Kanada

REJESTR DOTYCZY:

GRYGIER Tadeusz

s/c Zygmunta i Haliny

z d. .....

ur. 10 lutego 1915 w Warszawie

kraj: Polska

-+ 28.08.2010 w Gatineau Quebec

kraj: Kanada

pochowany: .....

nr grobu: .....

Nr rejestracyjny

...../.....

Nota zamieszczona:
w tomie .....
czesci .....

Indeks

KRYMINOLOG

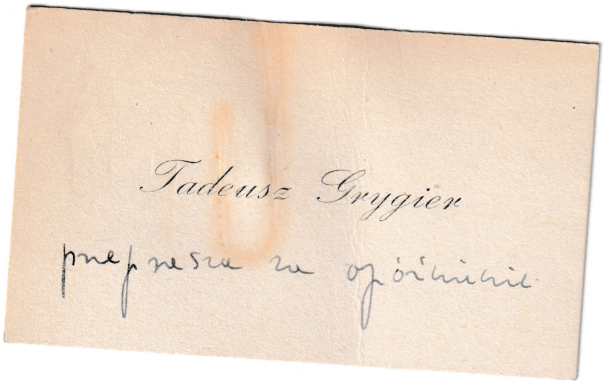
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Uwagi:

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Przypisy:

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znak rozpoznawczy

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London W14

10.2.15
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KWESTIONARIUSZ BIOGRAFICZNY

GRYGIER Tadeusz

1. Nazwisko i imiona

10.2.1915, Warszawa

2. Data, miejsce i kraj urodzenia

3. Obywatelstwo brytyjskie

Absolwent Szk. Nauk Pol., Kraków, 1935
Magister Prawa, Uniw. J. Piłsudskiego, 1936
Praca doktorska rozpoczęta w W-wie, w Zakładzie
Kryminologii Uniw. J. Piłsudskiego, 1936,
przerwana wybuchem wojny; doktorat (Ph.D.) w dziale
psychologii społecznej i kryminalnej, London Univ., 1950

4. Wykształcenie, studia, dyplomy, tytuły naukowe i t.p.

Psychologia kliniczna i kryminologia

5. Zawód główny i ew. specjalizacja w zawodzie

Kierownik Dept. of Clinical Psychology
& Research, Bamstead Hosp., Surrey.

6. Obecne stanowisko albo zajęcie

Nagrody i stypendia naukowe:
1939, nagroda Wydz. Prawa, Uniw. J. Piłsudskiego
1946-8, Cambridge Univ., Rockefeller Grant in Psychology
1947-8 " " Pinsent-Darwin Studentship
1952-3 Rockefeller Fellowship (na wyjazd do St. Zjedn.)

7. Odznaczenia (przy orderach—klasa)

Żona Patricia Ann, nee Sandiford ~~urodzona w Indiach~~ Dzieci Jan Krzysztof, ur. 9.1.1957 w Londynie i Aleksandra (Oleńka) ur. 23.8.1958 w Cheam, Surrey

10. Dane rodzinne: nazwisko panieńskie żony i imiona dzieci wraz z rokiem i miejscem urodzenia.

11. Uwagi: Czynny żeglarz, w Polsce przed wojną (AZS, (W-wa), a po wojnie w W. Brytanii i St. Zjedn. wymagające nabrzeżnego rejsu i mistrzostw zarówno na jeziorach jak i jachtach oceanicznych

5.9.1959
Data

Podpis

12. Instrukcja: wydawnictwo zastrzega sobie prawo skracania, dla celów redakcyjnych, wszystkich danych zawartych poza rubrykami 1 do 6 (włącznie). Przed oddaniem do druku tekst redakcyjny będzie przesłany do wiadomości osobie zainteresowanej.

Wydawnictwo po wykorzystaniu redakcyjnym kwestionariuszy biograficznych stworzy z nich archiwum, które po latach przekaże jako trwały materiał historyczno-biograficzny jednej z instytucji naukowych poza Krajem dla celów archiwalnych.

