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44th Summer School of Polish Language and Culture

The Summer School of Polish Language and Culture for Foreigners was organised for the 44th time at the Jagiellonian University. The inauguration of the first courses took place in the aula of Collegium Novum on 5 July 2013. Its honorary guest was Professor Jerzy Buzek, the former Prime Minister of Poland and President of the European Parliament. He spoke about issues concerning Europe, stressing that although Europe was united it was not unified – it still consists of various nations. Speaking to the audience embracing 44 countries, Prof. Buzek managed to attract the attention of every listener representing a given nation and at the same time, discussed the problems that were common to the whole of Europe. His speech was received with great enthusiasm.

The last intensive three-week programme was inaugurated on 26 July and gathered 58 participants from 16 countries. On behalf of the JU Rector the opening word was delivered by Prof. Stanisław Kistryn, JU Vice-Rector for research and structural funds. Then Dr Piotr Horbatowski, the Director of the JU School of Polish Language and Culture, stressed the variety of classes, workshops and interactive meetings as well as the attractiveness of the venue – the city of Kraków. In turn, Prof. Władysław Miodunka from the JU Centre for Polish Language and Culture in the World, spoke about the process of the certification of the Polish language, stressing that the Polish language certificate has gained relevance to the EU labour market. The examinations in Polish as a foreign language started in 2004 when Poland became an EU member

state. Until 2012, over 4,000 people passed these examinations (three levels: B1, B2 and C2) held in Poland, the USA (Chicago and New York), Canada (Toronto), China, Japan, Germany and Ukraine. In 2013, already 1,500 have applied to take the exams.

The introductory lecture entitled 'American educational policy concerning ethnic minorities, and the effects on the education of Polish students in the Chicago district' was delivered by Dr Jolanta Tatara, a lawyer, educator in the Chicago Public School District and Vice-President of the Polonia Congress of Education. She analysed the American approach to multiculturalism and immigration as well as the determining factors of teaching native subjects and of preparing students to participate in a multicultural society.

Summing up, the 44th edition of the JU Summer School of Polish Language and Culture gathered over 470 participants from 44 countries, mainly from the USA, Ukraine, Germany, France, Canada and Spain as well as from such distant countries as India, Mexico, Brazil, Australia, Hong Kong or Lebanon. The age of the participants was from 18 to 78 (the biggest number of participants were 20-29). They followed three-, four- and six-week programmes (six levels of proficiency) on 5 July-15 August 2013. The non-language courses presented Polish history, art, literature, film and society.

It is worth mentioning that for the second time the JU School of Polish Language and Culture organised a special course 'Explorers' Summer' for the youth (aged 13-17) on 7-20 July. This year it gathered 78 young people from 17 countries (USA, Russia, France, Ukraine, Ireland, Greece, Holland, China or



The participants of the course for young learners

Hong Kong). The course included 45 hours of Polish, sightseeing tours of Kraków and its vicinity, a one-day trip to the Tatras, sporting activities, dance/theatre/museum workshops and film showings.

On 24 June-13 September 2013, the JU School organised preliminary courses preparing to study in Poland, which gathered 15 participants from China, Russia, Ukraine and Great Britain.

Moreover, in September there were two-week intensive 2013 courses 'Autumn with Polish' and they drew 48 participants from Germany, Italy, Canada, India, Brazil, Great Britain, Vietnam and Bulgaria.

M. Kantor; A. Czarnomska



Prof. Buzek among the participants of the summer course

From the archive of the School



Medal for St Andrews

Scotland's first university and the third oldest in the English-speaking world celebrated its 600th anniversary on 13-14 September 2013. On this occasion, the JU Vice-Rector for educational affairs Prof. Andrzej Mania, representing the Jagiellonian University during the celebrations, handed a JU gold medal *Plus ratio quam vis* to Professor Louise Richardson, the Principal and Vice-Chancellor of the University of St Andrews.

Prof. Mania participated in the jubilee programme embracing a service of thanksgiving in the Parish Church of the Holy Trinity, the academic procession from Holy Trinity to St Salvator's Quadrangle, graduation ceremony and the 600th anniversary academic celebration dinner on 13 September 2013. Whereas on the next day there were open forum discussions on 'The Life of Nations in the 21st Century,' 'The World Our Grandchildren will Inherit: Global Health, Sustainability and Next Generation Technology' and 'The Next Enlightenment: The Arts or Science?'

In the afternoon an academic summit concerning the future of universities was held. The diverse speakers, sharing their ideas on higher education, research policy and the enduring value of universities, included Prof. Derek Bok (Professor of Law, Harvard

University), Prof. Peter Mandler (Professor of Modern Cultural History, University of Cambridge, President of the Royal Historical Society), Prof. Louise Richardson (Principal and Vice-Chancellor, University of St Andrews) and Prof. Nigel Harris (Vice-Chancellor of the University of the West Indies).

During the anniversary meeting honorary doctorates were given to several distinguished figures, including Hillary Rodham Clinton, the former US Secretary of State.

It is worth knowing that the Jagiellonian University collaborated with the University of St Andrews in

the years 1986-90 within the framework of an agreement of scientific co-operation. The exchange programme included the following disciplines: geology, geography, philosophy, English literature, classical philology and Germanic studies. The results of the collaboration included the joint works: 'Literature of the Exile' (English Studies) or 'Environmental audit and management of river systems in southern Poland and Scotland' (Geography). The agreement also included staff and student mobility.

We hope to host representatives of the University of St Andrews at the 650th anniversary of the Jagiellonian University in May 2014.

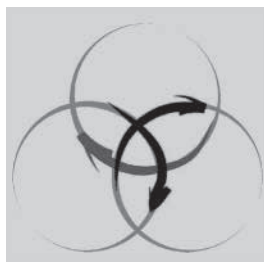
M. Kantor



Prof. Mania handing the medal to Prof. Richardson

From the archive of St Andrews

19th Jubilee International Congress of Aesthetics (Berlin 1913 – Kraków 2013)



On the Centenary Anniversary of the First Congress, the 19th International Congress of Aesthetics took place at the Jagiellonian University on 21-27 July 2013. International congresses of aesthetics have been held every three years under the

auspices of the International Association for Aesthetics all over the world, and each congress is a main event in aesthetics worldwide. The organisers of this year's congresses were the International Association for Aesthetics and the Polish Association of Aesthetics through an organising committee led by Professor Krystyna Wilkoszewska, the JU Institute of Philosophy. In addition, honorary patronages were provided by the Mayor of Kraków, the Minister of Science and Education and the Ministry of Cultural and National Heritage. The main venue was the Auditorium Maximum of the university.

The main theme of this jubilee event was 'Aesthetics in Action' and the topics included: Aesthetics – visions and revisions; Changes in Art: past and present; Aesthetics in Practice; the aesthetic factor in religion, ethics, education, politics, law, economy, trade, fashion, sport, everyday life, etc.; Aesthetics and Nature: evolutionism, ecology, posthumanism; Body Aesthetics; soma and senses; Art and Science; Technologies and Bio-technologies in aesthetics and art; Architecture and Urban Space; Cultural and Intercultural Studies in Aesthetics; the Sphere of Transition: transections, transformations, transfigurations in culture, aesthetics and the arts. Thus the congress seemed to be open to all aspects of aesthetic and artistic thought and practice in our day.

About 460 speakers from forty-eight countries discussed these topics during plenary sessions, plenary panels, panel sessions, regular sessions and poster sessions.



J. Sawicz

Plenary session in Auditorium Maximum

The next International Congress of Aesthetics with the theme of 'Aesthetics and Mass-Culture' will take place in Seoul, South Korea, in 2016.

It is worth knowing that the Polish Society of Aesthetics (PSA) was founded in 2002 and joined the International Association for Aesthetics (IAA) the next year. The Society numbers 130 members. The tradition of Polish aesthetics goes back to the 19th century when the Hegelian scholar Józef Kremer started his lectures on aesthetics at the Jagiellonian University. However, the full bloom of Polish aesthetics fell on the period between the two World Wars when the distinguished philosophers Władysław Tatarkiewicz and Roman Ingarden published their works on aesthetics.

M. Kantor

ONCE UPON A TIME THERE WAS CHEMISTRY RESEARCHERS' NIGHT 2013 AT JU

The seventh Researchers' Night was held in Kraków and the Province of Małopolska on 27 September 2013. The Researchers' Night 'Exploring science through fun learning' is a mega event organised in 36 European countries and ca. 300 cities at the initiative of the European Commission. The project is intended to popularize science among Europeans. Many scientific institutions, including the JU faculties, hosted crowds of children, youth and grown-ups who were interested in science and activities of contemporary academics. The motto of this year's event was 'Intelligent specialisations.'

The attractions offered by the JU workers embraced numerous shows, lectures and popular-scientific presentations on various topics. One could learn the secrets of astronomers' work, discover the secrets of numbers, fractals and infinity as well as the game strategies and mechanisms of stock brokers.

Every year the spectacle entitled 'Once upon a time there was chemistry' prepared by the Association of Students of Chemistry draws a lot of attention. This year the show was

held in the JU Auditorium Maximum. Young chemists took the audience into a journey in time and space. The story began with the times when man wore skins and lived in caves. Then



A. Rafańska-Lasocha

The spectacle held in Auditorium Maximum

through the ancient times, the Middle Ages, the Renaissance and modern epoch it was shown what science, now called chemistry, looked like and what its role and significance in art, technology and everyday life were. The history of chemistry was presented in a funny way and the chemical experiments were accompanied by dancing fires, sudden lightnings and loud explosions.

The reaction of the youngest viewers, observing chemical experiments with explosions, was very vivid and enthusiastic. The closing elements of the chemical show, full of noise and light, evoked the biggest interest of the participants.

All those that could not get into the Auditorium Maximum could visit the JU Faculty of Chemistry, which organised interesting lectures and chemical shows as well as opened its modern laboratories so that visitors could see the scientific equipment and get to know the problems of modern chemistry.

In the JU Botanical Garden one could re-discover the plants we have at home or see ones that are rare and unknown in our climate. The Faculty of Medicine helped visitors get to know the anatomy and functioning of the human body whereas the Faculty of Physics, Astronomy and Applied Computer Science helped visitors, through a series of experiments, understand physical phenomena occurring in everyday life. Moreover, visitors could participate in various events popularizing the humanities.



A. Rafalska-Lasocha

The spectacle held in Auditorium Maximum

The co-ordinators of the Researchers' Night hope that all of the events they organised will yield fruit in the future and intelligent specialisations will be developed by young people.

