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ECONOMIC AND SOCIOLOGICAL COMMUNITY OF ŁÓDŹ UNTIL THE YEAR 1945

Abstract

At the turn of the 19th and the 20th century the process popularization of economy and sociology in Łódź was mainly carried out by the public Universities. The local press which published papers of eminent scientists aided the process.

Thanks to the dissemination of knowledge and educational actions held during Poland's twenty years of independence after World War I, first universities were established in our city: Teachers Institute of the Club of Łódź Society of Secondary and Tertiary Schools of Łódź (1921–1928) and the Academy of Socio-Economic Sciences of Łódź (1924–1928). Although they were not granted academic rights, among their lecturers there were such distinguished scholars as: sociologist F. Znaniecki and economist J. St. Lewiński.

The year 1928 witnessed the foundation of the Łódź Department of the Polish Free University, whose authorities were located in Warsaw. Starting the year 1935 the Faculty of Law and Socio-political Sciences had the right to confer M.A. degree in socio-economic sciences. The Faculty employed the following scholars: economist E. Szturm de Sztrem and sociologist S. Czarnowski. In this Department of the Polish Free University the future Professors of the University of Łódź began their scientific and educational careers (for example: statistician and demographer E. Rosset and sociologist J. Chałasiński).

The activity of local scientific societies i.e. the Association of Polish Economists since the year 1931 and the Society of Sciences Friends in Łódź since 1936 played an important role in the consolidation of the community described.

During the Nazi occupation many of the scholars of the above mentioned institutions, as well as some of the Professors of the University of Łódź took part in the secret university education. It is worth remembering the names of: a sociologist and a educationalist A. Kamiński, and economists – S. Orsza-Broniewski and J. Zieleniewski. Some of the professors who were participants of the fight for freedom, were sent to Nazi camps (e.g. J. Dietl).

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1. Popularization of science in Łódź at the turn of the 19th and the 20th century

Until the year 1929 our city did not have any institutions of higher education. Although in the year 1869 the six-class Academy of Arts and Crafts was established, it did not have academic rights. It is worth mentioning, however, that Karol Adamiecki, who graduated from the Institute of Technology in Petersburg, was its alumnus. He was one of the scholars who laid the foundations of the science of organization and management. At the turn of the 19th and the 20th century, a few vocational schools of the economic profile were established (Podgórska, 1973).

Before the First World War, scientific knowledge in Łódź was popularized not by vocational schools but educational and cultural associations. Next to the Society of Education Propagation established by Mieczysław Kaufman, Doctor of Medicine, in the years 1905–1918 the Public University functioned. Within the framework of the University a series of lectures with leading economists, economic historians and sociologists (e.g. Natalia Gąsiorowska [-Grabowska], and Ludwik Krzywicki) were organized. Thanks to the efforts of Henryk Sienkiewicz and Prof. Ignacy Chrzanowski, the People's University was also established. It functioned next to the Polish Free University and it organized in Łódź in the year 1907 lectures on history of civilization, geography, political economy¹. Restrictions imposed by tsarist censorship were avoided by founding in the year 1909, on the initiative of Teachers Association, the Łódź Department of the Polish Touring Society (Polskie Towarzystwo Krajoznawcze) (Bandurka, 1987: 135–156; *Historia nauki...*, 1987, vol. IV, parts I–III; 1992, vol. V, part I; *Inteligencja polska...*, (1978); *Słownik polskich towarzystw...*, (1978–1994); *Sprawozdanie Towarzystwa...*; Stember, 1934: 167–186; Szwałm, 1965; Tarnowski, Małafiej, 1979; *Życie naukowe...*, 1987).

Lecturers were recruited, primarily, from three Warsaw scientific organizations: i.e. the Scientific Courses Society (Towarzystwo Kursów Naukowych)², the Academy of Trade³ and the School of Social and Trade Studies⁴.

¹ His activity was continued by the educational society "Knowledge" until the year 1914.

² This Society acted legally since the year 1906, in 1916 it was transformed into the so called "Free University", since 1919 it was known as the Polish Free University in Warsaw; it originated from five consecutive secret organizations functioning in the city in the years 1870–1890. Kiepuska, 1978: 261–309; Reymont, 1983; Skubała-Tokarska, Tokarski, 1972.

³ The Academy of Commerce in Warsaw existed under this name in the years 1915–1933; next until the year 1945 it was known as the Warsaw Academy of Commerce; it originated from the Private Male Commerce Courses of August Zieliński, which in the years 1909–1915 functioned as the August Zieliński Higher Commerce Courses.

⁴ Established on the initiative of Edmund Jan Reymon on December 9th 1915; it was given a name the School of Political Sciences in 1918/19; *Przyczynki do historii Szkoły...*, 1968.

2. Popularization of science in Łódź (1918–1939)

In the years 1918–1939 vocational schools established at the turn of the 19th and the 20th century still existed⁵.

Popularization of scientific knowledge in Łódź in the period of Poland's twenty years of independence after World War I was continued by the City Public University (Miejski Uniwersytet Powszechny) and the People's University (Uniwersytet Ludowy) functioning under the auspices of the National Democracy and Workers' University of the Polish Socialistic Party (Uniwersytet Robotniczy Polskiej Partii Socjalistycznej).

