

A HISTORY OF THE JÓZEF MIANOWSKI FUND



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A HISTORY
OF THE
JÓZEF MIANOWSKI
FUND

A HISTORY
OF THE
REPUBLICAN PARTY
IN
INDIANA

The Józef Mianowski Fund
Foundation for the Promotion of Science

Piotr Hübner, Jan Piskurewicz,
Jacek Soszyński, Leszek Zasztowt

A HISTORY OF THE JÓZEF MIANOWSKI FUND

Translated and edited by Jacek Soszyński

INSTYTUT
BADAŃ LITERACKICH PAN
BIBLIOTEKA
00-330 Warszawa, ul. Nowy Świat 72
tel. 022 657 28 42

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Wydawcy:

Kasa im. Józefa Mianowskiego – Fundacja Popierania Nauki

00-330 Warszawa, ul. Nowy Świat 72

Tel. (22) 65 72 811

www.mianowski.waw.pl; e-mail: kasa@mianowski.waw.pl

Oficyna Wydawnicza ASPRA-JR

03-982 Warszawa, ul. Dedala 8/44

Tel. 0-602-247-367, fax (22) 615 34 21

www.aspra.pl; e-mail: oficyna@aspra.pl

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Acknowledgments

This book, like all others, has its own history. Its first version appeared in 1992 in Polish under the title *Kasa im. J. Mianowskiego*, authored by Piotr Hübner, Jan Piskurewicz and Leszek Zasztowt. With time the publishers of that book—the revived Mianowski Fund, in the persons of the members of the Governing Board—recognized the need to render it accessible to the international reader in the form of an English translation, in particular for the scholars who were seeking contact and information concerning the Fund. Hence Jacek Soszyński was invited to prepare such a translation. The text was ready in 2002 and published on the Internet, on the website of the Mianowski Fund.

But embarking on his task, the translator soon became convinced—and this conviction was upheld by the American scholar, Professor Laura Crago, who generously agreed to edit his translation, bringing it to the standards of elegant scholarly English—that the book was written for the Polish reader, who is well acquainted with the complicated modern history of Central and Eastern Europe. Read by anybody else, in particular a person who was not a historian, the text left far too much to additional individual research, and at certain moments was even more than difficult to comprehend. Hence the book, if it were

to serve its purpose of acquainting the foreign reader with the basic outline of the history of the Mianowski Fund, had to be not just translated into English, but re-written and expanded to include some general information concerning the last two centuries of Polish and Central-Eastern European history. Those arguments, notwithstanding financial considerations, tipped the balance in favour of not publishing the translation in book form, but leaving it as an element of the Mianowski Fund Internet website.

The authors of the Polish version were also persuaded that for the foreign reader the book should be expanded, and generously invited the translator to rework the book and thus become its co-author. Once again, an American scholar with Polish sympathies, Professor Joan Downs Krostenko, Indiana University, South Bend, kindly offered her assistance regarding linguistic issues.

In the translation there appeared a specific difficulty. The reader should be aware that there is a difference in the scope of meaning of the Polish term “nauka” and its customary English equivalent “science”. The Polish expression covers all activities related to scholarly research, whereas the English word is usually understood as excluding the humanities. In the translation, this difference in meaning could not always be properly accentuated. Hence, the reader is kindly requested to keep that in mind.

Originally, the publishing of the new version was to coincide with the 130th anniversary of the establishing of the Mianowski Fund in 2011. Due to many factors the book did not appear in time to celebrate the occasion. The authors hope that it will serve its purpose in spite of the two-year postponement of publication.

Preface

In 1881, the alumni of the Main School in Warsaw, to honour the memory of their former Rector, Professor Józef Mianowski, established a foundation named after him to support scholars active in the humanities and sciences. The times were particularly unfavourable for any undertakings which could in any way be linked with the notion of Polish national being: the state of Poland erased from the map of Europe, the population subjugated politically, economically and intellectually, the students in the few schools available not even allowed to learn in their own language. Polish researchers, if reluctant to enter institutions created by the conquerors, or willing to work on subjects forbidden, like Polish history, literature etc., could resort only to private means. In such circumstances all initiatives, which assisted research activities acquired utmost importance for the survival of Polish science. In this respect the Mianowski Fund played a very special role. Already by the late nineteenth century this institution became the major Polish organization sponsoring research and publication of scholarly works.

The Mianowski Fund carried on through the interwar period in the form of the Institute for the Promotion of Science. In the changed circumstances of national revival, in

which there were state institutions providing for scientific enterprises and caring for higher education, its role shifted towards supplementing state sponsorship and providing advisory functions.

However, after the interval of the Second World War, when the Germans made sure that it ceased to function and took over its property, it re-emerged in 1945 to pick up its important role in the rebuilding of the Polish humanities and sciences. However, the Communists wished for no assistance from non-governmental institutions; their concept of the "new scientific" society excluded spontaneous uncontrolled activities. After swimming against the tide for several years the Mianowski Fund was closed down on 31 December 1952, alongside the Warsaw Society of Arts and Sciences.

Nearly forty years later, on 20 May 1991, after the latest political reversal in Central and Eastern Europe, the Mianowski Fund was reactivated once again. In the form of a foundation it has picked up the tasks dropped in 1952. More than twenty years have passed since that day. The situation of Polish academe today is totally different from the days of the establishment of the Fund or of its redefining after the First World War. Likewise different are the problems facing contemporary Polish scholars and their institutions. The means at hands for the decision-makers of the reborn Mianowski Fund also in no way resemble those of former times. In the new circumstances, the Fund has had to work out a new mission and goals. Emphasis has been put on international exchange, in particular but not exclusively with respect to the countries of the former Soviet Bloc. Over these last twenty years the Mianowski Fund has nevertheless managed to secure its new position in the Polish academic milieu and has done whatever it could to open up new perspectives.

1.

Józef Mianowski

Józef Mianowski was born in 1804.¹ Unfortunately, the documents attesting to the precise date and location of this event are either still to be found, or are no longer extant. All that is known is that he was born sometime during the above mentioned year, somewhere in the parish of Śmiła near Humań—all of which is very imprecise. Both these places are located in modern central Ukraine and no longer bear Polish names, today being referred to as Smila and Uman. The Catholic parish of Śmiła extended for tens of kilometres because it was made up chiefly of the— sometimes thinly scattered— Polish-speaking minority which was located in territory predominantly inhabited by an Eastern Orthodox population. Hence, referring to it as the birthplace of Mianowski is a rather vague geographical designation.

¹ The most exhaustive account of Józef Mianowski's life is provided by L. Zasztowt, *Józef Mianowski*, in: *Kasa Mianowskiego 1881-2001*, Warsaw, 2011, 19-104; cf. also: S. Kieniewicz, 'Mianowski Józef,' in: *Polski Słownik Biograficzny*, Vol. 20, Warsaw, 1975, 523-525; L. Zasztowt, 'Józef Mianowski – Pomiedzy Polską a Rosją', [J. Mianowski: Between Poland and Russia], *Nauka Polska*, 11(36):2002, 109-130; L. Zasztowt, 'Józef Mianowski w humańskiej szkole bazylianów', *Przegląd Wschodni*, 9:2004, Fasc. 1(33), 131-147 [J. Mianowski at the Basilian School in Human].

Very little is also known about Mianowski's family background. His father's first name was Ignacy; as to his mother, we don't even know that much. Nevertheless, there is no doubt that his family belonged to the Polish nobility. We can infer, however, that his parents were not wealthy, but at the same time they could not have been completely impoverished, since Józef received the beginnings of an education at home and entered formal school only in 1817—at an institution run by the Basilian monks in Humań—joining immediately class four. Although the school enjoyed a good reputation and was attended by young men of noble descent, the students usually belonged to the less affluent families, since those from better-off society tended to send their progeny to the more renowned educational institutions in Kiev. Mianowski, either on account of inborn diligence, or already possessing an understanding at this early age of the opportunity for social and material advancement provided by education, proved a hard-working as well as a talented pupil: an extant school certificate from the year 1818 emphasizes his exceptional progress in the humanities and praiseworthy personal conduct.

But to fully grasp Mianowski's veneration as a great patriot and to understand the biography of this man born in the heart of Ukraine, descended from a Polish noble family, who spent his whole life under Russian rule, even receiving numerous honours and rewards from the tsarist government, one needs to briefly recall the major political events which shaped the history of Eastern Europe in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries.

During the early modern period Poles remained part of a greater political organism, which dominated Eastern Europe since the fifteenth century, known as the Polish-Lithuanian

Commonwealth. This state gradually evolved from the dynastic union arranged in 1385 between the Lithuanian Grand Duke Jogaila and the Polish Queen Jadwiga. In modern geographical terms this huge realm roughly encompassed the western half of modern Ukraine in the south, Belarus in the east, Poland in the west, and the Baltic republics in the north. The numerous peoples inhabiting the Commonwealth were dominated by the Polish, Lithuanian and Ruthenian, (largely Catholic) nobility, which in a democracy of sorts monopolized political privilege at the cost of other social classes. The *szlachta*, or the Polish nobility (originally also Lithuanian and Ruthenian, but over the centuries gradually polonized in language and custom), were very jealous of their privileged position within the state not only of the townsfolk and the peasants. They were also keen not to let their elected monarch rise to too much power and curb their excessive freedom, which was pushing the country into the state of anarchy. As a result the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, in comparison with her neighbouring countries, had an underdeveloped administration, and a very limited if not totally inadequate army. Small wonder that during the eighteenth century, when the neighbouring countries of Austria, Russia and Prussia evolved into centralised absolutist monarchies and great European military powers, the fate of the huge but anarchic, weak and peaceful Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth was finally sealed: during the years 1772–1795, in spite of belated internal reform, in three consecutive acts of international outrage, the country was partitioned between her more powerful neighbours and erased from the map of Europe.

But the Poles, who in the second half of the eighteenth century, under the enlightened rule of the last Polish monarch

King Stanisław August Poniatowski, made a substantial effort to turn the tide and procured a cultural and economic revival of note, refused to renounce their hope for independence. During the Napoleonic years they allied their cause with France and stood firmly by Napoleon's side, receiving in return the Duchy of Warsaw, a semi-independent political entity, neither geographically comparable with the former Commonwealth, nor even encompassing all ethnically Polish territories. Nevertheless, hopes were high and the generation which suffered the loss of their mother country was willing to sacrifice. The blood and exertions proved only partially effective. After the final downfall of Napoleon, during the Vienna Congress in 1815, Poland was once again partitioned between the victorious neighbouring powers, but at least a nominal Kingdom of Poland was re-established which was to be eternally joined with the Russian crown. The tiny state established by the Congress encompassed only a fraction of the former Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, although the Tsar made unclear promises that the former eastern territories would be reunited with Poland. But most important of all, the Kingdom was granted autonomy and a constitution, becoming, alongside the Grand Duchy of Finland, the only parts of the Romanov empire which enjoyed guarantees of limited freedom.

Nevertheless, this so-called "Congress Poland" was by far inadequate to Polish hopes and aspirations. The rump state was deprived of ethnically Polish lands in the north, west and south, which were turned over to Prussia and Austria. Moreover, the Kingdom was separated from Lithuania (which also encompassed modern Belarus) and Ukraine, both incorporated into Russia. Hence, the Poles who inhabited the Ukrainian and Lithuanian territories of the former

Commonwealth and previously constituted the ruling class, became subjects of a foreign absolutist monarch. Not only did they find themselves deprived of former political importance, but also suddenly discovered that they were an ethnic minority in their own motherland as well. Sadly, it was obvious that the old Commonwealth was no more, and that the new Polish Kingdom was not only far away, but also a pale surrogate of the past grandeur. Worst of all, little showed that the situation would reverse in the foreseeable future. And thus, thousands of young and old Mianowskis had to make up their minds how to cope with everyday hardship. Open adherence to Polish patriotic feelings was out of the question; true or false fidelity to the Russian rule had to be manifested. But for the young—or at least those who could afford it—there remained one gate open to a better living: education.

Born in 1804, Józef Mianowski was too young to take part in the Napoleonic wars and the abortive attempt to reverse eastern European history of 1812. He grew up in a milieu torn between patriotic principle and pragmatic reality. With time—little do we know about this process, however certain the results—he worked out his own ideals and attitudes, which he consistently adhered to throughout his life. His principles were never to forget one's national duty, but always to keep a distance from irresponsible military displays of patriotism and national chauvinism—to work, achieve, help people, and in consequence to serve the nation. It is striking that his attitude so resembled the stance adopted by the next generation, the positivists, who reacted in this way to the disaster of the January Uprising (1863–65). Perhaps his views were shaped by the more severe Russian oppression of Polish patriots at the eastern territories of the former Commonwealth.

During his Humań school years Mianowski became close with Seweryn Goszczyński (1801–1876), who later on became famous as a Romantic writer and poet, revolutionary soldier, and a progressive social activist. Having graduated from the Humań school in 1822, the next year Mianowski travelled north to Vilnius. This journey was enabled by the financial assistance of a wealthy relative, a certain Zalutyński. In Vilnius Mianowski enrolled at the Medical Faculty of the local University. The times were relatively prosperous for Vilnius. Under the enlightened supervision of Prince Adam Jerzy Czartoryski,² the great Polish statesman and personal friend of Tsar Alexander I, the University flourished, ranking among the biggest educational institutions in Europe.

During his studies Mianowski befriended yet another famous Romantic poet, Juliusz Słowacki (1809–1849), who in the coming years would attain the status of a national celebrity and prophet. They spent time together and travelled during

² A.J. Czartoryski (1770–1861), descendant of one of the most distinguished aristocratic families of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, was son of Adam Kazimierz Czartoryski (1734–1823), the unsuccessful candidate to the Polish throne after the death of King Augustus III in 1763. During the first half of his political career, A.J. Czartoryski was a Russian politician and one of the leaders of the pro-Russian orientation in Poland. Under Alexander I he rose to the post of Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Empire, and Curator of the Vilnius Educational District. After losing the tsar's favour, and disillusioned by the monarch's increasing conservatism, Czartoryski withdrew from active participation in the affairs of state. During the anti-Russian November Uprising (1830–1831), Czartoryski acted as President of the Polish National Government. After the suppression of the Uprising, he emigrated to France, where he gradually built up an important conservative political faction (the so called 'Hotel Lambert'), instrumental in the promotion of the Polish national cause among Western European political circles.



Zygmunt Vogel, A Street in Vilnius (early 19th c.)

vacations. Slowacki's stepfather, August Bécu (1771–1824), taught hygiene and pathology at the University, and young Józef soon became a close friend of the family. Madame Salomea Bécu hosted a salon frequented by the elite of the Vilnius intellectuals, among others Adam Mickiewicz, Antoni Odyniec, Aleksander Chodźko, Eustachy Januszkiewicz, who soon were to be noted for literary or scientific accomplishments.

Mianowski's inadequate financial resources couldn't cope with the cost of long years of medical university training. But his diligence and talents were recognised by the authorities and he was granted a stipend—one of the numerous praiseworthy features of the enlightened educational policies of Prince Czartoryski—which covered the cost of the studies. Thus Mianowski could complete his medical training, which lasted until 1827. In return for this governmental generosity he was

obliged to serve the state as a physician for the next seven years, but at the request of his academic superiors, he was permitted to remain at the University and write a doctoral thesis, which he successfully defended in 1828, again to be employed by the University. In October 1828, he was nominated assistant to Professor Jędrzej Śniadecki (1768–1838), the younger brother of the famous astronomer, mathematician, philosopher and geographer Jan Śniadecki (1756–1830). Jędrzej Śniadecki himself was also a personality of note, who left his mark on the numerous scientific disciplines which he took interest in: medicine, biology, chemistry, and philosophy.

In the mean time, the Kingdom of Poland went through a period of economic and cultural prosperity, coupled with increasing political unrest. Modernisation introduced by the Minister of Treasury Franciszek Ksawery Drucki-Lubecki brought first economic stability and next swift development. Cultural and educational institutions like the Warsaw Society of Friends of Learning and the University of Warsaw were marking the changes in the society. The Kingdom of Poland was becoming one of the best developed regions under Romanov rule. Political life looked less promising. While the ageing Tsar Alexander I, influenced by his traditionally ultraconservative Saint Petersburg milieu, gradually withdrew from the liberal sympathies of his younger days and allowed for unconstitutional measures against the legal opposition in Warsaw, he always cared about the external appearances of being a benign monarch. His younger brother and successor, Nicholas I (1825–1855), had no modernising inclinations in the first place, and a completely different character too. Narrow-minded, conservative and despotic by nature, the new tsar was convinced that all change led only to revolt

and destruction. Hence, he was resolved to curb the limited national freedom granted—light-heartedly in his view—to the Poles by his predecessor and the Vienna Congress, and reduce to meaninglessness the Polish constitution of 1815, before the liberal disease could spread to Russia proper. In Warsaw these tendencies were countered by mounting legal opposition within the parliament, the Sejm, and by conspiracy among hot-headed junior military officers and students. In November 1830, upon rumours that the small but modern and well-trained Polish army would be sent to subdue the Belgian Revolution, the officer-cadets led by some of their commanders triggered an anti-tsarist revolt, which after gaining the official support of the Polish government, in consequence led to the Polish-Russian war of 1831. Echoing the anti-Russian eruption in the Kingdom of Poland, partisan warfare broke out in the Lithuanian and Belarusian territories. The Polish government tried to support the insurgents in the eastern parts of the former Commonwealth by sending regular troops. All in vain: after an uneven struggle, which lasted for more than half a year, the Polish forces were overcome both in Lithuania and Poland. Historical textbooks refer to those events as the November Uprising. What followed can only be described as massive and brutal measures of repression.

Although the fighting in Lithuania never attained the intensity of the warfare in the Kingdom, there were nevertheless minor battles, skirmishes, and widespread unrest. The tsarist administration replied with the introduction of martial law, terror, and increased Russian military presence. In Vilnius a field hospital was set up, and Józef Mianowski was delegated from the University to that outpost, where he cared for the sick and the wounded from both sides. During these

days he married Aleksandra Bécu, the daughter of his former teacher. This spell of personal bliss during the bleak days of national tragedy proved regrettably short-lived. The marriage lasted only for little more than a year: in May 1832 Aleksandra Mianowska, previously having suffered from tuberculosis, died shortly after giving birth to a boy christened Jan; the prematurely born baby soon followed its mother to the grave. Devastated by this personal tragedy, Mianowski wouldn't remarry for many years, and remained a faithful friend to his lost wife's parents August and Salomea Bécu, sister Hersylia Januszewska, and half-brother Juliusz Słowacki.

Meanwhile, the triumphant tsarist regime started to take its revenge. In 1832, Nicholas I personally ordered the closing of the University of Vilnius. Simultaneously, a Russian Medical and Surgical Academy was opened, which took over appropriate parts of the University's property and employed some of the personnel, among them Dr. Józef Mianowski.

In spite of national and personal tragedy, or in accord with his credo—to persevere notwithstanding the circumstances—Mianowski's career progressed steadily, combining three elements: scientific research, private practice and attainment of consecutive higher posts. In 1834 he was promoted to the rank of professor-adjunct, and three years later delegated to learn new developments in physiology in the West. This professional travel enabled him to establish academic contacts in Germany and France. Upon his return to Vilnius in 1838, he was nominated associate professor. Needless to say, he was also active as a dedicated clinician treating his patients. His skills, diligence, and a special personal attitude towards the sick won him many a grateful person, across national differences. It was an asset he would more than once benefit from in the future.

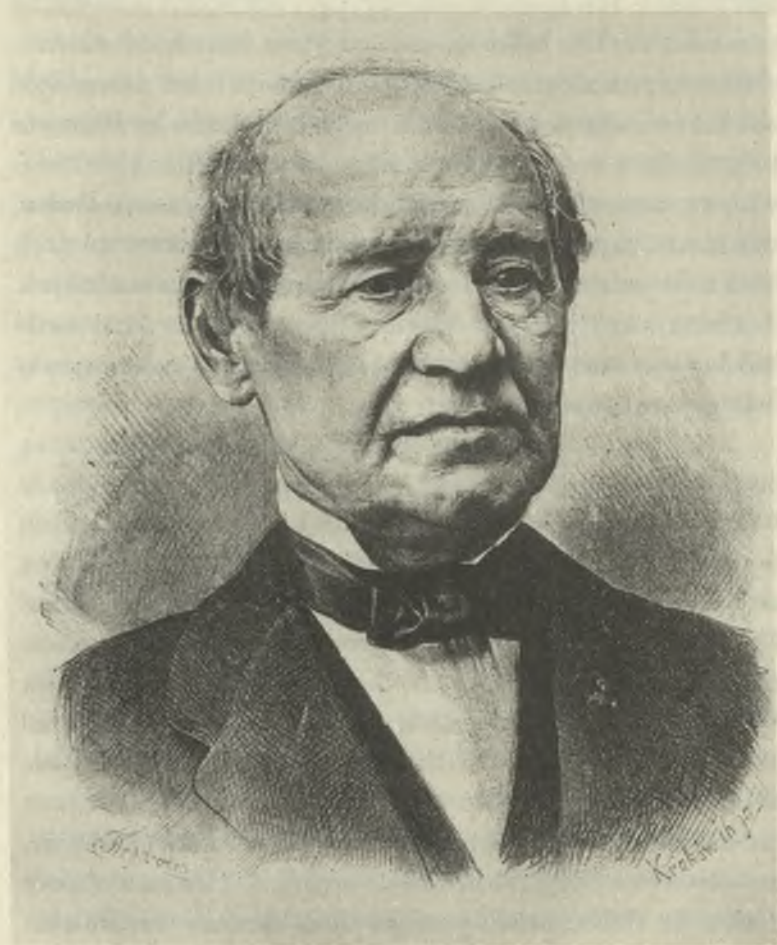
During that same year, the seemingly ever-loyal Russian subject, Professor Józef Mianowski was supposed to have met with the revolutionary emissary Szymon Konarski,³ who was trying to set up a conspiracy among the Polish students of the Medical and Surgical Academy in Vilnius. Some sources attribute to Mianowski an active part in helping the Polish patriot evade police arrest in May 1838, by consenting to hide him among the patients of his clinic. However, these rumours noted down later still need historical verification because of the doubts raised by careful scrutiny of the chronology of the events: at the time of Konarski's last tragic sojourn in Vilnius, Mianowski was out of the country, returning only two months after the revolutionary's imprisonment, on 27 May 1838. It may well have been that Mianowski met Konarski during one of his earlier stays in the city. Nevertheless, when Konarski and some of his fellow-conspirators were caught by the Russian police, a brutal investigation followed, and in September 1840 Mianowski was also arrested. He spent more than a year in prison, subject to hostile treatment and psychological

³ Szymon Konarski (1808-1839) was radical democrat and revolutionary, professional soldier since 1826, promoted to the rank of 2nd lieutenant during the November Uprising. In 1831, he took part in the Lithuanian expedition of General Dezydery Chłapowski, who attempted to capture Vilnius. After the collapse of the Uprising, Konarski was interned for a year by the Prussians. Later, he emigrated to France, where influenced by radical republican and democratic ideas, he consecutively became involved in conspiracies, which aimed at revolutionizing all Europe. On behalf of these organisations he undertook several secret missions to Poland and Lithuania, the last of which ended in arrest and brutal police investigation. Although tortured, he refused to disclose any names, consistently taking all blame on himself. Sentenced to death, Konarski was executed on 27 February 1839.

pressures. Years after, he was to remark to one of his friends, that while imprisoned he attempted suicide, and survived only due to an accident. Fortunately for Mianowski, his influential Russian patients intervened on his behalf, and in October 1841 not only was he acquitted, but also restored to professorship and granted financial retribution for his losses.

