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# THE BIULETYN INFORMACYJNY ZARZĄDU MUZEÓW I OCHRONY ZABYTKÓW BULLETIN, 1955–1987

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# **Introductory remarks**

The purpose of the present paper is to assess the worth and usefulness of Biuletyn Informacyjny: judging from the title a kind of a newsletter, for museology research, particularly for the history of museology in Communist Poland, PRL. The periodical is noteworthy not only as a source for investigation into history of museology, for which it is used to a limited degree only. However, the content of the periodical serves as a mirror reflection of its times in which signposts leading to the main trends in museum activity during Communist Poland can be found. Biuletyn Informacyjny Zarządu Muzeów i Ochrony Zabytków (as of June 1959, Biuletyn Informacyjny Centralnego Zarządu Muzeów i Ochrony Zabytków) is a lowcirculation periodical published in the format of a duplicated typescript, published interchangeably as a monthly, bimonthly, and a quarterly. It essentially contains no sophisticated papers, while the chronologically provided and reliable information refers to the activity of museums in 1955-1987.

# Genesis of Biuletyn Informacyjny Zarządu Muzeów i Ochrony Zabytków

It is hard to present the thematic and chronological range as well as the Editorial Staff of *Biuletyn Zarządu Muzeów i Ochrony Zabytków* [Bulletin of the Directorate of Museums and Monument Preservation], *BZMiOZ*, without a brief characterization of its background in the post-WW II history of

Poland and its publisher, namely the Directorate of Museums and Monument Preservation, ZMiOZ. The Directorate constituted an important entity in running cultural policy in PRL, an organizational unit within the structure of the Ministry of Culture and Art, MKiS. Under such name it fulfilled the task of coordinating the policy of heritage preservation and museum operations, and it operated in 1954–1987.

ZMiOZ was the continuator of two offices which as of 1945 functioned under different, yet very similar names: the Chief Directorate of Museums and Monument Preservation (1945–1954<sup>1</sup>, with Director Stanisław Lorentz [1899–1991]), and the Central Directorate of Museums (1951-1959, from 1954 Central Directorate of Museums and Monument Preservation).2 In 1954, the position of the Director of that Ministry office was assigned to Kazimierz Malinowski (1907–1977).3 Starting at that point there began a long organizational stability in MKiS's policy towards museums, lasting practically until the transformation in Poland. The Central Directorate, changing its name once again in 1959 to become the Central Directorate of Museums and Monument Preservation, operated until 14 December 1987 when it was transformed into the Department of Preservation of Cultural Goods, Museums, and Fine Arts of the Ministry of Culture and Art. Importantly, it was precisely Kazimierz Malinowski who as early as in 1954 proposed to bring to life Biuletyn Informacyjny Centralnego Zarządu Muzeów i Ochrony Zabytków w Polsce. The following year the idea was implemented.

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# General information on the periodical

Let us begin introducing the periodical with general information. Biuletyn was published under two different names. Beginning in August 1955 until June 1959 the magazine was titled Biuletyn Informacyjny Centralnego Zarządu Muzeów i Ochrony Zabytków, BICZMiOZ. Under that name 23 issues were released. In July 1955 – December 1987 the periodical was called Biuletyn Informacyjny Zarządu Muzeów i Ochrony Zabytków, BIZMiOZ. Over that period 144 issues were published. Thus, in total 167 regular issues of the periodical and one special volume (unnumbered), dedicated to the publication of regulations related to monument preservation and conservation,4 were published. In the genuine idea the periodical was to be published monthly, this clearly declared in the Preface (from the Editors) to issue 1.5 A change was introduced as of issue 6. A modest Editorial Staff of the bulletin was unable to meet the requirements of a monthly publishing cycle. As of that issue 6 until 876 the periodical was a bimonthly. Each issue was published in a single volume, except for issues: 60-61 and 77-78 which were published in one volume for the two respectively. The issues: 88 and 89 violated the rule, covering a three-months' period, characteristic of a quarterly. From that moment onwards the periodical alternated being published monthly, bi-monthly, three-monthly, and even four-monthly. As of issue 122 the frequency stabilized, and the subsequent issues, until the last one (167) were released every quarter.

