



Józef Pociecha

Cracow University of Economics, Faculty of Management, Department of Statistics,
pociecha@uek.krakow.pl

Statistics of Poland – the First Yearbook of Polish Lands: Authors and Content

Abstract: The beginning of the twentieth century is a time of the development of official statistics in European countries. Due to the lack of its own independent state, it was not possible to publish a Yearbook of Poland at the time. In this context, the Polish Statistical Association (PSA) was founded in Cracow in 1912. One of its main tasks was to merge statistical information on Polish lands dispersed among statistical offices of Russia, Germany and Austria and to issue its own statistical yearbooks for Polish lands and their population.

Before the beginning of World War I, the PSA was able to prepare the publication *Statistics of Poland*, printed in 1915, whose main authors were: A. Krzyżanowski and K.W. Kumaniecki. Many people from the intellectual elite of the country were involved in the project. The territorial scope of *Statistics of Poland* is interesting. It covers the territory of the first Polish Republic and the area of Upper Silesia and the southern Masuria, where Poles were the majority. Statistical data contained in *Statistics of Poland* amaze by their abundance even today.

The importance of *Statistics of Poland* is that it gave arguments for the Polish delegation in the conduct of the discussions on the shape of the territory of reborn Poland in 1918 carried out at the peace conference in Versailles.

Keywords: history of Poland, history of Polish statistics, public statistics

JEL: C82, N01

1. The reasons for establishing the Polish Statistical Association

The beginning of the 20th century marks the period of developing public statistics in European countries. The scope and accuracy of the then statistical data can surprise contemporary statisticians. The leaders of public statistics were Germany and Austria. Germany's Kaiserliches Statistisches Amt published its extensive *Statistisches Jahrbuch für das Deutsche Reich*, while Austrian K.K. Statistische Zentral Komission published *Österreichischen Statistik yearbooks*. Also, the Russian Empire, after the 1905 revolution and the modernisation of the country, developed its statistical services. The Central Statistical Committee published *Статистика Российской империи* and *Статистический ежегодник России* (Berger, 2008).

Statistical service systems tended to be decentralised, being developed at the lower level of regions and major cities. Galicia, for example, was served by Galicia's Home Statistical Office, which published, as of the year 1900, *Podręcznik statystyki Galicji* (Domański, 2004). The Warsaw Statistical Committee in the Kingdom of Poland published *Труды Варшавского Статистического Комитета Trudy*, a form of a statistical yearbook (Domański, 2004). The councils of well-managed cities established their own statistical offices, for example, Cracow, where the City Statistical Office was managed, in the years preceding World War I, by Dr. Kazimierz Władysław Kumaniecki (Berger, 2008).

It can be concluded from the above that the Polish territory and its inhabitants at the end of the period of the partitions of Poland had quite extensive and reliable demographic, social and economic records, which, however, were dispersed in statistical publications of three partitioning powers. A statistical yearbook of Polish lands could not be published due to the lack of a sovereign state. Under such circumstances, the idea arose to establish the Polish Statistical Association, which would focus on integrating the dispersed statistical data published by the partitioning powers and on publishing independent statistical yearbooks for Polish lands and their inhabitants. At that time, European countries recorded vibrant social movements initiated by statistical associations aimed at supporting public statistical bodies and launching in-depth statistical analysis programmes not included in public statistical records. Such undertakings include *Societe de statistique de France* or *Deutschen Statistisches Gessellschaft*, which initiated the idea to establish a statistical association in Polish lands (Pocięcha, 2011).

2. The establishment of the Polish Statistical Association and the provisions of its statute

When Galicia regained its autonomy in 1861 within the Austrian Monarchy, Cracow became the spiritual and organisational capital of Poland – the country which had lost its sovereignty in 1795. Cracow hosted various patriotic events and the re-Polonized Jagiellonian University experienced its heyday at the turn of the century. In 1871, Cracow established the Academy of Skills, which attracted scholars from the other territories occupied by the partitioning powers, and it was also home to the Academy of Fine Arts, in which Jan Matejko held the position of a professor. Cracow, apart from Lviv, represented the largest concentration of Polish intelligentsia, including its most outstanding representatives – university professors (Bieniarzówna, Małecki, 1979).

Not surprisingly then, it was here in Cracow that in 1912 a group of statisticians and economists initiated the establishment of an independent association of Polish statisticians (*Polskie Towarzystwo Statystyczne...*, 1992). Only Galicia, which enjoyed an autonomy and relatively liberal laws, could be home to such an organisation.

The task of establishing the association was assigned to the then director of Cracow's City Statistical Office Dr. Kazimierz Władysław Kumaniecki, who, supported by Władysław Studnicki and Cracow's Mayor Professor Juliusz Leo, drafted the statute of the association. On 29 March 1912, K.Wł. Kumaniecki applied to the Austrian Emperor's Imperial and Royal Commission for the licence to establish the Polish Statistical Association based in Cracow. The Austrian Imperial Commission's letter of 9 April 1912 approved the draft of the statute, stating that it "did not forbid the establishment of the Association"¹. This date marks the commencement of the PSA's activities.