Over that period, almost fifty local magazines were devoted solely to economic issues. However, most of them existed for a very short time and they were confined to just one or a few volumes. „Polityka Gospodarcza” („Economic Policy”)⁶, „Głos Kupiectwa” („Voice of Trade”)⁷, „Miesięcznik Statystyczny” („Statistical Monthly”)⁸ and „Przegląd Włókienniczy” („Textile Industry Review”)⁹ can be mentioned here. The group of economists publishing their papers in Łódź magazines comprised, among others, Michał Kalecki and Edward Rosset. Born in Łódź, M. Kalecki considered one of the most acclaimed economists of the 20th century worldwide (Brémond, Salort, 1997: 95–96; Osiatyński, 1988; Müller). He was the editor of one of the volumes of the magazine entitled „Koniunktura Gospodarcza”



Professor Michał Kalecki

⁵ Instead of the Academy of Arts and Crafts, since the year 1922 the Public School of Textiles of the profile of a technical secondary school functioned.

⁶ Stanisław Lauterbach was its editor; in the period 1933–1934 he edited „Biuletyn Towarzystwa Polityki Gospodarczej Włókiennictwa Polskiego” („Bulletin of the Society of the Economic Policy of Polish Textile Industry”), in the year 1936 he moved to Warsaw.

⁷ The organ of the Merchants of Łódź Association, bimonthly, monthly, ed. Józef Sachs, Mieczysław Hertz.

⁸ „Bulletin Mensuel”, pub. the Municipal Council of Łódź, the Department of Statistics, 1918–1925, pub. the Board of the city of Łódź, eds M. Cederbaum, E. Rosset.

⁹ Biweekly, monthly, appeared in the years 1922–1925, eds R. Kieszczyński, Dr Leszek Kirkien.

(Economic Situation), which was published in Łódź in the year 1925. Unfortunately, he was unable to continue his work on the publication¹⁰. Edward Rosset is one of the leading Polish statisticians. In the years 1922–1939 he was the head of Statistical Department of the Board of the City of Łódź. He edited „Statistical Yearbook of Łódź” (1923–1929, in the years 1935–1938 known as „Concise Statistical Yearbook of Łódź”¹¹. In addition to specialist magazines many daily newspapers published articles on economic issues thus spreading the knowledge of the subject¹².

3. Semi-tertiary and tertiary-level schools in Łódź (1921–1939)

The foundation of the Seminary on August 9th 1921 is related to the beginning of tertiary education in our city. It was established on the initiative of Łódź bishop, Wincenty Zaręba-Tymieniecki as a semi-tertiary school, yet in the year 1938, it became an Academy. One of its lecturers was Rev. Prof. Antoni Roszkowski, an expert on social catholicism and social economics¹³.

In the years 1921–1928 the Teachers' Institute of the Łódź Club of the Teachers of Secondary and Tertiary Schools Association had a character of a semi-tertiary school. The staff of the Institute did not lecture on economics or sociology. However, it is necessary to mention that in 1927 the Institute, together with the Public Central Pedagogic Library in Łódź, organized a series of educational lectures in which both local speakers and those from the outside

¹⁰ In the same year in Łódź, he took up individual economic studies and after two years he left his home town.

¹¹ This publication was a continuation of „Statystyka Miasta Łodzi” (“Statistics of the city of Łódź”) published in the years 1918–1920 by the Department of Statistics of the Municipal Council of Łódź, ed. Dr Edward Grabowski.

¹² E.g. economic section was edited by Dr L. Kirkien in „Republika” (“Republik”); the National Archives of Łódź, the Group of Łódź records, the Department of Education and Culture, catalogue no. 1260 (the City Educational Cinema); bip., the Economic week [organized in the City Public University with participation of the Polish Free University in Warsaw, Artur Górski, Jerzy Kurnatowski i Jerzy Loth], „Kurjer Łódzki”, 26 IV 1923, no. 111, p. 6; *Dziennikiewicz*, 1938; „Świat”, XII 1924; *Towarzystwo Uniwersytetu...*, 1929; *Uruchomienie uniwersytetu...*, 1919: 12; *Utworzenie filii...*, 1923: 5; *Y.M.C.A.*, 1922: 13; *Z kursów...*, 1920: 12.

¹³ The Seminary was situated at 14 Placowa St., currently, Saint S. Kostka St.; Rev. T. Graliński, *ibidem*, 1948, no. 5: 121–127; no. 6: 140–147; Rev. K. Gabryel, *ibidem*, 1972: 10–14; K. Florczak, *ibidem*, a thesis written under the guidance of Rev. Stanisław Grad in Łódź Seminar, Łódź 1989, typewritten.

of the Łódź scientific community took part, e.g. a sociologist Prof. Florian Znaniecki from Poznań¹⁴.

The initiator of founding the Academy of Socio-Economic Sciences in Łódź in the year 1924 was Dr Edmund Jan Reyman, the head of the Social Institute and the School of Political Sciences in Warsaw. Both schools had similar curricula and organizational structures. They were modelled on the private School of Political Sciences of Paris. Inauguration of the first academic year 1924/25 took place in our city on January 18th 1925. The School of Łódź was to improve skills of civil servants within the framework of two-year, evening courses held at two faculties, that is 1. *Administrative & Social Studies*, whose dean was Prof. Ludwik Kulczycki; 2. *Financial & Economic Studies*, where Prof. Gabriel Tołwiński was the dean. The Council of Professors consisted of 12 persons from Warsaw and 10 from Łódź. High educational standards were attained, above all, by: Ludwik Kulczycki, Jan Stanisław Lewiński, Stanisław Poniatowski, Edmund Jan Reyman. A complete list of lecturers is presented in Table 1.

