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*Highlights 2019/2020*
Who was the storyteller in traditional culture? His job wasn’t just to tell a story. It was to pass the history and spirit of a tribe or a community, being the voice of tradition. The story worked as an “oral encyclopaedia”, it contained plenitude of secret mythical, technical, practical, metaphorical and social knowledge. It participated in creating a system of (oral) culture, common to all its members, which was a condition for its existence, and even more – for survival.

As an artistic form, Turkish meddah developed between the 11th and 19th century. It combines epic theatre of one actor with the elements of tradition of a nomadic narrator, Central Asian shaman, epic singer ozan, Arabic maddah, and the Persian tradition of the narrator of The Shahnameh. The analogies can be found in European theatre, just to mention Brecht’s epic theatre, stand-up comedy or monodrama. Introducing the meddah tradition and its related forms is used to show how many possibilities the art of storytelling has and how many functions it can fulfill.
To say Benjamin Disraeli was an interesting man is not to say anything. The son of Jewish immigrants, in youth a dandy with exotic looks, as well as a popular writer, and in the mature life a charismatic statesman, he became the leader of the Conservative Party and held the office of the prime minister twice in times of the greatest splendour of the British Empire implementing many significant reforms.

The book focuses mainly on the literature–politics relations in Disraeli’s life, which is all the more interesting, because today his long political career (1837–1880) is still a subject of controversies and debates, while his literary work has been almost completely forgotten.

Andrzej Diniejko, University College of English Language Teacher Education, University of Warsaw.
Jędrzej Greń

Silver and Tea
Japanese Merchant Elites of Hakata and Sakai and Their Relationships with Warriors in the Second Half of the 16th Century

The book discusses the story of two most important self-governing merchant cities in Japan: Hakata and Sakai and presents the characteristics and the ethos of merchant elites leading those cities in the second half of the 16th century.

The merchants, who wanted to strengthen their social position, built relationships with warriors seeking to seize power over the country, using not only their fortunes and influence on trade, but also the tea drinking ceremony (“chanoyu”) and its complex symbolic language that served as a communication tool.

Cultural and social activity of merchants resulted in a relatively large number of written sources, thus the author analyzes self-image of the mercantile elite emerging from the documents produced by themselves (the so-called tea diaries, diaries, genealogies, letters, tea ceremony literature, etc.) and confronts them with the documents (letters, orders, chronicles and others) produced by warriors and people from outside both groups.

Jędrzej Greń, Faculty of Oriental Studies, University of Warsaw.
Is it possible to study the emotions and mental states of people who lived hundreds of years ago?

As early as 1941, the prominent French historian Lucien Febvre, co-founder of the famous Annales school, encouraged the adoption of a “psychological point of view” in research on the past.

This study combines literary, historical, cultural and psychological elements. While the researchers dealing with the subject of parenting often focus primarily on the role of a mother, perceiving fathers as absent or little-present in home life, the book presents the emotional experience of fatherhood in the environment of the 17th-century English Puritans. The author analyzes the way fatherhood is presented in their memoirs, diaries and autobiographies.

Interestingly, the evolution of fatherhood experience is shown, starting from the time of pregnancy, through upbringing and education of the children, parental problems and failures, to the independence of the offspring, including also the difficult topics of illnesses and deaths of the children.

Dorota Guzowska, Faculty of Philology, University of Białystok.
The issue of women trafficking at the turn of the 19th and 20th century is here confronted with the myth, that thousands of Polish women were forcibly taken to brothels in South America. The popular narratives regarding human trafficking are analyzed and how they influenced the population of Poland.

The conviction, that Jews were involved in women trafficking, which was also quietly supported by the powers that took part in the partition of Poland, in order to destroy the Polish nation demographically and morally, is here questioned. The conclusion is that, as in Western societies during the same period, Polish public opinion was heavily influenced by so called moral panic rhetoric, and that trafficking in women was an in fact, a small-scale problem.

Aleksandra Jakubczak, Department of History, Columbia University.
Meet Asadi of Tus, a Persian poet of the eleventh century. He grew up in a region that for centuries was an ethnic and cultural melting pot, but at the same time, under the rule of the Samanid family (819–1005), became a place of revival of Persian language and culture. Later Asadi worked at the court of Abu Dolaf Šeybani, ruler of Naxğavân, to whom he dedicated his masterpiece – the epic “Garšāspnāme”. For various reasons, it remains relatively unpopular in its own culture.

