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Summary

Theme of dissertation: *Zygmunt Bugajski (1887-1940). Professional, social and scientific activity.*

The main objective of this dissertation was to present Z. Bugajski's (1887-1940) way of life, with particular emphasis on several areas of his activity (professional, social, scientific). The dissertation was divided into four chapters and an epilogue. The first chapter consisted of two parts. The history of Polish penitentiary system was presented there. Then penitentiary of II Rzeczpospolita was characterized and Z. Bugajski's role in penitentiary system was shown. This description allowed me to show more transparent presentation of his activity and penitentiary surroundings, where he worked and where he had friends, acquaintances, scientific authorities and opponents.

Second chapter discussed Z. Bugajski's professional activities. In the first part, relating to the years of youth and the beginning of his work in the prison, a significant section was devoted to Z. Bugajski's family, because to a large extent it determined the education of his subsequent attitude. An important element of the first part of that chapter was to present a previously unknown facts of his life, related to the school strike in 1905. The activities of the Polish Socialist Party - Revolutionary Fraction, studies at the University of Moscow, or a subsequent job in a Russian prison and return to Poland in 1918. The second part was devoted to the initial Z. Bugajski's work in prisons of II Rzeczpospolita. The third section presented Z. Bugajski's work at the Ministry of Justice and his impact on the shape of Polish penitentiary system in 1921-1939. The last part of the second chapter was devoted to discuss Z. Bugajski's participation in the training of Prison Wardens. According to different researchers, his contribution to this type of activity was invaluable. Apart from textbooks and scripts written by Z. Bugajski, in large part, on his own initiative, the schools for Prison Wardens were established.

In the third chapter, Z. Bugajski's social activities were characterized. They were focused on two areas of activity: cooperation with the Związek Pracowników Więziennych Rzeczpospolitej Polskiej and activities of the Komitet Budowy Domów Uzdrowiskowych.

Chapter IV became the most extensive part of this dissertation. Z. Bugajski's scientific activity and his views on the nature of punishment and penitentiary systems were discussed in this chapter. The first part described Z. Bugajski's cooperation with Wolna Wszechnica Polska, where he obtained the title of assistant professor (docent). This section also discussed the scientific character of Z. Bugajski's work, his books and numerous scientific articles. These works are included in the bibliography. Another part of the chapter IV devoted to theoretical considerations presented in Z. Bugajski's writings, starting with issues connected with criminals' punishment. This comprehensive section allowed me to present his views on the nature of punishment, both in terms of historical and then current. Z. Bugajski's views on the death penalty or

corporal punishment were presented in this chapter. In the next subsections Z. Bugajski's considerations on the prison and penitentiary systems were discussed. His views were extracted from his research. In this part of the study his views connected with the Pennsylvania system, progressive system or American reformatory system, were presented. In the next part of the fourth chapter Z. Bugajski's views on juvenile delinquency, which in large part were the scourge of II Rzeczpospolita were presented. The last part of the fourth chapter was devoted to the most important tools for rehabilitation of convicts, according to Bugajski. These include: work, education and physical education. It is also worth mentioning that Z. Bugajski slightly dealt with issues of spiritual care of the convicts, but never refused its significant influence on the soul of the prisoner. Not having access to his memoirs or diaries, it's hard to tell if religion played important role in his life, or not. In the last part, which was called the epilogue. Z. Bugajski and his family were presented during the II World War. This war had a tragic influence on Polish intelligentsia. The annex contained photographs on Z. Bugajski and his family.