

Mr. Paweł Zielony to celebrate the anniversary of the Professor's birthday prepared a publication containing, among other things, scans of documents and photographs found in the Institute's archive.

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Archiwum Instytutu Pamięi Narodowej

September 1 at 11:00 PM · 🌐

👤 Prof. Kazimierz D niejszybrowski was one of the most important Polish psychiatrists and psychologists of the 20th century, the initiator of the mental hygiene movement in Poland. He was born on September 1, 1902. in Klarów near Lublin. His life fell during two world wars and great social changes. He was a comprehensive scientist - he was involved in psychiatry, clinical psychology, neurology and philosophy. He examined the development of personality, intelligence, and above all the creative and moral potential of man.


📌 He is best known as the creator of the theory of positive disintegration, according to which crises and internal conflicts are not only a threat, but can be a necessary stage of development, leading to the discovery of values and personality transformation. These disintegrating solstices, tearing up the current way of thinking and functioning, the professor considered to be natural, necessary hand for the further development of man.

✅ He built his theory on the basis of many years of clinical practice and academic experience. He was the author of numerous scientific publications, but he also wrote popularizing texts, among others. readable columns in student weekly 'etc. ', and under the pseudonym Paweł (Paul) Cienin created poetry inspired by his own research. He studied at several Polish universities - in Lublin, Warsaw and Pozna ń - studying polonistics, pedagogy, psychology, medicine and philosophy. Thanks to scholarships he also studied in Switzerland, France, Austria and the USA. In 1929 he received a doctorate in medicine in Geneva and in 1931. from psychology at Pozna ń University.

➡ Early experiences - his sister's death, cruelty and World War - have shaped his sensitivity. In his adult life he experienced many losses: his first wife Maria Tchaikowska died of tuberculosis, one of the brothers was killed in 1941. , and the second arrested during the Warsaw Uprising and sent to a concentration camp.


📌 Kazimierz D nymbrowski was an efficient organizer. From the early 1930s. XX w. he created institutions related to child psychiatry and mental hygiene. He has set up among others psychiatric counseling for children, Department of Children's Neuropsychiatry in Warsaw City Hospital and the Institute of Mental Hygiene (IHP, 1935). He was also the founder and president of the Polish Society for Mental Hygiene (PTHP). In 1937 he was named the Society of Moral Culture and became editor of the

"Bulletin of the Institute of Mental Hygiene". From 1938 IHP branches were created in Cieszyn, Gdynia, Cracow, Lublin, HPodz, Stanisławów and Vilnius.

 Even before the start of World War II, he was building a sanatorium for children in Zagorz, near Warsaw, connected for the purposes of scientific activities with a medical center. During the occupation, due to the Germans occupation of the Institute, he moved the institution to Zagorze. This headquarters became a place of refuge for orphans from the Warsaw ghetto, AK soldiers and the clergy associated with the underground. He founded a conspiracy study of mental hygiene and psychotherapy. He was arrested several times by the Gestapo, imprisoned in Alei Szucha, on Pawiak and in Krakow, and finally released.

◆ After the war, he returned to Warsaw. He became the director of the High School of Mental Hygiene and president of PTHP. IHP reopened its operations - as the State Institute of Mental Hygiene (PIHP) and the study which was converted into the Higher School of Mental Hygiene. This university quickly became one of the most popular universities in the capital. In the late 40s. XX w. more than 500 people attended the classes there.

◆ In 1948, thanks to the American Ford Foundation, he went on a half-year study trip to the United States and France. The professor's international contacts, professional and organizational successes, his independence did not give the Polish communist authorities peace. In 1949 they eliminated PIHP and took over its center in Zagorz. D. browski was transferred to a psychiatric hospital in Swieco, where he held the position of director. That's when he decided to secretly sail with his wife Eugenia D nabrowska and 4 nuns, on a rented boat, from the port in Gdynia to the west. Before escaping, the couple decided to say goodbye to their friends. Unfortunately, they were informed by the communist security officers who arrested the frail passengers. All detainees received imprisonment for alleged "organized smuggling of people abroad". In 1950 Administrative authorities of Warsaw dissolved the Polish Mental Hygiene Society. Two years later, the Ministry of Education ordered the closure of the Higher School of Mental Hygiene. After being released from prison, D eniubrowski was given a work order in a psychiatric hospital in Kobierzyn and then in a sanatorium in Rabka. During this period he had an administrative ban to live and work in Warsaw. His scientific career was unlocked only after 1956. along with the political and social changes in the country. He returned to the capital and took up the position of professor of psychology at the Catholic Theology Academy. In 1958 he became the manager of the Institute for Mental Hygiene and Child Psychiatry PAN, and in 1961. The Polish Mental Hygiene Society has resumed its operations.

