In the Literature part we find press articles from the period in question (although e.g. "Wędrowiec" was already included in the "Dzienniki" section; the name of this section is wrong — it should be called "Prasa" (The press) and not "Dzienniki" (Dailies), especially as not all the titles included there were dailies). Father M. Czermiński's works should definitely be included in the "Printed sources" part. This part includes also unpublished M.A. theses and online articles — they should be put in separate sections. The Author should also have used the literature concerning the history of church in Galicia at the turn of the 20th century (from the newer histories of religious orders to hierarchs' biographies and detailed studies concerning carrying out church policies in local circumstances, to works on emigration from these areas and related ministry problems). Many of the issues could have been then discussed in a more complex manner.

A major fault of this book are numerous errors, particularly in style and punctuation. A review is no place to publish a detailed list of errors, still, as a reviewer I feel obliged to point out some of the more conspicuous ones, like e.g. capitalizing nationality adjectives in the Polish language. Thorough proofreading would have pre-

vented such errors, making the text much more readable. Since the Author's findings are important and valuable, they deserve to be given appropriate form.

Despite the many critical remarks, some of which might be debatable, I would like to emphasize that the work of Tomasz Jacek Lis is a significant contribution to the development of research on Polish immigration in Bosnia and Herzegovina at the turn of the 20th century — by no means only in Polish historiography. In the main fragments of his book the Author shows considerable expertness in his field and adds a lot of important details. He is less successful discussing so-called contexts, but they were not the essence of his argument. Therefore the book should be recommended to anyone who is interested in the history of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the migration movement in Europe at the turn of the twentieth century.

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¹ Translation from Polish — the book is written in Polish though.

² See e.g.: *Wzorowe gospodarstwa rolnicze w Bośni i Hercegowinie*, „Gazeta Samborska” Y. 7: 1906 no. 30 of 29 VII, p. 1, no. 31 of 5 VIII, p. 1, no. 32 of 12 VI-II, p. 1, no. 34 of 26 VIII, p. 1, no. 35 of 2 IX, p. 1, no. 36 of 9 IX, p. 1, no. 39 of 30 IX, p. 1, no. 42 of 21 X, p. 1, no. 47 of 25 XI, p. 1, no. 52 of 30 XII, p. 1; Y. 8: 1907 no. 1 of 6 I, p. 1, no. 2 of 13 I, p. 1, no. 4 of 27 I, p. 1, no. 7 of 17 II, p. 1, no. 10 of 10 III, p. 1, no. 15 of 14 IV, p. 1, no. 20 of 19 V, p. 1, no. 23 of 9 VI, p. 1, no. 25 of 23 VI, p. 1, no. 27 of 7 VII, p. 1, no. 29 of 21 VII, p. 1, no. 37 of 15 IX, p. 1, no. 46 of 17 XI, p. 1; Y. 9: 1908 no. 7 of 16 II, p. 1; *Kraje bałkańskie*, „Echo Przemyskie” Y. 17: 1912, no. 83 of 17 X, p. 1—2; *Narodowości bałkańskie*, ibidem, no. 94 of 24 XI, p. 2; *Turcy*, ibidem, no. 95 of 28 XI, p. 1 — 2, no. 96 of 1 XII, p. 3, *Z Bośni*, „Stowo Polskie” Y. 18: 1913, no. 5 of 3 I, p. 3, no. 10 of 7 I, p. 3, no. 22 of 14 I, p. 3, no. 25 of 16 I, p. 3, no. 32 of 20 I, p. 8, no. 44 of 27 I, p. 2—3, no. 104 of 3 III, p. 4, no. 112 of 7 III, p. 3, no. 128 of 17 III, p. 2, no. 152 of 2 IV, p. 3, no. 209 of 6 V, p. 3, no. 217 of 10 V, p. 4, no. 238 of 24 V, p. 9—10, no. 240 of 26 V, p. 3, no. 242 of 27 V, p. 2, no. 248 of 30 V, p. 2, no. 330 of 17 VII, p. 3.