Contents

University news
2 New university authorities
3 JU ranked best in Poland
3 King Harald V visiting JU
4 Pierre Boyer’s collection of butterflies
5 Romance manuscripts in the Berlin Collection
6 Medal for Helen Piszek Nelson
7 ESN JU ranked best in Europe

International relations
25 Exhibition on Maria Skłodowska-Curie’s life in Prague
26 Study visit to Reggio Calabria
27 VNDREAM Project
27 Medical Students Conference
28 Erasmus visitors from Göttingen
29 Expedition to Cilitia

Features
8 University Day – 648th anniversary
9 East-West: Meeting at the heart of Europe – Five years of IRUN

Student life
30 ESN band
31 Graduation at the School of Medicine
31 12th Festival of Science and Juwenalia
33 Dragon boat race

12 Year of Hugo Kołłątaj
15 50 years of gene therapy
17 Graduation at the JU German Law School and Polish Law School
18 International co-operation in 2011
20 When science meets art
22 Prof Tadeusz Ulewicz in memoriam
On 20-27 April 2012 the Jagiellonian University elected its new authorities for the term: 1 September 2012 – 31 August 2016:

**Rector Magnificus**
Professor Wojciech NOWAK, MD, PhD
Professor of Surgery

Professor Maria FLIS, PhD
Professor of Sociology; Vice-Rector for Development

Professor Jacek POPIEL, PhD
Professor of Polish Literature; Vice-Rector for Personnel and Financial Policy

Professor Andrzej MANIA, PhD
Professor of Political Sciences; Vice-Rector for Students and Educational Affairs

Professor Stanisław KISTRYN, PhD
Professor of Physics; Vice-Rector for Research and Structural Funds

Professor Piotr LAIDLER, PhD
Professor of Biochemistry; Vice-Rector for Collegium Medicum

**Prof. Wojciech Nowak** was born in Kraków on 21 September 1949. He studied medicine at the Academy of Medicine in Kraków in 1968 -74. He completed his First Degree in General Surgery in 1977; his doctoral dissertation in 1982 and his Second Degree in General Surgery in 1984. He became Assistant Professor at the Jagiellonian University Medical College in 1997 and since 2003 he has been Professor of Medical Sciences. Since 2009 he has been Head of the Third Chair and Clinic of General Surgery. In the years 2003-2008 he was Deputy Ward Head at the Clinical Department of General and Gastroenterological Surgery at the University Hospital.

During his medical career he has held different academic positions: Vice-Dean of the Faculty of Medicine for Clinical Studies (1999-2002 and 2002-2005); Head of the Faculty of Anatomy (2004-2008); Dean of the Faculty of Medicine (2005-2008) and Vice-Rector of the Jagiellonian University for the Medical College since 1 September 2008.

He has also had various institutional appointments: Voivodship Specialist on Clinical Transplantology (2002-2006); Voivodship Consultant on General Surgery (since 2008); Treasurer of the Association of UEMS Division of General Surgery & European Board of Surgery (since 2010); Member of the Examination Board of the Division of General Surgery (European Board of Surgery) and President of the European Society of Surgery (since 25 November 2010).

Prof. Nowak is a member of the State Examination Commission on General Surgery; the European Union Network of Excellence for Gastric Cancer; Association of Polish Surgeons; Polish Anatomical Association, Polish Gastroenterological Association, Polish Medical Association, Polish USG Association, European Society of Surgery, International Society of Surgery, European Association of Endoscopic Surgery and European Society of Endocrine Surgery.

His scientific interests include: endocrine surgery, ultrasound in surgery, surgical treatment of tumours of the digestive tract, breast cancer and transplantation. He is author and co-author of 133 publications, 285 conferences, and co-author of three monographs.

*M. Kantor*
Jagiellonian University ranked best in Poland

The Jagiellonian University won the 2012 university ranking created and published by the educational monthly ‘Perspektywy’ and the daily ‘Rzeczpospolita.’ The second place was given to Warsaw University and the third to the Adam Mickiewicz University of Poznań. The papers aim at evaluating the quality of schools and rank their educational offer according to internationally accepted criteria. The criteria were defined by the Ranking Council, consisting of leading personalities in the world of Polish science and business.

The 13th university ranking embraced 256 Polish institutions of higher education (88 academic ones, 93 non-public professional ones (offering first- and second-cycle programmes) and 75 institutions offering the first-cycle programmes.

The Jagiellonian University enjoys the greatest prestige among academic teachers and employers. It also received maximum points for its effectiveness, accreditation, library collections and number of citations. The 33 ranking criteria were divided into six groups: prestige, research potential, effectiveness, innovativeness, studying conditions and internationalisation. Each criterion embraces several elements.

We are doing our best for our students. To what do we owe the top place this year? ‘The Jagiellonian University stands on two legs: science and education – symmetricity of activities in both areas is very important,’ stressed Prof. Karol Musiol, JU Rector, during the ceremony in Warsaw, ‘we are happy to have won although we are not doing anything under the influence of the ranking’ – we are doing our job.’ He added that the hit of this year’s recruitment at the Jagiellonian University would be medical veterinary.

It is worth stressing that the Collegium Medicum of the Jagiellonian University won in the category of medical institutions and the JU Faculty of Law and Administration won among law faculties.

King Harald V visiting JU

During their three-day visit to Poland their Majesties King Harald V and Queen Sonja of Norway visited Kraków and the Jagiellonian University on 11 May 2012. The royal couple was accompanied by Poland’s President Bronisław Komorowski. They participated in the inauguration of the new Polish-Norwegian research and scholarship programmes. The ceremony was held in the JU Collegium Novum. In his welcome JU Rector Prof. Karol Musiol expressed his joy at the fruitful collaboration between Poland and Norway as confirmed by numerous Norwegians studying at the Jagiellonian University. The meeting focused on the new programmes to be funded from the Norway Grants within the framework of the European Economic Area.

Poland and Norway signed three new co-operation programmes on research, education and culture under the EEA and Norway Grants. Some 578 million euros have been allocated to various sectors for the period up to 2016. This makes Poland the largest recipient of grants under this scheme. Around 37 million euros will be used for co-operation projects between Norwegian and Polish researchers. Priority research areas include the environment, health and gender equality. The grants will be used to support exchange of students and scientific staff as well as co-operation between artists and cultural institutions in Poland and Norway. This collaboration fosters lasting ties between Norway and Poland.

Their Majesties also met the Norwegian students from the JU School of Medicine in English. The students came to the meeting in the traditional Norwegian folk costumes. Their visit was of private character. In the academic year 2011/12 there are 355 Norwegians studying medicine and dentistry at the JU Faculty of Medicine.
On 9-18 May 2012 in Collegium Novum, the Zoological Museum of the Jagiellonian University organised an exhibition of selected specimens from the first part of Pierre Boyer’s collection of world butterflies. The collection, which Pierre Boyer presented to the Jagiellonian University, is one of the most precious collections of this kind in the world. The first part of the collection, already handed over to the Jagiellonian University, includes over 25 thousand specimens from South America, South Asia, Australia, Oceania and the Mediterranean countries. Particularly precious are monographic collections of butterflies from New Caledonia and New Zealand, an Indonesian perid lepidoptera (from the Delias group), and moths from French Guiana. The second part of the collection, containing 30 thousand specimens from our continent, will be handed over this year.

On 12 May 2012, the Jagiellonian University Day, Pierre Boyer was awarded Person of Merit Award. Pierre Boyer is a French entomologist-amateur, butterfly and moth enthusiast, famous for his vast knowledge of the classification of organisms, ecology, and aetiology of insects. Driven by his passion for nature, he has organized numerous research expeditions to unknown corners of the world. He has conducted research on distant isles of the Pacific and Indian Ocean, in the wilderness of central Asia and Patagonia, evergreen forests of Africa and Amazonia and in the mountains of South America. As a recognised lepidopterist he has co-operated with leading research institutes. For ten years he has collaborated with the JU Museum of Zoology. He has published numerous works devoted to the classification and ecology of butterflies. His collection of lepidoptera is one of the biggest private collections of this kind in the world.

Boyer’s collection will be placed in the Education Centre for Natural Sciences, which the Jagiellonian University is constructing on its new campus. It will have been completed by March 2014. It will consist of an exposition area, didactic-research part and depository. The exposition area will contain the holdings of the JU Zoological, Anthropological, Paleobotanical and Geological Museums.

The JU Zoological Museum is the oldest museum of this kind in Poland. It originated in 1782 as the ‘Natural History Cabinet.’ For 184 years it was located in a townhouse in St. Anne’s Street and in 1967 it was moved to the Institute of Zoology at 6 Ingardena Street, where it remains to the present day. The museum hall houses an exhibition of about 7,000 animal specimens covering nearly all taxonomic groups – from polyps to mammals, being a perfect educational complement for schools and students. An additional exhibition ‘Shells, Butterflies, Fossils’ in Grodzka Street includes displays of fossils and tropical butterflies.

It is worth knowing that the Zoological Museum organises scientific expeditions and field studies, for example to Saint Thomas and Principe Islands to acquire valuable specimens of endemic species of butterflies (in 1993); in 2006, in co-operation with Instituto Venezolano de Investigaciones Científicas (IVIC) in Caracas, to the Cordillera de Merida mountain ranges in Venezuela – participants included Pierre Boyer (Le Puy Sainte Reparade), Mauro Costa (Caracas), Dr. Tomasz W. Pyrcz (JU) and Dr. Angel Viloria (IVIC). In 2008, the Museum took part in a conference summing up the four-year project ‘Tropical Andean Butterflies Diversity,’ held in Urubamba, Peru, and its programme included a field study in the Cuzco department (Kayce Casner from...
the University of California, Pierre Boyer from Le Puy Sainte Reparade and Michel Dottax were among the participants) as well as a study of the biodiversity of butterflies in the Waygécha Biological Station in the Kosnipata Valley. In 2009, the Museum organised two events: a field study in the mountain rainforests in the Tarija and Cochabamba departments in Bolivia in co-operation with the Natural History Museum in Cochabamba and the Prometa Foundation on Tarija and a field study in Chile, co-organized and co-funded by Middle Tennessee State University in Murfreesboro, conducted in the Valdivian temperate rainforests in central-southern Chile and the Patagonian steppes on the Argentinean border.

In the years 1980-2012 the head of the Museum was Prof. Janusz Wojtusiak. Regrettably, he passed away on 2 April 2012. He was a leading Polish entomologist and researcher of the world fauna of butterflies. He discovered ca. 300 new species of day and night butterflies from Africa and South America. He collaborated with the Natural History Museum in London, the American Museum of Natural History in New York and the Smithsonian Institution in Washington.

M. Kantor

**Romance manuscripts in the JU Berlin Collection**

‘We have found numerous Medieval medical treatises written in Italian in the so-called Berlin Collection of the Jagiellonian Library. Most of them have not been published. In fact, we have identified them for the first time. We have also decoded a Spanish textbook to learn the Guarani language written by an 18th century Jesuit missionary. Guarani is the language used by the Indians in Paraguay,’ said Ass. Prof. Piotr Tylus who examined this collection.

The research team directed by Ass. Prof. Tylus published three books dedicated to the study of the old manuscripts from the Staatsbibliothek in Berlin kept at the Jagiellonian Library. One of them entitled ‘Co mówią stare rękopisy?’ [What Do the Old Manuscripts Say?] evoked great interest in the academic community. The University of Ottawa asked them to translate the book into French.

