

A REVIEW OF DOMESTIC PUBLICATIONS

The research program carried out and presented in the dissertation by Marlena Gęborska entitled *Model of the library actively promoting children's books* (Gęborska, 2019), includes eight types of sources: "... responses obtained during a nationwide and international survey, statements by librarians and readers collected using a scenario, promotional materials collected in libraries and during book fairs, websites of public libraries, library and statistical documentation, publications in monographs and specialist journals, reports on the status of libraries and reading, and studies by the Central Statistical Office" (p. 26). The author devotes the first, introductory chapter to the functioning of libraries in Poland in legal and organizational terms. The second chapter analyses the social environment of the library and describes book fairs and library events promoting children's books. Selected initiatives in the field of such promotion in foreign libraries are discussed in the third chapter. In the last, fourth chapter, the author presents the activities of selected libraries, indicating strategies considered to be exemplary, and presenting conclusions on the activities of libraries aimed at young users in the form of the eponymous model.

The authors of the publication *A Meeting Place. The library as a social space (on the example of the Lubuskie Voivodeship)* (Buck & al., 2019) were guided by the ideas of the "third place" and the library as a place of integration for the local community. Various innovative projects in the field of infrastructure and activities undertaken by libraries of the Lubuskie Voivodeship serve as an exemplification of the analyses and proposals presented in the book. Shaping literary culture through drama and theatre are shown through the example of a wide range of events organized or co-organized by the Provincial and Municipal Public Library in Zielona Góra, such as Lubuskie Literary Thursdays, Krakow Poetry Salon in Zielona Góra, Zielona Góra Film and Theater Festival, Drama Reading Room, and others. In turn, the media library Góra Mediów in the public library in Zielona Góra or the Światowid media library in Kargowa are examples of hybrid libraries designed in a flexible space, combining traditional functions with the functions of a digital library. The chapter devoted to the analysis of good practices describes, among others, computer and console game tournaments (e.g. media library in Krosno Odrzańskie), club activities (e.g. Youth Club for the World in Szprotawa), artis-

tic projects (e.g. painting workshops organized by the public library in Jasień). Important elements of the activities described are modernization changes in the infrastructure and library space.

Researchers from the Department of Informatology and Book Studies at the University of Łódź conducted research allowing them to identify the most important conditions that determine the use of public libraries by the inhabitants of Łódź. In the publication *Łódź public libraries. Time of change, time of challenges* (Antczak & al., 2020) an extensive research report was presented. "Factors of interest from the point of view of the planned research were divided into several groups: 1) collections, 2) organization and services, 3) staff, 4) interior and equipment, 5) information about the library and its collections, 6) location" (p. 10). The last group of examined factors influencing the use of libraries were individual ones, independent of the organizers of library activities, e.g. the attitude to reading or the amount of free time of library users. The analysis of the research results presented in the fourth chapter was preceded by chapters presenting the legal conditions for the functioning of libraries, the characteristics of Łódź libraries in organizational and economic terms, and an analysis of the density of the library network. The most important factors influencing the use of libraries are related to both investment (increasing the number of books purchased) and organization (adapting buildings to the needs of disabled people, promotion, a common library card, a central catalogue). The last chapter of the publication analyses the changes in the public librarianship in Łódź after 2017, taking into account, inter alia, the impact of recommendations resulting from the research.

Rafał Werszler's work of an interdisciplinary nature, *Equipment and arrangement of libraries in Silesia up to the end of the 19th century* (Werszler, 2019) is based on empirical research of the surviving rooms and equipment, ranging from medieval armaria to cast iron structures from the mid-19th century, as well as on analysis of various iconographic and writing sources. The author has attempted to take a holistic view of the changes in the rooms and the furnishings used to store books in Silesia against the background of similar processes in Europe. The research findings include, inter alia, the dependence of the organization of interior design with book collections on the sharing profile (public or individual), the dependence of the design and construction of equipment on the changes in the form of the book, the impact of the development of education or political and religious conflicts on the shaping of library arrangements. Published with great care by the Scientific and Educational Publishers of the Association of Polish Librarians, the publication contains rich illustrative material.

Scientific and professional journals played an important role in shaping the theoretical assumptions of book and library science in Poland in the years 1901-1939. An interesting attempt to reconstruct this phenomenon has been made by Beata Żołędowska-Król in the monograph *The Development of Accounting and Library Science in the Light of Scientific and Professional Journals Published in Polish Territories (1901-1939), Based on an Analysis of the Content of the Journals* (Żołędowska-Król, 2019). The first two chapters, divided chronologically (the period before independence and the interwar period), describe the conditions and initiatives forming the librarian and bibliological environment, and provide a review of the periodicals issued at that time, divided into five groups: bibliographic, book, prin-

ting, bibliophile and library journals. The results of the analysis of the content of nine titles are presented in the third chapter. In the last chapter, in the form of a summary, the shaping of the scope of librarianship and bibliological issues in the journals discussed, their contribution to the development of theory, methodology and terminology, as well as inspiration from Polish and foreign scientific works are discussed. The conducted research shows, among other things, that the editorial offices of journals considered the presentation of research results and research workshops to be the most important, devoting little space to discussion and theoretical reflection.

