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“He was a European, an educated man”. Foreign contacts of Professor Adam Schaff (1913–2006) based on provenance analysis of selected copies from his book collection

Abstract: The article presents the results of the research conducted on the topic “The private book collection of Professor Adam Schaff in the collections of the Joint Libraries of the Faculties of Philosophy and Sociology of the University of Warsaw, Institute of Philosophy and Sociology of the Polish Academy of Sciences, and the Polish Philosophical Society”¹. Professor Adam Schaff (1913–2006) gathered an extensive book collection during his many years of academic work, falling during the Polish People’s Republic period. After his death, it was transferred to the Joint Libraries of WFiS UW, IFiS PAN, and PTF². A. Schaff maintained contact with many foreign scholars specializing in philosophy and sociology, which directly influenced the analyzed collection. The article contains a qualitative, quantitative, and provenance analysis of this book collection. Provenance and bibliographic methods were used to study the characteristics of selected copies, making it possible to reconstruct Schaff’s contacts with the foreign scientific community.

Keywords: Schaff Adam (1913–2006), philosophy, private books, provenance research, dedications, Joint Libraries of WFiS UW, IFiS PAN, and PTF

1 Master’s thesis, supervisor: Prof. Jacek Puchalski, University of Warsaw, 2023.

2 Joint Libraries of the Faculties of Philosophy and Sociology of the University of Warsaw, the Institute of Philosophy and Sociology of the Polish Academy of Sciences, and the Polish Philosophical Society (PB WFiS UW, IFiS PAN, and PTF) is the proper name of the institution established in the 1950s, which consisted of 3 combined libraries, with joint staff and premises, but separate assets and thematically complementary book collections in philosophy and sociology.

In her book, *“Innego końca świata nie będzie”* (Warszawa, 2007), Barbara Skarga characterized the Polish philosopher Professor Adam Schaff active in the period of the Polish People’s Republic (hereafter People’s Republic of Poland) in this way:

Schaff był Europejczykiem, wykształconym człowiekiem. Znał świetnie języki. Mówił po angielsku, niemiecku, francusku, rosyjsku. Pochodził z wysokiej burżuazji lwowskiej, był kształcony za granicą. Czuł się inteligentem wśród półinteligentów – szczególnie tych, którzy byli w KC³ – i wykorzystywał intelektualną przewagę⁴

[Schaff was a European, an educated man with extensive knowledge of foreign languages – English, German, French, and Russian. He came from Lviv’s high bourgeoisie and was educated abroad. He felt he was intelligent among the semi-intelligentsia – especially those in the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers’ Party – and took advantage of his intellectual superiority].

The professor’s book collection, reflecting the above description and evidencing a rich scholarly life, is located in the Joint Libraries of the Faculties of Philosophy and Sociology of the University of Warsaw, of the Institute of Philosophy and Sociology of the Polish Academy of Sciences, and the Polish Philosophical Society (hereinafter: WFiS UW, IFiS PAN, and PTF). This article aims to reveal the circle of Schaff’s foreign acquaintances based on his book collection deposited in the Library. This aim will be achieved through a provenance analysis, a study of the dedications in selected copies included in the collection, and information in the philosopher’s memoirs and archival materials.

Adam Schaff (1913–2006) – outline of biography

Youth and study

A. Schaff was born on March 10, 1913, in Lviv, as the son of Maksymilian Schaff (1888–1942)⁵ and Ernestina Schaff, née Feliks (1888–19??). However, he tried to hide his Jewish roots⁶, describing his nationality as Polish⁷ or even

3 Central Committee of the Polish United Workers’ Party (KC PZPR), ruling in Poland in the years 1948–1989.

4 *„Innego końca świata nie będzie”*, B. Skarga, interviewed by K. Janowska and P. Mucharski, Kraków 2007, pp. 234–235.

5 *Maks Schaff*, “Ancestry”, [online] <https://tinyurl.com/2fbujytc> [accessed 03.01.2023].

6 A copy of the 1935 diploma states: “Pan Adam Schaff[...] rel. m.jż” [Mr. Adam Schaff [...] Jewish rel.]. See Archives of the Institute of Philosophy and Sociology of the Polish Academy of Sciences [hereafter IFiS PAN], Personal file of Adam Schaff, Diploma copy L. 3017/1935, dated June 8, 1935.

7 Archives of the Institute of Philosophy and Sociology of the Polish Academy of Sciences, Personal file of Adam Schaff, Diploma copy L. 3017/1935, dated June 8, 1935.

Austrian⁸. M. Schaff was a well-known and respected Lviv lawyer, as well as a philanthropist⁹.

The outbreak of World War I forced the Schaff family to emigrate to Vienna in 1914. They returned to Lviv in 1917, and soon, M. Schaff opened a law firm¹⁰. This made it possible for A. Schaff to attend a private school with Hebrew as the teaching language, which was most likely the Private Male Gymnasium of the Jewish Elementary and Secondary School Society in Lviv¹¹, at 17 Zygmunowska St. The director of the gymnasium was a student of Kazimierz Twardowski (1866–1938)¹² – Salomon Igel (1889–1942)¹³. The multicultural environment brought him knowledge of several foreign languages. Polish and Hebrew were spoken in the family home and from school A. Schaff brought knowledge of Latin, Greek, and German¹⁴. In addition, he privately studied English and French. The comprehensive education acquired in his youth bore fruit in the future.

In 1931, after graduating from high school, Schaff passed his high school diploma and began his studies at the Jan Kazimierz University in Lviv. He graduated in 1935¹⁵ with the degrees of Master of Laws¹⁶ and Master of Economic and Administrative Sciences¹⁷. Also in 1931, he joined the illegal youth branch of the Communist Party – the Communist Union of Polish Youth

8 This information is indicated by the operational materials of the Ministry of Internal Affairs in Warsaw from 1956–1990, which quoted Schaff’s statement: “Naprawdę to urodziłem się jako Austriak” [I was born an Austrian]. See Archives of the Institute of National Remembrance [hereinafter IPN] in Warsaw, “Materiały operacyjne”, IPN BU 0204/1422/2, p. 63.

9 M. Kuryła, *Adam Schaff – Droga do komunizmu (1913–1939)*, „Przegląd Humanistyczny” 2018, no. 3, p. 169.

10 A. Schaff, *Pora na spowiedź*, Warszawa 1993, pp. 11–13.

11 It was established in 1920, from the transformation of parallel branches of the humanities type that had existed since 1919 at the classical gymnasium of the Jewish Elementary and Secondary School Society. In 1926, 390 boys were educated there. See *Gimnazjum Żydowskiego Towarzystwa Szkoły Ludowej i Średniej humanistyczne męskie w Lwowie*, „Wirtualny Sztetl”, [online] <https://sztetl.org.pl/pl/miejscowosci/l/703-lwow/102-oswiata-i-kultura/26351-gimnazjumzydowskiego-towarzystwa-szkoly-ludowej-i-sredniej-humanistyczne-meskie-we-lwowie> [accessed 15.04.2023].

12 Polish philosopher, psychologist, logician, Lviv-Warsaw School of Philosophy founder, and encyclopedist; see J. Jadacki, *Kazimierz Twardowski. Filozof, twórca Szkoły Lwowsko-Warszawskiej*, „Kazimierz Twardowski”, [online] <https://twardowski.waw.pl/> [accessed 03.01.2023].

13 Pedagogue and philosopher. He headed the Lviv Jewish Elementary and Secondary School Society; see A. Żbikowski, *Igel Salomon*, “Wirtualny Sztetl”, [online] <https://sztetl.org.pl/pl/biogramy/2823-igel-salomon> [accessed 03.01.2023].

14 A. Schaff, *Pora na spowiedź...*, p. 15.

15 Ibidem, p. 18.

16 Archives of the Institute of Philosophy and Sociology of the Polish Academy of Sciences, Personal file of Adam Schaff, Copy of diploma L. 3017/1935 dated June 8, 1935.

17 Archives of the Institute of Philosophy and Sociology of the Polish Academy of Sciences, Personal file of Adam Schaff, Copy of diploma L. 20/1935 dated June 30, 1935.

(Komunistyczny Związek Młodzieży Polskiej, KZMP)¹⁸, on behalf of which he led:

jedyną w Polsce zjednoczoną organizacją studenckiej młodzieży socjalistycznej i komunistycznej – ZNMS [19], co dawało mi stały kontakt z młodzieżą naukową, z której wywodzi się szereg wybitnych postaci naszej nauki i polityki po wojnie²⁰

[The only united organization of socialist and communist student youth in Poland – ZNMS, which gave me constant contact with scientific youth, from which come several prominent figures of our science and politics after the war].