The dispute concerning the Berlin Collection has lasted since the end of World War II despite the fact that the collection belongs to the Polish state. This complicated situation is an indirect cause why the collection has not been completed examined. Despite these difficulties several scholars from the JU Institute of Romance Philology have launched a project to examine over 450 manuscripts written in French, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese and Catalan and dated to the 13th – 19th centuries.

The decoded texts include the report by John Forster who accompanied James Cook in his expedition around the world; the oldest, though incomplete, Italian text of ‘The History of Alexander’ – the saga depicting the adventures of Alexander the Great, which was popular in the Middle Ages and translated into several languages; the text of ‘Guiochi Mathematici’ by Piero Antonio da Filiciaia, dedicated to Giuliano de’ Medici (the text has never been published before) as well as interesting medical and veterinary manuscripts.

The results of the project are available at www.info.filg.uj.edu.pl/fibula.

M. Kantor
On 11 April 2012 the JU Rector Prof. Karol Musioł awarded the Plus ratio quam vis Medal to Mrs Helen Piszek Nelson, President of the Copernicus Society of America (CSA). The society, established by her father Edward Piszek in 1972, has played a major role in the promotion of Polish heritage in the United States.

Edward J. Piszek, Polish-American industrialist and philanthropist, died in 2004 at the age of 87. His parents emigrated from Poland in the early 20th century but had little time for activism in the Polish community. The turning-point came in 1964 thanks to a most unlikely encounter. Afro-American Bill Sykes, a representative of the American charitable organization CARE, approached Piszek about a donation towards an ambulance needed by the people of Tarnów. That struck a respondent chord (Piszek's parents had been born in that part of southern Poland), one thing led to another and, within a few years, the Philadelphia industrialist declared war on tuberculosis in his ancestral homeland. He provided Poland’s health service with a fleet of mobile X-ray units, ambulances and medical equipment.

Piszek’s first trips to Poland, during which he met medical experts, scientists, cultural personalities and churchmen, proved to be an eye-opening experience. The contrast between his encounter with Poland’s thousand-year heritage and the abysmal ignorance and derisive anti-Polish sentiments of many of his fellow Americans was behind his decision to bankroll Project: POLE. The purpose of this $1 million public-relations campaign, launched in co-operation with Polonia’s Orchard Lake Schools in Michigan, was to use the American media to uplift the Polish image at a time when anti-Polish jokes were trying to tear it down. Later he founded the Copernicus Society of America to inform those of Polish descent about their heritage.

A successful entrepreneur, Piszek fully appreciated the importance of advertising. He thus realized the great pro-Polish public-relations value of a Polish-born Pope and the emergence of the Solidarity movement. He befriended Lech Wałęsa during Poland’s 1980-81 labour crisis and donated ten million pounds of food to his ancestral homeland during its severe shortages of that period. After the country became independent in 1989, he was instrumental in bringing Peace Corps volunteers to teach English in Poland and set up The World of English magazine to promote interest in English.

Piszek’s pro-Polish philanthropy has encompassed sports, health care, education and culture. During the Copernican year (1974), he sponsored a U.S. tour of Polish astronomer Mikołaj Kopernik’s scientific instruments and memorabilia, and in the 1980s he successfully persuaded his writer friend James Michener to write the novel Poland. In 1992, Piszek received the Rotary International Award for World Understanding and Peace. He held an honorary doctorate from the Jagiellonian University and the Commodore’s Cross of the Order of Polonia Restituta, Poland’s highest decoration bestowed upon non-Polish citizens.

Helen Piszek Nelson has been involved in activities of another organisation founded by her father, namely the Copernicus Foundation in Poland (1989). The foundation focuses on realising numerous educational programmes in collaboration with Polish universities and secondary schools. It created the Olga and Edward Piszek Trust Fund aiming at financing scientific exchange between the Jagiellonian University and Dickinson College in Carlisle, Pennsylvania. Within the framework of this exchange eight JU doctoral students studied at Dickinson College whereas over 120 American students participated in various seminars in Kraków and Warsaw.

M. Kantor
In March 2012 in Granada, Spain, Magdalena Żurowska, the President of the JU Erasmus Student Network, received the award for the best ESN section in Europe. Her team was voted the best out of 392 ESN teams from 36 countries in Europe. The marvellous achievement crowned 10 years of activities of the local ESN section at the Jagiellonian University. On that occasion a special conference was organised in Collegium Novum on 31 March. The anniversary gathered former and present ESN members who shared their experiences and activities. The conference consisted of two parts. The first one started with a word of welcome spoken by the JU Vice-Rector for educational affairs Prof. Andrzej Mania and a short talk entitled ‘Internationalisation at Home’ given by Dr. Maria Kantor, International Relations Office. Then the particular presidents of the JU ESN presented the activities of their teams in the years 2002-2012. The second part of the conference focused on various aspects and dimensions of the JU ESN:

- ESN Angels project was established. The first contact with new Erasmus incoming students goes through a virtual welcoming, which provides the schedule of the Orientation Week, basic information about the Jagiellonian University and the city of Kraków as well as help with accommodation if necessary. Regular updates are sent to Erasmus students about the ESN events throughout the academic year.

- The flagship project of ESN Kraków is called ESNalia, connected with the Juwenalia (a traditional May festival of Polish students before their examinations) and aiming at international integration. The members of the JU ESN often say, ‘We do not know the word ‘problem’ – there is only a NEW CHALLENGE.’

- Effective management of the image, international dimension, ESN Polska, Social Erasmus, Kraków United, the image of ESN among students, section meeting and a prognosis of development.

- It is worth stressing that Poland’s contribution to ESN Europe is the idea of Social Erasmus embracing Erasmus students’ activities in schools, organising Christmas parcels, planting trees (Erasmus Forest), Charity Calendar or Dream Cup (football tournament between Erasmus students and children from orphanages).

- At present the ESN of the Jagiellonian University consists of 45 members and 20 ‘newbies’ working in seven teams: culture, party, sport, tandem, travel, law advisory group and IT. The ESN projects include ESN Card, Mentor system, Discover Europe, Accommodation. Moreover, the ESN section has ca. 160 mentors available for incoming Erasmus students. In order to ensure proper knowledge transfer the ESN Angels project was established.

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As the first university in Poland, the Jagiellonian University in Kraków was chartered on 12 May 1364. The Jagiellonian University celebrates its annual University Day, which serves as a celebratory reminder of the University’s beginnings.

During this year’s celebrations, the JU authorities put flowers on the tombs of the University’s founders in the Wawel Cathedral. A solemn meeting of the Senate was held in Collegium Novum. The guests included Prof. Angela Maria Paiva Cruz, Rector of Universidade Federal do Rio do Norte (Brazil) and Prof. Marcio Venicio Barbosa from the same university, Mrs Anna Ekström, General Director of the Swedish National Agency for Education as well as rectors and presidents of the International Research Universities Network (IRUN), who held their meetings on 11-12 May.

The JU honorary degree was conferred on Rev. Prof. Michał Heller from the John Paul II Pontifical University in Kraków, the only Polish winner of Templeton Prize. The JU Senate, following the resolution of the Council of the JU faculty of Physics, Astronomy and Applied Computer Science, resolved to grant its honoris causa doctorate to Reverend Professor Heller, in particular:

- for analysing the phenomenon of peculiarity in relativistic cosmology and for his pioneer concept of applying a new mathematical theory, non-communicative geometry, in a description of the universe in quantum cosmology;
- for working out and promoting the concept of harmonious co-existence of science and rational faith, according to which both areas develop independently while mutually benefiting from achievements of the other party for their own development;
- for important inquiries in the field of philosophy in science, consisting in drawing important philosophic consequences from modern natural sciences and, in particular, for inquiries in the mathematical character of nature;
- for propagation of the belief that rationality of thinking is a great value irrespective of religious convictions;
- for initiative and organisational actions which resulted in setting up scientific projects such as the Kraków Cosmology Group, the International Cosmology Schools of Kraków and the Interdisciplinary Research Centre, and recently for founding the Interdisciplinary Research Centre ‘Copernicus.’

Rev. Prof. Michal Heller is an outstanding cosmologist, philosopher and theologian, who has been closely linked to the Jagiellonian University. He was born in Tarnów in 1936. At the age of four, together with his family he was deported to the Soviet Union. After his return to Poland in 1946 and graduation from high school in 1953, he joined the major seminary in Tarnów. He was ordained in 1959 and in the same year received his master’s degree in theology from the Catholic University of Lublin. He was to continue his studies in Rome but the communist authorities refused him his passport. Therefore, he studied philosophy at the Catholic University of Lublin in the years 1960-65, receiving an MA in philosophy. In 1966 he received a PhD for his dissertation on serial models of the universe. In 1969 he presented his habilitation thesis on Mach’s principle in relativistic cosmology at the Catholic University of Lublin.
University of Lublin. He received his passport in the mid-1970s and since then he has been travelling a lot, welcomed by many academic centres in Europe and in the USA.

Prof. Heller is the author of numerous publications, including nearly 40 books, 100 articles in the field of cosmology, gravitation theory and mathematical physics and over 300 articles about philosophy, theology and popular science. He is an associate member of the Vatican Astronomic Observatory in Castel Gandolfo (since 1981), ordinary member of the Pontifical Academy of Science in Rome (1991) and a correspondent member of the Polish Academy of Arts and Sciences in Kraków (2006).

Besides, for many years he has been an initiator and good organiser of scientific life, playing a major role in integrating Kraków scientific groups dealing with the philosophy of nature, reflection on science and those in search for understanding the world and man. He donated the entire Templeton Prize of 1.6 million dollars to setting up the Copernicus Centre at the Jagiellonian University, jointly run by the JU and the John Paul II Pontifical University. The Centre has already published a number of valuable publications. He has collaborated with the JU Astronomical Observatory.

The other distinguished person during the University Day was Mr Pierre Boyer, a French entomologist-amateur, butterfly and moth enthusiast, who received the medal ‘Meritorious for the Jagiellonian University.’ P. Boyer presented his collection of world butterflies to the Jagiellonian University.

It is worth knowing that on 9-18 May the accompanying event was the exhibition ‘Butterflies of the world as a gift for the Jagiellonian University’ organised in Collegium Novum. It displayed selected items from P. Boyer’s collection of butterflies.

In the evening an academic concert ‘European composers for the University Day’ was held in St Martin’s Church. The performer was the JU Academic Choir *Camerata Iagiellonica*.

M. Kantor

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**East-West: Meeting at the heart of Europe**

**Five years of IRUN**

On 10-12 May 2012 the International Research Universities Network (IRUN) celebrated its fifth anniversary in Kraków. It was an occasion to evaluate the IRUN activities and discuss future challenges. The meeting gathered ca. 60 people: rectors, vice-rectors, scholars, representatives of international offices, career offices and communication officers as well as students from 10 universities.

IRUN was initiated by Radboud University Nijmegen on 7 September 2007. Currently, its members are: Westfälische Wilhelms-Universität Münster, Universität Duisburg-Essen, Radboud Universiteit Nijmegen, Pázmány Peter Catholic University of Budapest, Université degli Studi di Siena, Universitat de Barcelona, Université de Poitiers, University of Glasgow, University of Ljubljana and Jagiellonian University. It is worth adding that till the end of 2012 the Jagiellonian University (Rector Prof. Karol Musioł and Vice-rector Prof. Andrzej Mania) is part of the IRUN Steering Committee.