Alicja Rafalska-Lasocha
JU Faculty of Chemistry

Nicolaus Copernicus' *Harmony of Spheres*

On 30th October 2013, the Jagiellonian University celebrated the 540th anniversary of the birth and the 470th anniversary of the death of Nicolaus Copernicus, one of its most eminent students. Copernicus (his Polish name: Mikołaj Kopernik) began his studies in Kraków in the winter semester of 1491/92 in the Faculty of Liberal Arts. He was registered as *Nicolaus Nicolai de Thuronis*. He finished his studies in Kraków in 1495, and then continued his education (law and medicine) in Bologna, Padua and Ferrara.

The theme of the anniversary was Nicolaus Copernicus' *Harmony of Spheres*. The celebration began with a scientific session held in the Jagiellonian Library. Prof. Zdzisław Pietrzyk presented the history of Copernicus' autograph. Dr Wojciech Świeboda and Dr Marian Malicki talked about the predecessors and followers of Copernicus. Then the participants of the session could see the exhibition 'Copernicana in the Jagiellonian Library collection,' which showed the precious manuscripts, old prints and graphic works related to the famous astronomer. The most important object was the manuscript of *De revolutionibus*. This extremely rarely exhibited treasure was presented together with several valuable books from the



From the archive of Collegium Maius

15th – 17th centuries, including the first printed edition of Copernicus' work *De revolutionibus* from 1543. The next two lectures were delivered by Dr Zdzisław Pogoda 'Mathematics in the times of Copernicus' and by Rev. Prof. Michał Heller 'Man in Copernicus' world.'

Another part of the celebration was a walk on the footsteps of Nicolaus Copernicus in Kraków, guided by Dr Marek Jamroz from the JU Faculty of Physics, Astronomy and Applied Computer Science. Nicolaus Copernicus studied at the Jagiellonian University (then called the Kraków Academy), in the building of Collegium Maius, which now holds the Medieval astronomic instruments: the torquetum, the globe of the sky and astrolabe, which Prof. Marcin Bylica bequeathed to the University in 1493, the oldest Arab astrolabe from 1056 and a collection of sundials. All these objects were showed in the exhibition entitled 'Copernicus' treasury' organised on the occasion of the astronomer's anniversaries.

The international exhibition of astronomical photographs 'From Earth to the Universe,' one of the most important projects popularising astronomy, was also shown in the cloisters of the Franciscan Church in Kraków.

Finally, the Braniewo Oratorio *Mikołaj Kopernik*, composed by Piotr Pałka on the occasion of the second burial of the great astronomer, was performed in the Franciscan Basilica in Kraków. Its libretto is based on the biblical texts and fragments of Copernicus' works.

M. Kantor

UNIVERSITY REMEMBRANCE DAY

On the 74th anniversary of *Sonderaktion Krakau* at the Jagiellonian University, the academic community commemorated the professors and workers of three schools of higher education in Kraków, who had been arrested in 1939 by the Nazis and transported to German concentration camps.

A solemn Mass in the intention of the JU professors, employees and students who had lost their lives during World War II was celebrated in the Collegiate Church of St Anne on 3 November 2013.

On the morning of 6th November, the JU delegations visited the graves of the rectors, professors and other university workers in two cemeteries. They laid wreaths and lit candles on the graves. There was also a special event: the unveiling of the renovated tomb of the JU outstanding geologist and paleontologist Prof. Ludwik Zejszner (1805-1871).

The JU as the first university in Poland created the Committee for the Care of the Graves of the Jagiellonian University's Professors in 2008. Its tasks embrace: an inventory of burial places of the JU professors, care and repair of the graves as well as reminding the figures of the JU professors or in some cases restoring their memory to the academic community and general public. The 'List of remembrance of the departed JU professors' has been created and updated by Jolanta Herian-Ślusarczyk. It documents all JU professors who died after 1803 and is the best monument of our thankful memory. Moreover, there is the special brochure 'Traces of Memory. The JU Professors' Graves in the Rakowicki Cemetery. Part IV' published together with the local daily *Dziennik Polski*.

A wreath was also laid in front of the commemorative tablet in the barracks of the 20th Cavalry Regiment in Kraków.

At 11 a.m. a solemn meeting was held in the historical lecture hall no. 56 on the second floor of Collegium Novum. It gathered university rectors and professors, representatives of the local authorities and church hierarchy, the Jewish community, ambassadors, the Polish Army as well as families of the arrested professors and students. The special guests of the celebration included the Rector of the Ruprecht Karl University of Heidelberg Prof. Bernhard Eitel and the Vice-Rector for international relations Prof. Dieter W. Heermann.

In his welcoming speech the JU Rector Prof. Wojciech Nowak compared the attack on the academics in 1939 to a terrorist attack. The Nazis stroke what would hurt most – the Polish intelligentsia. He said that although this was a sad reflection it was necessary to build the future on truth. Today the academic community of the Jagiellonian University is the depository of that past that is both dramatic and beautiful.

In turn, addressing the audience Prof. Eitel stressed that the murder of the elite of the Jagiellonian University had been an attack on its freedom and deprived the Polish nation of their future. During World War II the Jagiellonian University suffered more than any other university (e.g. the University of Heidelberg lost 1/3 of its professors). In light of these historic events Prof. Eitel mentioned the obligations of European universities. Since the Middle Ages only two institutions have survived through wars, revolutions, upheavals and social changes: the Catholic Church and universities. This fact makes us aspire and believe that we can shape our future. Universities have always been connected with the present and must meet the challenges of the future. They have been the support for progressive thinking, non-conformity and independent

A. Wojnar



Prof. Eitel and Prof. Nowak visiting the JU professors' graves

research. Finally, he said that we should be thankful for living in free, common Europe and that we were creating the future. The freedom of education is a great gift.

Then Prof. Kazimierz Lankosz, the JU Chair of European Law, presented Ms Barbara Stępień, this year's winner of the Stanisław Kutrzeba Award (granted for the tenth time). The award (a one year scholarship at the University of Heidelberg, the Mark-Planck Institute in Heidelberg and several week internship in the Human Rights Tribunal is given for the best work concerning human rights. Ms Stępień is a PhD student at the JU Faculty of Law and Administration, the Chair of Public International Law under the supervision of Prof. Kazimierz Lankosz. She is writing her doctoral dissertation 'Public International Law and the Problem of Safety at Sea.' Ms Stępień has many sports and professional navy certificates, including a motorboat captain and Master of Yachts 200 GT. Barbara Stępień has already covered 30,000 sea miles. She described her experiences and passion for sailing in her publication 'Sea and Oceanic Navigation in Light of Public International Law' (2013). Her book has been very popular with readers that its second edition has just been printed. The Stanisław Kutrzeba Award will allow her to deepen her scientific interest in human rights (in particular, human rights at sea) and the naval law.

Prof. Jan W. Tkaczyński, the Chairman of the Committee for the Care of the Graves of the Jagiellonian University's Professors, gave a presentation entitled, 'Let not only the stones speak...' about the activities concerning the preservation of the remembrance of the JU academics and the renovation works. In the main Kraków's cemetery there are graves of over 700 JU professors.

In turn, Prof. Franciszek Ziejka presented the story of a special album, which had been given to the Jagiellonian Library in 2004, and which was connected with the efforts of the committee, established in Rome in 1940, aiming at releasing the arrested professors. This album was exhibited in Collegium Novum on the occasion of the Remembrance Day.

The final event of the ceremony was the calling of the roll of honour. The names of the 184 arrested professors were read by the President of the JU Student-Self Governing Association Mr Dawid Kolenda.

At noon the JU authorities paid tribute to the victims of *Sonderaktion Krakau* in front of the commemorative tablets in Collegium Novum and under the Oak of Liberty.

M. Kantor, A. Romanowska

INAUGURATION OF THE 650TH ACADEMIC YEAR

Vivat Academia, vivat Professores!

On the first October 2013, the Jagiellonian University began its 650th academic year. Following a service in St. Anne's Church there was a procession of professors in university gowns. The procession, including JU students and staff, stopped near Collegium Novum (main university building) by the Oak of Liberty to lay a wreath under the commemorative plaque. A few minutes past 11 the main hall in Auditorium Maximum was resounding with *Gaude Mater Polonia*, a medieval Polish anthem sung at every opening of the new academic year.

This year's inauguration gathered outstanding guests: Elżbieta Bieńkowska, Minister of Regional Development, Prof. Marek Ratajczak, Undersecretary of State at the Ministry of Science and Higher Education, Jerzy Miller, Provincial Governor, Marek Sowa, Marshal of the Małopolska Voivodeship, Prof. Jacek Majchrowski, President of the City of Kraków, Kazimierz Barczyk, President of the Sejmik of the Małopolska Voivodeship, former JU Rectors Prof. Franciszek Ziejka and Prof. Karol Musioł, diplomats, members of the Polish Parliament, representatives of the army, police, clergy, students as well as foreign guests, including Marco Benedetti, General Director of The Directorate General for Interpretation at the European Commission.

In his inaugural speech the JU Rector Prof. Wojciech Nowak said among other things, 'The moment of the jubilee inauguration of the 650th year at the Jagiellonian University has

come. As its 305th rector, I am honoured to remind you of the words of the University's founder King Kazimierz the Great, written in the charter on 12 May 1364, words that are still valid. [...] Since then, for over six centuries the University has forged this wisdom into activities to the glory of the Republic of Poland. The most outstanding Poles have been educated here. It is our roots and heritage. Here the long tradition penetrates the present. We are fulfilling our mission, using the most modern research and didactic technology in the environment where history speaks to us in every step we take.'

The Rector ended his speech with the Latin *Quod felix, faustum, fortunatumque sit* (May it be well, successfully and prosperously!)

Then the annual state and university awards were presented. The Jagiellonian Laurels were given to Prof. Artur Michalak (exact sciences) and Prof. Tomasz Brzozowski (medicine).

The most important part of the opening ceremony was the matriculation. 32 first year students swore an oath on behalf of all their colleagues. After the singing of the university anthem, a speech was made by the President of the JU Student Self-Government Dawid Kolenda. He greeted all the freshmen and wished them much success, knowledge, experience and involvement in student life.

The first inaugural lecture entitled 'The most beautiful gem in the kingdom of Kazimierz the Great. The University of Kraków in the history of

Polish culture' was delivered by Prof. Franciszek Ziejka.

In the evening a concert of the Song and Dance Ensemble 'Słowiański' was held in the aula of Auditorium Maximum.

The Jagiellonian University – Alma Mater Jagellonica – was established in 1364 by King Kazimierz the Great, renovated by King Władysław Jagiełło. University continues its ancient heritage of service for science and education through carrying out scientific research, constant quest for the truth and promoting it with sense of moral responsibility for the Nation and the Republic of Poland. In its activity the University lives up to a principle of PLUS RATIO QUAM VIS.