From the moment of its creation BIZMiOZ's format remained the same until its end. Issues 1-80 were printed as duplicated A4 typescripts, saddle-stitched with wire; beginning with issue 80 the periodical applied the same technology, and was only glue-bound. As a rule, the periodical was not illustrated, with the only graphic accent being its cover whose design changed twice. The first two issues (August 1955 and October 1955), which should be regarded as pilot ones, were practically unbound. However, issue 3 appeared in a recognizable and characteristic graphic design with a light-cream cover (Fig. 1). Issues 3-23 were published as Biuletyn Informacyjny Centralnego Zarządu Muzeów i Ochrony Zabytków with the address given at 13/15 Senatorska Street, Warsaw. Issues 24–80 published as Biuletyn Informacyjny Zarządu Muzeów i Ochrony Zabytków gave the following address: 15 Krakowskie Przedmieście Street, Warsaw. The change in the address coincided with the change of the name of the Directorate: it is quite clear that having removed the adjective 'central', the Directorate moved to Krakowskie Przedmieście Street.

Beginning with issue 81 the graphic design of the bulletin was changed. The new cover was brown-claret. This graphic design lasted until the final issue. The bulletin was a low-circulation periodical. Initially (in the 1950s and 60s) it was published in 400 copies. As of the late 1970s, the circulation increased to 600 copies.

# Programme assumptions, namely the periodical's profile

As already mentioned, the bulletin came to being on Kazimierz Malinowski's initiative. He was appointed Director

of the Central Directorate of Museums and Monument Preservation in 1954, and, already in August 1955, the first issue of the periodical was released, so it can be judged that the project had a high relevance to him. The introduction to that issue, most likely written by Malinowski, explains the circumstances under which BZMiOZ was created. In the first paragraph the following could be read: The first issue of the Newsletter which we are giving to its addressees was created as requested by local activists. The national conference in warsaw (sic!) on 6 and 7 November 1954 on the social and educational work of museums obliged the Central Directorate of Museums and Monument Preservation in a special resolution to publish information materials allowing the broadest possible experience exchange.<sup>8</sup>

'Local activists' and fulfilment of their 'people's' will are phrases characteristic of the narrative of the time, justifying the actions of the authorities taken within the paradigm of the 'dictatorship of the proletariat'. In the political realities of the Communist regime there existed no real commitment of central offices to do anything. This phrase has to be more appropriately regarded as the example of Kazimierz Malinowski's diplomatic skills. His true intention in the conceived project can be read below where it reads that the bulletin is to serve for information dissemination, chronicle registering the events on our territory (...). Lack of such information dissemination caused that employees of the museum and conservation sectors were separated from the experience of other centres, and doomed to conduct their respective work and searches within their very narrow circle (...). Meanwhile, experience exchange, new working formats, can serve as a major stimulation to enrich the praxis both in academic work, and the applied display, educational, and conservation practices.9

One cannot help but admire such a description of the intentions related to the planned periodical. As seen from today's perspective featuring the primary role of information in 'information society', Kazimierz Malinowski's idea implemented 70 years ago is almost of a visionary quality. Since back then nobody ever spoke or even dreamt of a social capital of knowledge and open access to information resources. The 1950s in Poland were universally characterized by the presence of the propaganda which was to shape every sphere of social life. The bulletin, despite some ideologically-tinted content, constitutes a resource of information free of propaganda in which today we can find development qualities.

As mentioned above, the bulletin was to appear 'at least once a month', which proved an unrealistic assumption. As a principle, the decision was made not to publish the following paper formats in the bulletin: academic or conceptual papers, reviews, etc. Anticipating the further description of the periodical's profile it can be judged that despite certain changes and exceptions, its profile remained faithful to the original assumptions.

In the first 10 issues the following section structure was formulated: I. 'Research and Academic Discoveries', II. 'Publications', III. 'Exhibitions', IV. 'New Acquisitions', V. 'Educational Actions', VI. 'Conservation Works', VII. 'Foreign Cooperation', VIII. 'Foreign Museums', IX. 'Conferences', X. 'Communiqués', XI. 'Papers'. It is the last section that contains the most valuable content. Although the 'Papers' were not

academic, but more of a documenting and reporting character, I will analyse them below. In principle, the Editorial Staff did not publish introductions to respective issues, except for issues 1 and 150 (a jubilee issue; by Franciszek Midura). The scheme altered with time, and I will present the alterations in a chronological order, omitting the ones which were merely minor corrections.