KWESTIONARIUSZ JEST PRZEZNACZONY WYŁĄCZNIE DLA ADRESATA

TAURUS
REFERENCE BOOKS

STIBORIANUM-PRESS Ltd.

Przed wojną, poza studiami i przygotowaniem pracy doktorskiej, byłem aplikantem adwokackim adw. Cz. Dankowskiego, pracując w kancelarii adw. St. Turaja i Cz. Niedzielskiego. Praca naukowa w Zakładzie Psychiatrii Sądowej i w Oddziale Warszawskim Międzynar. Tow. Kryminologicznego.

W 1940 r., po kilkumiesięcznej pracy w Szpitalu Psychiatrycznym w Chorobszczy, deportowany do Republiki Komi, ZSSR. Po wybuchu wojny niemiecko-sowieckiej byłem jednym z pierwszych zesłańców, którym udało się skontaktować z Ambasadą Polską w Moskwie (wysłałem raport do Ambasadora w pierwszych dniach, ale na kilka tygodni przed nawiązaniem stosunków dyplom.). Mianowany Delegatem R.P. na Republikę Komi we wrześniu 1941, zorganizowałem polskie szkolnictwo, prasę i edycję radiowe, akcję pomocy, opiekę lekarską, prowadziłem prawnicze, ubezpieczenia społeczne i polską cytrówkę przemysłową opartą na pracy inwalidów

8. Ważniejsze stanowiska, prace, zajęcia, udział w życiu naukowym, społecznym, wojskowym, politycznym i t.p.

zwolnionych z obozów pracy przymusowej. Odbywałem na zlecenie Rządu Sikorskiego, pracował następnie w Ambasadzie R.P. w Kujbyszewie, Poselstwie RP w Teheranie i Min. Informacji w Londynie (jako kierownik Działu Studiów).

Po odzyskaniu uznania Rządu RP powróciłem do pracy naukowej w London School of Economics, Institute for the Study and Treatment of Delinquency (w Londynie) na uniwersytetach Chicago, Kalifornia i Harvard, i w Banstead Hospital.

Członek licznych towarzystw naukowych w W. Brytanji i Polskiego Tow. Naukowego na Obczyźnie.

Kilkadziesiąt prac w czasopismach naukowych brytyjskich i amerykańskich, w dziedzinie psychologii i kryminologii. Książka "Oppression: A Study in Social and Criminal Psychology" (Routledge & Kegan Paul, 1954) poświęcona skutkom psychicznym terroru i oparta na badaniach więźniów i zesłańców do Niemiec bezpośrednio po wojnie.

9. Ważniejsze opublikowane prace naukowe, literackie, artystyczne (artyści: wystawy, koncerty, sztuki teatralne i t.p.).

Wiele odczytów naukowych, m.in. przez radio.

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WHO'S WHO AMONG POLES
/ of Nationality & Origin /
in the British Commonwealth of Nations

Surname: GRYGIER Names: Tadeusz

Born /place & year of birth/: Warszawa 10.2.1915

Nationality: British from 1953

Educated at Universities of Cracow, Warsaw and London

Degrees & decorations: Dip. Pol. Sci. (Cracow), LL.M. (Warsaw) Ph.D. (London)

Wife's Maiden Name & Nationality: Patricia (English)

Children /place & year of Birth/: Son Jan, born in London, 9.1.1957,
Daughter Alexandra, born in Cheam, Surrey, 23.8.1958.

Profession: Psychologist and lawyer

If specialist, please state branch: clinical psychology and criminology

Outline of career /with dates of appointments/: Admitted to Warsaw Bar as "Aplikant Adwokacki" in 1936. Psychologist in Chorosrce, 1940. Deported to the U.S.S.R., 1940. Delegate of the Polish Embassy to Komi A.S.S.R., 1941-2. Work for Polish Ministry of Internal Aff. (1942-4) and Information (1944-5) as Director of Studies, Research Fellow, Institute for the Study and Treatment of Delinquency, 1949-52. Principal Psycho-

Present position held: Lecturer, Barnstead Hospital, Surrey, 1953-60 ↓ Heading special project in criminology and corrections, Univ. of Toronto.