In 1840, the Medical and Surgical Academy in Vilnius was closed down, while its collections and property were taken over by the University of Kiev. Józef Mianowski however was nominated to a professorship at the Imperial Medical and Surgical Academy in Saint Petersburg. In fact he received the post even prior to his arrest. Upon his imprisonment the nomination was annulled, but with his acquittal, it was once again made valid.

After moving to the capital, Mianowski immediately received the post of professor ordinarius at the Medical and Surgical Academy in Saint Petersburg, combined with the responsibilities of the director of the Psychiatric Clinic, at the same time becoming head-physician of the Internal Ward of the II Military Hospital. During the following years he also acquired several other executive positions in civil and military medical institutions. As a practitioner he specialized in gynaecology and paediatrics, and treated aristocrats close to the imperial court, among whom he quickly earned respect and popularity. As his fame spread, it became fashionable among the well-to-do circles in the Russian capital, to have Mianowski as a private physician. Needless to say, he was generously rewarded for his services. Characteristically, Mianowski was keen to share his wealth with the others. He used his considerable incomes to support Polish students, who flocked to Saint Petersburg in search of higher education, at



Józef Mianowski (1804–1879)
Polish Academy of Sciences, Archives, ZF, IV-10

a time of absence of higher educational facilities in Warsaw and Vilnius. His house was always open to Polish students, in particular the less affluent ones, and as a host he was always willing to provide small subsidies to those in need. Mianowski also set up a library for the students and devoted a lot of time to helping them in settling their official and unofficial problems with the authorities. All memoirists stress his personal charm, openness and complete lack of selfishness. Devoting so much time to his patients and “charges” he abandoned research work. Teaching activities at the Academy also suffered—Mianowski had his assistants deliver most of the lectures which normally belonged to his post.

In 1848, Mianowski reached the summit of his career, becoming personal physician to Grand Duchess Maria Nikolaievna, daughter of Tsar Nicholas I and wife of Maximilian de Beauharnais, Duke of Leuchtenberg. This responsibility, of course, encompassed travelling abroad with the Grand Duchess, as a member of her retinue. Among his patients one also encounters the family of Sergey Semionovich Uvarov, Minister of Public Education, and many other influential persons. He could travel to the West on his own business too, as in 1847, when he went to Paris and met for the last time his old friend, the poet Juliusz Słowacki. During the 1850s, in Saint Petersburg, Mianowski remarried. His second wife Nadezhda Haller, much younger than himself, was Russian and of Eastern Orthodox faith, whereas Mianowski was a Catholic. Her father, Alexander Haller, was a high-ranking government official in Saint Petersburg, of German descent.

At the same time life in Poland was grim. Ever since the subduing of the November Uprising, the Kingdom was governed by the iron hand of Field Marshal Ivan Fyodorovich

Paskevich. Martial law was not lifted until 1856. The administration of the country was russified, and so were the schools. Moreover, with the closing down of the universities in Warsaw and Vilnius, the Polish population was essentially deprived of the possibility of acquiring higher education. The only option open was joining one of the Russian universities, which in the Nicholas I era were notorious for their conservatism and low academic standards. Theoretically, the Poles—subjects of the Russian monarch—could also travel to Cracow and join the last functioning Polish university, or attend one of the Western educational institutions, but that required a special police permission. Needless to say such permissions were granted very reluctantly.

In 1853 the Crimean War broke out, and with the ensuing Russian military drawbacks in the conflict, hope began to reappear for the Poles. In March 1855, embittered by the poor results at the fronts and by the civic unrest throughout Russia, Tsar Nicholas I died. One month earlier, the despised governor of Poland Ivan F. Paskevich (who, to humiliate the Poles even more, was awarded the title “Prince of Warsaw”) also passed away. The new tsar, Alexander II (1855–1881), and his advisors, understood the necessity of reform, although they could hardly be called revolutionaries. Among the initiated changes, a new policy towards the Poles was introduced, which eased some of the oppression (e.g. the lifting of martial law) and offered minor cultural concessions, like the opening of the Medical and Surgical Academy in Warsaw in 1857.

The person of Józef Mianowski was to be connected with the new higher educational facility in Warsaw even before it was officially established. Already in 1855, a special commission was set up in Saint Petersburg to advise the government as to

the need of such a school in Warsaw, and Professor Mianowski became one of its members. The opinion rendered by the commission was positive, and so, during the autumn term of 1857, the first group of students started their professional training in Warsaw. The Academy was housed in the Staszic Palace.

Over the next few years Mianowski successfully continued his medical career in Saint Petersburg. In 1860 he finally obtained retirement (on very favourable conditions) and decided to move permanently to Italy, choosing Albano on the outskirts of Rome for his southern retreat. But Mianowski would sever his links neither with Russia, nor with Poland. During a short stay in Warsaw in 1862 whilst travelling from Italy to Russia, he met Aleksander Wielopolski; this meeting changed his life once again.

Count Aleksander Wielopolski (1803–1877) belongs to the tragic line of nineteenth century Polish patriots, people who refused to accept the situation of Poland as it was, but endeavoured to change it. Wielopolski nevertheless was no revolutionary. He was an ultraconservative politician, aristocrat and landowner, who believed that in the reigning conditions the Poles had no other option, but to ally themselves with the tsar and loyally take part in the political life of the Russian Empire, receiving in return administrative and cultural concessions. In his opinion, dreams of independence had to be, for the time being, put on the shelf. Wielopolski openly denounced all anti-Russian conspiracy as hopeless nonsense, which only brought about repression and destroyed the positive results of collaboration. Voicing his political credo Wielopolski found limited response in Saint Petersburg, while in Warsaw his popularity was low even among the conservatives, except

perhaps for people like Józef Mianowski, who distanced themselves from political adventurism. Nevertheless, in 1862, Wielopolski became the head of the Russian administration in Warsaw.

During their 1862 meeting, Wielopolski consulted Mianowski as to the prospects of developing the Medical and Surgical Academy into a full-scale university in Warsaw, and of the person of its future rector. Mianowski not only backed the idea, but also agreed to travel on behalf of Wielopolski to Lviv, to confer with Professor Antoni Małecki, who was considered the best candidate for the chair of Polish literature at the future university.

After visiting Lviv, Mianowski returned to Italy, where in September of the same year he received a telegram from Warsaw with a formal invitation from the Administrative Council of the Kingdom of Poland nominating him to the post of professor ordinarius and rector of the newly established Main School of Warsaw. Mianowski's positive reply included a characteristic passage: "Enlightenment is not only a feature of prominence and merit of nations, but also a way of rising from a ruin. Is not our history best proof and reminder that this great truth is valid?"

Assuming his new responsibilities Mianowski had little foresight how difficult and dangerous this job would be. The Main School was inaugurated on 25 November 1862 with an official address by Rector Józef Mianowski. The speech, recalling the traditions of the Vilnius University, the cultural links of Poland with Western civilization, and the Polish national spirit was received favourably by the public. From the first days the new rector engaged himself fervently in the administration of the School. Hiring professional staff,



Józef Mianowski towards the end of his life

adapting classrooms and organizing public lectures absorbed him completely. Nevertheless, only two months later the situation changed dramatically—the January Uprising against Russian rule in Poland broke out.

The half-hearted liberalization started in the tsarist empire by Alexander II after the setback of the Crimean War reverberated far more strongly in the Kingdom of Poland than in Russia proper. It triggered a wave of unrest, which the newly appointed authorities attempted to appease with minor concessions. But these half-hearted gestures, far even from the modest postulates of Aleksander Wielopolski, were insufficient to satisfy the restless Poles. Starting in 1861 tension began to grow. Conspiratorial organisations appeared in the Kingdom, in Lithuania and among the Polish diaspora, both in the West and in Russia. Spontaneous patriotic manifestations gathered in larger cities to which the Russian administration knew only one response: brutal police and army intervention. All this did little to stabilize the situation, and in January 1863, when in an ill-conceived measure, wishing to kill the movement before it had time to mature, Wielopolski ordered a mass compulsive conscription of the Polish youth to the Russian army (for a 20-year period of service!), the young men, in a more desperate than reasonable reaction, took to the woods.

The fighting which broke out was destined to failure from the beginning. Badly equipped, ill-disciplined and lacking professional training, partisan outfits unsuccessfully attempted to combat the regular Russian forces, which were superior by several orders of magnitude in numbers alone, not to mention logistics or artillery, of which the partisans had none. Diplomacy and foreign assistance also proved to little avail. Once again the Russians had the upper hand, and one

can only attribute the fact that the struggle lasted for well over a year to the sheer selfless dedication of the combatants and their civilian supporters.

Mianowski's attitude towards the Uprising was ambivalent. On the one hand, there is little doubt that he was no enthusiast of guerrilla warfare. In fact, his whole life is testimony to the opposite—fighting alone against the biggest empire and the strongest army in the world could not be reasonably advocated. But on the other hand, since the Uprising was a fact, a decent patriot could not turn his back on it. And so Mianowski used his position and influence to shield whomever he could and to safeguard the School, considering it a national asset. In his private and public declarations, he tried to discourage young men from joining the fighters, but at the same time he helped to protect his students from repressions, deliberately diminishing their activities during the insurrection in the eyes of his Russian superiors. Many of these combatants figured on false class attendance lists; in the closing phase of the Uprising and after its defeat numerous participants were admitted to the Main School, with their soldierly past omitted from record. Already in 1864, the Russian authorities wanted to russify the Main School, but thanks to Mianowski's policies the Main School evaded immediate repression and became a kind of refuge for patriotic youth, who managed to survive the defeats in the field. His pretended loyalty to the tsar was so effective that it even earned him a special medal from the monarch "for the overcoming of the Polish revolt" in 1865.

In 1864 and 1867 he was re-elected to the post of the rector. In 1868, still hoping—thanks to his personal connections at the Saint Petersburg court—to avoid russification of the Main School, which was openly voiced by the Russians in Warsaw,

he travelled to the Russian capital personally. Upon his arrival, he adopted the tactic that reform of the School was necessary—not by ruling out the Polish language and dismissing the Polish professors, but by turning it into a full-scale Polish university. Unfortunately, his hopes proved futile. When in 1869 the tsar finally signed the reforming decree, it encompassed articles which decreed that the new university was to be fully Russian. After a period of hesitation, Mianowski decided that Warsaw was no longer the place for him, and once again moved to Italy. This time he chose for his residence Senigallia, a town on the Adriatic coast in the vicinity of San Marino. Later on, he would go to Saint Petersburg from time to time, where he continued to enjoy popularity at the court, but he avoided Warsaw, visiting it rarely and only for short sojourns. His friends noted a change in his demeanour: still cordial and well-mannered, he lost his characteristic smile and vigour, one sensed a certain sadness about him.

Józef Mianowski died in Senigallia on 6 January 1879. His wife took great care that he be interred in a monumental Gothic Revival vault.



The Main School Building

2.

Beginnings

The suppression of the January Uprising in 1863 marks the beginning of the most difficult moment in the history of the Polish nation. This time the repressions were even more brutal than after the November Uprising of 1830–31, and their intention was to cast a shadow on practically every sphere of life. Notwithstanding the immediate repressions—death, exile in Siberia, and estate confiscation—inflicted on the combatants and their kin, there were measures directed against the society as a whole, which were designed to intimidate, humiliate, and deprive everyone of any hope of national freedom and independence. The remaining local-government institutions, which had attested that the Kingdom of Poland was a separate country, were dismantled, and Russian structures were introduced in order to stress uniformity with the rest of the Empire. Russification reached new levels, with the use of the Polish language forbidden in administration and education. In addition Russian government personnel were transferred from the Empire proper to Polish territories to man official posts; even shops were required to have Russian-language signs. Moreover, while some of Polish cultural institutions were closed down, the authorities also took care that no new ones would be established.

Special attention was paid to education. During the period 1866–1869, Russian was introduced as the compulsory teaching language in all schools. The Polish language was reduced to the role of an optional subject, which was taught in Russian! The new educational system, developed from 1864 onwards, consisted of elementary and secondary schools; higher education was only represented by the Imperial University in Warsaw and the Institute for Agriculture and Forestry in Puławy. The number of elementary schools was deplorably low (fewer than 3,000 schools in 1872, instructing under 150,000 students); likewise the level of instruction that could be acquired in these institutions remained below any acceptable standards. Generally, the elementary schools encompassed only one or two classes. The teachers were required to teach the children to read and write in Russian, perform simple mathematical calculations, and to instruct them in religion—only the latter could be done in Polish. With respect to secondary education, the situation was different, but on the whole hardly better. Two types of secondary schools functioned. The first type, or the “Classical Gymnasium”, had the humanities as its main theme. Students took an eight-year curriculum, which laid emphasis on languages (classical Latin and Greek in particular) and literature. The “Real Gymnasium” had a seven-year curriculum, and devoted much more time to the sciences and general knowledge. However high their level, it remained a fact that in 1870 there functioned only two “Real” and nineteen “Classical” gymnasiums throughout Russian Poland, with slightly more than 6,500 students. One can fully appreciate the gravity of the situation only after comparing this number with the total population of the Kingdom of Poland, which at the time reached approximately six million.

But the educational chances of the Polish youth were by far the worst with respect to the university level. Due to the conspiratorial talents of Józef Mianowski and other professors, the russification of the Warsaw Main School was postponed for a period of three years. Nevertheless, when it finally came in 1869, it was swift and complete. The Polish language was eliminated from teaching, and the professors were given a deadline to learn Russian; otherwise, they had to resign. Political considerations were also important in the prolongations of the contracts. As a result, the majority of Polish professors and students left the University and it quickly became yet another symbol of Russian domination in Poland. Over the next years, among Polish youth only medical studies in Warsaw were considered acceptable. A Pole, who in spite of this attitude might enrol at any other of the faculties, faced the possibility of social ostracism. Education in other fields of knowledge than medicine was sought elsewhere—preferably in Cracow, Lviv, or in the West, even in Russia, but not in Warsaw!

The russification however, proved to be a double-edged sword. Much to the dismay of the Russian authorities, total russification of the University, while adding little to the appeal of Russian culture among the Poles, backfired miserably with respect to the educational interests of the Russians inhabiting Polish territories. The level both of the professors and of the students soon became manifestly low. Russian students were quick to learn that in Warsaw they are unwelcome aliens; the same applied to the professors. Hence Russian youth—if only material status permitted—preferred to study at universities in Russia, where the atmosphere and the professorial body was completely different. At times, the authorities found

themselves compelled to introduce administrative measures to assure full attendance. Distinguished Russian professors, many of them highly sophisticated intellectuals, (some far from being delighted with tsarist absolutism,) abhorred the idea of moving to a provincial city in a conquered country, and working at a second-rate university with less talented students. If delegated to Warsaw, they would seek any opportunity to abandon their posts, and work in a more prestigious institution. As a result, although the authorities invested considerable money in the University, and tried hard to attract students to enrol at the Imperial University of Warsaw, it never attained high-status, and up until the outbreak of World War I, it had constant problems securing both highly trained personnel and an appropriate number of students.

Another aspect of the destructive nature of Russian policies towards the Polish nation was related to religious issues. In Saint Petersburg, the shock caused by the “ungrateful” Poles, who responded to the benevolence of the tsar with an uprising in 1863, once again tipped the balance towards conservatism. Tsar Alexander II, who initially was inclined towards reform, withdrew from liberal ideas, and the policies of the second half of his reign were best summarised by the revived doctrine of Official Nationality (“The Triad: Orthodoxy, Autocracy and Nationality”; 1833), coined by the Russian statesman and classical scholar of the Nicholas I era Count Sergej Semionovich Uvarov (1786–1855). This meant that the Russian Orthodox faith was considered a constitutional element of the empire, and was not only to be supported by the state, but also favoured at the cost of other religions. The state was to be governed autocratically, and should be Russian in all respects. If one adds to this other ideological convictions, like the concept that all

Slavonic peoples should unite under the sceptre of the Russian emperor, the conclusion is naturally that the Catholicism and the Latin national identity of the Poles is an obstacle to the general project. Moreover, it was obvious to all observers of the January Uprising that the Poles gathered in the Catholic churches not only for prayer, and that the Catholic clergy easily connected religion with national sentiments. Not surprisingly, the last insurgent guerrilla fighters, who managed to remain in the field until late December 1864, were led by a priest, Father Stanisław Brzóska (1832–1865). Thus, the conclusions drawn by the tsarist government pointed to restricting the freedom and limiting the scope of the Catholic Church. The measures undertaken included renouncing the Concordat with Rome, suppressing monasteries, closing down of some Catholic educational institutions, forbidding priests to teach religion in elementary schools, and even police repressions against individual members of the clergy. But not only that, harsh oppression befell the Greek-Catholic Church in the Kingdom of Poland as well. In 1874, by administrative decision it was dissolved, and incorporated into the Russian Orthodox Church. The Greek-Catholics resisted, but the government was resolved to have its way. Among the numerous repressions which followed, the worst atrocities happened in two small villages of the Podlasie region (Pratulín and Drelowo). Here, the people would not surrender their churches to the new Orthodox priests. The army was called in and the soldiers massacred 26 people. Although the Concordat between Rome and Saint Petersburg was reinstated in 1882, this did little towards changing the attitude of the Russian administration vis-à-vis the Catholic Church in the Kingdom of Poland: Count Iosif Gurko, governor-general in Poland during the years 1883–1894, would repeatedly emphasize in his reports

that concessions towards the Vatican only encouraged Polish impudence.

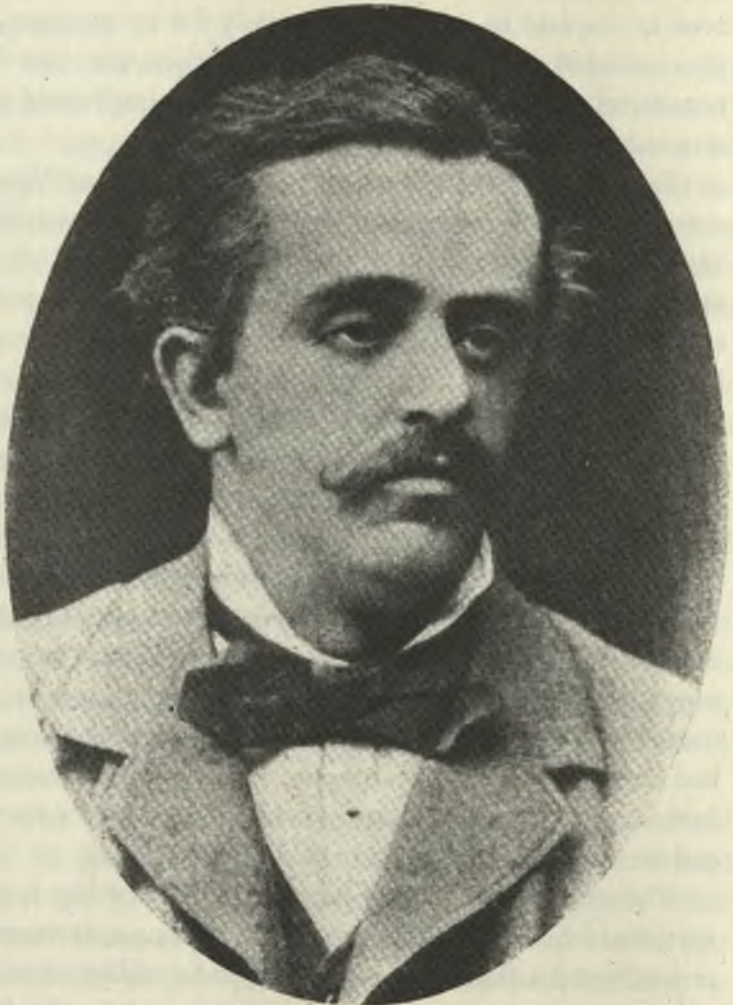
After the tragedy of the January Uprising the Poles turned to positivist ideology and took up the concepts of “fundamental” and “organic” work. These concepts stemmed from an immediate analysis of the causes which led to the failure of the Uprising. The main reasons, it was argued, lay in the basic flaw in the structure of the Polish society, which was broken up into the nationally conscious upper classes and the peasants, who were either indifferent, or even hostile to the national cause. This attitude of the peasants was the result of the economic selfishness of the nobility, and of educational neglect, which was conditioned by the lack of a national state. The economic issue—servile work of the peasants for their landlords and lack of proprietary rights to the ploughed allotments—was settled by the tsarist decree of 1864, much in favour of the peasants. But the lack of education remained unresolved, and here the positivists saw their mission, understanding it not only as an answer to a burning need, indispensable for modernizing the country, but also in the long term as preparing groundwork for future independence.

The short-lived functioning in Warsaw of the Medical and Surgical Academy (1857–1863) and of the Main School (1863–1869) resulted nevertheless in the so called “Main School Generation”. The alumni of both those institutions shared the unique quality of being educated in Congress Poland at a Polish university, moreover, at a time of national upheaval. These twelve years of authentic Polish academic life, however difficult, created a bond between the students and the professors, and produced a group of young men well educated, talented, and very conscious of their role in the

society. They were also survivors of a national disaster, and the need to respond to this disaster, acutely felt by everyone of them, formed their minds. Little wonder then, that over the next decades it was these men who shaped the intellectual and spiritual life of the Polish nation.

The death of Józef Mianowski in 1879 triggered in Warsaw a wave of articles commemorating his person and activities. Many erstwhile students were authentically indebted to the former rector of the university, who shielded them from police repression; some owed him their lives. Others remembered him as a generous man, utterly without selfishness, and still others may have simply valued his kind attitude. At the time of such vehement positivist negation of national uprisings, Józef Mianowski, with his quiet zeal to work, accomplish and assist, was quickly recognized as an ideal personality. Most importantly, he could also be freely praised as an exemplary Pole, for no Russian bureaucrat would dare to oppose public commendation of a protégée of two consecutive tsars. Upon this wave of enthusiasm, Mianowski quickly became an icon and model for the positivist minds. The “Main School Generation” had found their hero, whose memory they wanted to honour. In doing this they would do something beneficial for society and the national cause, the way they deemed proper.

The public discussion of how to honour the late Rector spread widely. Some thought of simply erecting a monument, or setting up a fund to provide a stipend enabling access to education for one or several students. But the chief authorities, among them Filip Sulimierski, argued that a wider, more thorough initiative was necessary, an institution which would be capable of making a lasting contribution towards the intellectual level of the population.



