Contents

University news
2 Inauguration of the 643rd Academic year
3 What Kind of Union? What Kind of Future? What Kind of Europe?
3 Association of Medical Schools in Europe, Annual Conference 2006
4 Exhibition: Polish Language Terrestrial Globes 1840-2006

International relations
14 Visits
17 Study Abroad Fair in Jena
18 EAIE in Basel
19 Polish Week in Trondheim

Features
5 International Students at the JU
7 MA in TransAtlantic Studies
8 French and Polish Musicology – Students Share their Experiences
9 Centre for European Studies at UJ
13 Euroculture: Europe in the Wider World Programme

Student life
19 Heidelberg Experience
20 Exchange Your Life. Erasmus Student Network at JU
22 JU Students of Mathematics Best in the World
23 Confucius Institute at JU
Inauguration Ceremony
of the 643rd academic year 2006/2007

The inauguration ceremony of the 643rd academic year 2006/2007 was held in the Aula of the Auditorium Maximum on 1 October 2006.

The programme

*Gaude Mater Polonia*
Inaugural address of Prof. Karol Musiol, Rector

Matriculation of students

*Gaudeamus Igitur*
Welcome address of students’ representative

Inauguration lecture of Prof. Dr Michał Heller ‘Einstein, the Universe and Us’

*The national anthem*

Rector Prof. Karol Musioł
The international conference entitled ‘What Kind of Union? What Kind of Future? What Kind of Europe?’ was organized by the Jagiellonian University on 11-14 September 2006, under the auspices of Speaker of the Sejm RP, Speaker of the Senate RP and the European Parliament. The sessions, held in the assembly halls of Collegium Novum and Larische Palace (Faculty of Law and Administration), were open to the public. The aim of the conference was to discuss different visions of the future of Europe. The debate covered the following topics:

- Challenges. What do we expect from today’s Europe? How to make European institutions friendly to its citizens?

The discussions were led jointly by several dozen academics and representatives from the world of politics from Poland and abroad. In his welcoming address, the Rector of the Jagiellonian University Prof. Dr. Karol Musiol said that he wanted the Jagiellonian University to be a place where meetings and discussions aiming at solving the difficult problems of the contemporary world could take place. The contribution of the JU was not only the venue of the conference but also almost half of the participants were its academics. The chairman of the Organizing Committee was Prof. Dr. Michal du Vall, Dean of the Faculty of Management and Social Communication.

The Opening lecture was delivered by Prof. Danuta Hübner, Commissioner for Regional Policy, European Commission.

She spoke about the foundations of the EU: solidarity, welfare and security. The speakers of the first sessions were Prof. Zaki Laïdi, Centre d’Etudes et de Recherches Internationales, Fondation Nationale des Sciences Politiques, Paris, and Prof. John Schmitt, Universität Pompeu Fabra, Barcelona and Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore. The discussion after the session concerned a vision of Europe in the context of the liberal vs. the social model of the economy, the European identity and the role of universities in forming the European identity. The speakers of the second session, Josep Borrell Fontelles, President of EP, and Prof. Larry Siedentop, Keble College, Oxford, focused on the expectations and demands of the EU citizens towards the Union. The role of the European Parliament was discussed by Prof. Alexander Trechsel, European University Institute in Florence, and Prof. Genowefa Grabowska, European Parliament. The former emphasized the unique aspect of the constitutional system of the EU with its principle of unanimity. The latter presented parliamentary procedures and initiatives aiming at strengthening “Europe of citizens”.

The last session was devoted to legal subjects of the EU. Prof. Bronisław Geremek, European Parliament, focused on European Union: space or community and stressed that the EU was a human creation and as such could be destroyed. The present crisis of the EU is a problem of the elite of particular societies whereas most citizens support the idea of European integration. It is necessary to think about the EU as a political unity. Prof. Jan Barcz, Warsaw School of Economics, paid attention to the false interpretation of EU as a federation or conference whereas the Union is an international organization.

In his closing remarks, Prof. Musiol said the Jagiellonian University would organize another conference about the issues of the EU.

Leszek Śliwa, Maria Kantor

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**AMSE**

**Association of Medical Schools in Europe, Annual Conference 2006, Krakow**

The Jagiellonian University Medical College in Krakow, Poland was delighted to host the 2006 Annual Conference of the Association of Medical Schools in Europe (AMSE) on 23 – 25 June, 2006.

The Conference was dedicated to discussion and sharing of information and experiences of conference delegates on recent developments and understanding in medical education, new teaching technologies, management of medical schools, and the interaction of medical schools with developing health care systems.

The programme consisted of presentations by keynote speakers, and workshop sessions. Participants were also invited to join a social programme: an opening ceremony, a celebration dinner and sightseeing tours.

Katarzyna Rak, Medical School

Prof. David Gordon, President of AMSE
The Department of History of Science and Scientific Instruments, the Jagiellonian University Museum, together with the Lublin Province Museum Wincenty Pol’s Manor House Museum and Art Conservation Laboratory Małgorzata and Wiesław Faber from Warsaw, organized a unique exhibition of Polish language terrestrial globes 1840-2006 in Collegium Maius. The temporary exhibition is open on 5 September – 20 November 2006.

The exhibition introduced themes from the history of Polish cartography, which have rarely been presented. One can see the oldest globes in Polish nomenclature; globes made in the interwar period, contemporary globes, non-typical globes: illuminated, induction, plastic and contour; wall maps, posters as well as instruments, e.g. surveying patch, tellurium, compass, sextant and squeres.

Globes have been used as teaching aids for a long time. The names on the globes were written mainly in Latin, Greek or Arabic. The oldest Polish language globes were produced abroad by Abel-Klinger Company in Nuremberg, about 1840-1850, and later by the Czech Felkl Company (1861-1875), by the Felkl and Son Company (since 1875) and by Räth (Räthgloben) in about 1920. Three Polish firms began publishing globes in the interwar period (Nowosielski-Główczewski, ‘Kados’ and ‘Pestalozzi’). In the 1930s Prof. Eugeniusz Romer founded the Lvov Książnica-Atlas. He was also the founder of the Polish school of cartography. At Lvov University Prof. Romer organized the first geography room in Poland, which formed a base for the Institute of Geography. He believed that the main aim of geography teaching at school was development of map-reading skills and use of maps to broaden one’s knowledge. His cartographic achievements include 58 atlases, 140 maps and 4 globes, their characteristic features being carefulness, elaborate elegance of details, hypsometric method and stable colour codes. After World War II Gustaw Wuttke and Andrzej Lorentski designed a physical globe to a scale of 1:40 million published by the Room of Teaching Aids Globus from Warsaw (in 1946). From 1959 to the 1980s globes were published by the National Cartographic Publishing House. Since 1988 maps and globes have been produced by the ZACHEM Company. Currently, there are two more companies on the Polish market: Scan-Globe from Denmark and Nova RICO from Italy.