Principal works /scientific, literary, artistic - with date of publication/: Scientific publications include "Oppression: a study in social and criminal psychology" (Routledge and Kegan Paul, 1954) and a variety of monographs and articles on psychological, social, legal and criminological topics.

Supplementary remarks: x/ Holder of Rockefeller Grant in Psychology and Pirsent-Darwin Studentship in Mental Pathology, Univ. of Cambridge, 1946-48. Rockefeller Fellow at the Universities of Chicago, California and Harvard, 1952-53. Now Editor, Studies in the Criminal Sciences, Univ. of Toronto Press.

Address & telephone: 120 Spadina Rd., Toronto 4, tel. 925-2008

x/ If your ancestors came from Poland long time ago please give names and dates

Date: 3.1.63 Signature: T. Grygier

Please send this form to:

The Editor, WHO'S WHO AMONG POLES

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Printed in Great Britain



DR T. Grygier

Niezwykła przeszłość dr T. Grygiera

Prasa kanadyjska poświęciła sporo miejsca dr T. Grygierowi z racji jego powołania na stanowisko kierownika nowo utworzonego Instytutu Badań z zakresu więziennictwa w Kanadzie.

Jak się okazuje, dr T. Grygier wysunął sugestię utworzenia tego Instytutu i zdołał przekonać czynniki rządowe, by przystąpiły do realizacji tego śmiałego planu.

Dr Grygier do Kanady przybył w 1960 r. na zaproszenie Uniwersytetu Torontońskiego i od razu zajął się sprawami z zakresu kryminologii w Kanadzie. Wakacje swe poświęcał na zwiedzanie więzień, by osobiście zapoznać się z urządzeniami i ich systemem.



Eileen Ramsay

Dr Tadeusz Grygier

Dr. Tadeusz Grygier
(1915-2010)

Psychologist, Criminologist, Sailor

Dr. TADEUSZ GRYGIER, Professor Emeritus and founder of the Department of Criminology at the University of Ottawa, died on August 28 in Gatineau Quebec. He was 95.

Dr. Grygier had been a tutor, then visiting professor, then professor of psychology at the universities of Cambridge, Toronto and Ottawa; research professor of social work at the University of Toronto; professor of criminology at the universities of Montreal and Ottawa; and visiting professor of law in the perspective of science at several universities in China. He was Professor Emeritus at Ottawa and Professor of Jurisprudence in London till his death.

During his amazing life, through his journey that encompassed four continents, Dr. Grygier made significant contributions to psychology, criminology and international yacht racing.

An Amazing Life

Pre-war

Tadeusz Grygier was born in 1915 in Warsaw. As a boy, he read voraciously: psychiatry (mainly in German), *belles lettres* (mainly in French), poetry (in Polish), philosophy, psychology, law and justice. From 1932 to 1935, he studied political science, economics and law at the Jagiellonian University in Cracow. Then he enrolled in law, psychology, philosophy and criminology at the University of Warsaw. He was admitted to the Bar in 1936 at the age of 21, becoming the youngest law graduate and "avocat stagiaire" in Poland. His doctoral study in criminology and psychology (under the direction of Professors St. Batawia and Dr. St. Baley) at the University of Warsaw was interrupted by WWII.

During-war

In 1940, after the Hitler-Stalin pact, Grygier was deported by the Soviets to the "Gulag Archipelago." He landed in a slave labour camp in the Komi Republic, a harsh, sub-polar region just West of Siberia, whose population consisted almost solely of the prisoners and guards of the camps. He survived by re-defining himself not as a victim, but as a lucky scientist sent to a forbidden zone to observe and analyse the effects of oppression. While in the camp, starving and barely alive, he planned a PhD thesis and a book on oppression.