M. Kantor



E. Bieńkowska delivering her speech in Auditorium Maximum



Concert of the Słowiański Ensemble

English Studies at the Jagiellonian University after World War II

The oldest English Department (language and literature studies) in Poland, initiated at the Jagiellonian University by Professor Roman Dyboski in 1911, has recently celebrated its centenary. The activities of the new and initially humble Department (originally called 'seminar') were dramatically threatened and interrupted during the First and Second World Wars. After the end of World War II in 1945, the Department was reactivated for a short time but in 1949 the recruitment of students was stopped. The Department of English was closed in 1952 after all of the enrolled students had graduated. Przemysław Mroczkowski managed to

specific dynamics of events happening in the realities of the country devoid of sovereignty. The political events formed to a considerable extent the next stages of the post-war history of the humanities, including the English language and literature studies. The history of these studies can be divided into four periods: 1) the first years after the 'reopening' of the Department, i.e. after October 1956, the stage during which after a short period of 'thaw,' the system of control over the society was again imposed and strengthened (one of the instruments being the network of 'secret collaborators'); 2) the sixteen months between the creation of the Trade Union 'Solidarity' in August 1980, which brought another breath of freedom that was also experienced at the University, and the imposition of martial law on 13 December 1981; 3) the years 1981 – 1989, i.e. from the imposition of martial law when the courses at the University were suspended for two months and the relative independence was further limited; repressions (of varying severity) against the Jagiellonian University's employees and students were intensified; 4) dynamic development after 1990.

The new interest in English language and literature studies after 1989/90 was generated by huge demand for teachers of English, resulting in an unprecedented boom which, however, unfortunately, was not sufficiently built upon to secure a future expansion.

THE BEGINNINGS

Re-opened in 1958, after a ten year break, the Department of English was in a fairly difficult position, mainly because of the paucity of staff. The war and then the discontinuance of the activities of the Department in 1949 caused a generation gap. The gap between the last pre-war and the first post-war doctoral defence was eight years. Consequently, there was the need to educate junior staff and find a head of the Department. Prof. Roman Dyboski, the first pre-war JU Professor of English Literature, ailing and worn-out after a seven-year stay in Siberia, where he had been sent during World War I as an officer of the

Austrian army, died at the age of 62. Władysław Tarnowski, a professor of the Jan Kazimierz University of Lvov, having been forced to leave Lvov in 1945, came to Kraków and was appointed as Professor of English Literature at the Jagiellonian University. Unfortunately, he was arrested for his independence activities in 1946 and died five years later in the notorious security forces Mokotów Prison in Warsaw. The problem of directing the re-opened Department was solved thanks to Professor Jerzy Kuryłowicz, internationally renowned professor of linguistics, who agreed to temporarily take care of the Department of English. In autumn 1958, newly enrolled students began the first year programme, which was made possible, among many things, thanks to the British Council's offer to pay the salary of a British lecturer who would teach English literature and practical English. The support of the British Council lasted for 38 years until 1996, when the Council decided to stop paying the permanent post of the British lecturer at the JU and at other departments of English in Poland.

Another valuable native speaker for the reactivated Department was the aforementioned Dr Claire Dąbrowska, who worked at the Jagiellonian University for 25 years. The other faculty members were Maria Laskowska Michalska, MA and Mary Filippi, MA, who had both studied at the JU before the war, and also, thanks to the Kościuszko Foundation, were given a chance to study at the American universities and to receive their B.A. degrees. In 1959, the Fulbright Commission financed the post of a lecturer in American Literature at the JU. The first lecturer was a junior scholar Larry Rubin, PhD, who had first worked at the Georgia Institute of Technology, and later on, interestingly, became a well-known poet. The first British native speaker was Frank Tuohy, a writer and Cambridge graduate, much dedicated to his work and to the students. His stay in Kraków inspired him to write his next novel entitled *The Ice Saints*. Both Larry Rubin and Frank Tuohy maintained contacts with their JU colleagues for a long time. Tuohy visited Poland several times; his last visit was in 1996.

From the archives of J. Ozga



Claire Grece-Dąbrowska

obtain his doctorate in 1948 and so did Claire Grece-Dąbrowska in 1952.

In those times the functioning of the Department of English, like the whole Jagiellonian University, depended on political decisions and any autonomy was out of the question. This dependence, which was incomparably more brutal during Stalin's period, continued after 1956. One should remember this context while reflecting on the next stages of the development of the Department after its reactivation in 1958. This fifty- five-year period was far from being a harmonious growth and was conditioned by the

In those days, employing new staff was not the only problem of the Department. Its facilities were very bad. The premises consisted of three rooms of a converted flat at 5 Ziaji Street (now Jabłonowskich Street), where classes were held and where the library as well as a make-shift office were placed. However, one must remember that all administrative matters were dealt with on the central university level: its various offices, including the Dean's office, were located in Collegium Novum, where some of the classes were also held.

'SMALL STABILISATION' PERIOD

The state of improvisation lasted for several years. It was the year 1964 that brought about some stability. Prof. Mroczkowski was appointed the Head of the Department, and the new building for the philological departments, called Collegium Paderevianum, was completed. Its construction was possible thanks to Ignacy Paderewski, who had bequeathed a considerable part of his fortune to the Jagiellonian University. After the US government (which, after Paderewski's death in the States in 1941 was responsible for his legacy) had sent the University, after the period of quite understandable reluctance, the money from Paderewski's bequest, some of it was used for the construction of a new building which would host the departments of philology. In front of Collegium Paderevianum there was a small lawn on which a monument to Paderewski was erected. The monument was designed by Andrzej Pityjski, who was then a student of the Academy of Fine Arts in Kraków in the class of Marian Konieczny, the author of the monuments to Lenin in Kraków-Nowa Huta and to the so-called Revolutionary Deed in Rzeszów. Although the building and the monument looked better in the 1960s than nowadays, one can wonder whether Paderewski, a great Pole, great musician and statesman (who himself founded The Grunwald Monument in Kraków in 1910, to commemorate the 500th anniversary of the Grunwald Battle) would have been satisfied seeing these two constructions.

Anyway, the Department of English and the other departments of philology had now facilities that quickly turned out to be too small for their needs and badly designed, without any possibility

of enlargement. However, the working conditions were improved. With time, the Department could employ a secretary and librarian. Earlier those jobs had been done by junior and senior scholars themselves: for many years the administrative works were done – with a great dedication – by Dr Jerzy Strzetelski (he continued this task even after he became Associate Professor), and the librarian was Dr Ruta Nagucka. Naturally, all junior scholars helped them. One of the cult objects of those times that has been preserved is a lamp radio, its licence fee had to be paid monthly at a post office.

What were the factors and events that exerted crucial influence on the development of the English Department? First of all, there was a human factor: the people whom we should mention with gratitude and appreciation. It was them that in 1958 were totally committed to the organisation of the Department.

Firstly, it was Prof. Kuryłowicz, an eminent scholar and a great example of the determination to preserve the Departments of Western Languages and Literatures: English, French and German, during the period of their collapse, who agreed to temporarily take charge of those units. Without him the English Department would not have been restored in October 1958. Another important figure was Dr Claire Grece-



Przemysław Mroczkowski

Dąbrowska who had been involved in clandestine teachings during the war. Afterwards she worked as a teacher of English at the AGH University in 1945-47 and at the JU from 1958. Her collaborators were Ruta Nagucka, Jerzy Strzetelski and Irena Przemecka (who later on became professors). They were committed to the idea of common good which had just been regained and which they had to protect. Their authentic involvement was reinforced by their difficult experiences of the war and Stalinism. Their common good was the



*"As You Like It" – Krystyna Żurek, Ewa Gaczoł, unidentified person, Tadeusz Kadenacy, Adam Pasicki, Barbara Copik, Anna Zygalska, Janina Ozga, Halina Śmigielska, Grażyna Chaszczyńska, Stefan Sikora.
Sitting: Barbara Putek, Teresa Wiśniowska, Przemysław Eckes, Andrzej Wątroba, Zbigniew Bogdanowicz, Paweł Wajngarten, Marek Wodziański, Ferdynand Juszczuk, Elżbieta Wallisch.
Prof. McGahan and Prof. Mroczkowski in front of the performers*

restored Department and consequently, the faculty members spared no time or effort (often neglecting their family lives) to rebuild what had been partly destroyed. For Dr Ruta Nagucka, who was teaching the History of the English language, about the most difficult subject to teach, and, at the same time, writing her habilitation thesis, another priority was the library where she spent long hours, arranging and cataloguing books. She knew the collection very well, which was especially important when it came to buying or ordering books. Dr Przemiecka, who cooperated with her, disciplined students to return books by suspending their borrowing rights. This concern for books was instilled in the newly appointed librarians; the very first of them was Zofia Zielińska, a graduate of the Department. The reverential attitude has been preserved and become a good tradition. Damaged and worn books are resurrected in professional workshops and those that can be repaired in the library are committed to the careful hands of Monika Kwiek, the longest serving and the most competent librarian, who gives them a second life.

Prof. Przemysław Mroczkowski, appointed as the Head of the Department in 1964, was not only a great scholar and specialist in English literature, but also an outstanding and versatile personality. He was an erudite and at the same time a friendly and charming man, famous for his vocal and acting gifts, *esprit* and a sense of humour. The first stage of the development of the Department abounded in numerous initiatives. The English Department Theatre, created in 1967, developed its repertoire, which was made possible to a great extent through personal involvement and support of Prof. Mroczkowski. As an expert and lover of Shakespeare and the theatre he encouraged students to stage plays, believing that these activities could enhance their understanding of drama and develop their language skills as well as popularise English literature in Poland. The theatre was a perfect occasion for student-actors to read the text carefully and get to know the work from the inside, as well as to collaborate with their lecturers, and, simply, to have fun. It was an important factor in integrating the students and their teachers. The plays were staged in Kraków, Warsaw and Sosnowiec. The first play, *As You like It*, gathered an audience of over 2,000 and was



E. C. McGahan

performed 13 times. Some fragments of *Twelfth Night* were shown on television. Almost all of the staged plays were reviewed in the Polish press, and one was even reviewed in a local Swiss paper since the English Department Theatre went to Basel, thanks to Prof. Mroczkowski's contacts. It is worth adding that Prof. Mroczkowski, who had excellent dramatic and vocal skills, took part in the spectacles several times. The role of the prompter was given to Prof. McGahan, who wore a special costume.

