
Summaries

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S U M M A R Y

JÓZEF CHAŁASINŃKI

TWENTY YEARS OF PEOPLE'S POLAND IN THE LIGHT OF LIFE RECORDS OF THE YOUNG PEASANT GENERATION

What picture of social changes in People's Poland give life records of the young village generation? The answer to this question given in this article is based on life records submitted to the Prize Contest announced at the end of December 1961 by the Rural Youth Union and the Committee for Research on Modern Culture, Polish Academy of Sciences. The author has written a sociological introduction to the first volume of autobiographies chosen out of the collection (over 5,000) and recently published. The Author compares this collection of life records with his four volumes publication *Młode pokolenie chłopów* (*The Younger Generation of Peasants*) published 25 years ago (1938), in which one could see two varieties of Polish culture: the leisured culture of the gentry and the hardworking culture of the peasants. In contrast to the prewar generation of young peasants, now there is only one world of culture, there is no division into squire and peasant. Today the young peasant considers it natural that his ambitions in life should not be more restricted than those of Polish youth in general. There is a single world of urban culture, which is open to everybody.

What is sociologically significant in these recent life records is the complex process of social mobility they reveal in their foreground. This includes the revolution produced by large-scale migrations, changes in occupation, alterations in the make-up of various trades and professions, transformations in the class structure of the entire country, and the democratization and egalitarianization of culture.

The search for definition of one's place in a changing society and in an urban-directed culture is another point highlighted in these autobiographies. The authors cast themselves neither along the lines of membership of the peasant class, nor of passage into the working class, but along the lines of education and differentiation by occupation, along the lines of an urban culture open to all. It is in fact this purpose of self-identification that their memoir-writing serves.

These life records shed light upon the great process of formation of a new, widely accessible category of educated cultured people. The term "intelligentsia" in its traditional Polish sense is not appropriate here, since it is confined to the professions and white collar workers, and this new category of educated persons ranges over all occupations. A man qualifies for this new stratum not by reason of his occupation, but of his cultural standards and his stake in the democratic culture of the national culture society. In the formation of this stratum, along with universal elementary education and the opening up of secondary and higher education, an immense role is played by books, the press, the radio and TV. The essential sociological aspect of this process lies in its association of working people in culture.

This new mass category of educated people is an outgrowth of the growing democratization of national culture in Poland. Individual personality and national culture society are two inseparable aspects in these autobiographies. They show the process whereby the spiritual autonomy of the younger generation in rural areas

is emerging and developing in conjunction with the historic transformations taking place in People's Poland. Among the authors of these autobiographies, the very fact that they began to write meant an emergence of their personalities in an autonomy won by participation in the historic "national culture society" (as it is called by F. Znaniecki in his *Modern Nationalities*, 1952).

The historical stage reached by the younger generations of peasants as revealed in these autobiographies is marked above all by the liberation of personal aspirations, much less by social movements inspired by ideological factors. The ideological problems and controversies of our time seem on the whole eclipsed by the realities of economic and cultural life, by occupational problems and the standards of everyday life. The author has taken also into consideration the harvest (almost 2,000 life records) of Prize Contest *A Month in My Life* announced in 1962 by the Warsaw weekly "Tygodnik Kulturalny" with the assistance of the Editorial Board of this "Sociological Review". A volume *A Month in My Life* has been recently published with an sociological introduction of the author of this article.

In an article *Village Diarists* published in "Polish Perspectives — Monthly Review" (in English and French) the author has presented the evolution of the peasants' life recording made on request of sociologists. Coming back to W. I. Thomas' and F. Znaniecki's *The Polish Peasant in Europe and America*, Boston 1918—1920, the author has shown changing social attitudes, social roles and self-images of peasant diarists during fifty years.

"The Polish Sociological Bulletin", No 2(10), 1964, gives Chalasiński's article *The Younger Generation of Rural Inhabitants in People's Poland, as seen from their Life-records*.

FROM THE WRITINGS OF STANISŁAW OSSOWSKI

This is a collection of extracts from Ossowski's writings put together by Dr. Stefan Nowak. They treat theoretic problems of sociology, social role of the scholar and human nature. The collection ends with the following sentence taken from Ossowski's *Manichean Attitudes* written during the war: "Life in itself is not so very important, and the fact of passing over to a state of inorganic matter is not anything so very important. Life is important as an opportunity to experience and to do things which it is worth while to live".