Following its formal registration, the Association started its activities on the premises of Cracow's City Statistical Office. The Association was headed by a 12-member board referred to as the Department, appointed by the PSA's General Meeting of Shareholders. In accordance with its statute, one third of the members of the Department were rotated on an annual basis. The Department's meetings were validated by the attendance of its four members, and this body elected its chairperson, secretary and treasurer, as well as their deputies. The PSA's first chairman (and the only one in the period of its activities in Cracow) was Juliusz Leo, a professor of treasury science at the Jagiellonian University and the Mayor of Cracow, while Dr. Kazimierz Wł. Kumaniecki was appointed for the function

¹ It should be noted that a positive administration approval was given after 12 calendar days of the date of submitting the application.

of its secretary. No information is available with regard to the treasurer, other board members, the total number of members, the composition of the Auditing Committee, and the PSA's activities in the said period.

The PSA's statute included the following provisions (*Polskie Towarzystwo Statystyczne...*, 1992):

- § 1. The Association is based in Cracow.
- § 2. The Association's objective: statistical analyses of economic and social relations in Polish lands and of Polish emigration.
- § 3. To pursue the above-presented objective, the Association organises and manages the Statistical Office of Polish lands.
- § 4. The Office's activities: the Statistical Office of Polish Lands publishes statistical yearbooks, monographs and manuals, collects all materials needed for such publications, and conducts local surveys and research studies.
- § 5. Members: ordinary, lifelong and honorary.
- § 6. Ordinary members pay an annual fee of 20 Austrian crowns, which can be repaid in 6-month instalments, lifelong members make a one-time contribution of 200 crowns, which can be divided into 4 instalments.
- § 7. Members cooperate in achieving the Association's objectives, they enjoy passive and active electoral rights as candidates to the Association managerial positions, they participate in the general meetings of shareholders, and they are entitled to the free copies of the Association's publications.

The further clauses regulate the Association's organisational structure and voting principles.

3. *Statistics of Poland* – the first effect of the Association's activities and its authors

Among a number of publications planned by the Association's statute, only one project was implemented before the outbreak of World War I – *Statistics of Poland*, published during the war, in 1915, by the print house of the Jagiellonian University (Krzyżanowski, Kumaniecki, 1915). The publication was financed by several Cracow institutions. In July 1914, the Polish Statistical Association applied to the Academy of Skills for necessary funds to finalise the project. The authors of *Statistics of Poland*, mentioned on the front-page of the publication, included the names of Poland's renowned professors: Adam Krzyżanowski and Kazimierz Wł. Kumaniecki. The other editors, selected by the Association's editorial committee, included Prof. Franciszek Bujak (the chairman of the committee), Prof. Stanisław Surzycki, and Prof. Edward Grabowski (the author of the chapter on sources of statistical data). The collaborators of the editorial committee included Dr. Marcin

Nadobnik from Lviv and Michał Römer from Vilnius. Advice and “friendly support”, as stated in the introduction, were offered by such outstanding Polish professors as Władysław L. Jaworski, Stanisław Kutrzeba, Michał Rostworowski, and Dr. Franciszek Stefczyk. The respective tables with data were prepared by the employees of the City Statistical Office.

The people engaged in preparing this publication deserve to be mentioned here. The major authors were A. Krzyżanowski and K.Wł. Kumaniecki. Prof. Adam Krzyżanowski was born in Cracow in 1873 and he died in his hometown in 1963. He was an outstanding Polish economist, a representative of liberal economics, a professor and the dean of the Faculty of Law, and the vice-rector of the Jagiellonian University. He graduated from famous St. Ann’s Grammar School in Cracow and then studied law at the Jagiellonian University (1889–1894) under the supervision of Prof. Fryderyk Zoll Senior. After obtaining his doctor’s degree, he attended further studies at the universities of Berlin and Leipzig (1894–1895). In 1908, he qualified for associate professorship (his work was entitled *Malthusian Theory – Special Attention Given to Decreased Income Generated by Land*), and was appointed an associate professor at the Department of Political Economics and Treasury Sciences of the Jagiellonian University. He delivered lectures in economics and demography. In 1912, he was granted the title of a full professor, and was appointed the head of the Department of Political Economics and Treasury Sciences – the position he held throughout the interwar period. After World War II, he was the head of the Department of Political Economics, holding this position until 1949 – the year of his enforced retirement. In 1957, he resumed his post as a scientific worker at the Department of Political Economics, and in 1960 he retired from his position as a university employee. His scientific interests included the theory and methodology of economics, finance, agricultural economics, economic history, ethics and demography. He was an active participant of public and political life. In the period of the partitions of Poland, he supported the process of establishing farming cooperatives in Galicia. When Poland regained its independence, he held the position of president of the Tax Commission of the Ministry of Treasury and in 1928 was elected a deputy of the Parliament of Poland. In 1931, protesting against the detention of Centrolew’s deputies at the stronghold of Brest, he resigned as a parliamentary deputy. In 1927, he participated in financial negotiations in connection with a loan made to the Polish government, enabling it to stabilise the currency. After the war, A. Krzyżanowski participated in talks held in Moscow in June 1945, aimed at forming the Provisional Government of National Unity. In 1945–1949, he was a member of the State National Council, and in 1947–1949, he was a member of the Parliament, representing the Democratic Faction (*Biogramy uczonych polskich*, 1984).