Filip Sulimierski

The latter view prevailed. After private consultations, on 22 January 1879, a meeting was organized by Tytus Chałubiński, Karol Dobrski, Władysław Holewiński and the aforementioned Filip Sulimierski,¹ attended by numerous former professors and students of the Main School. The assembly initiated a project that would finally lead to the establishing of the Mianowski Fund. The date of the meeting was symbolic—it was the anniversary of the outbreak of the January Uprising. Numerous propositions were forwarded. The discussion was continued on consecutive assemblies, while the number of participants increased to 45 persons. The original intention was to establish a society for the furthering of Polish scholarship. But tsarist authorities declined to give their consent. Nevertheless, from 22 January 1879, when the first session took place, until 12 July 1881, when the foundation was finally instituted, the struggle for official recognition never ceased.² Ultimate success, though, was paid for by far-reaching concessions, which severely diminished the new organization's functions. Russian authorities only allowed the organization

¹ Filip Sulimierski (1843–1885), mathematician and geographer; studied at the Main School; one of the initiators and first editor of the *Słownik geograficzny Królestwa Polskiego i innych krajów słowiańskich* [The Geographical Dictionary of the Kingdom of Poland and Other Slavonic Countries].

² The following works treat on the history of the Józef Mianowski Fund: Zygmunt Szweykowski, 'Zarys Historii Kasy im. Mianowskiego' [An Outline of the History of the Mianowski Fund], *Nauka Polska*, 15:1932, 2–202; Piotr Hübner, Jan Piskurewicz, Leszek Zasztowt, *Kasa im. Mianowskiego – Fundacja popierania nauki 1881–1991*, Warsaw, 1992 [The Mianowski Fund – A Foundation for the Promotion of Science, 1881–1991], English version—<http://www.mianowski.waw.pl/foundation/history/?lang=en>; Leszek Zasztowt (ed.), *Kasa Mianowskiego 1881–2011*, Warsaw, 2011.

to be constituted in the form of a mutual-aid fund, similar to charitable institutions common at the time. This rather narrow range of statute activity was soon unofficially expanded, and until the regaining of independence by Poland in 1918 the “Józef Mianowski Fund for Individuals Working in the Fields of Scholarly Activity,” its full official name, became the major institution in Russian Poland supporting Polish research and publishing, earning its later renown as the “Polish Ministry for Research in the years of captivity.”

On 6 October 1881 Mianowski Fund members created a committee to administer the Fund, and elected as the organization’s president Dr. Tytus Chałubiński. Stanisław L. Kronenberg became Vice-President, Karol Deike assumed the position of Treasurer, and Karol Dobrski was elected Secretary of the Committee. Piotr Chmielowski, Mścisław Godlewski, Władysław Holewiński³, Jakub Natanson, Henryk Sienkiewicz, Franciszek Śliwicki, Henryk Struve and Filip Sulimierski became members of the Committee.⁴

The Committee comprised no incidental nominations. Dr. Tytus Chałubiński (1820–1889) was a former professor of the Main School. Born in 1820 in Radom, he came from a modest family with legal traditions. Orphaned early, and due

³ Władysław Holewiński (1834–1919), lawyer, professor of law at the Main School and Imperial University of Warsaw; studied in Russia, France and Germany; member of administrative bodies of the Kingdom of Poland; one of the founders of the Mianowski Fund and the Warsaw Scientific Society (1907), author of numerous publications in Polish and Russian.

⁴ *Sprawozdanie pierwsze z czynności Komitetu zarządzającego Kasą pomocy dla osób pracujących na polu naukowym im. dr J. Mianowskiego za czas od 6 października 1881 do końca 1882*, Warsaw, 1883 [First Report on the Activities of the Committee administering the Mianowski Fund ... from Oct. 6, 1881 until the end of 1882], 4–5.

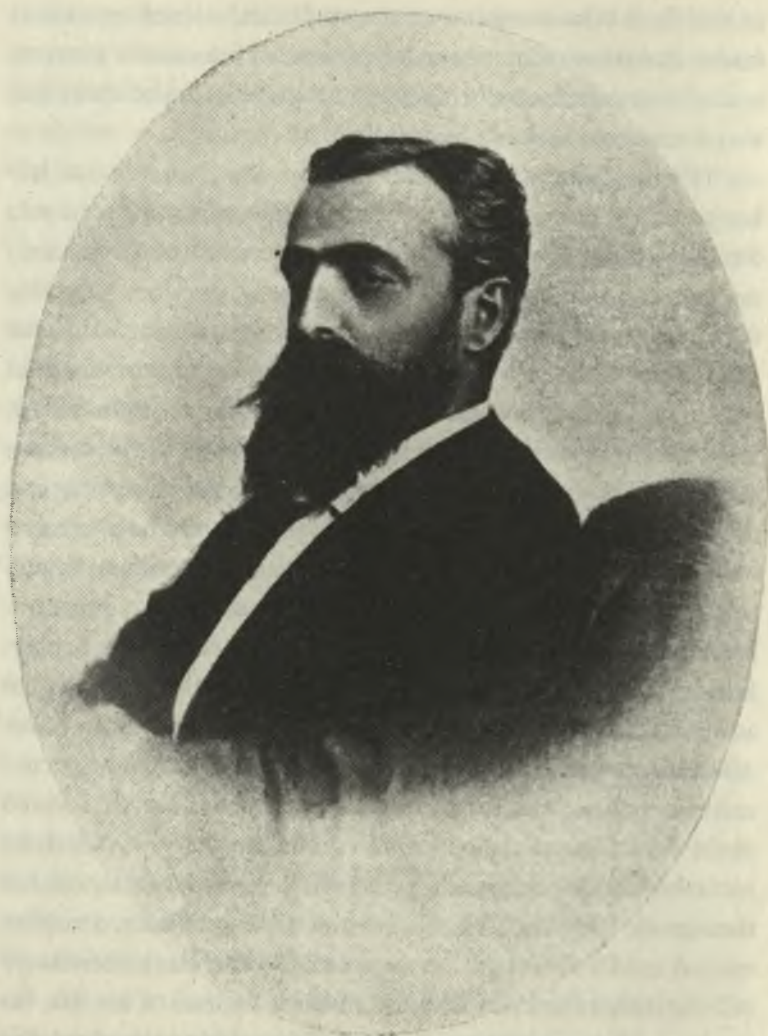


Tytus Chałubiński

to the modesty of the means at his disposition, Chałubiński struggled through his university years, but he always remained successful in learning. In 1838, he travelled to Vilnius, to study medicine and botany. In 1840, after the dissolution of the Medical and Surgical Academy, he studied biology in Dorpat (now Tartu in Estonia), receiving the degree of Candidate of Philosophy. In 1844, he concluded his medical education with a doctorate at the University of Würzburg. Already he was noted as a promising young researcher, and was admitted to the Royal Botanical Society in Regensburg. In 1846 Chałubiński started working at the Warsaw Evangelical Hospital, first without pay, but soon recognized by his superior as an excellent practitioner, in 1847, he became chief-physician. The next year, with the outbreak of the Hungarian Uprising against Austria, Chałubiński secretly travelled south, to serve in the Hungarian forces as a military field-surgeon—the Russian authorities never learned about this episode. Upon returning to Warsaw after the downfall of the Uprising (crushed with the assistance of the Russian army), he resumed medical responsibilities, but also actively pursued his interests in chemistry, botany and mineralogy, his home soon becoming a meeting place for numerous scholars. In 1857, with the opening of the Medical and Surgical Academy in Warsaw, he was appointed professor ordinarius and director of the Internal Clinic. He continued his academic career as professor of the Main School, but was forced to resign in 1871, after the russification of the University. At the time Chałubiński was renowned as one of the most prominent Polish physicians. During his years of retirement, he wrote the textbook *Methods of Medical Diagnosis* (1874), considered his most important scientific contribution, and numerous other publications. He also spent a lot of time

in the Tatra Mountains in southern Poland, which remained under Austrian rule, where he pioneered mountain tourism and advocated climatic treatment. All his life Chałubiński was also a renowned social activist.

The Vice-President of the Mianowski Fund, Stanisław Leopold Kronenberg (1846–1894), was a figure from a completely different world. His family, Polish-Jewish converts to Calvinism, ranked among the richest in the Congress Kingdom, deriving their wealth primarily from banking, commerce and industrial production. Stanisław Leopold was the eldest son of Leopold (1812–1878) and grandson of Samuel Eleazar (1773–1826), who descended from a renowned rabbinic family from Wyszogród, a small town north-west of Warsaw. Near the end of the eighteenth century, Samuel Eleazar (still under the name of Lejzor Hirschowicz) refused to pursue the traditional family religious training, and moved to Warsaw to go into business. Highly successful in his enterprises, he became a wealthy banker. He renounced traditional Jewish appearance, learned German and Polish, and changed his name to Kronenberg. His numerous offspring all received appropriate education and became respected members of high society. His third son Leopold was educated at the best German universities. After returning to Poland, he went into business himself, and made a fortune in the tobacco monopoly. With time, he also became an industrialist, a railway tycoon, and a financier, opening in 1870 the Bank Handlowy (Commercial Bank) in Warsaw. Towards the end of his life, his total wealth was estimated at 20 million roubles, which placed him at the top of the financial elite of the Kingdom of Poland. His son Stanisław Leopold started his education in Warsaw, at the “Real” Gymnasium. Next, he enrolled at the Faculty of Law and Administration of the Main School, to continue—like his



Stanislaw Leopold Kronenberg

father—at the best western universities. Concluding his studies with a doctorate in law from Heidelberg and in philosophy from Paris, he returned to Warsaw upon the death of his father in 1878, and took over the family business, which he ran until 1887. He was renowned as a patron of scholars and one of the organisers of the construction of the Warsaw Philharmonic building.

While Samuel Eleazar Kronenberg had consciously dropped traditional Jewish dress and customs, his son Leopold was already a Pole by upbringing. His social ideas tended towards modernisation, organic work, and forwarding education. He was active in the January Uprising conspiracy, albeit as a conservative far from any social radicalism. It was rumoured that after the Uprising, he had to pay 500 thousand roubles in bribes, to close police investigations against him. Stanisław Leopold was active in promoting Polish culture and science. He financed the Polish press, choosing for his collaborators the most prominent positivists, like Aleksander Świętochowski or Bolesław Prus. He was also one of the most generous patrons of the Mianowski Fund.

The Treasurer Karol Deike (1845-1906) came from a polonized German family and grew up in Warsaw. He graduated from the “Real Gymnasium”, to enrol at the Mathematical and Physical Faculty of the Warsaw Main School, where he earned a MSc degree in 1866, to become a junior adjunct at the Astronomical Observatory in Warsaw (affiliated to the Main School). Just as he was beginning a successful academic career, in 1869, his life was turned upside by the political changes at the Main School—and he had to leave. He then obtained a position at the Bank Handlowy in Warsaw and became a financier. Within several years, his unquestioned talents placed him at the head of this

institution. Nevertheless, Deike never parted completely with science, and was active in many initiatives assisting researches and popularizing learning. He was a member of the editorial boards of such periodicals as *Wszechświat* (The Universe), or *Pamiętnik Fizjograficzny* (Physiographical Memorabilia). Towards the end of his life, he was the publisher of the journal *Przyroda* (Nature). He also contributed generously towards the setting up of an astronomical observatory at the Wawelberg and Rotwand Technical School in Warsaw.

The Secretary of the Committee, Karol Dobrski (1849–1915), was a renowned medical practitioner. Born in Warsaw to a family of noble tradition, he also attended the “Real Gymnasium” and the Main School, but he graduated from the Imperial University in 1870, with the degree of physician. During the Franco-Prussian War of 1870–1871, he was delegated by the Warsaw Red Cross to care for the wounded, and worked in Mannheim and Toul. Later on he did complementary training in renowned clinics in Vienna. In 1872, after his return to Warsaw, he received a post at the diagnostics clinic of Professor Ignacy Baranowski, where he spent the next three years. Later, he ran his own medical practice, and remained one of the most active members of the Varsovian Medical Society.

All the members of the Committee were in one way or another associated with the Main School. As it was emphasized by Zygmunt Szweykowski, author of a monograph on the Mianowski Fund up until 1918, the Committee attempted to resemble “as closely as possible, the character of the Main School”⁵: to this end representatives of all four faculties were included – initially one professor and two former students.

⁵ Z. Szweykowski, ‘Zarys historii Kasy Mianowskiego,’ *Nauka Polska*, 15:1932, 15.

The professors representing the four faculties were: Tytus Chalubiński (Medicine), Władysław Holewiński (Law and Administration), Jakub Natanson⁶ (Mathematics and Physics) and Henryk Struve⁷ (Philology and History). The other quality, taken into account in constructing the committee, was the attitude of the candidates towards the national cause: not to jeopardize the whole initiative, before it even started, the persons considered were to be unquestionably patriotic, but by no means radical.

From the very beginning the Mianowski Fund drew together personalities, who were undisputed intellectual authorities from Warsaw and from the entire Russian partition. Among the forty-five founders of the Fund one finds the naturalist Jerzy Aleksandrowicz⁸, Ignacy Baranowski⁹,

⁶ Jakub Natanson (1832–1884), chemist and financier; brought up in a religious Jewish family which emphasized also Polish traditions; educated in Warsaw and Dorpat (Tartu); after working in laboratories in Germany, France and England, returned to Poland to teach chemistry at the Main School; resigned in 1866, devoting himself to private business, social initiatives and charity.

⁷ Henryk Struve (1840–1912), philosopher and aestheticist; descendent of a German family in tsarist service, which furnished several generations of Russian diplomats; during the years 1863–1903 professor of philosophy at the Main School and the Imperial University of Warsaw; author of numerous works published in Polish, Russian and German, in particular dealing with aesthetics; spent his last years in England.

⁸ Jerzy Aleksandrowicz (1819–1894), botanist; son of a well-to-do peasant of Lithuanian derivation (originally the name of the family was Aleksa); educated in Sejny and Saint Petersburg; professor at the Main School and the Imperial University of Warsaw; director of Warsaw Botanical Gardens; initiator of the Pomological Gardens in Marymont (Warsaw).

⁹ Ignacy Baranowski (1833–1919), physician and social activist; descendant of a Lublin family of lawyers; educated in Dorpat (Tartu), Berlin and Paris; taught at the Medical and Surgical Academy, the Main

Eugeniusz Dziewulski¹⁰, Aleksander Głowacki (Bolesław Prus)¹¹, Władysław Holewiński, Aleksander Kraushar¹², Leopold Kronenberg¹³, Stanisław Kronenberg, Jakub Natanson,

School and the Imperial University of Warsaw. In 1882 his patriotic attitude at the University caused an official reprimand, resulting in the decision not to promote him to full professorship. After retiring in 1885, he was active in numerous scientific and social initiatives.

¹⁰ Eugeniusz K. Dziewulski (1842–1889), naturalist; studied and taught at the Main School in Warsaw and Imperial University of Warsaw. Dismissed from the University in 1882, for the use of the Polish language in communicating with students, he worked for the municipal administration in Warsaw. He was editor of several periodicals popularising scientific knowledge.

¹¹ Aleksander Głowacki (1847–1912), positivist writer and publicist, better known under his literary pseudonym ‘Bolesław Prus’. Alongside the Nobel Prize winner H. Sienkiewicz, Prus was the most popular Polish novelist of the nineteenth century. Born to a family of petty nobles in professional service, Prus lost both parents early, and was brought up by relatives. As a sixteen-year-old he took part in the January Uprising—this traumatic experience led him later on to denounce all irresponsible military actions—cf. the novel *Dzieci* (Children; 1909). Wounded in battle and caught by the Russians, on count of his young age, he was only sentenced to a short prison term. Afterwards, he moved to Warsaw, to study at the Main School, but had to drop out because of financial problems before finishing his studies. In the 1870s, he turned to journalism and writing, and gradually acquired wide recognition and fame. He was renowned as a progressive columnist. Among his most popular novels are: *The Doll* (1890), *The New Woman* (1894), *The Pharaoh* (1897).

¹² Aleksander Kraushar (1843–1931), lawyer, historian and publicist; born to a polonized Jewish family; studied at the Main School; active in conspiracy during the January Uprising; afterwards barrister and social activist.

¹³ Leopold Julian Kronenberg (1849–1937), financier, patron of scientists and artists; younger brother of Stanisław L. Kronenberg; studied law at Warsaw and agriculture at Bonn; in 1887, after his brothers resignation took over the management of family business in Warsaw.

Józef Kazimierz Plebański¹⁴, Stanisław Przysański¹⁵, Henryk Sienkiewicz¹⁶, Antoni Słóarski¹⁷, Karol Strasburger¹⁸, Filip Sulimierski, August Wrześniowski¹⁹ and Bronisław Znatowicz²⁰. Another feature of this group was their ethnic and

¹⁴ Józef Kazimierz Plebański (1831–1897), historian; born in Silesia, educated in Breslau and Berlin; professor at the Main School in Warsaw; resigned at the russification of the Imperial University of Warsaw, to work as editor of the important periodical *Biblioteka Warszawska*.

¹⁵ Stanisław Przysański (1820–1887), physicist and organizer of scientific life; son of a Polish army surgeon, distinguished in military service; educated in Saint Petersburg; professor at the Main School; first director of the Museum of Industry and Agriculture in Warsaw; organiser of the School of Commerce founded by L. Kronenberg.

¹⁶ Henryk Sienkiewicz (1846–1916), journalist and novelist, first Polish writer to receive the Nobel Prize; stemmed from an impoverished Polish noble family with Tartar roots; studied at the Warsaw Main School; swiftly gained recognition as journalist and novelist; his best known novels are: *The Trilogy: With Fire and Sword*, *The Deluge*, *Fire in the Steppe* (1884–1888); *Quo Vadis* (1895); *The Teutonic Knights* (1900).

¹⁷ Antoni Słóarski (1843–1897), zoologist and palaeontologist; trained at the Main School and the Imperial University of Warsaw; one of the first naturalists to introduce evolutionism in Poland.

¹⁸ Karol Ludwik Strasburger (1848–1916), lawyer and economist, director of the Warsaw-Vienna Railway Line Company, industrialist and financier; descendent of a polonized German protestant family, settled in Warsaw at the end of the eighteenth century. His half-brother Edward Adolf was a distinguished botanist. He studied law in the Main School, and economics and administration in Berlin and Jena. Karol Ludwik's main occupation was business, but he also published numerous articles related to economics.

¹⁹ August Wrześniowski (1836–1892), zoologist and lawyer; during the years 1864–1889 professor at the Main School and the Imperial University of Warsaw; creator of Polish protozoology; popularized Darwin's theory of evolutionism.

²⁰ Bronisław Znatowicz (1851–1917), chemist and physiographer, social activist; studied and taught at the Imperial University of Warsaw

social diversity. One finds among them descendents of Polish and Lithuanian nobility, members of intelligentsia, children of peasants, representatives of opulent polonized Jewish clans, and of polonized German settlers.

and the Lviv Academy of Technology; one of the creators of modern Polish chemical terminology; collaborator of the Warsaw Museum of Industry and Agriculture, where he popularised the sciences.

3.

Unofficial Ministry of Science during the years of national captivity

The first period in the Fund's history (1881-1920) only roughly coincides with the second phase of Polish national captivity, when the Poles drew conclusions from the failure of the attempts to win independence by military effort and concentrated on modernisation, economic and cultural development. Polish society, incorporated into the boundaries of the three neighbouring powers of Russia, Germany and Austria, continued to develop along three separate lines, with the differences between the partitions deepening. While the institutional history of the Mianowski Fund is basically restricted to the Russian partition, it must not be overlooked that its governing Committee functioned with the whole of Polish society in mind and that despite the limitations imposed by the statute, the impact of the Fund's activities was felt and appreciated not only in Warsaw, but in Prussian and Austrian Poland too.

The first phase of the history of the Mianowski Fund closes with the passing of the new Statute of 1920, which

introduced substantial changes in the Fund's functioning and structures. Over the period from the downfall of the January Uprising in 1865 through the end of World War I the Polish territories underwent changes, which in turn had their undisputed influence on the Fund and its operations. During the first years after the subduing of the Uprising most important events occurred in the Austrian partition, which was referred to at the time as Galicia. Although in the years 1848-1849 the Habsburgs managed to quell the liberal and national aspirations of their subjects and retain absolutist rule, it soon turned out that the status quo had very weak foundations. Two consecutive setbacks of Austrian international policies (1859 – the Second War of Italian Independence; 1866 – the Austro-Prussian War) forced emperor Franz Joseph I and his government to reconstruct the Austrian Empire into a dualist Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, granting concessions to other peoples too: the Poles acquired an autonomy within Austria. In comparison with what was happening in the Prussian partition, and in particular the Kingdom of Poland, Galicia gained much: self-government and polonization of the administrative, judicial and educational systems. Thus Galician autonomy functioned until the outbreak of the First World War, doing a lot of good for the development of Polish culture. A lot was done, but the major drawback was lack of funding: Galicia was extremely poor.

The Prussian partition, which with the unification of Germany in 1870 was increasingly becoming the German partition, underwent no substantial changes. The success of the German unification process led by Prussia, with military triumphs over Denmark, Austria and France, did much to bolster German nationalism. This in result brought anti-Polish

legal regulations, aimed at eradicating the Polish language from schools, taking over possession of land and limiting the influence of the Catholic Church. The major difference here vis-à-vis the Congress Kingdom, was the German adherence to legality. This attitude allowed the Poles to defend their status in law courts, however weak those cases were against an administration which enjoyed the strong support of the nationalistically inclined general public. The Poles defended themselves by developing political, social, economic and cultural initiatives, of which in a country based on legal order they could never be totally deprived.

Directly after the January Uprising, in the Russian partition there prevailed an atmosphere of national mourning. With time, a positivist programme of “fundamental” and “organic” work to be done here and now gained widespread acceptance, while political aspirations were to wait for more favourable circumstances. The Poles assumed a low key attitude, concentrating on economic, professional, and cultural development. But Russian authorities were no fools and were conscious of the real aims of the positivist efforts and eager to thwart all initiatives they judged inappropriate. Thus, in the long run, positivism didn't bring the results its founding fathers hoped for. Moreover, a programme of postponing political activities towards independence for a nation, which was conscious of its historical tradition, and was rapidly developing in wealth and numbers, was not a tenable stance. By the end of the century the Poles were once again thinking of freedom, but the circumstances were very different.

In one major respect at least tsarist anti-Polish policies backfired completely. The abolishing of serfdom combined with investing the peasants with land (albeit for a payment) was

a measure calculated at turning the village folk and the nobles (at whose cost the reform was performed) against one another. Indeed, the blow to the *szlachta* turned out to be devastating, and for the moment very effective, but only one generation later, it proved disastrous to the Russian domination in Poland. Above all, it alleviated Polish society of the destructive burden of an obsolete feudal system, providing it with a chance to develop into a modern nation. And this chance was not squandered. The members of the *szlachta* could no longer lead parasitic lives at the cost of their serfs, but had to start making a living for themselves. Running agricultural estates in the new circumstances required knowledge of economics, investment and general modernisation. Some landowners found it beyond their capability, and bankruptcies ensued. This process produced lots of new members for the ranks of the urban intelligentsia and white-collar professionals, while the less educated found themselves relegated to the upper level of the industrial working class. With time, the liberated peasants also proved to be different people. The initial delight at being free-owners soon subsided as a result of their awareness of the overwhelming, everyday poverty most encountered. Moreover, the peasants now found not the Polish landowner protecting the social status quo, but the Russian bureaucrat, policeman and soldier. This was soon to have its impact. In the past, serfdom efficiently alienated the peasant from all patriotic sentiments: the hated *szlachta* were the Poles. Upon entering the Russian administrative, judicial and educational systems, the peasant suddenly discovered that he was a Pole too! The army to which he was drafted was Russian, the local administration with which he occasionally had to deal was Russian, and terribly corrupt; so were the law courts. The schools played an

exceptional role in this respect. They provided in the peasant child's life the unforgettable, first encounter with Russian power. From the first day at school the teacher coerced the child to use the Russian language; a language it neither comprehended, nor needed, whereas the familiar language brought from home was forbidden, and Polish. Needless to say, the child soon recognized the enemy. On the other hand, after the abolition of serfdom and the acquisition of ownership rights to the land he ploughed, whatever the peasant produced, he produced for his own benefit. Thus, the last quarter of the nineteenth century in the Congress Kingdom is notable for the emergence of the peasant as an independent social factor—struggling with poverty, hard-working, bitter, but increasingly successful and self-conscious.