While still in the camp, he was twice under the threat of death, accused of sabotage and of an attempt to kill Soviet citizens by spreading a typhus epidemic. His own defence, based on wide knowledge and psychological insight, saved him from execution, and gained him partial freedom to work as psychiatrist with an eminent neurologist in the General Hospital of Syktyvkar. He proposed a plan to reorganize mental health services in the Komi Republic. The plan was approved in Moscow and the Komi Minister of Health received a telegram that

ended: "Tell Grygier that he will have his hospital". At the end of June 1941, when the Germans attacked the USSR and Churchill declared himself on the side of the Russians, the plan to build a mental hospital among the labour camps became unrealistic. Instead, Grygier became a deep sea diving instructor of underwater sabotage.

In July 1941 Grygier sent a report on his activities and the much needed help for prisoners and inmates of the labour camps to the as yet non-existent Polish Ambassador in Moscow, in anticipation of resumption of diplomatic relations between the Polish government-in-exile and the Soviet government. Soon after the arrival of the real Ambassador he was appointed to represent his country in Komi. This proved to be unacceptable to the Soviet authorities. He was immediately apprehended by the Soviet secret police, tortured, deprived of sleep and food and, then, interrogated for 13 hours by the man known as *The Terror of Siberia*. The *Terror* used "classical conditioning," which was originally developed by the Soviet Nobel Prize winner I.P. Pavlov. Pavlov's method, which made dogs psychotic, was used on political prisoners, but it failed when one knew its principles. When Grygier realized what his interrogator was attempting to do, he turned the tables on him and launched a counter-attack using the same method. Amazingly, this led to a hasty Morse cable to Moscow that resulted in the Soviet government granting him diplomatic privileges.

In his capacity as an independent representative of the Polish government-in-exile, he managed to establish friendly cooperation with the General Secretary of the Komi Communist Party which enabled him to create a network of regional representatives of the Polish deportees, a basic welfare system, health insurance, twice weekly radio broadcasts, transmitted by loudspeakers to all regions of Komi, including labour camps, Polish press and schools, and legal aid. He also negotiated that Polish lawyers were granted the unprecedented right to defend citizens of their country in Soviet Courts. He organized recruitment to the Polish Army and established a self-sustaining Polish factory that supplied, at a price, war material (made of local wicker) for the front (1941-42). After the Red Army's successful defence of Moscow, Grygier was accused by the Soviets of spying for the Germans and had to be hastily evacuated, first to Kuybyshev, then to Iran.

While in Teheran (1943–44) he worked at the Polish Legation, but in fact for Polish, British and American intelligence. Following a leak to Moscow of his top secret report to London, his operational work had to end and he was appointed by the Polish government-in-exile as Director of the Department of Special Studies (focused on the U.S.S.R) in London. Subsequently, he became a consultant for the Soviet Section, Research Division of the British Foreign Office.

Post-war

Between 1945 and 1950, Grygier undertook his PhD studies in psychology and criminology at the London School of Economics and wrote a thesis on Oppression that was later published as a book. Offered Rockefeller Fellowships twice, he studied and conducted research first at Cambridge (1946-48), then Harvard and the universities of Illinois, Chicago and California (1952-53).

On his return to England, he established a Department of Clinical Psychology and Research at Banstead Hospital near London, which involved post-graduate teaching to psychologists and psychiatrists as well as research in conjunction with other hospitals, the Home Office, Vickers Armstrong, the Admiralty, and the British Army Operational Research Group; it was largely concerned with the development of the Dynamic Personality Inventory, a personality test which he had constructed while in the United States.

In 1960, he was invited by the University of Toronto, where he taught and directed research in criminology, psychology and social work. He concurrently taught criminological policy and supervised psychological theses in French at the University of Montreal, commuting by night train. He also acted as the director of research and policy advisor in the area of criminal justice for the Government of Ontario. On the international arena, he represented Canada at the United Nations congress in Stockholm in 1965 and later became a consultant on social defence for the U.N.O. offices in New York and Vienna. He also made study visits to Poland and several other European countries.