 In 1964 he has been awarded the title of ordinary professor. A year later, he moved with his wife and daughters to Canada, where he taught at the universities of Edmonton and Quebec, as well as in Cincinnati in the USA and Lima in Peru. Since 1973, he regularly visited Poland, trying to reactivate his institutions. In 1977 he created the I Center for Mental Hygiene for Healthy People in Warsaw.

✓ He did not give up coming to Poland despite a serious heart disease. He died on November 26, 1980 in Anina near Warsaw. He was buried near the Neuropsychiatric Sanatorium for Children in Zagorz - a place that for years was the center of his activities.

Designed by: Paul Green

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<https://przystanekhistoria.pl/pa2/tematy/archiwum-ipn>.

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Wydział IV Biura "B" MSW

Nr.spraw.TdO 945 / 533 / 79

117 153
Warszawa, dnia 23.07.1979 r.

Tajne

Egz.nr 1..

U s t a l e n i e w sprawie osób zam. w Warszawie przy
----- ul. [REDACTED] tj.
adresu odwiedzanego w dniu 18.07.1979
przez fig.pseud. SZMER i BACHUS

Na podstawie KOM z Wydz.Spraw Wewnętrznych U.Dz. Warszawa
Śródmieście ustalono, że pod ww. adresem zamieszkują
następujące osoby :



DĄBROWSKI Kazimierz
s. Antoniego i Anny zd. Zajączkowska
ur. 1.09.1902 w Klarów woj.lubelskie
obyw. polskie
wyksz. wyższe - profesor - doktor
żonaty

Na ww. adres przybył z ul. [REDACTED] w dniu
13.03.1962.



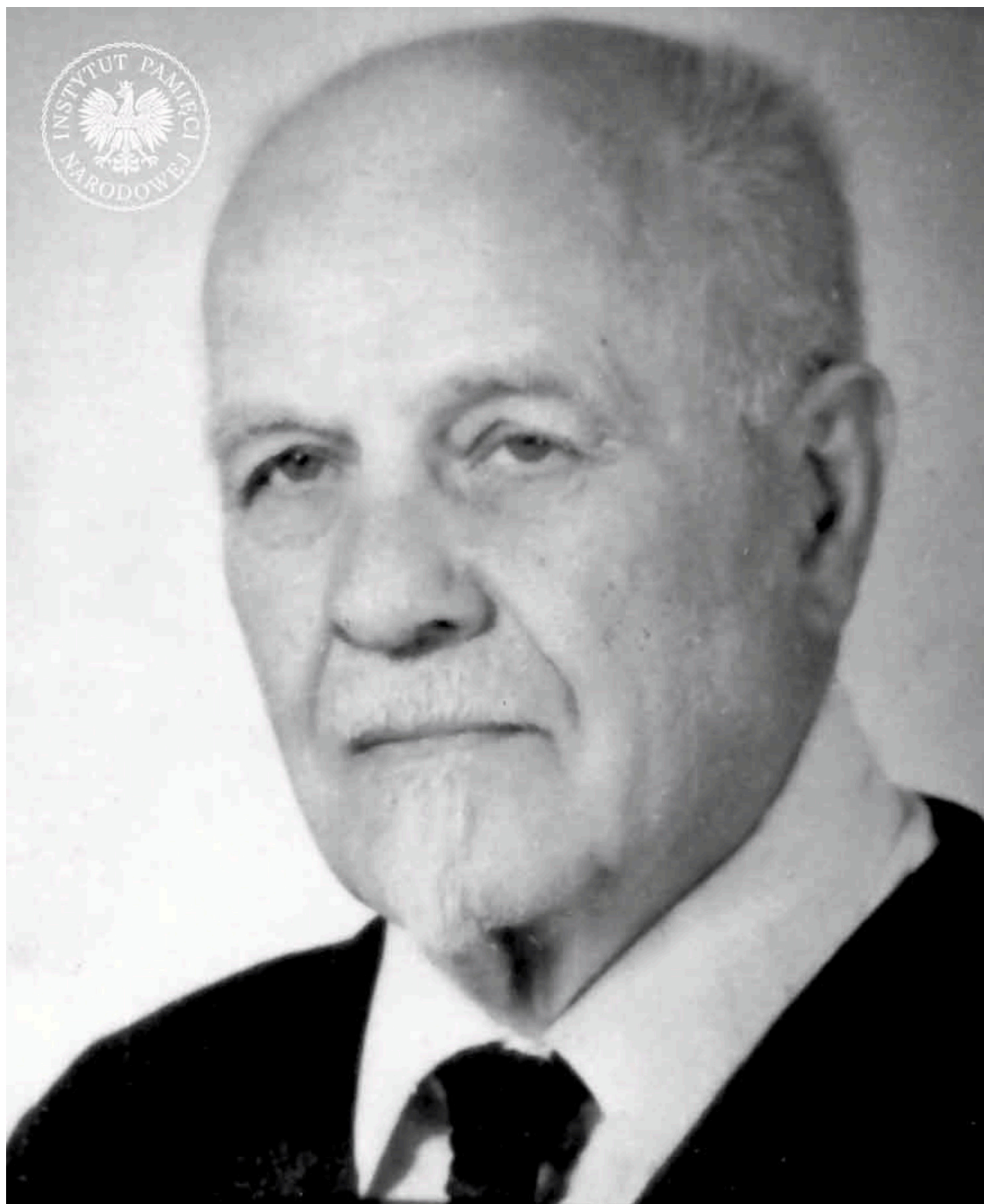
Dąbrowska Eugenia Rafaela zd.Muzyk
c. Leona i Anny zd. Grodziska
ur. 22.02.1910 r. w Delatyn
wyksz. wyższe - psycholog
zamężna.