The author of the book presents extensive analysis of Asadi’s work and position in the history of Persian literature. Above all, however, he analyzes “Garšāspnāme” from both linguistic and cultural perspectives, in relation to other threads of the ancient Iranian tradition and mythology. He also discusses the extremely interesting subject of geographical and travel context of the Garšāspa myth, which has been completely ignored in the earlier studies. There is no other such a comprehensive study of Asadi’s work, not only in Iranian literature, but also in the world scientific literature.
Viachaslau Shved, Jerzy Grzybowski

The History of Belarus Since the Earliest Times to 1991

Knowledge of the country which made headlines in August 2020, during the mass protests after the presidential election, is still limited. This gap is filled by the book of Jerzy Grzybowski and Viachaslau Shved. They present history of Belarus from the earliest times, formation of the statehood, until 1991, when independent Belarussian state appeared on the map of the world. They bring the readers closer to history of Belarus in political, ethnic, cultural and economic terms, not avoiding any controversial issues. The novelty of the book lies in its structure. Authors resigned from the traditional and most widespread chronological system, choosing to use a problematic layout that allows for a more detailed presentation of the facts and their deeper analysis.

Viachaslau Shved, Jerzy Grzybowski, Department of Applied Linguistics, University of Warsaw.
Korean feminine worlds
Between the heritage of Confucianism and the challenges of modernity

Eds. Romuald Huszcza, Justyna Najbar-Miller, Anna Wojakowska-Kurowska

From the 15th-century moral treaty for women to the female head of state, from the representation of a woman in the modern language to her legal status in South Korea: the presented collection of studies takes us through various aspects of the Korean world. It is devoted to the presence of Korean women in the social life of different epochs, in history, culture and literature, to the beginnings of the feminist movement in many areas of literary and artistic work, as well as to the representations of famous Korean women, the heroines of mass imagination.

Romuald Huszcza, Justyna Najbar-Miller, Anna Wojakowska-Kurowska,
Faculty of Oriental Studies, University of Warsaw.
Collective memory, reconciliation and international relations

Ed. Nicolas Maslowski, Andrzej Szeptycki

For several decades, collective memory has been an important subject of interest in social sciences, but at the same time the problem of the role of memory in international relations has not been the subject of in-depth and comprehensive research.

This publication, prepared with the participation of leading Polish and French specialists, aims to fill this gap.

The cornerstone of reflection on memory in international relations is the Holocaust, together with other crimes of ethnic cleansing and genocide perpetrated in the 20th century. The second category that deserves attention is reconciliation and methods of its implementation. Another important area of research is the role of historical memories – both positive and negative – in foreign policy. The last important subject is the problem of migrants who live between the old and the new homeland, considering themselves to be custodians of the memory of the former – especially when it is under foreign domination or unacceptable authoritarian rule.

Nicolas Maslowski, Center for French Culture and Francophone Studies, University of Warsaw.

Andrzej Szeptycki, Faculty of Political Science and International Studies, University of Warsaw.
Agnieszka Więckiewicz

The Images of Blackness
Imperial Imagination and Racial Differences in German Culture of the 19th and 20th centuries.
Anthropology of Hostility – Seven Sketches

Anthropological study on German colonialism is an attempt to analyze the influence of German colonialism on German culture between 1884 and 1989. It shows the complex character of the “enemy” figure in this context. Mechanisms of social exclusion from the end of the 19th century until nowadays are presented. German forms of racism, analyzed in the book, are an effective tool in administering social fear, and they ultimately go beyond the German context.

The main conclusion is that the eponymous “images of blackness” – concerning all those who are treated as “others”, “strangers” or “hostiles” within their own communities – are durable and universal, which allows them to be analyzed in various social and cultural contexts.

Agnieszka Więckiewicz, associate in the Institute of Polish Culture, University of Warsaw.
Justyna Żak

In the Circle of Museum Objects

The book offers reflection on the role of museums and on our perception of the objects they collect. Questions are posed about our ability to enter into a relationship with an object, about the limitations of looking at the products of distant eras from a modern perspective, and finally – about the educational role of the museums as institutions that select objects arbitrarily and place them in specific exhibition contexts.