This year’s meeting consisted of three parts: meeting of IRUN working groups, students’ conference and rectors’ meeting. The international relations officers met twice on 10-11 May, the representatives of communication and promotion offices had their meetings on 11 May, members of careers offices worked on 10-11 May and students first gathered to discuss the topics of their conference and then presented the results of their debate at the conference (10-11 May).

The main event of the fifth anniversary of IRUN was the conference entitled *East-West: Meeting at the heart of Europe*, held in the aula of Collegium Novum on 11 May. It gathered ca. 100 participants. The conference was opened by the JU Rector Prof. Karol Musioł and the Rector of Radboud University Nijmegen Prof. Sebastian Kortmann,
who gave Prof. Musiol a tulip bulb, promising that he would send 648 tulip bulbs on the occasion of 648 years of the Jagiellonian University’s existence that fell on 12 May 2012.

The first speaker was Prof. Mikhail Katsnelson from Radboud University Nijmegen. His talk was titled Combining the best of two worlds. Prof. Katsnelson is a Russian physicist-theoretician who immigrated to Holland. He spoke about the history and foundations of the Russian science and higher education. The Russian Academy of Sciences in Saint Petersburg (founded in 1725) and the Moscow State University (1755), where M. Lomonosov worked, were part of European science. In the 19th century Russia had great achievements in mathematics and chemistry (D. Mendeleev). The beginning of the 20th c. brought the Nobel Prize in Physiology to I. Pavlov (1904) and the Nobel prize in medicine to I. Mechnikov (1908). After the revolution of 1917 there was a degradation of the humanities in the Soviet Union but the sciences kept the world standards. The Soviet universities offered very broad education and stressed the multidisciplinary character of research. Such an education and approach allowed Prof. Katsnelson to develop his research interests and conduct pioneering research on graphene at the University of Nijmegen together with Prof. A. Geim and Prof. K. Novoselov (both received the Nobel Prize in Physics in 2010). After the presentation of Prof. Katsnelson there was a discussion led by the student-referee from the University of Glasgow.

The second speaker was Prof. Zdzisław Mach from the JU Institute of European Studies. His talk Transformation of economic and political systems described the influence of transformation on Europe’s identity. Prof. Mach outlined a few elements of this process of transition, which were crucial for understanding what happened in Central-Eastern Europe: political liberalization, pluralism of world views and interests, change of the position of the Roman Catholic Church in Poland, position of national minorities, including sexual ones, feeling of uncertainty, also the economic one, cultural pluralism or changes in collective identity. Uncertainties, loss of orientation, and frustrations caused by difficulties of transition often result in a growth of populism among politicians, and a turn to
traditionalism and even fundamentalism among the weaker, older, less educated or simply less lucky members of the society, who need the government’s support. They can lead to frustration and xenophobia. The discussion that followed Prof. Mach’s talk was led by a student of the Jagiellonian University. The final element of the conference was a short film made by the IRUN Communication Group.

On 12 May the Rectors’ Meeting was held in the Bobrzyński Hall in Collegium Maius. The Rectors’ meeting gathered 9 rectors and 10 representatives of international offices. It consisted of three parts: early session, participation of international offices. It consisted of three parts: early session, participation in the solemn JU Senate meeting and afternoon session. At first, the rectors discussed membership in the steering committee, possible enlargement of IRUN, a strategic view where IRUN wants to go in next 5 years. Taking into account the agenda of the EC and the EU member states IRUN should focus on interaction between teaching and research as well as interaction between employability and research (e.g. student enterprises). With a clear strategy IRUN could try to influence EU instruments (calls). Several members underlined the importance of research and related topics (recognition of doctorate/double and joint degrees). Others stressed the opportunities for the network in the field of education and employability (career services; internships; student entrepreneurship; work experiences for PhDs).

In the light of co-operation in the field of education and employability, all partners were invited to join the initiative by Radboud University for a project proposal within the EU pilot ‘Knowledge alliances’. The rectors discussed the IRUN activities over the last five years and concluded that the volume of activities in the network was substantial. For instance, the growing number of initiatives for (EU) projects clearly shows the added value of the network. Project officers have taken the initiative to organize a meeting this autumn to discuss a more efficient (and more timely) way to prepare for international placements, thus raising awareness of IRUN among students.

The IRUN Excellence Programme started in Nijmegen in August 2011 and proved successful. Therefore, IRUN partners were invited to start IRUN Excellence Programme modules according to their own needs and wishes. Similar programmes have already been started at particular universities, e.g. in Münster and Kraków.

Finally, the representatives of the IRUN working groups presented the reports of their activities. The IRUN Communication Group showed the new IRUN slogan and logo to go with it, the new IRUN movie, presenting various common activities. It is worth stressing that the movie was made virtually without any budget.

The IRUN Career Services Group reported on its activities and meeting. The collaboration took place mainly on a bilateral basis. This form of cooperation proved successful and is gradually extending with new pairs. The Career Services can provide students with information and try to make use of employers’ networks. Each Career Service will create on its website a section to present the bilateral IRUN activities; with a link to internship possibilities and a link to the IRUN partner Career Service in the respective countries.

There are plans to organise an IRUN Careers Day for Career-Service-staff engaging all members of the IRUN Career Services Network in Duisburg-Essen. It was proposed to start IRUN internship programme to foster international placements, thus raising awareness of IRUN among students. All rectors will consider the possibility of offering annually 5 paid internships at their university for the duration of approx. 3 months each.

The last report was given by the IRUN Contact Persons. ‘Sharing’ is an important key word for the Contact Persons. Thus they decided to jointly prepare for the new Erasmus for All programme in order to make optimal use of it as a network. The IRUN Contact Persons at the Universities of Barcelona and Siena will make an overview of the opportunities for the network.

The next IRUN meeting will take place at the University of Poitiers in 2013.

M. Kantor, M. Delemarre,
S. Hochstenbach
On the occasion of the 200th anniversary of the death of Hugo Kołłątaj (1750-1812) the Jagiellonian University organised an exhibition entitled ‘A peculiar play of lot and destiny. Kołłątaj’s life in several scenes’ dedicated to this outstanding figure of the Polish Enlightenment, a Roman Catholic priest, politician and reformer. The exhibition aimed at showing the life and public ministry of Hugo Kołłątaj, with a special focus on his momentous role in reforming the Jagiellonian University.

The exhibition of Kołłątaj’s life

The opening of the exhibition took place in Collegium Maius on 28 May 2012 and was attended by the JU Rector Prof. Karol Musioł and the Rector of the Agricultural University Prof. Janusz Żmija. It consisted of three parts. Firstly, the audience gathered in the courtyard of Collegium Maius listened to the strikes of the historic clock and watched the procession of the old figures of the clock mechanism, including the statue of Hugo Kołłątaj. Then Prof. Krzysztof Stopka, the director of the Jagiellonian University Museum, welcomed the gathered and asked them to go to the Courtyard of Hugo Kołłątaj in the neighbouring building for the ceremony of unveiling the bronze bust of Kołłątaj made by Prof. Aleksander Śliwa from the Academy of Fine Arts in Kraków.

The second part of the ceremony took place in the Professors’ Garden where Prof. Musioł and Prof. Żmija planted a rose dedicated to Hugo Kołłątaj. It is the second rose planted in the garden, the first being the rose to Marie Curie Skłodowska to commemorate the 100th anniversary of her Nobel Prize for Chemistry. The short ceremony of planting was crowned with a Lemko song (the ethnic group inhabiting eastern Poland) to the rose performed by the talented Mrs Desislawa Gurgul, one of the JU Museum guides.

The Jagiellonian University Choir began the third scene of the opening, performing two Polish songs of Kołłątaj’s times. Afterwards Mrs Lucyna Bélowska, the curator of the exhibition, presented the main idea and exhibits, and the two rectors declared the exhibition open, inviting all the gathered to see the exhibits (documents, paintings, books, original letters and acts, scientific instruments, medals and memorabilia) showed in the exhibition halls and in the Cellaria Collegii Maioris.

The exhibition will be open till 28 September 2012.
Hugo Kollataj and the challenges of his epoch

Hugo Kollataj was born on 1 April 1750 in Dederkaly Wielkie in Volhynia to a family of minor Polish nobility but proud of their great tradition. He seemed to be dedicated to priesthood from his childhood as his mother later admitted, ‘I bore you to God and not to the world.’ He was the youngest child and had two brothers Jan and Rafal. He was baptised on 3rd May, which after years assumed a special meaning when the child became the author of the first Polish constitution accepted on 3rd May 1791.

In 1756 his family moved to Niecieślawice near Sandomierz, where Hugo spent his childhood. He attended a school in Pinzow. Then he began his studies (law) at the Krakow Academy (the later Jagiellonian University). His private tutor was the teacher of mathematics Wojciech Slupski. At the same time he entered the Diocesan Major Seminary. In the years 1771-72 he was in Vienna where he learnt law and had an internship in a lawyer’s office. Then Hugo stayed in Italy (Bologna, Rome, and Naples). He took a private course of law and theology, singing and painting. Being in Rome in 1773 he must have witnessed the pronouncement of the papal breve dissolving the Jesuit Order. For Poland it meant the liquidation of the Jesuit school system. He must also have heard about the creation of the Commission of National Education (14 October 1773) that was to organise a new system of national education, taking over the former Jesuit estates.

After returning to Poland in 1775 he became a canon priest in Krakow on 1 November. In those days he established close contacts with university professors who told him about the unsuccessful negotiations with the Commission of National Education. From then he was an ardent advocate of the University and reform of education, which meant a beginning of political and social reforms in the whole state. Kollataj became a member of the Society for Elementary Books, where he was prominent in developing plans to expand the national network of schools. He also began a reform of the Krakow Academy, of which board he sat from 1777, and of which he was a rector in 1783-1786.

The reform of the Academy was very substantial; bringing it to the modern standards, or even exceeding them. Notably, he switched the Latin language in which the lectures were taking place to the Polish language; such a move from Latin to a national language in higher education was still uncommon in Europe. He ordered the library and archives and worked out a project of clinical hospital and reorganisation of pharmacies. On 1 October 1778 the reform of the Faculty of Philosophy was conducted. The scholastic philosophy was removed and ten chairs were created: logics and metaphysics, moral philosophy, natural history, physics, four chairs of mathematics, a chair of rhetoric and poetics. Professors were allowed to choose textbooks. Freedom of thought was promoted. In 1780 the reforms of the Faculty of Theology and the Faculty of Medicine were introduced. A dissection room was created.

On 22 July 1782 Kollataj was elected as Rector and took office on 21 January 1783. He prepared a plan of courses, foundation of a botanical garden, chemical laboratory, a large hospital of surgery and obstetrics, a printing house and open lectures. He managed to obtain annual grants and other sources of income for the Academy. He promoted student and teacher mobility, for example he sent the most eminent professor of mathematics and astronomy Jan Śniadecki to Göttingen and Paris, Feliks Radwański, a professor of mechanics, to Paris, Holland and Rome. Thanks to that the Academy had scholars who knew the achievements of the latest fields of science. He also ordered the knowledge of the university estates, and in 1785 he made a topographic map of Krakow in which he marked the possessions of the religious and the Academy (the map is one of the exhibits). After he had finished his term he moved to Warsaw where he became completely involved in political life.