Table 1

Lecturers of the Academy of Socio-Economic Sciences in Łódź (1925–1928)

Surname and name	Name of the subject
Adamowicz Józef	Finances and fiscal law, finance and fiscal seminar
Gawroński Zygmunt	Trade, industrial, customs policy and trade treaties, economic policy seminar
Hertzberg	Civil law with the procedure and legal system
Iwanowski Stefan	Defense of the country as a socio-economic issue
Jurczyński Juliusz	Economic geography of Poland and the world. Economic geography seminar
Kamieński Tadeusz	Criminal law and the procedure
Kulczycki Ludwik	History of political system of Poland. Political law seminar. Nation theory. History of political system of countries of Europe and the United States of North America. Administrative seminar
Kurnatowski Jerzy	History of economic theory. Socio-economic history
Jackowski Aleksander	Trade and exchange comparative law
Lewiński Jan Stanisław	Economics seminar

¹⁴ Despite efforts of consecutive heads of the Institute, Tadeusz Czapczyński and Franciszek Michejda, it did not get the status of the academic school. Institute's lecturers were given in the year 1921/1922 in the School of Merchants Assembly at Dzielna St. (currently 68 Narutowicz St.); in 1922/1923 and 1923/1924 in Marshal Józef Piłsudski Grammar-School, at 46 Henryk Sienkiewicz St. and in 1925/1926 in the Public School 22 at 12 Nawrot St., the National Archives of Łódź, the Group: Universities of Łódź – the collection of remains of groups and associations... from the years 1921–1937, catalogue no. 47–61 (Teachers Institute of Łódź); the Report of [Teachers Institute of the Club of Łódź Society of Secondary and Tertiary Schools of Łódź] for the years since the December 3rd 1921 till the June 21st 1926, [in:] *Z zagadnień szkoły średniej i powszechnej*, 1926; Baranowski, 1993: 37–45; Bogolebska, 1994: 55–61; Kuciński, 1995a: 9–11; 1995b: 3–4; *Z dziejów łódzkiego ekonomicznego i socjologicznego ośrodka akademickiego*, 2002: 18; W. S., 1928: 205.

Table 1 (cd.)

Surname and name	Name of the subject
Mościcki Henryk	Political history of post-partition Poland
Piotrowski-Korwin Stanisław	Agrarian policy
Poniatowski Stanisław	Political ethnography
Pawłowski Stanisław	Trade and exchange comparative law
Przesmycki Mikołaj	Accountancy
Reyman Edmund Jan	Social policy. Co-operation theory. Social seminar
Skalski Stanisław	Social Hygiene
Słomiński Adam	Trade and exchange comparative law seminar and classes in trade law. Civil law with procedure and legal system
Sokolnicki Michał	Political history of post-partition Poland. Modern Europe
Tołwiński Gabriel	Political arithmetic
Waśkowski Michał	Seminar and classes in administrative law. Administrative law. Administrative seminar
Wroński Włodzimierz	Accountancy, Organization and technique of financial and industrial company, Balances analysis, Trade arithmetic, Business correspondence

Source: Idźkowski, 1931: 27.

The school organized lectures in and outside the city (e.g. in Łowicz). Since the year 1924/25, in the four consecutive years 249, 187, 114 and 84 persons respectively were students of the school. Out of this number, only 26 persons graduated which proves that the school made heavy demands on its students.

Prof. J. Lewiński was an initiator of establishing the Interest Group of Economists. Apart from scientific discussions, scientific papers and textbooks publication, the Group took up some cultural work (e.g. it organized excursions).

Financial problems, caused by loosing benefits coming from municipal funds, were the most often mentioned reasons for closing down the school in the year 1928. What is more, with the passage of time, the inflow of candidates decreased as the School did not get the academic rights. The School's name and its personnel representing high educational standard show that Dr E. J. Reyman really desired to get the rights. He was a contributor to granting the academic status to the School of Political Sciences in Warsaw¹⁵.

¹⁵ Economic conditions of both of the schools were determined by the Warsaw Social Institute. On October 10th 1929 thirteen graduates of the School established the Club of former students and Graduates of the Academy of Socio-Economic Sciences in Łódź, which, two years later, published *Pamiętnik Wyższej Szkoły...*, 1931, (a graduate of the Academy), where its history was described; Arch. Państw. w Łodzi, Zespół Szkoły Wyższe m. Łodzi [...] z lat 1921–1937, catalogue no. 1 (*Wyższa Szkoła Nauk Społecznych i Ekonomicznych w Łodzi*); *Wyższa Szkoła Nauk Społecznych i Ekonomicznych w Łodzi: rocznik [...] z programem wykładów na [...] rok szkolny*, Warszawa 1925/26; K. Dobrowolski, M.A. thesis written under the guidance of Prof. S. Truchim, Łódź 1945, typewritten in the Department of History of Education, UŁ; Kuciński, 1995c: 8; 18–20; Pleszkun-Olejniczak, 1978: 227–249.

In the year 1928 Prof. Dr Tadeusz Hilarowicz established another semi-tertiary school in our city. It was the Institute of Administrative Law which existed until the year 1932¹⁶. The reasons for closing down the Institute were probably similar to the ones mentioned above. However, authorities of the city decided to found the Łódź Department of the Polish Free University of Warsaw¹⁷.

Discussions concerning the foundation of the Department of the University in Łódź lasted since the year 1923, when the City Public University started negotiations. Then, the University, in collaboration with professors of the Polish Free University, organized a series of lectures entitled "Economic week" within the framework of the so called *Collegium Publicum*¹⁸.