Agnieszka Łuszek has made an attempt to reconstruct the philosophical assumptions that inspired the concepts developed by outstanding Polish bibliologists in the last two hundred years in her study entitled *Philosophical Inspirations in Polish Bibliological Thought* (Łuszek, 2020). In the researched materials (books, articles, autobiographical documents, correspondence, etc.) concerning selected theorists of book science, the author searched for answers to basic philosophical questions in the field of ontology, epistemology, axiology and scientific methodology derived from the philosophy of science. In the chapter *The beginnings of book science in the nineteenth century and its philosophical background*, the philosophical views of Jerzy Samuel Bandtkie, Joachim Lelewel, Aleksander Bohatkiewicz, Józef Muczkowski, and Karol Estreicher have been reconstructed, while the chapter *Philosophical threads in the interwar bibliography* offers profiles of Mieczysław Rulikowski, Kazimierz Piekarski, Jan Muszkowski, Stefan Vrtel-Wierczyński, Jan Stanisław Bystron and Adam Łysakowski. The chapter entitled *The Influence of Philosophy on Contemporary Book Science* presents profiles of Paweł Rybicki, Kazimierz Dobrowolski, Stanisław Sierotwiński, Karol Głombiowski and Radosław Cybulski. In her closing remarks, the author outlines some common points in the analysed texts, for example ascribing, within bibliography, the belief in respect due to the book as a monument to human thought, as well as utilitarianism in treating the book, to the values of an objective being independent of the knowing subject.

Iwona Pietrkiewicz's dissertation *The book culture in the male orders of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania* (Pietrkiewicz, Iwona, 2019) is part of a trend of monastic research that has been developing in recent years, as well as bibliological research using a cultural perspective. "In accordance with the premise of following the clues around which all manifestations of the intellectual culture of religious institutions in these lands were focused, an attempt was made to systematize various signs of the existence of the text in the monastery, both in a strictly spiritual and ideological and in a practical context, directly related to the functioning of the religious institution of the Church, which show the great importance of both *intellectus et scientie* and *fide et spiritus* in the religious life" (p. 30). The first chapter outlines the issues of religion and religiosity in the Grand Duchy of Lithuania and the development of the Roman Catholic monastic network. The second chapter analyses the practice of reading and writing in monasteries, while the third chapter deals with the monastery as an institution of literary culture and scientific work. The fourth and last chapter is devoted to book collections in the religious community, their typology, manifestations of individual collecting and bibliophilism, and an analysis of the collected texts based on the example of the Benedictine library in Senieji Trakai.

Research categories developed by cultural anthropology, such as patterns of culture, cultural identity, cultural text, social practice, and models of culture, were used in a study of the problems of the functioning of a private library in the past in the book by Barbara Kamińska-Czubała, *Collections by Piotr Moszyński. The noble library in the era of romanticism* (Kamińska-Czubała, 2019). In the succeeding chapters the author presents the biography of Piotr Moszyński (1800-1879) as an example of a Polish romanticist's life, discusses his collecting and reading interests, analyses the structure and functions of the library, as well as the functions and significance of the special collections he collected. The results of the analyses and interpretations are presented in the final chapter, the *Model of the Noble Library*. "The Moszyński library was not typical, but model. Its structure was distinguished by the intensity of the content of culture and a clear striving for integration, consisting in the elimination of what did not serve the standards, norms and values distinguished by the Romantic culture" (p. 218).

Maciej Matwijów's extensive dissertation *The Collection of Public Life Materials as a Type of Handwritten Book in Old Polish Times (1660-1760)* (Matwijów, 2020), the fruit of many years of research, is devoted to manuscript materials of public life from 1660-1760, which were created as a result of the wide participation of noble society in public life. "Collecting and registering them became an important element of the literary culture of Old Polish times and was carried out in two spheres: official, related to the office and archival functions of state and local government offices, and private, meeting individual needs in this respect. Compiled appropriately in this respect, the written documents (i.e., individual letters, speeches, official acts, etc.), or their sets, very often assumed the nature of independent works – handwritten books" (p. 11). In chapters three to nine, devoted to the main subject of the dissertation, the author distinguishes typologically the researched materials, reviews them, presents the milieu of authors, editorial methods, content, and also characterizes the owners and users. The first two chapters are an introduction to the issues of the handwritten book of the 17th-18th centuries and the circulation of materials from public life in that period.