He supported the reform movement. During the Four Years’ Sejm (1788-92) – its task being to reconstruct Polish-Lithuanian social and political institutions – he advocated a pro-republican constitutional reform and the need for social reforms. He promoted the strengthening of the king’s position, larger national army, abolishing the liberum veto, introduction of universal taxation, and emancipation of both the townspeople and the peasantry. Kollataj co-authored the Constitution of May 3, 1791, and also founded the Assembly of Friends of the Government Constitution to assist in the implementation of document. In 1786 he received the Order of St Stanislaus and in 1791, the Order of the White Eagle. After the Polish-Russian war that broke out over the May Constitution (the Polish–Russian War of 1792), Kollataj went into exile to Leipzig and Dresden in Saxony. Soon he became involved with the preparations for an insurrection and in 1794 he took part in the Kościuszko Uprising against Russia, co-authoring its Uprising Act (1794). After the Uprising had been suppressed in the same year, Kollataj was imprisoned in Austria till 1802. After his release he settled in Volhynia and resumed his educational activities. There he became involved in the reform of education, founding gymnasias (junior high schools), including the gymnasium in Krzemieniec, which was soon transformed into a lyceum. The syllabus of these schools was to prepare pupils to study at university. The schools educated young people from gentry, middle class, peasants and Jewry. However, through the intrigues of his political opponents he was interned and imprisoned in Moscow in the years 1807-08. When he was released, he found himself barred from public offices. In the years 1809-
1810 he became once again involved with the Kraków Academy, reforming it from its temporarily Germanized form but his efforts were unsuccessful.

He died in Warsaw on 28 February 1812, forgotten by his contemporaries. He was buried at the Powązki Cemetery. His political views, especially his fundamental work — the Constitution of 1791 — were fought against but his merits for the system of education were indisputably acknowledged. Prof. Józef Sołtykowicz wrote that the Jagiellonian University owed Hugo Kołłątaj ‘multiplication of its income, proper education of fellow countrymen to work in all university chairs, instructing the most difficult skills in the national language, sending good teachers to all kinds of schools, spreading uniform public education all over the country and above all, the national spirit that survived between scholars and their disciples through all persecutions not allowing their characters to change in anything.’

Kołłątaj became a patron of many reformers in the decades to come and is the patron of several schools, including the Agricultural University of Kraków. This institution was named after him in 1978. Kołłątaj paid special attention to the role of agriculture in economy. He was the first person that prepared a project to found a chair of agriculture at the reformed Kraków Academy in 1776. The chair had an experimental farm. In 1923 the chair was changed into the JU Faculty of Agriculture. In 1953 the faculty was separated from the University and became the Higher School of Agriculture in Kraków. On 11 April 2008 it received the status of the Hugo Kołłątaj Agricultural University of Kraków, becoming the first university of this type in Poland.

The Year of Hugo Kołłątaj

The Senate of the Jagiellonian University declared 2012 ‘The Year of Hugo Kołłątaj.’ Prof. Karol Estreicher junior, who had directed the JU Museum for many years, described best the attitude of the Jagiellonian University towards its reformer,

The memory of Hugo Kołłątaj has always been vivid at the Jagiellonian University, which is testified by the exhibition opened in May 1977 in Collegium Maius, in the former lecture halls of Hippocrates, Socrates and Aristotle…

It is worth mentioning some exhibitions and events commemorating the Person of Fr Hugo Kołłątaj:

– 1912, on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of his death, a commemorative tablet was placed in Collegium Novum;
– 1950, on the 200th anniversary of his birth there was an exhibition in Collegium Novum;
– 1962, the 150th anniversary of his death, two exhibitions were organised: one in the Jagiellonian Library and the other in the manor house in Krzesławice, which once belonged to Kołłątaj;

The present exhibition encourages visitors to form their own interpretations of the life and achievements of Hugo Kołłątaj who happened to live in the extremely dramatic period of Poland’s history, i.e. loss of independence for over 120 years. The exhibition also depicts these events: the Commission for National Education (1773), the Four Years’ Sejm (1788-92), The May 3rd Constitution, the Targowica confederation (1792), the second partition of Poland (1793), Kosciuszko’s Uprising (1794) and the third partition of Poland (1795). Hugo Kołłątaj and his generation were not only witnesses but first of all conscious participants and makers of both solemn and tragic historical events.

Finally, let us quote some sentences from Kołłątaj’s letters and poems that are shown in the exhibition in Collegium Maius:

Justice will be my strong defence in this respect, like the ingratitude and churlishness of the academics a beautiful monument for the posterity (28 June 1781)

There has been no reform among people that would not become a cause of oppression and persecutions of those who have conducted it. The friends of people’s good have always become victims of hatred and lingering error; whoever dared to choose this way had to expose himself to the common hatred of his contemporaries, and working for the good of the future he should have known his destiny… (Reports of the visit and reform of the Kraków Academy)

The greatness of law is often in humiliation,
Many a time the winner envies the loser,
Rome ruled over Athens but in the flames of victory
Athens was the school of victorious Rome
(from the poem ‘To my homeland’)

M. Kantor

Based on the catalogue of the exhibition edited by L. Beltowska
50 years of gene therapy

In 1962 the landmark discovery for the future of the molecular biology and medicine was made. At McArdle Laboratory for Cancer Research of the University of Wisconsin, Madison, USA, Dr. Waclaw Szybalski and Dr. Elizabeth Szybalska performed an ingenious experiment. Having the cells devoid of the activity of hypoxanthine-guanine phosphoribosyl transferase (HPRT), which are not able to grow in the HAT medium (developed by Dr. Szybalski, and later used for the generation of monoclonal antibodies as well!), they decided to add to such cells the DNA isolated from the normal counterparts. The idea was that the HPRT gene (neither identified nor sequenced at that time, as any other gene…) would be introduced into the mutant cells and would allow them to synthesize nucleotides. The impossible became reality... Very few of such treated cells indeed started to grow in the HAT medium. The paper was published in the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the USA (PNAS) and in the same year Prof. Szybalski proposed that such an approach – an introduction of the correct genes into the cells – could be used for therapeutic purposes. Hence he coined the term “gene therapy”...

50 years after that ground-breaking discovery, gene therapy is becoming a reality. The successful treatment of children with immunodeficiencies or inherited forms of blindness has been undoubtedly demonstrated in clinical trials. Numerous approaches are tested for other diseases, and although a number of obstacles remains, the chances for future success are not only dreams. Moreover, the gene transfer technology, which the Szybalskis’ experiments demonstrated to be possible, has become an everyday tool for molecular biologists and we find numerous applications of them. New potential candidates for future therapies, such as induced pluripotent stem cells have been recently developed thanks to the gene transfer to mammalian cells.

50 years after the landmark discovery of the foundation for gene therapy the JU Polish Academy of Arts and Sciences (PAU), the Polish Cell Biology Society, Polish Biochemical Society and the Department of Medical Biotechnology (JU) are organising a conference to celebrate the contribution of Prof. Szybalski (co-author of that experience) in the development of science and humanity, which will be held in Kraków on 28-29 September 2012. More information on the conference at: http://gt50yrs.org.

Professor Waclaw Szybalski

One of the greatest and best-known Polish biochemists and molecular geneticists, W. Szybalski is presently a professor emeritus of oncology at the McArdle Laboratory for Cancer Research, University of Wisconsin-Madison, USA. Born in Lwów, Poland, on September 9, 1921, graduated from the Politechnika Lwowska (currently Lviv Technical University), Politechnika Śląska (Silesian Technical University) and Politechnika Gdańska (Gdańsk Technical University), where in 1949 he obtained D.Sc. in chemistry. Since 1950 he has resided in the USA. During his long and productive scientific career, Professor Szybalski has made many key discoveries in biochemistry and molecular genetics, creating techniques that have changed the face of modern biology.

While still a student at the Politechnika Lwowska (1939-1944), he devised a method of paper chromatography. During the following years in Denmark (1949), he made an important contribution to understanding the kinetics of chemical reactions and bacterial corrosion of iron. His prolific research in the USA began with genetic studies of drug resistance...
that culminated in the formulation of principles of multi-drug therapy in fighting bacterial infections and cancer (1953-1956). As mentioned above he also developed the genetics of antibiotic-producing Streptomyces, and then of human cells, when he designed the HAT medium (1961) to be used for selection of human HPRT gene transductants and later for production of monoclonal antibodies (mAbs). Subsequently, he was the first researcher to perform gene transfer into mammalian cells (1962) and to introduce the ground-breaking idea that treatment for human genetic diseases will be possible using gene therapy. In 1973, Wacław Szybalski also synthesised the first biologically active transforming DNA and proposed the term “synthetic biology” (1974) for the emerging field of designing and constructing synthetic life. His many contributions to the genomics included novel designer activities for restriction of enzymes, single-copy amplifiable gene libraries and a variety of other techniques used in studying the human genome.

Professor Szybalski has authored more than 400 publications, which have appeared in such magazines as “Science,” “Nature,” “Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, USA,” “Virology,” “Molecular and General Genetics.” In 1976, Professor Szybalski founded the journal “Gene,” which he was editor for 20 years. He was also a member of the editorial board of several prestigious scientific journals, including “Molecular Pharmacology,” “Journal of Virology” and “Cancer Research.” In 1975-1977, after the famous conference in Asilomar, California, he was a member of the NIH Advisory Committee on the Recombinant DNA Molecule Program. Despite the years Professor Szybalski is still active in the scientific field, co-authoring publications, the last of which has been published this year.

Since the early beginnings in Lwów, Prof. Szybalski has always been enthusiastically promoting Polish science and Polish scientists. Not surprisingly then, many Polish researchers (including university chancellors, deans, professors and other scientific leaders) have had internships in his laboratory. As a particularly ardent supporter of Polish biotechnology, Professor Szybalski served as a lecturer at summer schools of biotechnology in Gdańsk. In June 2008, Professor Szybalski visited Poland with Dr. James D. Watson (a Nobel Prize laureate and Professor Szybalski’s student!) and both spent two days at the Jagiellonian University. The great contribution of Professor Szybalski to the development of the Polish molecular biology and biotechnology is shown by the number of awards he has received from Polish institutions. He is a Foreign Member of the Polish Academy of Sciences and received an honorary doctoral degree (doctor honoris causa) from the University of Maria Skłodowska-Curie in Lublin, the University of Gdańsk, Gdańsk Technical University (Politechnika Gdańska) and the Medical University of Gdańsk. Professor Szybalski also received the Order of Merit, Commander Class of the Republic of Poland (2004) and the Grand Cross of the Order of Polonia Restituta (Rebirth of Poland) bestowed on him by the President of Poland on May 3, 2011, for his “extraordinary and distinguished service.”

**Doctor honoris causa of the Jagiellonian University**

The community of the Jagiellonian University has also recognised Szybalski’s scientific achievements and in April 2012 the Senate of the JU, having considered the resolution undertaken by the Council of the JU Faculty of Biochemistry, Biophysics and Biotechnology and the reviews of Professor Ewa Bartnik from Warsaw University and Professor Ewa Łojkowska from Gdańsk University, decided to confer the title of doctor honoris causa of the Jagiellonian University upon Professor Wacław Szybalski, in particular for:
- great scientific achievements of international significance, including the launch of numerous new areas of research in genetics, microbiology, biology, medicine and synthetic biology;
- long-term assistance for Polish science and Polish researchers, including the Jagiellonian University, in particular by providing opportunities for work in the Professor’s laboratory at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, USA;
- promoting the good name of Poland and Polish academic centres and supporting research and teaching activities in Poland.