General economic success was not achieved without great sacrifice. The villages soon proved overpopulated and many young men and women had to take to the cities in search of work. In the cities, the novel style of living and different requirements at work combined with the harsh conditions of early-industrial economic savagery and provided circumstances for the spreading of socialist ideas. But the factories could only develop because there was always an overabundance of hands eager to take up work. The industry of the Kingdom of Poland in turn made good on the enormous purchasing potential of the Russian empire. The city of Łódź with its textile production was perhaps the most ostentatious example of that growth. In 1830 Łódź was a modest township of 4,000 inhabitants; in 1865 it already numbered 40,000 people; in 1900 its population reached 300,000, to pass 500,000 in 1914. All in all, during the last quarter of the nineteenth century the economy of the Kingdom of Poland made great progress and the population grew in numbers

distinctly. This trend generally continued until the outbreak of World War I. However economically prosperous the last quarter of the nineteenth and the beginning of the twentieth century was, from the point of view of education and learning, Polish territories lagged behind its oppressor countries. With that in mind, one can hardly overestimate the significance of the Main School alumni initiative.

According to the Statute the Mianowski Fund was governed by the Committee, comprising president, vice-president, treasurer, secretary and committee members. The whole organisation also encompassed honorary members who contributed a yearly fee of 100 roubles, and active members who pledged to pay the yearly membership fee of 5 roubles. The first Governing Committee was nominated by the Founding Members; its tenure was to last for two years. After that period, four members (chosen by lot) were to resign, and four new members were to be elected for the next two-year tenure (the resigning members could be re-elected); and likewise two years later. The mechanism was arbitrary and excluded the honorary and active members of the Fund from exerting any influence on the functioning of the organisation. Although this regulation would be criticised in the coming years, it was accepted because it assured that the Fund could not be taken over and used against the will of the original founders and contributors. Moreover, even if there had been the will to institute a more democratic way of appointing the Committee, there was no possibility to conduct ballots, since the members were not allowed to convene in any kind of general assembly; the Russian authorities would have no such unnecessary gatherings. From the very beginning the Fund was treated with distrust by the Russian authorities. This



The Kronenberg Palace in Warsaw

attitude of suspicion towards the authenticity of the declared loyalty and aims of the organisation (how very substantiated!) varied with time. During the worse moments the authorities required that a police official be present during the sittings of the Committee. Thus the only way the Committee could explain its doings to the members and the general public was in writing. And so, starting with 1882, detailed yearly reports were published.

The Mianowski Fund began its functioning with capital of 6,750 roubles in silver, i.e. slightly more than \$9,100 (according to the rate of exchange at the time). The money came from membership fees and individual donations. The Fund was also entitled to receive legacies (only officially approved by the authorities), which in the future proved to be a most important source of income. The first office of the Fund was located in the Kronenberg Palace, at 18 Mazowiecka Street (the building

was destroyed during World War II; now, the site is occupied by the Hotel Victoria). The functioning costs of the Committee were negligible: the members declined any remuneration, and Stanisław Kronenberg provided office space in his palace free.

The public followed the establishment of the Mianowski Fund with interest; furthermore, this attention was coupled with great generosity. The extent of this attitude may well be illustrated by the following figures: by 31 December 1882, the capital of the Fund rose to 25,686 roubles, and the number of active members was 635 persons. The number of honorary members totalled 54, while the founding members' list reached 65. The Fund was supported by all levels of society, including the aristocracy (Count Ludwik Krasiński, Count Kazimierz Krasiński, Karol Zamoyski, Tomasz Zamoyski, Zofia Raczyńska, Konstanty Przezdziecki), and representatives of financial and industrial circles (the Kronenberg family, Samuel Bergson, Jan Bloch, Edward Lilpop, Stanisław Rotwand, Hipolit Wawelberg), but most of all by a great number of the Polish intelligentsia, not only from Polish territories, including the Kingdom of Poland and the eastern parts of the former Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, but also from remote parts of the Russian Empire. During the years 1881-1906, the number of members of the Fund totalled 2,746 persons, who donated 126,730 roubles (c. \$171,080). At the same time the Mianowski Fund received 572,228 roubles (\$772,500) from a group of 78 major contributors¹. At the outbreak of the First World War, the Mianowski Fund was the richest organization

¹ J. Piskurewicz, *Warszawskie instytucje społecznego mecenatu nauki w latach 1869-1906. Muzeum Przemysłu i Rolnictwa i Kasa imienia Mianowskiego*, Wrocław, 1990, 52 [Warsaw Social Institutions Sponsoring Science, 1869-1906: The Museum of Science and Agriculture and the Mianowski Fund].



Witold Zglenicki

among the institutions called into being for the purpose of supporting scientific research in all of the Polish territories. The biggest contributor was engineer Witold Zglenicki (1850-1904).

Zglenicki's career was quite remarkable. After graduating from a gymnasium in Płock, he entered the Faculty of Mathematics and Physics of the Main School in Warsaw. He continued his studies at the Mining Institute in Saint Petersburg, where he became particularly interested in geology. After completing his education Zglenicki first worked in iron-production plants in Poland, and then for the Russian government, in offices responsible for regulating the industry. Transferred to Baku (modern Azerbaijan) in 1893, he witnessed the rapid growth of oil mining and joined in the development of that industry by introducing several inventions of his own, which were important for exploitation of underwater oil fields. This, together with prudent investment, brought Zglenicki a considerable fortune and a high position in the city of Baku, where he was also respected for his social and modernizing initiatives. In 1904, upon being diagnosed with diabetes—a terminal disease at the time—Zglenicki drew up his will, which included a number of very generous donations for charity and scientific purposes. The Mianowski Fund received revenues derived from an oil field in Surachany (today within the boundaries of the city of Baku). The income from that oil field, nearly 1,773,913 roubles (some 2,4 million dollars), constituted nearly 63 percent of all sums donated to the Fund in the years between 1881 and 1918.² Nevertheless, the financial success of the Mianowski Fund, even before

²J. Piskurewicz, *Warszawskie instytucje...*, 58.

the kingly donation of Zglenicki, allowed for widespread activity in supporting research and publishing already in the first years of its functioning.

The 1881 statute, as was already mentioned, limited its scope of activity; nevertheless, considering that there was no independent Polish state at the time, it must be viewed as a certain success. The Russians consented to expand the activities of the Fund beyond the group of people connected with the former Main School, to encompass "everybody working in the field of learning" (§1). Unfortunately, other paragraphs of the statute limited the activity severely. The Fund could not support subjects of other monarchs, or even the tsar's subjects, who remained abroad without official permission of the authorities (§2). This immediately limited the possibility of financially supporting research conducted by Poles from other partitions and emigrants. Paragraph 16, an explication of the Fund Committee's activities, contained a clause which severely limited the Committee's scope. Apart from strictly administrative functions, the Committee could "look into and decide upon applications for grants and loans," and "solicit means for the development of the Fund's activities." That meant, as Zygmunt Szweykowski pointed out, that by definition the Fund's administrators were totally deprived of initiative and rendered completely passive. The functioning of the Fund was to be dependent on the state of development of research and the energy displayed by scholarly circles. Needless to say, the aforementioned restrictions could be circumvented and within a short period of time such cleverness was displayed. The milieu gathered around the Mianowski Fund initiated a number of editorial as well as research enterprises.

In spite of renewed attempts to reform the scope of activity of the Fund, like the memorials by Feliks Kucharzewski (1899) or Zygmunt Kramsztyk (1907), it was not until the political situation was completely changed that reform became possible. These changes were brought about by the outbreak of the First World War.

The Russian empire entered the twentieth century and the industrial era with an underdeveloped infrastructure, and with a social and political system closer to a feudal monarchy than a modern country. In general the economy was growing, but popular dissatisfaction was widespread, so when the economic cycle reached the stage of depression, social frustration started to mount dramatically. Thus, when Russian imperial politics in the Far East encountered determined Japanese resistance, the hard-liners in Saint Petersburg, convinced of Russian military superiority, reached the conclusion that a local military confrontation would be a good way for external strengthening of the Russian military prestige, and at the same time would help in letting off the steam of internal tensions. Since the Japanese attitude was also belligerent, in 1904 hostilities broke out. The war brought Russia unprecedented defeat on sea and land, and ended with a humiliating peace treaty (1905). Thus, instead of calming attitudes, the unsuccessful conflict only made the economic crisis more acutely felt; Russia entered into a period of violent unrest. In 1904, in the Kingdom of Poland alone it was estimated that circa 100,000 industrial workers lost their jobs. Although strikes were breaking out all over the empire, in Poland the postulates of the workers soon started to go beyond economic demands, adding the reinstating of the Polish language and school to the agenda. The authorities

responded to the strikes and protest marches with police and military actions, but the protesters were protected by armed fighters; casualties fell on both sides. Instead of intimidating the Poles, police repressions only triggered terrorist attacks against high-ranking tsarist officials. Strikes in schools followed, with the students calling for education in Polish. To the astonishment of the government, the peasants joined in: strikes and unrest spread from the cities to the countryside, where demands for the Polish language in schools and in administration appeared alongside economic postulates. Since the tsarist administration was not prepared to yield, the situation seemed to have reached a deadlock.

The difference between the former Polish uprisings and the Revolution of 1905 lay in the fact that this time the Poles were not alone. The whole empire was shaken by various forms of protest; in particular the general strike on the railways paralyzed the functioning of the state. The government offered concessions to the public, promising democratisation. This calmed some of the attitudes in Russia, but did little to pacify the situation in the Kingdom, where open demands were put forward for autonomy. Nevertheless, in 1906 the strength of the protests was already diminishing. Elections to the *Duma* (the newly instituted Russian parliament) were held and peace was returning; the tsarist regime once again managed to endure. But this time the autocracy emerged from the crisis in no triumphant mood: concessions to the society had been made and further compromises were promised. As to the Polish issue, although the concessions actually granted were minor, what mattered most, was that Polish society discovered that it was much stronger and united than was initially understood by either side. Even though the efforts of the protesters were by

no means coordinated, the Poles managed to force the Russian government to yield.

The modest political changes fought for by Polish society during the years 1905-1906 did not reach the institutional functioning of the Mianowski Fund. The activity of the Fund prior to World War I developed steadily along several different lines. Primarily the Fund supported the publication of books and periodicals of learned character; it also distributed grants aimed at sponsoring studies and individual research projects. After 1905, during a period of limited political liberalization in Russia, the Fund could also support numerous specialized and general scientific societies, and co-finance publishing of school textbooks for the newly opened Polish schools. At the same time, the Fund sponsored scholarly institutions which functioned in the Kingdom of Poland and increased the range of its publishing activities.

The *Catalogue of Works Published with the Assistance of the Mianowski Fund in the years 1881-1929* bears witness to the scale of the activities of this institution.³ Nearly seven hundred titles were issued by the Fund, including many series of fundamental character for respective disciplines. The number of actual volumes can be assessed at around fifteen hundred.

In the broadly understood domain of philosophy over seventy titles were published, encompassing, apart from texts of classics of philosophy, also a number of original works by Polish authors, including publications in psychology (Edward Abramowski, Władysław Heinrich, Julian Ochorowicz), ethics (Władysław Biegański), history of philosophy (Wiktor Wąski, Wincenty Lutosławski), epistemology (Benedykt

³ *Katalog dzieł wydanych z zapomogi Kasy im. Mianowskiego w latach 1881-1929* [Books Published by the Mianowski Fund during the Years 1881-1929: A Catalogue], Warsaw, 1929.

Bronstein). The Mianowski Fund also financed the periodical *Przegląd Filozoficzny* [Philosophical Review], edited by Władysław Werycha (1899-1920: vols. 1-23; continued in the interwar period with the financial assistance of the Fund) and *Biblioteka Filozoficzna* [Philosophical Library], edited first by Henryk Struve and later by Henryk Goldberg (vols. 1-19: 1885-1916).

Historical disciplines were represented in the publishing output of over seventy titles, including the series of monographs in modern history edited by Szymon Askenazy (vols. 1-23), and the fundamental primary source editions, *Matricularum Regni Poloniae Summaria* [Registers of The Crown Chancellery], *Uchansciana* [The Uchański Papers], and *Komisja Edukacji Narodowej i jej szkoły w Koronie (1780-1793)* [The National Education Commission and its Schools in the Crown (1780-1793)] by Teodor Wierzbowski.

In the realm of legal sciences, the Mianowski Fund supported over forty titles and the periodical, *Themis Polska* [Polish Themis], edited by Karol Lutostański and Szymon Rundstein (vols. 1-8: 1913-1918).

Economic sciences were represented by over thirty titles, including the works of Zofia Daszyńska-Golińska, Ludwik Krzywicki, Włodzimierz Wakar and Witold Załęski. The Mianowski Fund also assisted in the publishing of the periodicals, *Ekonomista* [The Economist] (vols. 1-5: 1901-1905), and *Rocznik Statystyczny Królestwa Polskiego* [Statistical Yearbook of the Kingdom of Poland] (vols. 1-3: 1913-1915).

Over twenty of all the Fund's published titles can be categorized as belonging to the realm of linguistics, including fundamental works by Jan Baudouin de Courteney, Antoni Krasnowolski, Adam Antoni Kryński, Stanisław Szober

and Kazimierz Wóycicki. The periodical *Prace Filologiczne* [Philological Works] (vols. 1-9: 1885-1920) was also supported, and it continued with the financial assistance of the Mianowski Fund during the interwar period. The most important linguistic work published from the resources of the Fund was the *Słownik Języka Polskiego* [Dictionary of the Polish Language], by Jan Karłowicz, Adam Kryński and Władysław Niedźwiedzki (vols. 1-8: 1900-1927).

Over forty titles were published in the field of literary research, including the works of Henryk Galle, Gabriel Korbut, and Manfred Kridl. Numerous critical editions of literary texts and anthologies also were sponsored. The Fund supported the printing of the *Biblioteka zapomnianych poetów i prozaików polskich XVI-XVIII w.* [A Library of Forgotten Polish Writers and Poets from the 16th to the 18th Centuries], edited by Teodor Wierzbowski (vols. 1-25:1885-1908).

Apart from over twenty publications in pedagogy, the Mianowski Fund financed the publication of the periodicals *Przegląd Pedagogiczny* [Pedagogical Review], *Rocznik Pedagogiczny* [Pedagogical Yearbook], and the encyclopaedia, *Encyklopedia wychowawcza* [Encyclopedia of Upbringing].

Over ten titles in the field of aesthetics and history of art were published, including the works of Stanisław Łoza, Władysław Matlakowski and Władysław Tatarkiewicz.

Anthropology and ethnography were represented by over twenty titles, encompassing, among others, the works by Stanisław Ciszewski (*Krakowiacy*) [Inhabitants of the Cracow Region], Zygmunt Gloger, Oskar Kolberg (*Mazowsze*) [The Region of Mazovia]. The Fund financed also the publishing of the periodical *Wisła* [The Vistula] (vols. 4-20, 1880-1917).

In the realm of mathematical sciences, over fifty titles were published, including the series *Biblioteka Matematyczno-Fizyczna* [Mathematico-Physical Library], edited by M.A. Baraniecki and A. Czajewicz, and the periodicals *Prace Matematyczno-Fizyczne* [Mathematico-Physical Works] and *Wektor* [The Vector].

Natural sciences, with over a hundred and twenty titles printed, were the most frequently represented among the publications of the Mianowski Fund. Apart from the *Słownik geograficzny Królestwa Polskiego i innych krajów słowiańskich* [Geographical Dictionary of the Kingdom of Poland and Other Slavonic Countries], edited first by Filip Sulimierski and Władysław Walewski, and then by Bronisław Chlebowski (vols. 1-15: 1880-1902), the multi-volume work *Obrazy roślinności Królestwa Polskiego* [Plant Life Images of the Kingdom of Poland] by Zygmunt Wóycicki also was published, as were the periodicals *Pamiętnik Fizjograficzny* [Physiographical Records] (vols. 3-25: 1883-1918) and *Chemik Polski* [The Polish Chemist] (vols. 3-6: 1903-1906; vols. 15-16: 1917-1918).

Over sixty titles of medical works were published; and, over a hundred and twenty appeared in technology and agriculture, which encompassed, among others, the series *Biblioteka Rolnicza* [Agricultural Library] and *Biblioteka Dziel Technicznych* [The Library of Technical Works]. The Mianowski Fund also supported the publishing of the *Wielka Encyklopedia Powszechna Ilustrowana* [The Great Illustrated Universal Encyclopaedia] (volumes published in the years 1904-1911) and the works published by the Warsaw Society of Arts and Sciences.

The publication of the series, *Poradnik dla samouków* [The Teach-Yourself Companion], edited by Stanisław Michalski

SŁOWNIK GEOGRAFICZNY
KRÓLESTWA POLSKIEGO

I INNYCH KRAJÓW SŁOWIAŃSKICH

WYDANY

Pod Redakcyą

Bronisława Chlebowskiego, Magistra nauk filologiczno-histerycznych b. Szkoły Głównej Warszawskiej.

Władysława Walewskiego, obywatela ziemskiego, Kandydata nauk dyplomatycznych Uniwersytetu Dorpackiego.

WEDŁUG PLANU

Filipa Sulimierskiego

i z pomocą zgromadzonych przez niego materiałów.

TOM XI.

WARSZAWA.
NAKŁADEM WŁADYSŁAWA WALEWSKIEGO.
Druk „WIEKU“ Nowy-Świat Nr. 61.

1880.

The Geographical Dictionary of the Kingdom of Poland...

and Aleksander Heflich, was an initiative worthy of separate mention. These books contained systematic articles devoted to various fields of learning, usually organized in three levels of difficulty. The series was aimed at filling the gap in education, which was inevitable with the absence of Polish schooling in the Kingdom. The most important authorities described their scholarly disciplines. The list of authors included names such as the historian of literature Piotr Chmielowski, mathematician Samuel Dickstein, sociologist and economist Ludwik Krzywicki, philosopher and theoretician of knowledge Adam Mahrburg, anthropologist Kazimierz Stołyhwo, botanist Zygmunt Wóycicki, and philosopher and sociologist Florian Znaniecki. The second enhanced and enlarged edition, which started to come out in 1903, appeared under the title *Świat i człowiek* [The World and Man]. Three series, altogether fifteen volumes, were published in the years 1898-1913.

The scope of the activities of the Mianowski Fund in the field of financing scholarly publications, particularly in the period before 1920, could have been even greater than has been described above, because the Fund also gave individual subventions for works published by other companies, which found themselves in financial difficulty. This remark about the Fund's cooperation also applies to the Fund serving as co-publisher with Edward Wende's publication company, which distributed the publications of the Mianowski Fund⁴.

The support of research, through offering fellowships and stipends for scholars living in difficult material conditions,

⁴ L. Zasztowt, *Popularyzacja nauki w Królestwie Polskim 1864–1905* Wrocław, 1989, 172-173, 130 [Popular Science in the Kingdom of Poland, 1864-1905].

was another field of activity. According to recent estimates, the Fund gave 464 grants for “scholarly ends and research” in the years 1881-1906, provided 168 grants in the years 1881-1906 for research and studies within the country and abroad and 131 grants for scholars in financial difficulties. In all, during the years 1881-1906, the fund spent over 559,192 roubles (\$750,000) supporting Polish research efforts⁵. Through 1920, as estimates indicate, this sum could have doubled.

Scholarly competitions were an important measure aimed at propagating and disseminating research. In 1884, through the bequest of Jakub Natanson, a separate fund (with the capital of 30,000 roubles) was established, the income from which was designated to provide two prizes, one in the humanities and one in the social sciences, “for the most valuable scholarly contributions in the last four years, by the inhabitants of the Kingdom of Poland, those born in the Kingdom, and published in the Polish language.” The prizes were considerable, as they oscillated between 2,500 – 3,500 roubles (\$3,000 – \$4,500). Among the books distinguished were such outstanding works as *Rządy sejmikowe w epoce królów elekcyjnych* [The Governance of Provincial Diets in Poland During the Times of Elected Kings] by Adolf Pawiński (1888); *Przymierze polsko-pruskie* [Polish-Prussian Alliance] by Szymon Askenazy (1900); *Kara w najdawniejszym prawie polskim* [Punishment in the Oldest Polish Law] by Marcelli Handelsman (1908) in history; an ethnographical and anthropological classic, *Kurpie* [The Region of Kurpie] by Ludwik Krzywicki (1892); in philosophy – *Wstęp krytyczny do filozofii* [Critical Introduction to Philosophy] – by Henryk Struve (1896); in mathematics, physics and

⁵ J. Piskurewicz, *Warszawskie instytucje...*, 120, 122, 133, 138.

chemistry – *O związkach między zasadą najmniejszego działania, a najprawdopodobniejszym układem* [On the Connection Between the Principle of Least Action and Most Probable Configuration] by Władysław Gosiewski (1888), *Wstęp do fizyki teoretycznej* [Introduction to Theoretical Physics] by Władysław Natanson (1890), *Badania w dziedzinie azotowych związków organicznych i ich pochodnych* [Researches on Organic Nitrate Compounds and their Derivatives] by Julian Braun (1908).

Two smaller prizes, considering the awarded money, were created from other resources. Zenon Pilecki, a physician from Warsaw financed one of them. Among its laureates one finds Piotr Chmielowski, Zygmunt Gloger, Gabriel Korbut, Władysław Smoleński, Stanisław Kramsztyk, and Bronisław Znatowicz. The other prize, intended for historical works only, was provided for by the Adolf Pawiński Fund, established by Hipolit Wawelberg and Stanisław Rotwand, prominent Varsovian industrialists and patrons of learning and education. The Pawiński Fund Prizes among others were granted to Aleksander Jabłonowski (*Polska XVI wieku pod względem geograficzno-statystycznym*; 1897) [Poland in the Sixteenth Century: Geography and Statistics], Adam Szelągowski (*Pieniądz i przewrót cen w Polsce XVI i XVII w.*; 1902) [Money and Inflation in 16th and 17th Century Poland], and Jan Karol Kochanowski (*Teka Pawińskiego*, Vol. 7: *Księgi sądowe brzesko-kujawskie*; 1905) [The Pawiński Papers, Vol. 7: The Judicial Records of the Courts in Brześć Kujawski].