KENNETH E. BOULDING

METHODS, PROSPECTS AND PROBLEMS IN PEACE RESEARCH

In this issue a Polish translation of Professor Boulding's paper is published. It is to stimulate research approaches to the problems of war and peace. Professor Boulding writes: "One of the crucial tasks of peace research is to define as exactly as possible and as quantitatively as possible the parameters, functions and organizational structures which differentiate social systems having the property of stable peace from those which do not. It is for this reason, therefore, that we can state with a good deal of confidence that the primary task of peace research lies in the social sciences".

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In the first postwar issue of "Sociological Review" (1946) was published Bronisław Malinowski's paper on war *Deadly Issue*; later (1948) Józef Chałasiński's *War and Freedom of National Cultures*.

ZYGMUNT GOSTKOWSKI

FROM RESEARCH ON SOCIAL MECHANISMS UNDERLYING THE SPREADING OF THE READERSHIP OF LITERARY WEEKLIES

The article is based on a sample of the news stand buyers of four leading social literary weeklies in Warsaw, Lublin and two county towns. Such readers are of special importance. They are more interested and active choosers of the content; in addition, by bringing home the bought weeklies they create the chance for other family members or their neighbours to come into contact with this kind of periodicals. By so transmitting the periodicals the buyers perform informally the role of opinion leaders with regard to their family members, neighbours etc.

The female buyers transmit the periodicals to their secondary readers more often and more intensively than to the men. Only in Warsaw this curious phenomenon could be explained by the fact that the percentage of university graduates (that is potential readers) is higher among the female buyers' secondary readers than among secondary readers receiving the periodicals from the men. This may mean that it is the activating influence of the higher educational level of women's milieu that is responsible for their buying periodicals. This hypothesis is supported by other data showing that the present female buyers started their reading more often in family or during the school period than did the men. Regardless of sex differences the most common way of starting the reading is through news stand buying; next goes the school, work milieu and the family as the sources of influences making the people to read the literary weeklies.

MARIA HIRSZOWICZ

PROBLEMS OF ORGANIZATION — INTRODUCTORY CONCEPTS

The author stresses the need for sociological research on contemporary organizations, our world being a world of organizations. The most important practical problem is the rational functioning of organizations, that is to make them work in accord with public interest and to counteract their alienation. Research on these problems requires clarification of general issues and basic concepts.

The author begins with a survey of the different meanings of the term "organization". Following the views of Professor J. Zieleniewski she concludes that these differences reflect various ontological categories, namely the term "organization" refers either to specific human groupings, or kinds of activity or patterned features of behaviour. Her proposition is to base the definition of the organization on a historical analysis of changing structures of global societies. A characteristic feature of the structure of industrial society is the existence of various open formal sub-systems with specialized functions, written charters and regulations as well as with a clearly defined professional core.

The author discusses further the functional model of the organization worked out by Bronisław Malinowski. This model shows the relationship between organizations and needs of the global society in the following manner: needs — articulated aims (goals) — realization of those needs (functions). According to the author the limitations of Malinowski's model stem from: a) an a-historic concept of the needs, b) not relating those needs to specific group-interests, c) overlooking the fact of "intended rationality" in modern organizations. Therefore, the author sees the necessity to introduce into the functional model additional variables, namely: different group interests, requirements of specific situations, articulated needs, intended functions and real functions as well as their significance, varying in turn with the frame of reference, that is when related to group-interests, situations, needs.

Rationality in organizations means adaptation of personal and group behaviour and organizational structure to the intended functions (goals). But in practice the goals of an organization are often far from being clear and subject to many interpretations. This is an important point, as a different approach to the organization's goals leads to different views on membership, structure, patterns of behaviour and modes of operation.

The position adopted by the author may be described as holism, bound with functional analysis and materialistic interpretation of the organizational process.