The book shows different aspects of relationships between the public and the exhibits, analyzes modern style of exhibiting objects, reveals numerous problems connected with their authenticity, and encourages using museum education in pedagogy. It opens the way to discussion on how to animate the participation of individuals in the museum activities.

Justyna Żak, Faculty of Pedagogy, University of Warsaw.
Cultural Changes in Africa
History and Anthropology
Ed. Maciej Ząbek

For many people Africa seems to be – almost like a hundred or four hundred years ago – still quite mysterious and dangerous. It is relatively rarely visited by Europeans and therefore little known, and at the same time still fascinating in many aspects. Intriguing, constantly evolving culture of this continent, its ancient and modern history give inspiration for continuous research.

The authors describe the history of Africa, starting from prehistoric times, throughout the period of early and late European penetrations, to contemporary political problems. They also present issues concerning the history of travel, discoveries, conquest and colonisation. Some texts are based on ethnographic field research and concern contemporary phenomena in Africa.

Maciej Ząbek, Institute of Ethnology and Cultural Anthropology, University of Warsaw.
Political anthropology in Africa

Ed. Maciej Ząbek

The special value of the volume is that its authors are mainly the practitioners who conduct their field research in Africa. That is why this collection of articles on political anthropology in the context of African studies can be seen as a kind of a guide for those interested in history, culture and politics in Africa.

The authors present the development of political anthropology from a historical perspective. They look back on the figure of Georges Balandier and analyze his works. They also write about customary law in refugee camps, the events connected to the end of the war in Algeria, the modern history of both Sudan states and about the “politicalness” of the filmmaker and anthropologist – Jean Rouch.

Maciej Ząbek, Institute of Ethnology and Cultural Anthropology, University of Warsaw.
Hermeneutic philosophy
Inspirations, classics, radicalizations

The hermeneutic philosophy is undoubtedly one of the most important philosophical currents of last decades. The monograph considers the main sources of inspiration of this philosophy, the works of its classic authors, that is, Gadamer and Ricoeur, as well as its modern radicalizations proposed by Vattimo and Caputo.

The author tries to answer the question if the radicalizations really open the chances for development of the hermeneutic philosophy or they turn out to be a blind alley. He discusses the place of hermeneutics within the framework of the whole of modern philosophy and proposes some corrections which enable its functioning as a fully valid way of pursuing philosophy.

Włodzimierz Lorenc, Institute of Philosophy, University of Warsaw.
A sense of mission in foreign policy is not a Russian “pathology”, but a common element in the international activity of states. Mission issues which appear in contemporary politics are not connected to religious tradition, but they are a key factor in forming identity, shaping status ambitions and building the sense of state security.

Messianism is considered to be deeply rooted in Russian tradition, both of the Russian Empire and the Soviet Union. But the author focuses on presence and significance of messianism in the politics of the Russian Federation in 2000–2018. The statements of Russian presidents, prime ministers, foreign ministers, national defense ministers and employees of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs are analyzed, in particular of diplomats representing Russia in international organizations, as well as the selected transcripts of the Russian Parliament and the Security Council of the Russian Federation. The publication also confronts Russian messianism with other national traditions (including American, British, French and Polish).

Alicja Curanović, Faculty of Political Science and International Studies, University of Warsaw.
Jarosław Jarząbek

Militarization of the subregion of the Persian Gulf from the perspective of regional security complexes theory

The scale of militarization and the increase in military spending in the subregion of the Persian Gulf are analyzed here from the perspective of regional security complexes theory, in search of the reasons for the intensive development of military potentials by different countries of the region.

The author assumes that militarization scale is determined by three correlated factors: significant scale of tensions, conflicts and objectively existing threats for the security of the subregion states, subjective perception of these threats by the individual securitizing actors and finally – the temporary accessibility of the financial resources. Thus, countries of the Persian Gulf are increasing their military potential because subjectively they feel endangered by the objective threats and because they possess the necessary means.