Another initiative, begun in 1958, was Christmas Parties, gathering the faculty and students of the department as well as invited guests. During these meetings English carols were sung and Christmas pudding and mince pies, baked by Dr Dąbrowska, were served. A special attraction of these parties was a ballad about Turkey performed solo by Prof. Mroczkowski, while the song 'Aloutte' was performed by all of the participants. The tradition of Christmas Parties has been continued at the Department until the present day.

Prof. Mroczkowski, who was very active and energetic, had various plans aiming at improving the work and the status of the English Department. Slightly authoritarian, he was determined to see his ideas carried out; yet at the same time he was very understanding and friendly. His attempts at integrating the staff members, in an informal context, included occasional Saturday excursions; there was also a

weekend trip to Rabka, during which we could discuss the matters concerning the Department, and also, our own research plans in an atmosphere less formal than at the usual meetings. On one occasion, Prof. Mroczkowski organised a special course for the freshmen, which meant much work for the junior staff (who referred to the course as 'the curse'). The idea was very good but our vacations were shortened.

Prof. Mroczkowski used his extensive international contacts to add a European dimension to the Department. These contacts were a window to the West and resulted in prestigious visits and lectures, and also, in the acquisition of new books, usually sent or brought by visiting scholars who were specialists in English literature and language, mainly from Great Britain. In turn, every outgoing faculty member had an additional task to fulfil during his/her visit abroad: go to a given address and collect a gift-book. During the difficult times of martial law the library received many such gifts from abroad. The memory of Prof. Przemysław Mroczkowski has always been vivid in the Department, which has been recently testified to by a commemorative session organised on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of his death in December 2012.

Another very active scholar was Professor Strzetelski, who was the Deputy Head of the Department. He initiated the so-called April conferences, organised every third year since 1978. They became a kind of trademark of the Department. Invented in the times when



Jerzy Strzetelski

From the archives of J. Ozga

From the archives of J. Ozga

there had been very few international meetings in Poland dedicated to English literature and language, the conferences turned out to be an excellent formula to develop national and international contacts. Many of these contacts have lasted for a long time. The participants included junior and senior scholars (some of them internationally known), mostly from the West, but not excluding those from the Soviet Bloc.

Furthermore, we owe to Prof. Strzetelski the first exchange – to use a conventional term – of the Polish and British lecturers. The initiative and financial means came from the British Council and were allocated to all departments of English in Poland. However, negotiations were conducted by particular scholars who could encourage potential British partners to establish regular contacts with Polish universities. The first exchange agreement was signed with the University of Kent at Canterbury in 1980, and was the result of the British Council sponsored visit by several Polish scholars, including Prof. Strzetelski, to six British universities in 1979. The fruitful exchange with the University of Kent lasted until 1994. It is worth mentioning that Prof. Strzetelski took part in this exchange only in 1983.

Prof. Strzetelski sought possibilities of student mobility as well. The only regular possibility was a one-year scholarship to Alliance College, Cambridge Springs, Pennsylvania, offered to the best students in the years 1974 – 1987, that is, until Alliance College was closed for financial reasons. From 1983, three students could go every year for three weeks to the School of European Studies at the University of Kent; an offer later on extended to one-term tuition at the School of English. After Prof. Strzetelski's death I received a proposal from the University of Cambridge – a one-month scholarship for one student. The scholarship had been a fruit of Prof. Strzetelski's efforts.

Gratitude should also be expressed to Prof. Irena Kaluża, who was the first elected, and not appointed director of the department. She remained in office for two terms. The next elected director was Prof. Irena Przemecka (three terms in 1987-1996). She was also the first chairperson of PASE.

Three institutions: the British Council, the Fulbright Commission



"As You Like It" – Anna Zygalska and Elżbieta Wallisch

(established in 1959) and the American Consulate in Kraków, played an important role in the functioning and development of the department. They gave support to the conferences organised by the Department, financed the visiting professors and the purchase of books for the library as well as offered grants for study abroad. Thanks to the initiative of the US Consulate numerous outstanding figures visited the Jagiellonian University, including John Steinbeck, Mary McCarthy, William Saroyan, Susan Sontag, Tennessee Williams and Kurt Vonnegut. The visiting professors who, owing to the support of the British Council came to Kraków and gave guest lectures at the Department in the 1970s and '80s included Allardyce Nicoll, Kenneth Muir, F.R. Palmer, Glynn Wickham, L.C. Knights (1973), Robert Graves (1974), Barbara Hardy (1979) and Randolph Quirk. Later, the guests were mainly poets, including such outstanding figures as Seamus Heaney and Tony Harrison.

As regards the British Council, we should mention with gratitude the following people who always showed sympathetic interest and offered considerable help, namely, Harriet Harvey Wood, Director of the Literature Department B.C. in London and the directors in Warsaw: James Herbert, John Shorter, Ian Seaton (who was especially committed to our Department) and Rosalind Burford. Over the years, there were of course many more; the list could be extended.

The British Council also organised and ran its own libraries and reading rooms in big university centres. At the

Jagiellonian University, the B.C. library and reading room were located first in the Puśłowski Palace and then in the Jagiellonian Library where the British Council library used two big halls. Unfortunately, the Reading Room was closed by the JU Rector in 2000, a huge loss for two reasons: it was an additional large reading room students could use (thus relieving the departmental library, especially during examination sessions) and it had an open-shelves system: direct access to all books: literary works, criticism, sociology, albums on architecture, painting, music, history, etc. This free access, generally uncommon in Poland, encouraged browsing and stimulated new interests. A small collection of these books has been taken to the departmental library and the rest remains in the depositories of the Jagiellonian Library.

Direct contacts with books cannot be replaced with anything else. Today students bring to classes printed materials downloaded from the Internet but it is obvious that this degradation of books impairs their contact with literature.

As mentioned above, the British Council facilitated contacts with British universities by signing agreements of co-operation and faculty exchange. During their two-week stays in Britain, Polish scholars gave lectures and used the resources to conduct their own research. They could also make photocopies in university libraries, which was not possible in Poland during those times. New agreements were signed with the University of Exeter and the University of St Andrews, and, later on, with the

University of Kingston. The British Council financed the visits of British and Polish scholars; the University also made a contribution. It should be added that the visits of the British teachers were, as a rule, shorter, and, therefore, cheaper.

Comparing the hypothetical gains for the two sides: British and Polish, one may well ask why the British entered into those exchanges. I assume that many of us were aware of the evident disparity, as well as of the fact that, given the glaring differences between the position of the Polish and the British scholars, the agreement was a step towards repairing this state of affairs. The British commitment resulted in some measure from a sense of obligation and solidarity, which prompted a desire to, at least symbolically, 'give a chance' to academic Anglicists, who were educating the future Anglicists, and whose living conditions and research opportunities were less than average.

Another factor – occasionally articulated in an informal conversation – could have been an uneasy awareness of the recent history, like the problem of British government who distanced itself from recognising the Russian responsibility for the Katyn massacre in 1941 or the treatment of the Polish officers – Britain's allies during World War II – after the war: although they were not sent back to Poland where the communist Security Office awaited them, they often lived in humiliating conditions in the United Kingdom.

One way or another, the exchanges were indeed most valuable; later on, similar arrangements were established, on a smaller scale, with German Universities, Bochum and Regensburg, operating mostly thanks to the initiative and good will of the English Institutes directors and the rectors on the German side, without any external support.

Reflecting on this turbulent post-war history of the English Department, it seems that all things have changed: the number of staff and students, study programmes, structure, library, management and facilities. The building of Collegium Paderevianum which, despite growing dilapidation survived all changes for 48 years, was finally closed in 2012, and the Department, now called the Institute of English Studies, had to move, at very short notice, to the new campus, temporarily, we are told. To many, a mixed blessing. In the meantime a new building to host two departments of the Philological faculty is being constructed. Yet, this is another story, to be told, perhaps, by someone else, on the occasion of some future anniversary.

POLITICAL CONTEXT

Although the last 50 years faced numerous changes, they were gradual and, as a rule, related to the political transformations. This field of studies (English literature and language) was a trouble spot because Great Britain and the United States of America were seen

as countries that could instil their hostile ideology and undermine the official ideology imposed on Poland. It is worth recalling that for several years after the opening of the Department of English, its students were obliged to attend a course of advanced Russian. The periods of 'liberalization,' i.e. the late 1950s and the times of Solidarity, were interwoven with the periods of harsh restrictions – after 1968 and during the martial law.

After the martial law had been imposed, contacts with the West, and especially with the USA, were limited to a considerable extent. It was more difficult to invite Western scholars. When Kurt Vonnegut and William Styron came to Kraków in 1982, it was impossible to organise meetings with them at the Jagiellonian University. The US Consulate had to organise the meetings in the consul's residence. Many attempts to bring visiting scholars from West Germany ended in failure. Some of our scholars were refused their Polish passports, although they had official invitations from the host universities. A passport, according to the notice printed on the first page both in Polish and in Russian, was a "property of the State", and each prospective visit abroad was preceded by a visit to a relevant governmental office which made a decision whether to grant or to withhold a passport; apart from a general unpleasantness, there were also hours of queuing. Apart from this procedure, a written pledge 'to stay vigilant' was required, as well as a declaration not to bring back 'illegal printed materials.' To keep the first part of the promise was easy since British or German secret agents did not, on the whole, pursue us; as regards the second part, one may have occasionally yielded to temptation. Another turning point occurred in 1989. Poles were allowed to keep their passports at home while the business passports disappeared. Greater autonomy for universities meant greater autonomy for university departments. Rectors were elected and not nominated by the central government. The first elected JU Rector was Prof. Andrzej Pelczar (1990-93).

Facing the new political-economic situation and seeing the process of democratisation the British Council began withdrawing its assistance. It was a gradual but inevitable process. The years 1991-94, when the director of the British Council was Ian Seaton, were

From the archives of J. Ozga



"Twelfth Night" – Magdalena Gelbert, Tadeusz Sławek, Ewa Cholewka, Andrzej Szuba and Wojciech Kalaga

the final period of very intense support given to new plans and initiatives.

The initiatives of that period included the creation of the Polish Association for the Study of English (PASE) and its inclusion to the European Association for the Study of English (ESSE). The British Council supported this initiative firmly. New contacts, real discussions and exchange of experiences were a source of inspiration and a chance for co-operation. Within the framework of helping the so-called new democracies we received numerous valuable books and hosted the members of the ESSE Board who were interested in opening up to new member countries. They wrote a reliable report on the condition of the studies of English literature and language in Poland and Eastern Europe. We did not particularly like the term 'Eastern Europe' as we wanted to be seen as a European country and partner and not a petitioner. However, our increasingly frequent and intensive contacts made us realise that we had been cut off from the present research, at least in the latest literature and theory of literary studies. Ian Seaton, who often visited Kraków, was also interested in co-financing a new building which could host the English Department, the English Language Centre for University teachers, a British Council office and a Reading Room, declaring the help of the BC headquarters in London. Unfortunately, this offer was not taken up.

