

100 LAT „ROCZNIKA ORIENTALISTYCZNEGO”
100 YEARS OF “ROCZNIK ORIENTALISTYCZNY”

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“Rocznik Orientalistyczny” (“Yearbook of Oriental Studies”)
1914–2014. A Short Outline

Abstract

“Yearbook of Oriental studies”, the oldest Polish journal in the field of Oriental Studies was founded by a group of Polish scholars: Andrzej Gawroński, Jan Grzegorzewski, Władysław Kotwicz, Jan M. Rozwadowski and Tadeusz Kowalski. The first volume was published in 1914–1915. The seat of the redaction was Cracow (1914–1915 and 1950–1953), Lwów (1923–1949) and from 1953 – Warsaw. The first editor of “RO” was the Polish Scientific Station in the East (Vol. I), Polish Oriental Society (1923–1953), and Polish Academy of Sciences, the Committee for Oriental Studies.

Keywords: “Rocznik Orientalistyczny”, Oriental studies, Orientalism, Polish Oriental Society, Polish Academy of Sciences

“Rocznik Orientalistyczny” is the oldest Polish (one of the oldest in the world) oriental periodical being issued ceaselessly since 1914. The periodical was established in Lviv as an initiation of a group of orientalists: Andrzej Gawroński (1885–1927)¹,

¹ *Śp. Andrzej Gawroński*, “Rocznik Orientalistyczny” (further: “RO”) 1926, vol. IV, pp. I–VII; S. Stasiak, *Andrzej Gawroński jako indjanista*, *ibid.*, pp. VIII–XXI.

Jan Grzegorzewski (1850–1922)², Władysław Kotwicz (1872–1944)³, Jan Rozwadowski (1867–1935)⁴ i Tadeusz Kowalski (1889–1948)⁵. The names of the first four of the above mentioned appear on the cover of part 1 of volume 1, whereas among the editors of part 2 there appears Tadeusz Kowalski instead of Andrzej Gawroński. They later become the co-founders of Polish Oriental Society (Polskie Towarzystwo Orientalistyczne – PTO). Volume I part one was dated 1914–1915 whereas part two was dated 1914–1918. Both volumes were accompanied by bulletins containing western-language summaries of Polish-language articles. In the pre-war period there appeared foreign language as well as Polish-language texts in “Rocznik Orientalistyczny”. The official place of publication of Volume I was Cracow, but the first real seat of editorial office was Lviv. Between 1949 and 1953 the editorial office was located in Cracow and from 1953 in Warsaw. Volume I was published by Stacja Naukowa Polska na Wschodzie (Polish Scientific Station In the East) “Hiacynthem” in Sofia established in 1913 and run by Jan Grzegorzewski. Between 1923 and 1952 (since the publication of Volume II) “The Yearbook of Oriental Studies” was the organ of Polish Oriental Society and later since the publication of Volume XVIII, of Polish Academy of Sciences (at present it is published by Committee for Oriental Studies of Polish Academy of Sciences – Komitet Nauk Orientalistycznych PAN).

The intentions of the above-mentioned group of orientalists connected with this publishing initiative will be presented on the basis of the quotations from the texts, which, in a way, can be defined as curricular for the periodical as well as for the above-mentioned Polish Oriental Society. For the first time the goals of “Rocznik Orientalistyczny” were described in a text *A Notice by the Editors*, crowning Volume I part 1. In the beginning of this editorial text, the editors mention far history of Polish contacts with the East, remembering such names as Józef Sękowski, Ignacy Chodźko, Jan Kowalewski, Wojciech Kazimirski i Antoni Muchliński, to subsequently claim:

“Not do we lack workers in this field at the present time. For all these it is our desire to establish a central organ, the Polish Archives of Oriental Research, which shall at the same time, through an International Bulletin annexed thereto, keep the scientific world – both within and beyond the boundaries of Europe – fully informed as to the trend

² Jan Grzegorzewski, “RO” 1919–1924, vol. II, pp. 332–336; J. Tyszkiewicz, *Przedmowa i uwagi krytyczne*, in: J. Grzegorzewski, *Ku Czarnomorzu*, Supplement to „Rocznik Tatarów Polskich”, vol. III, Gdańsk 1996, pp. 5–18.