Jarosław Jarząbek, Institute of International Studies, University of Wrocław.
Intelligence, understood as recognition of intentions and goals important for functioning and interests of a state, is a natural function that guarantees state security among entities participating in international relations. International intelligence cooperation plays a special role in identifying common threats. Hazard and risk assessment is the starting point for action in every country and international organization.

The book is largely based on the own experience of its author – a retired general who was the deputy director of the Intelligence Board at NATO Headquarters in Brussels. It is concerned with the functioning of international intelligence cooperation in international organisations (NATO, EU) on the multilateral and bilateral level. The changes in the NATO structures are analyzed, that were introduced after the NATO summit in Warsaw in 2016, at the time of increased threat from Russia.

Jarosław Stróżyk, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Wrocław.
Marcin Szydzisz

Securitization as a tool of foreign policy of Israel in light of regional security complexes theory

The book is concerned with the securitization of the foreign policy of Israel – from the Oslo I Accord towards contemporaneity. The regional security complexes theory serves to contextualize the problem and it allows to present the issues of the Israel security in four basic dimensions: global, interregional, regional and internal.

The author is convinced that Israel securitizes mainly the regional threats, being ready to use the emergency measures and trying to persuade this necessity both to its own society and to the wider international public. He based his interesting analysis on the official statements of Israeli politicians and diplomats as well as on the interviews and press information emerging after their meetings with politicians of other countries.

Marcin Szydzisz, Institute of International Studies, University of Wrocław.
Łukasz Zamęcki

The umbrella revolution in Hong Kong

Causes, course, consequences

Despite the fact that the protests in Hong Kong lasted less than three months, they left their imprint on the internal situation of this special administrative region of China, on its party system as well as on the social and political attitudes of the Hong Kong citizens.

The author presents causes, course and consequences of the so-called umbrella revolution in Hong Kong in 2014. In his opinion the protests should be interpreted in the wider context of the changes that followed 1997, that is, the moment of the transfer of authority over the region to the People’s Republic of China. He points out that in Hong Kong there is a common feeling of deprivation concerning two main fields: political values (awaited democratization of the electoral law) and the well-being values (sense of “dissolving” of the unique economic status and cultural identity of Hong Kong citizens).

Łukasz Zamęcki, Faculty of Political Science and International Studies, University of Warsaw.
Łukasz Zamęcki

The sinicization of the Hong Kong political system

The socio-political changes in Hong Kong, which are the effect of the People’s Republic of China taking over sovereignty of the region, are a burning issue. The process of sinicization of Hong Kong is progressing despite the limitations which had been placed on the central authorities in Beijing in accordance with the “one country, two systems” principle. However China continues its attempts to limit the political autonomy of Hong Kong and too far-reaching (according to the Chinese authorities) political ideas of the Hong Kong pro-democratic camp.

The author presents the model of political sinicization, the area of changes and the tools used to subordinate Hong Kong to China. The book allows to understand better why the Hong Kong citizens, despite apparent economic success, are greatly unsatisfied with their present situation.

Łukasz Zamęcki, Faculty of Political Science and International Studies, University of Warsaw.
Boredom
A Psychological and Humanistic Approach

We live in a pandemic of boredom. It cannot be belittled. The author makes an ambitious attempt to show relatively completely the subject of boredom and susceptibility to boredom, as well as the state of being bored. He writes about boredom in terms of psychology and philosophy, but also of pedagogy, sociology, theology and psychiatry. He shows terms, theories and typologies of boredom, discusses the methods of measuring the state of being bored, examines boredom as a quality and describes its frequency. He reflects on the negative consequences of permanent (chronic) boredom as well as the beneficial consequences of short-term (situational) boredom. He also presents the results of his own research on boredom in the psychological and sociodemographic aspect and ponders on the theories about the internal structure of the notion of boredom.

Michał H. Chruszczewski, Faculty of Psychology, University of Warsaw.
Senses in the aging process
Eds. Beata Kazek, Justyna Wojciechowska

Aging is not an easy process. Neither for a person subjected to, nor for the people around. But it is usually much easier to deal with something if we understand its nature. That is why this book was written: specialists from different disciplines such as geriatrics, laryngology, logopaedics, ophthalmology, dentistry and psychiatry provide a useful tool not only for doctors and students of medicine, but also for therapists, physiotherapists, caregivers and members of the families.