He was also active in the Union of Independent Socialist Youth “Life” (Związek Niezależnej Młodzieży Socjalistycznej “Życie”, ZNMS “Życie”)²¹ and in the elite Jewish academic corporation “Zelocja”²².

The year 1935, in addition to completing two courses of study, brought Schaff’s marriage to Anna Kibrik (1913–1975)²³, and he continued his studies abroad²⁴. Namely, he obtained a scholarship at the Ecole des Sciences Economiques et Politiques in Paris for the academic year 1935/36 to write his doctoral thesis in economics, “Polish Workers’ Emigration in France”²⁵ under the supervision of Stanisław Grabski (1871–1949)²⁶. He also attended courses

18 M. Kuryła, op. cit., p. 176. Initially, the KZM – Komunistyczny Związek Młodzieży [Communist Youth Union] – was active in Poland. From 1922 to 1938, it functioned as a section of the Communist Youth International, working closely with the illegal Communist Party of Poland (Komunistyczna Partia Polski, KPP). See *Komunistyczny Związek Młodzieży Polski*, [in:] *Słownik historii Polski*, ed. by J. Czyżewski, Warszawa 1973, p. 181.

19 Organization functioning in 1917–1948, affiliated with the Polska Partia Socjalistyczna [Polish Socialist Party]; see, among others, Z. Szczygielski, *Polska Partia Socjalistyczna i związane z nią organizacje w okresie II Rzeczypospolitej*. Informator, Warszawa 1995.

20 A. Schaff, *Moje spotkania z nauką polską*, Warszawa 1997, p. 19.

21 The organization formed in 1923 due to a split in the ZNMS. See, among others, Ł. Bertram, *Rewolucja inżynierów. Komunistyczni studenci na uczelniach II Rzeczypospolitej i ich doświadczenia formacyjne*, „Sensus Historiae” 2021, vol. 43, no. 2, pp. 17–18.

22 See R. Sakowska, *Ludzie z dzielnic zamkniętej. Z dziejów Żydów w Warszawie w latach okupacji nazlerowskiej. Październik 1939 – marzec 1943*, Warszawa 1993, p. 17.

23 A tailor, after the war, an official on the Management Board of the Towarzystwo Przyjaźni Polsko-Radzieckiej [Polish-Soviet Friendship Society]. On January 1, 1946, the Schaffs’ only daughter Ewa was born. They remained married until Anna died in 1975; see M. Kuryła, op. cit., p. 180.

24 Schaff is on the list of scholarship recipients; see M. Willaume, *Humanieści polscy nad Sekwaną w latach 1919–1939*, Lublin 1989, p. 197.

25 M. Kuryła, op. cit., pp. 180–181.

26 Politician, economist, member of the Legislative Sejm and the first term in the Second Polish Republic (hereafter RP), chairman of the National Council of Poland (1942–1944), vice-chairman of the National Council (1945–1947). From 1910 to 1939, he was a professor of economics at the University of Lviv, the Dublin Agricultural Academy, and the Jagiellonian University, and

prepared by the General Confederation of Labor (CGTU – Confédération générale du travail unitaire, 1921–1936), which brought together trade unions affiliated with the French Communist Party²⁷.

Upon his return to the country, further communist activity, which included taking the helm of the ZNMS “Życie”, ended with Schaff’s arrest in 1937²⁸. After a six-month incarceration in Lviv prison, he was released, as the police were unable to obtain any conclusive evidence of his illegal activities. His father’s acquaintance, M. Schaff, also played a significant role here. The imprisonment cemented Schaff’s continued pursuit of a communist path despite – according to him – the repressive nature of the Second Polish Republic²⁹.

From September 1937 to August 1939, he worked as a trainee lawyer in his father’s law firm, which was not the fulfillment of his career dreams, but after his stay in prison, he could not hope for anything else. The outbreak of World War II found Adam Schaff in Lviv when he was 26 years old. He got his first-ever academic job at the Sovietized Lviv Polytechnic in the new department of Marxism-Leninism³⁰. In 1941, in Moscow, at the Institute of Philosophy of the Academy of Sciences of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR), he defended his dissertation on the theory of cognition of dialectical materialism for the degree of political science candidate – the equivalent of a doctoral thesis³¹. In 1945, at the same scientific unit, Schaff defended a dissertation on “The Concept and the Word”³² earning a Doctor of Philosophical Sciences degree – the equivalent of a habilitation³³.

The beginning of scientific work in the People’s Republic of Poland

After the war, the Polish Workers’ Party (Polska Partia Robotnicza, PPR, one of the predecessors of the Polish United Workers’ Party – PZPR) wanted to hire Schaff to work in party education, which was not in line with his ambitions for activities in higher education. Given the formation of the University of Łódź,

from 1947 – the University of Warsaw; see H. Wereszycki, *Stanisław Grabski*, [in:] *Polski słownik biograficzny*. Vol. 8, Kraków 1959–1960, pp. 519–527.

27 M. Kuryła, *op. cit.*, p. 181.

28 A. Schaff, *Pora na spowiedź...*, p. 45.

29 M. Kuryła, *op. cit.*, p. 184.

30 B. Chwedeńczuk, *op. cit.*, p. 163.

31 A. Schaff, *Pora na spowiedź...*, p. 39.

32 Archives of Modern Records in Warsaw [hereinafter AAN], “Komitet Nagród Państwowych”, 2/1650/0/1.30/79.

33 Archives of the Institute of Philosophy and Sociology of the Polish Academy of Sciences, Personal file of Adam Schaff, Copy. Appendix to the personal questionnaire.

whose rector was Tadeusz Marian Kotarbiński (1886–1981)³⁴, A. Schaff took a job there despite the initial resistance of the Ministry of Education³⁵.

At the University, Schaff took a department chair named “Modern Social Doctrines”. He also co-organized the Democratic Professorship Club in 1946, which operated under Prof. Kotarbiński’s chairmanship³⁶. He was also a member of the presidium of the Central Coordinating Committee of the Democratic Professorship³⁷. In the same year, the journal “Myśl Współczesna” [Modern Thought] began to be published on the initiative of A. Schaff and the scientists who collaborated with him. The periodical was to become “the scientific organ of the entire progressive Polish intelligentsia”. In 1951, it was replaced by another periodical, “Myśl Filozoficzna”³⁸ [Philosophical Thought] later published under the title “Studia Filozoficzne”³⁹ [Philosophical Studies].

Achievements in philosophy and sociology

A. Schaff’s scientific activities, including those involving the creation of scientific institutions, took place with the approval or orders of the PZPR. In 1949, he created the Institute of Philosophy at the University of Warsaw [UW] to perform teaching functions. The Institute’s predecessor was the Faculty of Humanities at the UW, where two philosophy departments were chaired by Kotarbiński and Władysław Tatarkiewicz (1886–1980)⁴⁰. The third chair was given to Adam Schaff, characterized as follows: „ma przed sobą możliwości świetnej przyszłości jako uczonego i jako profesora. Wybitnie inteligentny, umysł o szerokich horyzontach, myśliciel i pisarz wzorowo pracowity”⁴¹ [has the possibility

34 Philosopher, logician, and ethicist, a leading representative of the Lviv-Warsaw School, author of the concept of Rheism, creator of independent ethics, and the concept of the trustworthy guardian. Chairman of the Polish Philosophical Society in 1927–1975, dean of the Faculty of Humanities at the University of Warsaw in 1929–1930, first rector of the University of Łódź in 1945–1949, see W.W. Gasparski, *Kotarbiński Tadeusz*, [in:] *Encyklopedia filozofii polskiej*. Vol. 1, Lublin 2011, pp. 726–731.

35 A. Schaff, *Pora na spowiedź...*, pp. 41–42.

36 A. Schaff, *Moje spotkania...*, pp. 48–49.

37 AAN, „Komitet Nagród Państwowych”, 2/1650/0/1.30/79.

38 A. Schaff, *Moje spotkania...*, p. 51.

39 M. Fritzhand, *Adam Schaff*, „Nauka Polska” 1966, no. 1, p. 60.

40 Philosopher, historian of philosophy, art historian, ethicist and aesthete, member of PAU and PAN, author of many times reissued *Historia filozofii* in 3 volumes (Lwów 1931–1933, Warszawa 1946–2021, the latest is the 19th edition – the fifth printing of 2021), one of the representatives of the Lviv-Warsaw School of Philosophy, awarded the Commander’s Cross of the Order of Polonia Restituta. See J.J. Jadacki, *Rozdział z historii filozofii polskiej: Władysław Tatarkiewicz*, „Studia Filozoficzne” 1986, no. 12, pp. 179–194; D. Chmielewska, *Tatarkiewicz Władysław*, [in:] *Słownik psychologów polskich...*, pp. 195–197.