The conferment ceremony will be held in the Aula of Collegium Maius on September 28, 2012. The same day starts the conference mentioned above: “50 years of gene therapy: the contribution of Professor Wacław Szybalski to science and humanity,” which will take place in the Polish Academy of Arts and Sciences (PAU) on 28-29 September 2012. Professor Szybalski will be present at the conference as the guest of honor.

The chairman of the Organising Committee is Prof. Józef Dulak from the JU Department of Medical Biotechnology.

Józef Dulak, Joanna Uchto, JU Department of Medical Biotechnology.
June 15th, 2012 marked the end of the 15th edition of the annual course in German Law organised by the Jagiellonian University, in co-operation with the Ruprecht-Karls University in Heidelberg and the Johannes Gutenberg University in Mainz, and the end of the 10th edition of the Polish Law course for German students. The celebration was inaugurated by words of welcome from the JU Vice-rector elect Prof. Piotr Laidler and the Dean of the JU Faculty of Law and Administration Prof. Jerzy Pisuliński. The other guests included Dr. Heinz Peters, Germany’s Consul General, Christophe Ceska, Consul General of Austria, Hannes Mundinger, Vice-consul of Germany, Christine Ganterer, Deputy Head of the Goethe Institute in Kraków as well as professors of the Faculties of Law from Heidelberg, Mainz and Kraków.

During the ceremony the Plus ratio quam vis medal was conferred on Prof. Reinhard Mußgnug from the University of Heidelberg. The distinction was given for his contribution to the School of German Law. Prof. Mußgnug was one of those who initiated the school and worked out its programme and for 15 years he has come to teach (for no fees) at the School. He has also examined students and conducted seminars.

Prof. Reinhard Mußgnug thanked the JU Rector for this medal and shared his experiences of working with Polish students. Then Prof. Peter-Christian Müller-Graff, Director the German Law School at the University in Heidelberg, delivered a lecture on the principle of subsidiarity in practice in the European Union.

15th edition of the German Law School

During the graduation ceremony of the 15th edition of the German Law School, which took place in the Aula of Collegium Novum, the graduates received their diplomas. Ms. A. Pejczar, the best student of the fifth year of law, was awarded a scholarship, which will allow her to pursue her doctoral study at the Ruprecht-Karls University in Heidelberg.

The whole ceremony was finished in a musical setting organised by Anna Rataj, a German Law School graduate. In September 2011, there were about 100 applicants for the German Law School. During the winter semester (from October 2011 till January 2012), which precedes the main course of German law, the students attended Mrs Zofia Luranc-Mądry’s course of German law language.

In January 2012, forty-eight participants passed the exam, which tested to their advanced level of German and were ready to begin the spring semester of the German Law School.

The 15th edition of the School was inaugurated in the middle of January 2012 in the Consulate General of Germany in Kraków. The students were greeted by Dr. Heinz Peters, Consul General of the Federal Republic of Germany in Kraków, Prof. Jerzy Pisuliński, the Vice-Dean for International Co-operation of the JU Faculty of Law and Administration, Prof. Peter-Christian Müller-Graff, Director the German Law School at the University of Heidelberg and Prof. Kazimierz Lankosz, Director of the German Law School at the Jagiellonian University.

In the academic year 2011/2012 twelve professors and lecturers from Heidelberg and Mainz gave lectures (nine hours weekly from the middle of January till the middle of May, 2012) to German Law students in Kraków. They covered such issues as German constitutional law in Europe, introduction to the German civil law, collateral law (security law), fundamentals of the European law, methods of case solution in civil law – the example of agreements transferring rights, contract law, particular sales contract, administrative law, labour law, constitutional law in the light of jurisdiction of the Federal Constitutional Court, commercial law, German and European company law with elements of bankruptcy law, and criminal law.

The lectures were delivered by professors and lecturers from Heidelberg: Peter-Christian Müller-Graff, Thomas Raff, Christian Schubel, Reinhard Mußgnug, Dr. Friedemann Kainer and Andreas Pickenbrock and from Mainz: Udo Fink, Jürgen Oechsler, Reinhard Hepting, Dr. Christian Bickenbach.
The staff of the JU School of German Law

Matthias Jacobs and Volker Erb. They concerned the main subjects of the German Law School: civil and public law. These introductory lectures enabled the students to understand more deeply the particular fields of law and created solid foundations for understanding these specific topics. The lectures focused on the methodology used to solve given cases, which is an important element of law studies in Germany.

The lectures, conducted in German, were accompanied by classes in Polish. During these classes the JU assistants helped students to assimilate the material. After each block of lectures and classes the students took written examinations in German, which checked their knowledge of the discussed legal issues.

Finally, let me mention that the realisation of this edition of the German Law School was possible due to the financial support of our sponsors: the Foundation for Polish-German Collaboration (Die Stiftung für deutsch-polnische Zusammenarbeit), the German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD), the Meyer-Struckmann-Foundation as well as the Marga and Kurt Möllgard Foundation.

10th edition of the Polish Law

This year’s edition of the Polish Law School for German-speaking students gathered seven participants. As usual, they also attended an intensive course of Polish (a beginners’ group and an advanced group).

The programme of law embraced the following subjects: Zivilrecht Allgemeiner Teil T und Schuldrecht (Prof. Fryderyk Zoll, Dr. Anna Rachwał), Sachenrecht (Prof. Jerzy Pisuliński, Dr. Bartłomiej Swaczyna), Internationales Privatrecht (Dr. Ulrich Ernst), Öffentliches Wirtschaftsrecht (Ref. Iur. Michał Bobrzyński), Gesellschaftsrecht (Ass. Prof. Krzysztof Oplustil), Arbeitsrecht (Ass. Prof. Leszek Mitrus), Verwaltungsrecht (Dr. Sergiusz Szuster) and Verfassungsrecht (Dr. Piotr Czarny). All the participants passed their exams.

The cultural programme included guided tours of Kraków, visit to the oldest working salt mine in Wieliczka, visit to the former Nazi camp Auschwitz-Birkenau and rafting down the Dunajec River.

Four of this year’s graduates will continue their studies at the Jagiellonian University – Program LL.M. conducted in German.

Aleksandra Romanowska, co-ordinator of the JU German Law School

International co-operation in 2011

In the year 2011 the Jagiellonian University realised international collaboration through exchange of its academic and administrative staff, student mobility, joint research projects as well as participation in various international networks, programmes and research and educational projects.

The following table presents the numbers of JU employees’ outgoings and incomings in the last three years:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
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<td>Germany</td>
<td>734</td>
<td>16.6%</td>
<td>635</td>
<td>14.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>298</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>357</td>
<td>7.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>355</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>286</td>
<td>6.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Great Britain</td>
<td>284</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>255</td>
<td>5.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>USA</td>
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<td>5.4</td>
<td>229</td>
<td>5.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>204</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>262</td>
<td>5.8</td>
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This table gives the number of incomings:

<table>
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<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>440</td>
<td>16.6%</td>
<td>424</td>
<td>15.8%</td>
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<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>184</td>
<td>6.9</td>
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<tr>
<td>France</td>
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<td>6.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ukraine</td>
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<td>6.0</td>
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<td>90</td>
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</table>

Currently, the Jagiellonian University collaborates with 179 institutions of higher education: (75 agreements on university level, 49 – faculty level (including 17 agreements of Collegium Medicum) and 55 – institute level.)
In 2011 the JU signed 16 new agreements of scientific co-operation: 3 on university level, 11 – faculty level and 2 – institute level.

<table>
<thead>
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<th>No.</th>
<th>Country</th>
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<th>City</th>
<th>Type</th>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
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<td>Edinburgh</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>Collegium Medicum</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>University of Pecs</td>
<td>Pecs</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>Institute of Geography and Space Economy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Lithuania</td>
<td>Vytautos Magnus University</td>
<td>Kaunas</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>Faculty of International and Political Studies</td>
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<td>St Tikhon’s Orthodox University of Humanities</td>
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<td>Faculty of International and Political Studies</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Saint Petersburg State University</td>
<td>St. Petersburg</td>
<td>U</td>
<td>Various units</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Russia</td>
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<td>Oryol</td>
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<td>Faculty of International and Political Studies</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>Slovakia</td>
<td>University of Matej Bel</td>
<td>Banska Bystrica</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>Faculty of Management and Social Communication</td>
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<td>9</td>
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<td>F</td>
<td>Faculty of International and Political Studies</td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Ukraine</td>
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<td>I</td>
<td>Institute of History</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
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<tr>
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<td>13</td>
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<td>F</td>
<td>Faculty of Biochemistry, Biophysics and Biotechnology, Faculty of Biology and Earth Sciences, Faculty of Chemistry</td>
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<tr>
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<td>USA</td>
<td>Methodist Hospital Texas Medical Center</td>
<td>Houston</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>Collegium Medicum</td>
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<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td>University of Illinois at Chicago</td>
<td>Chicago</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>Collegium Medicum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td>University of Louisville</td>
<td>Louisville</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>Collegium Medicum</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Student mobility**

The International Students Office (BOSZ), subordinate to the Vice-rector for Students and Educational Affairs, deals with:
- a complex service to foreigners;
- information about study programmes;
- collaboration with institutions offering scholarships;
- help in social and administrative affairs;
- activities aiming at integrating international students in the academic community.

The office also deals with outgoing students, especially with the Erasmus Programme and the Norwegian Grants.
It also participates in promotion activities: www.studyinpoland.pl; www.studyinkrakow.edu.pl

**List of international students at the JU in 2011/2012**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme Type</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bachelor’s programmes (three years)</td>
<td>259</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Master’s programmes (two years)</td>
<td>357</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long cycle programmes (five years) [including students at the School of Medicine in English]</td>
<td>789</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PhD programmes</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme Erasmus LLP</td>
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<tr>
<td>Short research stays (exchange schemes)</td>
<td>144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polish language programmes - one and two semester courses</td>
<td>212</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>641</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,073</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**List of students according to the faculties (without the Erasmus LLP and summer courses) in 2011/12**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Faculty</th>
<th>BA</th>
<th>MA</th>
<th>Long cycle</th>
<th>PhD</th>
<th>Stays</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<tr>
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<td>14</td>
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<tr>
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<td>63</td>
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<tr>
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<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Biology and Earth Sciences</td>
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<td>12</td>
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<td>Physics, Astronomy and Applied IT</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>12</td>
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<td>Mathematics and Computer Science</td>
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<td>3</td>
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<td>5</td>
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<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Biochemistry, Biophysics and Biotechnology</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>13</td>
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<tr>
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<td>9</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>259</td>
<td>352</td>
<td>794</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>357</td>
<td>1,826</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**When science meets art...**

Preservation and conservation of our cultural heritage is a significant, contemporary world-wide concern. Advanced scientific methods and techniques are essential for the identification of materials and processes which take place in historic objects. These methods can also help in a deeper understanding of the technology and craftsmanship of the old masters. Nowadays, material science deals with many problems from the area of cultural heritage.

On 17-19 May 2012 the Collegium Maius of the Jagiellonian University in Kraków housed over 90 scientists and museum professionals discussing scientific achievements in art and archaeology. The international Fourth Meeting X-ray techniques in investigations of the objects of cultural heritage. Celebrating the 100th anniversary of crystal X-ray diffraction was organised by the Faculty of Chemistry Jagiellonian University, in co-operation with the Jagiellonian University Museum, the Jerzy Haber Institute of Catalysis and Surface Chemistry of the Polish Academy of Sciences, the Conservation and Restoration Department of the Academy of Fine Arts in Kraków and the Crystallography in Art and Cultural Heritage Commission of the International Union of Crystallography.