³ M. Lewicki, *Władysław Kotwicz (20. III. 1872–3. X. 1944)*, RO 1950 (1953), t. XVI, pp. XI–XXIX; J. Tulisow, O. Inoue, A. Bareja-Starzyńska, E. Dziurzyńska, *In the Heart of Mongolia. 100th Anniversary of W. Kotwicz’s Expedition to Mongolia in 1912. Studies and Selected Source Materials*, Polish Academy of Arts and Sciences, Cracow 2012.

⁴ S. Urbańczyk, *Rozwadowski Jan Michał*, in: *Polski Słownik Biograficzny*, vol. XXXII, Ossolineum, Wrocław–Warszawa–Kraków 1991, pp. 406–409.

⁵ W. Zajączkowski, *Prof. Dr. Tadeusz Kowalski. Zum dreissigsten Wiederkehr seines Todesjahres, 1948–1978*, „Folia Orientalia” 1978, vol. 19; *Tadeusz Kowalski 1889–1948. Materiały z Posiedzenia Naukowego PAU w dniu 19 czerwca 1998 r.*, „W Służbie Nauki” No. 4, 1999, Polska Akademia Umiejętności, Kraków 1999; A. Zaborski (ed.), *Ibrahim Ibn Jakub i Tadeusz Kowalski w sześćdziesiątą rocznicę edycji. Materiały z konferencji naukowej Kraków, 10 maja 2006 r.*, Księgarnia Akademicka, Kraków 2008.

of Oriental studies in Poland. These ‘Archives’ will be devoted to the study of Eastern civilization with special reference to language, as being its most specific expression. They will accordingly contain scientific articles concerning Eastern linguistics, philology, history, religion, folk-lore, etc.; translations from Oriental languages; original texts and documents; together with general comments on important debatable matters. Such articles will be written in Polish as a rule; though the contributors will be free to use Latin, which is international; or English in the case of India, as is the custom. A summary of those papers that are published in Polish will be found in the annexed Bulletin, either in English or French, or German, as the writer may prefer. The ‘Archives’ will appear once every twelvemonth, and contain from twenty to thirty sheets of printed matter, either in a single volume, or in two parts. The half of the first volume which now appears has been considerably delayed; nor is it quite what we should have desired it to be. When we were just about to publish, the war broke out; and from that day no communication with our contributors has been possible. Several papers have failed us on that account, and we have been unable either to procure special typographical characters, or to get proofs corrected by the writers. The correction of the latter was excessively difficult: the fact that it is literally accomplished under artillery-fire no doubt suffice to explain why. We nevertheless did not abandon our task; and we now offer the result to the public, in the conviction that any efforts on our part have more importance at the present time than they ever had yet, and that any demonstration of our national vitality is deeply significant. Cracow, autumn, 1915.”⁶

Volume II was published after a decade after Volume I. In that time, in 1922, Polish Oriental Society was established, also in Lviv, as an initiative also of the editors of “Rocznik Orientalistyczny”. Soon the Society became the publisher of the periodical.

Officially Volume II covered the years from 1919 to 1924, however Polish Oriental Society did not exist until 1924 when it was established. The circumstances of setting up of Polish Orientalistic Science Association are described in the chronicle chapter of Volume II. The Preface to the Volume reads:

“With the following Volume II we take up publishing of “Rocznik Orientalistyczny”, the Volume I of which was published in two parts in the years of war 1914–1915 i 1916–1918.

The delay, much longer than we would have wanted, resulted from post-war difficulties, too well-known to all of us in Poland that does not seem necessary to write about them here. “Rocznik Orientalistyczny” will be published as an organ of Polish Oriental Society from now on [...]. In the beginning we are going to publish at least twenty sheets in-print each time in the beginning of the next year for the previous one.