The opening ceremony of the Łódź Department of the University took place on October 28th 1928. At that time, the University of Warsaw did not have academic rights yet. Its particular faculties gained them in the years 1929–1937. That is how it evolved from the social association ("free university") into the private institution of higher education having the right to confer the master's degree. Despite the change, the activity of the University were held under the banner: *Ex Litteris Libertas, telling about allegiance to the principle of freedom of learning and teaching*.

The head of the University was the Rector¹⁹ Prof. Dr Teodor Mieczysław Vieweger. As the Rector he presided over the Committee of the Board of Łódź Department.

¹⁶ The aim was to supplement the education of self-government and state employees within the scope of administrative law. On October 7th 1932 the Institute was transformed into self-government courses next to the Municipality of Łódź. In the Institute, the Faculty of History of Administration acted. In the year 1933 the Institute was transformed into scientific association of the name: the Club of Working on the History of Administration of Self-Government of Łódź. The main objective of the Club was initiating, supporting and carrying out studies on self-government administration in our city and in the region of Łódź province. On the April 17th 1937, owing to the development of the activity of the Society of Sciences Friends in Łódź, the described Club was disbanded and its members requested the Society to continue the work initiated by the Club within the frames of the Socio-economic section.

¹⁷ *Dziesięciolecie Studium Administracji Komunalnej...*, 1938: 202–203; Kuciński, 1995b: 4.

¹⁸ The "Economic Week" took place from the 23rd to 27th of April 1923. From the announced programme it results that Professors and Assistant Professors were to take part in it giving the following lectures: A. Górski, *Ochrona celna produkcji*; J. Kurnatowski, *Solidaryzm i kooperatyzm*; A. Grosman, *Przyczyny kryzysów gospodarczych*; Z. Daszyńska-Golińska, *Nowe kierunki w ustawodawstwie pracy*; J. S. Lewiński (he did not give any titles); S. A. Kempner, *Zagadnienia walutowe*. As far as we know, the announced lectures of A. Górski and J. Kurnatowski entitled *Przyczyny kryzysów gospodarczych* and of J. Loth, *Zagadnienia geograficzno-gospodarcze odrodzonej Polski* were given.

¹⁹ Since the year 1919 this duty was done by the consecutive Professors: economist and sociologist Ludwik Krzywicki (1918/19 r.), physician Stanisław Kalinowski (1919–1923/24),

At the beginning, the Department consisted of four faculties: 1. Arts (Master's degree in Polish philology, history and philosophy 2. Mathematic and Nature Sciences (Master's degree in philosophy in the field of general biology), 3. Political and Social Sciences (transformed into the Faculty of Law and Socio-Political Sciences in the year 1935, Master's degree in socio-economic sciences) and 4. Pedagogic Sciences (Master's degree in philosophy in the field of pedagogy). Since the academic year 1924/1925 the Training College of Social and Educational Sciences functioned at the latter faculty.

The particular faculties organized special studies and courses in Warsaw: the College of Administration, the Socio-educational Training College, and the City Administration College.

Initially, the Łódź Department consisted of three faculties: Arts (with the following courses of studies: philosophy, Polish philology and history), 2. Pedagogy (with the course of pedagogy) and 3. Socio-political Sciences (transformed into the Faculty of Law and Socio-Political Sciences with courses of economics, self-government and law in the year 1935 and in the year 1930/1931 the self-government course of study was replaced by the trade one). In the year 1935 there were only two courses of study at the Faculty of Law and Socio-economic Sciences namely, law and economics. In the year 1932/1933 the Faculty of Mathematic and Natural Sciences came into existence and it provided the courses of biology, physics, mathematics; however, the latter did not develop).

The number of students of Łódź Department of the University, according to the statistics of the Rector's Office, in the years 1928/1929–1938/1939 increased from 163 to 645 persons²⁰.

In the years 1928/1929–1938/1939 there were over 100 lecturers in the Department but, taking into consideration assistants and lecturers in the College of Accountancy, this number should be estimated at about 140 persons.

Table 2 shows the list of lecturers tutoring in history, economic and sociological sciences as well as trade law.

researcher of trade law Antoni Górski (1924/25–1925) and physiologist Teodor Mieczysław Vieweger (14 XI 1925–1945). The members of honour of the Polish Free University in Warsaw in the year 1939 were (in brackets we give a date of the nomination): Marshal Józef Piłsudski (19 X 1919), Ludwik Krzywicki (20 V 1922), Stanisław Kalinowski (24 V 1924), Teodor Vieweger (20 XII 1935).

²⁰ According to data of the Central Statistical Office and the Ministry of Religion and Public Enlightenment, in the year 1928/29 the number of students of the Łódź Department amounted to 267 persons. In Łódź Department of the Polish Free University there were 6 student scientific clubs: Historians Club, Polish Philologists Club, Mathematicians and Naturalists Club and Educationalists Club (*replacing the Association of Teachers of the Polish Free University, Łódź Department*), Sociologists Club; and probably in the year 1937/38 or 1938/39 Lawyers and Economists Club was founded.

