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The following summary was left out in the previous issue (*LIFE OF SCIENCE* No 17/18).

THE SALARIES OF SCIENTIFIC WORKERS

by MAURYCY JAROSZYŃSKI

PROF. M. JAROSZYŃSKI regards the salaries of scientific workers as unjust when compared with those of the other groups of state employees. There ought to be a special system because of the quite different function and peculiar structure of the profession of scientific workers. The present special scientific increase which they receive in Poland besides their fundamental salary is unsatisfactory. A salary equal to the salaries of employees of the very highest professional qualification in Civil Service should be considered as the beginning salaries for scientific workers; the stakes for the beginners

and the older workers should be differentiated, the quantity of years of work should be taken into account, and some special fees should be granted for extraordinary functions (e. g. exams) and for effective scientific work.

UNIVERSITY OF WARSAW.

SCIENCE AND THE SOCIAL-ECONOMIC SYSTEM

by T. SWANN HARDING

THIS IS a translation from FREE WORLD, 1942, vol. 2, No. 4 (the original title is *The Dilemma of Science*). The author discusses the relations of industry and research which were strongly developed in the 20th century, whereas in the 19th century industry was based on accidental discoveries popularizing mechanical methods of productions. It was not interested in scientific systematic research. In spite of its value pure science is still neglected. The branches of science which get most attention and help are those which are of direct practical consequence. Science is still treated only from the utilitarian and practical point of view.

THE TASKS AND ORGANIZATION OF THE ACADEMICAL SCHOOLS IN POLAND

by WŁODZIMIERZ ANTONIEWICZ

THE REMARKS on this matter inserted in this paper are in the majority the results of the enquiry carried on by the Central Authorities of the secret academical instruction. Although the material thus collected was burnt down in the Warsaw insurrection the author who had been working on this material was able to reproduce the greater part completing it with new suggestions discussed at the post-war congresses and conferences concerning the organization and the reforms of the academical studies in Poland.

The question of the programmes and organization of the academical studies has been of a very great importance for a long time because of the rapid progress of science and technics. On the other side this question requires much attention because if done in a hurry, it would bring more harm than benefit.

The principal aims and tasks of the academical schools are as follows: 1) scientific research work, 2) instructing undergraduates as well as training them for different professions, 3) educating conscious citizens, and 4) spreading general knowledge of conquests of science among all social classes.

The question of adjusting scientific and didactic activity is most important. The question whether the academical schools ought to lay more stress on instruction or scientific work must find such a solution that the academical schools may fulfil completely their two principal aims i. e. the scientific

and educational work. To this aim there is necessary a highly qualified staff with a pedagogical turn. On the other side practice has shown that the division into academical scientific and strictly professional schools lowers the level of the latter. The founding of special academies and schools of one faculty is only justifiable in smaller towns, as it is easier to keep them there.

Hence arises the problem of equal distribution of academical schools all over the country. The founding of the school and its type ought to depend on the minimal quantity of the inhabitants of the town as well as on the character of the environment (agricultural, industrial, commercial etc.). The cultural policy of the country is the second important criterion: the founding of an academical school on a territory less culturally developed helps to rise the cultural level of it as a rule. At last the third motive for proper distribution of academical schools is, to render them accessible to all social classes.

The programme of instruction for the academical schools in Poland is the last but not least important question. The principle of giving the undergraduates the basis for scientific thinking and a scientific outlook on life ought to bind. Hence many special questions arise regarding the fitness of the subjects lectured upon at the particular faculties. Before everything else we have to take into account the humanistic and natural science faculties.

UNIVERSITY OF WARSAW

OBJECTIVENESS AND TENDENTIOUSNESS IN SCIENCE AND EDUCATION

by LUDWIK JAXA-BYKOWSKI

THE AUTHOR explains the necessity of limiting the ruthless objectiveness in science and education maintaining at the same time that in spite of this we do not give up the ideal of truth. Yet in the creative research work one strives for a certain aim and this suitability consists of a certain tendency. In his lectures the teacher supplements questions according to his liking and not to the fancy of his students. At the same time he approves quite plainly some ideas and theories while he disapproves others stressing their imperfections. A certain tendentiousness is admissible, and even necessary and useful to a certain degree.