The goals of “Rocznik Orientalistyczny” were mentioned in Volume I. They are the same as in other similar scientific magazines. In comparison to the previous Volume, we are going to extend the scope of the periodical adding reports as well as a chronicle, this year very meager, but as the time passes by, much more abundant. Furthermore we are going to add the bibliography of Polish matters about the East. In this way we

⁶ “RO”, vol. I, fasc. 1.

would like to make our magazine the source of the most needed information for Polish reader, also non-experts but in the East interested. We are also considering establishing closer relationships with foreign Oriental studies. In order to achieve this we have widely adopted the use of foreign languages, particularly French and English which are most popular in the East. We are going to publish special works in these languages, first of all articles informing near and far foreign countries about scientific activities in Poland. The similar activities were taken up by other nations whose mother tongues are of no importance internationally. We are aware of a certain kind of parochial patriotism that bristles at such concessions. However it is the only way to win recognition for Polish science all over the world.”⁷

And this is what the realisation of these goals looks like. It is based both on the information included in the reporting part published in “Rocznik Orientalistyczny” as well as on the archive materials stored in the Library of the Faculty of Oriental Studies of University of Warsaw. All the pre-war volumes (including XIV as well) were published for subsidies from Ministry of Religions and Public Enlightenment with some exceptions which will be mentioned below. Volume II for the years 1919–1924 was published in Lviv (as well as the following ones, including Volume XIV) in 1925. The editor-in-chief was Prof. Andrzej Gawroński, who is mentioned only in the editorial introduction, but not clearly indicated.

Volume III for the year 1925 was published in 1927. In Stanisław F. Michalski’s letter addressed probably to Prof. Kotwicz (there is no recipient indicated in the letter found in the archive), Michalski mentions in one of his articles that if “Rocznik Orientalistyczny” was being still published, it would be dedicated for “RO”. Thus, there was a danger that after Prof. Gawroński’s death, the “Rocznik Orientalistyczny” will cease to be published. Fortunately, it didn’t happen so. It was Prof. Władysław Kotwicz who was the editor-in-chief from the publication of Volume III to the publication of Volume XIV, however it was not indicated anywhere until the publication of Volume VIII. Józef Mianowski Fund⁸ was also the one to finance the publication of Volume III. This volume was dedicated to the memory of Prof. Andrzej Gawroński. Volume V for the year 1927 was also published with two-year delay which was caused by editor-in-chief’s chronic disease, at least according to the note printed next to the content list of the volume. As can be learnt from the Announcement no 1 after the session of Polish Oriental Society of 30th April 1930, subject indexes to the “RO” were planned to be published and the first was to be published together with volume V. The preparation was about to be finished⁹, however the index has never been published. The volume for the years 1931–1932 (201 pages) was much delayed as it was not published until 1934. The delay was being discussed during the next few sessions of PTO. The report session of 3rd December 1932 reads that the delay was caused by the lack of transcript font for Arabic language.¹⁰ As the

⁷ “RO” vol. II, p. III.

⁸ Established 1881 Kasa im. Józefa Mianowskiego is the oldest Polish found supporting the development of Polish sciences and culture, <http://www.mianowski.waw.pl/?lang=pl> (30.04.2012).

⁹ The Archive of Polish Oriental Society, further APOS.

¹⁰ It was the article by B.P. Nikitine, *Une apologie kurde du sunnisme*, p. 116–160.

volume contains, among others, a long text written in Arabic language, the issue is not about transcription but actually about the Arabic letters. The editorial staff as a rule is not mentioned in the individual volumes. The issue is enquired about by Prof. T. Kowalski during the session of 6th June 1953. The Secretary of the Society answers that the function of editorial committee of “Rocznik Orientalistyczny” is held by the Board of Polish Oriental Society. The last pre-war volume was the XIV one for 1938 which was published in 1939. It was also the last one published while the editorial office was still in Lviv. As it can be read in “The Chronicle” in volume XV, “volume XV of “Rocznik Orientalistyczny” was published in August 1939 (for the year of 1938). The outbreak of war made it impossible to distribute it to the members and institutions, the Association maintained the relations with.”¹¹ Thus a particular epoch in the history of “RO” as well as Polish Oriental Studies ceased to exist.

The first post-war volume (XV) for the years of 1939–1949 was published with the subsidy from the Department of Science in the Ministry of Education. It was edited by Prof. Tadeusz Kowalski but was published just after his death. The volume opens with double obituary of deceased during the WWII Prof. W. Kotwicz as well as Prof. T. Kowalski who died in 1948. After the World War II the delays in the publications continued: volume XVI for the year 1950 was published in 1953. The editorial note included editors Prof. Marian Lewicki and Prof. Ananiasz Zajązkowski. The editor-in-chief was neither indicated in this volume nor in the following one. The volume was also “to commemorate Władysław Kotwicz (1872–1944)”. The last volume edited under the aegis of Polish Oriental Society was volume XVII for the years of 1951–1952 which was also published in 1953.