Table 2

List of lecturers of economics, economic history and sociology in Łódź Department of the Polish Free University of Warsaw (1928–1939)

Surname and name	Name of the subject
Economic sciences	
Dr Berkowicz Henryk	Economics of trade
Czerwiński Konrad	Organization of accountancy and audit in industrial companies
Prof. Dr Daszyńska-Golińska	Political economics
Prof. Dr Dziewulski Stefan	Demography, History of economics, Theory of economics, History of economic and political doctrines
Dyl Leon	Trade arithmetic
Dr Dylík Jan	Economic geography
Ass. Prof. Dr Fabierkiewicz Wacław	Economic and financial politics
Fijałkowski Jan	Accountancy
Prof. Dr Gliwic Hipolit	International economic relations
MSc Gołębiowski Władysław	Theory of economics, History of economic doctrines
Góra Witold	Organization of accountancy and audit in banking and insurance companies
Prof. Dr Gumplowicz Władysław Leon	Economic geography
Konel Konstanty	Scientific organization and mechanization of office work
Kotowicz Tadeusz	Technique of books investigation and balances critics
Krieger Alfred	Social security
Kunstman Jan	Technology and commodity of textile industry
Landau Władysław	Social politics
Prof. Dr Łazowski Jan	Economic and social politics. Theory of insurance
Najder Stanisław	Stamp duties and succession tax
Ostrowski Henryk	Polish business correspondence
Peyserówna Helena	Theory of economics. History of economic doctrines
Rafa Piotr	Accountancy
MSc Rosset Edward	Political economics. Demography
Rev. Prof. Dr Roszkowski Antoni	Christian socio-economic sciences. Social economics. Catholic corporations. Co-operative movement
Ass. Prof. Szturm de Sztrem Edward	Statistics

Table 2 (contd.)

Surname and name	Name of the subject
Tomczyk Stanisław	Economic politics
Economic law	
Dr Czechowicz Witold	Fiscal law
MSc Gercz Józef	Finances and fiscal law
Litwin Józef	History of Łódź region. Administrative law
Dr Szytylgold Michał	Trade law
Prof. Dr Żabicki Artur	Checks, economic, trade and exchange law
History economy	
Prof. Dr Arnold Stanisława	History of economy
Prof. Dr Gąsiorowska-Grabowska Natalia	History of economy
Lorentz Zygmunt	History of economy
MSc Rynkowska Anna	History of economy
Dr Warężak Jan	History of economy
Sociology	
Prof. Dr Chałasiński Józef	Sociology
Prof. Dr Czarnowski Stefan	Religious studies. Sociology

Source: The Academy of Economics in Warsaw, the Departament of Łódź, *Spis wykładów...*, 1948: 40–48; The Academy of Planning and Statistics in Warsaw: *Spis wykładów...*, 1950: 43–60; 1951: 100–106; Baranowski, 1977: 42–47, 57–63.

Five out of thirteen historians studied mainly the history of economics. The research on economic history of Łódź and Łódź industrial region was conducted under the guidance of Dr N. Gąsiorowska-Grabowska²¹ and in co-operation with Prof. Dr Stanisław Arnold. Zygmunt Lorentz, Anna Rynkowska²² and Jan Warężak²³ took an active part in the research. The history of economics was also studied by Edward Rosset – a demographer²⁴ and Józef Litwin – a lawyer (after the year 1945, Professor of the University of Łódź).

Within the scope of economic sciences a big diversity could be observed from theory of economics (political economics), through Christian socio-economic sciences, history of economic doctrines (history of economic

²¹ After the Second World War she was a Professor at the University of Łódź and a Rector of the Academy of Pedagogy in Łódź.

²² After the year 1945 a research worker of UŁ and the National Archives of Łódź.

²³ After the Second World War, employee of Łódź Department of the Warsaw Academy of Commerce (OŁ SGH), the Academy of Economics of Łódź and the University of Łódź.

²⁴ After the year 1945 he worked in Łódź Department of the Warsaw Academy of Commerce and UŁ.

thoughts), economic geography, socio-economic politics, demography and statistics, finance, to sectoral economics (finance, scientific organization of office work, accountancy, theory of insurance, economics of co-operative movement). What is more, some of the lawyers studied economic law: trade, fiscal and check law.

At that time among five sociologists working at the University there were four prominent professors: Józef Chałasiński, Stefan Czarnowski, Adam Ettinger and Józef Obrębski. It is worth remembering that in the years 1918–1939 sociology was not lectured at the Universities at all.

Although scientific research and didactics constituted core activities of the University a attention was also paid to the populatization of education. This aim was mainly achieved through free public lectures organized mostly on Sundays within the framework of the so called *Collegium Publicum*²⁵.

Since October 8th 1935 by the decree of the Minister the Faculty of Socio-Political Sciences was granted the right to confer the degree of Master of socio-economic sciences.

Apart from that, special vocational studies including courses on economy-related subjects were organized. In the years 1931/1932 and 1932/1933 there existed the Accountant's Training College for persons who had completed six years of lower secondary education and had 6 years of professional experience. Since 1932/1933, for three consecutive years there existed the Higher College of Trade established in co-operation with the Chamber of Industry and Commerce of Łódź. A year later it was transformed into two-year College of Trade. The two Colleges mentioned above were not considered Universities but the so called higher courses²⁶.

²⁵ E.g. in the year 1928/1929 Prof. Dr Natalia Gąsiorowska-Grabowska gave the lecture entitled: *Podstawy życia gospodarczego w Polsce współczesnej*, and in 1932/1933 Prof. Hipolit Gliwic gave the lecture entitled *Emigracje gospodarcze*.