The first change in the scheme occurred in issue 9,10 which was opened with the obituary of Leonard Podhorski-Okołów (1891–1957), Director of the Adam Mickiewicz Museum of Literature in Warsaw, containing the biography of the deceased. The obituaries published occasionally as of that issue became an additional element of the *Bulletin's* content showing that the periodical may provide a good source for museological biography writing. 'Obituaries' turned into a separate section as of issue 124.

Beginning with issue 14 the list of content was included, which greatly facilitated the use of the *Bulletin*. As of issue 20 a new section was added to the regular scheme called 'Press on Museums and Monuments' (XI). The next section introduced to issue 41: 'Museums as Universities of Culture' (V) contained information on the implementation of the flagship action of the Ministry of Culture and Art which bore that very name. In issue 55 a new additional element, placed at the end of each volume and titled 'Résumé', appeared.

In the combined issue 60/61 the number of sections grew to XIV by adding a subsequent one called 'The Year of Monuments and Technology Museums' (VII). From that issue onwards that particular section altered thematically. In issue 63 it was titled 'The Year of Maritime Museums and the Year of Monuments of Wooden Architecture', while in issue 75 it bore the title 'The Year of In-company Museums' (the section disappeared as of issue 82).

The number of sections grew again in issue 65. The new section (XII) was called 'From the Operation of Consultation Teams'.

In issue 82 there appeared section VII: 'Twenty-five Years of PRL'. In issue 86, the Editorial Staff decided to abandon the section 'Press on Museums and Monuments' existing from issue 29, replacing it with another strongly propagandistic section 'Hundredth Anniversary of Lenin's Birth'. In the next issue the section 'Foreign Museums' existing from issue 1 disappeared. In issue 92 the occasional sections dedicated to the 'Twenty-five Years of PRL' and the 'Hundredth Anniversary of Lenin's Birth' were discontinued. What appeared instead was another occasional section 'Celebrating 500 Years of Copernicus's Birth' (VI). The latter existed until issue 109. That issue also lacked the section 'Conservation Works' present in the periodical from issue 1. This much-in-demand section returned to the Bulletin after a short break, however, until the end of the journal these questions were tackled irregularly. Beginning with issue 123 a new greatly justified section called 'Collections' (VI) appeared; it was essentially present in subsequent issues, though missing in single issues (e.g., 133 or 140). In the late 1970s and early 80s, the periodical was clearly on the road to decline. Its general arrangement hardly changed, and if it did, it was really sporadically. The above-presented structure of the periodical was not extended. Respective sections (with the exception of the 'Papers') were attributed brief informative texts of one, two, or three paragraphs, as a rule devoid of any elements of factual criticism or comments.

It is impossible to synthetically discuss the voluminous information content from each issue. Following paragraph after paragraph readers can sometimes feel that they are going through a chaotically arranged set ordered only in few of the above-mentioned periodical sections. In practice, when conducting a preliminary research on a given topic, one has to follow an issue after issue. The silva rerum metaphor is perfectly applicable here, and continuing with the forest image, we can say that just like with wild mushroom picking, the wanted piece of information can be found at the least expected place. Obviously, what dominated amidst that thicket was information on larger cities (Krakow, Warsaw, Wroclaw, Poznan), however, it has to be appreciated how the Editorial Staff made an effort for the Bulletin to represent the whole museological Poland in its geographical and generic range.