The volume which crowned the relationship of the periodical with Polish Oriental Society was “The Book to commemorate Tadeusz Kowalski (1889–1948)”. There is no mention of the change of the affiliation. The symbolic volume which commemorated the Cracow professor, was also the last one to be published during the Lviv-Cracow operations of the periodical. Volume XVIII, published by the Committee for Oriental Studies of Polish Academy of Sciences based in Warsaw, did not include any mention of the change of the publisher.

The archive materials of Polish Oriental Society contain numerous requests to send the materials in Polish language to be published in “RO”. In the Announcement no 2 of July 1930 there is a mention of the necessity of publishing foreign authors’ texts, which makes The Editorial Committee as well as the Board of Polish Oriental Society dissatisfied. The same is said about the reviews, which according to the Announcement no 1 of 30th April 1930, should concern, first of all, orientalist works published in Polish and the reviews of the foreign language publications will be printed only provided there is enough printing space. However the reality was different, on the other hand one cannot complain about the lack of Polish publications concerning the East, which is discussed in another archive document. The documents prove that the publication of the “Rocznik

¹¹ “RO”, vol. XV, p. 453.

Orientalistyczny” was the apple of the Society’s eye. Almost every Announcement as well as every report mention the stages of printing of the subsequent volumes. One can also learn in detail about the price, printing costs as well as the Ministry subsidies.

In that time Polish texts were accompanied by summaries in western languages, printed in the end of each volume, not as separate bulletins. The articles were published not only in the above mentioned languages, but also quite often in German language as a result of very strong relations between Polish oriental studies with the oriental studies of German speaking countries (this refers to Prof. T. Kowalski and many others)¹².

Following the intentions indicated in the editorial article of volume II, the reporting as well as the chronicle parts were really an abundant and extremely interesting as well as profound source of information about Polish oriental studies life in the pre- and post-war Poland. The reports as well as the chronicles published in the pages of “Rocznik Orientalistyczny” in those times resemble the ones from today’s “Przegląd Orientalistyczny”. Thus we can read the reports of the conferences and conventions, including the conventions of Polish orientalists connected with the assemblies of Polish Oriental Society. What is more, all of the activities of Polish Oriental Society as well as Polish oriental studies are being documented.

The one which is particularly moving is “The Chronicle” in the first post-war volume (volume XV 1939–1949 (1949). “The Chronicle” recapitulates all the losses that Polish oriental studies suffered from during the WWII taking into consideration both the institutional losses as well as the human ones (this refers to the orientalists who died of natural reasons or due to military actions). Discussing the history of Polish Oriental Society, the author (authors) of the text stresses that in the moment of the breakout of WWII, the members of Polish Oriental Society, who at that time stayed in Poland, “took care to protect the thirteen issued volumes of “Rocznik Orientalistyczny” as well as the library” (p. 452). It shows one more time how important “RO” was for Polish oriental studies. It is also interesting that after the end of military actions of WWII, the journal was being considered to be taken over by Oriental Commission of Polish Academy of Arts and Sciences (Polska Akademia Umiejętności) in Cracow. However it did not happen and the publication of the periodical still remained the responsibility of Polish Oriental Society (p. 453). The note of the existence of “Przegląd Orientalistyczny” is also made in the same volume on page 457.

It is only the index that was not put into effect out of all the above mentioned intentions connected with “Rocznik Orientalistyczny”. Volume X (p. 199–208) contained the unsigned *General register of the contents of “Rocznik Orientalistyczny” volumes I to X* with the internal ethnic-subject division. The review of Polish works on the East were only occasional in the pre-war period – all in all there were 14 of such publications reviewed.