The other leading author of *Statistics of Poland* was Prof. Kazimierz Władysław Kumaniecki, born in Radziechów near Sokal in 1880 (died in 1941 in Cracow).

He was a lawyer, a political thinker, an expert in administrative law, and a statistician. He graduated from a grammar school in Złoczów, studied law and philosophy at the Jagiellonian University, and attended a law school in Munich. He obtained his doctor's degree in law in 1904, qualified for an associate professor in 1910 (his dissertation was entitled *Probability in Statistics*), and was granted the right to lecture in general statistics at the Jagiellonian University. In 1917, he was promoted to the rank of professor of law, administration sciences and statistics of the Jagiellonian University. As of 1904, he was an employee of the City Statistical Office and in 1910 he was appointed its head. In 1912, he co-founded the Polish Statistical Society and was appointed its first secretary. In 1925–1938, he served as the head of the Department of Economic Statistics of the Higher School of Commerce – the predecessor of the Cracow University of Economics (*Statystycy polscy*, 2012).

The editorial committee of *Statistics of Poland* was headed by Prof. Franciszek Bujak, born in 1875 in Maszkienice near Brzesko in a peasant family (died in Cracow in 1953). He was a historian and an outstanding expert in Polish economic and social history, especially in the area of Polish rural life. In 1894–1900, he studied history, geography and law at the Jagiellonian University. In 1899, he received his PhD and in 1901–1902 attended supplementary programmes in Leipzig, Rome and Genoa. In 1905, he qualified for an associate professor at the Jagiellonian University (his dissertation was entitled *Studia nad osadnictwem Małopolski*). In 1905–1919, he conducted classes at the Jagiellonian University, creating the first teaching and research centre for economic history in Poland. In 1909, he was granted the title of a professor of the Jagiellonian University. In the academic year 1920/1921, he joined Jan Kazimierz University in Lviv, where he worked as a professor and the head of the Institute of Social and Economic History. In 1945, he was repatriated to Cracow and appointed the head of the Department of Cooperative Economics (1946) of the Faculty of Agriculture at the Jagiellonian University (Szafraniec, 2009).

Dr. Marcin Nadobnik from Lviv was another co-author of *Statistics of Poland*. He was born in 1883 in Wielichów, Wielkopolska, in a peasant family. He graduated from a grammar school in Poznań, and studied in Cracow, Berlin and Greifswald, where he got his doctor's degree in 1908. Then he moved to Lviv to join Galicia's Home Statistical Office. In 1919, he co-organised the Central Statistical Office in Warsaw. In 1920, he qualified for associate professorship at the University of Poznań. In 1925–1926, he held the position of dean of the Department of Law and Economics. In 1923–1924, he was the editor-in-chief of the economics section of "Ruch Prawniczy, Ekonomiczny i Socjologiczny". In 1931–1933, he was a member of the Central Statistical Office in Warsaw. During the German Nazi occupation, he was an employee of the Statistical Office of the Social Insurance Company in Warsaw. In 1946, he was promoted to the rank of full professor. He died on 31 December in 1953 in Poznań (*Statystycy polscy*, 2012).

Another co-author of *Statistics of Poland* from Vilnius was Michał Römer, born in 1880 in Bogdaniszki, Lithuania (died in 1945 in Vilnius). He came from a Polonized family of Baltic Germans. An outstanding lawyer, a soldier of the Polish Legions, a supporter and citizen of Lithuania after World War I. He was the dean of the Faculty of Law and the long-standing rector of Vytautas Magnus University in Kaunas (Solak, 2004).

Statistics of Poland was published under the auspices of outstanding scholars and social activists including Prof. Władysław Leopold Jaworski (born in 1865 in Karsy Małe on the Vistula, died in 1930 in Milanówek). In 1884–1888, he studied law at the Jagiellonian University and in 1890–1891 attended additional programmes at the universities of Berlin and Paris. In 1895, he qualified for the position of associate professor at the Civil Law Department of the Jagiellonian University. His dissertation was supervised by Franciszek Ksawery Fierich. In 1899, he became the head of the Second Department of Civil Law. In 1905, he was promoted to the rank of full professor and in 1910 he joined the Department of Civil Law, Administrative Science and Administrative Law. In 1920, he became a corresponding member of the Academy of Skills and in 1928 – its regular member. Apart from his research and teaching activities, he was politically active. As a member of Cracow's political group *Stańczycy*, he initiated a neoconservative movement, stressing the significance of economic policies in challenging the political opposition. In 1901–1914, he was a deputy of the Galician Sejm, and in 1911–1918 – a deputy to the Austrian Parliament. He was a board member of the Fraction of National Right Wing Party (1907–1918) and the president of the Supreme National Committee in 1914–1916 (*Biogramy uczonych polskich*, 1983).