Other exhibits are the fold-up globes. The first known study is a fold-up dodecahedron globe prepared by Jan Walery Jędrzejewicz in 1887. It is also worth mentioning the simplified globe by Wojciech Walczak and Władysław Milata in 1954 and the thematic fold-up dodecahedron globe authored by Stefania Gcura and Franciszek Uhorczak (1976).
The exhibition presents globe makers, cartographers, authors of folding globes (with brief descriptions of their lives and achievements, texts in Polish and in English). Additionally, one can get to know techniques of globe production and preservation.

One of the greatest assets of the exhibition is an excellent catalogue (with Polish and English texts) prepared by Małgorzata Taborska, the Jagiellonian University Museum, with its keynote ‘When mankind began to examine the shape of the Earth, the necessity arose to represent it in a small size in order to demonstrate the location of lands and seas. In this way the terrestrial globes came into being…’

M. Kantor

Based on the exhibition catalogue

M. Kantor

In the academic year 2005/2006 there were 2,335 students from 85 countries enrolled at the Jagiellonian University:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Study Program</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bachelor studies in Polish (3 years)</td>
<td>108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Master studies in Polish (5 years)</td>
<td>351</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Master studies in Polish (2 year programme)</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doctoral studies (4 years)</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postgraduate studies in Polish</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Socrates/Erasmus Programme</td>
<td>276</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School of Medicine in English</td>
<td>374</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programmes in foreign languages</td>
<td>206</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postgraduate internships</td>
<td>152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polish Language and Culture</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– One semester and two semester courses</td>
<td>136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– Summer courses</td>
<td>565</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2,335</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The most popular disciplines (Bachelor and Master studies in Polish) were:

- Management and marketing – 88
- Languages – 83
- Law – 58
- International relations – 52
- Psychology – 50
- History – 32
- Cultural studies – 30
- European studies – 21
- Political sciences – 20
- Economics – 19

Students in Bachelor and Master studies in Polish represented 75 countries, including:

- Ukraine – 168
- Byelorussia – 84
- Czech Republic – 45
- Kazakhstan – 58
- Russia – 27
- Lithuania – 24
- Latvia – 12

Doctoral students represented 30 countries: Austria – 1; Byelorussia – 5; Brazil – 2; Bulgaria – 2; China – 1; Czech Republic – 3; Estonia – 1; Philippines – 1; France – 1; Georgia – 1; Spain – 1; India – 1; Iraq – 5; Canada – 1; Korea – 2; Libya – 1; Latvia – 1; Lithuania – 2; Mongolia – 1; Germany – 2; Russia – 2; Romania – 1; Slovakia – 1; Slovenia – 1; Hungary – 3; the USA – 1; Ukraine – 13; Taiwan – 1; Great Britain – 1; Italy – 3.

Doctoral students were enrolled at the following faculties: Biotechnology – 3; Philology – 4; Polish studies – 10; Philosophy – 9; Physics, Astronomy and Mathematics – 1; History – 8; Computer science – 1; law – 5; International relations – 19; Management – 1.

International students at the JU
ERASMUS students in the winter semester of 2006/2007

Total: 261 students from 23 countries:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Students</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czech Republic</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estonia</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holland</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latvia</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lithuania</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Romania</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovakia</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovenia</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

They represent 132 universities including: 35 German, 25 French, 13 Italian, 13 Spain, 6 Czech, 5 Swedish, etc.

Short-term students in the winter semester of 2006/2007

Total: 102 students from 23 countries:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Students</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Byelorussia</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Croatia</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czech Republic</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estonia</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kirghizia</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovakia</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ukraine</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uzbekistan</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The recruitment of international students for other courses and programmes for winter semester 2006/07 is still underway.

Maria Kantor
Institute and its location

The Institute of American Studies and Polish Diaspora was established in 2004. It emerged from the consolidation of various programmes already in existence (Chair of American Studies, Center for Canadian Studies, Chair of Latin American Studies, Chair of the History of International Migration Movements and Chair of Sociology of Nation and Ethnic Relations).

The Chair of American Studies was founded in 1991 as an interfaculty research institution of the Jagiellonian University with the aim of teaching Polish students about different issues concerning the United States. In 1995 a programme of doctoral studies was launched and in March 2000 the first Ph.D. dissertation was defended.

The Institute now functions within the Department of International and Political Studies. The aim of the Institute is to further academic interdisciplinary research in American, Latin-American, ethnic, migration and Polish Diaspora studies.

The Institute is located directly above the world famous Market Square of Krakow. The 17th century building, recently remodeled, now provides state of the art facilities for all of its students. The classrooms, located on the upper floors of the five-story building, offer a breathtaking view of one of the most spectacular sights in all of Europe.

Programme

The Master of Art in TransAtlantic Studies (TAS) is one of the Jagiellonian University’s newest programmes. It is a comprehensive, full-time interdisciplinary postgraduate Master’s programme. It is directed primarily to foreign students who would like to study in Krakow. It is taught entirely in English. The programme focuses on the political and cultural aspects of TransAtlantic relations. The graduates from the programme will receive a diploma in cultural studies with a major in TransAtlantic studies.

During three semesters of studies the students are obliged to earn 90 ECTS points (European Credit Transfer System).

The programme will commence in late February 2007 and run through June 2008.

Curriculum

The structure of the programme is based on the following modules:

1) Compulsory Courses (7,5 ECTS each)  
   each course comprises 45 hours of lectures and 30 hours of seminars
2) Optional Courses (3 ECTS each)  
   each course comprises 30 hours of lectures or seminars
3) Research Methods & Academic Writing (3 ECTS)  
   30 hours of seminars in two semesters
4) MA Seminar (9 ECTS) 90 hours in two semesters
5) MA Thesis (30 ECTS)
DESCRIPTION OF THE PROGRAMME OF STUDIES:

Semester One:
- 3 Compulsory Courses:
  TAS100 The US role in World Affairs, 1945-2005
  TAS101 Europe and the United States in the 20th Century
  TAS102 Social Change in the 20th Century: Globalization in the Atlantic Community
- 1 Optional Course

Semester Two:
- 1 Compulsory Course:
  TAS103 European and American Literature
- 3 Optional Courses
- Research Methods & Academic Writing
- MA Seminar

Semester Three:
- 2 Optional Courses
- Research Methods & Academic Writing
- MA Seminar
- MA Thesis

Students will write and defend a Master thesis of approximately 20,000 words.