ANDRZEJ BORUCKI

A CITY SECONDARY SCHOOL FOR BOYS IN ŁÓDŹ
AND THE PROBLEM OF THE RISE OF THE INTELLIGENTSIA
IN AN INDUSTRIAL CITY

The article is the first part of a monographic work on the social position of a selected group of prewar intelligentsia in present day Poland*. The subjects of the study were the 1923 to 1939 graduates of one of the Łódź secondary schools. The part presented in the current issue is a study of the selected secondary school.

Founded in 1919 thanks mostly to the efforts of left wing organizations and factions who wished to establish a school for students of limited means, the opening of the school was related to the rise of the Łódź intelligentsia which, as late as the end of the 19th century, constituted for the most part an extrinsic and fluid element of, to a great extent, foreign extraction, in a quickly growing industrial centre.

The majority of the teachers of the school were cultural leaders and educators who were connected with the independence and left wing movements.

The social structure of the student body diverged quite noticeably from that of other secondary schools in Poland and in the district of Łódź. The characteristic feature was the sizable proportion of students from families of workers and craftsmen as well as lower white collar workers. In the course of twenty years, from 1919 to 1939, the social structure was subject to a certain evolution. Following the crisis of 1929—31, the children of white collar workers and of teachers began to outnumber the children of workers and craftsmen, dropping from about 50 per cent. in 1919—1928 to 35 per cent. in 1931—39. The low living standards of the school children attending this secondary school is brought out by the broad scale material assistance

* Certain results concerning the course of professional careers and some attitudes were presented in "Przegląd Socjologiczny", Vol. XIV/2, 1960 and in "The Polish Sociological Bulletin", 1962, No. 1—2 (3—4).

organized by the school. Interviews with the graduates indicate that 68.1 per cent. of the subjects interviewed held part-time jobs while at school. Another characteristic feature of the secondary school was the broad ranging system of self-education and social organizations at school. The most important among these was the Science Circle with many specialized sections and the Student Cooperative.

Through the agency of these organizations, as well as through the class government, the students organized all kinds of events (lectures by eminent scholars and scientists and exhibitions) for schools and for the citizens of Łódź. About 80 per cent. of the graduates embraced by the study took part in the activities of the Science Circle, about 45 per cent. participated in the Cooperative and about 20 per cent. were active in other school organizations. The students were kept busy at school until the late afternoon hours. Consequently the school could exert a strong influence in the sphere of culture and manners and this was an important element of the educational system.

The educational system as well as the harmony between the social and political views of the teachers and the students lead to the assumption that the educational community of the school created an atmosphere in which radical attitudes and social commitment flourished.

ANDRZEJ MAZUR

EDUCATIONAL MODEL OF YOUTH ORGANIZATION IN THE LIGHT OF OPINIONS FROM ITS INSTRUCTORS

The investigations were made in 1962, embracing 78 persons heading ZHP teams. The questionnaire included also formulations of all elements of the ZHP educational model which had been stated in the organization documents. Further, several formulations constituting "novelties" when compared with the educational traditions of scout organization, were "opposed" to "competitive" formulations, of a content foreign to the present educational assumptions of ZHP. Independently of the above, the author has made a differentiation between the "educational model" and "educational aim", listing in the questionnaire four different aims, of which only one corresponded to the assumptions of the organization. The respondents chose the aim, and evaluated the individual elements of the model (inclusive of "competitive" contents), applying a four-grade scale of notes.

Speaking generally, the investigated group shows a high degree of attachment to the educational traditions of ZHP. This is proved by such statements as: the most popular educational aim is the political "credo" of the team of instructors from the years 1945—1947 (43.6% as against 24.3% approving decidedly the present aims of the organization); those elements of the model which mirror traditions are decidedly the most popular; the whole group gives priority to those principles of educational activity which may result in forming in man of respect for moral principles valid for the whole of humanity — the conception of man with a definite ideological/political attitude seems to hold the second place, although it has a clearly distinguishable group of adherents. A considerably smaller (16.7%), but also clearly distinguishable group is in favour of contents decidedly foreign to the educational assumptions in socialism. Contents that are new as compared with traditional educational contents are the more popular, the more they are linked with methodical inspirations of the organization's authorities — here the group of instructors heading teams of older teen-agers has become clearly distinguishable.