Among other minor mentions there are meticulously elaborated statistical data of exceptional worth for a researcher into the history of Polish museums. And so, in issue 36 we can find a valuable list of all Polish museums as of 1 May 1961. <sup>12</sup> Issue 39 contained a list of employees at voivodeship and municipal conservator's offices. <sup>13</sup> Issue 125 featured a list of museums reporting to the Minister of Culture and Art, <sup>14</sup> while issue 126: a list of conservators, members of the Association of Polish Artists and Designers. <sup>15</sup> Issue 157 contained a list of experts in conservation of movable heritage pieces. <sup>16</sup>

A separate analysis needs to be dedicated to 'Papers'. Four categories of texts published can be distinguished: 1) extensive informative papers differing from information pieces included in other sections (apart from the size) in the fact that they featured the names of their authors; 17 2) issue-focused papers, dedicated to one definite element of museum activity, usually operational; 18 3) texts commissioned from authors from outside the Editorial Staff, often contemporary leaders of Polish museology, dedicated to a definite museum or collection; 19 4) review notes, namely extended information on novelties, either published or displayed. 20 As mentioned above, academic papers were rare. 21

The bibliography of papers published in the *Bulletin* until issue 125 was printed in issues 45, 59, and 126.

An analysis of several hundred papers published in the periodical, of varied worth ant topicality, cannot be done in the present article. All I can attempt to do is to point to some papers which justly characterize the *Bulletin's* profile. First of all, they are texts which emphasize essential elements of cultural policy towards museums implemented by the Ministry of Culture and Art. Secondly, they are articles which need to be considered interesting from the point of view of the political realities of the time. Thirdly, they are texts showing from the perspective of the passed years the major points in the discussion always concerning current directions in the development of museums.

Let us begin with the interesting article by Tadeusz Banasik from 1958 dedicated to a museology conference in Brussels. <sup>22</sup> I mention this one, since it is the first, but at the same time rare example throughout the periodical of an attempt to dialogue (under the 'Iron Curtain' realities) with Western museology. From the very same point of view the paper by Andrzej Szpakowski dedicated to American

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museology may be regarded even as more significant.<sup>23</sup> Texts dealing with Soviet museology were certainly more frequent. The latter feature a clear propaganda undertone, however, a researcher into propaganda history can find many interesting mentions in the *Bulletin*.<sup>24</sup>

Above-mentioned Banasik dedicated an article in issue 19 to audio guides, the word sounding perfectly familiar today, but futuristic back in 1958.<sup>25</sup> In my view it has to be observed that this text demarcates the horizon of museology practices.

Furthermore, what cannot go unnoticed are the papers by Kazimierz Malinowski who as ZMiOZ's Director and *Bulletin*'s 'godfather' really rarely wrote articles for the periodical. Issue 32 released his synthetic article dedicated to a broad perspective on the activity of museums and monument preservation in Poland in 1959.<sup>26</sup> In issue 38 Malinowski published a synthetic overview of museum activities in 1960.<sup>27</sup> However, an analogical text summing up 1961 in issue 40 was already written by Mieczysław Ptaśnik.<sup>28</sup> In subsequent issues, though not on a regular basis, an overview of the annual activity of museums was authored by Barbara Radłowska.

It is also recommendable to take a closer look at Stanisław Brzostowski's paper dedicated to museums as universities of culture. This text is important since such was the title of a flagship project of MKiS implemented for almost two decades.<sup>29</sup>

It is highly relevant that the Editorial Staff of the *Bulletin* paid much attention to regional museology. In issue 63 there is an interesting article by Stanisław Brzostowski dedicated to the museums run by the Polish Tourist and Sightseeing Society, PTTK.<sup>30</sup> The joint issue 77/78 contained a paper dealing with in-company museums written by Stanisław Orysiak.<sup>31</sup> The latter also authored the article tackling Regional Memento Chambers in issue 79,<sup>32</sup> while in issue 97 he spoke of the extensive question of regional museology.<sup>33</sup>

When commemorating the 25 Years of PRL, issue 84 published an overview paper by several authors dedicated to the museology of PRL.<sup>34</sup>

Extremely valuable articles were published in issue 87. Mieczysław Ptaśnik dedicated a paper to heritage preservation on Poland's Western and Northern Territories, while Stanisław Orysiak discussed museums operating there. It is one of the first general looks at the challenging issue of heritage on the so-called Regained Territories; interestingly, the papers' authors did not resort to the latter name bearing a strong propagandistic undertone, using the name which in historical sciences was agreed upon only following the political transformation.