41 AAN, „Komitet Nagród Państwowych”, 2/1650/0/1.15/126.

of a great future as a scholar and professor before him. Outstandingly intelligent, with a broad-minded mind, a thinker, and a writer of exemplary diligence].

Schaff’s goal in establishing the new Institute was to strengthen the position of philosophy at the University. Sociology was also on the agenda but has not been talked about loudly⁴². The activities of the pre-war professors were limited to lectures on the history of doctrines and logic, acquiescing to lecturing in the existing scope and style. Schaff’s approach to colleagues was described in her memoirs by Professor B. Skarga:

Nie wymagał, byśmy pisali o marksizmie lub interpretowali historię z marksistowskiego punktu widzenia. Jego ranga jako ideologa była dostatecznie wysoka, by służyć ochroną dla uczciwych badań w instytucie. Śmieliśmy się, że «siedzimy schowani za szafą»⁴³

[He did not require us to write about Marxism or interpret history from a Marxist point of view. His stature as an ideologue was high enough to protect honest research at the Institute. We laughed that we were “sitting hidden behind the closet”].

Schaff’s domain was lecturing on the philosophy of language. Their result was the book *Wprowadzenie do semantyki* [Introduction to semantics] (Warszawa, 1960), translated into more than a dozen languages, including Chinese, Japanese, and Spanish. The latter was published in several editions, which gave the professor a reputation as an expert in Spanish-speaking countries⁴⁴.

In 1952, Biblioteka Klasyków Filozofii [Library of Classics of Philosophy] series was launched, modeled on Western publications of this type. Funds for the publication of books in Państwowe Wydawnictwo Naukowe [State Scientific Publishing House], thanks to Schaff’s intercession, were provided by then Prime Minister Józef Cyrankiewicz (1911–1989)⁴⁵. This, another Schaff initiative, was commented on by B. Skarga as follows:

42 The authorities aimed to minimize non-Marxists’ influence on the youth, who propagated Western sociology. Social science was one of the ideological tools of struggle in the name of Marxism. Sociology was seen as a threat, as it could reveal a different picture of society than the one propagated in official scientific discourse and propaganda. See J. Bielecka-Prus, *Spoleczne role socjologów w PRL*, „Przegląd Socjologiczny” 2009, vol. 58, no. 2, pp. 71–103.

43 „Innego końca świata nie będzie”..., p. 231.

44 A. Schaff, *Pora na spowiedź...*, p. 190.

45 Properly: Józef Adam Zygmunt Cyrankiewicz – Polish socialist and communist activist, member of the Authorities of the Polish Socialist Party (Polska Partia Socjalistyczna, hereinafter PPS) and the PZPR, five-time Prime Minister of Poland in 1947–1952 and 1954–1970, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the PZPR (1948–1971), Chairman of the State Council (1970–1972). Member of the National Council, the Legislative Sejm, and the Sejm of the People’s Republic of Poland of the first, second, third, fourth, and fifth terms, member of the Central Covenant Commission of the Democratic Parties in 1946. See *Cyrankiewicz Józef*, “Encyklopedia PWN”, [online] <https://encyklopedia.pwn.pl/haslo/Cyrankiewicz-Josef;3888812.html> [accessed 15.02.2023].

był to człowiek o ambicjach uczynienia z Instytutu rzeczywistego ośrodka nauk humanistycznych. To z jego inicjatywy powstała Biblioteka Klasyków Filozofii, która do dziś stoi tu na półce. W jej opracowaniu uczestniczyli wszyscy profesorowie zwolnieni wówczas z Uniwersytetu. Otrzymywali pensje, lecz nie mieli prawa wykładać – Elzenberg, Górski, Ossowski⁴⁶

[He was ambitious about making the Institute a natural center for the humanities. He created the Library of Classics of Philosophy on his initiative, which still stands on a shelf. All professors dismissed from the University at the time participated in its development. They received salaries but were not allowed to lecture – Elzenberg, Górski, Ossowski].

In the same year, A. Schaff successfully underwent the process of the so-called full professorship due to “duże osiągnięcia w pracy badawczo-naukowej w dziedzinie filozofii marksistowskiej, w pracy pedagogicznej w zakresie kształcenia młodej kadry filozoficznej oraz działalności na polu organizacji nauki”⁴⁷ [great achievements in research and scientific work in the field of Marxist philosophy, pedagogical work in the training of young philosophers, and activities in the organization of science].

During the post-Stalin thaw in 1956, Schaff’s power at the Faculty of Philosophy was reduced, and he became only the head of one of the major philosophy departments. However, his person continued to influence the department’s fate considerably.

The Polish United Workers’ Party lacked its Marxist cadres. In response to this problem, on the initiative of Bolesław Bierut⁴⁸ In 1950, Instytut Kształcenia Kadr Naukowych [the Institute for the Training of Scientific Personnel] at the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers’ Party was organized. It was soon renamed Instytut Nauk Społecznych [the Institute of Social Sciences] at the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers’ Party. It had the character of a party university of the *postgraduate studies* type. It attempted to create something like the Institute of the Red Professors⁴⁹, established in the 1920s in the Soviet Union⁵⁰. The result of the Institute’s activities was the education of eight hundred alumni, “most of them with a doctorate in their pockets”,

46 „*Innego końca świata nie będzie*”..., pp. 230–231.

47 IPN Archives in Warsaw, “Materiały operacyjne”, IPN BU 0204/1422/2, pp. 264–265.

48 Bolesław Bierut (1892–1956) – communist activist, politician, leader of the Polish United Workers’ Party, president of the People’s Republic of Poland from 1947 to 1952. See *Słownik biograficzny działaczy polskiego ruchu robotniczego*. Vol. 1: *A-D*, Warszawa 1978, p. 221.

49 Operating in Moscow from 1921 to 1931, the University trained party activists in the social sciences. See В.М. Лазуренко, С.М. Стрижак, *Институт червоної професури (20–30 ррр. XX ст.): сучасний погляд на проблему створення закладу*, rusnauka.com, [online] https://www.rusnauka.com/16_NPM_2007/Istoria/21629.doc.htm [accessed 15.04.2023].

50 A. Schaff, *Moje spotkania...*, pp. 86–87.

after completing their education, they took positions in the Secretariat of the Communist Party, the Central Committee, the government, and the foreign service. Having achieved its goal, in 1958, the Institute was abolished at Schaff's request. Later, an institution of a similar nature was established – Wyższa Szkoła Nauk Społecznych [the Higher School of Social Sciences, WSNS], transformed in the 1980s into Akademia Nauk Społecznych [the Academy of Social Sciences, ANS]⁵¹.

In 1952, Adam Schaff served as co-organizer and one of the keynotes at the First Congress of Polish Science⁵². This event marked the beginning of changes in Polish science – the Polish Academy of Arts and Sciences was abolished and replaced by the Polish Academy of Sciences (hereafter PAN)⁵³. This resulted in Schaff's appointment in 1956 as a member of the Scientific Council of the Institute of Philosophy and Sociology of the Polish Academy of Sciences (IFiS PAN)⁵⁴. Once again, the role of organizer of a scientific unit dealing with philosophy and, for the first time officially, sociology fell to him because it was the first Polish research institute in sociology, a discipline banned in other countries of the “socialist camp”⁵⁵.

A. Schaff's leadership was instrumental in establishing the Joint Libraries of three of Poland's most important academic institutions dealing with philosophy and sociology. As the head of the Institute of Philosophy of the UW (IF UW), the Institute of Philosophy and Sociology of the Polish Academy of Sciences (PAN), and the Institute of Social Sciences at the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party (PZPR), Schaff's position and influence allowed him to spearhead this initiative.

Ta szczególna unia personalna pozwalała na podział zadań bibliotek tych instytucji, nie marnując przez dublowanie zakupów środków finansowych, które mieliśmy do dyspozycji. Obie biblioteki zostały zresztą połączone co jeszcze ułatwiało sytuację. Z pianą na ustach broniłem do końca [i obroniłem] ich jedności, sprzeciwiając się wszelkim próbom podziału⁵⁶

[The union of staff from these libraries facilitated sharing tasks and resources without duplicating purchases or wasting financial resources. This collaboration led to the merger of the libraries, making the situation even more accessible. I was a staunch advocate of this unity [and defended it], opposing all attempts to divide].

51 Ibidem, pp. 87–91.

52 J. Szacki, *Adam Schaff (1913–2006)*, [in:] *Portrety uczonych. Profesorowie Uniwersytetu Warszawskiego po 1945*, S-Z, Warszawa 2016, p. 59.

53 «Życie Warszawy», July 3, 1951, no. 182, p. 1. On this subject, see, among others, J. Wyrozumski, *Dwa wykłady o odrodzonej Polskiej Akademii Umiejętności*, Kraków 2015, pp. 17–29.