In 1967, Grygier moved to the University of Ottawa to set up what he called the first in the world department of applied criminology. This was a realization of his longstanding dream. Since the age of 15 he believed that criminology was a discipline that contained "everything" and hoped to promote its development. He remained Research Director at the Department of Criminology, University of Ottawa until his retirement and Professor Emeritus until his death. He was also a member of a committee that established the Faculty of Administration at the University of Ottawa.

Upon his retirement in 1980, he became Advisor on Correctional Policy and Planning for the Government of Canada. In 1989, he was selected by the Ontario-Jiangsu Educational Exchange as a visiting professor in China. He lectured at the Social Science Academy in Shanghai, the Law School of Suzhou University, the Law Department of Nanjing University and the East China Institute for Politics and Law in Shanghai and gave seminars for senior judges, lawyers, social scientists and administrators.

He lived on the Quebec side of the Ottawa River in a house named after his favourite philosopher of serenity, Epicurus, and continued to write and to sail until the last years of his life.

Pioneering Work in Psychology

Oppression

His seminal work on oppression is as relevant today as it was throughout his life. As he had promised his fellow prisoners in the Soviet camp, their shared experience found their way into a book that became a classic. His *Oppression: a study in social and criminal psychology,* published in England in1954, continues to be reprinted (in 1973, 1998, 2001 and 2003) and referred to by experts in the field.

Inspired and informed by his `participant observation` in the Gulag, *Oppression* is a study of survivors of Nazi forced labour and concentration camps. Despite almost insurmountable difficulties, Grygier managed to conduct interviews and run personality and other tests on scientifically drawn samples of survivors of Nazi oppression. He carried out his research in the U.S. zone of Germany – in Displaced Persons' Camps and in prisons that held displaced persons who committed offences after liberation. His goal was to examine the impact of oppression on the human mind and culture. He found that oppression tends to produce an extra-punitive attitude in the oppressed, diverting aggression to external persons and situations. His research confirmed his observation from the Gulag that oppressed people had a tendency to turn around and oppress someone else. Moreover, oppression also promoted attitudes favouring lawlessness and conflict. Based on his findings he also explored the relations between oppression, neurosis, delinquency and racial prejudice.

Personality tests

Grygier's empirical study of oppression sharpened his interest in quantifying and verifying the psychoanalytical model of personality. He developed a personality test known as the Dynamic Personality Inventory (Grygier, 1962), based mainly on the Freudian model. It was used in several languages and even more countries and, eventually, developed a life of its own. His *Likes and Interests Test* (Grygier, 1960) was influenced by art, Norwegian theatre, French novels, Polish poems (including his own), and by many theories. He was working on his manuscript *Personality Defined by Likes and Interests, Reality and Imagination, the Mind and the Heart* till the very end of his life.

Pioneering Work in Criminology

Grygier was a founding member of the Polish Section of the International Society of Criminology and the British Sociological Association; founder and first president of the Canadian Section of the International Association of Penal Law;; co-president of the First Inter-American Congress of Criminology and Criminal Law; vice-president of the American Society of Criminology and of the Foundation for the Establishment of an International Criminal Court. In the latter capacity he drafted, with Professor G.O.W. Mueller from the U.N., the Convention of International Crimes and the Statute for an International Criminal Court. He also served as chairman of the research committee of the Canadian Criminal Justice Association.

Criminology in Canada

Grygier was recognized as one of the Canadian pioneers in criminology and has the distinction of having supervised some very successful PhD students over the years (Winterdyk, 2000). In 1960, on the recommendation of Dr. Herman Mannheim, he was invited to Canada to start up a program in criminology at the University of Toronto. He prepared a detailed proposal for a Centre of Criminology and secured substantial funding from the Government of Ontario. In the end, however, the university arranged a committee chaired by the Dean of Law, and appointed

as the new Centre's director a distinguished professor of law, who had no interest in empirical criminological research.