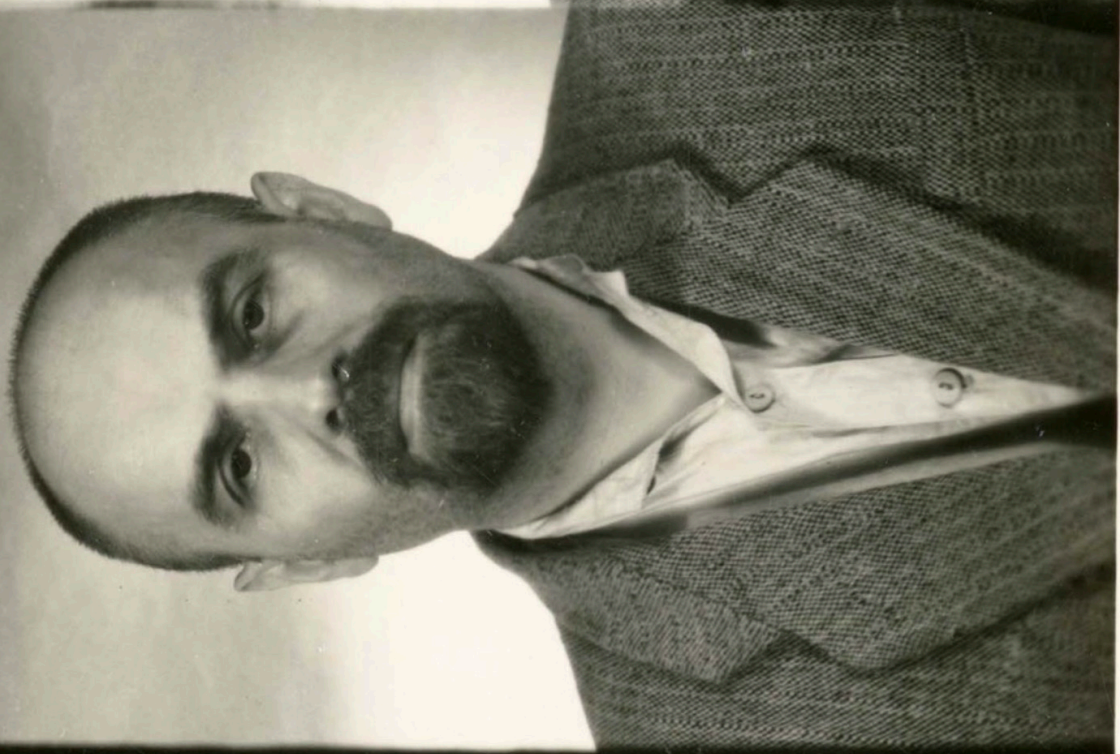
Na ww. adres przybyła z KANADY w dniu 27.07.1973 r.