Another *guru* of Polish sciences who supported the publication of *Statistics of Poland* was Prof. Stanisław Kutrzeba (1876–1946), born in Cracow (died in Cracow). He attended St. Ann's Grammar School in Cracow, studied law and history at the Jagiellonian University and got his doctorate in law in 1898. In 1900–1901, he attended supplementary university programmes in Paris. For several years he conducted research at Paris and Vatican archives. In 1902, he qualified for associate professorship of the Department of Polish Law and its History at the Jagiellonian University. Simultaneously, he held the position of assistant professor at Cracow's Bernardine Archives. In 1908, he was promoted to the rank of professor and became the head of the Department of Polish Law (he held this position until his death). He was a member of the delegation and an advisor in legal matters at the peace conference held in Paris in 1919. He served two terms in office as the dean of the Faculty of Law (1913/1914, 1920/1921), he was the vice-rector (1933/1934) and rector of the Jagiellonian University (1932/1933). In 1914, he was a member of the Academy of Skills in the interwar period (1927–1939) – the secretary general of the Polish Academy of Skills, and in 1939 – its president. As the secretary of the Polish Academy of Skills, he made major contributions to its development, strengthening its finan-

cial position and reforming its administrative unit. During the German occupation, following the arrest during *Sonderaktion Krakau*, he was detained from November 1939 until February 1940 in Cracow, Breslau, and the Nazi concentration camp of Sachsenhausen. In later periods he was engaged in a committee which offered assistance to university staff and their families and also participated in clandestine teaching. As a participant of public life, he worked as an expert for the Polish Office for Congress Activities in Paris in connection with the Treaty of Versailles, and after World War II participated in talks held in Moscow aimed at establishing the Provisional Government of National Unity (*Biogramy uczonych polskich*, 1984).

Another outstanding representative of this period was Prof. Michał Cezary Rostworowski (born in 1864 in Dresden, died in 1940 in Gromnik). After the January Uprising, his parents left the Governorate of Łomża. In 1883, he graduated from a grammar school in Warsaw. In 1884, after one year of studies at the Faculty of Law of Warsaw University, he moved to Petersburg, where he completed his legal education in 1888. In 1887/1888, he also attended a programme of history at the Faculty of History at Petersburg University. As a Pole, he had limited development opportunities in the Russian Empire, so he left for Paris, where he attended the School of Law, and, simultaneously, the Paris Free School of Political Science. In 1891, he graduated from the Paris School with honours. In 1891, Rostworowski left for Cracow to obtain his doctor's degree at the Faculty of Law at the Jagiellonian University. His future career was to continue in this city and at its University. In 1893, he defended his doctoral dissertation and then continued his education in Bern, studying the Swiss political system, and in Vienna, where he attended lectures in international private law. In 1896, he returned to Cracow and qualified for the associate professor position in the law of nations, later including in his dissertation issues related to general political law and Austrian law. In August 1896, he was released from his obligations as a Russian subject, and in September he was granted Austrian citizenship. In 1903, he was promoted to the rank of full professor of the law of nations and state law at the Jagiellonian University. In the academic year 1912/1913, he held the position of dean of the Faculty of Law. In 1910, he was appointed the president of the Society of the Polish School of Political Science. He held the post of its director until the outbreak of the war in 1914. In 1898, he became a member of the Institute for International Law. He participated in nearly all the sessions organised by the Institute in European capital cities until World War I. In July 1916, as a representative of the Supreme National Council, headed by his friend Władysław Leopold Jaworski, and with an approval given by Cracow Mayor Prof. Juliusz Leo, he went to Bern as a representative of the Council to Switzerland and other Western European countries. In June 1918, he was appointed Poland's diplomatic representative to Switzerland, holding this position until he returned to Poland in November 1918. In February 1919, he was appointed a member of the Parliamentary and Constitutional Committee, which

was established do draft a new constitution. He was actively engaged in the Committee's sessions in late February and early March 1919. In March 1920, as a representative of the Faculty of Law, he travelled to France and Holland on a mission to the League of Nations. On 1 June 1920, he was appointed a member of the Codification Committee of the Republic of Poland, being engaged, in cooperation with Prof. F. Zoll, in drafting two acts on international private law. In the same year, as a representative of the Faculty of Law, he was appointed the director of the School of Political Science of the Jagiellonian University. On 12 May 1923, he was appointed a member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration in the Hague. In 1925–1926, he held the position of rector of the University. On 25 September 1930, the Assembly and Council of the League of Nations elected him a judge of the Permanent Court of International Justice in the Hague for a 10-year term of office. As it was not allowed to combine a Court's position with any professional activities in the home country, on 31 December 1930 he was forced to retire as a university professor. In the inter-war period M.C. Rostworowski was the only Polish judge in the Permanent Court of International Justice. It rescued him from the 1939 arrest and detention of University professors in Sachsenhausen. The occupation of Poland was a shocking experience. His family transferred him to Gromnik near Tarnów, where he died on 24 March 1940 (Stelmach, Uruszczak, 2000).

An equally significant role in the publication of *Statistics of Poland* was played by Dr. Franciszek Stefczyk (born in 1861 in Bachowice, died in 1924 in Cracow). A historian by education, in 1889 he stayed in Westphalia, where he became acquainted with the system of rural cooperative cash offices established by F.W. Raiffeisen, which, as of 1866, became widely used in German states and in Austria. After his return to the homeland, he worked as a teacher in an agricultural school in Czernichów near Cracow, where he established the first rural cooperative cash and loan office in Polish lands, following the example of Raiffeisen cooperatives (1889). In 1898–1899, he was the director of the Commercial Union of Machinery Rings. In 1899–1918, he headed the Sponsoring Office for Savings and Loans Companies, a unit of Lviv National Department. He made major contributions to developing rural cooperatives and counteracting usury practices in Galician villages. In 1907, he was a co-organiser and in 1909 was appointed the first director of the National Cash Office for Machinery Rings in Lviv, established by the Galician Sejm. In 1907, he became a member of the Polish Peasant Party Parliamentary Faction as well as its deputy in the Galician Sejm (1908–1913). In early 1919, he moved to Warsaw, where he managed the Central Cash Office for Machinery Rings (relocated from Lviv) until 1924. In 1924, he initiated the establishment of the United Union of Agricultural Cooperatives and was appointed its president. He was an author of a number of works on cooperative activities. Towards the end of his life, he qualified for an associate professor of the Jagiellonian University (his dissertation was focused on cooperative activities) (Skodlarski, 2010).