Examples of Optional Courses:
- Introduction to Cultural Studies
- US Policy toward Eastern Europe during the Cold War: 1945-1989
- Transatlantic Migration
- Is Europe Becoming Americanized? Facts and Myths
- US-Europe Relations
- Military Aspects of Transatlantic Relations
- Ways of Warfare
- Transatlantic Economy
- US and European Local Governmental Systems

→ Some teaching is conducted via E-Learning

Admissions

Applicants will be expected to have earned an undergraduate degree before entering the programme. This entails a Bachelor’s degree (or an equivalent) in social sciences, cultural studies, political science, international relations or sociology. It is not absolutely necessary to have a first degree in one of these fields.

Those that do not, will be asked to display some evidence that they can complete the programme successfully. Candidates who are still studying during the admission’s process may be given a conditional offer subject to the completion of their degree requirements.

All courses are conducted in English. No prior knowledge of Polish language is necessary to attend the program. If the language of your previous university level instruction is not English, you will be asked to demonstrate competence in English.

Additional information:

The tuition for the entire course of study is 4,500 EUR (aprox. 6,000 USD) for the 2007/2008 academic year. Students will be responsible for their own room and board costs, insurance, travel expenses and study trips.

The deadline for applications is December 1, 2006.

For further information and application guidelines, please visit the Programme’s web page: http://www.transatlantic.uj.edu.pl or contact TAS office: transatlantic@uj.ed.pl

French and Polish musicology – students share their experiences

From the 20th to the 21st of April 2006 the Institute of Musicology at the Jagiellonian University hosted a Polish-French Symposium of Young Musicologists. A group of students from the Music and Musicology Department at the University of Paris-Sorbonne (Paris IV) and Mrs. Sylvie Douche, PhD., who is a senior lecturer there, came to Kraków to take part in this event. The symposium was organised by Mrs. Renata Suchowiejko, PhD. and a group of JU musicology students. It was the first event of its kind in the history of both institutions.

When asked about the Music and Musicology Department’s international contacts, Mrs. Sylvie Douche said that, “Mrs. Suchowiejko has been a colleague and friend of mine for a long time. We often spoke about an exchange between our students, between our universities... Last year, we finally co-signed a bilateral convention between our music departments. We see it as the beginning of a new cooperation. I have already signed this sort of convention with Prague (Charles University) and in February of 2004 a group of students and I decided to go there

Mrs. Renata Suchowiejko, PhD, and Mr. Stanisław Markowski, PhD, opening the first session of the symposium

Cyril Arnaud-Chatellier (Paris-Sorbonne) delivering his paper on studies of performance in the music of Beethoven
in order to discover the way musicology is taught in Prague. We are really fond of these kinds of trips! One year later, the students and their professors from Prague came to visit us in Paris. This is why we decided to do the same with our Polish friends”.

The symposium gave Polish and French students the opportunity to present their research by delivering papers on subjects of their Master’s Theses. It was done during three sessions chaired by Mr. Stanisław Będkowski, PhD, Mr. Piotr Wilk PhD (JU) and Mrs. Sylvie Douche, PhD (Paris-Sorbonne). The topics of the papers reflected different areas of interest which are characteristic for both universities and included various aspects of music history, theory and performance (further details about the symposium programme can be found at http://www.muzykologia.uj.edu.pl/instytut/Polsko-francuskie_sympozjum_20-21-04-2006.html). The refreshments available during breaks were sponsored by the Amadeus Hotel. Among the young researchers who delivered papers were Matthieu Cognet, Aurèle Briard, Claire Lotiron, Cyril Arnaud-Chatellier, Michelle Assay Eshpour, Nathalie Contal from Paris-Sorbonne and Anna Zug, Magdalena Gaisek, Romana Graba, Agnieszka Blazik, Maciej Jochymczyk, Marcin Konik, Joanna Trafas, Anna Duszyk and Anna Sieczka from JU. According to the last participant mentioned, „Organising such symposia is a great idea. One may find out what students of musicology in other countries work on and how their studies proceed. It is also a chance for us to present what we are working on. At the same time, it is a motivating way of getting used to public presentations and a perfect opportunity to meet new, interesting people.”

Other activities in which the students took part included lectures delivered by Mrs. Sylvie Douche, PhD (“French Opera in the 18th century”) and Ms. Aleksandra Patalas, PhD (“Music in the Baroque Poland”). In addition, the French participants gave concerts in three different venues of Kraków. They performed music by W.A. Mozart, J. Haydn and by various French composers. During informal meetings students of both universities could exchange opinions and experiences. As Mrs. Renata Suchowiejko, PhD said: “For the majority of participants it was the first opportunity for a public presentation and for delivering a paper in English. In my opinion, such meetings are truly valuable and important. They not only enable students to make new acquaintances and to share knowledge, but they are also a foretaste of a real conference and as such they are a good experience for the future”.

Agnieszka Blazik
Institute of Musicology, JU

Centre for European Studies at UJ

CES looks forward

Next year Krakow marks 750 years since it was granted city status, and here at the rather young Centre for European Studies (CES) we’re planning a celebration too. The seventh year of our MA programme has just got underway, and, though seven might traditionally not be the happiest anniversary, we decided that it was a lucky number and we’d celebrate by inviting all our alumni back to their favourite city for a reunion in May. It’s also a time for reflection on what we’re doing right and what we can do better.

CES is an islet populated by international students situated close to the hustle and bustle of the city on a quiet courtyard on ul. Garbarska. The main tree of European Studies, now based at the Przegorzał campus, was planted in 1993, and this branch sprouted at the turn of the century, soon attracting students from countries as diverse as Slovenia and Pakistan interested in gaining an MA in European Studies at the heart of the new Europe. Our undergraduate study abroad programme, added in 2002, continues to thrive, offering an interdisciplinary syllabus to predominantly American students, some returning to their roots, others simply curious to add a Central European perspective to their studies.

The programmes continue to run side by side with both sets of students milling together at Garbarska as well as participating in our social events and study trips. We’re looking for new opportunities: on the horizon for next year is a possible Double MA programme in conjunction with the University of Kent in the UK. The main European Studies department, meanwhile, plays host to more international students on the Euroculture, Double Degree, Imprest and Erasmus/Socrates programmes.