While teaching and directing research at the universities of Toronto and Montreal, Grygier acted as the Director of Research for the Minister of Correctional Services of Ontario, Hon. Alan Grossman, who led the province in innovative reforms of the Ontario penal system. As well, he was an informal scientific advisor to the Ontario governments of John Robarts and Bill Davies. In this capacity, Grygier drafted two Ontario laws. They were enacted in 1965. Later, the principles of Ontario Training Schools Act were accepted by other Provinces of Canada and influenced federal legislation.

In 1967, Grygier moved to the University of Ottawa to set up what he called the first in the world department of applied criminology. Two years later he established two interdisciplinary, bi-lingual programs, one leading to a Master of Arts (M.A.) degree in criminological research and the other to a professional degree of Master of Correctional Administration (M.C.A.). These programs reflect Grygier's passion for both academic research and the practical application of criminological knowledge. Later, in the early 1980s, the University established an undergraduate program in criminology.

The department was a truly international centre, with professors and students coming from many countries. Dr. Justine Ciale, Professor Emeritus at the University of Ottawa, recalls: "At the time, there was a scarcity of professors of Criminology both in Canada and the United States. He (Tad) therefore had to assemble an eclectic team, a teaching staff, made up of social workers, a sociologist, a statistician, a psychologist-criminologist, and a legal scholar, among others, all having experience in working with offenders. .... It was a unique two year program offering the degree of master of correctional administration. Students attended academic courses three days a week and then devoted one and half days to field practice - a practicum. This program included two full time summer field placements finalized by an oral and written examination upon successful completion of the field placement. The latter included supervised field work in correctional institutions, parole offices, adult and juvenile probation offices, law enforcement as well as private after-care institutions such as John Howard Societies. The Centre also offered a Master of Arts program in criminology, which required the preparation of a thesis based on original research. .... The program achieved great success in training many students who went to fill important roles in almost every province of Canada. From 1970 to 1980, graduates from the Department of Criminology were offered upon graduation an average of 3.2 jobs in the field of criminology. "

In the period 1965-1978, Dr. Grygier undertook an extensive study of juvenile delinquency legislation and administration and their consequences in Canada, the United States and a dozen European countries, both Western and Eastern. The study was based not so much on the perusal of legal texts as on interviews and numerous discussions with judges, lawyers, treatment personnel, officials of the relevant ministries and, whenever possible, on personal interviews with the delinquents themselves. His presentation of the early findings of his research to the House of Commons Committee on Justice and Legal Affairs resulted in a suspension for over 10 years ("death on the order papers") of the Bill proposed by the Government, and subsequent major modification of the Bill which was eventually enacted.

In 1981, Grygier appeared as an expert witness before the Canadian Parliament, this time at a Joint Committee of the Senate and the House of Commons formed to consider the new Constitution of Canada. He presented a number of amendments to its Charter of Rights and Freedoms. They were all accepted and are now a part of the Canadian Constitution.

Model Criminal Codes

Life experience, even more than books, made Grygier an advocate of fair and flexible justice. One common theme of his work is his interest in rehabilitation and a humanitarian approach to justice. He asks: "Could we be safer if we were less ruthless?"

When addressing the Benchers (senior judges) of Upper Canada (1963), Grygier suggested the retributive philosophy be replaced by the concept of the protection of society. In 1969 his concept was adopted by the Canadian Committee on Corrections. Later, Grygier embodied it in a model criminal code (*the Social Protection Code*), published in the American Series of Foreign Criminal Codes in 1977. In 1976 Grygier presented his model of criminal code to the House of Commons Committee on Justice and Legal Affairs. The code was well received but no legislative action was initiated .