This part of the paper has presented a brief review of the lives and achievements of people directly or indirectly engaged in the publication of *Statistics of Poland*, making contemporary Polish intellectuals aware of the impact of contributions made by the Polish Statistical Association, whose establishment marked the beginning of publishing socially-supported Polish statistical yearbooks.

4. The territorial and temporal framework of *Statistics of Poland*

In the introductory remarks concerning the content of the work, it should be noted that *Statistics of Poland* was published in three languages: Polish, German and French. The authors intended to disseminate the publication in an international environment.

In the foreword to *Statistics of Poland*, the authors stress that their work represents the achievement of the major objective of the Polish Statistical Association: “The Polish Statistical Association, established several years ago in Cracow, believed that its main task was to counteract the evil resulting from the dispersion of statistical data which should enlighten Polish society and stimulate its development. Difficulties in the statistical analyses of the Polish environment result not only from this dispersion but also from the diversity of available materials. The three countries which presently rule Polish lands vary in terms of adopted statistical presentation methods and their scope. Differences refer to the use of language as well as the measuring units of weights and volumes for the needs of statistical calculations. The metric system is much more commonly used in Austria and Germany than in Russia. This publication, which covers the entire Polish lands, and which we present to our distinguished Readers, is an attempt to resolve all these problems, and we express the hope that it will contribute to gaining a better understanding of our society” (Krzyżanowski, Kumaniecki, 1915, p. XXIV).

The editorial committee defined the objective of *Statistics of Poland* in the foreword to the publication: “We intended this work to serve as a manual². It was hardly possible to present a comprehensive review of all statistics or prepare a publication in which it would not be necessary to refer to various sources. Our intention was just to address certain issues and to enable readers to have a better picture of extensive statistical data through focusing on and presenting the most significant calculations” (Krzyżanowski, Kumaniecki, 1915, p. XXV).

² The word “manual” was understood as a set of information related to a given period (a set of yearbooks published in a period of several years) – not as a book for learning purposes.

The problem of the territorial scope of the publication was resolved in an interesting manner. The authors write in the foreword: “The identification of the spatial scope of presented data raised a number of doubts. [...] in order to present the picture of Poland in terms of statistical figures we had, in the first place, to identify the territories to be analysed in our research. We had two options: a historical or an ethnographic approach. We could have presented a statistical picture of the lands which belonged to the Polish state or the lands currently inhabited by Poles. We decided to adopt a combined approach convinced that it would enable us to avoid a one-sided picture based exclusively on a historical or ethnographic approach. Our presentations include, in the first place, the lands of the former Polish Republic: Galicia, the Polish Kingdom, the Region of Poznań and Royal Prussia, as well as Lithuania, Belarus, and three governorates constituting the former Ruthenian voivodeships: Podolia, Volhynia, and the Kiev Region; we do not exclude the countries mainly inhabited by Poles, which have not been part of the Polish state for a long period of time. We do not exclude the district of Olsztyn, or the regions of Cieszyn and Opole in Silesia. [...] Due to difficulties in collecting reliable data, we do not include Poland in exile, a large population of Poles inhabiting the territory within the borders of the partitioning powers but outside the areas included in our calculations in Bukovina, in the Rhine regions, in Berlin and Petersburg, or North and South America. The presented figures do not cover the entire Polish society or the population whose native language is Polish because we do not intend to go beyond the territorial boundaries identified in our work. We include the entire population inhabiting the territories within these boundaries, so we do not present statistics related exclusively to Polish society. The areas included in our statistical analysis are also inhabited by non-Polish speaking people. The separation of Poles from the entire population of the former lands of the Polish Commonwealth, Opole and Cieszyn Silesia, and the district of Olsztyn would not be feasible, nor would it be desirable” (Krzyżanowski, Kumaniecki, 1915, pp. XXIV–XXV).

The above-cited fragments of the foreword reflect the views of Polish elites on the future territory of revived Poland. It should cover the territory of the Commonwealth of Two Nations within the 1772 boundaries (prior to the partitions), extended by Upper Silesia, Opole and Cieszyn Silesia, as well as the Southern Masurian District, which, along with the Warmian District, belongs to the above-mentioned District of Olsztyn. History showed that the revival of the Polish state in 1918 within such boundaries was not possible.

