

<sup>55</sup> A. Alt, Neue assyrische Nachrichten über Palästina und Syrien, Zeitschrift des Deutschen Palästina-Vereins 67, 1945, pp. 138 f.

<sup>56</sup> Cf. O. Eissfeldt's (op. cit., p. 436) observations on the conception of the Book of Deuterozechariah.

## COMPTE-RENDUS

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## SOME RECENT BIBLICAL PUBLICATIONS IN POLAND

Les sciences bibliques en Pologne après la guerre (1945-1970). Travail collectif sous la rédaction de l'abbé Marian Wolniewicz, Varsovie 1974, Académie de Théologie Catholique, 8°, pp. 300, Price: 50 zł.

The book reviewed is a French translation of the second part of the Polish publication "Modern Polish Biblical Studies 1945-1970", ed. by J. Łach and M. Wolniewicz, Warsaw 1972, (original title: Współczesna biblistyka polska 1945-1970. I. Ósmy Kongres Biblistów Polskich, Praca zbiorowa pod red. ks. J. Łacha. II. Powojenna Biblistyka Polska, Praca zbiorowa pod red. ks. M. Wolniewicza, Warszawa 1972, ATK, pp. 502. Part II on pp. 233-488). The main aim of the book is to present Polish Biblical research after the 2nd World War. It consists of nine chapters. At the beginning M. Wolniewicz informs us about changes in Polish centers of Biblical research after the last war. (Centres de recherches et d'études bibliques dans le quart de siècle qui suivit la guerre, pp. 7-18). After a few years Biblical Departments were removed from the state universities, but increased in Lublin (The Catholic University), Warsaw (Academy of Catholic Theology and Academy of Christian Theology) and in Cracow, where there are numerous seminaries and where the only Polish Biblical bimonthly, the "Ruch Biblijny i Liturgiczny", appears. The second chapter (Traduction de la Bible en langue polonaise après la guerre, pp. 19-41), also by M. Wolniewicz, refers to the history of Polish translations of the Holy Bible from the original languages: 1. the so-called "Millennium or Tyniec Bible", 1st ed. 1965, and 2. the Protestant New Testament, 1966. It is worth adding that in the meantime there appeared 3. the 2nd ed. of the "Millennium Bible" 1971 (the 3rd ed. is in preparation) and 4. the Warsaw (Protestant) Bible, 1975 and 5. The Poznań Bible,

1973-1975. The latter edition was inspired by the late Rev. Prof. A. Klawek in 1960 but eventually edited by M. Peter and M. Wolniewicz.

Chapter 3 by B. Wodecki briefly analyses all Polish contributions to the study of The Old Testament during the past quarter of a century, book by book, as well as the Polish introductions to the Old Testament and works on the theology of the Old Testament (Les Livres de l'Ancien Testament dans les sciences bibliques polonaises d'après-guerre, pp. 43-115). Next J. Pytel (Les problèmes du Nouveau Testament dans la littérature polonaise des derniers 25 ans et les Evangiles) pp. 117-129) and M. Czajkowski (Les problèmes du Nouveau Testament dans la littérature biblique du dernier quart de siècle: Actes des Apôtres - Lettres - Apocalypse, pp. 131-208) present a picture of Polish research in the New Testament fields. J. W. Roston comments on Polish achievements in the field of Biblical archaeology, Biblical History, Religion of Israel, Geography of the Biblical lands and Biblical philology (Les sciences bibliques auxiliaires dans les années d'après-guerre en Pologne, pp. 209-243). All the articles and books quoted so far are fully annotated with Polish titles translated into French.

The article by the late Rev. L. W. Stefaniak on Polish studies concerning the Qumran discoveries is somewhat different in character (Les recherches polonaises sur les textes et la doctrine de Qumran, pp. 245-274). It gives only a short review of Polish discussions about the Qumran texts; mainly it contains polemics with the theses of W. Tyloch expressed in his book "The Manuscripts from Qumran at the Dead Sea", (original title: Rekopisy z Qumran nad Morzem Martwym, Warsaw 1969, pp. 38-63) concerning Essene influences on early Christianity. This part of Stefaniak's article was later highly criticised by W. Tyloch in his publication "The Main Problems of Study of the Qumran Manuscripts" (Główne problemy badań nad rękopisami z Qumran [in:] Studia Religioznawcze No. 12, s. 211, Warszawa 1977, pp. 119-145). It is unfortunate that W. Tyloch's reply appeared so late, after the death of L. W. Stefaniak (1972). Confrontation of the opinions of both scholars would have stimulated a more general discussion on the subject among Polish biblical scholars.