After 1905 the activity of the Mianowski Fund intensified even more. The opening of Polish schools resulted in an increased demand for the so-called “intelligent” catalogues of books and publications in the methodology of pedagogical

sciences; and the establishment of the Warsaw Society of Arts and Sciences, with its numerous laboratories, not to mention the intensified activity of specialized societies, increased the need for financing scientific equipment and the printing of books and journals. Until 1920, for example, the Mianowski Fund sponsored the majority of the Warsaw Society's publications. Many of the laboratories of the Society survived the First World War only due to subsidies of the Fund⁶.

During the first phase of its existence, the Mianowski Fund's presidency, after Tytus Chałubiński, was held by Stanisław Kronenberg (1886-1887), Ignacy Baranowski (1887-1893), Antoni Okolski (1893-1897), Henryk Struve (1897-1900, and 1902-1903), Władysław Holewiński (1900-1902, and 1904), and Karol Dobrski (1904-1915). In 1914, the Fund's administrators created a special section (Academic Section), which was responsible for supporting ongoing research and subsidies, within its administrative office. The need for this section arose with the multiplying applications for subsidies and stipends, and with the increased role of the Fund in financing publications. Stanisław Michalski, the editor-in-chief of *Poradnik dla samouków*, became the head of this section. However, the outbreak of World War I changed the situation in all Polish territories dramatically.

The Poles divided between the two belligerent sides had no single recipe for reaction to this "war between the invaders", for which many generations had prayed. Thousands of Poles found themselves in the trenches as regular conscripts drafted into the Russian, German and Austrian armies. From the

⁶ *Rocznik Towarzystwa Naukowego Warszawskiego*, 9:1916, 61; 10:1917, 87 [The Annual of the Warsaw Society of Arts and Sciences]; Z. Szweykowski, op. cit., 191-192.

beginning of the war Polish political organisations, official and underground, attempted to convince the society to their views, but no single orientation prevailed. In 1915 the Central Powers managed to push the Russians out of the Congress Kingdom. Nevertheless, neither that year nor during the next did the Germans and Austrians manage to strike a decisive blow. With the deadlock on the fronts and the growing need for more cannon fodder, the Germans occupying the Kingdom were eager to make friendly gestures in hope of attracting anti-Russian minded volunteers to their army: among others, a Polish university and a polytechnic were opened in Warsaw. Polish response was limited, and when no concrete acts towards the reinstatement of Poland followed, in 1917 it faded altogether. In the mean time, the year 1917 brought the collapse of the tsarist system in Russia and the Bolshevik Revolution. The weakness of the new regime in Russia allowed the Central Powers to dictate the terms of the Peace of Brest-Litovsk in March 1918: the war in the east seemed finally to have reached an end in the form of the German *Mitteuropa* system. Nevertheless, the developments on the western front and the internal problems in Germany and Austria led to the disintegration of the *Mitteuropa* system and to the rebirth of Poland in November 1918. During the following two years the Poles managed to reconstruct the basic functioning of their state and defend it in war with the Bolshevik revolutionary army. Nevertheless, first the World War and next the period of reconstruction of the national state from the former three partitions, and the deadly peril of the Bolshevik War were all unfavourable times for scientific activities. If the Fund never ceased to function in those years, it never could exert widespread influence.

The offensive undertaken by the Central Powers in 1915, although far from decisive, nevertheless proved too formidable to be checked by the Russians without substantial loss of land. The tsarist generals managed to stabilize the front only in Belarus and Ukraine; thus all of the Kingdom of Poland found itself occupied by the German army. The tsarist administration was evacuated from Warsaw in the early summer; the majority of the Russian inhabitants departed with their authorities. During the first days of August, when the eastward moving front overcame the city, the Germans found it already devoid of the Russians. In these new circumstances, in 1916, the Committee of the Mianowski Fund undertook measures to convert the organisation into a modern institute for supporting research. The effect of these actions finally could be seen in 1920 in the new Statute of the Mianowski Fund. At that time the political restraints were no more and the charity facade could be done away with. The scope of activity was widened and the Fund modernized. The main new feature introduced was the Academic Council, which encompassed representatives of twenty-four institutions from across the nation, plus the twelve members of the Committee. The Council was the body upon which rested the responsibility for the shaping of the character of the institution, and it was invested with the power to elect the Committee. A new category of members was also introduced, members – correspondents from all over Poland, who were to collaborate with the Committee both to seek out projects in need of support among important scholarly enterprises, and to work towards finding new resources of funding. The democratization of the Mianowski Fund mirrored the changes which Poland had experienced at the time. Another factor

was the broadening of the field of activity to encompass the whole country. The name of the institution was also changed, which now became: The Mianowski Fund. Institute for the Promotion of Science⁷.

⁷ *Statut Kasy im. Mianowskiego*, Warsaw, (c. 1923), 4–8 [Statute of the Mianowski Fund]; and *Kasa im. Mianowskiego, Instytut Popierania Nauki. Dzieje, zadania, organizacja* Warsaw, 1929, 16 [The Mianowski Fund, Institute for the Promotion of Science: History, Goals, Organisation].



The Fund's 50th anniversary (27 February 1932). Reception at the Royal Castle in Warsaw hosted by Ignacy Mościcki, the President of the Republic of Poland

4.

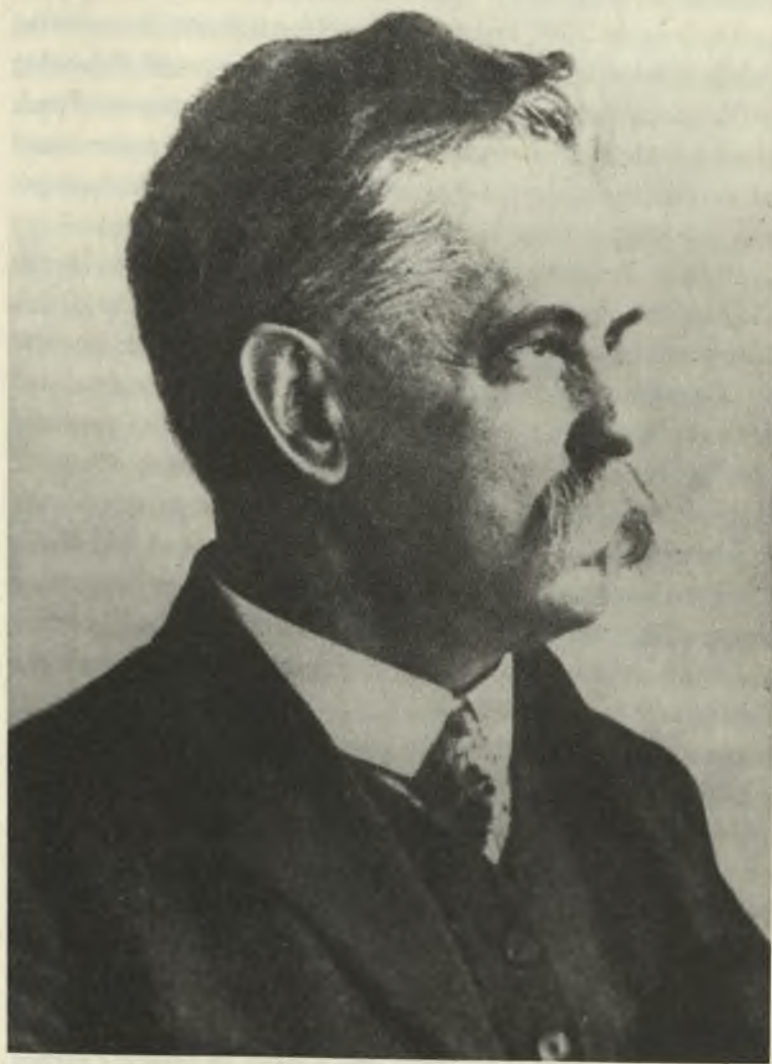
Institute for the Promotion of Science

Reborn Poland belonged to the new group of central European states, which stretched from the Baltic in the north, to the Adriatic in south west and the Black Sea in the south east. These new partakers in the European power play were a cluster of young nationalistically inclined political entities, troubled by numerous internal difficulties and lack of firm support from the Western Powers, which tended to patronize them and treat with distrust. The strictly Polish problems stemmed mainly from the preceding period of partitions: the country consisted of three major parts, each embracing its own tradition and character. With the exception of Galicia, which commendably fostered the scientific institutions of Cracow and Lviv, both the Congress Kingdom and the Prussian Partition were deprived of Polish higher educational facilities.

Interwar Poland lasted for only two decades. Moreover, the efforts within that short period that could effectively be devoted to the reconstruction of the state and its functions were limited by political turmoil, while the economic weakness of the reborn state was the other serious hindrance. The beginnings of Polish independence were overshadowed by conflicts

related to border issues: the establishing of just how far was the reborn state to reach in all geographical directions was settled by negotiations, plebiscites and military conflicts. Among the latter, the war with Soviet Russia (1919-1921) threatened the very existence of Poland. The period of re-establishing the state finally ended with the signing of the Riga Peace Treaty in March 1921. The next five years were troubled by economic difficulties (including a destructive hyperinflation checked by the Stanisław Grabski reform in 1924) and the excesses of party politics in the Sejm. The instability of the young democracy led to the military coup of Marshal Józef Piłsudski in 1926 and the establishing of his semi-authoritarian regime. Although Piłsudski died in 1935, the rule of his followers, the so called "colonels", lasted until the outbreak of the Second World War. The first years of Piłsudski's ascendancy, due to the enforced political stabilization and general economic progress of the late 1920s, brought relative prosperity. But during the Great Depression, industrially underdeveloped Poland struggled more desperately and recovered from the economic breakdown later than other European countries, to return to the path of growth only in the late 1930s.

Although, the educational and scientific rebirth of Poland started before the rebirth of the state itself with the German sponsored establishment of the University of Warsaw and the Warsaw University of Technology in 1915, the network of new universities and research institutes started to develop only in 1919. Major assets in this respect were the Galician universities of Cracow and Lviv, which could boast institutional continuity through the whole nineteenth century (Cracow even since 1400). In 1918-1919, universities in Lublin, Poznań and Vilnius joined in, thus establishing the set of major higher educational



Stanisław Michalski

institutions of interwar Poland; the overall number increased to nearly forty in 1938. The scale of problems facing the reviving Polish academic institutions was enormous, and financing rated among the most burning issues. The Mianowski Fund, a non-governmental organisation with established renown and nationwide authority, played an important part in endeavours aimed at solving those concerns.

It was Stanisław Michalski, who initiated in 1916 the discussion concerning the reorganization of the Fund (his *Memorandum* of 31 May, 1916). The discussion resulted, as was already mentioned, in the new Statute of 1920, and a substantial democratization of the Fund's structures. The most important novelty was the introduction of the Academic Council. Encompassing members from all three former partitions, the Academic Council of the Mianowski Fund was to add to the professional character of the institution and help in integrating the scholarly circles. The Council was also to help in casting away the dubious practices of the former period, when the Committee was often accused of arbitrary decisions. But it is obvious that this arbitrariness was primarily caused by the legal limitations imposed on the Fund by its original Statute of 1881.

The first list of the institutions to be represented in the Scientific Council was put together by the functioning Committee. This list included: the Polish Academy of Arts and Sciences based in Cracow (delegate: Kazimierz Żorawski), the Poznań Society for the Advancement of the Arts and Sciences (Heliodor Świącicki), the Union of Polish Learned Societies in Lviv (Paweł Dąbkowski), the Vilnius Society of Friends of Arts and Sciences (Władysław Tatarkiewicz), the Warsaw Society of Arts and Sciences (Jan Karol Kochanowski),

the Jagiellonian University (Wacław Tokarz), the University of Vilnius (Władysław Dziewulski), the University of Lviv (Alfred Halban), the Warsaw University (Stanisław Thugutt), the University of Poznań (Heliodor Świącicki), the Lviv University of Technology (Ignacy Mościcki; later President of the Republic of Poland), the Warsaw University of Technology (Kazimierz Pomianowski). The mathematician Kazimierz Żorawski became the first Chairman of the Council. During the years 1921-1932, Kazimierz Twardowski, creator of the Lviv-Warsaw philosophical school, held the post. He was succeeded by the chemist Wojciech Świątosławski, who later became the Minister of Religious Beliefs and Public Enlightenment.

During the entire interwar period, Karol Lutostański held the post of President of the Committee. Elected in 1920, Lutostański was a renowned professor of civil law at the University of Warsaw. The other members of the Committee in the years 1920-1939 were: Czesław Białobrzęski, Franciszek Bujak, Tadeusz Kotarbiński, Feliks Kucharzewski, Stanisław Szober, Józef Ujejski, Witold Doroszewski, Maksymilian Tytus Huber, Adam Krokiewicz, Ignacy Matuszewski, Bogdan Suchodolski, Zygmunt Szweykowski, and more than ten other personalities, equally important for Polish culture. Through the whole period Stanisław Michalski, the *spiritus movens* of the Fund, remained the head of the Academic Section, while his formal position allowed only for advisory status in the Committee.

With the loss of the oil fields in the Caucasus—the main source of income before the war—the economic crisis in the twenties and the thirties, and the devaluation of bonds in which the Fund held its assets, the financial state of the Mianowski Fund was difficult. Countermeasures, such as

financial operations on the stock exchange, shifts in publishing policies (which until then had operated under a substantial deficit), and the taking over of the distribution of published books, only in a small degree remedied the situation. Housing problems disallowed the opening of a bookstore, which would have sold books issued by the Fund and publications of the various societies and academic institutions to bring revenue.

In this state of affairs, the Fund decided to call upon the generosity of the general public. Already by 1920 Stanisław Michalski and the Vice-President of Warsaw, Artur Śliwiński, had organized a campaign for the popular support of academe. The campaign brought as its chief result that from that moment on, local communities reserved money in their budgets for scholarly ends and forwarded it to the Mianowski Fund. In 1923, Stanisław Michalski, eager to get every possible backing for the cause, turned for support to Stanisław Wojciechowski, President of the Republic of Poland, to the famous writer Stefan Żeromski, and to many other public authorities. President Wojciechowski volunteered to write personally to a hundred important people and institutions in the country and abroad with a request to support the Fund. Stefan Żeromski, on Michalski's request, wrote an article entitled *Sprawa Kasy Mianowskiego* (Warsaw, 1924) [The Cause of the Mianowski Fund], which was published in several newspapers and separately as a booklet. Żeromski called for the development of learning in general, and for the support of the Mianowski Fund in particular. The campaign initiated by Michalski received widespread backing from the academic milieu and the press.

The campaign was aimed not only at increasing the financial resources of the Fund, but also, as was stated in the official report, at "elevat[ing] learning to public view, as an

ideal [means] to take people's eyes off the prosaic matters of the post-war period and lead[ing] them to the heights of the spirit, which would give the nation a place among the leading civilized peoples in their march towards a bright future."¹

As result of the campaign, the Mianowski Fund received enhanced public support. The number of members rose to two thousand in 1924; a similar increase occurred in the number of other sponsors, among whom there were some who volunteered if not to pay for the publication of complete books, then to participate in the costs. In the reports, one finds emphasis on the support received from factory workers, secondary school youth and university students, who established in Cracow and Warsaw special clubs of supporters of the Mianowski Fund. Already in 1924 it was observed: "In spite of the lack of revenue from traditional resources (i.e. the Caucasus oil fields), public and government support, outside of the Fund's own initiatives, allowed for activity at the scale comparable to former times."²

In later years, nearly half of the finances of the Institution were provided by governmental subventions, directed through the Ministry of Religious Beliefs and Public Enlightenment, and through the National Culture Fund, which was established in 1928, and administered by Stanisław Michalski. The other half of the Mianowski Fund's finances came from contributions (bequests, bigger and smaller donations), membership fees, revenue from the sale of publications, and income from a percentage of assets held.

¹ *Sprawozdanie XLII za rok 1923*, Warsaw, 1924, 2 [Report No. 42, for the year 1923].

² *Sprawozdanie XLIII za rok 1924*, Warsaw, 1925, 2 [Report No. 43, for the year 1924].

With time the problems with the office space of the Fund were solved too. An agreement was reached with the Warsaw Society of Arts and Sciences, which offered rooms in the Staszic Palace, obtained by the Society because it was heir to the early nineteenth-century Warsaw Society of Friends of Sciences. The library and the bookstore of the Mianowski Fund were located there, as well as stockrooms for books, and certain institutions affiliated to the Fund.

In the interwar period, the activities of the Mianowski Fund continued, to a large extent, the former endeavours of the organization. The Fund sponsored research, publishing, provided the so-called personal subventions, and financed prizes for best works. But the significance of its functioning was much less important than before and during the war, when the Fund was practically the sole institution which subsidized Polish research within the confines of the Russian partition. This function was now fulfilled primarily by the state, through the Ministry of Religious Beliefs and Public Enlightenment, the National Culture Fund, and other organizations. The Mianowski Fund, due to funding received from the government, also was partly within this framework.

As to research, the Fund sponsored primarily investigations performed within institutions. It provided numerous subventions for the Warsaw Philosophical Institute, the State Geological Institute, the Nencki Institute of Experimental Biology, and the Warsaw Society of Arts and Sciences; the Societies for the Advancement of the Arts and Sciences in Poznań, Vilnius, and Przemyśl; the Scientific Society of Lviv, the Nicholas Copernicus Polish Society of Natural Scientists in Lviv, and many others.

Among numerous renowned and accomplished scholars who were individually assisted by the Mianowski Fund in the interwar period, one can find the following names: Józef Kostrzewski, Ludwik Hirszfeld, Stanisław Leśniewski, Hilary Lachs, Stefan Banach, Ludwik Wertenstein, Józef Rotblat, Konrad Górski, Władysław Konopczyński, Władysław Szafer, Witold Taszycki, Kazimierz Michałowski and Tadeusz Kotarbiński.

The publication of scholarly works remained the main activity of the Mianowski Fund, but its scope was increased and somewhat changed in character. In this period, the Fund not only supported the authors who applied for grants, but also initiated publications, which were printed by the Fund's press, opened in 1929.

In the same year, 1929, the Mianowski Fund, acting on the request of the Ministry of Religious Beliefs and Public Enlightenment started publishing the *Complete Works of Adam Mickiewicz*, a series initiated by the Polish Parliament. The Ministry also demanded that the Mianowski Fund start issuing academic textbooks.

However, the Mianowski Fund did not depend completely on external initiatives for new publications. A guide to universities and other higher educational institutions in Poland, *Zasady fizyki* [Foundations of Physics] by August Witkowski, the ethnological works of Stanisław Ciszewski, were all internal ideas, as was the supplement to the eight-volume *Słownik języka polskiego* [Dictionary of the Polish Language], finished in 1927 (financed by the Mianowski Fund too). In the 1930s, a project for a new, ten-volume *Historia Polski* [History of Poland] was started. At the same time, two important philological enterprises were started: *Biblioteka zapomnianych*

poetów i prozaików polskich XVI-XVIII w., [Library of Forgotten Polish Poets and Writers: 16th–18th Centuries], which was edited by Julian Krzyżanowski and *Biblioteka prozaików greckich i łacińskich* [Library of Greek and Latin Writers], supervised by Adam Krokiewicz. Both these series were a parallel to similar enterprises edited by Teodor Wierzbowski and Henryk Struve and supported by the Fund in the 1890s.

These initiatives were only a part of the publishing program, which increased with each year. In the 1930s, the combined issues of entirely owned and supported publications exceeded half a million copies.

The Mianowski Fund also used the publications that it had completely financed to establish an exchange program with numerous Polish and foreign institutions and to send free copies to libraries within the country and abroad; the program of providing free copies to selected libraries had been launched already in the nineteenth century. The idea, in the case of foreign libraries, was to propagate Polish science. Another type of financial assistance to persons in academe was a scheme of considerable reductions in book prices for students and scholars.

The Mianowski Fund, apart from releasing books which belonged to its own publishing program, took care of publications of various institutions associated with science, like those of the Ministry of Religious Beliefs and Public Enlightenment, the National Cultural Fund, the Academy of Technical Sciences, the State Geological Institute, the State Meteorological Institute, numerous scientific societies, and museums. The pre-war traditions of the Mianowski Fund also were continued in the scholarship program aimed at youth, attending both secondary schools and universities;



The Mianowski Fund publications room in the the 1920s; the Fund's second location in the Staszic Palace, Warsaw

in providing loans, granting prizes for best scholarly works, and establishing country retreats for recreation and creative work.

A donation from Stanisław Hiszpański, an owner of a shoemaker's shop in Warsaw, provided new opportunities for activity. In 1922, he donated a plot of land, called Kilińskie, which contained several buildings, in the village of Mładz on the river Świder, near Warsaw. This donation encompassed two houses with accompanying sheds and warehouses. The benefactor requested that the donation be turned into a place for work and recreation of scholars.

From the beginning, The House of the Mianowski Fund in Mładz, which acquired the amusing name Mądralin [Village of the Wise], became a country retreat for a large number of

scholars from Warsaw, who found there wonderful conditions for work and leisure for a modest payment.

In later years, thanks to two other donations, the Mianowski Fund created similar houses in Konstancin near Warsaw, and in Zakopane, in the Tatra Mountains. But, these were of much smaller importance. Mądralin had a specific climate of intellectual exchange, created by the efforts and the personality of Stanisław Michalski, who oversaw the house.

Initially, the fellowships and prizes were granted only from funds which had not been diminished by hyperinflation during the immediate post-war financial crisis. This policy limited the number of prizes and fellowships. Gradually, however, thanks to new endowments and to help from the Ministry of Religious Beliefs and Public Enlightenment, the Mianowski Fund reached its pre-war level of activity in this sphere. The list of scholars who were beneficiaries of such aid encompasses, among others, ethnographer Stanisław Ciszewski, linguist Stanisław Szober, physicist Józef Patkowski, and geologist Stanisław Małkowski. Among the recipients of prizes granted by the Mianowski Fund one finds Stanisław Pigoń, Artur Śliwiński, Jan Ptaśnik, Kazimierz Tymieniecki, Wojciech Świętosławski, Stanisław Zaremba, Stanisław Zakrzewski and Jan Dembowski.

During the interwar period, the continuation and expansion of traditional forms of activity were a significant, but not the most important part of the Fund's accomplishments. Stanisław Michalski, mentioned already in relation to the house in Mądralin, became the key person in the new forms of activity. It was his idea to convert the whole institution into a non-governmental centre, which would coordinate organizational work in the scholarly world and provide the nation information



Mađralin in the 1930s

on the general conditions and needs of scholarship in Poland. One of the forms used to serve this end were conventions of researchers. A convention, for which Michalski had pressed since 1917, devoted to the problems of organization and development of science in independent Poland, took place on 7-10 April 1920. The convention was preceded by an enquiry in the form of a questionnaire prepared and circulated by the Academic Section, together with a call for papers concerned with the needs of Polish science. In this way, opinions of the most competent Polish scholars were solicited. The answers sent in evaluated the condition of scholarship in the country, described the relations between research and other spheres of public life, and brought forward the most important postulates of the represented disciplines. The results of this enquiry were published in two volumes, entitled *Nauka Polska, jej potrzeby, organizacja i rozwój* [Polish Science: Requirements, Organization and Development], which initiated an annual of the Mianowski Fund under the same title. A discussion was also opened within the scholarly milieu, which focused not only on individual research disciplines, but also on broader questions, including the issue of Polish science in general and its significance for public life.