The philosophy of the *Social Protection Code* follows David Hume, Jeremy Bentham and other "utilitarians" as opposed to Immannuel Kant. When Kant's philosophy was adopted by the Canadian Sentencing Commission (1987), he wrote: "Since my arrival in Canada in 1960 I have been telling people to do something else instead".

> *"Mercy is an element of justice and of protection ... Fairness includes flexibility, understanding and compassion"*

The Social Protection Code (1977) aimed at the protection of society and so, inadvertently, stressed the difference between "them" (offenders) and "us" (society). The new version of Grygier's penal code, which he called the "Code of Humanist Justice" (*Fairness and Justice: the essence of morality, law and health*, 2008), aims at the reconstruction and restoration of society through greater cooperation and trust among all the parties involved: the court, those defined as perpetrators and victims, and the whole society. It recognizes that law very rarely leads to happiness. The new justice code forsakes Bentham's principle of the greatest happiness for the greatest numbers as the aim of morality and legislation, and instead returns to the Epicurean model, which recognizes that pleasure and pain have different weights and that "the utmost pleasure we are capable of is unequal to severe physical or moral pain or fear of pain." The new code is designed to replace penal codes based on retribution and recognises that rewards have more influence than punishments. It proposes "task sentences" acceptable to society and the offender – an option that Grygier believed could be used in any democratic legal system. Once the task was completed by the offender, the original sentence would be removed by the court to promote the offender's new, legitimate self-definition. The new code of humanist justice tries to reduce the pain of sanctions, especially to limit the use of prison to the very minimum necessary for peace and order. Grygier does not call for a hasty implementation of his ideas, but for experiments and thinking.

Dr. Maria Łoś, Professor Emeritus of the University of Ottawa and a long-time friend and colleague, notes that: "Grygier's model code was consistent with his philosophy. All his life, he strived to minimize suffering rather than maximize happiness, to negotiate rather than impose, to promote sanctions that helped to heal and repair instead of avenging and punishing. His Model Code, like his life philosophy, combined the utilitarian imperative of pragmatic altruism (pragmatic utilitarianism?) with the Epicurean moral philosophy of common sense, friendship and internal harmony. The ideas behind the code were also influenced by his pioneering investigations of concepts of justice and law among the Inuit of northern Manitoba. ..... It is not often remembered that the now celebrated idea of "restorative justice" was introduced and elaborated in 1962 by W. T. McGrath and Tadeusz Grygier at a national conference of criminal justice organizations."

The Olympics and International Yacht Racing

Intellectual pursuits and sailing were Grygier's two passions. They were intertwined throughout his life. He started sailing at the age of twelve. It was just a kayak, for which he made a mast, a boom, a sail and a complex steering device, but sailing proved to be his life-long passion.

He was nominated to compete in the Olympic sailing competitions twice: the first was to represent Poland at the 1940 Olympic Games, but the war interfered; the second was to represent Great Britain at the 1948 Games, but he was disqualified by the Olympic Committee for not having been a resident of Great Britain for the required five years. He missed the third chance to participate in the Olympics in 1960. Romie Kelland reported in her interview with Tad: "in 1960 he served on a committee to study the psychological aspects of sport and medicine with regard to the British and Australian Olympic teams. Roger Bannister (the first man to run the 4 minute mile) was also on the committee and the two became friends. Bannister supported Grygier's research and Tad would have been instrumental in putting his findings into practice at the 1960 Olympics in Rome. However, he accepted a prestigious position at the University of Toronto."

In 1999, Tadeusz Grygier became the first recipient of the George Hinterhoeller Award for his significant contribution to the International Shark Class Association (an international yachting association). He founded the association, drafted the constitution and championship rules, designed a Shark logo for ties and scarves, and pursued initiatives that encouraged production of the boat. He sailed to an astounding 16 top-ten finishes in North American and World Championships. Apart from his efforts internationally, Tad had significant impact on promoting and building the local fleet at the Britannia Yacht Club in Ottawa. (For details on the award, see http://www.shark24.org/membership/grygier.htm)