54 A. Schaff, *Moje spotkania...*, p. 75.

55 Ibidem, p. 69.

56 Ibidem, p. 59.

They have operated until the present day in an almost unchanged structure. The collections of the Polish Philosophical Society were also incorporated into their collections – as an autonomous unit. The result was “wspaniała biblioteka dzieł z zakresu filozofii i socjologii, która mogłaby być ozdobą każdego wielkiego uniwersytetu europejskiego”⁵⁷ [a magnificent library of works in philosophy and sociology, which could be the adornment of any great European university]. Janusz Krajewski (1908–2000)⁵⁸, M.A., became director of the Library and could count on Schaff’s support of his activities, who subsidized libraries when needed⁵⁹.

The events of March 1968⁶⁰ resulted in a rise in anti-Semitic sentiment in the People’s Republic of Poland⁶¹. Many scientists, including about 25% of PAN employees, left to work at foreign universities. Schaff was forced to resign as director of the IFiS PAN, to which he had been appointed a year earlier⁶².

Schaff’s subsequent academic career took place mainly outside Poland. In 1964, he received a diplomatic passport and a placard to become head of the European Coordination Center for Research and Documentation in the Social Sciences in Vienna. UNESCO established the Center to facilitate cooperation between Western and Eastern European countries divided by ideological and political borders⁶³.

Schaff held his position in Vienna for the next 20 years, combining it with his work at the IFiS PAN, with the approval of the then-central authorities of the PZPR⁶⁴. At the same time, thanks to the intercession of Cardinal Franz König⁶⁵, he became a professor at the University of Vienna⁶⁶. Foreign contacts

57 Ibidem, p. 78.

58 Former assistant to Professor Kotarbinski, pre-war Polish archery champion, the first head of the Joint Libraries WFiS UW, IFiS PAN I PTF, see A. Schaff, *Moje spotkania...*, pp. 59–60.

59 A. Schaff, *Moje spotkania...*, p. 60.

60 This multifaceted political and social crisis in Poland began as early as 1967 and reached its climax in the late summer of 1968. It takes its name from the brutal suppression by the civic militia of a rally organized on the grounds of the University of Warsaw on March 8, 1968. Its aftermath was a rise in anti-Semitic sentiment in the country and increased control over universities. See J. Eisler, *Marzec 1968. Geneza, przebieg, konsekwencje*, Warszawa 1991.

61 On this subject, see, among others, D. Stola, *Kampania antyżydowska w Polsce 1967–1968*, Warszawa 2000.

62 Archives of the Institute of Philosophy and Sociology of the Polish Academy of Sciences, Personal File of Adam Schaff, Os.II/70A-400–33/67 dated January 31, 1967.

63 A. Schaff, *Pora na spowiedź...*, p. 208.

64 Archives of the Institute of Philosophy and Sociology of the Polish Academy of Sciences, Personal File of Adam Schaff, FK/2007 dated June 15, 2007.

65 Austrian Roman Catholic clergyman, doctor of theological sciences, coadjutor bishop of St. Pölten in the years 1952–1956, Metropolitan Archbishop of Vienna 1956–1985, see *Die 99 Jahre des Kardinal König*, “Katholische Kirche. Erzdiözese Wien”, [online] <https://tinyurl.com/y8t956vt> [accessed 15.02.2023].

66 A. Schaff, *Moje spotkania...*, p. 118.

resulted in A. Schaff's 1969 membership in the Club of Rome, an informal international think tank organization founded in 1968. The organization brings together scientists, politicians, and business people from all over the world⁶⁷. Schaff also participated in the work of and served on the governing bodies of the International Institute of Philosophy, which worked for cooperation between representatives of the philosophical sciences from different countries⁶⁸. Another vital organization in which Schaff was active was the International Federation of Philosophical Societies, the world's most influential non-governmental organization for philosophy⁶⁹. He has participated in numerous conferences, meetings, and congresses, delivered papers, given interviews, and regularly published his work⁷⁰. Supporting his activity outside Poland was his knowledge of foreign languages: Russian, German, English, French⁷¹, Spanish, Ukrainian, and Hebrew⁷².

In 1984, Schaff was expelled from the PZPR, but this did not prevent his overseas scholarly activities. Printing his books was banned in Poland, so he published them abroad⁷³. His publication output at the time included 20 books on philosophy of language, theory of cognition, social philosophy, and philosophical anthropology.

With all these activities, Schaff built a solid academic position in Western Europe and South America. He was willingly invited as a visiting professor, for example, to the University of Hawaii⁷⁴ or the Department of Philosophy at the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia⁷⁵. For academic purposes, he traveled to England, France, Bulgaria, Hungary, Greece, Sweden, the Netherlands, Belgium, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia (CSRS), the German Democratic Republic (GDR), and the Soviet Union (USSR)⁷⁶. He received three *honorary* doctorates from Ann Arbor and Nancy⁷⁷ and “the first doctorate of its kind given to a Pole after the war by the Sorbonne”⁷⁸.

67 See *Klub Rzymski*, “Encyklopedia PWN”, [online] <https://encyklopedia.pwn.pl/haslo/Klub-Rzymski;3970781.html> [accessed 15.02.2023].

68 See *Międzynarodowy Instytut Filozofii*, „Encyklopedia PWN”, [online] <https://encyklopedia.pwn.pl/haslo/Międzynarodowy-Instytut-Filozofii;3940991.html> [accessed 15.02.2023].

69 See *International Federation of Philosophical Societies*, “fisp.org”, [online] <https://www.fisp.org/> [accessed 15.02.2023].

70 J. Szacki, op. cit., p. 62.

71 Archives of the Institute of Philosophy and Sociology of the Polish Academy of Sciences, Personal file of Adam Schaff, Personal questionnaire from 1963.

72 Archives of the Institute of Philosophy and Sociology of the Polish Academy of Sciences, Personal file of Adam Schaff, Personal questionnaire completed after 1976.

73 A. Schaff, *Moje spotkania...*, p. 122.

74 IPN Archives in Warsaw, „Materiały operacyjne”, IPN BU 0204/1422/2, p. 286.

75 Ibidem, p. 211.

76 Ibidem, pp. 247–249.

77 J. Szacki, op. cit., p. 62.

78 A. Schaff, *Moje spotkania...*, p. 122.

A. Schaff died on November 12, 2006, in Warsaw. Jerzy Szacki wrote about his international recognition this way:

Jako filozof marksista zdobył znaczny autorytet międzynarodowy, reprezentując nieprzeciętną w swoim obozie politycznym zdolność podejmowania nowych wyzwań, gotowość do dyskusji i współpracy, umiejętności dyplomatyczne, a także biegłą znajomość języków światowych. Swoim «światowym» stylem uderzająco różnił się od filozofów radzieckich, będąc marksistą oświeconym, który dochowywał wierności zasadom, ale nie upierał się bez potrzeby przy ewidentnych głupstwach⁷⁹

[As a Marxist philosopher, he gained considerable international authority. He represented an unparalleled ability to take on new challenges in his political camp, a willingness to discuss and cooperate, diplomatic skills, and fluency in world languages. With his “worldly” style, he was strikingly different from Soviet philosophers. He was an enlightened Marxist who stayed true to principles but did not needlessly insist on obvious follies].

General characteristics of the book collection of A. Schaff

To the professor's pre-death wish, his book collection was added to the Library of the Institute of Philosophy and Sociology collection on September 13, 2008. The volumes were donated to the Library by Teresa Schaff, his wife. Thus, his private collection went to the institution of which he was the founder. The letter, in which T. Schaff included her late husband's statement of intent to donate books to the Library, was accompanied by an abbreviated catalog of the most valuable items. During a library search, it could not be found in the archives of the Joint Libraries of the WFiS UW, IFiS PAN, and PTF. The only trace of the document was found in a copy of a letter dated August 9, 2008, from the director of the Institute of Philosophy and Sociology, Prof. Henryk Domański, to Dr. Teresa Schaff: “Serdecznie dziękujemy również za przekazanie nam katalogu. Dzięki niemu książki już w tej chwili są dostępne dla każdego zainteresowanego”⁸⁰ [We would also like to thank you sincerely for giving us the catalog. Thanks to it, the books are already available to anyone interested]. The call numbers on many copies, which the Library did not give to the books, also confirm the existence of the catalog.

Initially, the book collection admitted to the Library consisted of 1297 books. Currently, it contains about 1166 volumes. As a result of destruction, loss, reading, or failure to return by readers, 131 copies have been deleted from the

79 J. Szacki, op. cit., p. 62.

80 The document in the collections of the Joint Libraries.

inventory and are no longer part of it. All copies from the book collection are marked in the online catalog with the comment “Z księgozbioru prof. Adama Schaffa” [From the book collection of Prof. Adam Schaff]. They have also received an appropriate sticker in the form of a simplified ex-libris with identical content. This makes it possible to identify exactly which copies come from this collection. Accessions of publications from this donation to the collections of the Joint Library took place between 2011 and 2021, but most of them were included in 2013 and 2014 (419 and 427 books, respectively).