The later policy of the British Council aiming at re-directing their means to the East was understandable but painful to us. The post of a British lecturer and Polish-British projects were closed. There were no finances for the British academic visitors. The British Council stopped supporting our library financially. Although the British Council is still a charity, its activities in Poland focus on language courses and exams: Cambridge Advanced or Proficiency.

THE PRESENT

Currently, the Institute of English Studies employs ca. 60 people – specialists in several fields; it has 18 PhD students and almost 800 students enrolled in BA and MA programmes. They can choose one of four specialisations: History of English and American literature, Translation Studies, English Linguistics, and Applied Linguistics and EFL Teaching.



"As You Like It" – Janina Ozga, Grażyna Chaszczyńska, Marek Wodziański and Adam Pasicki

Thanks to the Fulbright Commission, American visiting professors (a professor of literature and, for some years in the past, also a professor of linguistics) have been teaching at the JU since 1961.

Comparing the studies of English Literature and Language in the post-war years with its present condition, the most striking thing is the change from the elitist to the easily accessible and popular discipline. This has resulted from the changes in the system of education all over Europe and the changes in teaching priorities. English studies have become increasingly more popular, especially after 1990. After the reactivation the number of students did not exceed 100 and nowadays there are 800 students. In the 1960s, the Department staff numbered just over 10 and now – over 60 people.

Naturally, more does not automatically mean better. Students' expectations have also changed, which was very obvious just after 1990. After having experienced the miserable conditions of the Polish People's Republic, people saw new perspectives and had access to more goods than before. The former idealism was replaced to some extent by consumer attitudes, which did not only concern the academic life and students' ambitions but was also a general phenomenon. Money has become a crucial factor in the fulfilment of dreams. Consequently, both teachers and students are involved in additional paid activities. Students try to reconcile their studies and jobs and perforce, they have less time for studying. Some of them go to Great Britain to work during

their free time. Their increasingly more pragmatic attitudes mean decreased interest in literature and literary studies. Fewer students choose to pursue the programme of English literature as it does not give much chance of quick careers and high incomes. On the other hand, these changes are inevitable because of the attractiveness of mass culture and visual culture, offering a certain ersatz of high culture. Literary studies are going through a crisis; Wikipedia seems to have successfully replaced the authentic sources, which are much more difficult to access. For many years in the past, students were required to read selected books from the canon of European literature and to take an examination in it. Additionally, there was the so-called vacation reading list, embracing works of English and European literature. Today, no one would dare to make such a proposal.

Naturally, this is not a complete picture of the status quo, as we have spectacular exceptions. Some students are still fascinated with old English literature. The Student Research Circle in the Institute of English Studies organises conferences and spectacles. A few years ago they organised a highly professional conference on the Anglo-Saxon literature; the initiative originally came from two enthusiastic students who could share their passion for Old English with others, and also, establish international contacts. Such cases allow us to hope that to a considerable extent the future still depends on us.

*Krystyna Stamirowska
JU English Department*

NINTH CONGRESS OF SOCIETAS IURIS PUBLICI EUROPAEI

On 20-22 June 2013, the Ninth International Congress of Societas Iuris Publici Europaei (SIPE) entitled 'Responsibility, Accountability and Control of the Constitutional State and the European Union in Changing Times' took place at the JU Collegium Novum in Kraków. The event was organised by the Jagiellonian University Chair of the European Union in conjunction with Societas Iuris Publici Europaei. The latter is an association of European Public Law Scholars, founded in Frankfurt/M. in April 2003. The goal of the society, as an academic forum, is to discuss and clarify questions of public law in Europe including its impact on the legal system as a whole. The event was held under the honorary patronage of the Polish Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Science and Higher Education as well as of

Finland, Germany, Greece, Italy, Latvia, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain and naturally, from Poland.

It is worth mentioning that the organisers of the Congress provided simultaneous translations of the sessions into English, German and French (the service was offered by one of the partners of the Congress, Letterman Translators & Interpreters, Ltd), one of the two first privately-owned translation agencies in Kraków, guaranteeing very high quality of their services. The simultaneous interpretation enabled a large amount of those who were interested in these legal issues to participate in the sessions and to focus solely on the substance of the legal issues raised.

The Congress aimed at bringing together scholars, specialists in the European administrative law, from different

Responsibility, Accountability and Control of the Constitutional State and the European Union in Changing Times

the Constitutional Tribunal of the Republic of Poland and the Mayor of the City of Kraków Jacek Majchrowski (Professor of Law). The other important partners who contributed hugely to success of the Congress were: the Supreme Bar Council, Mercedes Benz Polska, Ernst and Young Polska and BRE BANK S.A. The entire Congress was co-ordinated by Ms Monika Kawczyńska LL.B. (a Ph.D. candidate at the Chair of the European Law of the Jagiellonian University and an assistant to the judge at the Constitutional Tribunal) under the supervision of Prof. Stanisław Biernat (Head of the JU Chair of European Law and the Vice-President of the Polish Constitutional Tribunal), helped by Ass. Prof. Barbara Nita of the Jagiellonian University. The participants arrived from all over Europe: Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, France,

member states of the European Union and the European Economic Area. Moreover, it was meant to constitute a platform for discussion both for junior scholars and the senior ones whose research focuses on the issue of responsibility, accountability and control *sensu largo* in the Member States and in the EU.

The programme of the Congress was divided into three days (Thursday – Saturday). The first day commenced with a Workshop of Junior Scholars, opened by Ass. Prof. Barbara Nita who emphasised the role of junior scholars in researching and developing constructively the notions of responsibility, accountability and control of the constitutional state. The workshop was chaired by Prof. Vasco Pereira da Silva (Professor at the Law Faculty of Lisbon University). It included



M. Kiełbasa

Congress session

three speeches delivered by young scholars from three different countries – Hungary, Switzerland and Poland. The speakers showed their topics against a broader, all-European perspective. Particular attention was given to the notions of responsibility and accountability – as seen from a comparative perspective as well as viewed by the European Court of Human Rights. In turn, Ms Monika Kawczyńska delivered an interesting presentation on the concurrent liability of the EU and the Member States which proved to be a ‘bridge’ wrapping up the above-mentioned subject matter. Due to the fact that the lecturers proved to be much disciplined, there was still time for fruitful discussions following their contributions. What is worth emphasising is that both the presentations and the discussions were followed by a relatively large number of listeners.

Following the Workshop of Junior Scholars, a meeting of SIPE’s Executive Committee was held. Among the issues discussed were the present and future of the association as well as scientific plans connected with future Congresses.

The second day’s session started at 9.30 sharp. It was Prof. Stanisław Biernat that officially opened the Congress and gave the first welcome address. The other addresses were given by the President of SIPE Prof. Julia Iliopoulos-Strangas (Professor at the Law Faculty of the University of Athens), Prof. Jerzy Pisuliński (Dean for international co-operation, the JU Faculty of Law and Administration) as well as by Prof. Andrzej Rzepliński, President of the Constitutional Tribunal of the Republic of Poland and Prof. Artur Nowak-Far, the Warsaw School of Economics and the Undersecretary of State at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Poland.

The first part of the session focused on the forms and legal foundations of responsibility in relations between the constitutional states and the European Union. It included a plethora of topics, ranging from the different concepts and practical implications of accountability, state liability (seen both from the comparative law perspective and the perspective of the Nordic States), through a constitutional state’s responsibility for the exercise of fundamental rights to the reinforced responsibility (and the mechanism of sanctions) in a democracy-based EMU-governance.

The sessions of the second part were dedicated to the liability of the constitutional state and the European Union and focused on its forms, control mechanisms and legal consequences. Four lecturers, representing four different countries, discussed this issue from various angles – in the context of the damages arising from state liability, with regard to the responsibility for the financial economy as well as from the comparative law perspective. The presentations were also followed by animated discussions between the speakers and the participants.

On Saturday night, the participants of the Congress were treated to a concert, which accompanied a ceremonial dinner in the fine surroundings of Kraków’s Franciscan Monastery (dating back to the 13th century). The performer was the well-known Polish singer, songwriter and composer Anna Treter. She began her career with the ‘Pod Budą’ band, and in 2003, she launched her soloist career, having recorded four albums since then. She was accompanied by a team of three outstanding musicians. The atmosphere of her concert, lying somewhere



M. Kielbasa

Opening session of the Congress

between acoustic pop and melancholy music, proved to be a unique and emotional experience and was well-enjoyed by the audience.

The third day of the Congress commenced with a general meeting of SIPE. Then the last session was held, chaired by Prof. Mirosław Wyrzykowski of the Jagiellonian University (and a judge of the Constitutional Tribunal of the Republic of Poland). The moderator was Egils Levits from Latvia, a judge of the Court of Justice of the European Union. The lectures demonstrated yet another approach to the Member State and EU liability. The presentations delivered on that day included: *Regulation and State / EU liability*, *Member State Liability and Financial Crisis* and *New tendencies of the State’s Responsibility in the Case Law of the European Court of Human Rights*. The final lecture of the session (and of the entire Congress) was delivered by the then European Ombudsman (his role is to be taken over as of 1 October 2013 by Emily O’Reilly) Dr Nikiforos Diamandouros and was entitled *The Ombudsman’s role in ensuring the accountability of the EU institutions*. This session was a unique occasion to discuss the legal issues both with a judge of the Court of Justice of the EU and the European Ombudsman at the same time. It is very rare that one can exchange views with either of them, let alone with the two at the same place, which enhanced the attractiveness of the Congress.

Prof. Martin Nettesheim of the University of Tübingen presented general conclusions of the sessions. He was followed by the above-mentioned Prof. Julia Iliopoulos-Strangas, who voiced the final remarks and closed the Congress. After the official part of the Congress the participants went sightseeing to the Wieliczka Salt Mine.

The participants emphasised that the organisation of the Congress (carried out by a team of PhD students of the Chair of the European Law of the JU run by Ms Monika Kawczyńska and supervised by Prof. Stanisław Biernat and Ass. Prof. Barbara Nita) was excellent. They enjoyed the friendly atmosphere of the congress.

The exact date and venue of the next Congress is yet to be determined, but both the Kraków organisers and participants are looking forward to it!

*Marcin Kielbasa,
PhD student, the JU Chair of European Law*

130th anniversary of the liquefaction of solid gases at Jagiellonian University

In 2013, we celebrated the 130th anniversary of the special event: **two professors of the Jagiellonian University Karol Olszewski and Zygmunt Wróblewski were the first in the world to liquefy oxygen, nitrogen and carbon dioxide.**

In order to celebrate the anniversary of this great scientific event the Faculty of Chemistry and the Faculty of Physics, Astronomy and Applied Computer Science, together with the JU Museum in Collegium Maius, organised exhibitions, accompanied by lectures and shows presenting cryogenic experiments, under the honorary patronage of the JU Rector Prof. Wojciech Nowak.