²⁶ Łódź Department of the Polish Free University used the facilities of the Public School at 24 Nowotargowa St. (currently Seweryn Sterling St.), which were not adjusted to the needs of the higher education institution. On the initiative of Rector Prof. Dr T. M. Vieweger on December 11th 1937 building of an edifice of the Department at 3 Polska Organizacja Wojskowa St. began. Building was interrupted by the outbreak of the World War II. It was resumed in the year 1947 on the initiative of the Senate of the Warsaw Academy of Commerce, the National Archives of Łódź, Łódź Department of the Polish Free University, catalogue no. 1–3, 375 (*materials of Prof. Helena Radlińska handed over by Prof. Dr Helena Brodowska*); catalogue no. 8 (biography of T. Vieweger, without the name of the author, typewritten, pp. 2–3; *10-lecie Bratniej Pomocy Studentów Wolnej Wszechnicy Polskiej w Łodzi 1928–1938*; Gruszczyński, *Wolna Wszechnica Polska Oddział w Łodzi w latach 1928–1939* [without a date], typewritten, pp. 1–49 and [without a name of the author], *Teodor Vieweger jako rektor organizacyjny Wolnej Wszechnicy Polskiej*, rkp., pp. 19–35); Baranowski, 2001; *Początki Łodzi akademickiej*, 1993: 67–94; Kuciński, 2003: 13; *Prof. Dr Teodor Vieweger (1888–1945)*, 1995: 12; *Profesor Teodor Mieczysław Vieweger*, 2001; Kupczyński, 1971: 75–80; Skubała-Tokarska, 1967; *Wolna Wszechnica Polska*, 1983: 1–23; *Vieweger Teodor Mieczysław*, 1985: 402–403.

4. Scientific societies in Łódź (1922–1939)

Local scientific societies played an active part in the formation of the Łódź scientific community over the period of Poland's twenty years of independence after World War I. Although some of the societies were established before World War I none of them concentrated on studying socio-economic issues. In 1922 Juliusz M. Jurczyński founded the Geography Teachers' Association and he was also a co-founder of the Łódź Department of the Polish Geographical Society which was being organized in the years 1929–1934.

Zygmunt Lorentz made a personal contribution to founding the Łódź Department of the Polish Historical Society on September 30th 1927. He was the president of the Society until the outbreak of the Second World War. In the years 1933–1939 the Department organized lectures and published a scientific magazine entitled "Yearbook of Łódź Department of the Polish Historical Society" where articles concerning the history of economics appeared. Another scientific magazine which focused on the same issues was published by the Archives of Past Records of Łódź. It was the "Yearbook of Łódź devoted to the history of Łódź and its surroundings".

On August 3rd 1931 the authorities of the province registered the Association of Polish Economists in Łódź. Teodor Kirpacz was one of the three co-founders became the first president. He was succeeded by Władysław Srzednicki (engineer) at the end of the following year. In November 1932 the Association numbered about 100 members and it was divided into four sections: 1. *Scientific*, 2. *Scientific Co-operation*, 3. *Financial*, 4. *Social*. Statutory aims of the Association included giving lectures, establishing a new publishing house, passing judgements on legislative projects and regulations concerning economic issues, organizing conventions and domestic and overseas trips as well as creating its own library²⁷.

On June 18th 1936 the Society of Łódź Friends was registered by fifteen its co-founders including Karol Bajer (engineer), Mieczysław Hertz and Antoni Tomaszewski. The aims defined in the Society statutes concerned, among others, organizing lectures, presentations, exhibitions and courses.

On November 19th 1936 the Society of Sciences Friends was registered in Łódź on the initiative of Z. Lorentz and Prof. Dr T. M. Vieweger. According to the statutes of the Society, its aim was to support the development of all fields of science, placing particular emphasis on the problems of the Łódź region. The aim defined in such a way meant an attempt to integrate all the associations

²⁷ There is no information about the Association which prevents us from describing its activity. We do not know if it existed until the end of the period of Poland's twenty years of independence after the World War I.

active in the city. The Society numbered 62 members and Professor Dr T. M. Vieweger was its president until May 22nd, 1945²⁸.

The activities of the Society were divided into two sections: 1. Mathematical and Natural Sciences and 2. Humanities. Some of their sessions were held collectively. Occasionally some delegates from outside Łódź were invited. On December 4th 1938 the general secretary Z. Lorentz introduced a set of scientific plans comprising, among others, the idea of undertaking economic research on the region of Łódź. The Polish Free University, the local government and economic associations were to take part in conducting the research. The Society, together with the local Chamber of Industry and Commerce planned to found the Museum of Textile Industry in Łódź, which was to symbolize the co-operation between industry, science and art. Unfortunately, these plans were foiled by the outbreak of the Second World War²⁹.

5. Secret universities during the second world war

The incorporation of Łódź into the Third Reich did not create favourable conditions to the scientific activity. On the contrary, scientific societies of Łódź were forced to give up their activities. Although there were all levels of the Polish secret system of education, universities continued their activity in the area of the General Government. Doctor J. Dylik, Z. Lorentz and Prof. Dr T. M. Vieweger gave secret lectures in Warsaw. In the autumn of 1940 the Rector, T. M. Vieweger decided to re-establish secret teaching in the Polish Free University which returned to its original name: the Scientific Courses Society. Many lecturers of this University resumed their activity including the Rector himself and Dr J. Dylik. The Senate of the University prepared a reform concerning universities with an intention to found one in Łódź³⁰. In POW camps in Dobiegniew (Woldenberg, Offlag II C) and Dössel, lectures consistent with the programme of the Socio-educational Training College of the Polish Free University in Warsaw were given³¹.

²⁸ A part of the Society could be researchers or persons supporting its objectives. There were not any requirements concerning any scientific degrees. Then, the Association included 27 individual members – co-founders and 9 collective members – co-founders (institutions).