The convention in 1920 gathered 533 participants, mostly researchers, but also representatives of the Polish parliament, the national government and local self-governments. Fifteen higher schools and thirty-five other research institutions were represented; twenty-one papers and 149 co-reports were delivered.

A few years later the Mianowski Fund organized a second, and final general convention of Polish scholars in the interwar period. The event took place in Warsaw, on 2-3 April 1927. It was dedicated to two major themes: the situation of higher-education

institutions vis-à-vis the necessity of providing professional training for masses of youth, and the preparation of students for future research. Academic teachers and administrators discussed how to harmonize these two divergent functions of a university. The convention was attended by delegates of forty higher schools (with full-participant status), and by representatives of the national government (with observer status).

The organizing of conventions was perhaps the most spectacular, but not the only initiative of the Mianowski Fund on the national scale. Representatives of the organization were constantly approached by parliamentary bodies and the government regarding problems related to academe. They took part in working out legal solutions and were involved in specialized conferences. Opinions were also provided on problems relative to the organization of science upon the request of governmental institutions, local self-governments and international organizations. In addition the Mianowski Fund initiated actions aimed at assuring adequate funding for scientific institutions in the national budget and successfully worked to obtain tax reductions for donations and bequests for scholarly purposes.

The annual *Nauka Polska*, edited by S. Michalski, was an important factor in the organizational life of academe, providing space for articles devoted to this subject. Among others, in 1928, the editorial board initiated an enquiry on the situation of scientific institutions, which included research within specialized disciplines, publications, research staff, the need for and plans of international relations' development, and problems concerning the reform of academic training. This enquiry was related to a similar one conducted ten years earlier (preceding the first general convention of Polish researchers).

The authors voiced the opinion that “the current need is to fulfil the plans made several years ago, to bring them up to date, and to put together a new concise register of necessities for practical purposes.”

Apart from such practical problems, the periodical *Nauka Polska* also discussed the theoretical side of science, adding significantly to the working out of a program for a new research discipline, named science studies. Already in volume four of *Nauka Polska* the editor called for research on learning, and the creation of a theoretical basis for individuals who were active in supporting, organizing and propagating research. The new element in this program was the point that learning should be researched as a part of culture. Moreover, it was emphasized that the choice of topics for these studies should be such as to yield results helpful in enhancing the efficiency of organizing research in the future.

Nauka Polska was open to scholars of all fields, who were interested in such problems. Theses and theoretical questions, fundamental for the nascent science studies, were treated in particular by sociologists (Florian Znaniecki, Maria and Stanisław Ossowski, Paweł Rybicki) and philosophers (Tadeusz Kotarbiński, Bohdan Kieszkowski, Marian Heitzman). The editors of *Nauka Polska* came forward with an interesting initiative of printing autobiographies of outstanding scholars. These autobiographies became valuable source materials for enquiries into the psychology of research.

Nearly all contributors to *Nauka Polska* participated in the Science Studies Seminar, organized in 1928 by Stanisław Michalski within the framework of the Mianowski Fund. Like the periodical *Nauka Polska*, the Seminar was charged with the task of working out the theoretical basis for the activities of

persons and institutions organizing and supporting research, and in particular for the Mianowski Fund. The Seminar, periodically held at the Staszic Palace, brought together researchers and administrators interested in science studies problems. The exchange of opinions between scholars and academic managerial staff was to inspire the latter group, and to develop new lines of research. The papers presented at sessions of the Seminar discussed various problems of philosophy, psychology, sociology, history and organization of science. Debates over current problems in the academic milieu were held; foreign accomplishments in science studies, understood in the broadest sense, were examined. The theme that attracted the largest number of papers was the role and significance of science, and its place among cultural values.

From the beginning, the focus of the discussions held at these meetings was the vision of science studies – its shape, aims and methods. Although the participants of the Seminar postulated practicing this new discipline from “the fundamentals,” by way of research experience despite incomplete methodology, they did not neglect to formulate a program for its development. Discussions about the place of science among other cultural values – debates of a philosophical and methodological nature – helped to develop an interesting, theoretical and programmatic conception of science studies, which was an original Polish contribution to this new branch of learning. This conception was formulated by Maria and Stanisław Ossowski, who in late 1929, delivered a paper entitled “Problematyka naukoznawcza” [The Problems of Science Studies], which in November 1934 was published in the article “Nauka o nauce”³ [The Science of Science].

³ *Nauka Polska*, 20:1935, 1-12.

Michalski's intention was to convert the Science Studies Seminar and the entire Academic Section of the Mianowski Fund into an institute for science studies. To this end a new periodical was released in 1936, entitled *Organon*. This second (alongside *Nauka Polska*) annual devoted to science studies issued by the Mianowski Fund, intended for the international reader, was to be published in the "international" languages. Michalski invited many participants of the Science Studies Seminar to contribute to *Organon*; among others the Ossowski couple, whose article, "Nauka o nauce", had brought forth their program for the new discipline, and opened the first volume. The second and last volume of *Organon* (1939) published before the Second World War contained, in addition to regular articles, the responses of sixty-six Polish and foreign scholars to a questionnaire concerning the organization of scientific congresses. The Academic Section's documentary centre, which accommodated an archive, devoted to the collection of statutes and reports of domestic and foreign research institutions, periodicals and books related to the subject, and all other types of information concerning learning in Poland and abroad, was intended to be the nucleus of the prospective science studies institute. One of the lasting achievements of this centre, managed by Janina Małkowska, a long-term collaborator of Michalski, was the elaboration and constant upgrading of a science studies bibliography. The materials were published first in *Nauka Polska*, and then in *Organon*. These journals were to become official organs of the new institute. The Academic Section exchanged publications with thirty-three similar foreign institutions (1938), and with the publishers of numerous journals in Poland and abroad.

During the interwar period, as is clear from this brief outline, the Mianowski Fund oriented its activities along two major lines. The first encompassed financial support of academic enterprises; and publishing in particular. This program, in comparison with the period prior to 1918, evolved in the direction of emphasising the Fund's own activity in initiating scientific enterprises, developing cooperation with the national government of the now independent state, and of course in expanding endeavours in progress in number and scope. The second line of activity encompassed encouraging works on the organization of scientific life and developing a theoretical basis for such efforts. This aspect was a novelty both in Poland and more broadly. And since it was the Polish state which assumed the main financial burden of sustaining research in the country, this line seemed to open the most interesting perspectives for the Fund.



The Staszic Palace destroyed by the Germans (1945)

5.

Catastrophe and dissolution

World War II, of all its terrible aspects, proved particularly destructive for Polish intellectual life, both in terms of its personal as well as organisational structure. The years that followed witnessed the reconstituting of the Polish state after a military, economic and cultural catastrophe of the first order, and within substantially different boundaries, performed once again under dreaded Russian domination and within a communist system. Little wonder that an organization such as the Mianowski Fund, which embodied for the Nazis the unnecessary intellectual aspirations of a “lower race”, and for the Communists the self-governing initiatives of the academics, completely out of place in a totalitarian state, could not survive.

One of the first actions undertaken by the Germans in Cracow was the bringing together on November 6th, 1939, of the whole faculty of the Jagiellonian University under the pretext of notifying the professors of new regulations concerning the functioning of the university. They were all arrested and transported to the Sachsenhausen concentration camp. The appalling conditions, to which they were subjected (many of the professors elderly and in poor health), resulted quickly in

numerous deaths. Although international protests (including a personal intervention by Benito Mussolini with Hitler) led to the liberation of the professors in February 1940, nevertheless, many of them died during the following months in consequence of the maltreatment. This outrage, symbolic for the general attitude of the Germans towards Polish intellectuals during the Second World War, was followed by many other atrocities of the kind. But this was only one part of the picture. The other occupant, Soviet Russia, which together with the Nazis invaded Poland in September 1939, pursued similar policies, both during the period 1939-1941 when Stalin was officially allied with Hitler, and in the following years, when the Soviet Union became, much to its surprise and embarrassment, part of the democratic coalition. The Katyń Forest massacre, which symbolizes the tragic fate of over twenty thousand Polish officers executed in several locations during the spring of 1940, attained iconic status as exemplary of the Soviet attitude towards the Polish elites. This genocide was only in part directed at annihilating the Polish officer-corps. One must not forget that the majority of the murdered officers were not professional soldiers but war-time officers, i.e. educated civilians: university professors, school teachers, state functionaries etc., men mobilised into the army at the outbreak of the German-Polish hostilities to fulfil commander duties during the military conflict.

German-occupied Poland was cut approximately in half. Western parts of the country: Pomerania in the north, Wielkopolska in the west and Upper Silesia in the south, were incorporated directly into the Reich, while the inhabitants of these regions were either forcibly moved to the east (the intelligentsia in particular), or permitted to remain (the lower strata of the society), but in conditions of utmost degradation and terror. The

rest of the territories occupied by the Germans were united in an administrative division named *Generalgouvernement für die besetzten polnischen Gebiete*, where Poles and Jews were to dwell under Nazi administration, and await their fate. The Soviets would not permit even that much. The territories they conquered, or received from the Germans in accord with the Ribbentrop-Molotov treaty, were incorporated into Soviet Ukraine and Soviet Belarus. Mass deportations of Poles (starting with the well-to-do and educated classes) to Asiatic parts of the USSR followed soon after. The Vilnius region was initially handed over to Lithuania. But less than a year later, Lithuania herself was occupied by the Red Army and included into the Soviet Union.

Although, immediately after occupying the country, the Germans closed down all Polish scientific and higher education institutions, Polish society would not submit. At first everything was put on hold, since everybody cherished hopes that with the coming spring the French and the British forces would start the awaited offensive and deal the Germans a decisive blow. But after the downfall of France, it was clear that the struggle would last for a much longer period. Thus, the underground state started to form, and with it the activities of the underground universities in Warsaw, Cracow and Lviv.

The German occupation, did not stop the activity of the Mianowski Fund entirely, although it limited it severely. At the beginning, overt functioning of the Fund was restricted to administrating of property. The situation changed in 1940, when the German authorities issued a special decree, which closed down all Polish societies. Under the new circumstances the Committee had to turn to secret functioning altogether. Nevertheless, the publications continued to be sold. The money

acquired in this way was used for grants and loans (including aid in food products) to research workers living in Warsaw and other cities. Aid was also provided to those who were imprisoned and sent to concentration camps. Scholars and students, who taught and studied at the underground university, were secretly given access to the books belonging to the Fund. Cooperation with various institutions functioning unofficially and semi-unofficially, like the University of Warsaw, the Ossolineum Institute, and the Polish Scouting and Guiding Association was maintained. The Fund was enabled by (the considerable, under the circumstances) income from the vending of books to maintain to a certain degree the publication of new books too. During the first year of the occupation, the printing of the book *Promieniotwórczość* [Radioactivity] by Marie Curie-Skłodowska was completed, and the “parliamentary” edition of Adam Mickiewicz’s *Complete Works* was continued. Ludwik Szperl initiated the preparation of illustrated materials concerning war damage in Warsaw. These materials were to be published in Polish, English and French. Zygmunt Szweykowski organized the continuation of works on the history of the Mianowski Fund.

These works were supervised by the Committee, which held regular sessions at least once a month. The post of president, vacant after the death of Karol Lutostański during the siege of Warsaw in September 1939, was taken over by the Vice-President, Maksymilian Tytus Huber. Professor Huber (1872-1950) was a renowned mechanical engineer, scientist and university teacher. He came from southern Poland—the Austrian partition—and studied first at the Lviv Polytechnic, then in Berlin. During World War I he was drafted into the Austrian army. Serving on the eastern front he was captured by the Russians and became a prisoner of war. In spite of this, thanks to the assistance of relief

organisations, being a scientist of note (in 1914 he held the post of rector of the Higher Industrial School in Cracow), he was allowed to continue his work on stress mechanics in captivity. In 1918, upon his return to Poland, he immediately returned to teaching, spending the next two decades as a researcher and university professor in Lviv, Cracow and Warsaw. He was also an active member and functionary of the Mianowski Fund. During World War II, risking his life, Huber taught at the underground Warsaw Technical University, educating young engineers. After the war, in spite of his age—being already a septuagenarian—he taught in Warsaw, Cracow and Gdańsk.

President M.T. Huber, and Secretary Zygmunt Szweykowski managed the Mianowski Fund until the early days of the Warsaw Uprising in August 1944, representing it in necessary contacts with German authorities, with the administration of the city of Warsaw, and with the Rada Główna Opiekuńcza [Polish Central Relief Council]. The Committee of the Fund also concerned itself with the future organization of Polish academe after the end of the war. Plans for a centralized institution, which would coordinate the problems of foundations and donations for scholarly purposes were elaborated, and for a committee, which would publish academic textbooks. During these discussions, Stanisław Michalski brought forward a proposition to develop the Mianowski Fund after the war into a central institution for the support of research, a kind of a non-governmental ministry of science. On the basis of this proposition, Czesław Biało-brzeski wrote a lengthy paper further developing the concept.

The functioning of the Mianowski Fund was abruptly stopped by the outbreak of the Warsaw Uprising. On August 1st, 1944, after five long years of Nazi occupation, in the face of the nearing Soviet offensive (the spearheads of the Russian

divisions were already entering the eastern outskirts of the city), the leaders of the Polish Underground State decided to fight. The immediate goal was to gain a foothold of free territory—the nation's capital—to manifest the Polish will for independence. The heroic Uprising, albeit executed with greatest bravery and noblest self-sacrifice, resulted in total disaster. Stalin had no wish to forge pacts with independent Polish authorities, so he ordered his war machine to halt on the right bank of the Vistula. The Nazis had not enough political wisdom to withdraw from the city, which would have manipulated the Russians into dealing with the insurgents themselves, and created a fracture within the unified allied powers. Hence the Russian soldiers patiently watched from across the river as the Germans systematically subdued the Uprising, crushing the allied bridgehead street by street. By early October the Uprising was over. On personal orders of Hitler, the surviving population was driven out of the city and special demolition units entered to set fire to anything combustible and blow up every last piece of construction. This insane revenge on buildings, artefacts and last but not least books (the nearly complete destruction of the National Library holdings at Okólnik Street, or the National Archives at Długa Street), lasted until mid-January 1945, when the Soviets finally launched their new offensive, liberating the ashes of Warsaw.

During the fighting nearly all the Fund's possessions were destroyed. The losses, as they were registered after the war, amounted to a total of around 7 million zlotys (according to the value of the currency in 1939). Three buildings in Warsaw, the printing-house, assets in money, quantities of books, archives and manuscripts, books in print, including whole issues of the periodicals *Nauka Polska* (Vol. 25) and *Organon* (Vol. 3), volume eleven of the series *Poradnik dla samouków* [The Teach-Yourself



Reconstruction of Warsaw (late 1940s)

Companion], volume eight of the *Complete Works* of Adam Mickiewicz, all were annihilated. Outside of Warsaw, the Fund suffered the loss of a country retreat house in Zakopane.

The Poles received the allied victory over the Axis powers in Europe in 1945 with mixed feelings. On the one hand the German occupation was over, Nazism was annihilated and condemned, and the name of Poland brought back to the map of Europe. But on the other hand, although members of the democratic coalition from the very first day of the war, the Poles

found themselves citizens of a different state than prior to the German onslaught. During the Yalta and Potsdam conferences, the two major powers who were the real winners of the war: Soviet Russia and the USA, with the *nolens volens* acceptance of Great Britain, and hardly any regard of the will of the peoples in question, changed the map of Central and Eastern Europe in general, and the Polish borders in particular. Poland was literally shifted westwards (at the cost of Germany and to the benefit of Russia), losing in the process approximately 20% of her territory. Cities like Lviv in the south east and Vilnius in the north east, which carried centuries-old Polish traditions, were handed over to Soviet Ukraine and Lithuania, while the majority of their inhabitants were moved to form the nuclei of the new Polish populations of formerly German cities like Breslau or Stettin; naturally, the German inhabitants being moved too.¹

Still worse, the changes Poland was subjected to were not limited to the geographical placement on the map of her borders. The Poles were left alone vis-à-vis the military might of the Soviets, who immediately started introducing the communist political and economic system— both much unwanted by the population. It was a nightmare: after six years of devastating German occupation, a new terrible and vengeful regime took over, which barely hid its imperial goals in the guise of communist ideology. Since all military resistance was pointless, every single person had to define his or her attitude towards communism on their own and somehow cope with the system for an unpredictable period of time in the future—as it turned out for the next forty-five years.

¹ For forced migrations during the second world war and immediately after cf.: P. Ahonen, G. Corni, J. Kochanowski, R. Schulze, T. Stark, B. Stelzl-Marx, *People on the Move*, Oxford – New York 2008.

Needless to say, communist authorities had their own vision of the role of intellectuals in the society. The decimated Polish elites, object of particular Nazi and Soviet persecution during World War II, faced yet another period of hostility. Many intellectuals, who found themselves during the course of the war in the West, remained there. Those, who spent the war in Poland, now, in fear of annihilation or discrimination, attempted to flee to the West; some succeeded. The individuals who remained intentionally, or simply had no possibility to escape, were left with a limited number of choices: they could either remain adamant, subjecting themselves and their families to exclusion and poverty at the least, if not outright persecution, or they could enter government service, either clinging to illusions of communist goodwill, or collaborating with the totalitarian system in order to survive.

During the first years immediately after the war, when the Communists were still establishing themselves as rulers in Poland and cared for at least some democratic appearances, there was limited space for voicing political views other than official. It took time for the communists to crush the remnants of military resistance, and to organise the country in accord with their wishes. Moreover, Stalin, however brutal and deprived of sentiments, didn't want to break with the Western allies straight away. The worst Stalinist terror and ideological domination came with the end of the 1940s and lasted until 1956, when the regime regrouped internally and started to adopt a less brutal appearance. From 1956 onwards, in particular due to economic inefficiency, the communist system in Poland started to crumble from the inside and bit by bit surrender ground to the society. Political prisoners were set free, the people were allowed to return to a more normal life embracing their

national traditions, and the Catholic Church received a measure of tolerance. Still, the economy remained tied to the myth of rigid planning of production quotas by the central government, retail commerce remained under political control, and the whole economic system was subjugated to the predominance of the heavy industry. Although the Communist Party officials still had the last word, the ideological corset was loosened. What was of utmost importance, scientific and higher educational institutions returned to their proper functions, releasing year by year graduates, who, albeit had paid lip service at compulsory Marxist classes, once again were receiving proper professional training. Unfortunately, the Mianowski Fund did not last until the first political thaw after the death of Stalin.

The first meeting of the Committee of the Mianowski Fund after the war took place on August 18th, 1945. The six pre-war members of the Committee and Tadeusz Manteuffel, the Curator of the Mianowski Fund nominated by the Ministry of Education, participated in the session. Franciszek Czubalski was elected the new President of the Committee, Stefan Zalewski became Vice-President, and Tadeusz Manteuffel assumed the post of Secretary. The meeting also decided upon appointments to the permanent commissions (auditorial; publications; grants; prizes) and several other bodies.

The first post-war president of the Fund, Franciszek Mieczysław Czubalski (1885-1965), was a renowned physician and physiologist. He became a professor of the University of Warsaw in 1919, and in 1945 was elected member of the Polish Academy of Arts and Sciences in Cracow. The Vice-President Stefan Zalewski (1888-1959) was an economist and demographer, educated in Geneva and Paris; during the interwar period he served as member of the experts committee affiliated

with the League of Nations. Tadeusz Manteuffel (1902-1970), the curator nominated by the Ministry of Education who was elected Secretary of the Fund, was also a pre-war professor of the University of Warsaw, a veteran of the Polish-Soviet war of 1920, and collaborator for the Bureau of Information and Propaganda of the Home Army during World War II. Returning to the University of Warsaw in 1945, he became one of the chief personages of the reconstruction of Polish historical studies after the war.

One-and-a-half years later, on 16 December 1947, Stanisław Małkowski was elected President, Stanisław Ossowski – Vice-President, and Tadeusz Manteuffel, who at the same time was still the Ministerial Curator, became Secretary. Stanisław Michalski remained the head of the Academic Section, the editor-in-chief of the periodicals *Nauka Polska* and *Organon*, and of the series *Poradnik dla samouków* [The Teach-Yourself Companion]. Michalski, in spite of old age, health problems, and residing in Cracow, continued (albeit not personally but through correspondence) to inspire the Committee and influence the activities of the whole institution.

In 1947 the Academic Council of the Mianowski Fund was reconstituted. Tadeusz Lehr-Spławiński² (delegate of the Jagiellonian University, Cracow) became its president. The members were: Stefan Starszewicz³ (Warsaw University of Technology), Wojciech Świątosławski⁴ (Polish Academy of

² Tadeusz Lehr-Spławiński (1891–1965), linguist and specialist in Slavonic studies.

³ Stefan Starszewicz (1889–1983), mathematician, member of the Warsaw school of mathematics, and popularizer of mathematical knowledge among the youth.

⁴ Wojciech Świątosławski (1881–1968), chemist and physicist twice nominated for the Nobel Prize.

Arts and Sciences, Cracow), Jan Rutkowski⁵ (Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznań), Zygmunt Wojciechowski⁶ (Poznań Society for the Advancement of the Arts and Sciences), Wojciech Rubinowicz⁷ (University of Warsaw), and Julian Krzyżanowski⁸ (Warsaw Society of Arts and Sciences).

The primary task of the Committee after the war was to raise financial resources, indispensable for the functioning of the Fund. With practically all its assets lost, the institution had to find subventions from governmental, non-governmental, and private institutions. In the years 1945-1948, the Fund received approximately 10 million zlotys, half of which was used entirely for the restoration of the Fund's house in Mładz on the Świder River.

In the sphere of direct help for scholars, so important during the interwar period, the running of recreation and creative-work houses remained the only field of activity: as many as 2,691 persons visited Mądralin in the period 1946-1950. The Fund's financial resources allowed neither for subsidizing research work, nor for providing personal grants and prizes.

All of the income from the sale of publications printed by the Fund was used for publishing purposes. Thus, within the series of classical writers, edited by Adam Krokiewicz, volume four of Tacitus' works was issued; an important survey by M. Hornowska and H. Zdzitowiecka-Jasieńska, *Zbiory rękopiśmienne w Polsce średniowiecznej* [Manuscript Collections in Medieval Poland] and volume two of *Zasady fizyki* [Principles of Physics] by A. Witkowski were published. Volume fourteen of the *Acta Biologiae*

⁵ Jan Rutkowski (1886-1949), historian specializing in social and economic history of the early modern period.

⁶ Zygmunt Wojciechowski (1900-1955), historian and nationalistic political activist and thinker.

⁷ Wojciech Rubinowicz (1889-1974), theoretical physicist.

⁸ Julian Krzyżanowski (1892-1976), historian of literature.

Experimentalis, published by the Nencki Institute of Experimental Biology was subsidized, and work on a supplement to *Słownik Języka Polskiego* [Dictionary of the Polish Language] was initiated; Witold Doroszewski was chosen to prepare this supplement.