Who are our students?

Typically, we welcome around 40 MA candidates each year, and 10-
15 per semester for the study abroad programme. US citizens usually make up the largest proportion, but in the last three years Germany, France, Spain, Portugal, Luxembourg, Sweden, Austria, Australia, Hungary, the UK, Hungary, Bulgaria, Bolivia and Japan have all been represented. (see illustration 1). The variety of background is what appeals to Marcus Grunerwald, a Swede who completed his BA in Cardiff before coming to CES: “The best thing has been the diversity of my colleagues. To study in such a heterogeneous environment is very rewarding, both academically and socially”. The age of our students also varies: many are in their twenties, sometimes fresh from their BA studies, while others are a little older. As for their academic background, students should have a degree in a related subject, but since that might be literature, languages, economics or history, they will all have different gaps to fill before completing the MA.

And what do they study?

Our MA programme in European studies is interdisciplinary. Students choose whether to specialize in EU studies or Central and Eastern European Studies and select courses accordingly. Other than mandatory courses in the political history of the region and EU policies and institutions, the curriculum includes diverse optional elements from CEE literature to global security and from the visual arts and European identity and culture to the EU and its role in globalization. Study abroad classes occupy a similar range: this semester students are taking classes in European politics, history, and cultural identity as well as CEE Jewish studies, and also joining the MA group for language courses: Polish, German, French, Spanish and Russian are available.

What next?

Krakow is a city full of distractions, but our MA students cannot ignore the question of what to do next. We are increasingly making it a priority to organize careers workshops and guest meetings, and are on hand to advise students in how to plan their next move. Marcus has already found a benefit of having an MA from here, “Many employers have been impressed with the fact that I decided to go to Krakow. This has given me the opportunity to approach the international job market in a more positive way than if I had studied in my home country”. Bo Dahlhausen, a native of Philadelphia, stresses the wide choices available for a CES graduate: “The world is your oyster. You can really go anywhere and pursue whatever direction you choose. It’s very diverse.” And while Bo is currently too busy finishing his MA thesis to worry too much about what comes next, some of his colleagues have already plotted their next move. Polish-Canadian Marta Markowski is excited about being selected for a stage with the Information Society and Media DG in the European Commission. “Seeing as I’ve worked in media for the past few years, this traineeship is a perfect fit for both my interests and, hopefully, future endeavours.” Tara Storey was our first 2005-2006 graduate, and moved straight into a job at the Dublin Euro Info Centre in her native Ireland.

New undergrads in town

Our undergraduate students mostly hail from the USA. We have agreements and regularly host students from colleges such as Richmond, American University, Boston College and University of North Carolina, while individuals from other universities are also free to apply for the programme. Joe Broadus is starting his second stint away from his home university, Oberlin College in Ohio. Having previously felt a little lost in London, Krakow’s size was one of several reasons for coming here. “I’ve developed an unofficial concentration on CEE at home, and this programme offered what seemed an ideal combination of courses for me. And besides, my mother studied in Poland too and loved it.” After a fortnight in Krakow, Joe has noticed a couple of differences. “The structure of courses is similar to what I’m used to but there’s more emphasis on public speaking; at Oberlin it’s more in writing papers. And
I’ve found some of the locals quite rude so far, but I’m anxious to find ways to integrate with society so I can get past that!”

**Highlights**

Classes are of course the core of what we do, and our experienced teaching staff, which includes experts working in academia and involved in NGOs too, as well as a Member of the European Parliament, aim for a thorough, dynamic but personable approach. Our new students recently participated in the ‘What kind of Union?’ conference. We’re also proud of our Study Trips – we go abroad four times a year and also visit locations in Poland, aiming to combine tourism with education in the field. Last year we visited Bulgaria, Ukraine, Serbia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Lithuania and Latvia, and this year Romania, Croatia and Slovenia are some of the destinations on our list. Highlights of recent trips have been a meeting with Ukrainian Foreign minister Borys Tarasyuk as well as a chance encounter with President Yushchenko immediately after the Orange Revolution, as well as meetings with the UN High Commissioner for Refugees and OSCE in the various divisions of Bosnia and Herzegovina. For Bo, these trips have been the best thing about his stay here. “It has been an amazing experience for me to go to countries I never thought I would get to, experience the people...
and culture, and have meetings with organizations and politicians that are working to make a difference there.”

Moving forward

But our students are quick to remind us not to rest on our laurels. Bo suggests that we should aim to overcome the fragmented nature of Polish student life and make students feel more part of the university as a whole. Marta too would like us to have more contact with our Polish-language colleagues. “Closer connections should be established between the students of the CES Programme and the students in the Polish stream”. One way that we try to bridge the gap is our annual inaugural lecture and party – see article/panel. We’re also working on another desire expressed by our students: to maintain strong relations with our alumni, who will shortly number around 250. Our recent survey showed that many graduates go on to further study, while the others were split between work in government and other public institutions, NGOs and private companies. (see illustration 2) We’re looking forward to hearing more from everybody next May – see you there!

Inauguration 2006/2007

The CES year got off to a strong start with our now-traditional opening day activities. Professor Zdzisław Mach welcomed students and guests, including

inauguration lecturer Mr Edward Lucas, Central and Eastern Europe correspondent and Deputy Editor of the international section of The Economist, by expressing his pleasure at seeing new faces and anticipation that he would be seeing them again and again on the Rynek in years to come.

Many employers have been impressed with the fact that I decided to go to Krakow.

Mr Lucas, himself a visiting student at the Jagiellonian in the mid-1980s, stressed his pride at returning to give such a lecture two decades later. His lecture, ‘Poland and the New Cold War’ was as entertaining as it was provocative, arguing that Russia is waging a new cold war, which “we” must win. As Prof. Mach noted in his words of thanks, a feature of the lecture was the broad sweep, allied with impressive depth, gleaned from twenty years spent covering the region. While Russia, as the potential threat, and Poland, as the venue of the lecture and important fulcrum in Central Europe, were at the centre of the lecture, Mr Lucas managed to mention around thirty present-day and historical countries during his 45-minute lecture.

The fine male voices of the Krakow Academic Choir accompanied the ceremony, with Gaude Mater, Gaudeamus Igitur, and Ode to Joy to conclude the proceedings in rousing style. Students of European Studies from Poland and abroad were united in solemnly swearing the student oath in Polish and English, and later they met up again less formally, along with hundreds of other international students, on the panoramic terrace of the Jubilat building for our Opening Night party.