Most interesting is the second part of the article by L. W. Stefaniak (pp. 256-274). He gives a curriculum vitae and bibliography (217 items for the years 1945-1970) of an eminent Biblical scholar, J. T. Milik, who is a Pole by origin. It is the first, full bibliography of the man who contributed so much not only to Qumran studies, but in general to studies on the culture and civilization of the ancient Mediterranean.

The book ends with two articles. One, by E. Szymanek, presents the achievements of the Polish Biblical ministry (L'Écriture sainte dans les fonctions pastorales en Pologne d'après-guerre, pp. 275-290). The second, by J. Stępień, offers proposals for future developments of Biblical studies in Poland (Perspectives - Propositions - Plans, pp. 291-300).

There is no index, although every reader would like to have at least an author index, and an index of Bible quotations in such a bibliographical review. It is a pity to say that the author index was in original, Polish, version of the book (pp. 489-502).

To sum up: we can say that the book gives a reliable picture of Polish Biblical studies till 1970. It would be useful to prepare as soon as possible a new volume for the seventies to present the most recent achievements, and to publish eventually a continuation of the Biblical bibliography which is absolutely necessary if we are to stimulate progress in Biblical research. It is very regrettable that the Academy of Catholic Theology in Warsaw interrupted its annotated bibliography which had been published for the years 1964-9. So for the moment, we have only bibliographies for 1900-1930 (Polska Bibliografia Biblijna od 1900-1930 r., ed. by the Rev. Prof. J. Archutowski, Kraków 1932, very incomplete), for 1931-1965 (Polska Bibliografia Biblijna za lata 1931-1965, ed. by Rev. Prof. S. Grzybek, Warszawa 1968, in 2 vols., rather complete), as well as 1964-8 and 1969 (cf. below).

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Polska bibliografia biblijna adnotowana za lata 1964-68 (Annotated Polish Biblical Bibliography for the Years 1964-68), ed. by Rev. Janusz Frankowski, Akademia Teologii Katolickiej, Warszawa 1971, 296 pp., paper, 40 zł; Polska Bibliografia biblijna adnotowana (Annotated Polish Biblical Bibliography), ed. by Janusz Frankowski [in:] Polska bibliografia teologii i prawa kanonicznego za rok 1969, Akademia Teologii Katolickiej, Warszawa 1971, pp. 71-168. Price: 35 zł of the whole volume.

Polish biblical studies are growing fast. The number of theological journals has recently increased. A bibliography like the one mentioned here was the need of the moment. Its main purpose is honest and systematic information about current Polish publications on the Bible and related subjects. All items, even reviews, are precisely classified and briefly annotated. The introduction to the bibliography and all titles are translated into French. The abstracts are in Polish but all summaries in the Congress languages are mentioned. I think this bibliography to be useful also for the western biblical scholar, who might like to see particularly chapters V-VII, concerning the Old Testament, chapter VIII ("Archaeology and Biblical Geography"), and chapter IX ("Qumran, Judaica and the New Testament Background"). It has been promised by the Academy of Catholic Theology in Warsaw that the bibliography will be continued. But we are still waiting for the year 1970 and subsequent issues.

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W kierunku chrześcijańskiej kultury [Collective work ed. by] B. Bejze, Warszawa 1978, Akademia Teologii Katolickiej, 8°, pp. 724 (incl. 8 pls), frontispiece. Price: 250 zł.

It is impossible to enumerate all the essays published to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the death of Rev. Bp M. Klepacz (1893-1967) the eminent Polish intellectual and philosopher. Biblical scholars will read with interest at least one of the 53 contributions. I have in mind the short history of Catholic Biblical research in Poland during the period 1900-1945, by Lech R. Stachowiak (Katolicka bibliistyka polska w latach 1900-1945, pp. 551-567). He starts with a general picture of Polish Biblical studies in the XIX century, then describes our research before the resurrection of Poland in 1918 and later our achievements between the First and Second World Wars. He refers to the activity of university departments in Warsaw, Cracow, Lwów and Wilno as well as at the Catholic University in Lublin. He discusses the role of Biblical studies in seminaries and theological institutions, describing meetings and editorial work. It appears that our Biblical studies developed rapidly and could have contributed even more, if there had been facilities. All scholarly work was stopped during the war. Many specialists were exterminated by the Nazis.