Professor Schaff collected current publications from his scientific activities. Every third book in his collection was published in Warsaw, where he lived and did his main professional activities. Most of the book collection consists of “Western” books, unavailable to the average citizen in communist Poland. They were published in New York, Berlin, Frankfurt am Main, Oxford, Cambridge, and Englewood Cliffs, among others. The Center for the Distribution of Scientific Publications of the Polish Academy of Sciences (Ośrodek Rozpowszechniania Wydawnictw Naukowych PAN, ORPAN) imported many publications for the professor, as indicated by stickers affixed to the books. Books published in Poland account for 40% of the collection; 14% were published in the United States of America, 13% in Germany, and 10% in France.

The linguistic distribution of publications from the book collection reflects the international nature of the professor’s research. One in four books in the collection was published in English; 17% are in German, 11% are in French, and 5% are in Spanish and Italian. The last two languages are represented mainly by copies that translate Schaff’s works into these languages.

As for the publishing houses which copies the professor has accumulated the most, the dominant position is held by Polish publishing houses from the communist period, such as Państwowe Wydawnictwo Naukowe – 92 books, Państwowy Instytut Wydawniczy – 84 and Książka i Wiedza – 66. Foreign publishing houses, such as Europa Verlag – 30 copies, Gallimard – 21, and Editions Anthropos – 16, also show a large number. Quite a few books in the professor’s collection come from the publishing house of IFiS PAN, which is part of the structure of his main workplace.

A thematic analysis of the book collection allows us to conclude that 10% of the collection comprises the author’s copies of publications written by the collection’s owner in different years. The collection also includes books by classics of philosophy and sociology, such as Immanuel Kant (1724–1804), Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel (1770–1831), and Sigmund Freud (1856–1939). Also noteworthy are the publications of people from the close environment of the professor’s scientific activity – works by T. Kotarbiński, György Lukács

(1885–1971)⁸¹, Roman Witold Ingarden (1893–1970)⁸², and Zygmunt Bauman (1925–2017)⁸³. Of course, there were also works written in the spirit of the socialist era by Karl Marx (1818–1883).

Foreign dedications on books donated to A. Schaff

Schaff's extensive foreign contacts are reflected in his book collection at the Joint Libraries of the UW's WFiS, IFiS PAN, and PTF. More than 60 copies from this collection have foreign dedications on books donated to Schaff. Their contents and other information about the donors and the recipient make it possible to indicate the type of relationship they had with the professor. Only selected dedications are presented, reflecting the different relations linking their authors to Schaff and confirming his knowledge of many foreign languages⁸⁴. They are arranged chronologically to show the changes in the circle of people with whom he maintained close relations during his scientific activity.

P. Devaux (1902–1979) was a Belgian logician, philosopher, and professor at the University of Liège. His works and numerous translations contributed to the development of analytic philosophy in French-speaking countries. He also worked at several universities in the United States of America⁸⁵.

81 Hungarian philosopher, aesthetician, theorist, and literary historian. See A. Callinicos, *Lukács, Georg (1885–1971)*, "Routledge Encyclopedia of Philosophy", [online] <https://www.rep.routledge.com/articles/biographical/lukacs-georg-1885-1971/v-1> [accessed 14.02.2024].

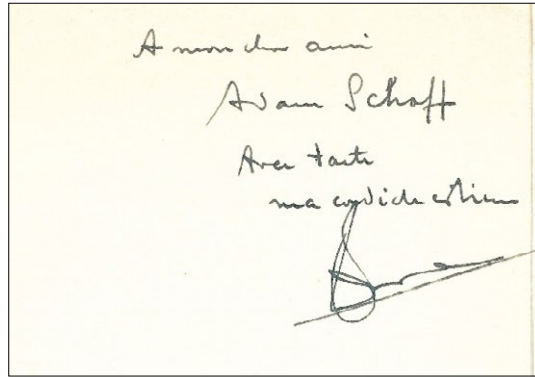
82 Philosopher, professor at the University of Lviv in 1925–1944, after the war professor at Toruń's Nicolaus Copernicus University in 1945–1946 and Jagiellonian University in 1946–1950 and 1956–1963, see K. Barska, *Roman Witold Ingarden*, "Porta Polonica", [online] <https://www.porta-polonica.de/pl/atlas-miejsc-pami%C4%99ci/roman-witold-ingarden> [accessed 10.02.2023]; A.B. Stępień, *Ingarden, Roman Witold (1893–1970)*, "Routledge Encyclopedia of Philosophy", [online] <https://www.rep.routledge.com/articles/biographical/ingarden-roman-witold-1893-1970/v-1> [accessed 14.02.2024].

83 Sociologist, worked until 1968 at the University of Warsaw, where he was removed for political reasons. In exile, he was a professor at the Tel Aviv-Jaffa University and the University of Haifa, then at the University of Leeds. See I. Wagner, *Bauman. Biografia*, Warsaw 2021.

84 A complete catalog of the dedications, including information on the author, the language of the dedication, the date, and the place where it was created, can be found in the master's thesis of the author of the article entitled "*Księgozbiór prywatny prof. Adama Schaffa w zbiorach Połączonych Bibliotek Wydziałów Filozofii i Socjologii Uniwersytetu Warszawskiego, Instytutu Filozofii i Socjologii Polskiej Akademii Nauk i Polskiego Towarzystwa Filozoficznego*" [Prof. Adam Schaff's Private Book Collection in the Collections of the Joint Libraries of the Faculties of Philosophy and Sociology of the University of Warsaw, the Institute of Philosophy and Sociology of the Polish Academy of Sciences and the Polish Philosophical Society], Warszawa 2022.

85 See P. Gocher, *Philippe Devaux*, [in:] *Nouvelle Biographie Nationale*. Vol. 2, Bruxelles 1990, pp. 131–132.

Fig. 1. Dedication from Philippe Devaux – P. Devaux, *De Thaïes à Bergson : introduction historique à la philosophie européenne*, Liege 1955, fly-title page (PB PAN, P.88145)



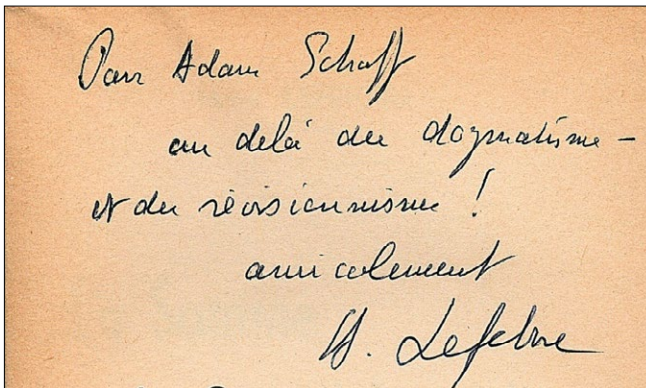
A mon cher ami
Adam Schaff
Avec toute
ma cordiale estime

The image shows a handwritten note on a light-colored, slightly aged piece of paper. The text is written in a cursive hand. The first line reads 'A mon cher ami', followed by 'Adam Schaff' on the next line. The third line says 'Avec toute' and the fourth line says 'ma cordiale estime'. Below the text is a large, stylized signature that appears to be 'P. Devaux'.

“A mon cher ami // Adam Schaff // Avec toute // ma cordiale estime // [signature]”

Devaux addresses Schaff as “my dear friend” – “a mon cher ami”, indicating a reasonably close relationship between the philosophers. A note in files collected at the Institute of National Remembrance in Warsaw confirms the contacts between Schaff and Devaux, indicating that the name “Devaux Ph.” appears on the 481st card of documents from a file containing operational materials of the Communist security service (political police) concerning Professor Schaff⁸⁶. At the end of this resource is a notice from 2002 stating that missing pages 214 through 508 were found during an inspection of the folder. Therefore, it is impossible to determine what the memo mentioned above was about.