In 2012 scientists all over the world are celebrating the 100th anniversary of Max Laue’s discovery of the diffraction of X-rays on crystals, the meeting in Kraków was also especially devoted to the diffraction phenomenon. The discovery originated when Laue was working on the problems related to the passage of waves of light through a periodic material. The idea then came to his mind that the much shorter electromagnetic rays, which X-rays were supposed to be, would cause in such a medium a kind of diffraction or interference phenomena and that a crystal would provide such a medium. The field developed rapidly after this pioneering work and today X-ray diffractometry is a commonly used technique for revealing information about the structure of various materials. Similarly to the previous conferences, the Kraków meeting in 2012 focused on investigations of historic materials.
materials like pigments, metal alloys and other substances, and on corrosion and deterioration processes of ancient objects by X-ray techniques and related methods.

Since 2010 the meetings *X-ray techniques in investigations of the objects of cultural heritage* have taken place at the heart of the city – Collegium Maius, the oldest university edifice in Poland. Its history goes back to the fifteenth century. In the past the lecture rooms were located on the ground floor whereas the Library, the refectory for professors, treasury rooms and the assembly hall on the first floor. The appearance of Collegium Maius has not changed much since the second half of nineteenth century and the University Museum is still a home for ancient university collections, including the collection of old scientific instruments.

The meeting was officially opened by Prof. Krzysztof Stopka, Director of Collegium Maius, and Prof. Grażyna Stochel, Dean of the JU Faculty of Chemistry. The opening lecture delivered by the former president of the International Union of Crystallography Professor Henk Schenk (Amsterdam University, the Netherlands) entitled *From Röntgen and Laue to modern crystallography* dealt with the history and modern achievements reached in the field of crystallography thanks to Laue’s discovery. The lecture was a wonderful journey through a century of X-ray diffraction. For 50 years this area of investigation has been fruitfully examined by Professor Henk Schenk.

The next lecture given by Professor Gilberto Artioli (Dipartimento di Geoscienze, Università di Padova, Italy) *Science for the cultural heritage: the contribution of X-ray and neutron diffraction* introduced the participants into the wide range of applications of diffraction methods in different areas of cultural heritage studies. The book of Professor Artioli *Scientific Methods and Cultural Heritage: An introduction to the application of materials science to archaeometry and conservation science*, recently published by Oxford University Press, aroused great interest among the participants.

During the conference sessions scientists, art historians and conservators got to know the latest results obtained in the best conservation workshops and scientific laboratories. In the lectures given by Ina Reiche (Centre de Recherche et de Restauration des Musées de France), Thomas Wróblewski (Hamburger Synchrotronstrahlungslabor (HASYLAB) at Deutsches elektronen-Synchrotron (DESY), Hamburg, Germany) Matthias Alfeld (Universiteit Antwerpen, Department of Chemistry, Center for Micro- and Trace Analysis, Belgium), Eberhard H. Lehmann (Paul Scherrer Institut, Villigen PSI, Switzerland), Manfred Schreiner (Institute of Science and Technology in Arts, Academy of Fine Arts, Vienna, Austria), David Strivay (Institut de Physique Nucléaire, Atomique et de Spectroscopie & Centre Européen d’Archéométrie, University of Liege, Belgium) and Anabelle Križnar (University of Seville, Centro Nacional de Aceleradores, Spain) the results of application of modern X-ray techniques were fully described and discussed.

The specialists from the Polish museums and restoration departments also shared their knowledge and experiences with the conference participants. The second session began with the lecture of Janusz Czop, the Chief Conservator of the National Museum in Kraków, who told about the application of X-rays techniques in the conservation studios of Kraków’s museums. His talk was followed by the lectures delivered by the conservators from the National Museum in Kraków, Collegium Maius Jagiellonian University Museum and scientists and conservators from Conservation and Restoration Department of the Academy of Fine Arts in Kraków, the Center for Diagnosis Prevention and Telemedicine of the John Paul II Hospital in Kraków, the Faculty of Fine Arts, the Mikolaj Kopernik University in Toruń, the Jerzy Haber Institute of Catalysis and Surface Chemistry of the Polish Academy of Sciences, the Henryk Niewodniczański Institute of Nuclear Physics, the Polish Academy of Sciences, and the Faculty of Chemistry of the Jagiellonian University.

The first conference day ended with a poster session and visit to the Collegium Maius collections. The treasures of the Jagiellonian University were admired by scientists, curators and conservators – the conference participants from Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Spain and all over Poland. All participants had the chance to take part in the Night of Museums and could experience Kraków by night.

Our guests spent the final day at the Wawel Castle Museum, which among other treasures houses temporarily the famous painting *Lady with the ermine* by Leonardo da Vinci.

The whole program of the conference is available at: http://heritagescience.pl/workshop2012/

*Alicja Rafalska-Lasocha*
**Professor Tadeusz Ulewicz in memoriam**

**The Last Sarmatian**

Tadeusz Ulewicz, Emeritus Professor of Old Polish Literature at the Jagiellonian University, died quietly at home in Kraków on 5th May 2012, just three months short of his 95th birthday. Many people in and beyond Poland, in and beyond academia, will remember him not only for his achievements in scholarship, not only for his reputation as an indefatigable wit and raconteur, but also for his moral uprightness and long years of service to his students and fellow academics, to his country and to the cause of peaceful progress in international cultural relations.

He was born on 4th August 1917 in the city of Radom to Szczepan Ulewicz and his wife Jadwiga. At the time his father, a wireless and telegraphy specialist, was serving in a Polish division of the Austrian army, and later in Piłsudski’s forces in the 1920 war in which telegraphers made a crucial contribution to the defeat of the Bolshevik aggression against the newly restored Polish State. Soon after hostilities had ended the family reunited in Kraków, which was to be Tadeusz Ulewicz’s beloved home city for the rest of his long life, but Radom would play an important part in connection with his work on the Renaissance poets Jan and Piotr Kochanowski, natives of the Radom region whose jubilee celebrations (in 1984 and 1966 respectively) Ulewicz would organise many years later. On his return to Kraków Szczepan Ulewicz was appointed postmaster of one of the city’s post-offices. His sons, Tadeusz and Kazimierz, obtained a sound education and went up to university – the Jagiellonian University – in the peaceful interval, auspicious for Poland, between the World Wars. Both of them would make scholarship their career and their lifestyle, and both (though especially Tadeusz) would be associated with the Jagiellonian University. Having gone up in the autumn of 1935 to read Polish Philology, Tadeusz Ulewicz also pursued his interest in several other disciplines of the humanities, Classics, History, and Modern Languages (particularly Italian, which he had started at school, where his first teacher of the language had been Francesco Melzi d’Eril, a young Milanese; in 1981 the teacher would have the satisfaction of watching his gifted pupil receive the honorary doctorate from the Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore for his service to Polish-Italian cultural relations). A thorough grounding in Greek and Latin would later prove an essential tool in the study of Old Polish literature and culture, and even an asset that helped Ulewicz keep his university job in the dismal years of Stalinism. Though also involved in student affairs as president of the *Koło Polonistów* (Polish Studies Society), as 1939 started he realised time was running out and that “it was a race against Hitler.” Concentrating all his energy on his main field of study, he was the only student in his year to graduate that fateful summer and awaited call-up.

In the first days of September when the Germans invaded Poland and war broke out the Ulewicz brothers and a group of friends set out on a march to join Polish forces said to be assembling in the East. After a trek of several hundred miles they learned of the Soviet invasion and turned back home. Thereafter life was a struggle for survival – dodging the threat of deportation to Germany for slave labour or worse while being involved in the Polish resistance movement. Tadeusz Ulewicz was a political instructor and tutored young resistance soldiers in Polish history. He also published the first collection of poetry in the underground press, wrote German-language posters and leaflets addressed to German troops under the Polish resistance movement’s Operation N, and drafted an extensive report on current political developments and future policy for a political organisation called Unia. Another student of Polish
who was a member of Unia and for a time Ulewicz’s subordinate was Karol Wojtyła (later Pope John Paul II), a lifelong friend. Ulewicz and Wojtyła were delegates on clandestine student pilgrimages to the Black Madonna shrine at Częstochowa, and their signatures survive in the monastery’s archival records. All this undercover work was possible, though extremely risky, as a number of Jagiellonian University associates and graduates, Ulewicz among them, had been infiltrated by the Polish resistance authorities into a German pseudo-academic institution called the Institut für Deutsche Ostarbeit (IDO) that had been set up on confiscated Jagiellonian University premises. Three of them were discovered and sent to Auschwitz, where they died.

This wartime record was an “encumbrance” after the War as well, when the Soviets imposed their regime on the country. Soon after the War Professor Mieczysław Malecki, leader of the University group in the IDO, who had been working directly for the Polish government-in-exile, died at the age of 43 of “peritonitis” during an appendicitis operation in a hospital a long way from Kraków. He had been shortly preceded by one of the students in close cooperation with him (Józef Trojanowski?) “drowning.” The University conducted an inquiry on those of its associates who had been employed in the IDO and managed to clear the wartime guardians of its property and intellectual assets of the charge of collaboration brought against them by the Communist regime, but it was not until 2003-2004 that the full truth about their activities surfaced after an abortive attempt by post-Communists once again to blacken their names.

The wartime block on access to research materials and education in general for Poles made Ulewicz switch from his original interests to Old Polish literature when a set of the complete works of the Renaissance poet Jan Kochanowski came into his hands. He wrote his doctoral dissertation on Kochanowski in the underground University and obtained his Ph.D. soon after the end of the War in 1945. He would later earn the reputation of one of the leading experts on Jan Kochanowski. Subsequently – now working as a junior assistant in Polish Literature and fitting new glass in the window-frames of the devastated Polish Philology building – he turned his attention to the issue of Sarmatianism, the foundation myth that flourished from the Middle Ages to Late Baroque of the origins of the Polish Nation going back to the ancient Sarmatians. He was one of the pioneers in Sarmatian studies (the other was Tadeusz Mańkowski), but the subject was not in the good books of Marxism-Leninism. Nonetheless, when Ulewicz’s post-doctoral habilitation book came out in 1950 it received a spate of favourable foreign reviews from scholars of Slavic studies in Communist countries, which nonplussed local satraps, once again saving his skin.

Thereafter Ulewicz set down to a lifetime of hard work on behalf of his University applying his gigantic energy, meticulous industry, his gift of the gab and irrepressible sense of humour. He was awarded a Ford Foundation scholarship for study abroad but People’s Poland denied him a passport. It was not until the late 50s that he was allowed to leave the country, and 1959-60 when he could finally travel to Italy to observe at first hand the cultural phenomena he had been working on for over a quarter of a century by then. His peregrinations for research in Italy bore fruit in publications such as Kraków – polski Rzym (several editions), the proceedings of several conferences on Polish-Italian cultural relations issued under his editorship, Petrarca e la Polonia: ossia che cosa il Petrarca poteva sapere sui Polacchi (1982), and Iter Romano-Italicum Polonorum, his opus vitae (1999). He was also an indefatigable tutor and lecturer and a rigorous examiner.
He became Head of the Chair of Old Polish Literature and made it flourish, although it was not until 1980 that he received the title of full professor. Thousands of students passed through his lectures and classes; every year for three decades he insisted on personally examining the entire roll-call of Polish Philology students in the Old Literature viva (in the presence of one of his assistants as witness for the defence) and became the freshman’s terror. Yet he was admired and loved by those who looked back in gratitude for the scholarly discipline he had instilled in them. A traditionalist and confirmed bachelor of long standing, one of his favourite practices was to make women students write in feminine suffixes on their surnames in their student record books when they came for the examination. Today’s feminists surely should have approved, but no – on the contrary, as traditional Polish morphology makes an embarrassing distinction between the endings for married and unmarried women… Tagged a misogynist for the above-mentioned and other sports, the old prankster shocked the Cracovian bourgeoisie by wedding at the age of 63 and spending the last third of his life in the shackles of Holy Matrimony. Worse was to come. A smirky ripple of surprise, amusement and sheer envy went round Town & Gown when Ulewicz fathered his first-born at nearly 70. The confirmed bachelor transmogrified into the loving family man.