The collaboration between the physicist Zygmunt Wróblewski and the chemist Karol Olszewski lasted only several months. In spring 1883, the Kraków scientists liquefied oxygen, nitrogen and carbon dioxide. It was a world scale magnificent achievement, and the scientists won international recognition. Their success was possible because they used ethylene boiling under low pressure. Instruments serving to achieve low temperatures were invented, designed and made by Prof. Olszewski himself. Many years later, Olszewski's successor Prof. Tadeusz Estreicher wrote about this breakthrough in cryogenic research:

The aspiration of science, which began 100 years ago, has been fulfilled. [...] At that moment science had the unrevised field wide open since the liquefaction of oxygen was not only

forcing it to assume a different form but also adding 100 degrees to the range of the investigated temperatures, or rather an introduction to enlarge this range incomparably further through the other gases, the liquefaction of which was soon made.

In 1884, Olszewski marked the inversion point and the critical parameters of hydrogen. In 1895, following the request of W. Ramsay, the discoverer of argon and helium, he liquefied argon. The next year he tried to liquefy helium. Unfortunately, his attempt was unsuccessful. Despite this fact, at the turn of the 20th century Olszewski was an unquestionable authority on low temperatures. His notes show that he was close to discovering superconductivity. He maintained scientific contacts with many Nobel Prize winners: W. Ramsay, H. Kamerlingh-Onnes, F. Haber, J. H. van 't Hoff, W. Ostwald, Lord Rayleigh and W. Roentgen. At that time Kraków was called the European Pole of Cold, and scientists from all over the world visited Olszewski's laboratory. Numerous scientists asked him for advice and help. Due to his health problems he avoided any international travels.

Prof. Olszewski was regarded as an outstanding expert in low temperature equipment. He was successful in constructing an apparatus for the liquefaction of gases. They were produced at the Jagiellonian University at the beginning of the 20th century, following the orders made by numerous research institutes from Europe and the United States. The cryogenic equipment



From the archives of Collegium Maius

made in Kraków was used in Vienna, Munich, Tokyo, Philadelphia, Rome, Petersburg and Lausanne. In the JU Collegium Maius one can see the instruments which Olszewski and Wróblewski used. It was Olszewski that initiated the collection of scientific instruments in Collegium Maius and promoted the idea of the JU Museum of Natural Sciences.



Exhibition in Collegium Maius

Currently, the achievements of the JU professors who initiated and developed a new field of science – cryogenics – are applied in many spheres: power industry, electronics, nuclear technology, chemical, metallurgical and pharmaceutical industry as well as in rockets, satellite communication, laser technology and nanotechnology. Another very important field where cryogenics is applied is medicine: in diagnostic, cryosurgery and preserving biological material (blood, tissues, organs).

Up to the present time Professor Karol Olszewski and Professor Zygmunt Wróblewski and their scientific accomplishments are the glory and pride of the Jagiellonian University.

*Alicja Rafalska-Łasocha
JU Faculty of Chemistry*

Exhibition in the Faculty of Chemistry



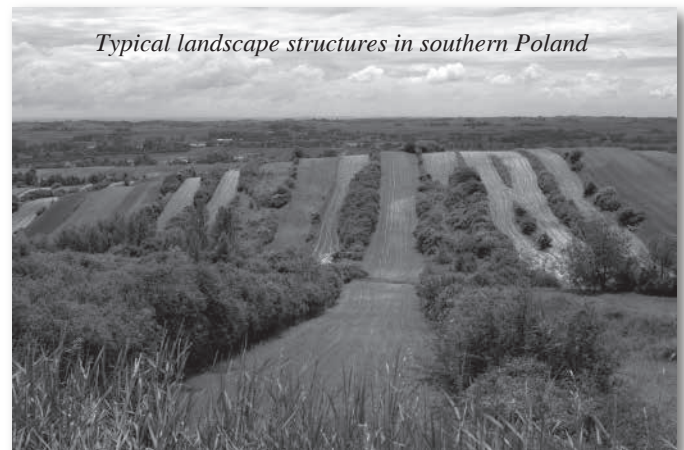
A. Rafalska-Łasocha

BUDDELN MIT BIO 2013

Field workshop for pedology and botany

The Chair of Physical Geography and Landscape Related Ecology (Institute of Geography, Leipzig University) carried out this year's field workshop "Buddeln mit Bio 2013" in close cooperation with the association GeoWerkstatt Leipzig e.V. The aspects of the workshop related to botany were scientifically supported by the colleagues of the association ENEDAS e.V. The course, which was organised together with the Jagiellonian University, received an additional support from DAAD. From 9 to 15 June 2013, twelve students from the University of Leipzig and additional participants from the partner university of Kraków participated in the pedology and botany workshop, which took place in an area north-east of Kraków. The workshop was planned as a supplementary teaching session to the regular university schedule. It aimed at the direct application of theoretical knowledge gained in lectures and seminars. Aside from this practical goal, the workshop was an attempt to encourage exchange among the participants and to foster peer-based learning and teaching. This was very much appreciated by the students, as was the optional participation, which provided a greater motivation. The aim of the field workshop "Buddeln mit Bio" was to allow the participants to gain insights into the complex of geo- and biodiversity and land use. In doing so, the students of biology and geography exchanged and applied their technical and methodological knowledge.

Methods, like the mapping and discussion of the geomorphology and the drilling of soil sequences (Catena), helped to provide a geomorphological and pedological overview of the investigated area. Degraded and eroded forms of Chernozems, which occur naturally in the loess areas, gave further indications of landscape processes. In addition, the vegetation was classified into a series of research areas and an inventory of the present species was created and interpreted using indicator values. For this purpose a minimum area was determined in which at least 90% of the present species of the research site can be found. Afterwards the vegetation data were collected, using the method of Braun-Blanquet in which the found species are recorded qualitatively and quantitatively (coverage rate and frequency). In this way, a representative part of the vegetation of a landscape utilized in a traditional manner was recorded. The comparison of the results with typical vegetation inventories of the Central Saxon Loess Hills revealed no significant differences.



Typical landscape structures in southern Poland

S. Elerlein

The research area – a part of the loess area of Kraków – is located between the Rivers Nidzica and Nida, next to their estuaries. Both rivers join the River Vistula east of Kraków. The loess area is characterised by its gently rolling hills. The presence of small fields separated by strips of meadow (*miedza*) – typical for this landscape – and of terraces at the edges of fields makes the agricultural used land very compact. These land forms are the result of intense agricultural use and the concomitant processes of erosion. As in the research area collectivisation measures were only imposed in part by the Soviet-allied government, in contrast with other parts of Poland, local farming is still very traditional. This can be seen in the average size of the arable area of a farm (3 to 5 ha) whereas in the loess areas in Saxony the average size amounts to 190 ha.

The loess hills in a landscape, the so-called *Kopiec*, shaped by erosion, are another special geomorphological elements in the research area. The latter contains two such hills though no clear explanation concerning their origin and meaning exists.

Torrential rains during the period of investigation impressively illustrated the dimensions of possible erosion. Within a few hours immense torrents of mud were formed, washing away the topsoil of sparsely covered fields and causing devastating damage. These observations explain the signs of degradation in the landscape, evident, for example, in the eroded soil profiles. At the same time our observations raised critical questions concerning the sustainability of traditional land use and forms of cultivation.

The good atmosphere between the students of different levels resulted in a productive but balanced workshop, though few biology students took part. The participation of students from Kraków allowed for direct exchange with individual experience and insight in the subject.

The methodological approach of "Buddeln mit Bio" was outstanding with a synthesis of biology and earth sciences. We hope that "Buddeln mit Bio" can be carried out in different parts of Germany or elsewhere with active participation by interested students.

Ronny Schmidt,

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Christian Schneider, Agnieszka Nowak,

JU Institute of Geography and Spatial Management

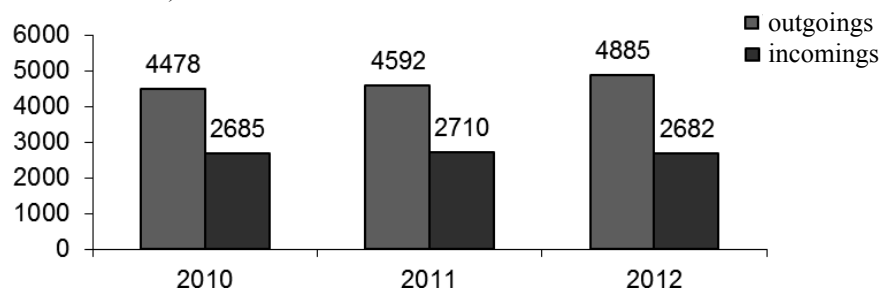
C. Marold



Collection of vegetation data using the method of Braun-Blanquet

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION IN 2012/2013

4,885 JU employees and doctoral students visited foreign institutions of higher education in 84 countries whereas 2,682 international visitors from 83 countries came to the Jagiellonian University (the numbers do not include Bachelor and Master students).



The Jagiellonian University collaborated with 186 institutions of higher education (80 agreements on the general level, 56 – on the faculty level and 50 – on the institute level).

Jagiellonian University signed 14 new agreements

Country	Name of the university	Place	Level
Brazil	State University of Rio de Janeiro	Rio de Janeiro	Collegium Medicum
Brazil	Rio Grande Do Norte Federal University	Natal	general
France	Université Montpellier I	Montpellier	general
France	Université Henri Poincaré, Nancy-1	Nancy	faculty Faculty of Chemistry
Japan	Gunma University	Takasaki	faculty Faculty of Philosophy
Canada	Université de Montréal	Montreal	general
Germany	Goethe-Universität Frankfurt -Main	Frankfurt am Main	general
Germany	Julius Maximilian Universität Würzburg	Würzburg	faculty Faculty of Law and Administration
Norway	Norwegian University of Science and Technology	Trondheim	general
Russia	State University of Kazan	Kazan	faculty Faculty of Biochemistry, Biophysics and Biotechnology
Russia	Russian State University of the Humanities (branch in Domodedovo)	Domodedovo	institute Institute of Eastern Slavonic Philology
Russia	House of Russian Immigration named after A. Solzenitsin	Moscow	institute Institute of Eastern Slavonic Philology
Russia	State University of Sankt Petersburg	St. Petersburg	general
Romania	University of Babes-Bolyai	Cluj-Napoca	general
Serbia	Institute of Literature and Arts	Belgrade	institute Institute of Slavonic Philology
Ukraine	Taras Shevchenko National University of Kiev	Kiev	general
Ukraine	A.A. Potebni Institute of Linguistics	Kiev	institute Institute of Eastern Slavonic Philology
USA	New York College of Pediatric Medicine	New York	Collegium Medicum
Venezuela	University of Santa Maria	Caracas	faculty Faculty of International and Political Studies

M. Kantor

VISIT TO IVANO FRANKIVSK

Ivano Frankivsk is a provincial city of ca. 220,000 people in western Ukraine. It was founded by Andrzej Potocki (Field Crown Hetman) who called it Stanisławów in order to commemorate his father Stanisław Rewery Potocki or his first son Stanisław. Stanisławów received the Magdeburg rights in 1662 and on the occasion of the 300-anniversary, in 1962, the name of the city was changed into Ivano Frankivsk (to honour the Ukrainian writer Ivano Franko). The Polish name 'Stanisławów' has remained as an exonym.