Fig. 2. Dedication from Henri Lefebvre – H. Lefebvre, *La somme et le reste*. Vol. 1, Paris 1959, fly-title page (PB PAN, P.93538)



Par Adam Schaff
en delà du dogmatisme -
et du révisionnisme !
amicement
H. Lefebvre

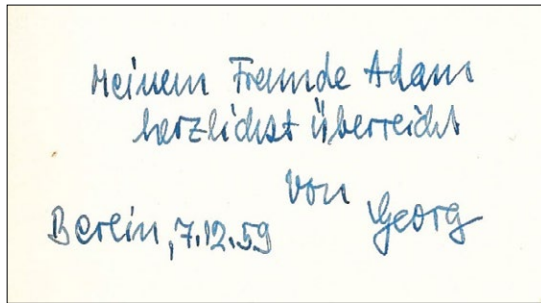
The image shows a handwritten note on a light brown, aged piece of paper. The text is written in a cursive hand. The first line reads 'Par Adam Schaff', followed by 'en delà du dogmatisme -' on the next line, and 'et du révisionnisme !' on the third line. The fourth line says 'amicement' and the fifth line says 'H. Lefebvre'.

“Par Adam Schaff, en delà du dogmatisme // et du révisionnisme // amicelement // H. Lefebvre”

86 IPN Archives in Warsaw, “Materiały operacyjne”, IPN BU 0204/1422/2.

H. Lefebvre (1901–1991) was a French sociologist and Marxist philosopher. In 1962, the University of Strasbourg appointed him Professor of Sociology⁸⁷. He is the creator of the phrase “right to the city”, which refers to the equitable use of the city within the principles of sustainable development, equality, and social justice⁸⁸. He was a member of the French Communist Party, from which he was expelled in 1958 on charges of “revisionism”. A dedication offered to Schaff may refer to this event, in which he writes: “To Adam Schaff, away from dogmatism and revisionism!”.

Fig. 3. Dedication from Georg Klaus – É. Condillac, *Die Logik oder Die Anfänge der Kunst des Denkens*, Berlin 1959, fly-title page (PB PAN, P.88015)



“Meinem Freunde Adam // herzlichst überreicht // von // Georg // Berein, 7.12.59”

G. Klaus (1912–1974) was a German Marxist philosopher, chess player, and sports activist in this discipline. He worked at the East German Academy of Sciences, researching issues related to cybernetics, the philosophy of science, and game theory. He was also a member of the Communist Party of Germany (Kommunistische Partei Deutschlands)⁸⁹.

Klaus and Schaff were united primarily by their views, membership in identically oriented parties, and friendship, as evidenced by the phrase “Meinem Freunde Adam” used in the dedication on December 7, 1959. They both worked at similar-organized scientific institutions. Klaus edited the 1960 German edition of Schaff’s book, *An Introduction to Semantics – Einführung in die Semantik*⁹⁰.

G. Klaus is also mentioned as one of Schaff’s friends in a memorial book published on the occasion of the philosopher’s 60th birthday: *Der Mensch*

87 E. Kinkaid, K. Simonsen, *Lefebvre, Henri (1901–1991)*, [in:] “Encyclopedia of Phenomenology”, [online] https://link.springer.com/referenceworkentry/10.1007/978-3-030-47253-5_392-1 [accessed 17.02.2024].

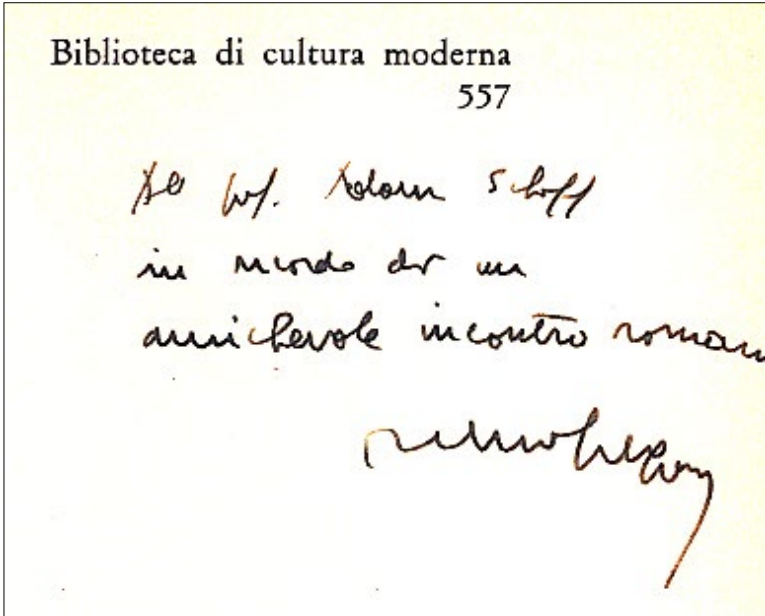
88 See more: D. Harvey, *Prawo do miasta i miejska rewolucja*, Warszawa 2012.

89 S. Wollgast, *Georg Klaus als Philosophiehistoriker*, [in:] *Kybernetik und Interdisziplinarität in den Wissenschaften. Georg Klaus zum 90. Geburtstag*, hg. v. K. Fuchs-Kittowski, S. Piotrowski, Berlin 2004, pp. 83–99.

90 A. Schaff, *Einführung in die Semantik*, ed. K. Georg, U. Einbeck, Reinbeck 1973.

– *Subjekt und Objekt. Festschrift für Adam Schaff* (Wien 1973). The introduction to this work, after explaining the purpose of its publication, apologized for the lack of texts from several of Schaff’s friends: “Manche Persönlichkeiten mußten ihr tiefstes Bedauern ausdrücken, sie wollten, aber konnten nicht dabei sein: [...] Georg Klaus (Berlin)”⁹¹.

Fig. 4. Dedication from Gregory Tullio – G. Tullio, *Scetticismo ed empirismo : studio su Gassendi*, Bari 1961, fly-title page (PB PAN, P.88045)



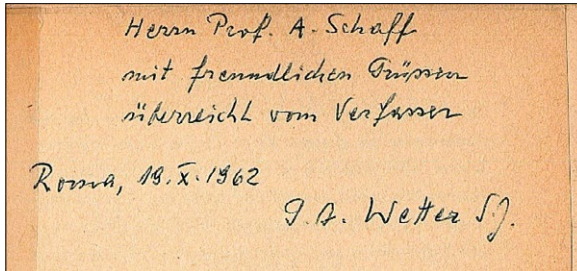
“De prof. Adam Schaff // in mirdo de un // amicherole incontro romano // [signature]”

G. Tullio (1929–2019) was an Italian philosopher and historian of medieval and early modern philosophy⁹². Thus, he was engaged in a field that Schaff developed through his work at the Institute of Philosophy of the Polish Academy of Sciences. He worked at La Sapienza University in Rome, collaborating with numerous foreign institutions. The dedication to Adam Schaff resulted from their meeting in Rome, as its contents indicate. Available sources do not contain information on closer relations between the scientists.

⁹¹ *Der Mensch – Subjekt und Objekt. Festschrift für Adam Schaff*, ed. T. Borbé, Wien 1973, p. 9.

⁹² V. Cappelletti, *GREGORY, Tullio*, “Encyclopedia Italiana. V Appendice” 1992, [online] [https://www.treccani.it/enciclopedia/tullio-gregory_\(Enciclopedia-Italiana\)/](https://www.treccani.it/enciclopedia/tullio-gregory_(Enciclopedia-Italiana)/) [accessed 11.02.2024].

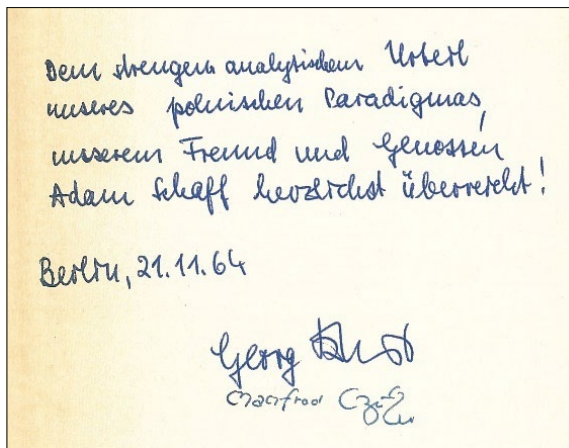
Fig. 5. Dedication from Gustav Andreas Wetter – G.A. Wetter, *Sowjetideologie heute. 1: Dialektischer und historischer Materialismus*, Frankfurt am Main 1962, fly-title page (PB PAN, P.89099[1])



“Herrn Prof. A. Schaff // mit freundlichen Grüßen // überreicht vom Verfasser // Roma, 19.X.1962, G.A.Wetter S. J.”

G.A. Wetter (1911–1991) was an Austrian historian of philosophy. A member of the Jesuit order since 1936, he studied philosophy and the history of the Soviet Union. He received his doctorate from the Pontifical Gregorian University. From 1947 to 1954, he was rector of the Pontifical Collegium Russicum in Rome⁹³. Also there, in 1962, he inscribed a friendly dedication to Schaff in his book published that year.