²⁹ Sources and papers on Łódź scientific societies in the period of Poland's twenty years of independence after World War I were presented in: Kuciński, 1996: 23–33; Compare also: Z. Dylik, 1987: 59–70; Śmiech, 1978: 60–63; Timofiejew, 1936: 706.

³⁰ In the Polish Free University in Warsaw there were 380 students at three faculties (Arts, Law and Economics, and Pedagogy) in total.

³¹ With permission of Rector T. M. Vieweger, inż. second lieutenant Zygmunt Kobylński organized in Dobiegniewo in October 1943 a Department of the Socio-educational Section of the Polish Free University, as one of the twenty seven already existing sections. It comprised 92

After the Warsaw Uprising had collapsed in October 1944, the Rector, T. Vieweger moved to Częstochowa. He continued the secret teaching there and he managed to gather 25 students within the framework of academic courses.

Since September 1st, 1940 to June 1941 Prof. Edward Lipiński headed the secret activity of the Warsaw School of Economics. First, within the framework of legal Economics Courses, and afterwards as the President of the first legal City School of Commerce (Städtische Handelsfachschule) in Warsaw. In other words, he was the acting Rector. After the suppression of Warsaw Uprising and forced displacement of civilians from Warsaw, he continued his activity in the Cecylia Zylber-Platerówna School in Zalesie Górne. Until the end of October 1944 he organized secret academic courses in Częstochowa. In the year 1945 the head of these courses was Prof. Dr Jerzy Loth.

The lecturers of the secret schools were, among others, Waclaw Fabierkiewicz (at the Free Polish University in Warsaw), Jan Chodorowski, Stanisław Gorzuchowski, Andrzej Grodek, Edward Lipiński, Julian Pikiel, Stanisław Skrzywan and Edward Wojciechowski (in Warsaw Academy of Commerce), Jerzy Loth (in the Warsaw Academy of Commerce and the Institute of Colonial Sciences), Józef Rączaszek (lecturer of banking, economics and cooperative movement at courses organized in POW camp VII in Murnau), Henryk Regulski (in the Warsaw Academy of Commerce and T. Czacki – Junior High School and Secondary School in Warsaw) Jan Edmund Reyman (in the Secretary Training School in Warsaw). What is more, Andrzej Grabski took an active part in the activity of secret Western Institute at the Department of London Government³².

Some of the research workers, who gave lectures in Łódź in the period of Poland's twenty years of independence after World War I and after World War II were either partisans or soldiers of Polish military units, or prisoners of Nazi concentration camps or POW camps³³.

students and their camp studies were, after the World War II verified at the University of Łódź. They were given a credit for two years of their studies.

³² The National Archives of Łódź, Łódź Department of the Polish Free University, catalogue no. 8, 375, 376; Bolewski, Pierzchała, 1989; Brodowska, 1994: 128–141; Dunin-Wąsowicz, 1984, [about 1984]; *Kursy akademickie w Częstochowie...*, 1947: 124–145; Kowalenko, 1961; Świdorski, 1947: 187–192; *Oflag II C Woldenberg [Dobiegniewo]...*, 1984; Bohatkiewicz, 1971; Merło, 1956: 156–164; Olesik, 1988; Jałmużna, 1977; Kuciński, 2001: 16–19; Mauersberg, 1992: 382; Walczak, 1987; *Szkolnictwo wyższe i nauka w latach wojny...*, 1978; Konarski, 1967; Wójcicki, 75–89; Wycech, 1947: 5–103; *Z dziejów tajnej oświaty...*, 1964. See *Sylwetki nauczycieli...*, 1997; Witowski.

³³ This group included the following professors: Stanisław Orsza-Broniewski (a head of „Szare Szeregi” 1943–1944, commander of the operation of rescuing prisoners at the „Arsenal” on March 26th 1943, participant of Warsaw Uprising and after its downfall a prisoner of Nazi oflags), Jerzy Dietl (soldier of the Home Army, Opatowski District and prisoner of Nazi concentration camps), Waclaw Fabierkiewicz (formerly, a member of the Active Fight Association

On May 24th 1990, on the initiative of Assistant Prof. Dr Witold Lejman, the Dean of the Faculty of Economics and Sociology University of Łódź, the commemorative marble plaque including names of lecturers of the Łódź Department of the Polish Free University, who fell victims to Nazi occupation, was embedded in the hall of the Faculty main building³⁴.