From the point of view of organization and programme this tendentiousness is expressed by this that even in highest academical schools one cannot think only of pure science but to a great degree one has to take the professions into consideration *i. e.* the programme of every faculty or type of academical school ought to be adapted to the demands of the professions and even methodically differentiated according to the subject being fundamental or supplementary. This practical tendency does not mean any restriction of the academical liberty but is only necessitated by the demands of life. The professor is not limited by anything in his research work but in his work as a teacher he must be guided by the claims and demands

of the community. On the other side the proscription by the state authorities of certain ideas and theories not-convenient for the respective regime is not admissible. This not only checks any scientific progress but also discredits the whole system afraid of truth.

Tendencies are shown more clearly in the process of teaching than in research work as the more elementary the grade of school the less there may be either freedom or independence or criticism in instruction; on the other side the teaching is the more apodictic and dogmatic. Even more clearly tendentiousness is shown in education as a certain standard and educational ideal must be created and then realized in life by educational work. To the tendencies of a system are added the tendencies of the teacher and tutor who has his ideals and tries to inspire them to his wards. Yet do not let us give up objectiveness in education! It will keep its value only if truth will be one of the ingredients of the principal ideal. Thus not exclusion of one thing i. e. either objectiveness or tendentiousness but the proper combination of both ought to be regarded as the fit solution of the question.

UNIVERSITY OF POZNAN

FACTS AND OPINIONS

THE ACADEMICAL SCHOOLS AT CROSS-ROADS. This paper gives a broad survey of recent discussions on the reform of the academical schools, found in the press. At the meeting of the peasant writers (July 1947) Prof. M. Jaroszyński criticized very sharply the present state and situation of the Polish science at the universities and asked for a fundamental reform. Prof. S. Leszczyński proposes in his speech (held in the Parliament) the creation of a centre planning scientific work. The same question of planning forms the contents of W. Michajłow's paper *Planning and scientific research* (monthly NOWE DROGI No. 3). Prof. S. Kulczyński in an article *The problem of organizing science* (weekly KUŻNICA No. 29) is interested in the mutual relations of academical schools and research institutes, asserting that the academical schools ought to take over a part of the tasks of the institutes thus helping a central plan of research. The wants of the academical schools and their endowments are discussed by Prof. A. Schaff (KUŻNICA No. 27). Attention is called by the paper of Prof. K. Grzybowski (KUŻNICA No. 31-32) who speaks on the need of far-reaching changes in the structure of higher education. W. Sokorski, president of the Board for Academical Schools, stresses the problem of changing the social structure of the universities. Besides the more general problems, more detailed ones are discussed, too, as the reform of higher education becomes more and more the centre of interest.

THE STUDENTS' DISTRESS by Julian Tokarski. The author states the little preparation which the undergraduates show at the beginning of their academical studies as well as the small possibilities of acquiring any real knowledge

at the academical schools because of the unsatisfactory equipments and little endowments with the latter; all this a cause of the war.

ABOUT BOOKS FROM ABROAD AND THE FRIENDSHIP WITH CZECHOSLOVAKIA by *Mieczysław Chojnowski*. The author describes his impressions on seeing so many books from abroad in all branches in the bookshops of Praha. At the same time he draws attention to the fact that there were few Polish books and so thinks it necessary to get into closer contact and to try a more extensive exchange of publications with Czechoslovakia.

SCIENCE IN POLAND

THE SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTE FOR ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT. In 1945 the Scientific Institute for Organization and Management was reopened. Prof. S. Bieńkowski is the chairman of this institution. The Institute has a scientific and research character but at the same time it tries to get into touch with the general organizational life. It was decided to work out the following actual questions: rationalization of the management of materials, rationalization of production, rationalization of sales, and rationalization of office-work. These are industrial questions. The disposition of questions concerning agriculture was put down in the same manner. The institute organized a course for scientific organization at three higher schools in different towns to popularize the principles of organization. The same aim is served by the publishing and propagating the books concerning rationalization of work as well as the issuing of a periodical by the Institute.

The Institute belongs to the Comité International de l'Organisation Scientifique (CIOS) and has got into touch with the Masaryk Academy of Work in Praha as well as with the International Labour Office (Canada) from which it gets a copy of the INTERNATIONAL LABOUR REVIEW.