Ben Koschalka

FOR MORE INFORMATION, VISIT OUR WEBSITE:
www.ces.uj.edu.pl
Perched on a wooded hilltop, the Przegorzały castle looks down upon the Vistula and across Krakow’s outskirts, its noble stature seemingly taciturn and aloof. But every year following the parade of the powers-that-be and the inauguration of the academic year, a dwarf 409 bus makes its steady way up the hill, bringing with it hordes of Jagiellonian students, from the curious freshmen to the masters, all squeezed together on the steep journey up to the Institute of European Studies.

This year is no exception, although within the corridors of the castle and aboard the 409, packed in alongside Polish students are foreign faces – one French, another German, English, Canadians and Americans, albeit some with distinctly Polish features. It is the new batch of Euroculture master’s students, and among them, six 3rd country Erasmus Mundus stipendists, coming from Nepal, India, Uzbekistan, Kirgizstan, China, and the Philippines. In 2006, the European Commission selected the Euroculture Programme for the Erasmus Mundus Masters Courses, a scholarship programme intended to develop excellence and quality in European higher education and to promote intercultural understanding through cooperation with third countries.

Thus a plethora of different cultures, languages and backgrounds, each bringing a unique perspective on Europe, the European Union, the unity and identity of this continent, come together in one cross-European initiative: Euroculture.

The MA programme: Euroculture, Europe in the Wider World, is an eight year old consortium run by a network of European universities (Deusto-San Sebastián, Göttingen, Groningen, Kraków, Olomouc, Strasbourg, Udine and Uppsala), an international cooperation in its third year running at the Jagiellonian University. The three semester (90 ECTS) master is an integrated study programme offering some unique opportunities not often found in masters programmes.

Firstly, it constitutes mobility: students spend the second semester at one of the eight host universities in the consortium, integrating into a different culture while under the auspices of the Euroculture network, and focusing on a research seminar and preparation of the Master’s thesis. Students have the unique opportunity to work with the guidance of two thesis tutors – one from each of their choice universities.

Secondly, the programme provides a practical bridge to the professional sector: the third semester back at the “base” university is consecrated to an internship in institutions focused on cultural and European initiatives. However, for students who wish to pursue a more academic direction in the view of starting a PhD programme, the choice of the 3rd semester research track is an alternative to the internship. Euroculture students, upon successfully completing the 90 ECTS points, receive a double degree – one from each of the universities in which they studied.

In the Euroculture curriculum, the emphasis is on the cultural and social dimensions of the unification process and those are presented not only systematically but also from a genealogical point of view. The first semester’s five courses provide students with knowledge of historical, sociological and other cultural aspects that have played and will continue to play an essential role in the European integration process. Additionally, students participate in practically oriented Eurocompetence modules – public speaking, for example – and optionally in a Polish language class.

One of the highlights of the programme is between the first and second semesters – Euroculture students from all the
participating universities come together for a ten-day Intensive Programme at one of the network universities to engage in conferences, discussions, presentations of papers and the exchange of ideas and, of course, different cultures. This year in mid-February, the students will do so in the background of European parliament buildings in Strasbourg.

While these students are used to travelling and will further their European experience in engaging in the sites and sounds of beautiful cities in the following semesters, for the moment this year’s participants are still trying to take in the wonders of this ancient city. We talked to a few of the newcomers to see what first impressions they have, what they expect, what they fear, where they’re from and what they are here to do.

Suzanna Fatyan, a stipendist from Uzbekistan, muses about her new surroundings;

“My first impression was as if I were in a fairy tale! Krakow is really amazing! Its narrow streets, ancient buildings, its spirit and magic atmosphere… Each building in Krakow is a work of art.”

While it is hardly a surprise that students are under the spell of Krakow’s charm, by the history of the university, and by the impressive inauguration with professors in gowns, others comment on the programme itself. Anne Heinrich, a German student, remarks; “I feel that the organizational staff is putting in a lot of effort in order to make new students feel welcome and supported with all kinds of matters. As a student from abroad I did not feel lost or lonely in this new environment.”

While they are easily finding their way amid the swarm of international students, what did they come here to do, exactly? What were their motivations? Whereas some, like Suzanna, were interested in art and culture, others were looking for a chance to go abroad and study with students from different parts of the world, and to focus on something more practical. All, it seems, have an interest in “the Europe of today”, and particularly, in contemporary Poland.

Those like Bartosz Dramowicz, a Polish-born Canadian, are interested in observing not only how fellow Poles live day-to-day in a vibrant post-communist country, but also the strong difference between day-to-day life in North America and that of Europe. Others, like Heinrich are more practical — they came here to test the waters to see if Poland is a country one could live in and a place where one could work after finishing the programme.

While curiosity prevails, there are always some fears, worries, perhaps a kind of incertitude. There is the general stress of living in a new city, and the mundane worries of student life, like figuring out the library system, and of course taking exams. Then come the thoughts of life after Euroculture. The most menacing, however, seem to come from the cold unknown. Winter. Because in Uzbekistan, winter is not quite like it is in Poland.

While the Euroculture programme does not assure protection from the cold, it does provide a forum for cross-cultural dialogue, for organizing cultural and academically-oriented trips, and for engaging the students in relative European issues. The surroundings do help, admittedly. As Suzanna Fatyan remarked after only a few days; “I think if somebody wants to study European Culture, Krakow is the best place for it!”

Karolina Czerska, Arek Białek
Contact: maeuro@ces.uj.edu.pl
www.euroculture.europeistyka.uj.edu.pl

VISITS

- 1-3 June 2006 visit to St. Kliment Ohridski Sofia University, Bulgaria

Maria Kantor paid a short visit to St. Kliment Ohridski Sofia University, Bulgaria. The purpose of the visit was to get to know the International Relations Department as well as to discuss staff and student mobility within the framework of the Erasmus Programme. She met Mr R. Grigorov, Head of the International Relations Department and many colleagues of the International Relations and they presented her with the policy, registration of exchange students as well as with procedures for incoming students. She also met the Dean of the Philological Faculty and visited the main library of Sofia University.

The Jagiellonian University signed an agreement of mutual cooperation with Sofia University in 1976. The cooperation involves six faculties of both Universities and the following fields: philosophy, history, political sciences, Slavonic studies, chemistry, mass media, law and administration, geography and library science. There is one Erasmus/Socrates agreement in languages (exchange of 2 students and 1 teacher).