In the years 1945-1949, the main task of the Academic Section was the gathering of materials for the twenty-fifth jubilee volume of the periodical *Nauka Polska*. S. Michalski, who was managing that enterprise from Cracow, was assisted by Janina Małkowska, an experienced employee of the institution and wife of the current President of the Mianowski Fund. She was responsible for all the organizational work in Warsaw. It was chiefly thanks to her efforts that the Section managed to recreate the links with all the collaborating institutions from before the war. Informational materials and publications acquired from those institutions were used in preparing the main discussion points on the organization of academe in volume twenty five of *Nauka Polska*. The library of the Section, which partly survived the German occupation, was reorganized and reopened as the Science Studies Library; the holdings of this library were enlarged through exchange (with over one hundred institutions in 1949 alone), and acquisitions. The library was used by research staff and students of the University of Warsaw. Thanks to the holdings of this library, the science studies bibliography could also be resumed. Materials relative to organizational problems of the academic world in Poland and abroad were collected; research on the history of the Mianowski Fund was initiated. In 1948 the Science Studies Commission was established, encompassing Tadeusz Kotarbiński, Janina Małkowska, Stanisław Małkowski, Stanisław Ossowski, and Bogdan Suchodolski as participants. This Commission assumed supervision over all the activities of the Academic Section of the Mianowski Fund.

Stanisław Michalski intended to open science studies courses for academic decision-makers and to create a book series entitled *Wiedza o nauce* (The Knowledge of Science), which was supposed to encompass the texts of lectures for proposed courses and certain articles reprinted from *Nauka Polska*. Michalski wanted a university textbook on science studies to be prepared, and respective courses to be opened at universities. He also pointed to the years directly after World War I, when the Mianowski Fund started reconstruction by research on the state of development and needs of individual disciplines and by organizing a convention devoted to similar and related problems of the organization of academe in Poland.

The ideas forwarded by S. Michalski were represented in volume twenty five of *Nauka Polska*, entitled *Perspektywy nauki polskiej w epoce dziejowej przemiany* [The Perspectives of Polish Science at the Time of Historical Changes]. The situation of individual branches of learning were discussed by: Waclaw Sierpiński, Jan Samsonowicz, Jan Czekanowski, Józef Kostrzewski, Władysław Konopczyński, and Edward Taylor. The whole volume, which even in its layout resembled the pre-war series, opened with theoretical articles by Adam Górski, "Nauka i człowiek" [Science and Man], Czesław Białobrzeski, "Synteza filozoficzna i metodologia nauk przyrodniczych" [Philosophical Synthesis and the Methodology of Natural Sciences], and Stanisław Małkowski, "Postulaty z dziedziny organizacji nauki" [Postulates Pertaining to the Organisation of Science].

The publishing of volume twenty five of *Nauka Polska* was momentous not only from the scientific and practical point of view; but this book, in a way, also influenced the future of the Mianowski Fund. Already in early 1947 the Committee was aware of the communist regime's negative attitude towards the Fund,

which could not find its place in the highly centralized and strictly controlled economic and cultural system. The Fund, impoverished and receiving declining state subventions, displayed rather limited activities and hence attracted little attention from the governing circles. But with the publication of volume twenty five of *Nauka Polska*, it suddenly acquired relative prominence, which in the eyes of the communist decision-makers was the straw that tipped the balance. After critical remarks published in the press by Stefan Żółkiewski, and expressed by Eugenia Krassowska during the sitting of the Main Council for the Problems of Science and Higher Education, came a statement by Henryk Jabłoński. In an article published in the newspaper *Robotnik*, Jabłoński, while describing the future shape of scientific organizations in Poland, explicitly stated, that there will be no place for the institutions of the Mianowski Fund type, in particular after the recent experiences with its theoretical publications.⁹

The efforts connected with the establishing of the Polish Academy of Sciences as the chief scientific institution in the country sped up the closing of the Mianowski Fund. On 3 March 1951 the Fund was institutionally incorporated into the Warsaw Society of Arts and Sciences. In 1952 the Warsaw Society of Arts and Sciences and the Polish Academy of Arts and Sciences in Cracow were integrated into the newly established Polish Academy of Sciences (PASC).

⁹ H. Jabłoński, "Nauka – zapalny odcinek frontu kultury" [Learning – An Inflammatory Sector of the Cultural Front], *Robotnik*, 1948, No. 267, 4.



The Staszic Palace today

6.

Rebirth: The Foundation for the Promotion of Science

After 1951, the members and sympathizers of the dissolved Mianowski Fund only once formally applied for the reactivation of the institution. Shortly after the momentous events of October 1956, which finally closed the Stalinist era and opened a less oppressive period in the history of communist Poland, the political climate appeared to be favourable for such initiatives. In January 1957, Stanisław Małkowski, the last President of the Mianowski Fund, addressed a special letter to the President of the Polish Academy of Sciences with a proposition of reviving the Fund. However, the communication was never answered. Sometime later, the Documentary Centre, a last remnant of the Academic Section of the Mianowski Fund, was closed too, and its last employee, Wanda Osińska, was transferred to the Centre for the History of Science and Technology, PASc.

Through the person of Wanda Osińska, who continued to work at the Polish Academy of Sciences until 1978, and other people, e.g. Professor Bogdan Suchodolski (d. 1992), a former member of the Committee of the Mianowski Fund, and due to the fact that the Centre for the History of Science and Technology was by its mission occupied with the history

of scholarly institutions, the traditions of the Mianowski Fund were kept alive there. Moreover, this institution issued the periodical *Organon*, a journal devoted to the history of learning, published in the so-called conference languages, the title of which itself was a direct reference to the annual created by the Mianowski Fund. After reconstruction and merger with the Centre for the History of Education, in 1977 the Centre became the Institute of Science, Education and Technology, PASC, changing its name once again in 1994 to the Institute for the History of Science, PASC. Hence, it is no accident, that when communism finally collapsed in 1989, among the scholars working at this Institute was born the initiative to revive the Mianowski Fund.

The political changes started in 1989 and the return to the system of parliamentary democracy opened the opportunity for the return of non-governmental organizations. Already, during the "First Solidarity" period (1980-1981), the Warsaw Society of Arts and Sciences was reactivated. Nevertheless, the Mianowski Fund did not find its place within this reestablished Society. A plan for the reactivation of the Mianowski Fund came into existence only in 1990.

On 29 March 1990, during a meeting at the Centre for the History of the Organization of Science, a section of the Institute of Science, Education and Technology, PASC, Jan Piskurewicz delivered a paper devoted to the last phase of the functioning of the Mianowski Fund and the ensuing attempts to reactivate it under communist rule. During the discussion which followed, the idea was raised to undertake measures to reactivate the Fund. The people active in this respect were: Andrzej Biernacki, Zbigniew Ciok, Piotr Hübner, Barbara Kuźnicka, Jan Piskurewicz and Leszek Zasztowt. The initiative

received support from the Warsaw Society of Arts and Sciences and the Polish Academy of Sciences. Both these institutions sustained the idea of reactivating the Mianowski Fund as an independent organization.

On 20 May 1991, there was a gathering in which documents were signed in the presence of a notary public, which officially reactivated the Mianowski Fund. The new name of the institution was "The Mianowski Fund. A Foundation for the Promotion of Science". On behalf of the Warsaw Society of Arts and Sciences the document was underwritten by Edward Potkowski. The Polish Academy of Sciences was represented by Jerzy Kołodziejczak. Other signatories were: Andrzej Biernacki, Stefan Bratkowski, Piotr Hübner, Barbara Kuźnicka, Jan Piskurewicz, and Leszek Zasztowt. On 11 October 1991, by decision of the City of Warsaw Regional Court, the Mianowski Fund was inscribed into the official register of foundations. Thus the Mianowski Fund was brought back to existence.

During the prolonged period between the birth of the idea of reviving the Fund and its fruition, the scholars involved in the initiative devoted a great deal of time to discussing models for the prospective institution and its future activities. It was obvious that in the completely changed conditions of contemporary Poland, in the new political system which was still only taking shape, and after so many years since the dissolution of the original Mianowski Fund, it would not be advisable to simply copy the old organization and activities. Yet, it was also clear that the grand traditions and the considerable achievements of the Mianowski Fund called for reference to every single positive aspect of its former doings. Those debates resulted in the redefined form and function of the reborn Fund.

The new Statute of the Mianowski Fund acknowledged its former organization, but did not repeat the old text. The status of the Fund was defined anew, acknowledging the fact previously never clearly stated, that the Fund had always functioned as a foundation, not a society. Hence, the Board of Founders was called into being, a new supervisory body to oversee the economic activities of the institution. The members of the Committee of the Mianowski Fund were still allowed to participate in the Academic Council, but with advisory status only. This arrangement aimed at developing the Board of Founders in the future into one of the integrating bodies of the Polish academic institutions. The responsibilities of other governing bodies of the Mianowski Fund received similarly clear definition.

It was obvious that during the first stages of functioning of the re-established Fund the crucial factor would be the person of its president, hence finding an appropriate candidate for that post became the most important issue. In accord with the Statute, it was the task of the Committee to manage the activities of the whole institution, while the Board of Founders acted as an overseeing body, chiefly with respect to financial matters. On the other hand, the Academic Council—comprising representatives of Polish universities and scientific societies—was to supervise the Committee's academic functions. These regulations were aimed at delegating full control over the reborn foundation to the Polish scientific milieu, and corresponded with the state of affairs prior to 1939. Hence, the managerial functions were to remain with the Committee, while the president was to draw the lines, which the Fund was to follow, and to have the final word.

The members of the Board of Founders discussed the candidatures of several persons for the presidency. In a way

it was natural that the majority of the candidates considered were connected with the Institute for the History of Science, Education and Technology, PAsC. Two of them appeared particularly appropriate for the post: Prof. Dr. Jerzy Dobrzycki (at the time Director of the aforementioned Institute), and Prof. Dr. Paweł Czartoryski (Chairman of the Scientific Council of the Institute, widely known for his social activities, who among others was the former advisor of the Miners "Solidarity" Union in Jastrzębie during communist times). Unfortunately, both these outstanding personalities declined the honour, motivating their decision by their excessive responsibilities, both academic and administrative.

It was obvious that the position of the Fund's president in Polish academe would have direct influence on the future of the re-established institution, its success or failure. And it was not only personal scientific authority which was necessary, but also the ability to create a favourable attitude towards the Mianowski Fund among numerous milieus, capable of providing financial resources indispensable for the functioning of the foundation. At that moment Andrzej Biernacki suggested the candidature of Professor Władysław Findeisen, Senator of the Republic of Poland (member of the political party Democratic Union), former Rector of the Warsaw Technical University (1981-1985), chairman of the Social Advisory Council of the Primate of Poland (1986-1990), and member of the "Solidarity" Citizens' Committee (1988-1990). His earlier biography was also of great credit. Although born in Poznań, from his early years Władysław Findeisen was connected with Warsaw. Here he acquired secondary education in the Stanisław Staszic School, and here he fought with the German occupants during the Warsaw Uprising (1944), suffering internment in

a prisoner-of-war camp in Germany after the capitulation. His professional career was linked with the Technical University of Warsaw. With the approval of all the members of the Board of Founders, Andrzej Biernacki and Leszek Zasztowt approached Professor Findeisen and received his consent. At the moment of his election Władysław Findeisen was already an active member of the Polish Academy of Sciences. Moreover, his Varsovian family traditions assured that to him the names of Tytus Chałubiński, Piotr Chmielowski, Karol Deike, Stanisław Kronenberg, Jakub Natanson, Bolesław Prus, Henryk Sienkiewicz, and Filip Sulimierski would not be merely historical personages, but above all an inspiration. It soon turned out that the high expectations and hopes linked with the person of newly elected President were not to be in vain.

The first Committee of the resurrected Mianowski Fund, constituted by the end of 1991, encompassed Władysław Findeisen (President), Janusz Haman (Vice-President), Andrzej Biernacki (Treasurer), Leszek Zasztowt (Secretary), and the following members: Piotr Hübner, Jerzy Kołodziejczak (delegate of the Polish Academy of Sciences), Barbara Kuźnicka, Jan Piskurewicz and Edward Potkowski (delegate of the Warsaw Scientific Society).

Simultaneously, out of the original body of all founding-members, there emerged the Board of Founders, with Professor Barbara Kuźnicka (Institute for the History of Science, PASC) as the chairperson. Apart from the Committee members, the Board of Founders included also Tadeusz Bielicki, Stefan Bratkowski, Ludwik Bura, Bohdan Ciszewski, Edward Hałoń, Leszek Kuźnicki, Mirosław J. Mossakowski, Bogusław Niemirka, Monika Senkowska-Gluck (later on Hamanowa),

Andrzej Wyczański and Saturnin Zawadzki. A considerable number of the Board of Founders were members of the Presidium of the Polish Academy of Sciences. This was the result of lobbying on the part of the Mianowski Fund by Professor Leszek Kuźnicki. According to the regulations which were obligatory at the time, combining membership in the Committee, Board of Founders and other statutory organs of the Fund was permissible. Rules forbidding such combining of positions were introduced later.

But the major success, both in the opinion of the members of the Committee and of the Board of Founders, was the constituting of the first Scientific Council of the Mianowski Fund, which gathered together delegates from all over Poland. Professor Włodzimierz Kołos (delegate of the University of Warsaw), member of the Polish Academy of Science, one of the creators of Polish quantum chemistry and one of the most prominent representatives of the Warsaw University Faculty of Chemistry, was elected chairman of this body. The delegate of the Poznań Society for the Advancement of the Arts and Sciences – Professor Alicja Karłowska-Kamzowa, historian of art, medievalist, donor and co-creator of the location of the Mianowski Fund in the Staszic Palace in Warsaw, became the Secretary. Apart from these persons, the Council included professors: Aleksander Gieysztor (PASc), Kazimierz Godłowski (Polish Academy of Arts and Sciences, Cracow), Zdzisław Libera and Piotr Strebeyko (Warsaw Scientific Society), Maciej Bossak (Technical University of Warsaw), Jerzy Wyrozumski (Jagiellonian University, Cracow), Józef Łukaszewicz (University of Wrocław), Maria Pawlaczyk-Szpilowa (Technical University of Wrocław), Franciszek Kaczmarek (Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznań), Andrzej

Tomczak (Nicholas Copernicus University, Toruń), Mikołaj Seweryński (University of Łódź), Andrzej Wąsek (Maria Curie-Skłodowska University, Lublin) and Henryk Zimoń (Catholic University of Lublin).

Simultaneously the first Auditorial Committee was elected, which encompassed Edward Hałoń as the chairperson, and Bogusław Niemirka and Wojciech Wiśniewski as members. All office duties from the beginning were performed by Lidia Dyjak, while Juliusz Milewski took over the bookkeeping.

In 1991, just like 120 years earlier, the Mianowski Fund started from scratch. Although in contemporary currency its initial capital would seem considerable, one must not forget that the figure relates to the Polish zloty prior to its denomination of 1995, when one new zloty replaced 10 000 old legal tender. The starting capital consisted of the modest payments coming primarily from the people who were in one way or another connected with the reborn institution, or several former beneficiaries and sympathisers. One of the first persons who donated money was Professor Juliusz Bardach; at the time he requested that his name remain anonymous.

During the twenty years of the Fund's functioning after 1991, the Committee changed only to a small degree. Władysław Findeisen remained president until the end of 2009. In 1995, when the first term of office ceased, Janusz Haman and Barbara Kuźnicka withdrew from the Committee, the latter concentrating ever since on her function as chairperson of the Board of Founders. The Committee co-opted professors Jerzy Jankowski (PASC) and Jerzy Pelc (University of Warsaw) in their stead. Professor Pelc became the Vice-President of the Fund. During the third term of office (1998-2000) Piotr Hübner was replaced by Wojciech Gasparski (PASC). The same set of persons

managed the Fund during the fourth term (2001-2003). With the end of 2003 Wojciech Gasparski and Jerzy Jankowski left the Committee and were succeeded by Grzegorz Płoszajski (Technical University of Warsaw) and Andrzej Śródka (PASC). No other changes occurred over the term 2004-2006. In 2007 Jerzy Kołodziejczak (Founding Member, PASC) resigned and in his place Joanna Schiller was co-opted.

The composition of the Committee changed once again after the stepping down of Władysław Findeisen from the presidential post, with him the Fund saw the resignation of Edward Potkowski (Warsaw Scientific Society) and Vice-President Jerzy Pelc, who served on the Committee since 1991. Their places were taken by professors Włodzimierz Siwiński (University of Warsaw), Janina Józwiak (Warsaw School of Economics), and Jarosław Włodarczyk (PASC).

For the term 2010-2012, the Committee comprised the following persons: Leszek Zasztowt (President), Włodzimierz Siwiński (Vice-President), Joanna Schiller (Secretary), Janina Józwiak (Treasurer), Andrzej Biernacki, Jan Piskurewicz, Grzegorz Płoszajski, Andrzej Śródka and Jarosław Włodarczyk (members).

Over the twenty years of its resumed functioning, nineteen persons were active in the Committee, three of whom are still in office – Andrzej Biernacki, Jan Piskurewicz and Leszek Zasztowt. All remain in place since 1991.

The Academic Council, which numbers fifteen persons appointed by the rectors of the Polish universities and the presidents or the managing boards of scientific societies of nationwide character, underwent deeper changes. Over thirty delegates participated during the first twenty years in the activities of the reborn Fund. All of them considered their

adherence to the Mianowski Fund and membership in the Council a commitment to the tradition of assisting research embodied by that institution and an opportunity for personal engagement in the cause.

Professor Włodzimierz Kołos (University of Warsaw) presided over the works of the Academic Council during its first term in office (1992-1994). During the second term (1995-1997) Professor Aleksander Gieysztor (PASC) took over, who was succeeded by Professor Henryk Samsonowicz (University of Warsaw) for the third term (1998-2000). Since 2001, during the next three terms the Council was chaired by Professor Jerzy Wyrozumski from Cracow (Jagiellonian University), the Secretary General of the Polish Academy of Arts and Sciences.

The functions of the secretary of the Academic Council were fulfilled by: Alicja Karłowska-Kamzowa (Poznań Society for the Advancement of the Arts and Sciences; 1992-1994), Maciej Bossak (Technical University of Warsaw; 1995-2003), and Jerzy Osowski (Technical University of Warsaw; 2004 to the present).

As it was already mentioned, the Academic Council comprised delegates of Polish universities, academies and scientific societies, including: the Polish Academy of Sciences, the Polish Academy of Arts and Sciences, Cracow, the Warsaw Scientific Society, the Technical University of Warsaw, the Jagiellonian University, Cracow, the University of Warsaw, the University of Wrocław, the Technical University of Wrocław, the Poznań Society for the Advancement of the Arts and Sciences, Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań, Nicholas Copernicus University in Toruń, the University of Łódź, Maria Curie-Skłodowska University in Lublin, and the Catholic

University of Lublin. Since 1995 the Gdańsk Scientific Society also has its delegate in the Council.

The delegates of the Polish Academy of Sciences were professors: Aleksander Gieysztor (1992-1997; died 9 February 1999), Janusz Tazbir (1998-2003), Jan Strelau (2004-2006), Andrzej Rychard (2007-).

The delegates of the Polish Academy of Arts and Sciences were professors: Kazimierz Godłowski (1992-1995; died 9 July 1995), and Jan Machnik (1995-).

The delegates of the Warsaw Scientific Society were professors: Zdzisław Libera (1992-1998; died 26 March 1998) and Piotr Strebeyko (1992-1995; died 11 January 2003), Ewa Rzetelska-Feleszko (1998-2004; died 31 December 2004), Jacek Jadacki (2005 - 30 September 2009 r.) and Edward Potkowski (1 October 2009 r. -).

The delegates of the Technical University of Warsaw were professors: Maciej Bossak (1992-2003) and Jerzy Osiewski (2004-).

The Jagiellonian University from the moment of reactivation of the Mianowski Fund has been represented by Professor Jerzy Wyrozumski, who, since 2001, is also the chairman of the Academic Council.

The delegates of the University of Warsaw were professors: Włodzimierz Kołos (1992-1996; first chairman of the Academic Council; died 3 June 1996), Henryk Samsonowicz (1996-2000; chairman of the Academic Council during the years 1998-2000), and Wojciech Maciejewski (2001-).

The delegates of the University of Wrocław were professors: Józef Łukaszewicz (1992-2006), Izabella Malej (2007-).

The delegates of the Technical University of Wrocław were professors: Maria Pawlaczyk-Szpilowa (1992-1994),

Eugeniusz Kalinowski (1995-2001; died 11 August 2001), Aleksander Weron (2001-).

The delegates of the Poznań Society for the Advancement of the Arts and Sciences were professors: Alicja Karłowska-Kamzowa (1992-1999; secretary of the Academic Council during the years 1992-1994, died 24 November 1999), and Leon Kozacki (1999-).

The delegates of Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań were professors: Franciszek Kaczmarek (1992-2000), and Jerzy Fedorowski (2001-).

Nicholas Copernicus University in Toruń, since the reactivation of the Mianowski Fund, has been represented by Professor Andrzej Tomczak.

The delegates of the University of Łódź were professors: Michał Seweryński (1992-2007), and Władysław Wilczyński (2000-).

The delegates of Maria Curie-Skłodowska University in Lublin were professors: Andrzej Wąsek (1992-1994), Romuald Kmiecik (1995-2003), Zbigniew Krupa (2004-2006), Władysław Rudziński (2007-2009), and Marian Żukowski (2010-).

The Catholic University of Lublin, since the reactivation of the Mianowski Fund, has been represented by Professor Stanisław Kiczuk.

The delegates of the Gdańsk Scientific Society were professors: Eustachy S. Burka (1995-1997), Mariusz Żydowo (1998-2000), and Marek Wesołowski (2001-).

The present (2010-2012) composition of the Academic Council is as follows: Jerzy Wyrozumski (Jagiellonian University) – president; Jerzy Osowski (Technical University of Warsaw) – secretary; members: Jerzy Fedorowski (Adam

Mickiewicz University of Poznań), Stanisław Kiczuk (Catholic University of Lublin), Leon Kozacki (Poznań Society for the Advancement of Arts and Sciences), Jan Machnik (Polish Academy of Arts and Sciences), Wojciech Maciejewski (University of Warsaw), Izabella Malej (University of Wrocław), Aleksander Weron (Technical University of Wrocław), Edward Potkowski (Warsaw Scientific Society), Andrzej Rychard (Polish Academy of Sciences), Andrzej Tomczak (Nicholas Copernicus University of Toruń), Marek Wesołowski (Gdańsk Scientific Society), Władysław Wilczyński (University of Łódź), Marian Żukowski (Maria Curie-Skłodowska University of Lublin), Stanisław Kiczuk (Catholic University of Lublin).

Numerous members of the Academic Council of the Mianowski Fund have represented their home institutions for periods longer than one term. Thus, they are very well acquainted with all activities of the foundation and acquire a de facto representative function of the Mianowski Fund vis-à-vis their original universities or learned societies. This played an important role in the life of the institution, particularly during the 1990s, when these academics assisted the numerous fellowship holders financed by the Fund during their visits in various centres of learning all over Poland.