and Rifle Club 1911–1914 and flying unit of the armed forces of Poland 1914–1917, he was a head of Lubelski District of the Polish Military Organization and a member of the Military Department of the Social Party, a member of presidium of the Capital Commission of social self-defence 1939–1941), Juliusz Goryński (soldier of September Campaign of 1939), scoutmaster Aleksander Kamiński (a member of military organization *Śłużba Zwycięstwu Polski* since November 5th 1939, editor of the secret „Biuletyn Informacyjny” 1939–1944, founder of conspirational organization >Wawer< in December 1940, head of the Information and Propaganda Bureau of the Capital District of the Home Army 1941–1944, member of management of the Szare Szeregi Scouting Military Service, author of, among others, *Kamienie na szaniec*), Wacław Kirkor (soldier of the Home Army in 1939 and in 1944), Antoni Konopka (soldier of peasant battalions), Jan Lutyński (soldier of the September Campaign of 1939, soldier of the Home Army, prisoner of concentration camps in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics 1944–1946), Teodor Nagurski (delegate of the Polish Republic in Kowieński Department, quartermaster of Wileński District of the Home Army), Zdzisław Prochowski (soldier and partisan of the Home Army), Józef Rączaszek (soldier of the September Campaign of 1939, prisoner of POW camp VII in Murnau), Włodzimierz Smoleński (commander of battery in Mokra battle in September, 1939, prisoner of a few POW camps, the longest in Oflag II C in Woldenberg), Ziemowit Szczakowski (soldier of Szare Szeregi and the Home Army), Jan Trusiewicz (participant of the Warsaw Uprising, prisoner of the camp XB in Falingsbortel), Józef Wojsznis (soldier of the Home Army AK 1943–1944), Zbigniew Wysocki (activist of the secret organization “Our Home”, which organized military exercises since the year 1940, participant of the Warsaw Uprising 1944), Jan Zieleniewski (formerly he was a volunteer for the Polish armed forces during the war with Soviet Russia in 1920, participant of the Silesian Uprising II in 1921, soldier of the September Campaign of 1939, after escaping from Nazi POW camp in 1943, he took part in the Warsaw Uprising as a soldier of the Home Army). Some of the Professors of our Faculty did slave forced labour. E.g. in Germany Jan Antoni Boguszewski (in the Asid Serum Institut), Wacław Piotrowski (in concentration camp) and Władysław Piotrowski (as a forced worker) and in Austria Jan Szczepański (as a forced worker); *Sylwetki nauczycieli łódzkiego ekonomiczno-socjologicznego ośrodka akademickiego w latach 1921–1996*, ed. L. Miastkowski [in:] *V Zjazd Absolwentów Łódzkiego Ekonomicznego Ośrodka Akademickiego*, 1997; interview with Prof. Dr Z. Prochowski, June 29th 2004; http://ac.katowice.pl/wersja/polska/o_akademii/zieleniewski.php.

³⁴ The plaque includes the following names: Prof. Dr Leon Biegeleisen (1879–1942), Prof. Dr Hipolit Gliwic (1878–1943), Dr Henryk Goldszmidt – Janusz Korczak (1879–1942), Kazimierz Kornilowicz (1892–1939), Dr Jadwiga Krasicka (1900–1944), Prof. Dr Hilary Sachs (1881–1942), Prof. Józef Lewicki (1882–1942), Prof. Dr Aleksander Ławrynowicz (1889–1944), Prof. Dr Jan Łazowski (1889–1941), Prof. Dr Romuald Minkiewicz (1878–1944), Dr Michał Orzecki (1891–1941), Prof. Dr Aleksander Rajchman (1890–1940), Rev. Prof. Dr Antoni Roszkowski (1894–1939), Prof. Dr Wacław Roszkowski (1886–1944), Dr Stanisław Rychliński (1903–1944), Prof. Dr Jakub Segal (1880–1943), colonel Dr Stanisław Więckowski (1882–1942), Prof. Dr Zygmunt Załcwasser (1880–1942), Prof. Dr Adam Zieleńczyk (1880–1943).

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Łódzkie środowisko ekonomiczne i socjologiczne do 1945 r.

Popularyzacja ekonomii i socjologii w Łodzi na przełomie XIX/XX w. odbywała się w ramach tzw. uniwersytetów powszechnych. Ważną rolę w tej popularyzacji odegrała lokalna prasa. To na jej łamach umieszczał swoje pierwsze artykuły łódzianin M. Kalecki.

Właśnie dzięki popularyzacji wiedzy naukowej i działalności dydaktycznej w latach międzywojennych powstały w naszym mieście pierwsze szkoły wyższe: Instytut Nauczycielski Koła Łódzkiego Towarzystwa Nauczycieli Szkół Średnich i Wyższych (1921–1928) oraz Wyższa Szkoła Nauk Społecznych i Ekonomicznych w Łodzi (1924–1928). Chociaż nie uzyskały one uprawnień akademickich, to ich znaczenie polega na tym, że wykładali w nich tak wybitni uczeni jak np.: socjolog F. Znaniecki, a także ekonomista J. St. Lewiński.

W 1928 r. pojawił się Oddział Łódzki Wolnej Wszechnicy Polskiej, którego władze znajdowały się w Warszawie. Od 1935 r. Wydział Prawa i Nauk Polityczno-Społecznych tej uczelni uzyskał prawo nadawania stopnia magistra nauk ekonomiczno-społecznych. Wykładowcami na tym Wydziale byli, m. in., ekonomista E. Szturm de Sztrem i socjolog S. Czarnowski. We wspomnianym Oddziale Wolnej Wszechnicy rozpoczynali działalność naukowo-dydaktyczną późniejsi profesorowie UŁ (np. statystyk i demograf E. Rosset oraz socjolog J. Chałasiński).

Duże znaczenie dla konsolidacji omawianego środowiska miała działalność lokalnych towarzystw naukowych, jak np. Stowarzyszenia Ekonomistów Polskich w Łodzi (od 1931 r.) i Towarzystwa Przyjaciół Nauk w Łodzi (od 1936 r.).

W okresie okupacji hitlerowskiej zarówno wielu nauczycieli wymienionych szkół, jak i niektórzy spośród profesorów UŁ brali udział nie tylko w tajnym nauczaniu akademickim, ale również uczestniczyli w walce zbrojnej organizowanej przez polskie podziemie. Wymienić tu należy, przede wszystkim, socjologa i pedagoga Al. Kamińskiego oraz ekonomistów St. Orszę-Broniewskiego i J. Zieleniewskiego. Część profesorów za udział w walce zbrojnej została skazana na pobyt w hitlerowskich obozach (jak np. J. Dietl).