BOGDAN MOLIŃSKI

THE RISE OF AFRICANIST STUDIES IN AMERICAN ANTHROPOLOGY

When and how the African continent has become an object of interest to American anthropologists? The answer to this question the author connects with an account of Franz Boas influence on the development of American anthropology. The author presents various concerns of American anthropology, ethnology and ethnography in their development.

JAN URBANKIEWICZ

THE INHABITANTS' OF DISTRICT BEŁCHATÓW ATTITUDES TOWARDS THE PROJECTED BROWN COAL MINE

In the district of Bełchatów, where the brown coal had been found, was carried out the research according to the inhabitants' attitude towards the changes that would take place in that district. The research has been performed in two villages Wola Grzymalina and Łękawa. All households were visited and interviewed.

In course of the investigation some differences between the attitudes of the inhabitants of the two above mentioned villages came to light. Wola Grzymalina situated on the grounds of the brown coal mine, will be destroyed. In that district it is one of the richest villages, its houses are made of bricks and the area of the farms is mostly above 6, sometimes above 10 ha. The economic reconstruction after the World War II demanded great efforts. The peasants expect that the state will build a new village Wola Grzymalina not far away.

The attitude of the Łękawa villagers according to the expected changes is quite different. The area of 90% of the farms is less than 5 ha; their fields are divided in very small pieces. For example one of the farms of 2,4 ha consists of 35 small fields. The young men work in industry in remote places (Śląsk). Both the farmers and the workers are waiting for the start of the Industry District of Bełchatów (B.O.P.). They hope they will be employed near their families. The research will be continued, the attention will be focused on the changes in the inhabitants attitude in course of the realization of the industrialization project.

SYLWESTER SAMOL

THE WAY TOWARDS AGNOSTICISM OF A GROUP OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

The object of the study was a group of university students living in a students hostel in Łódź. The group was composed of 22 boys and 12 girls, all avowed unbelievers, but who were known to come from catholic families. The research was conducted by means of extensive interviews and was aiming at a typology of the process leading these young people to their present attitude.

It has been found that in most of the studied cases the process started when the subjects were 15—16 years old with their gradual rejection of religious practice. Only afterwards they sought arguments to justify their new position. The nature

of the arguments was most often intellectual in the case of the boys and moral in the case of the girls, e.g., confronting the preaching of the clergy with the cases of their unmoral conduct.

The author also asked questions yielding indices of the strength of the present agnostic attitudes of the subjects. He found that on the whole the attitudes of the boys were more consistent and stronger than those of the girls. He confronted the results of his research with other studies in the field of the sociology of religion. Works by M. Yinger and G. W. Allport were especially useful. Employing Allport's expression, he stated that in most cases the faith which his subjects rejected was an "immature religion" and that their agnostic attitudes were not very mature, too. Only in one case it was possible to speak of a fully mature agnostic attitude.

ANNA SZTAUDYNGER-KALISZEWICZ

TENANTS' COMMITTEES ACTIVITY IN AN INDUSTRIAL CITY

Tenants' committees of seventeen apartment houses were investigated by the author downtown of city Łódź. Attention has been focused on voluntary activity of residents in committees works. Preliminary conclusions of the author are: in committees' concerns are most active old people and women who do not work; among employed one's voluntary social work in the committee does not mean the same activity outside in other social organizations; due to the stronger neighbourhood ties among working class residents voluntarism in committees' works is stronger than among intelligentsia.

KRYSTYNA J. SZYMAŃSKA

CASE STUDIES OF PARENTS' SCHOOL COMMITTEES OF ŁÓDŹ

In four parents' elementary school committees under investigation two kinds of functions were discerned: 1) community directed and 2) economic. The latter were foremost in all of the cases studied. The focus of social mechanisms involved was the principal of the school in his relation to the top men of the committee. In general parents were not interested in committees works because, as they say, they have no time for social work.

SOCIOLOGY IN POLAND

JAN SZCZEPAŃSKI — MEMBER OF THE POLISH ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

The General Assembly of the members of the Polish Academy of Sciences, who met on May 16, 1964, elected Jan Szczepański, Professor of sociology at the University of Łódź and deputy director of the Institute of Philosophy and Sociology, Polish Academy of Sciences, corresponding member of the Academy.