The beginnings of the Precarpathian National University of Vasyl Stefanyk go back to 1940. At the request of the local authorities the Teaching Institute in Stanislaviv was opened. After Ukraine had gained independence, the Institute was reorganised in 1992. And in 2004 the University was declared a 'national' institution.

The Precarpathian National University of Vasyl Stefanyk is the sixth top Ukrainian university. It consists of 16 faculties, including the Faculty of Economics. Currently, it has 19,600 students and 140 doctoral students as well as over 530 academics. The Faculty of Economics, which I visited on 24-30 September 2013, consists of five large departments (Management and Marketing, Accounting, Theoretic and Applied Economics, Finances and Economic Cybernetics), employing eight professors and 41 associate professors.

On my first day I met the academics of the Faculty of Economics. The meeting

From the archives of Ivano Frankivsk University



Prof. A. Zagorodnyuk and Prof. T. Wawak

was held in the departmental library. I presented the issues concerning the adjustment of the institutions of higher education to the EU requirements and the Bologna Process as well as the Polish-Ukrainian project 'EUROUNIVER 2014.' The chairman was the Vice-Rector for research Prof. Andriy V. Zagorodnyuk.

During my stay at the University of Ivano Frankivsk I also met the other vice-rectors and the Dean of the Faculty of Economics Prof. Ivan Blahun who is also a professor of the Catholic University of Lublin (lecturing there in Polish). It is worth mentioning that the Rector of the Precarpathian National University of Vasyl Stefanyk was the General Council in Warsaw and numerous academics of the Faculty of Economics know Polish, to a bigger or smaller extent, which supports the collaboration with the Jagiellonian University.

I visited all of the departments of the Faculty of Economics, enjoying friendly care of their teachers. I gave four lectures to students (in Polish and at the same time showing a presentation in Ukrainian). My lectures focused on the restructuring of the management of universities in the society of knowledge in the conditions of globalization and new economy; the pro-quality restructuring of management in higher education, the theses of the project 'EUROUNIVE 2014'; adjusting higher education in Poland to the Bologna Process, mobility in science and higher education according to the Bologna Process and the strategy 'EUROPA 2020.'

During my discussions with the academics and students I discerned the need of further collaboration between our universities, in particular in the field of economics and management. The collaboration could embrace student mobility (internships and study abroad).

Additionally, I had the occasion to visit the Department of Municipal Economy of Ivano Frankivsk, where I was informed about the urban problems. I paid a visit to the Precarpathian Research Centre, which could be a potential partner for the JU Institute of Economics and Management.

As for the touristic part of my stay in Ivano Frankivsk I visited a few museums



The monument at Czarny Las

and churches as well as Old Halych, a historic city on the Dniester River, and the Halych National Nature Park.

Of special importance to me was the visit to Czarny Las (Black Forest) in the vicinity of Ivano Frankivsk. I was accompanied by Prof. Oleg Tkach, the Vice-rector and Head of the Department of Management and Marketing, and Mr V. Chaschin, a representative of the Polish community. Czarny Las is the place where several dozen hundreds of the Polish intelligentsia of Stanisławów were executed by the Nazis during the night of 14-15 August 1941, on the orders of the SS-Hauptsturmführer Hans Krüger. Those who were shot included Polish priests, medical doctors, lawyers, teachers, journalists, intellectuals and their families. The mass graves at Czarny Las were discovered by the Polish community and due to the efforts of families of the victims and with help from local people, a monument was erected there. Unfortunately, this massacre has not been well-documented although President Aleksander Kwaśniewski and the Marshal of Małopolska Marek Sowa laid flowers there. It is necessary to edit an album commemorating this tragic place of national remembrance and support the local Polish community caring for the place of the massacre of the inhabitants of Stanisławów during World War II. At the Jagiellonian University there were professors and lecturers who had been born in Stanisławów and its vicinity.

*Tadeusz Wawak,
JU Institute of Economics and
Management*

COLLABORATION with EDINBURGH

On 21-24 October 2013, a symposium and discussion panel concerning the scientific co-operation between the College of Medicine and Veterinary Medicine of the University of Edinburgh and the Polish medical faculties and universities was held in Edinburgh. The Jagiellonian University Collegium Medicum was represented by the Vice-rector Prof. Piotr Laidler, the JU CM proxy for education and international co-operation Prof. Beata Tobiasz-Adamczyk and the JU CM proxy for science and development Prof. Maciej Małecki. The symposium was dedicated to the discussion on the perspectives of collaboration in all fields of medicine, pre- and post-diploma education, doctoral programmes in bio-medical sciences and further medical specialisation programmes. This meeting was a 'new opening' to co-operation with Poland within the framework of the project initiated in 1941 when the Polish School of Medicine Abroad was called into being at the University of Edinburgh. The proposal of co-operation, made by the College of Medicine, Dentistry and Veterinary Medicine and extended to all Polish medical institutions of higher education, was made possible thanks to Dr Maria Długołęcka-Graham, who was of Polish background and she graduated from the University of Edinburgh, College of Medicine, Dentistry and Veterinary Medicine in 1977.

The culmination of this important and interesting meeting was the signing of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Jagiellonian University Collegium Medicum and the College of Medicine and Veterinary Medicine of the University of Edinburgh on 23 October. The document was signed by Prof. Piotr Laidler and the Senior Vice-Principal External Engagement the College of Medicine and Veterinary Medicine, Prof. Mary Bownes, and by the Dean Postgraduate Taught and International, Prof. Jeremy Bradshaw. The University of Edinburgh was also represented by Dr Maria Długołęcka-Graham, the co-ordinator of the Polish School of Medicine.



Discussion panel

The University of Edinburgh, founded in 1582, is a prestigious institution (in the QS World University Rankings 2013 topped 17 and 6 in Europe).

This memorandum of understanding is an enlarged version of the previous agreements of scientific collaboration and student exchange. Within its framework Polish students will participate in post-diploma courses run

at the University of Edinburgh and the JU staff will be invited to courses in medical education. The memorandum includes exchange of information, realisation of joint research projects, development of modern teaching techniques and organisation of joint conferences and seminars.

*Maciej Rogala
JU Collegium Medicum*

UNESCO Chair hosts M. Benedetti

The Jagiellonian University UNESCO Chair for Translation Studies and Intercultural Communication invited Mr Marco Benedetti, Director General of The Directorate General for Interpretation (previously known as the Joint Interpreting and Conference Service – SCIC) at the European Commission, and Mr Leszek Skibniewski, Head of the Polish Interpreting Unit (Interpretation Department V), to visit the Jagiellonian University on 30 September – 2 October 2013.

The guests from Brussels participated in the graduation ceremony – over 100 students received their diplomas of postgraduate programmes in conference interpreting, specialist text translation and literature translation. The ceremony was presided over by the Vice-Dean of the Faculty of Philology Ass. Prof. Władysław Witalisz and the Head of the Chair Prof. Marcela Świątkowska. In his brief speech Marco Benedetti presented the requirements and possibilities of posts for Polish translators in EU institutions. The meeting was also attended by the heads of the postgraduate programmes: Dr Caterina Squillace and Dr Magda Heydel as well as the co-ordinators and lecturers of the particular language sections. The visit of the General Director of SCIC and Mr Skibniewski was the next step of the collaboration between the JU Chair and the European Union interpreting services. Following the invitation of the JU Rector Prof. Wojciech Nowak the guests participated in the inauguration of the academic year 2013/2014.

Brussels is a receptive labour market for conference interpreters who know foreign languages very well. Currently, the team of interpreters at the European Commission consists of 600 people working in various language departments, almost 3,000 accredited interpreters and ca. 400 freelance

as simultaneous or consecutive interpreters. Simultaneous interpretation from 24 languages to 24 languages (full symmetry) requires at least 72 interpreters.

The European Parliament, the European Commission, and the European Court of Justice each have an interpretation service but recruitment of staff interpreters and selection of freelance interpreters is carried out jointly (open competitions). Two-day examinations are held in Brussels every year. Knowledge of at least two languages is required (one of them should be English, French or German). Specialist vocabulary is not required but one should know the issues of the EU institutions. DG Interpretation does not provide trainee interpreter



M. Benedetti, M. Świątkowska, C. Squillace, W. Witalisz

interpreters. Every day there are ca. 60 meetings where interpreters are needed. The Polish unit employs 24 people (including those who graduated from the JU UNESCO Chair). However, the demand for qualified interpreters increases – it is estimated that in the near future ca. 150 new interpreters accredited from Poland will be needed. The Directorate General for Interpretation is responsible for ensuring high quality interpreting services in the European Commission and other EU institutions, e.g. the Council of Europe, the EU Council, Committee of Regions, Economic-Social Committee, European Investment Bank as well as EU offices and agencies in member states.

The DG employs ca. 50-60 interpreters for meetings held in Brussels and outside it. They work

positions but has close links to a number of interpreter schools, including the JU UNESCO Chair. Representatives of The Directorate General for Interpretation take part in the final examinations conducted at the JU UNESCO Chair in June/July.

Currently, the Jagiellonian University UNESCO Chair for Translation Studies and Intercultural Communication provides training for both interpreters and translators in the following language sections: English, French, Spanish, German, Russian and Italian. It carries out regular MA studies in linguistics – translation and intercultural communication and postgraduate non-degree programmes.

*Monika Curyło
JU UNESCO Chair*



H. Fukuda and W. Nowak signing the agreement

Agreement with Kobe University

A five-year agreement of scientific co-operation was signed between the Jagiellonian University and Kobe University, Japan, on 10 October 2013. The agreement was signed by JU Rector Prof. Wojciech Nowak and the President of Kobe University Dr Hideki Fukuda, during the official visit of the delegation from Kobe to Kraków. The document assumes joint research, publications as well as faculty and student exchange.