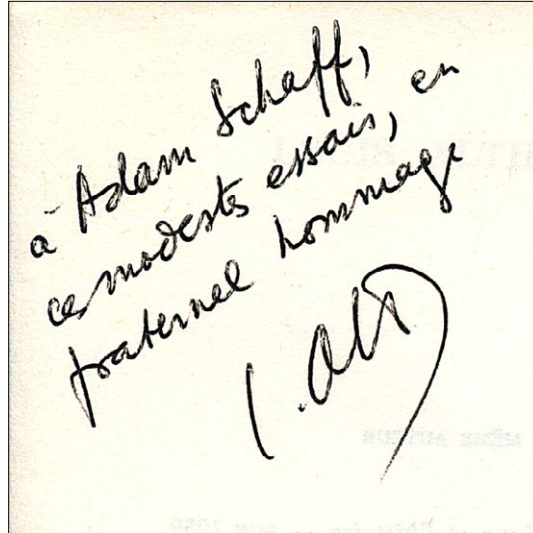
Fig. 6. Dedication from G. Klaus and Manfred Buhr – *Philosophisches Wörterbuch*, hrsg. von G. Klaus und M. Buhr, Leipzig 1964, fly-title page (PB PAN, P.88351)



“Dem strengen analytischen Urteil // unseres polnischen Paradigmas, // unserem Freund und Genossen // Adam Schaff / herzlichst überreicht! // Berlin, 21.11.64 // Georg Klaus, Manfred Buhr”

⁹³ See H. Dahm, *The Philosophical-Sovietological Work of Gustav Andreas Wetter S.J.*, “Philosophical Sovietology” 1988, vol. 50, pp. 52–154.

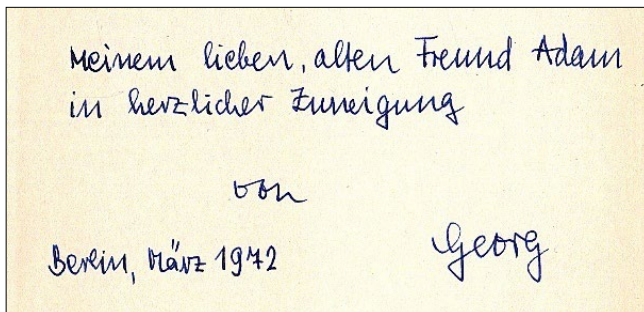
Fig. 7. Dedication from Louis Althusser – L. Althusser, *Pour Marx*, Paris 1965, fly-title page (PB PAN, P.94070)



“à Adam Schaff, // ce modeste essais, en // fraternel hommage // [signature]”

L. Althusser (1918–1990) is a French Marxist philosopher. He was a full-time professor at the École normale supérieure in Paris and was active in the French Communist Party for many years. However, toward the end of his life, he broke with this organization and became a critic of dialectical materialism⁹⁴. In his dedication, he writes: “To Adam Schaff this humble essay, with fraternal respects”, which may indicate the ideological brotherhood of the scholars.

Fig. 8. Dedication from G. Klaus – G. Klaus, *Sprache der Politik*, Berlin 1971, fly-title page (PB PAN, P.88438)

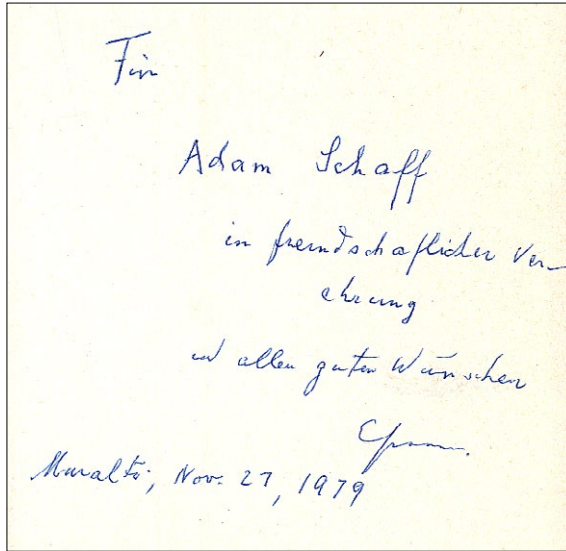


“Meinem lieben, alten Freund Adam // in herzlicher Zuneigung // von // Georg // Berlin, März 1972”

94 W. Lewis, *Louis Althusser*, “The Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy”, [online] <https://plato.stanford.edu/archives/fall2022/entries/althusser/> [accessed 11.02.2024].

Subsequent dedications, from 1964 and 1972, illustrate the development of Schaff and Klaus's acquaintance. The former was joined by the co-editor of the *Philosophisches Wörterbuch*, M. Buhr (1927–2008)⁹⁵. Both confirm their cordial, even friendly relationship: “unserem Freund” – “to our friend” in the first dedication and “alten Freund” – “to a long-time friend” in the second.

Figure 9. Dedication from Erich Fromm – E. Fromm, *Sigmund Freuds Psychoanalyse – Größe und Grenzen*, Stuttgart 1979, fly-title page (PB PAN, P.88471)



“Für // Adam Schaff // in freundlichen Ver- // ehrung // und allen guten Wünschen // EFromm”. // Muralto, Nov. 27, 1979”

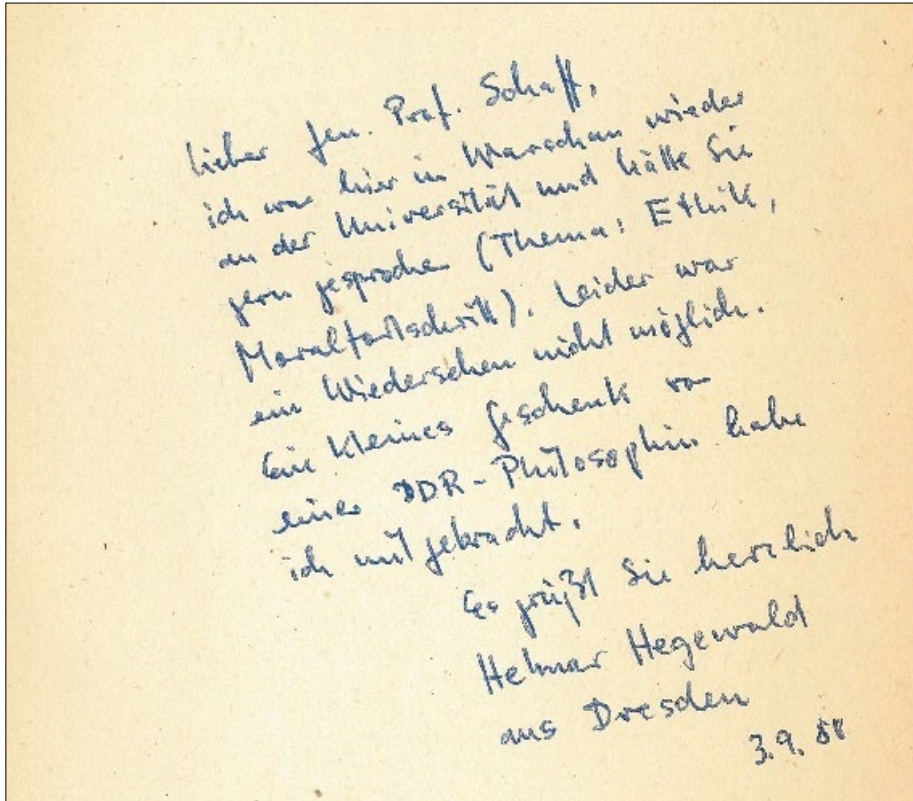
E. Fromm (1900–1980) was a German philosopher, psychologist, and psychoanalyst of Jewish origin⁹⁶. In 1932, he began working in the United States, where he remained after Hitler's rise to power in January 1933. His research focused on social psychology and studied the relationship between the individual and society. He was eager to polemicize with Freud, the fruit of which was the book *Sigmund Freud's Psychoanalyse – Größe und Grenzen* (Stuttgart, 1979), which he gave to A. Schaff with a dedication. An entry in this publication indicates the friendly relationship between the scholars. Fromm was also the author of the introduction to the English translation of Schaff's book *Marxism*

95 German Marxist philosopher, engaged in the history of philosophy. He worked at the East German Academy of Sciences in Berlin. See J. Wielgoch, *Buhr, Manfred*, “Wer war wer in der DDR?”, [online] <https://www.bundesstiftung-aufarbeitung.de/de/recherche/kataloge-datenbanken/biographische-datenbanken/manfred-buhr> [accessed 25.08.2023].

96 *Leben Erich Fromms*, “fromm-online.org”, [online] <https://fromm-online.org/leben/> [accessed 11.02.2024].

a jednostka ludzka – Marxism and Human Individual (New York, 1970)⁹⁷. Other sources say Schaff knew Fromm as early as 1963 when he visited the US as a visiting professor and introduced him to L. Althusser⁹⁸.