Jan Szczepański (born in 1913) studied at the University of Poznań where he received the master's degree in sociology in 1936. From 1937 to 1938 Szczepański

worked as assistant at the State Institute of Rural Culture, Warsaw, and in 1939 became senior assistant of Professor Florian Znaniecki, Chair of Sociology, the University of Poznań. At that time Szczepański received his Ph.D. in sociology.

In 1945, following the interval of the war years, Szczepański was senior assistant to Professor Józef Chałasiński, Chair of Sociology, University of Łódź. In 1947 he was promoted to senior lecturer and in 1949 to the position of docent (assistant professor). In 1951, Szczepański was nominated associate professor and in 1963 received a full professorship. In 1953—55, Szczepański served as rector of the University of Łódź. In 1954 he was also member of the Łódź Municipal Council and deputy to the Sejm (parliament) of the Polish People's Republic. Since 1957 he has held the post of deputy director of the Institute of Philosophy and Sociology, Polish Academy of Sciences. He is also a member of the executive committee of the International Association of Sociology.

In 1935, Jan Szczepański made his debut as a sociological writer in "Przegląd Socjologiczny" ("The Sociological Review") with a paper, called *Przejście z rodziny do szkoły w życiorysach młodzieży* (*The Transition from Family to School in the Life Records of Youth*). In 1936 Szczepański published in "The Sociological Review" his dissertation: *W sprawie kontrolowanej obserwacji porównawczej* (*On Comparative Observation*).

Szczepański has published a remarkable number of books in the course of recent years. These are: *Inteligencja i społeczeństwo* (*The Intelligentsia and Society*), 1957; *Socjologia. Rozwój problematyki i metod* (*Sociology. The Development of Problems and Methods*), 1961; *Elementarne pojęcia socjologii* (*Elementary Terms of Sociology*), 1963; *Socjologiczne zagadnienia wyższego wykształcenia* (*Sociological Problems of Higher Education*), 1963.

At the Institute of Philosophy and Sociology, Professor Szczepański is in charge of a number of research projects, particularly those concerning the transformation of the working class and problems of the intelligentsia in Poland. During his longer visit to the United States in 1959, Professor Szczepański devoted himself to the problem of intellectuals.

Szczepański's *Sociology. The Development of Problems and Methods* (500 pp.) is the first work of its kind in contemporary sociological writing in Poland.

POLISH SOCIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

At the Annual General Meeting of the Polish Sociological Association held in January 1964 Mrs Nina Assorodobraj-Kula, Professor of history of social thought at the University of Warsaw, was elected President of the Association. Professor Assorodobraj took this office as a second President of the Association after the late Professor Stanisław Ossowski.

Professor Assorodobraj born in 1908 received a Doctor of Philosophy degree at the University of Warsaw before the war. Her doctoral dissertation was a study *Początki klasy robotniczej* (*Beginnings of Working Class*) published in 1946. Recently she edited with her "Introduction" Joachim Lelewel's *Pisma metodologiczne* (*Methodological Writings*). Hundred anniversary of the death of Lelewel, Polish historian, was in 1961.

The other officers of the Association are: Dr. Stefan Nowak, Assistant Professor (University of Warsaw) — Vice-President; Dr. Adam Podgórecki, Assistant

Professor (University of Warsaw) — Secretary; Dr. Zygmunt Pióro (Warsaw) — Treasurer.

The other members of the Governing Board elected at the meeting and carried over from previous elections are Professors: Dr. Zygmunt Bauman (University of Warsaw), Dr. Józef Chałasiński (Polish Academy of Sciences), Dr. Zbigniew Wierzbicki (Rural Sociology Centre at the Polish Academy of Sciences), Dr. Antonina Kłoskowska (University of Łódź), Dr. Jan Lutyński (University of Łódź), Dr. Stefan Nowakowski (University of Warsaw), Dr. Maria Ossowska (University of Warsaw), Dr. Paweł Rybicki (University of Cracow), Dr. Jan Szczepański (University of Łódź), Dr. Jan Turowski (Catholic University in Lublin), Dr. Janusz Ziółkowski (University of Poznań).