# **Description of the Editorial Staff**

The bulletin's Editorial Staff from the first to the last issue was composed of ZMiOZ's employees. For the first 45 issues the Staff worked jointly in the same group of three: Tadeusz Banasiak, Stanisław Brzostowski, and Mieczysław Ptaśnik (1927–2014), enumerated for the first time on the back of the cover of issue 5.35 With issue 46 the collegiate principle turned into a hierarchic order, since Mieczysław Ptaśnik became then *Bulletin*'s Editor-in-Chief. This may have resulted from the fact that in 1962, Mieczysław Ptaśnik succeeded Kazimierz

Malinowski as ZMiOZ's Director. Starting with issue 5337 the Staff were joined by Krystyna Rosnowska who, however, remained enumerated among the Editorial Staff only until issue 59.38 Afterwards, until issue 75, the Editorial Staff worked in the same as initial group of three. A major change occurred only as of issue 76. In the place of Tadeusz Banasiak, Staff member from the beginning, there appeared two interesting individuals who were affiliated to the bulletin until its end, previously often having been present in it as paper authors, namely Barbara Radłowska (who was the Editorial Assistant) and Stanisław Orysiak.<sup>39</sup> Beginning with issue 81 the Editorial Staff were joined by Włodzimierz Żurawski, a layout editor. 40 Ptaśnik remained the Editor-in-Chief of the Bulletin until issue 98 inclusive, 41 following which he left ZMiOZ to work for the Institute of Industrial Design.<sup>42</sup> Beginning with issue 9943 it was Stanisław Brzostowski (1922–1979) who became the Editor-in-Chief, having served as Deputy Director of ZMiOZ from 1968, while the Editorial Staff were joined by Alicja Nawrot. The latter, however, was replaced in issue 101 by Krystyna Andruszkiewicz. 44 As of one of the next issues, 124, Stanisław Brzostowski left the Editorial Staff, and ceased being the Editor-in-Chief; he began working for the Board of the Polish Studios for Conservation of Cultural Property. 45 Stanisław Brzostowski was succeeded by Franciszek Midura as Editor-in-Chief, since in 1976, Brzostowski was appointed Deputy Director of ZMiOZ. 46 Subsequently, as of issue 135 Krystyna Andruszkiewicz was replaced by Jarosława Szczepańska. 47 The latter left the Editorial Staff after issue 142, and was replaced as of the subsequent issue 143 by Zofia Szostak present in the Editorial Staff for a year only. As of issue 147 Alicja Nawrot reappeared in the imprint. 48 As of issue 154 Barbara Radłowska became Deputy Editor-in-Chief. The function of the Editorial Assistant was taken over by Alicja Nawrot, while Barbara Wikalińska joined the Editorial Staff. The latter was replaced as of issue 159 by Anna Szafraniec. 49 Alicja Nawrot did not participate in the works on issue 165, while the position of the Editorial Assistant was taken over by Elżbieta Stachurska; Anna Szafraniec also left the Editorial Staff. 50

# **Conclusion**

During the periodical's existence (1955-1987) the Editorial Staff were formed by 14 individuals. The longest to have worked for the Bulletin were as follows: Stanisław Brzostowski (123 issues, 1955-1975), Mieczysław Ptaśnik (98 issues, 1955-1972), Barbara Radłowska and Stanisław Orysiak (92 issues, 1968-1987), Tadeusz Banasik (75 issues, 1955-1965), Franciszek Midura (44 issues, 1977-1987). It was them who had the greatest impact on the Bulletin's format. Working for ZMiOZ, they were all affiliated to the Ministry of Culture and Art. Furthermore, they wrote about 50% of the texts published in the periodical. The Editorial Staff of the bulletin summed up their work in the jubilee issue (150). Franciszek Midura wrote in it as follows: The Bulletin cannot be overestimated in its role of providing the fullest information possible on the operation of museums in Poland, documenting in such a way many activities which would have most possibly gone unnoticed or have not been recorded for the purposes of documenting, science, and (...) for the future generations.51

When taking a closer look at the rich content of several hundred papers and some thousand informative notes published in the periodical I cannot but agree with this view.