Volumes XVI and XVII do not contain either reviews or “The Chronicle”. Since the very beginning “Rocznik Orientalistyczny” was published in a very modest graphic

¹² Detailed bibliography of “Rocznik Orientalistyczny” cf.: “Rocznik Orientalistyczny”. *Index to the Volumes I–L (1914–1997)* compiled by Marek M. Dziekan, “RO” 2001, vol. LIII, fasc. 2. An electronic issue of vol. I–XIII: <http://www.wbc.poznan.pl/publication/publication/110434?tab=1>; following issues look: <http://ro.czasopisma.pan.pl/> and (<http://dspace.uni.lodz.pl:8080/xmlui/handle/11089/2662>).

artwork which has been maintained until today to adhere to tradition. Rarely there have been published pictures or illustrations in “RO”. However since the very beginning all possible and necessary oriental fonts and so called ”special fonts” have been used, which in fact has been the inviolable rule followed by all the editors-in-chief so far.

In the end of February 1947 there was A Convention of Polish Orientalists held. The discussion over the condition and the perspectives of oriental studies in Poland, taking into account Polish Oriental Society and “Rocznik Orientalistyczny” was opened by Prof. Tadeusz Kowalski who pointed out the necessity of reissuing “RO”. At the same time he drew some conclusions regarding the above-mentioned issues. One of the suggestions was “to print the articles, if possible, mainly in the foreign languages such as English, French and in special cases in Latin. Such a publishing policy will benefit Polish Oriental Studies greatly.”¹³ The rule was not implemented until the periodical was managed by Polish Oriental Society. Volume XVI (1950), which was published after Prof. Kowalski’s death and which commemorated Prof. Władysław Kotwicz, included texts in Polish which also appeared in Volume XVII, published as commemorative book in memory of Prof. Tadeusz Kowalski. Since the moment when “Rocznik Orientalistyczny” was taken over by Polish Academy of Sciences, publishing texts in Polish language has been an absolute exception.

“Rocznik Orientalistyczny” entered a new period of its existence in Polish science in 1953 and has served it ever since. Together with the change of affiliation and establishing of Polish language “Przegląd Orientalistyczny”, the characteristics of “Rocznik Orientalistyczny” have changed significantly as well. The journal ceased to document the activities of Polish oriental studies – the chronicle part was liquidated. These tasks were taken over by “Przegląd Orientalistyczny”. “Rocznik” remained strictly scientific magazine publishing only in foreign languages. The periodical has been publishing only articles and reviews in an unchanged form since the beginning of the 50’s. It is usually published in two booklets yearly. Similarly to the pre-war period, there are volumes devoted to prominent representatives of Polish oriental studies (see the list below). In the post-war period the editors-in-chief were one after the other Marian Lewicki (1908–1955)¹⁴, Ananiasz Zajączkowski (1903–1970), Jan Reychman (1910–1975)¹⁵, Stanisław Kałużyński (1925–2007)¹⁶, Edward Tryjarski (b. 1923)¹⁷ and Marek M. Dziekan (b. 1965). Despite the fact that many other Polish orientalist periodicals publishing in foreign languages have appeared, “Rocznik Orientalistyczny” has remained one of the most important symbols of Polish oriental studies stability, entering the second centenary of its presence.

¹³ “RO”, vol. XV, p. 454.

¹⁴ O. Pritsak, *Marian Lewicki 1908–1955*, „Ural-Altäische Jahrbücher” 1957, vol. 29, pp. 89–93.

¹⁵ S. Kałużyński, *Jan Reychman*, “RO” 1976, vol. XXXVIII, pp. 7–14.

¹⁶ J. Tulisow, *Stanisław Kałużyński*, “RO” 2005, vol. 58, fasc. 1, pp. 9–12; M. Kozłowska, *Bibliografia Profesora Stanisława Kałużyńskiego ze wstępem biograficznym / Bibliography of Professor Stanisław Kałużyński with a biographical introduction*, eMKa, Warszawa 2011.

¹⁷ H. Jankowski, *Professor Edward Tryjarski*, “RO” 2005, vol. 57, fasc. 1, pp. 5–7.