Fig. 10. Dedication from Helmar Hegewald – M. Thom, *Ideologie und Erkenntnistheorie. Untersuchung am Beispiel der Entstehung des Kritizismus und Transzendenta*, Berlin 1980, fly-title page (PB PAN, P.88137)



“Lieber Herr Prof. Schaff // ich war hier in Warschau wieder // an der Universität und hätte Sie // gern gesprochen (Thema: Ethik, // Moralfortschritt). Leider war // ein Wiedersehen nicht möglich. // Ein kleines Geschenk von // einer DDR-Philosophin habe // ich mitgebracht. // Es grüßt Sie herzlich // Helmar Hegewald // aus Dresden // 3.9.80”

H. Hegewald (born 1941) is a German politician and researcher in Marxist-Leninist ethics. He was a secret collaborator with the East German political police, the “Stasi” – the Ministry of State Security in the GDR. Since 1980,

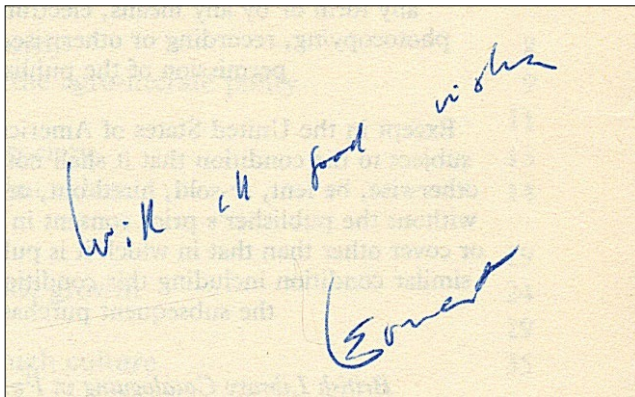
97 A. Schaff, *Marxism and the Human Individual*, New York 1970.

98 W.S. Lewis, *Introduction*, [in] *Concrete Critical Theory. Althusser's Marxism*, Leiden 2022, p. 1.

he has worked as a full-time researcher at Technische Universität Dresden in the Department of Philosophy and Cultural Studies, teaching Marxist-Leninist ethics⁹⁹.

Hegewald gave Schaff a book that he was not the author of. He may have thought that the subject matter would interest the recipient and wanted to give him pleasure in this way. From the dedication in the book, it appears that it was meant to be a gift that would provide Schaff with an orientation to doing philosophy in the GDR. Hegewald wanted to see Schaff in Warsaw, but that meeting occurred elsewhere. Other available sources give no information on Schaff's contacts with Hegewald.

Fig. 11. Dedication from Ernest Gellner – E. Gellner, *Nations and nationalism*, Oxford 1984, title page (PB PAN, P.94068)



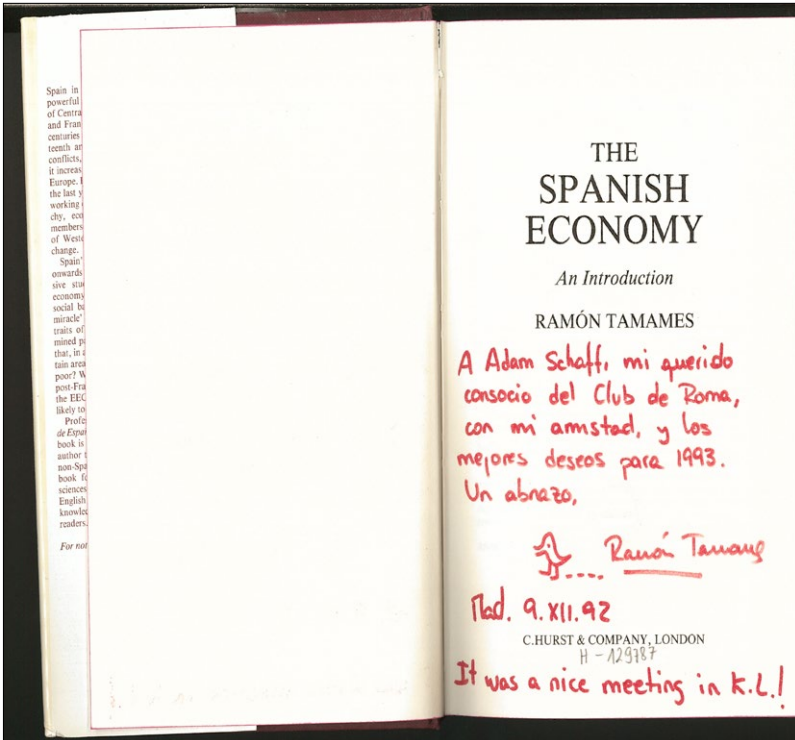
“With good wishes // [signature]”

E.A. Gellner (1925–1995) is a British sociologist, philosopher and social anthropologist. He was born into a Jewish family in Czechoslovakia. He worked as a professor of philosophy and logic at the London School of Economics and later at Cambridge University as a professor of anthropology. He was head of the Center for the Study of Nationalism in Prague. Throughout his life, he fought communism, psychoanalysis, and relativism through his work and scientific activity¹⁰⁰. The dedication to Schaff does not indicate a closer relationship between the two, and other sources do not confirm the scientists' contacts.

99 Helmar Hegewald, “Die Abgeordneten der 10. Volkskammer der DDR (Volkparl)”, ed. W.H. Schröder, [online] <http://volkparl.bundestag.de/H/hegewald-helmar/> [accessed 14.02.2024].

100 See S. Lukes, *Gellner, Ernest André*, “Oxford Dictionary of National Biography”, [online] <https://doi.org/10.1093/ref:odnb/60390> [accessed 11.02.2024].

Fig.12. Dedication from Ramón Tamames – R. Tamames, *The Spanish economy : an introduction*, London 1986, title page (PB PAN, P.88043)



“A Adam Schaff, mi querido // consocio del Club de Roma, // con mi amistad, y los // mejores deseos para 1993. // Un abrazo, // Ramón Tamames // Mad. 9.XII.92 // It was a nice meeting in K.L.!”

R. Tamames (born 1933) is a Spanish economist, historian, and politician. He worked as an academic at the Autonomous University of Madrid and the University of Malaga, among others. In 1956, he joined the Communist Party of Spain and remained there until 1981. After 1989 he left politics to devote himself to business while continuing his academic work – since June 2012, Prof. Tamames has been a full member of the Spanish Royal Academy of Moral and Political Sciences¹⁰¹. According to the dedication, he may have become acquainted with Schaff through their joint participation in the Club of Rome. Tamames is still a member of the Madrid group¹⁰².

101 See *PROFESSOR R. TAMAMES CURRICULUM VITAE*, [online] <https://www.spainuscc.org/Public/DownloadFile/?fileName=RE9DMDAwNTc4Ny5wZGY=> [accessed 14.02.2024].

102 *Órgano de Gobierno*, “clubderoma”, [online] http://www.clubderoma.org/esp/organo_gobierno [accessed 26.08.2023].

Conclusions

Professor A. Schaff's book collection, currently stored at the Joint Libraries WFiS UW, IFiS PAN, and PTF, reflects the workshop of a scientist working on the borderline between social sciences and humanities during the communist period. The multiplicity of languages in which they were published confirms that Schaff belonged to polyglots, and the diversity of the books' subject matter reveals the broad interests of their owner. Some of the first editions of Schaff's works, published in languages other than Polish, bear witness to the author's rejection by domestic political factors after the events of 1968, as discussed in more detail in the biographical section of the article.

An analysis of the contents of the dedication reflects the relationships Professor A. Schaff had with the donors. He maintained friendships with scientists worldwide who communicated in many languages, including English, German, Spanish, French, and Italian. They often shared a community of scientific interests, beliefs, and ideology with him. They also knew each other from the institutions in which Schaff was active, such as the Club of Rome. Due to the bibliographical research perspective, the article does not evaluate Schaff's communist activities in Poland and the West¹⁰³.

Based on the professor's book collection, the words of Professor B. Skarga, quoted at the beginning of this article, can be confirmed, for Adam Schaff was not only a European but even a citizen of the world who was able to find himself perfectly well and succeed in any environment.

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103 Articles on this subject were published by, among others, M. Kuryła, *Adam Schaff – droga do komunizmu (1913–1939)*, "Przegląd Humanistyczny" 2018, Vol. 62, no. 3, pp. 167–189; and A. Lokhmatov, *The academic virtues in public discussion: Adam Schaff and the campaign against the Lviv-Warsaw School in post-war Poland*, "Studia Historiae Scientiarum" 2021, no. 20, pp. 711–753.

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Translation Małgorzata Kisilowska-Szurmińska