With regard to the time framework of *Statistics of Poland*, the authors state that they intended to “present the current status”, i.e. the situation existing prior to World War I. However, as they state: “In our efforts to facilitate a good understanding and assessment of the present, we referred to the past boundaries as indicated by the nature and scope of our work. The majority of retrospective statistics are included in Part I, which is dedicated to the status and movements of popula-

tion. This part presents more detailed statistical data than the other chapters of the work. We do not go beyond the year 1815 – a limitation imposed by the availability of information” (Krzyżanowski, Kumaniecki, 1915, p. XXV).

Also, the authors stress in the foreword that “foreign publications are full of diagrams and maps. We could not afford to prepare and print such materials. We are glad to hear that another publication is being prepared: *The Geographical and Statistical Atlas of Poland* (*Geograficzno-statystyczny atlas Polski*), edited by Prof. Eugeniusz Romer. The two works will complement each other” (Krzyżanowski, Kumaniecki, 1915, p. XXVI). The work in question is (Romer, 1916).

It should be noted that both *Statistics of Poland* and *The Geographical and Statistical Atlas of Poland* served as Poland’s solid arguments in determining the borders of the revived state of Poland at the peace conference in Paris which led to signing the Treaty of Versailles in 1919.

With regard to the time dedicated to preparing *Statistics of Poland*, the authors state as follows: “Work on presenting the materials began in January 1914. Six months later the task was almost completed. [...] However, our work was interrupted due to the outbreak of the war. We resumed preparations in the spring of 1915, intending to complete work as soon as possible, even if its scope would be limited as compared with the original plan” (Krzyżanowski, Kumaniecki, 1915, p. XXVI). The foreword is dated “Cracow, September 1915”.

5. The structure of *Statistics of Poland*

Statistics of Poland is an extensive work with a total of 348 pages, including a foreword and a list of references in Roman numerals, 31 pages, and tables in Arabic numerals with a total of 317 pages and 315 tables.

The work is composed of four parts: I. *Population* – 104 pages and 74 tables; II. *Economic and Social Relations* – 156 pages and 196 tables; III. *Education and Schools* – 22 pages and 18 tables; IV. *Elected Law Making Bodies* – 24 pages and 26 tables.

Part I comprises extensive demographic data related to the population size in particular Polish lands, changes to the population size in the 19th century, population density, towns and villages by population, and the population structure by gender and age, religion and native language. The number of the population of Polish towns exceeding 20,000 was presented. According to *Statistics of Poland*, prior to the outbreak of World War I, Warsaw was the largest city with a total of 845,000 inhabitants in 1913. It should be noted that this figure did not include the districts of Czyste, Brudno, Mokotów and Młociny. Including these districts, incor-

porated into the city's structure in a later period, Warsaw's³ population amounted to 1,000,036. The second largest city was Łódź – the number of its inhabitants was 459,000, but including Radogoszcz, which was not part of the city in that period, it had a total of 584,000 inhabitants. The third largest city of the Polish Kingdom was Sosnowiec – 114,000 inhabitants in 1913. Lithuania's largest city Vilnius had 186,000 inhabitants in 1912, and Belarus's Minsk was inhabited by 113,000 people. In 1912, Ukraine's largest city Kiev had 413,000 inhabitants. Galicia's capital Lviv had 207,000 inhabitants in 1910, and Cracow – 154,000. Gdańsk, the largest city in the lands belonging to Prussia, had 170,000 inhabitants and Poznań – 157,000 (1910). Part I also presented the characteristics of population in the particular districts (poviats) of Polish lands.

The work provided detailed information on the natural movement of population – the number of marriages, birth and death rates, as well as gender statistics in the particular partitions. The presented data also referred to the population size by towns and villages, religion and nationality. Table 67, for example, presented fertility rates for Polish and German women inhabiting the Prussian districts of Polish lands (according to the 1910 census).

Statistics of Poland presented extensive data concerning migrations from Polish lands. Table 68 cited the number of migrations to the United States (1912): 85,000 Poles, 22,000 Ruthenians, and 81,000 Jews. The Russian and Austrian partitions recorded large seasonal migrations to Germany – Table 70 shows that in 1912/1913 seasonal workers in Germany included 240,000 Poles from the Russian partition, 75,000 Poles from the Austrian partition, as well as 91,000 Ruthenians from Austria-Hungary.

Part II, the largest section of *Statistics of Poland*, is entitled *Economic and Social Relations*. Following the presentation of the social and professional structure of Polish lands, it provides extensive statistical data concerning agriculture and arable land ownership. The presented data refer to the areas of particular types of farmland and their share in the total arable area as well as the structure of farms in particular districts in the context of the structure of the use of land and types of cultivation. For example, Table 136 presents the structure of crops in the Polish Kingdom in 1912: wheat – 9.5%, rye – 39.6%, barley – 9.6%, oats – 21.1%, and potatoes – 20.2%. In Galicia, the structure of crops was as follows: wheat – 20.4%, rye – 25.1%, barley – 11.5%, oats – 24.8%, and potatoes – 18.2%. Also, extensive information was provided on crop volumes and livestock.

The subsequent section of the work presents tables with data concerning agro-industry and related property and facilities as well as their respective values determined on the basis of fire insurance policies. The tables present information

³ It should be noted that Warsaw was the Russian Empire's third largest city after Petersburg (2 million and 36 thousand) and Moscow (1 million and 617 thousand) (1912).

on rural indebtedness, lending associations, peasants' land banks, parcelling-out activities, and land ownership changes. Table 180 shows that in 1896–1911 in the Grand Duchy of Poznań, Germans sold to Poles 18,257 farms (165,625 ha), while Poles sold 8,462 farms to Germans (112,997 ha), which indicates that in the last years preceding World War I Poles were successful in counteracting German colonisation.