Annexes

1. Editors-in-Chiefs

I–II – 1914–1918
– Andrzej Gawroński



III–XIV – 1927 (1925)–1939 (1938)
– Władysław Kotwicz



XV – 1949 (1939–1949)
– Tadeusz Kowalski



XVI–XVIII – 1953 (1950)–1955
– Marian Lewicki, Ananiasz Zajączkowski



XIX–XXXIV – 1954–1971

– Ananiasz Zajączkowski



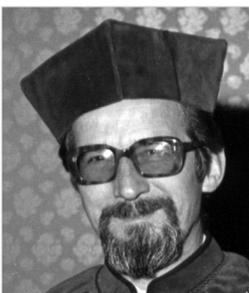
XXXV–XXXVII – 1971–1975

– Jan Reychman



XXXVIII – 1976

– Stanisław Kałużyński



XXXIX–LVII, z. 1 – 1977–2004

– Edward Tryjarski



LVII, z. 2 – 2005 (2004)

– Marek M. Dziekan



2. Editorial Boards

- I, 1; I, 2, 1914–1918: Andrzej Gawroński (Editor-in-Chief), Jan Grzegorzewski, Władysław Kotwicz, Jan Rozwadowski.
- II, 1925 (1919–1924): Andrzej Gawroński (Editor-in-Chief), Jan Grzegorzewski, Władysław Kotwicz, Jan Rozwadowski.
- III, 1927 (1925) – XIV 1939 (1938): Władysław Kotwicz (Editor-in-Chief).
- XV, 1949 (1939–1949): Tadeusz Kowalski (Editor-in-Chief).
- XVI, 1953 (1950) – XVIII 1955: Marian Lewicki, Ananiasz Zajączkowski.
- XIX, 1954: Ananiasz Zajączkowski (Editor-in-Chief), Marian Lewicki, Stefan Strelcyn.
- XX, 1956: Ananiasz Zajączkowski (Editor-in-Chief), Witold Jabłoński, Marian Lewicki, Stefan Strelcyn.
- XXI, 1957: Ananiasz Zajączkowski (Editor-in-Chief), Edward Tryjarski (Secretary), Witold Jabłoński, Marian Lewicki, Eugeniusz Słuszkiewicz, Stefan Strelcyn.
- XXII, 1, 1957 – XXIV, 2, 1961: Ananiasz Zajączkowski (Editor-in-Chief), Edward Tryjarski (Secretary), Janusz Chmielewski, Witold Jabłoński, Jan Reychman, Stefan Strelcyn.
- XXV, 1, 1961 – XXXI, 2, 1968: Ananiasz Zajączkowski (Editor-in-Chief), Edward Tryjarski (Secretary), Janusz Chmielewski, Jan Reychman, Eugeniusz Słuszkiewicz, Stefan Strelcyn.
- XXXII, 1, 1968 – XXXIII, 1, 1969: Ananiasz Zajączkowski (Editor-in-Chief), Edward Tryjarski (Secretary), Janusz Chmielewski, Jan Reychman, Eugeniusz Słuszkiewicz.
- XXXIII, 2, 1970 – XXXIV, 2, 1971: Ananiasz Zajączkowski (Editor-in-Chief), Edward Tryjarski (Secretary), Stanisław Kałużyński, Wiesław Kotański, Edward Szymański.
- XXXIV, 2, 1971: Ananiasz Zajączkowski (Editor-in-Chief), Edward Tryjarski (Secretary), Stanisław Kałużyński, Wiesław Kotański, Edward Szymański.
- XXXV, 1, 1972 – XXXVII, 2, 1975: Jan Reychman (Editor-in-Chief), Edward Tryjarski (Secretary), Janusz Chmielewski, Stanisław Kałużyński, Wiesław Kotański, Tadeusz Lewicki, Eugeniusz Słuszkiewicz.
- XXXVIII, 1976: Stanisław Kałużyński (Editor-in-Chief), Edward Tryjarski (Secretary), Janusz Chmielewski, Wiesław Kotański, Tadeusz Lewicki, Eugeniusz Słuszkiewicz.
- XXXIX, 1, 1977 – XLVII, 2, 1991: Edward Tryjarski (Editor-in-Chief), Janusz Danecki (Secretary), Janusz Chmielewski, Stanisław Kałużyński, Wiesław Kotański, Tadeusz Lewicki, Witold Tyloch.
- XLVII, 1, 1993 – XLVIII, 2, 1994: Edward Tryjarski (Editor-in-Chief), Janusz Danecki (Secretary), Stanisław Kałużyński, Mieczysław J. Künstler, Tadeusz Lewicki, Bogdan Składanek, Witold Tyloch.
- XLIX, 1, 1995: Edward Tryjarski (Editor-in-Chief), Janusz Danecki (Secretary), Stanisław Kałużyński, Mieczysław J. Künstler, Tadeusz Lewicki, Maciej Popko.
- XLIX, 2, 1995 – LIV, 1, 2002: Edward Tryjarski (Editor-in-Chief), Marek M. Dziekan (Secretary), Janusz Danecki, Stanisław Kałużyński, Mieczysław J. Künstler, Maciej Popko.