Contact: maeuro@ces.uj.edu.pl
www.euroculture.europeistyka.uj.edu.pl
http://www.uni-sofi a.bg
• 9-11 October – 700th anniversary of the University of Orleans

The delegation of the Jagiellonian University, consisting of Rector Prof. Karol Musiło, Vice-Rector Prof. Szczeń Biliński and Mrs Halina Michalik, International Relations Office, participated in the ceremony of the 700th anniversary of the University of Orleans, France. The programme included: the opening ceremony, the unveiling of a commemorative tablet of 700 years of the University, a session on the history of the University of Orleans, the opening of an exhibition on the documents concerning the University foundation, a conferral of five honorary degrees, a solemn procession of academics in the old town and a concert of the Chamber Choir and Orchestra ATOUT VOIX. About one hundred representatives of various universities took part in the anniversary.

The agreement of scientific co-operation between the Jagiellonian University and the University of Orleans was signed in 1999 and embraces collaboration in the fields of biotechnology, history, Romance philology, chemistry and law. In 2001 Prof. Karol Musiło was awarded with an honorary degree from the University of Orleans.  

www.univ-orleans.fr

• 29 July – 5 August 2006, visit from Radboud University Nijmegen, Holland

We hosted Prof. Dr. Paul Sars, Dean of the Faculty of Arts of Radboud University of Nijmegen, Holland. Prof. Sars met the Vice-Dean of the Philological Faculty Prof. Dr. Zofia Berdychowska and visited the Institute of Germanic Philology. They talked about various forms of collaboration and about the master class ‘Deutschland und seine Nachbarn’ during Radboud Summer University in August 2006. Prof. Sars also visited our new campus.

In May we hosted another lecturer of Radboud University Nijmegen Mr Rob Verhofstad, manager of the International Office in the Institute of Political Sciences.  

http://www.ru.nl

Mariana Stateva-Andonova, Maria Kantor and Maria Tomova, International Relations, Sofia University

Rectors and presidents participating in the 700th anniversary in Orleans
• 19-20 October – visit to the Universities of Lviv and Chernivtsi, Ukraine

The JU’s delegation, consisting of Vice-Rector Prof. Władysław Miodunka, Vice-Rector Prof. Szczepan Biliński, Prof. Adam Falowski, Department of Ukrainian Studies, Mrs Krystyna Otrębska and Mrs Maria Kantor, International Relations Office, visited the Ivan Franco National University of Lviv on 19 October. The co-operation with the University of Lviv has existed since 2001. The working programme for the years 2006-2008 embraces 12 disciplines: pedagogy, history, theatre, law, philosophy, mathematics, physics, geography, Polish bibliography, English philology, German philology and astronomy. As of 2006, the Jagiellonian University already hosted 7 scientists.

On 20 October 2006 the JU’s delegation paid a short visit to Chernivtsi Yuri Fedkovych National University. An agreement between the JU and Chernivtsi National University was signed. It concerns five fields: Ukrainian language, Polish studies, psychology, botany and geography.
Study Abroad Fair in Jena

On 13-14 June 2006, Halina Michalik and Maria Kantor were invited to Friedrich-Schiller University of Jena, Germany, to participate in the Study Abroad Fair together with representatives of the University of Sofia and the University of Veliko Turnovo, Bulgaria; the University of Pardubice, the Czech Republic; ELTE Budapest, Hungary; Agder University College Kristiansand, Norway; the University of Babes-Bolyai, Cluj-Napoca and the University Alexandru Ioan Cuza, Iasi, Romania; Högskolan Dalarna, Sweden; the University of Jyväskylä and the University of Turku, Finland; Comenius University Bratislava and the University of Constantine the Philosopher Nitra.

The Study Abroad Fair was accompanied by various events: talks to Socrates co-ordinators and students, a meeting with the mayor of Jena, a guided tour through Jena, visit to Schiller’s Garden House and international concert in the university aula. The last event was spectacular, with 14 performers (international students studying at Jena University) from 9 countries, playing various instruments and dancing (flamenco and oriental dances).

The University of Jena is our oldest partner university. The agreement of mutual co-ordination was signed in 1962. The working programme for 2004-2007 embraces: law, political sciences, psychology, German studies, Polish studies, English philology, Romance philology, archeology, physics, molecular biology, zoology, chemistry, teaching of languages and library. Moreover, each year we exchange two students apart from the Socrates Programme.

Currently, the Jagiellonian University has 6 agreements with the University of Jena in pedagogy, Polish studies, German philology, zoology, physics and political sciences.

M. Kantor
On 13-16 September 2006, Renata Dobrowolska, of the International Relations Office JU, participated in the 18th Annual Conference of the European Association for International Education in Basel, Switzerland. The theme for the 2006 conference was ‘Quality in internationalization, from theory to practice’. Quality is a very important factor in the Bologna process in Europe and a much-debated issue in internationalization everywhere. The seminar topics included: Doctoral programmes: creating a knowledge economy; Implementing an international campus: lessons to be learned; European higher education in a global context and European mega trends – is the future of the EAIE at stake?

There were also 28 workshops, including: Presenting effectively in English to an international audience; The education system of China; How to manage international partnerships; Tackling plagiarism in business and management: a practical approach; Building trusting relationships interculturally; Networking to maximise your potential; The US education system – recognition issues; Quality issues in international summer schools and Placements abroad – examples of good practice.

Mr. Miroslaw Klimkiewicz, Head of the International Students Office of the Jagiellonian University, was a co-speaker in the session entitled ‘Internationalisation at home – a tool to introduce Europe to non-mobile students.’ He also represented our University at the stand of Kraków Universities. The other Kraków universities included: University of Economics, University of Technology and Stanislaw Staszic University of Mining and Metallurgy. A special poster for the stand was designed by Dr. Piotr Patoczka from the University of Technology. Another event was the Polish Corner Party, organized by representatives of Kraków University, Silesian Universities and Wrocław Universities.

M. Kantor
80 Years of International Summer School in Heidelberg – Looking Back on Eight Decades of German Language, Culture and History

The annual Summer School of German Language and Culture, organised by Ruprecht-Karls-University Heidelberg, celebrated its 80th anniversary. It gathered about 600 participants from almost 60 countries from all over the world. As a student of the fourth year of Judaic studies at the Jagiellonian University I had the opportunity to be a part of this meeting of various people and cultures (The Jagiellonian University and the University of Heidelberg exchange three students for their summer schools each year).

One of the first things to notice about the school was its extensive educational programme. The School offers three different language courses, each with their own diverse set of challenges. The first course provides language training at levels: Grundstufe I-IV, Mittelstufe I-III, Oberstufe A-C). The second one is a ‘Fortbildungskurs’ designed for teachers and university students of German. Course III provides training in business German.