A large number of tables presented in Part II refer to industrial and commercial activities in Polish lands in the early 20th century. The tables cite the numbers of enterprises and their staff by industry, types of industrial and commercial activities, and types of business entities in the particular districts of Polish lands. Also, they provide detailed information on the mining and steel industry. Table 212 presents the share of particular mining regions in Silesia's total output – Upper Silesia accounted for 70%, the region of Ostrava and Karwina – 16%, the region of Dąbrowa – 11%, and the region of Cracow – 3%.

The work provides some interesting information on strikes and their effects as well as workers' trade associations. According to Table 222, Galicia recorded 42 strikes in 1912, which involved 406 companies employing 7,851 workers, out of which 4,970 went on strike (accounting for 63.3% of staff).

Another set of information refers to inhabitants' savings. Table 242 provides data concerning 586 State Savings Offices in the Polish Kingdom (1911) and 416,000 depositors, which represented an average of 33 depositors per one thousand population. Apart from that, there were 1,714 official lending institutions which offered small loans. According to Table 246, Galicia had 1,399 Reiffeisen-type companies (Kasy Stefczyka) with 298,000 members (1912).

The work provides interesting information on the density of railways and hard-surfaced roads. Table 263 shows that in the Polish Kingdom (1911–1912) there was 1 km of railways per 36.3 km² of the country's area and 3,678 inhabitants, in Lithuania and Belarus the respective figures were 48.1 km² and 2010 inhabitants, in Ruthenia 42.6 km² and 3,180 inhabitants, in Galicia 19.1 km² and 1,948 inhabitants, and in the Grand Duchy of Poznań 10.9 km² and 788 inhabitants. Similar disproportions were recorded for the density of hard-surfaced roads. In the Kingdom, for example, there was 1 km of roads per 14 km² and 1,427 inhabitants, in Lithuania and Belarus 73.5 km² and 3,070 inhabitants, in Galicia 5.2 km² and 532 inhabitants, and in the Grand Duchy of Poznań 4 km² and 292 inhabitants of the region of Wielkopolska.

Part III of *Statistics of Poland* presents data concerning education and schools. Table 271 presents literacy rates by the particular districts of Polish lands. In the Polish Kingdom, the literacy rate (excluding children up to the age of 9) stood at 41%, in the Governorate of Minsk (Belarus) 24%, in the Governorate of Podolia (Ukraine) at 20%, in Galicia (excluding children up to the age of 10) at 59%, and in Cieszyn Silesia at 95%. Table 288 cites the numbers of Galicia's schools

in the school year 1907/1908: 5,124 community and public departmental schools as well as 256 private schools of this type (an elementary level), and 374 public vocational schools (trade, industry, agriculture and forestry, midwifery schools, music schools, housekeeping and dressmaking schools). The number of secondary schools (grammar schools, real schools, all-boys and all-girls seminary schools) – 86. Galicia's higher education institutions – two universities Jagiellonian and Lviv (366 teaching and research staff and 5,930 students), Lviv Polytechnic (88 employees and 1,379 students), the Agricultural Academy in Dublany near Lviv, and the Academy of Fine Arts in Cracow (11 professors and 144 students).

Part IV presents elections to legislative bodies along with the participation of Poles in the parliaments of partitioning powers and in the Galician Sejm. Various data presented in this Part of *Statistics of Poland* suggest that the number of members of the Polish Association of the subsequent Russian Dumas in the early 20th century ranged from 12 to 46 deputies.

In the Austrian Parliament, after the first popular elections held in 1907, out of the total of 516 deputies 106 represented Galicia. Voter turnout in Galicia's popular elections in 1907 was 84.8% and in 1911 – 73.2%.

In 1908, the Galician Sejm had 149 deputies representing the following profession groups: 67 landowners, 20 court, administration and autonomous officials, 20 lawyers, notary publics, medical doctors, pharmacists and writers, 10 professors, 4 clergymen, 10 tradespersons and industrialists, as well as 18 small farmers.

The numbers of Polish deputies in the German Parliament representing particular districts inhabited by Poles in 1912 were as follows: the district of Poznań – out of 10 deputies, 8 were members of the Polish Association; the district of Bydgoszcz – 3 Poles out of 5 deputies; the district of Gdańsk – 2 Poles out of 5 deputies, and the district of Opole – out of 12 deputies, 4 were members of the Polish Association.

As the above-cited fragments of data suggest, Poles living in the Russian and German partition had a limited impact on the policies of the partitioning powers, while the inhabitants of the Austrian partition had a considerable influence on both the legislative and executive bodies of the Austrian Empire.