Authors describe changes taking place as time goes by, which involve sight, hearing, balance, touch, taste, and smell, as well as dental, orthodontic and phoniatric problems and the premature aging of the senses in genetically determined diseases.

These topics are supplemented by a description of the anatomy and the aging of the brain and the senses from the perspective of psychiatry.

The book can also be helpful as a collection of clues while creating the administrative programmes to answer the needs of the aging society.

Beata Kazek MD, a paediatrician and a neurologist connected with the University of Bielsko-Biała. Cofounder of CWR Persevere – diagnostic and therapeutic unit for people with communication disorders, including autism.

Justyna Wojciechowska, a linguist. Institute of University of Bielsko-Biała.
Stalking and other types of emotional violence
A criminological study

Stalking and other forms of emotional harassment (mobbing, bullying and sexual abuse) are equally horrifying at every latitudine. The author presents the results of Polish research on stalking court records, but at the same time she systematized psychological and criminological definitions of phenomena classed as emotional violence, their history and cultural determinants, as well as information on the scale of occurrence of these phenomena in Poland and in other parts of the world.

She analyses in details regulations of EU countries criminalizing stalking and Polish criminal and misdemeanour laws concerned with stalking, as well as regulations concerned with mobbing, sexual harassment and bullying. She describes the profiles of perpetrators and victims of emotional violence, in particular taking into consideration the typology of stalking perpetrators and victims. Finally, she discusses the reactions (formal and informal) for stalking and other acts of emotional harassment.

Dagmara Woźniakowska-Fajst, Department of Criminology and Penal Policy, the Institute for Social Prevention and Resocialisation, University of Warsaw.
Łukasz Drozda

**Bottom-up urbanism**

The nightmare of participation and the production of space

The book deals with the issue of evaluating the effects of the currently followed urban policies, especially in reference to the so-called nightmare of participation. It is part of a debate concerned with phenomena such as urban social conflicts, the revitalization of urban space, urban planning and housing policies. The author analyses the problem of gentrification in Poland and its links to revitalization programmes.

On the basis of his research on the bottom-up production of space in Warsaw, New York, and Istanbul, he is searching for answers to some important questions all the actors organizing the urban policy and revitalization have to face. Does participating production of space work in practice? Does the bottom-up city planning (artists, urban movements, residents involved) always improve quality of life and strengthen local communities? Or maybe sometimes it changes into the “nightmare of participation” and subordinates the urban space to the most privileged actors operating in the cities?

Łukasz Drozda, Institute for Social Prevention and Resocialisation, University of Warsaw.
Housing policy and social segregation
The case of Warsaw, Berlin and Paris

Presentation of the level of social, demographic and ethnic segregation in Warsaw, Berlin and Paris, together with their metropolitan areas in the context of changing housing policy. The authors discuss the hierarchization of the categories of people undergoing the process of segregation in the studied areas, referring to the results of the multidimensional analysis based on the segregation measures and the field observations. The research was conducted in three spatial scales: metropolitan, urban and of (selected) districts. The last one was used to show residential microsegregation.

The publication presents the best practices used to counteract segregation and thus gives recommendations concerning housing policy.

Anna Grzegorczyk, Barbara Jaczewska, Stéphanie Jankel, Peter van Gielle Ruppe, Mélina Gaboreau

Anna Grzegorczyk, Barbara Jaczewska, Faculty of Geography and Regional Studies, University of Warsaw | Stéphanie Jankel, L’Atelier parisien d’urbanisme (Apur) | Peter van Gielle Ruppe, Institute of Geography, Freie Universität Berlin | Mélina Gaboreau, Agence d’Urbanisme Bordeaux Métropole Aquitaine, a’urba.
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Barbara Kosmowska-Ceranowicz
Amber in Poland and in the World
978-83-235-2603-2
Rights sold to Russia and Germany

Correspondence of Fryderyk Chopin, 1816-1831, Vol. 1
Editors: Zofia Helman, Zbigniew Skowron, Hanna Wróblewska-Straus
Publication 2009 | 792 pp.
978-83-235-1065-9
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Correspondence of Fryderyk Chopin, 1831-1839, Vol. 2, Parts 1 and 2
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