Apart from language classes, held in the morning, the organisers prepared a variety of workshops and lectures as well as a variety of cultural and social events (workshops in journalism, theatre, signing and dancing; film shows, e.g. Sophie Scholl: The Final Days). There were also concerts, discos, trips and guided tours.

Course I Grundstufe consisted of seminars and classes in phonetics, intonation, new German spelling rules, and communication. Intermediate and advanced levels included computer assisted language learning, discussions about German culture and civilization and translation exercises. The topics offered to students of German embraced literature and literary didactics, games and light-hearted exercises for learning a language, the role of film and video in teaching German, radio journalism and 80 years of German cinema. “Business German” focused on themes such as the interrelation between economics and business; the European Union; and the future of information technology, business reporting in the media and language policy.

Participants could visit many interesting places and monuments: Nürnberg, Cologne, Mainz, Freiburg, Rothenburg, Schwarzwald, Tübingen, Weimar, Strasbourg and one of the oldest German cities Trier, where you could admire magnificent Roman monuments listed in the UNESCO Heritage, e.g. Porta Nigra, Roman amphitheatre.

I often think back on the friendly atmosphere and attitude of the organizers: Dr Joachim Gerke, Mrs Almuth Bofferding

On 13-22 October 2006, the Norwegian University of Science and Technology (NTNU) organised the Polish week ‘Poland 2006’ in Trondheim. NTNU invited representatives of seven Polish universities, including the Jagiellonian University which was represented by Mrs Maria Barańska from the International Students Office. Each representative gave a short presentation of his university to Norwegian students.

During the Polish week there was a broad focus on Polish art and culture, exhibitions, concerts, films as well as academic seminars, lectures and informal meetings with students. NTNU’s objectives included strengthening and developing its international profile in general and co-operation with Poland in particular, introducing Poland to Trondheim and Central Norway, stimulating exchanges of students and researches and awakening youth in Central Norway to the opportunities of studying in Poland.

The Norwegian University of Science and Technology is Norway’s premier academic environment for technology and natural sciences. This has been closely integrated with education and research in its other strong point areas including medicine, humanities and social sciences. NTNU has 20,000 students (about 650 foreign students), half of these studying technology or natural sciences. www.ntnu.no

The main building of the NTNU

Polish representatives and their Norwegian tutors; in the middle: M. Barańska

Polish Week in Trondheim

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and Mrs Gisela Plock as well as the teacher in my group (Mittelstufe III C) Mrs Jenja Tiede. Therefore, I will remember Heidelberg not only for its wonderful architecture and science but also for the cordial relationships.

I was impressed by the tutorial system for all participants. The tutors were students of the University of Heidelberg (in my group it was Florian Holm), who eagerly helped us and informed us about daily matters.

I will also remember my accommodation in Sibley Haus in the old town (Heumarkt 1), which is a charming place. The oldest German university is located in a magnificent old town. The connection of architectural beauty and heritage of science within a small space speaks to the imagination and intellect with its charm. I will never forget the evening riverboat shuffle on the Neckar. By night Heidelberg does not lose anything of its magic.

It was very important for me to use the resources of the libraries of Ruprecht-Karls-University and of Hochschule für Jüdische Studien. I valued the collections of the institute libraries: Alte Geschichte und Epigraphik and Bibliothek des Wissenschaftlich-Theologischen Seminars. The bibliography I gathered will be valuable for both my master’s theses in Judaic studies at the Jagiellonian University as well as in theology at the Pontifical Faculty of Theology in Krakow. I am dealing with the history of the Seleucid-Jewish relationships, in particular the causes of religious persecutions in Judea during the reign of Antiochus IV Epiphanes and the origin of the uprising of the Maccabees (cf. M. Marciak, Antiochus IV Epiphanes and the Jews, in “The Polish Journal of Biblical Research”, vol. 5, no. 1 (9) 2006). During my stay in Heidelberg I gathered material for a project of doctoral dissertation concerning the discoveries in Wadi ed-Daliyeh and the history of the Samaritans.

Finally, I would like to express my gratitude to the institutions to which I owe my stay in Heidelberg: Ruprecht-Karls-University and the International Relations Office of the Jagiellonian University, which administers student exchange programmes.

Michał Marciak
Judaic Studies

View of Heidelberg

The Erasmus Student Network (ESN) is a pan-European student organization aiming at creating a more mobile and flexible environment for education by supporting and developing student exchange. The mission of the ESN is to foster student mobility in higher education under the principle of SHS - Students Helping Students.

How did it start?

In 1987 the European Community approved a plan to create an extensive mobility scheme for higher education. The Erasmus programme became one of the exchange programmes in the framework of which students could spend part of their studies abroad. Two years later the Erasmus Bureau invited a few former Erasmus students to an evaluation meeting in Belgium. This resulted in the idea of the Erasmus Student Network in order to help international students encounter practical problems during their stay at a host university via the system “students help international students”. ESN sections were instituted in various European university cities. With the financial support of the European Commission, the founding meeting was organized in Copenhagen (Denmark) in 1990, with participants from nearly all EU member states. At that point, the Erasmus Student Network became a legal association. Nowadays the Erasmus Student Network, as a pan-European network, is present in more than 220 Higher Education Institutions (HEI) representing 22 European countries. The ESN is still expanding.

Erasmus Student Network structure

The ESN operates on three levels: international, national and local. Each represents the needs of exchange students. The ESN International strives to foster student mobility in Higher Education Institutions by studying and representing the needs of the exchange students, passing on the information to relevant institutions, also by supporting the ESN Sections and the National Boards through all possible means. To do this, every year the ESN International launches a survey that explores the current issues concerning academic and non-academic mobility.

On the national level the ESN members are active in National Boards, when all issues concerning the ESN are discussed by members from a certain country. Local Sections offer daily assistance to exchange students, provided before and during their stay abroad. The Erasmus Student Network at the Jagiellonian University is a local ESN section.