6. Conclusions

On 28 July 1914, Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia. The domino effect led to a war between the Entente states and the Central Powers, resulting in the outbreak of World War I, lasting for more than four years. The hitherto political order, established by the Treaty of Vienna in 1815, collapsed. As a result of the war, Poland regained independence, leading to the establishment of independent state institutions, including the Central Statistical Office (3 July 1918). Consequently, it was

no longer necessary to publish Polish statistical yearbooks based on social funding. The Polish Statistical Society in Cracow, due to wartime difficulties, stopped its operations and did not resume them after the war. The Central Statistical Office published its first *Statistical Yearbook of the Republic of Poland* – Part I came out in 1921 and Part II in 1923 (*Historia, stan obecny...*, 2013). Part I contained information about meteorology, administrative divisions and population. Part II, partially based on the 1921 census, provided data related to land use and agriculture. *The Statistical Yearbook of the Republic of Poland* (1921) is regarded as the first statistical yearbook published by the Central Statistical Office. However, *Statistics of Poland*, published in 1915 by the Polish Statistical Association, should be recognised as the first actual statistical yearbook of Polish lands.

References

- Berger J. (2008), *Rys historyczny powstania GUS*, “Wiadomości Statystyczne”, no. 1, pp. 5–12.
- Bieniarzówna J., Małecki J.M. (1979), *Dzieje Krakowa*, vol. 3, Wydawnictwo Literackie, Kraków.
- Biogramy uczonych polskich* (1983), Part I: *Nauki społeczne*, bulletin 1: A–J, Ossolineum, Wrocław.
- Biogramy uczonych polskich* (1984), Part I: *Nauki społeczne*, bulletin 2: K–O, Ossolineum, Wrocław.
- Domański Cz. (2004), *Jubileusz Polskiego Towarzystwa Statystycznego*, [in:] A. Zeliaś (ed.), *Tradycje i obecne zadania statystyki w Polsce*, Wydawnictwo Akademii Ekonomicznej w Krakowie, Kraków.
- Historia, stan obecny i aktualne wyzwania wobec statystyki publicznej* (2013), Główny Urząd Statystyczny, Warszawa.
- Krzyżanowski A., Kumaniecki K. (1915), *Statystyka Polski*, wydana staraniem i nakładem Polskiego Towarzystwa Statystycznego, Kraków.
- Pocięcha J. (2011), *Powstanie Polskiego Towarzystwa Statystycznego w Krakowie; J. Leo – pierwszy prezes Towarzystwa*, “Wiadomości Statystyczne”, no. 10, pp. 1–10.
- Polskie Towarzystwo Statystyczne 1912–1992* (1992), PTS, Rada Główna, Warszawa.
- Romer E. (1916), *Geograficzno-statystyczny atlas Polski*, Gebethner i Wolff, Warszawa–Kraków.
- Skodlarski J. (2010), *Franciszek Stefczyk (1861–1924). Pionier spółdzielczości kredytowej w Polsce*, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Łódzkiego, Łódź.
- Solak Z. (2004), *Między Polską a Litwą: życie i działalność Michała Romera: 1880–1920*, Arkana, Kraków.
- Statystycy polscy* (2012), Główny Urząd Statystyczny, Polskie Towarzystwo Statystyczne, Warszawa.
- Stelmach J., Uruszczak W. (eds.) (2000), *Złota Księga Wydziału Prawa i Administracji*, Uniwersytet Jagielloński, Kraków.
- Szafranec B. (ed.) (2009), *Franciszek Bujak (1875–1953). Życie, działalność naukowo-dydaktyczna i społeczna*, Wydawnictwo Adam Marszałek, Toruń.

Statystyka Polski – pierwszy rocznik statystyczny ziem polskich, jego autorzy i zawartość

Streszczenie: Początek XX wieku to czas rozwoju statystyki publicznej w krajach europejskich. Ze względu na brak własnego państwa nie było możliwości publikowania rocznika statystycznego ziem polskich. W tym kontekście w 1912 roku w Krakowie powstało Polskie Towarzystwo Statystyczne, którego jednym z głównych zadań było scalanie informacji statystycznej rozproszonej w publikacjach urzędów statystycznych państw zaborczych i wydawanie własnych prac na kształt roczników statystycznych ziem i ludności polskiej. Do wybuchu I wojny światowej PTS zdołało przygotować publikację *Statystyka Polski*, wydrukowaną w 1915 roku, której głównymi autorami byli A. Krzyżanowski oraz K.W. Kumaniecki. W przedsięwzięcie to zaangażowanych było wiele osób stanowiących ówczesną elitę intelektualną kraju. Ciekawy jest zakres terytorialny *Statystyki Polski*. Obejmuje on terytorium pierwszej Rzeczypospolitej oraz obszar Górnego Śląska i południowych Mazur, na którym mieszkała ludność polska. Praca ta zadziwia obfitością prezentowanych danych statystycznych, których uzyskanie nawet w dzisiejszych czasach jest trudne i pracochłonne. Znaczenie *Statystyki Polski* polega też na tym, że dała argumenty delegacji polskiej w trakcie rozmów dotyczących kształtu terytorialnego odrodzonego państwa polskiego, prowadzonych na konferencji pokojowej w Wersalu.

Słowa kluczowe: historia Polski, historia statystyki polskiej, statystyka publiczna

JEL: C82, N01

	<p>© by the author, licensee Łódź University – Łódź University Press, Łódź, Poland. This article is an open access article distributed under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution license CC-BY (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0/)</p>
	<p>Received: 2017-01-14; verified: 2018-01-20. Accepted: 2018-09-20</p>