- LIV, 2, 2002 – LVII, 1, 2004: Edward Tryjarski (Editor-in-Chief), Marek M. Dziekan (Secretary), Janusz Danecki, Stanisław Kałużyński, Mieczysław J. Künstler, Maciej Popko, Andrzej Zaborski.
- LVII, 2, 2005: Marek M. Dziekan (Editor-in-Chief), Paulina Lewicka (Secretary), Eduard Gombár, Henryk Jankowski, Mieczysław J. Künstler, Maciej Popko, Edward Tryjarski.
- LVIII, 1, 2005 – LX, 2, 2007: Marek M. Dziekan (Editor-in-Chief), Paulina Lewicka (Secretary), Eduard Gombár, Henryk Jankowski, Mieczysław J. Künstler, Maciej Popko.
- LXI, 1, 2008: Marek M. Dziekan (Editor-in-Chief), Zbigniew Landowski (Secretary), Eduard Gombár, Henryk Jankowski, Maciej Popko.
- LXI, 2, 2009 – LXIV, 2, 2011: Marek M. Dziekan (Editor-in-Chief), Zbigniew Landowski (Secretary), Eduard Gombár, Henryk Jankowski, Maciej Popko, Ewa Siwierska.
- LXV, 1, 2012 – : Marek M. Dziekan (Editor-in-Chief), Marta Woźniak (Secretary), Jaakko Hämeen Antilla, Agata Bareja-Starzyńska, Eduard Gombár, Lidia Kasarekło, Agnieszka Kozyra, Ewa Siwierska, Lidia Sudyka, Gábor Takacs.

3. Special issues

- X, 1934, *Pamięci o Michała Boyma TJ, misjonarza, przyrodnika, sinologa i podróżnika w 275-tą rocznicę jego zgonu niniejszy tom poświęcają orjentaliści polscy.*
- XII, 1936, *Pamięci Andrzeja Gawrońskiego w dziesiątą rocznicę Jego zgonu w uznaniu niepożytych zasług na polu orjentalistyki niniejszy tom poświęcamy.*
- XVI, 1953 (1950), *Księga dla uczczenia pamięci Władysława Kotwicza (1872–1944) / Mémorial Władysław Kotwicz (1872–1944).*
- XVII, 1953 (1951–1952), *Księga dla uczczenia pamięci Tadeusza Kowalskiego (1889–1948) / Mémorial Tadeusz Kowalski (1889–1948).*
- XXI, 1957, *Księga dla uczczenia pamięci Stanisława Schayera (1899–1941) / Mémorial Stanisław Schayer (1899–1941).*
- XXXVIII, 1976, *Księga dla uczczenia pamięci Jana Reychmana (1910–1975) / Mémorial Jan Reychman (1910–1975).*
- XL, 1, 1980, *Księga dla uczczenia 85 rocznicy urodzin Rudolfa Ranozka / Anniversary Volume dedicated to Rudolf Ranozek on His Eighty Fifth Birthday; The Honorary Committee: Jan Braun, Tadeusz Lewicki, Krystyna Łyczkowska, Maciej Popko, Edward Tryjarski, Witold Tyloch.*
- XLIII, 1984, *Księga dla uczczenia 75 rocznicy urodzin Józefa Bielawskiego / Mélanges Józef Bielawski offerts à l'occasion de son 75e anniversaire par ses amis et ses élèves; The Honorary Committee: Andrzej Czapkiewicz, Janusz Danecki, Tadeusz Lewicki, Ewa Machut-Mendecka, Edward Tryjarski.*
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