Tadeusz Ulewicz was a great survivor. He came virtually unscathed out of a colon cancer operation complicated with hospital infection. He made a quick recovery from a serious attack of multiple inflammation of the joints. Even at 90 he was admired for his physical stamina, a perfect match for his intellectual acumen, especially the sharpness of his innumerable jokes and jibes. Perhaps his spell of wartime employment as a flea-feeder enhanced his immune system. (The Germans were scared stiff of epidemics, especially typhus, and bred thousands of infected fleas to produce vaccine; Poles were hired to feed the fleas with their own blood; for 45 minutes a day they would have flea-boxes attached to their limbs.) But he was also a great survivor socially and politically. In 1991 I bought a bottle of vintage wine to raise a glass and congratulate him on having preceded and outlived the twentieth century’s twin totalitarianisms, or at least their more immediate consequences. In the 1970s, still under the People’s Republic, he was brazen enough to publicly disclose embarrassing details on the conduct of a Marxist mogul – with the man sitting in the front row (incidentally it was the same man who thirty years earlier had described Ulewicz in a secret report as “having no chance of ever becoming a lecturer,” meaning a Marxist-Leninist one). Retaliation was quick: a hack was hired to disgorge a fifth-rate collection of short stories published under the unlicensed pen-name “Tadeusz Ulewicz,” funded from public money. But the ruse flopped for bad timing. The book appeared just a few weeks before a close friend of (the real) Tadeusz Ulewicz was elected to the See of Rome…

In late June 1983, just days after the Pope’s second visit to Kraków when he had been hailed by a sea of hands in the Solidarity V salute, we were walking along a street, going to visit friends. I was disgruntled at Tadek’s choice of the grey side of the street, not the verdant Planty Gardens side for the promenade. As we passed the Soviet Consulate I thrust my arm out three times in an angry two-fingered gesture. No, not V for Victory, but the rude one. At any rate the subtle distinction was lost on the lanky riot policeman who jumped out of the sentry-box and started yelling and threatening me with deportation.

“And, you, Professor! Aren’t you ashamed of yourself?” The riot-preventer leaned over the five-foot-four bespectacled academic, “Why can’t you control your wife?”

“Can you control yours?” the uxorious jinx volleyed back. There was no response except for dumbfounded sympathy.

*Teresa Bałuk-Ulewiczowa*
The exhibition entitled ‘Maria Skłodowska-Curie. An extraordinary woman,’ prepared by the JU Faculty of Chemistry and the JU Museum in collaboration with the Maria Skłodowska-Curie Museum in Warsaw was held in the building of the Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic in May-June 2012. The exhibition was opened on 15 May by the President of the Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic Prof. Jiří Drahoš.

Besides biographical data the exhibition presents the background of the scientific events leading to the discovery of radioactivity and then of polonium and radium. It also shows the scientific environment of Kraków in the times when Maria, a graduate in physics and mathematics from the Sorbonne, applied for a job at the Jagiellonian University. Much attention was given to Maria Curie’s relations with medicine and her involvement in radiological service during World War I as well as her later works to apply radium for therapeutic purposes.

The exhibition presents Maria Skłodowska-Curie, who received the Nobel Prize twice, as a woman who did her best to fulfil her aims, overcoming all obstacles and limitations. At the same time it portrays her as an extremely humble person although she could express her views in a clear and decisive way. The exhibits emphasise her relationships with Poland as well as the admiration and recognition shown to her all over the world.

The charts made in the JU Faculty of Chemistry were translated into the Czech language so the exhibition can be shown in other places in the Czech Republic. For example, it may be shown in Jachymow (North Bohemia), the place where pitchblende was exploited; it was this mineral in which Maria Skłodowska-Curie discovered the new elements: polonium and radium.

The exhibition depicting the life and work of Maria Skłodowska-Curie and her relationships with Kraków was prepared for the international Year of Chemistry on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of the Nobel Prize in Chemistry for Maria Skłodowska-Curie (large articles in Newsletter 44 and 45) in May 2011. It attracted wide audiences and evoked vivid interest of visitors.

In December 2011-February 2012 the exhibition was shown at the Technical University in Gdańsk and then in the main library of the Medical University of Gdańsk. The initiator of the exhibition in Gdańsk was Prof. Janusz Limon. The organisers included Dr. Iwona Kardaś, Anna Gregorowicz, Bożena Hakuć and Jacek Sikora. The exhibition in the Czech Republic was thanks to Radek Rejchrt, Jiří Novotny, Dr. Petr Bezdíčka and Dr. Andrzej Magala from the Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic.

Alicja Rafalska-Lasocha
The title of the article presents the theme of the study visit organised in Reggio Calabria, southern Italy, from where one could see Etna, from 30th May to 1st June 2012. The undersigned author (Institute of Geography and Spatial Management, Jagiellonian University) and 15 other participants from 10 European countries, having various professional background (university, school, social enterprise, governmental agency) had a unique opportunity for sharing knowledge and best practices in the area of developing entrepreneurship spirit in young people. The intensive programme of the three-day visit included meeting various people from Reggio Calabria (representatives of the university, local government, enterprises, schools, associations), discussions and participants’ presentations, on the basis of which a group report was prepared. The visit created an important learning tool and networking possibility.

The participants identified the following challenges for the implementation of the policies related to the theme of the visit:

– there is a strong need to build an entrepreneurial culture, which requires a cohesive and consistent policy approach to enterprise and entrepreneurship development;

– there is a crucial need for deep changes within educational institutions, which should develop more practical approaches in teaching methods, networking potential, the use of ICT and the introduction of a business culture among students, thereby changing the way they think about running a business. Part of this process should be learning how to fail in your business and start over again;

– the final challenge is to build a more effective and efficient capacity network of different stakeholders at the local level. In other words, a strong potential exists for multisectoral partnerships, at the public, private and voluntary levels, to engage in real policymaking to help young people find themselves in the business environment.

The Study Visits Programme is part of the EU’s lifelong learning programme 2007-2013 (LLP). The programme is co-ordinated at the national level by the national agencies located in all participating countries (in Poland: Foundation for the Development of the Education System) which award grants to the participants. CEDEFOP co-ordinates the programme at the European level.

A study visit is a short stay of three to five days in a host country for a group of 10 to 15 European education and vocational training specialists and decision-makers. The visits provide a forum for discussion, exchange and learning about themes of common interest and on the European and national priorities.

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Katarzyna Rotter Jarzębińska
International Medical Students Conference

Every year the Association of Medical College Students of the Jagiellonian University organises an International Medical Students Conference. This year’s meeting, held on 12-14 April 2012 in the Congress Centre at 16 Św. Lazarza Street and the lecture hall of the Second Chair of Internal Diseases at 8 Skawińska Street, was the largest students’ conference of this type in Kraków. 235 scientific papers from Poland and abroad were presented in 16 thematic sessions: surgery, internal diseases, dermatology, medical diagnostics, pharmacology, gynaecology and midwifery, haematology, and interdisciplinary and cardiac oncology, cardiac surgery and interventional cardiology, forensic medicine, health sciences, basic sciences, neurology and neurosurgery, paediatrics and otorhinolaryngology. The conference gathered 460 students of medical sciences. The Scientific Committee consisting of several academics of the JU Collegium Medicum honoured 65 works. The abstracts of all works have been published in the supplement to ‘Przegląd Lekarski’ [Medical Review]. The special Award of the Prof. Teresa Adamek-Guzik Foundation was awarded to Andrzej Monuszko, Karolina Kišluk and Justyna Pucılıowska – students of the Medical University in Białystok for their paper entitled ‘Assessment of endocrinological, gastric, gynecological and dental pathologies as urticaria triggering factors in patients suffering form acute and chronic spontaneous urticaria’.

The International Medical Students Conference was accompanied by thematic workshops that introduced the medical students in the world of ophthalmology, neuroanatomy, surgery, cardiac surgery and neurology. On Thursday evening the conference participants enjoyed the sketches of Cabaret Hlynr that gave a performance in Auditorium Maximum. On Friday there was a banquet in the Museum of Japanese Art and Technology Manggha with a performance of jazz music – Aphere Big Band. After the gala on Saturday evening the students had a good time in one of Kraków’s numerous clubs.

The conference would not have been possible without the generous support of the authorities of the JU Collegium Medicum for students’ initiatives. The JU Vice-Rector Rector – Rector Elect Prof. Wojciech Nowak was the patron of this event and personally congratulated the winners. The awards were handed to the students by the tutor of the Student Scientific Association of the JU Collegium Medicum Prof. Tomasz Guzik.

Anna Dyrła,
President of the Student Scientific Association, JU Collegium Medicum

VNDREAM Project

The Visegrad Network of Research, Education and Mobility ‘VNDREAM’ project has been established to build a network of academic excellence among partners of the consortium that consists of universities from Visegrad countries: Poland, Slovakia, the Czech Republic and Hungary. The main goal of the project is to establish durable organisational infrastructure that would enable scholars and students both from the Visegrad region and from other regions to benefit from experience as well as intellectual, cultural and social resources that the Visegrad region offers. More specifically, this project aims at developing co-operation in research, education and mobility in the field of international relations and European studies. The focus is to discuss best practice in internationalisation of curriculum-building and co-ordination of study programmes in the area of international relations and European studies among the consortium partners.

The partners of the VNDREAM project are: the JU Faculty of International and Political Studies (the co-ordinator of the network), the Faculty of Political Science and International Relations, Matej Bel University of Banska Bystrica, the Faculty of Social Studies, Masaryk University of Brno and the Faculty of Humanities, the University of Pecs.

The VNDREAM Project Opening conference entitled ‘Towards a common education area in the Visegrad region. New modalities of co-operation within international relations and European studies programmes’ was organised at the Jagiellonian University Institute of European Studies on 15-16 June 2012. Among other things the conference participants discussed joint degree programmes within the International Visegrad Fund framework.

VNDREAM project is supported by the International Visegrad Fund (Strategic Grants) that is to promote development of closer cooperation among the Visegrad Group (V4) countries: the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland and Slovakia, and to strengthen the ties among people in the region. The Fund provides funding for common cultural, scientific, research and educational projects, youth exchanges, promotion of tourism and cross-border cooperation. Most of the grant recipients are non-governmental organizations, municipalities and local governments, universities, schools and other public institutions and also individual citizens. The Fund also awards individual scholarships and artist residencies.