Knowing previous historical works by L. R. Stachowiak, we impatiently await the possible continuation of the history of Polish Biblical studies. I should like to suggest translating the studies of L. R. Stachowiak, as well as that of W. Smereka (concerning the medieval and Renaissance history of Polish Biblical research and translations). It would be useful to prepare a compact history of Polish Biblical research from the Middle Ages till to-day for western Biblical circles.

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Józef Flawiusz, Dawne Dzieje Izraela "Antiquitates Judaicae". Pierwszy przekład polski z języka greckiego pod redakcją ks. Eugeniusza Dąbrowskiego, Poznań-Warszawa-Lublin 1979, 2nd ed., Księgarnia św. Wojciecha, big 8°, pp. 1067, 7 pls, 2 genealogical charts. Price: 340 zł.

This is the second, supplemented edition of the 1st Polish translation of the "Antiquitates Judaicae" by Josephus Flavius. This translation was inspired and originally edited by the late Rev. Prof. Eugeniusz Dąbrowski, professor of the New Testament at the Catholic University in Lublin, in 1964. The reviewed volume contains not only the excellent translation of the Greek text of the "Antiquitates Judaicae" by Zygmunt Kubiak and Jan Radożycki, but also a very interesting introductory chapter by E. Dąbrowski and Witold Malej. E. Dąbrowski describes the life and writing of Josephus Flavius as well as the codexes, editions and translations of the "Antiquitates Judaicae". At the end of the translation we can find important appendixes, also by E. Dąbrowski, concerning the Testimonium Flavianum (Ant. 18, 3, 3), the activity of John the Baptist (Ant. 18, 5, 2) and about the death of the Apostle Jacob (Ant. 20, 9, 1). Numerous annexes complete the book. First we have an annotated

list of ancient authors quoted in the "Antiquitates Judaicae" prepared by J. Radożycki, next an extensive bibliography compiled by E. Dąbrowski not only concerning Josephus Flavius in general, but above all the "Antiquitates Judaicae". The tables of the Biblical calendar, Biblical measures, weights and coins are taken from the Jerusalem Bible. Also very useful are the detailed index of names, as well as geographical and subject indexes composed by J. Radożycki.

J. Radożycki supplemented the 2nd edition with a summary of recent discussions about the Testimonium Flavianum (Uzupełnienie do "Testimonium Flavianum", pp. 1059-1061), which started after the publication of the book by S. Pines, An Arabic version of the "Testimonium Flavianum" and its implication, Jerusalem 1971. Additional bibliography concerning Testimonium Flavianum after 1961 offers 18 items (pp. 1061 f.). It is however strange that he does not quote E. Dąbrowski's article about discussions concerning the "Testimonium Flavianum" in the 60-ties. The article appeared in his last book, "Konfrontacje" (Confrontations), Poznań 1970, pp. 202-216: Współczesna krytyka historyczna o "Testimonium Flavianum" [Recent historical criticism of "Testimonium Flavianum"]. I also think that a full list of the recent Polish publications on the subject would be useful. I should like to mention at least the articles by E. M. Starowieyski (Testimonium Flavianum in: Tygodnik Powszechny nr 6 (1307), 1974 (and E. Szewc Co należy sądzić o "Testimonium Flavianum"?, Wiadomości Diecezjalne Łódzkie 50, 1976, No 1-2, pp. 10-25). Incidentally I should like to mention also one Russian article by Prof. J. D. Amusin on the subject: Ob odnoy zabytoj publikacii Tartuskogo professora Aleksandra Vasil'eva, [in:] Trudy po znakovym sistemam, vol. 7, Tartu 1975, pp. 296-301.

Additional bibliography concerning the "Antiquitates Judaicae" is very extensive (67 items for the period 1961-1977 on pp. 1062-1064) but the most recent and very important "Harvard Dissertation in Religion, No 7": W. H. Attridge, The Interpretation of Biblical History in the Antiquitates Judaicae of Flavius Josephus, Missoula, Montana 1976, escapes the attention of J. Radożycki.

In sum: it is a good reprint, but it could be better if the editor of the 2nd edition had cooperated with a Biblical scholar and historian.

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Krystyna Łyczkowska, Pozycja społeczna kobiety w okresie staroasyryjskim na podstawie dokumentów z Kaneš w Azji Mniejszej ("Dissertationes Universitatis Varsoviensis", 162), Warszawa 1979, Wydawnictwa Uniwersytetu Warszawskiego, 8°, 163 pp. Prix: zł 14.