The idea of signing an agreement was discussed for several years as the contacts between these two universities started in the late 1990s. It was the late Professor Andrzej Flis who initiated the contacts while being a visiting lecturer in sociology at Kobe University. In turn, in 2002, Prof. Kiyomitsu Yui lectured on the structure of the Japanese family and the specifics of the Japanese manga in the JU Institute of Sociology. In 2004, Prof. Flis took part in the seminar entitled 'Sociology of the body' held at the Kobe Centre of Excellence.

The scientific contacts were enlarged to embrace the JU Institute of History and the Faculty of International and Political Studies, which in 2013 joined the project 'EU-Japan Advanced Multidisciplinary Master Studies' managed by the Education, Audiovisual and Culture Executive Agency (EACEA). The EU leading institution in the project is the Catholic University of Leuven, Belgium. The JU partner in the project is the Institute of European Studies that will send two students to Kobe and receive three students from Kobe. As for the staff mobility, three faculty members are expected to go to Kobe and one will come to teach at the Jagiellonian University.

Kobe University has 11 faculties, 2,561 staff and ca. 17,000 students, including over 1,100 international students from 70 countries.

M. Kantor



Concerts of the Bochum choir and orchestra

The Jagiellonian University has collaborated with the Ruhr University Bochum for 34 years. The co-operation also embraces cultural exchange, which started in 1997. The Academic Choir of the Jagiellonian University performed in Bochum in 1985 within the framework of the cultural exchange between the universities.

On 24-25 October 2013, the Collegium Vocale and Collegium Instrumentale from the Ruhr University Bochum gave two concerts in Kraków. The first concert was a joint project with the choirs of the Jagiellonian University. It was held in the Church of St Francis of Assisi on 24 October and gathered a wide audience, including the representatives of the JU authorities (Chancellor Ewa Pędracka-Kwaskowska), the municipality and diplomatic corps (Germany's General Consul Dr Werner Köhler) as well as Polish and international students.

The first part of the programme embraced Polish works by K. Penderecki, P. Jańczak, J. Świder, H.M. Górecki and Koszewski, performed by the three JU choirs (male, female and mixed voices). Then Collegium Vocale and Collegium Instrumentale Bochum performed J.S. Bach's *Mass h-minor BWV 232 – Kyrie II*, A. Bruckner's *Graduale 'Os justi'* and J.S. Bach's *Motette 'Lobet den Herrn alle Heiden' BWV 230*.

During the second part of the concert all the choirs and the orchestra (over 150 performers) sang F. Schubert's *Missa in G D167*, *Kyrie*, *Credo*, *Sanctus und Osanna*, the soloist being Mechthild Jaskulsky (soprano).

The second concert was given in St Peter and Paul's Church on 25 October. The choir and orchestra from Bochum performed J. S. Bach's 'High Mass in B Minor' (*Hohe Messe in h-moll*), the universal Christian musical work. The soloists were Susanna Martin (soprano), Elvira Bill (mezzo-soprano), Wolfgang Klose (tenor) and Joachim Höchbauer (bass).

The Ruhr University Collegium Vocale consists of ca. 40 singers whereas Collegium Instrumentale is a chamber string orchestra. The conductor and musical director of both ensembles is Professor Hans Jaskulsky.

M. Kantor



H. Jaskulsky, O. Sznicar, W. Siedlik

JU School of Medicine welcomes freshmen

The School of Medicine in English at the Collegium Medicum of the Jagiellonian University welcomed its new international students on 2 September 2013. There have been 28 freshmen enrolled for the 4-year programme of medicine and 84 for the 6-year programme of medicine as well as 22 students for the 5-year programme of dentistry in the academic year 2013/2014. The freshmen come from Norway, Sweden, Great Britain, Denmark, Ireland, Belarus, the USA, Canada and Saudi Arabia.

The so-called Orientation Day was held in the Didactic-Congress Centre at the Faculty of Medicine. The students were officially welcomed by Prof. Jerzy Walocha, President of the Council of the School of Medicine in English, and by Prof. Tomasz Brzozowski, Vice-Dean of the JU Faculty of Medicine. Practical information was given by the representatives of the School and students of the older years of medicine. The first year medical students took part in the White Coat Ceremony during which they put on white uniforms as a sign of entering the world of medicine. During the Orientation Day the freshmen visited the JU Museum of the Chair of Anatomy.

Currently, the School of Medicine in English at the Jagiellonian University has **669 students (463 in the 6-year programme, 137 in the four-year programme and 69 students of dentistry) from 17 countries**. Besides attending their medical courses our students can take part in swimming and ski competitions, excursions, various meetings and parties organised by the School.

The English-language MD degree programmes at the Jagiellonian University, which started 19 years ago, stand in compliance with the Polish, European Union and North American standards. Graduates of these programmes receive *Lekarz* (MD) degree which is recognised internationally.

Our students are eligible to complete clinical rotation in approved teaching hospitals and our graduates are eligible to enter postgraduate training and apply for licensure in Canada and the US (including the State of California) as well as European countries.

Maciej Rogala, Magdalena Stępiak
www.medschool.uj.edu.pl

Orientation Week for international students

On 30 September 2013, the Jagiellonian University welcomed its Erasmus incoming and other foreign students for the winter semester 2013/14. The official meeting was held in the aula of Collegium Novum. On behalf of the JU Rector a welcoming speech was delivered by Prof. Andrzej Mania, Vice-rector for educational affairs. The welcome from the International Students Office was given by its head Mr Mirosław Klimkiewicz.

Then the President of the ESN Michał Szalast talked about the attractions of the Orientation Week, including a visit to the Jagiellonian Library and the university campuses, the City Game, sightseeing tours, various parties (Tram Party, i.e. 2-hour trip in an old tram where you can drink, have fun and socialize with people or Language Evening – meeting in a club where the tables have been assigned to different nationalities so that students can talk to native speakers), ESN drama, ESN Band, sports activities and planned trips.

The presentation of Krzysztof Byrski 'Studying at the Jagiellonian University' obviously attracted the students' attention as it focused on the formalities and practical aspects of studying: on-line registration to courses, ID cards, learning agreements or certificates. It was followed by questions.

In the autumn semester of the academic year 2013/14 there are 503 Erasmus students (304 female and 199 male) from 28 countries.

Erasmus incoming students according to nationality – winter semester 2013/2014

Spanish	133
German	101
French	51
Turkish	50
Italian	44
Greek	13
Czech	13
Dutch	12
Hungarian	11
Slovakian	11
Portuguese	8
Belgian	8
Lithuanian	6
Austrian	6
Romanian	6
British	6
Slovenian	4
Croatian	3
Maltese	3
Bulgarian	2
Latvian	2
Swiss	2
Finish	2
Irish	2
Macedonian	1
Norwegian	1
Swedish	1
Danish	1
TOTAL	503



J. Sawicz

The freshmen wearing white coats

Erasmus incoming students according to JU faculty– winter semester 2013/2014

Philosophical	109
International and Political Studies	72
Philological	70
Management and Social Communication	63
Law and Administration	60
Historical	37
Biology and Earth Sciences	25
Medicine	23
Polish Studies	18
Chemistry	10
Mathematics and Computer Sciences	5
Biochemistry, Biophysics and Biotechnology	3
Physics, Astronomy and Applied Computer Science	3
Pharmacy	3
Health Sciences	2
TOTAL	503

In the winter semester 2013/14 the Erasmus incoming students can enrol in over 220 courses conducted in English, French, Spanish, German, Russian at the Jagiellonian University.

M. Kantor



Eurodinner in the students' hall of residence "Żaczek"



Relaxing in Terma Bukovina



City game

Summer course at the University of Cambridge

Thanks to the kind support of the Jeremi Kroliczewski Educational Trust, which aids Polish students in gaining education, and after having met several challenging conditions in order to qualify for the scholarship – on 4-17 August 2013 we had an opportunity to study at one of the best and most famous universities in the world: the University of Cambridge. Sadly, two weeks is a very short period of time, especially when it is such a magnificent and multicultural country as England where two *months* could hardly be enough to fully appreciate its beauty. Still, it gave us a perhaps one in a lifetime chance to truly feel like a Cambridge University undergraduate – just as excited, busy and equally tired, but nevertheless, thrilled and honoured.

The International Summer Schools programme at the University of Cambridge is intended for people from all over the world who wish to deepen their knowledge on their subjects of research or interest, or simply want to gain some insight on a topic which they have not yet studied. We were quite lucky to have been able to attend this special 90th year anniversary edition of ISS on which fact we shall elaborate later; let us first briefly outline the academic part of the course.

The subjects were divided into three groups, which meant that the absolute

maximum we could attend was three lectures a day plus an evening lecture for all interested participants. Needless to say, we could never miss such an opportunity so we chose a subject from every group. Although it meant spending most of the day in the classroom instead of exploring the city (most shops and the marketplace close around 5 p.m.), it was definitely worth it.

Our first period was “The sciences in the ancient world” taught by Piers Bursill-Hall whose excellent albeit a bit eccentric way of lecturing is famous among people who had taken ISS courses before. Aside from the topic being much more interesting than it might first appear, Mr Bursill-Hall actually made us *think* while listening – which is not an easy feat in the morning. We absolutely adored this lecture and Magda was, therefore, delighted to have chosen “A history of mathematical ideas from the Ancients to the 19th century” by the same professor as her 2nd period. Karolina meanwhile attended, “The abnormal mind: an introduction to psychopathology” lecture delivered by Dr John Lawson, known for his research on Asperger syndrome. This course started with dealing with more common problems like depression and systematically moved to more complex issues. Dr Lawson stressed the importance and need of tolerance

as well as sensitizing society to those who may have problems instead of ostracizing them. Our last subject was quite different from the morning ones as it dealt with... philosophy. “Philosophy of literature: understanding other minds through literary fiction” to be exact. The lecturer, Mr Jon Phelan, is a very calm and broad-minded person, always open to discussion and never turning down a solid argument. He introduced us to a broad context of applying philosophical ideas to literary fiction as a tool of



M. Bielińska

Typical English breakfast

understanding other people. Evening lectures differed from the rest as each evening brought a different lecturer with a different field of expertise and different lecture topic, which made our evenings even more eventful.

Jeremi Króliczewski Educational Trust financed the attendance of three JU students: Ms Magdalena Bielińska, an MA student of Oriental studies, Ms Karolina Dwornik, an MA student of comparative culture studies and Mr Hubert Więckowski, a PhD student of social sciences, at the Interdisciplinary Summer School at the University of Cambridge.



The 90th anniversary garden party