Established in 2002, this network aims at taking care of Erasmus incoming students during their stay at the Jagiellonian University. The ESN JU has developed numerous projects. The Mentor Programme is based on assigning every foreign student to a Polish one, who looks after guests from abroad from the day of their arrival in Kraków. A mentor is a personal guide not only to Kraków but also to the host university, administration and culture. Both sides can benefit from this encounter: language improvement as well as international friendship.
One of the most important projects prepared for the foreign students is the Orientation Week. During these first days of studying at the host university, many lectures and workshops are held to familiarize Erasmus students with the Jagiellonian University and Polish culture. Therefore, every year the International Students Office speaks about the status of foreign students at the Jagiellonian University and the Centre for European Studies runs professional workshops on cultural shock. Foreign students can also attend guided tours to the old town in Kraków, visit Kazimierz, the former Jewish district and the Jagiellonian Library. When asked about the most interesting part of Orientation Week, one of the Erasmus students, Franco Costanzo, said, “During the Orientation Week I enjoyed the weekend trip to Zakopane most. I was especially impressed by the National Evening. Then we met real Polish highlanders and competed in dancing while they were playing the fiddles. I also liked hiking in the National Park; I enjoyed the waterfalls in particular. It was funny to wake up so early after a party and climb the mountains. Still, it is a pity that many foreign students could not participate in this trip because of the limited number of places. But I think we managed to integrate during the Pub Crawl and all the parties arranged during Orientation Week.”

The ESN JU participates in the project ESN ID Card. Erasmus students can acquire ESN ID Cards to benefit from many discounts in pubs, shops, education and leisure institutions in Kraków and all over Europe.

When members of the network at the Jagiellonian University are asked about the most original venture, they indicate the ESN Ski Night Fun. In this competition Erasmus students from other Polish universities try their skills in skiing and sliding on a hay sack.

**Integration through cultural diversity**

The Erasmus Student Network at the Jagiellonian University does its best to integrate Polish and foreign students through cultural diversity. To do so Kraków’s section organizes many events such as Tandem, Taste Kraków or Discover Europe.

**Tandem** is based on learning foreign languages in couples during regular meetings. Participants of Tandem can also learn about other cultures during film evenings. People willing to partake in this project can meet individually or join Tandem database at http://www.tandem.krakow.pl/

**Taste Kraków** aims at promoting the city of our Alma Mater as the cultural capital of Poland. This project lasts the whole academic year and includes visits to local centres of culture such as theatres, museums, and galleries. The ESN at the Jagiellonian University organises parties with typical Polish dishes, music and film shows. For example, in the previous academic year, foreign students were given a short lecture on history of the Polish People’s Republic and regaled with bread with lard and pickled cucumber during the Party. Before Christmas, ErasmoClub magnified the tradition of visiting cribs and all habits related to this special time.

Another important venture is Discover Europe – a Poland-wide photo contest on ‘How Europeans see Poles, how the Poles see Europe’. It is up to the polish and foreign students to decide on the best picture taken while staying in Europe’s countries. The winners of the three first places on the local level compete again in the central level, usually held in Warsaw. Everyone can admire the competitive photographs during special exhibitions and in calendars issued by Erasmus Student Network Poland.

**International cooperation**

Erasmus Student Network at the Jagiellonian University cooperates with other Erasmus Student Network sections. Every six months, sections from Dresden, Prague and Kraków meet to discuss issues connected to the local activity and international cooperation. Section Meeting is also a good chance to visit Prague and Dresden and enjoy a couple days of living there with Czech and German students.

**The Erasmus Student Network at the Jagiellonian University for local students**

ESN provides an intercultural experience also to students who cannot access a period abroad (‘internalisation at home’). To gain this experience everyone can join ESN JU teams: Info/Public, Party, Sport and Travel.

**Info/Public Team** involves mostly polish students. It provides information on international youth projects and on principles of participating in exchange programmes like Socrates/Erasmus or Leonardo da Vinci.

**Party Team** arranges parties promoting Polish culture, like “Christmas Party” or “Easter Evening” as well as the so called ‘national parties’-events publicizing another nation’s culture.

**Travel Team** organises trips for Erasmus students and hosts foreign students from other amicable universities. Our permanent offer encloses visiting Wieliczka and Oświęcim, Warsaw and Gdańsk, excursions to Prague and Lviv and the most interesting places in the Polish mountains such as Zakopane or Szczawnica.

**Sport Team** organises regular sport events like climbing, squash or football.

Erasmus Student Network at the Jagiellonian University is not only concentrated on students from the western part of Europe. Intercollegiate Organization of Students From Eastern Europe (Studencka Międzyuczelniana Organizacja Kresowiaków – SMOK) gathers Russian, Ukrainian, Byelorussian youth learning at all of Kraków’s universities and is a local section of the Poland-wide affiliation by the same name. Its main task is to promote cultures of Eastern countries by thematic parties, exhibitions, conferences and trips.

**On top of Mt. Gubałówka: Cigdem Bulut and Merve Oner, Anadolu University, Turkey, studying sociology**
Four JU students of mathematics: Mr Mateusz Michałek, Mr Tomasz Warszawski, Mr Paweł Januszewski and Mr Michał Lasoń won as a team the 13th International Mathematics Competition for University Students (IMC), which was organized in Odessa on 22-26 July 2006 by University College London and Odessa National I.I. Mechnikov University, Ukraine. The IMC is an annual mathematics competition open to all undergraduates reading mathematics. The event has been running since 1994. It lasts one week during which competitors sit for two five-hour examinations, each with six questions chosen by a panel or representatives from a number of universities. Problems are from the fields of Algebra, Analysis (Real and Complex) and Combinatorics. The working language is English. Students from a total of 139 universities from 35 countries have participated in the first twelve competitions.

Mateusz Michalek was awarded the Grand First Prize, along with four other contestants. The rest of JU students received the First Prize.
On 29 September 2006 the China National Office for Teaching Chinese as a Foreign Language, represented by Director Mrs Xu Lin and the Jagiellonian University, represented by Rector Prof. Karol Musiol, signed an agreement concerning the establishment of a non-profit public Confucius Institute at the university’s new campus. The aim of the Institute is to promote Chinese language and culture, support local Chinese teaching as well as to develop scientific and business contacts between China and Poland.

At the same time the Jagiellonian University signed an agreement to establish exchange programmes for faculty and students with the Beijing Foreign Studies University, represented by President Prof. Hao Ping. The Beijing Foreign Studies University is one of the most reputable universities in China, it has won the name of a “garden university” with its attractive physical environment for learning in the Western suburbs of Beijing. The University is also popularly known as Bei Wai.
Inauguration Ceremony
of the 643rd academic year 2006/2007

Gaudeamus igitur iuvenes dum sumus
Gaudeamus igitur iuvenes dum sumus

Post iucundam iuventutem
Post molestam senectutem
Nos habebit humus
Nos habebit humus

Vivat Academia vivant Profesores
Vivat Academia vivant Profesores

Vivat membrum quodlibet
Vivant membra quaelibet
Semper sint in flore
Semper sint in flore