Hanna Łaskarzewska presents the consequences of the armed conflicts of 1914-1920 for the condition of cultural property accumulated in the territory of the First Polish Republic in the book *Where the Storm Passed... The fate of Polish cultural heritage in the years 1914-1920* (Łaskarzewska, 2019). The uninterrupted battles sweeping through the Polish lands covering the period of World War I, the Polish-Ukrainian conflict, and the Polish-Soviet war caused huge losses in the area of archival, library, and museum collections, both private and institutional. The processes of the destruction of Polish cultural goods are presented starting from the first losses of Polish collections in the Congress Kingdom and Galicia in 1914-1915, through the fate of cultural goods under German occupation in 1915-1917 and Austro-Hungarian occupation in 1915-1918, losses incurred as a result of relocations to the East in 1914-1915, in the revolutionary years 1917-1918, in the clashes between Poles and Ukrainians and Soviet Russians in 1918-1920. An important part of the book is a reconstruction of the activities undertaken to save the collections, attempts to register war losses, and in the field of conservation and restoration of surviving cultural assets. The author also describes the activities of people, associations, and institutions involved in the protection of cultural heritage in these times.

Dorota Pietrzekiewicz devotes her dissertation entitled *Disputes over collections. Piotr Bańkowski – recovery and protection of the written heritage* (Pietrzekiewicz, Dorota, 2019) to the figure of Piotr Bańkowski and his outstanding achievements in the field of recovery of Polish collections located in the Soviet Union. The book was inspired by archival research conducted by the author, during which she came across interesting and previously unexplored materials concerning the activity of Piotr Bańkowski for the protection of the national heritage. The author outlines the biography of Piotr Bańkowski, presents the history of the difficult struggles of Poles in recovering Polish heritage in the interwar period and the state of research in this area, presents in detail Bańkowski's participation in documentation and recovery activities carried out in St. Petersburg in 1927-1935 (as a member of the Polish delegation to the Mixed Select Committee). Perseverance and the high competence of Polish experts, including Piotr Bańkowski, made it possible to recover most of the Polish resources from the State Public Library in Russia. The publication ends with a chapter on his participation in the creation of the Department of Old Manuscripts in the National Library and in the preservation of library and archival materials during World War II.

One of the bibliological thematic trends carried out in the Toruń university centre is research on the functioning and meaning of censorship. As part of these interests, since 2010, volumes of studies containing interdisciplinary texts by researchers from various research centres in Poland have been published. The most recent publication, *The Mark of Power. Studies on censorship and the scope of freedom of speech* (Ciszewska-Pawłowska; Centek, ed., 2020), opens with an article by Ewa Danowska presenting the profile and activities of Konstanty Majeranowski, a censor in the Free City of Kraków. The issue of censorship in the interwar period is discussed by, among others, Piotr Rudera in an article analysing the actions of the state apparatus towards selected Toruń press titles in Polish. Among the texts dealing with the issue of censorship in the People's Republic of Poland may be mentioned Wiktor Gardocki's article outlining an exemplary biography of "censorship", beginning in the mid-1940s until the beginning of the 1990s. The last group of articles, on contemporary censorship mechanisms, includes among others Adrian Madej's reflections on political correctness and silence in the German press discourse on migration.

The Scientific and Educational Publishing House of the Polish Librarians Association has published a memorial book, *Professor Jadwiga Kołodziejska. Researcher and promoter of libraries and reading* (Sadowska, ed. 2020), devoted to Jadwiga Kołodziejska (1928-2016), an outstanding librarian and researcher of reading associated with the Institute of Book and Readership at the National Library, which she headed in the years 1968-2000. Professor Kołodziejska's scientific, social, and journalistic research focused on the issues of the development of libraries, especially public ones, as well as her research on and popularization of reading. In the first part of the publication, the authors presented the life and activities of Jadwiga Kołodziejska, including the organization of work on reading research at the Institute of Book and Readership at the National Library, activity in the forum of the Association of Polish Librarians and of the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA), and the establishment of the Polish Reading Society. The second part contains a primary and a secondary source bibliography.

The third part contains the memories of Professor Jadwiga Kołodziejska's associates, students, and friends.

Transparent form and practicality are the features of the publication *Digital Humanist Workshop* (Matysek; Tomaszczyk, 2020), intended for humanities researchers, as well as students and doctoral students "... who would like to expand their scientist's workshop with computer tools with a view to using them to increase the effectiveness of research" (p. 9). In four chapters (*Conceptual Work, Information Sources and Methods, Information Gathering, Writing Workshop*) corresponding to the stages of the research process, the authors present programs supporting conceptual work (mind maps, hierarchical text editors), universal and specialized sources of information, as well as search methods and strategies, bibliography management programs (creating footnotes, generating an attachment bibliography), and electronic notebooks allowing for the collection of various types of information – text, graphics, sound, animations, websites. The final chapter discusses a working method that allows the systemic use of three applications – a word processor, a bibliography manager, and an electronic notebook to create a scientific text.

BOOKS DISCUSSED

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