RESEARCH GROUP ON AUTOBIOGRAPHIES

Committee for Research on Modern Culture, Polish Academy of Sciences, created a Research Group on autobiographies. The group is to organize archives of over 5,000 autobiographies submitted to the Prize Contest for Life Records of the Young Village Generation and to start a series of studies and publications in this field. The first volume of a series *Młode pokolenie wsi (The Young Village Generation)* has been recently published. The volume contains selected autobiographies and sociological notes by Józef Chałasiński, Bronisław Gołębiowski, Eugenia Jagiełło-Łysiowa, Franciszek Jakubczak. A short sociological presentation of the volume is given in this issue in Chałasiński's article *Twenty Years of People's Poland in the Light of Life Records of the Young Village Generation* and also by the same author in his article *The Younger Generation of Rural Inhabitants in People's Poland, as seen from their Life-records* in "Polish Sociological Bulletin", No. 1(9), 1964.

The members of the Research Group are Professors: Józef Chałasiński (Chairman), Dr. Dyzma Gałaj (Research Centre of Industrialized Regions, Polish Academy of Sciences), Dr. Zbigniew Wierzbicki (Research Centre for Rural Sociology, Polish Academy of Sciences), Dr. Antonina Kłoskowska (University of Łódź), Dr. Jan Szczepański (University of Łódź), Dr. Kazimierz Żygulski (Research Centre for Mass Culture, Polish Academy of Sciences), and research assistants: Bronisław Gołębiowski (MA), Eugenia Jagiełło-Łysiowa (M.A.), Franciszek Jakubczak (Ph.D.).

THE POLISH SOCIOLOGICAL BULLETIN

"The Polish Sociological Bulletin", Semi-Annual of the Polish Sociological Association No. 2(8), 1963. Contents: S. Nowak, *In Memory of Stanisław Ossowski*; N. Assorodobraj, *Living History (Historical Consciousness: Symptoms and Research Proposals)*; S. Nowak, *Correlational, Definitional and Inferential Indicators in Social Research and Theory*; A. Podgórecki, *Sociotechnique*; S. Nowakowski, *Social Integration in the Opole District in Western Territories*; A. Potocka-Hoser, *Social Approval, Fear of Failure and Intellectual Efficiency*; Z. Sufin, W. Wesołowski, *Work in the Hierarchy of Values*. Research Notes: J. Henisz, *A Study of an Industrial Centre from the Viewpoint of Social Psychiatry*; D. Markowska, *Family Patterns in a Polish Village*; E. Jagiełło-Łysiowa, *Research on the Occupation of Farming*. The issue also contains book reviews and information on Polish sociological centres.

"The Polish Sociological Bulletin", published in English, records trends of thought and developments in various fields of sociology in Poland. — Distribution

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IN MEMORIAM

ANDRZEJ MALEWSKI (1923—1963)

Dr. Andrzej Malewski, head of the Social Psychology Laboratory, Polish Academy of Sciences, died on 11th of December 1963. Andrzej Malewski was born in Warsaw in 1929. In 1950 he obtained M. A. in sociology at the University in Poznań. In 1958 he took Ph. D. in sociology at the University in Warsaw. From 1956 to 1961 Dr. Malewski was research associate in the Polish Academy of Sciences Centre of the Theory of Culture and Social Change headed by Professor Stanisław Ossowski. From 1960 he was a member of the Editorial Board of "Studia Socjologiczne". From the beginning of 1961 he was head of the Polish Academy of Sciences Social Psychology Laboratory. In 1959 and 1960 in the U.S.A. on a Ford Foundation scholarship.

Dr. Malewski's papers were published in periodicals "Studia Socjologiczne" and "Polish Sociological Bulletin". A brilliant sociologist of younger generation, a man of his greatest devotion to his work. His book on modern theories of human behaviour is to be published posthumously.

STATE PRIZES IN HUMANITIES

The following professors received state prizes of first degree in 1964: Henryk Jabłoński (Polish history), Julian Krzyżanowski (Polish literature), Jerzy Kuryłowicz (linguistics), Oskar Lange (economics), Henryk Łowmiański (Polish history), Adam Schaff (philosophy). Prizes of second degree: Józef Chomiński (history of music), Stefan Kieniewicz (Polish history), Kazimierz Kumaniecki (history of Ancient civilization), Bogdan Suchodolski (philosophy of education), Jan Wasilkowski (law), Stefan Zólkiewski (theory of literature).