It goes without saying that the Bulletin had its ups and downs. It was first created in the Stalinist period by the people who for many various reasons decided to cooperate with the authorities controlled by the Communist Party in Poland, PZPR. They were, therefore, paying their due by including some contents of clearly ideological and political undertone. However, these were merely the 'seasoning', while the core of the texts published in the Bulletin contain reliable information valuable for researchers into the post-WW II history of Polish museology. The Bulletin thrived in 1962-1972 under Mieczysław Ptaśnik as its Editor-in-Chief. The periodical stagnated after he had left, which was visible even in the publishing discipline. On the one hand, some joint issues appeared (106/107; 108/109), while on the other, the number of articles diminished. This is best exemplified by issue 110 in which only one paper by Barbara Radłowska was published. Finally, it was after Ptaśnik had left that the bimonthly turned into a quarterly (as of issue 122).

The 1980s were a clear 'down' period for the bulletin. It is interesting to analyse its content from August 1980 to December 1981, namely the period of major changes in

Poland. There is no trace at all of those events in the periodical. This may serve as one of the signals why it was precisely in the 1980s, on the eve of the transformation, that this important publication project died out. It is with mixed feelings that one looks through issue 143 covering the infamous December 1981. Noone in the periodical noticed the imposition of martial law, although a reader can find in the issue an actually interesting article by Marian Kulesza containing his reflections after his stay in Portugal.<sup>52</sup> It is impossible to comment on this otherwise than judging that the Editorial Staff were left behind with all the political and social changes occurring in Poland, also strongly penetrating the museum-connected environment. In subsequent issue 147 one can only read with disbelief that when there were violent protests in the streets of Poland and clashes with the security police, while everybody was debating whether 'the Soviets were to enter Poland or not', the Bulletin's Editorial Staff were offering their readers an article dedicated to children in Soviet museums. 53 The last issue of the periodical was symbolically modest, since it contained one article only. The Editorial Staff were not heralding the bulletin's end. However, with the changes in MKiS's structure, its history came to a close.

Abstract: In 1955–1987, the Directorate of Museums and Monument Preservation (until 1959: Central Directorate of Museums and Monument Preservation), a structural unit of the Ministry of Culture and Art, published *Biuletyn Informacyjny*, a bulletin dedicated to documenting the activity of museums in Poland. In 1955–1959, it was called *Biuletyn Informacyjny Centralnego Zarządu Muzeów i Ochrony Zabytków*, while in 1959–1987, it was published under the name *Biuletyn Informacyjny Zarządu Muzeów i Ochrony Zabytków*. It was published as a bimonthly or a quarterly with a limited circulation (400-600 copies), and was delivered to museums. The following served as its subsequent Editors-in-Chief: Mieczysław Ptaśnik (until 1972), Stanisław Brzostowski (until 1976), and Franciszek Midura (until 1987). The core content of the publication covered

short factual information reporting on definite achievements of particular museums or Minister's initiatives, as well as longer papers authored in their majority by the Editorial Staff and museum curators who submitted their materials. Informative texts were included in the sections whose names altered. The most important of them were as follows: I. 'Research and Academic Discoveries', II. 'Publications', III. 'Exhibitions', IV. 'New Acquisitions', V. 'Educational Actions', VI. 'Conservation Works', VII. 'Foreign Cooperation', VIII. 'Foreign Museums', IX. 'Conferences', X. 'Communiqués', XI. 'Papers'. Despite bearing features of a journal published under the ideological and political control of the Communist regime, the *Biuletyn Informacyjny Zarządu Muzeów i Ochrony Zabytków* bulletin essentially constitutes a reliable source for the history of Polish museology in 1955–1987.

**Keywords:** Biuletyn Informacyjny Zarządu Muzeów i Ochrony Zabytków, journal, Kazimierz Malinowski, Mieczysław Ptaśnik, Stanisław Brzostowski, museums, museology, Editorial Staff, Directorate of Museums and Monument Preservation.