THE POLISH PRESS INSTITUTE IN WARSAW by *Stanisław Jarkowski*. Just recently a press institute has been founded in Warsaw. This is an institution of scientific character which calls forth a great and easily understood interest as the press needed a more serious treatment being one of the most important social factors. Before the war there existed numerous press institutes in Germany, now there are research centres of this kind in America, Switzerland, France at the Sorbonne, in Tokio, in Italy, in U.S.S.R., and Prague. In Poland the Polish Institute of Press-Knowledge in Warsaw existed since 1928. Almost all these institutes possessed their own informative-scientific periodical as in Germany ZEITUNGSWISSENSCHAFT, in France — the quarterly CAHIERS DE LA PRESSE, now the monthly ÉTUDES DE LA PRESSE a. o. In Warsaw there was such a publication of the Polish Association of Publishers of Journals and Periodicals PRASA now called PRASA POLSKA (Polish Press). The sphere of activity of the Polish Press Institute is planned very broadly. The direction belongs to the management at the head of

which there is a presiding committee. The present chairman is Wincenty Trzebiński, professor of the Academy of Political Science in Warsaw. Besides there is a Scientific Council composed of 15 members.

POLISH SCIENCE ON THE WARMIAN-MAZURIAN TERRITORIES (from No. 17—18). Jerzy Antoniewicz, a collaborator of the newly opened Mazurian Institute in Olsztyn tells us about the development of this institution; it should be the centre of the scientific as well as the educational and cultural activity on the area forming part of East Prussia ascribed to Poland. The Institute organizes research and publishes short monographs entitled KOMUNIKATY DZIAŁU INFORMACJI NAUKOWEJ (Notices of the Scientific Information Department). A Legal and Economical School was organized in Olsztyn as a branch of the University of Toruń; there also is the Masurian Museum which collects all objects of the prehistoric, ethnographic, and art sections.

SCIENCE ABROAD

TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC REGISTER. The Department for Employment at the British Ministry of Labour and National Service collects informations on vacant posts, and registers all unemployed workers. It is in close touch with the greater trade-unions, University Appointment Boards, and labour agencies. Two registers belong to the most important works of this Department: the Technical and Scientific Register and the Appointment Register. The former one is the object of this paper.

THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY IN JERUSALEM by Tadeusz Zawadzki. The author reviewing the book entitled *The Hebrew University Jerusalem, Its History and Development* (issued 1942) discusses in particular the history, development, organization, and importance of this university one of the youngest in the world for the cultural and economic life of Palestine. In this book among other things there is shown the part played by this university for the diaspora.

THE SCIENTIFIC SECRET THREATENS CIVIL LIBERTY. This is a summary of the paper published in the periodical CIVIL LIBERTY (vol. VII, No 6). The hypertrophy of state secrets connected with different research work has a bad influence on scientific work in other parts of science, calls forth the danger of conflicts, indirectly leads to war, and violates civil liberty.

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JEST JEDYNYM CZASOPISMEM, które naprawdę rozchodzi się po całym świecie.

JEST JEDYNYM CZASOPISMEM syntezy i unifikacji nauki, które w artykułach swych zajmuje się najnowszymi i najbardziej zasadniczymi problemami wszystkich gałęzi wiedzy: filozofii naukowej, historii nauki, matematyki, astronomii, geologii, fizyki, chemii, nauk biologicznych, fizjologii, psychologii, historii religii, antropologii, językoznawstwa: są to artykuły, które nierzadko stanowiły poważne osiągnięcia, na przykład artykuły o wkładzie poszczególnych narodów do postępu nauki, o determinizmie, o najbardziej podstawowych zagadnieniach fizycznych i chemicznych, przede wszystkim o teorii względności, fizyce atomu i promieniowaniu, o vitalizmie. „Scientia” bada w ten sposób wszystkie główne zagadnienia interesujące koła intelektualne całego świata.

JEST JEDYNYM CZASOPISMEM, które może się pochwalić, że wśród swych współpracowników liczy najstynniejszych ludzi z całego świata. „Scientia” drukuje artykuły w języku ich autorów. Każdy zeszyt zawiera Dodatek, w którym znajdują się francuskie tłumaczenia in extenso artykułów, które w tekście ukazały się po włosku, niemiecku lub hiszpańsku.

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