Professor Barbara Kuźnicka has presided over the activities of the Board of Founders of the Mianowski Fund ever since its establishment in 1991. Prior to 2004, this body also encompassed the members of the Committee of the Fund, but due to the changes in the law concerning learned societies in Poland passed by the Polish Sejm in 2003, this had to be altered.

Among the members of the Board of Founders one finds such names as Bogdan Suchodolski, the only Honorary

Member of the Mianowski Fund, who was among the Fund's Committee members just before the institution was dissolved by Communist authorities in 1952. Professor Suchodolski died on 2 October 1992. Other deceased members of the Board of Founders were professors: Mirosław J. Mossakowski (died 16 December 2001), Saturnin Zawadzki (died 17 September 2003) and Andrzej Wyczański (died 22 March 2008).

At present the Board of Founders is composed of the following persons: Barbara Kuźnicka (Chairperson), Tadeusz Bielicki, Stefan Bratkowski, Teresa Chynczewska-Hennel, Władysław Findeisen, Maciej W. Grabski, Marian Grynberg, Edward Hałoń, Janusz Haman, Monika Hamanowa, Piotr Hübner, Zbigniew Antoni Kruszewski, Leszek Kuźnicki, Stanisław Mossakowski, Bogusław Niemirka, Jerzy Pelc, Andrzej Rachuba, Adam Daniel Rotfeld, Elżbieta Smułkowa and Andrzej Kajetan Wróblewski.

During the last twenty years the activities of the Mianowski Fund have been concentrated in three main fields: (1.) stipends for foreign scholars wishing to conduct research in Poland; (2.) publishing the annual *Nauka Polska. Jej Potrzeby, Organizacja i Rozwój* [Polish Science: Needs, Organization and Development]; (3.) assistance in publishing of scientific works.

The choice of fields of activity was dictated by several factors. On the one hand, the character of the institution itself implied the above mentioned goals, but on the other the insufficiency of resources also proved decisive. Contrary to former times, the Mianowski Fund is no longer the only, but one of many institutions assisting scientific research in Poland. Moreover, the Foundation, it is important to emphasize, is a non-governmental organization working for

the common good, and not a government institution, like it was prior to 1939. Only a small part of its funding comes from governmental target donations of the Ministry of Science and Higher Education. The majority of the funding is provided by private donations, primarily the Stefan Batory Foundation and the Foundation for Polish Science. Smaller sums were contributed by other institutions and foundations, among others the Polish UNESCO Committee, the Education for Democracy Foundation and the Polish-American Freedom Foundation, and business corporations like PKN "Orlen" or Siemens-Polska S.A.

Private donations, so generous prior to 1914, have been only a minor factor in fund-raising in the recent period. The largest private sum was bequeathed by Mrs Janina Kulikowska, a long-term secretary of a Polish organization in the United States—the Kosciuszko Foundation. Janina Kulikowska passed on to the Mianowski Fund all her estate, which, after payments due to her family members and lawyer fees, amounted to 236,000 zlotys (2009). This fund is invested and the income it generates is used towards co-payments covering publishing costs of scientific works. Another private donation, amounting to 45,000 zlotys (2009), came from Maria and Bogdan Suchodolski. The Suchodolski Bequest is also invested and the income derived from it goes towards publishing. The Mianowski Fund also received singular donations for particular purposes, like the sum from the Stefan Zamoyski Educational Trust in London, amounting to 47,000 zlotys, for the financing of the book by Professor Konrad Ajewski devoted to Stanisław Kostka Zamoyski (1775-1856). Similarly, during the last few years, Professor Zbigniew Antoni Kruszewski from El Paso, Texas, donated

several sums averaging two to three thousand American dollars towards particular publications.

The donation of 1% of one's income tax towards public causes, enabled by Polish law, brings in from 2000 to 4000 zlotys each year.

All in all, private donations, although representing the sense of duty of the general public, and remaining an important sign that the Mianowski Fund is present in the mind of the society, only to a small degree contribute to the stabilization of the finances of the institution.

Assisting and financing research from non-governmental sources has always been, and still is, the mission of the Mianowski Fund. This goal is very important, because state spending on research in Poland is still inadequate to the needs.

The services rendered by the Mianowski Fund to Warsaw and Polish academe in general are beyond discussion, but due to the traditions and its mission the Fund has always been more closely related with the former Russian partition. Indeed, it was there where the Fund was established in 1881. Little wonder then that the activities of the reborn institution were directed towards the Polish eastern neighbours: Lithuania, Belarus, Ukraine, Russia, and other countries of the former USSR.

Financing research stays of foreign nationals in Polish academic centres (from one month up to one year in duration) is the most important of all fellowship programmes maintained by the Fund. The programme started in 1993 thanks to the financing provided chiefly by the Stefan Batory Foundation and the Foundation for Polish Science. Initially, it was supposed to be a Polish studies programme. It was aimed at researchers

stemming from the countries belonging to the former Soviet Union. With time, its scope was broadened to encompass all countries and scholarly disciplines. Unofficially, it was dubbed the “Polish Fullbright”. More than 50% of all the individual grants during the years 1994-2009 were received by researchers from Ukraine (778 out of a total of 1460 fellowships); next came Belarusian (280), Russian (185) and Lithuanian (85) researchers.

The fellowship programme encompassed all scientific disciplines, from the humanities and social sciences, through medicine, technology and visual arts. The Stefan Batory Foundation participated in financing the fellowships until 2004. From that moment on, nearly all the financing was taken over by the Foundation for Polish Science.

The total number of fellowships granted during the sixteen years through 2009 is 1460; their recipients came from 34 countries. The sponsors of these fellowships were:

- Stefan Batory Foundation – 664 fellowships (1994-2004),
- Foundation for Polish Science – 735 fellowships (1994-2009),
- Polish National Commission for UNESCO – 14 fellowships (1997-1998),
- Education for Democracy Foundation – co-financing of 15 fellowships (2003/04) and financing of 7 fellowships (2006),
- Siemens-Polska S.A. – 7 fellowships (2003-2006),
- PKN “Orlen” – 33 fellowships (2006-2008).

The division of the fellowship holders and the countries of their origin are demonstrated by the following table:

Country	No. of fellowships	Percentage of total number
Ukraine	778	53,3
Belarus	280	19,2
Russia	185	12,7
Lithuania	85	5,8
other (27 countries)		9,1

Approximately 75% of the granted fellowships pertain to social sciences and the humanities, while c. 25% to exact and technical sciences. Circa 36% of all fellowships went to historians, while philologists received 12,6%, physicists 7,1%, historians of literature 4,9%, historians of art 4,7%, chemists 3,6%, biologists, biochemists and biophysicists together 3,6%. Other disciplines are represented in much smaller numbers; e.g. all technical disciplines took 2,6% of all fellowships, and counted together with agricultural sciences – 3,6%.

Out of nearly 1500 fellowships granted during the years 1994-2009, the recipients of circa 36% of the total were holders of the Master of Arts title, or equivalent. The remaining 64%, were doctors and professors. Statistics of the age groups of the recipients are as follows: below 30–28%, 31-40 – 33%, 41-50 – 24%, above 50 – 14%. Thus, more than 60% of the fellowship-holders were below 41 years of age; women received c. 45% of the grants.

The fellowship-holders were usually received by universities (c. 50%) or the institutes of the Polish Academy of Sciences (c. 29%). Other higher education institutions, among these

technical universities and various scientific institutes provided research facilities for c. 13% of the fellowship-holders. Among the universities, the largest number of the fellowship-holders was received by the University of Warsaw, the Jagiellonian University, Maria Curie-Skłodowska University, Adam Mickiewicz University, the University of Wrocław, Nicholas Copernicus University and the University of Łódź; within the Polish Academy of Sciences – the Institute of History, the Institute of Art, and the Institute of Literary Research. Among archives and libraries the largest number of fellowship-holders was received by the Central Archives of Historical Records and the National Library in Warsaw.

The fellowships were granted for periods from 1 to 12 months; usually for 2 to 4 months (the average statistical duration of a fellowship in the humanities and social sciences was 2,3 months, and in natural and technical sciences—3,7 months).

The annual *Nauka Polska* is devoted to contemporary problems of scientific research in Poland. Subsequent volumes of this periodical contain articles, essays and discussions concerning the problems of financing research, reforming science, and the current issues of academe. The journal also publishes important texts related to the history of learning in Poland, including unique texts with autobiographies of important researchers. The annual also contains a report on the activities of the Mianowski Fund and other similar institutions, including lists of fellowship-holders of the Mianowski Fund with the data concerning their Polish host institutions. In addition, each year an evaluation of the fellowship granting activities of the Mianowski Fund is published.

During the years 1992-2003 *Nauka Polska* was edited by Jan Piskurewicz, who stepped down in 2003, and the responsibility for the periodical was taken over by Andrzej Śródka. In 2011 Jan Piskurewicz returned and is the current editor-in-chief.

Since 1992 nineteen volumes of the annual have appeared. Counting-in the 25 volumes issued during the interwar period (from 1919 until the merger of the Mianowski Fund in 1952 with the Warsaw Scientific Society, and the subsequent closing down of both), the current volume is the forty-fourth. In 2007, the previous 25 volumes were re-issued digitally on a DVD-ROM. Of the recent series, three volumes had a dominant theme, being devoted to the most important scientific institutions in Poland. Volume XIV (XXXIX) discussed selected institutes of the University of Warsaw, volume XV (XXXX) – of the Jagiellonian University, and volume XIX (XLIV) – of the Polish Academy of Sciences.

During the years 1991-2009 the Mianowski Fund assisted in publishing or published on its own, forty scientific monographs and six volumes of the annual *Organon*. This last journal is published in the so-called congress languages and is also a publication traditionally linked with the Fund, although its current publisher is the Institute for the History of Science, PAsC. With the annual *Nauka Polska*, the Mianowski Fund published in total 63 monographs and journal volumes. Most of these publications were also subsidized by the Ministry of Science and Higher Education, which usually covered 30-40% of the costs.

Among these books one should mention the dictionary authored by Andrzej Śródka *Uczeni polscy XIX-XX w.* (Polish Scientists, 19th-20th c., Vol. 1-4); the *Historia literatury rosyjskiej XX w.* (History of Russian Literature of the 20th c.) edited by

Andrzej Drawicz; Stefan Swieżawski's *L'univers. La philosophie de la nature au XV^e siècle en Europe*, (*Studia Copernicana*, Vol. 37); *Historia Europy Środkowo-Wschodniej* (History of Central-Eastern Europe, Vol. 1-2) edited by Jerzy Kłoczowski; *Panorama poezji polskiej okresu baroku* (A Panorama of Polish Baroque Poetry, Vol. 1-2) by Claude Backvis; Bronisław Zongołłowicz, *Dzienniki 1930-1939* (Diaries, 1930-1939) edited by Dorota Zamojska; Adam Redzik's, *Wydział Prawa Uniwersytetu Lwowskiego w latach 1939-1946* (The Faculty of Law of the Lviv University during the years 1939-1946); David Frick's *Wilnianie. Żywoty siedemnastowieczne* (The Inhabitants of Vilnius: Seventeenth Century); also *Universitas Rossica. Koncepcja rosyjskiego uniwersytetu 1863-1917* (*Universitas Rossica: The Concept of a Russian University 1863-1917*) by Joanna Schiller and *Stanisława Kostki Zamoyskiego życie i działalność 1775-1856* (The Life and Activities of Stanisław Kostka Zamoyski, 1775-1856) by Konrad Ajewski.

On the whole, one can observe, that in comparison with the times prior to World War I and the interwar period, the publishing output of the Mianowski Fund is modest and limited. Nevertheless, it is impossible not to stress in this respect that the means at the disposition of the foundation are distinctly smaller and only a portion of these can be turned towards publishing.



The Board of the Mianowski Fund (2010).
Standing, from the left: Andrzej Tomczak, Jan Piskurewicz,
Jerzy Wyrozumski, Leszek Zasztowt, Jarosław Włodarczyk,
Joanna Schiller, Natalia Lietz, Lidia Dyjak, Andrzej Biernacki;
seated: Stanisław Kiczuk, Jerzy Osiewski, Władysław Findeisen,
Barbara Kuźnicka, Władysław Wilczyński

7.

Towards the future

Because the governing body of the Foundation for Polish Science has decided to withdraw from financing the joined fellowship programme with the Mianowski Fund, the latter is currently seeking a strategic sponsor, who would assist in the upkeep of the project. This programme, it must be emphasized once again, is the only such enterprise realized in Central-Eastern Europe enabling, on such a scale, and for so many years, foreign researchers to conduct their studies in the sponsoring country. None of the new EU member countries has a programme of this kind. At the same time, there are no similar sponsoring institutions assisting scientific cooperation even in a relatively affluent country like Russia, not to mention Belarus and Ukraine. Thus, the closing down of the programme, by which the Mianowski Fund could provide financial assistance to scholars, will result in a severe limiting of scientific exchange.

Western European countries usually finance such programmes from government sources and distribute fellowships by the intermediary of state institutions, or on the basis of outsourcing, through nongovernmental organisations. State sponsored programmes are realized among others in

the USA (Fulbright Scholarships), Germany (Humboldt, DAAD), Great Britain (British Academy Scholarships), Sweden (fellowships of the Svenska Institutet), or Austria (Österreichische Austauschdienst GmbH). It is necessary that similar activity be continued in Poland.

In order to find the lacking monies to continue the fellowship the Mianowski Fund plans to:

- attempt to join the Eastern Partnership project of the European Union; contacts with prospective partners in the East and West have already been established;
- undertake efforts to acquire other funding from the EU (e.g. the Marie Curie Fellowships);
- undertake efforts to get governmental sponsoring (Ministry of Foreign Affairs – regional cooperation funds; Ministry of Culture and National Heritage – funding from the National Centre of Culture; special funds for fellowships designated for foreigners in Poland from the Ministry of National Education and the Ministry of Science and Higher Education);
- establish contacts with American nongovernmental institutions and universities to work out joint programmes directed primarily at Ukraine, Belarus, Moldova, Russia, Georgia, Armenia, and Azerbaijan;
- start a long-term cooperation with the Polish-American Freedom Foundation;
- set up long-term cooperation projects with other Polish foundations assisting science in order to concentrate activities aimed at fellowship sponsoring for foreign scientists in Poland;
- establish contacts with Ukrainian institutions both in Ukraine and in North America;

- initiate contacts with European institutions of similar character and fields of interest;
- encourage individual persons to designate 1% of their income tax, permitted by Polish fiscal law to be donated to public benefit organisations, for the Mianowski Fund;
- popularize and promote among academic circles both in Poland and abroad, in particular in Eastern Europe, the idea of supporting the activities of the Mianowski Fund by circulating our newsletters among academic tutors, prospective fellowship candidates and cooperating institutions;
- promote the educational and research fellowships related to Central-Eastern European studies among European and American universities.

At present the activities of the Mianowski Fund concentrate primarily on seeking financial assistance within broader new programmes like the Eastern Partnership, which is being organized by the EU. The Mianowski Fund is working on a project entitled "Fellowships Abroad", aimed at providing training sojourns in EU member states for researchers from the countries encompassed by the Eastern Partnership (Azerbaijan, Armenia, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine).

The project foresees two types of partners. Institutions in EU member states, which would apply jointly with the Mianowski Fund to the European Commission to set up and finance the project, and next would participate in the decision-making as to who is to receive a fellowship, would host fellowship-holders and arrange their stays. But also organizations in countries encompassed by the Eastern Partnership, which would act as contact points for the project,

publicize information concerning the offered opportunities, provide application forms, consult the applicants, and perhaps conduct a preliminary selection. Apart from these contact points, it is anticipated that individuals will apply directly to the institutions mentioned previously, in order to counter elimination of candidates on local political grounds, which is considered possible, at least in some of the countries.

The issue of the candidates from Russia is a problem apart, which still needs to be resolved. The opinion prevalent in the Mianowski Fund is that the project should be open also to Russian candidates, and that it could be operated on the basis of case-by-case decision making, i.e. without creating a "contact point" within the country.

By 15 September 2009, with the aid of Polish diplomatic missions and Ms. Katarzyna Rawska-Górecka, assistant to Professor Adam Daniel Rotfeld, the Mianowski Fund reached agreement with and received letters of intention from four organizations functioning in the countries encompassed by the Eastern Partnership: the "Noravank" Foundation in Erevan, Armenia; the Belarusian National Academy of Sciences in Minsk; the Moldovan National Academy of Sciences in Chisinau; and the National University of Kyiv-Mohyla Academy, Ukraine.

Apart from these, two other institutions in the two remaining countries were selected and approached with relevant proposals: the Heydar Aliyev Foundation in Baku, Azerbaijan, and the Foundation for Development and Reforms in Tbilisi, Georgia.

The search for collaborators in EU countries is also advanced. The Mianowski Fund has received a letter of intention from the Österreichische Austauschdienst GmbH,



The Mianowski Fund internet webpage

which declares interest in the joint project and application to the European Commission. As to developments in Great Britain, a proposition for a joint project has been directed to the School of Slavonic and East European Studies of the University College in London. This idea was also supported by Professor Zbigniew Pełczyński from Oxford. Finally, in the fall of 2009, the Mianowski Fund received a formal letter of intention and a declaration of the will to participate in the project from the European Studies Centre, University of Oxford. But there are also less concrete results to date: the Humboldt Foundation in Germany, formally approached by the Mianowski Fund, replied with an ambiguous letter of 30 March 2009. Acting on the advice of Professor Barbara Tornquist-Plewa of the University

<http://rcin.org.pl>

of Lund, on 29 March 2009 the Mianowski Fund forwarded a proposition of collaboration to the Wenner Gren Foundations in Stockholm, Sweden, whose Institute for European Studies could also be one of the partners in the project, but has not yet received a reply.

In June 2009 the Mianowski Fund also approached a number of Polish diplomatic missions in various countries, asking for assistance in finding collaborators for the project, and to the four Scientific Centres of the PASC located abroad. The contacts established in Great Britain and in Austria are also the effect of the engagement of the Polish Embassy in London and of the Scientific Centre of the PASC in Vienna. Other addressees of the Fund's enquiries failed to reply.

The experience gathered over the twenty years of the renewed existence of the Mianowski Fund points to the conclusion that the number of fellowships needed for scholars wishing to pursue their research in Polish scientific centres can be approximated at 100 fellowships per year (at the rate of applications: 150-250). The duration of these sojourns is usually 2 to 3 months (70%), 4 to 6 months (20%), one year (10%). It has now become a rule that candidates apply for periods 2 to 3 months longer than they actually receive.

The approximate yearly cost of the programme is 0,5 million zlotys (including 15% for administrative costs). Hence, it can be concluded that currently the need for fellowships for foreign researchers in Poland is met by the programme offered by the Mianowski Fund. It is estimated that with a popularizing campaign the inflow of applications would double, and 200 fellowships would be necessary. Such an increased programme would require circa one million zlotys per year, and an increase in the costs to 20-25% of the total sum.

The fellowship programme enjoys a wide and steady popularity in Ukraine, Belarus and in Russia. The applicants from these countries represent not only the leading scientific centres, but regional universities and institutes too. There is no need for further intensification of the popularizing the Mianowski Fund fellowship programme there. But obviously one cannot fail to notice a substantial increase in the Third World countries, which are developing rapidly, or like China or India are even beginning to lead in economic growth. Applications from the Middle East and Africa are also becoming more frequent. The administrators of the Mianowski Fund are also witnessing an increase in interest in the fellowship from neighbouring countries in the European Union, in particular Bulgaria, Rumania, the Czech Republic and Slovakia. Hence, should there be further development in the fellowship programme, it would have to be directed at the countries mentioned above, both European and non-European, although the countries of the former Soviet Bloc would also have to see continued priority.

On the Polish side, apart from traditional academic centres, like Warsaw, Cracow, Poznań, Lublin, Gdańsk, Łódź, or Wrocław, the applications increasingly point to smaller cities, like Rzeszów, Białystok, Przemyśl, Szczecin, Kielce, or Olsztyn. This demonstrates that the Polish scientific offer is becoming broader, and that the new universities and centres are gaining popularity, in particular with applicants from Belarus and Ukraine. It is also frequently mentioned that these centres specialize in fields, which are of common interest both to the hosting institutions and the academic circles from where the applicants originate.

Given the current interest in scientific exchange, both in Poland and abroad, it would be advisable not to close down the

fellowship programme; indeed, to retain it at the same high level. Its funding should also remain the same or ideally, be enlarged by 0,5 million zlotys, maintaining the same 15% rate of deduction for the administrative costs. The doubling of the number of the fellows, to approximately 200 persons per year, can only be achieved with an intensive marketing campaign abroad, which would have to encompass not only countries of the former Eastern Bloc, but the Middle East, the Far East, Africa and both Americas. The broadening of the fellowship programme to such an extent would demand the doubling of the funds spent yearly on fellowships to the sum of 1 million zlotys.

Poland remains one of the few EU countries, which is sincerely interested in further opening to the East, in particular with respect to cultural and scientific contacts. This is the result of Polish history. Poland has always been the meeting point of the Western and the Eastern civilizations. Poland has always tried to enhance the ties between the Latin and the Greek-Orthodox civilizations, with the aim of uniting Europe. These priorities in Polish foreign policy can be defined as the Polish *raison d'état*, and will not be altered in the foreseeable future.

Thus, the Mianowski Fund, with its twenty years of experience in international scholarly exchange, is a potential beneficiary of the Eastern Partnership. But this project is still in preparation. As yet, there are no regulations regarding applying for financing from the Partnership. Another issue, which may arise, is the requirement of the applying organization's own financial input. This own input will probably amount to 50% of the costs of the realisation of the programme. In this respect the Mianowski Fund has received an important declaration of support from the Foundation for Polish Science, in case such a demand from the Eastern Partnership would arise.

The Eastern Partnership will not encompass the majority of the countries from which come the beneficiaries of the Mianowski Fund's fellowship programme. Also the financing provided by the Polish Ministry of Foreign Affairs is limited to Belarus, Ukraine and Moldova. Hence, the necessity to find a sponsor, who would furnish monies for the fellowships for candidates from Russia, other countries from the former Eastern Bloc, and non-European countries. Will the Mianowski Fund manage to find such a sponsor, or will it have to change its scope of activities? These questions are difficult to answer. But the history of the Mianowski Fund is no story of easy success. The organisation was established in the most unfavourable conditions, and endured national enslavement, war and totalitarianism. The current members and functionaries of the Fund draw inspiration from the former generations who battled with greater problems and prevailed.

The first part of the paper is devoted to a general discussion of the
 various methods which have been proposed for the determination of
 the rate of reaction in a system of two reacting species. It is shown
 that the method of initial rates is the most reliable and that the
 method of half-lives is only applicable in special cases. The
 method of integrated rate laws is also discussed and it is shown
 that it is only applicable in the case of a single reaction. The
 method of differential rate laws is also discussed and it is shown
 that it is only applicable in the case of a single reaction. The
 method of the method of initial rates is the most reliable and that
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 method of differential rate laws is also discussed and it is shown
 that it is only applicable in the case of a single reaction.

Appendix:

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