### **Endnotes**

- <sup>1</sup> P. Majewski, 'Muzea', Rocznik Kultury Polskiej 2018, 2018, (104).
- <sup>2</sup> Monitor Polski, 76 (1951), item 1048, Resolution No. 527 of the Council of Ministers of 1 August 1951 'On the Provisional Structure of the Ministry of Culture and Art'.
- <sup>3</sup> G. Radecki, 'Kazimierz Malinowski Muzeolog', *Muzealnictwo*, 58 (2017), 306-319; see also: S. Lorentz, 'O Kazimierzu Malinowskim wspomnienie', *Biuletyn Historii Sztuki*. 3 (XVI.1979), pp. 313-314.
- <sup>4</sup> Biuletyn Informacyjny Centralnego Zarządu Muzeów i Ochrony Zabytków, November (1957), special issue.
- <sup>5</sup> Biuletyn Informacyjny Centralnego Zarządu Muzeów i Ochrony Zabytków, 1 (August 1955).
- <sup>6</sup> Biuletyn Informacyjny Zarządu Muzeów i Ochrony Zabytków, 87, (January-February 1970).
- <sup>7</sup> Ibidem.
- <sup>8</sup> Biuletyn Informacyjny Zarządu Muzeów i Ochrony Zabytków, 1 (August 1955).
- <sup>9</sup> Ibidem
- <sup>10</sup> Biuletyn Informacyjny Centralnego Zarządu Muzeów i Ochrony Zabytków, 9 (January-February 1957).
- <sup>11</sup> Biuletyn Informacyjny Zarządu Muzeów i Ochrony Zabytków, 75 ( January-February 1968).

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- 12 Spis muzeów w Polsce wą stanu na dzień 1 V 1961, Biuletyn Informacyjny Zarządu Muzeów i Ochrony Zabytków. 36 (July-August,1961), 4.
- <sup>13</sup> Obsada personalna oddziałów (wojewódzkich i miejskich) konserwatorów zabytków. Stan na 1 l 1962, Biuletyn Informacyjny Zarządu Muzeów i Ochrony Zabytków, 39 (January-February 1962), 5.
- <sup>14</sup> Biuletyn Informacyjny Zarządu Muzeów i Ochrony Zabytków, 125 (April-June 1977).
- <sup>15</sup> Biuletyn Informacyjny Zarządu Muzeów i Ochrony Zabytków, (July-September 1977).
- <sup>16</sup> Biuletyn Informacyjny Zarządu Muzeów i Ochrony Zabytków, 157 (April-June 1985), no. 157.
- <sup>17</sup>See S. Brzostowski, 'Muzealnictwo na Węgrzech', *Biuletyn Informacyjny Centralnego Zarządu Muzeów i Ochrony Zabytków,* 14 (November-December 1957), 79; T. Banasiak, 'Pierwsze programy muzealne w telewizji', *Biuletyn Informacyjny Centralnego Zarządu Muzeów i Ochrony Zabytków,* 16 (May-June 1958), 41.
- <sup>18</sup>See S. Brzostowski, H. Odyńcowa, 'W sprawie inwentaryzacji zabytków w muzeach', *Biuletyn Informacyjny Centralnego Zarządu Muzeów i Ochrony Zabytków*, 14 (November-December 1957), 72; A. Zawiszanka, 'Badania ankietowe młodzieży szkolnej', *Biuletyn Informacyjny Centralnego Zarządu Muzeów i Ochrony Zabytków*, 18 (July-August 1958), 70.
- <sup>19</sup>See S. Fischer, 'Jak powstały zbiory Muzeum Ziemi Bocheńskiej', Biuletyn Informacyjny Centralnego Zarządu Muzeów i Ochrony Zabytków, 20 (November-December 1858), 108; W. Filipowiak, 'Perspektywy rozwoju muzealnictwa na Pomorzy Zachodnim', Biuletyn Informacyjny Centralnego Zarządu Muzeów i Ochrony Zabytków, 23, (May-June 1959), 74; P. Smolarek, 'Pomoc stoczniowców przy rozbudowie siedziby Centralnego Muzeum Morskiego w Gdańsku', Biuletyn Informacyjny Zarządu Muzeów i Ochrony Zabytków, 108/109 (September-December 1973), 149.
- <sup>20</sup>See A. Woroniecki, 'Na marginesie publikacji "Muśes et personel enseignant" ICOM/UNESCO, Paryż 1958', Biuletyn Informacyjny Zarządu Muzeów i Ochrony Zabytków. 26 (November-December 1959). 87.
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