Wydział „B”
KWMO w Katowicach

Wpłynęło 30.07. 45
19..... r.

Nr CR-01304/01/79 ref.





WUBP. GDAŃSK.
1949 353



WUBP. GDANSK.
1949 307

X 6

Warszawa, dnia 25 czerwiec 1976 r.

Ldz...109/76 r.

R a d a P a ń s t w a
Polskiej Rzeczypospolitej Ludowej
Warszawa

Polskie Towarzystwo Higieny Psychicznej ponownie zwraca się z uprzejmą prośbą o przydzielenie nam odpowiedniego lokalu, uzasadniając następująco :

Obecnie Towarzystwo wynajmuje dwa pokoje / we wspólnym trzy-pokojowym lokalu prywatnym / o powierzchni 45 m².

W powyższym lokalu znajduje się Biuro Towarzystwa oraz magazyn wydawnictw. Brak jest zupełnie pomieszczenia na posiedzenia Prezydium ZG PTHP, Zarządu oraz na posiedzenia naukowe, jak również Rady Naukowej Towarzystwa, która opracowuje pierwszy w Polsce Podręcznik higieny psychicznej dla każdego, co odpowiada potrzebom społeczeństwa.

Nawiązaliśmy liczne kontakty z Ośrodkami naukowymi za granicą w celu rozwinięcia współpracy i wymiany naukowych doświadczeń z dziedziny higieny psychicznej z krajami europejskimi i obu Ameryk. Niestety brak lokalu uniemożliwia te kontakty, gdyż zaproszenie ich przedstawicieli dotychczasowej siedziby byłoby kompromitujące.

Brak lokalu zawęża, a w pewnych sytuacjach wręcz uniemożliwia działanie Towarzystwa, które w swym programie zawiera bardzo szeroki zakres kierunków higieny psychicznej, ujmując ją międzydyscyplinarnie w takich dziedzinach jak: psychologia kliniczna i rozwojowa, socjologia, psychiatria, wychowanie, a nawet filozofia.

Towarzystwo obejmuje swoim działaniem większą część kraju z Oddziałami w Białymstoku, Bydgoszczy, w Gdańsku, Katowicach, Krakowie, Lublinie, Łodzi, Poznaniu, Radomiu, Wrocławiu, w W-wie, i w Zakopanem. Towarzystwo prowadzi działalność wydawniczą, drukuje testy, pomoce terapeutyczne, i inne oraz dwa czasopisma : "Zdrowie Psychiczne" oraz "Zagadnienia Wychowawcze a Zdrowie Psychiczne". Organizuje systematycznie zjazdy naukowe z udziałem najwybitniejszych znawców higieny psychicznej na świecie.

Wobec faktów, że brak jest w Polsce innej instytucji, która wszechstronnie reprezentowałaby higienę psychiczną - Polskie Towarzystwo Higieny Psychicznej wzięło na tę reprezentację. Ma w tej dziedzinie poważne tradycje.

W przyszłym lokalu, który mamy nadzieję otrzymać, powinny znaleźć miejsce stałe dwupoziomowe kursy higieny psychicznej dla psychologów, psychiatrów, socjologów i pedagogów oraz instruktorów higieny psychicznej, a także Poradnia Higieny Psychiczej dla ludzi zdrowych o szerokim zakresie oddziaływania.

W związku z przedstawionym zakresem działania Towarzystwa w dziedzinie tak dziś społecznie ważnej jak ochrona zdrowia psychicznego prosimy o poparcie naszych starań w sprawie przydzielenia lokalu o powierzchni conajmniej 200 m².

W załączeniu Zarzys Historii Ruchu Higieny Psychiczej w Polsce w latach 1933-1973.

Przewodniczący Polskiego Towarzystwa
Higieny Psychiczej

Prof.dr hab.Kazimierz Dąbrowski