M. Kantor

Participants
Our workplace, the physics department of Göttingen University, has been a very international place for many decades and with the continuously increasing mobility of scientists and students it is becoming more and more international and thus more and more interesting. The European Erasmus programme has made a substantial contribution to this development. It also allows the staff members of the university to take part in this process and so at the end of May the two of us set off for a Staff Training Week. We had been lucky enough to be selected to take part in this Erasmus Staff Mobility Programme and got even luckier when we were accepted by the Jagiellonian University of Kraków.

To cut a long story short: it was a highly interesting, fruitful, instructive and, last but not least, enjoyable stay! And all the credit for the wonderful time we had goes to Dr. Maria Kantor, our brilliant guide to the JU. She had worked out a programme that allowed us to get an inside view of various parts of the university administration, taking into account particularly those sections dealing with international students, relations and affairs. For us, it was extremely helpful to actually meet the people involved in these processes and to discuss with them a wide range of aspects related to their respective fields of work and to compare them with the situation at Göttingen University.

At the Physics Department we met the former and the current Erasmus co-ordinators and learnt about the new physics building. We were positively surprised by the large number of lectures and seminars offered in English, which should help to motivate our students to spend a semester at the JU! These face-to-face meetings will definitely facilitate arranging future exchanges, communication being the magic word!

It would certainly go beyond the scope of this short article to give a detailed account of all the positive encounters and experiences during our days at JU. Just to name a few: the visit to the library and the presentation of its unique treasures, the opening of the Hugo Kollątaj exhibition – another highlight! - the tour of the old university buildings, the visit to the university museum, the new campus – what an ambitious and successful project!)...

While we were in Kraków, our home university was proudly celebrating its 275th anniversary. Walking through Collegium Maius, this suddenly did not seem very old to us…

However, there is one event we should elaborate on in more detail, even though it is not part of the ‘official’ side of the university: Dr. Kantor had arranged a visit with the ESN for us. When talking to the young volunteers there we were deeply impressed by how dedicated they are to their tasks and also by the wide range of cultural, educational, sports and sightseeing activities they offer. Erasmus students going to Kraków, you are certainly to be envied!

We would not be giving a full account of our stay if we left out our free-time activities because we not only had a great time at the Jagiellonian University but we also seized the opportunity to discover the wonderful and lively city of Kraków and its surroundings (Thanks, Maria, for rescheduling our programme!), such as Zakopane, the Tatra Mountains and the Salt Mine. Unfortunately, the time we had for sightseeing was definitely way too short. However, we are absolutely sure that this was not our last visit to Kraków and Poland!

Dziękujemy serdecznie za wszystko! Do zobaczenia!

Christine Kuba, Lucie Hamdi
In September 2011 a group of eight students from the Institute of the History of Art of the Jagiellonian University, under the scientific supervision of Dr. Rafał Quirini-Popławski and Dr. Sławomir Skrzyniarz, visited the historic land of Cilicia, present-day Çukurova in southern Turkey. The expedition aimed at surveying most of the ancient, Byzantine and Medieval remains there. Each participant concentrated on a particular site or a group of sites, having studied the literature concerning the sites mostly in the Warburg Institute Library and in the British Library in London.

We left Kraków early in the morning of 10 September and travelled in two cars. We stopped near Niška Banya, Serbia, in the Franciscan monastery in Büyükdere, which is north of İstanbul. On the fourth day we arrived in Taşucu where we stayed in a house belonging to the Catholic parish of Mersin. On 21st September we moved to Ýskenderun where we were hosted by the bishop of the region. These two cities were our departure points for fifteen days during which we visited seven major cities, twenty archaeological sites, sixteen castles, five museums and over nine mosques, crossing over six thousand km in Cilicia alone.

We saw the ruins of the early Byzantine basilicas in Canbazlı and Dadvazar, the complex of Saint Tekla’s Shrine, the marvellous pilgrimage centre of Alahan in the highlands of Rough Cilicia, the remains of the huge Armenian fortresses of Anavarza, Korykos, Lampron, Sis and many other places that formed a unique defensive system of the Medieval Armenian Kingdom of Cilicia. Ancient temples, mausolea, sarcophagi and aqueducts were cropping up on our way every day. We entered old mosques, making acquaintance with the locals who were extremely friendly and helpful.

We also had a chance to leave the historic borders of Cilicia and enter Syria on our visit to Antioch (present-day Antakya) where we saw the collection of Hellenistic mosaics in the Archaeological Museum.

The results of the expedition were presented during a scientific conference held at the Institute of History of Art at the Jagiellonian University. The participants wrote eight papers:

- Dr. Sławomir Skrzyniarz, Early Christian architecture in Cilicia and Isauria,
- Katarzyna Kowalska, The cult of Saint Tekla and the architectural complex in Meryamlyk,
- Thomas Skatulla, The architectural decoration of the western church in Alahan,
- Martyna Raduszewska, The architecture of the eastern church in Alahan,
- Dr. Rafał Quirini-Popławski, The traces of the Genoese presence in Cilicia – Lajazzo (Ayas),
- Tanita Ciesielska and Sonia Kądziołka, The castles of the Armenian Kingdom of Cilicia,
- Robert Domżalski, The secondary use of sacral buildings in Cilicia – the churches turned into mosques,
- Martyna Dziekan, The monuments of Medieval Cilicia in the photographs of Gertrude Bell.

Our next goal is to include these papers in the conference proceedings. Since the overall reason for organising such an expedition was to introduce the art of Cilicia to Polish readers, art that has been almost completely unknown until now.

Tanita Ciesielska
ESN band

ESN JU is a student organization, well-known for a wide variety of projects. Those who have had an opportunity to participate in some of these events can confirm that they always ensure a lot of fun for everyone.

At the beginning of the first semester, a member of ESN JU Mateusz Kiełczyński came up with an idea for a brand new project called ESN Band – Erasmus students forming a musical band. From thought to action, his idea progressively came to life.

At first, the project did not focus on performance. The idea was only to have rehearsals, play together and, most importantly, have fun and enjoy the experience. ‘Music connects nations’ became the slogan of the band. It was not a piece of cake to run the project because, as it is known, Erasmus students always want to take part in every single event, visit as many places in our country as they can manage and, of course, participate in classes at the university. However, Mateusz’s and Agata Orłowska’s (the second coordinator) determination did not allow any room for failure.

In the first semester the band had eight members: four foreigners and four Polish students, whereas in the second semester the squad changed. The new band consists of five Erasmus students and Agata – a Polish student. They did their best to have two rehearsals per week but then they decided that it was not enough for them. After very hard work the ESN Band managed to give their first concert, which took place during the 10th Anniversary of the Jagiellonian University ESN at the Aspel Hotel. The audience had a chance to listen to great covers of famous rock bands, such as the Red Hot Chilli Peppers, Oasis or Coldplay. The show was so cracking that the audience demanded an encore.

Kuba from Canada (playing the guitar) said, ‘My stay here has been amazing. I have learned a lot of things about life – I mean how to live on my own – and I’ve gotten to know some Polish culture. I really like Erasmus here, from the very first day everything has been well-organized and I have never felt lost. ESN Band is the place where playing gives me a lot of pleasure. Everyone is cool and funny. I hope the project will be continued next year.’

Simone from Italy (playing the bass), ‘Erasmus for me is something that gives you the possibility to understand who you really are. You are a foreigner in a foreign city, far from home and friends, but you are never alone. ESN Band is awesome and so are all the Erasmus experiences. I have found some very great musicians, and with them I had the best concert of my life. I have never been able to find so much energy before.’

This small project came to be a big success, and now there are two more concerts coming soon. The innovative ESN Band project was not only a success on its own, but also helped the JU ESN win the title of ‘The Best ESN Section in Europe 2011’ during the ESN Annual General Meeting in Granada, Spain.

In October 2012, Kraków is expecting new Erasmus students from all around Europe, and we hope that the project will continue and develop.

Michał Szalast

Francisco Sanchis, Spain, vocal, Simone Borsari, Italy, bass guitar, Eduardo Perez, Spain, percussion, Agata Orłowska, Poland, keyboard, Onur Okutan, Turkey, cello, Kuba Stoch, Canada, guitar

From the ESN archive

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Michał Szalast
Graduation at the School of Medicine

On 19 May 2012, there was a graduation ceremony in the School of Medicine in English at the Jagiellonian University. After four years of studies, 27 international students from Canada and the United States received their degree of Medical Doctor recognized internationally.

The alumni chose the best lecturer of pre-clinical courses: Prof. Tadeusz Cichocki, the Chair of Histology, and the best lecturer of clinical courses: Miroshawa Puskulluoglu, MD. The best unit was the Clinic of Infectious Diseases and the best clinic modules - courses of oncology.

30th June 2012 marked the graduation of 58 international students pursuing the six-year programme at the School of Medicine in English. It was held in Auditorium Maximum. The new graduates come from the United States, Norway, Canada, Germany, Saudi Arabia and Belarus. The ceremony was presided over by Vice-rector Prof. Wojciech Nowak, the President of the Council of the School Prof. Piotr Laidler and the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine Prof. Tomasz Grodzicki. The alumni awarded their best lecturer of pre-clinical courses Prof. Jan Litwin from the Chair of Histology and the best lecturer of clinical courses Ass. Prof. Andrzej Budzyński from II Chair of General Surgery. All graduates are invited to join the JU Medical Alumni Club, which was initiated last year.

The JU Medical College is accredited by the Accreditation Commission for Medical Schools and enjoys accreditation by the U.S. Department of Education. 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 in European countries.

M. Stepniak

12th Festival of Science

Theory – Cognition – Experience

The 12th Festival of Science in Kraków abounded in various attractions: lectures, panel discussions, presentations and artistic performances depicting this year’s motto ‘Theory – Cognition – Experience’. The Festival was traditionally held in the Market Square, where a tent campus was located, on 9-12 May 2012. The medical presentations took place in the courtyard and buildings of the JU Collegium Medicum. The main aim of the Festival of Science is the promotion of knowledge and science. As usual this edition of the Festival drew several thousand people, both young and old, who wanted to see the presentations of 26 participating institutions: 14 institutions of higher education, 3 institutes of the Polish Academy of Sciences, 2 museums, the Austrian Consulate, the French Institute, British Council, the Italian Institute of Culture and the Groteska Theatre.

For three days the JU faculties tried to do their best to attract young and old people, proving that science could be fascinating. This year the JU botanists showed glutinous plants; the geologists presented the functioning of a seismograph and spoke about why volcanoes erupted; the mathematicians proved the connection between art and mathematics; the chemists sought chemistry in everyday life; biotechnologists showed that a new skin could be cultivated in a bottle and the student Michał Kusiak, the first ‘hunter of comets’ in the world, hunted for new comets.

On the other hand, the humanists spoke about the meanings of names, taught songs in foreign languages, explained the symbolisms of world religions, invited for Tea-time, i.e. Boston tea vs. Yerba Mate. The JU Office for the Disabled showed tools supporting the education of the disabled and taught the basics of the Braille alphabet. The offer prepared by the medical faculties was also very rich and useful. People could check their blood pressure and level of glucose and receive advice and leaflets concerning various diseases.

Those that were hungry for artistic impressions could watch the performances of students’ orchestras, choirs, folk groups, cabarets, and concerts of classical and pop music, dance groups. There was also ‘Choir Marathon’ in the Kraków Philharmonic Hall with performances of 12 choirs.

Physics can be fascinating

NEWS letter No. 47 - Summer 2012
‘We will prove that science does not know impossible things. Within these 12 years we have educated two generations of students. I remember, and consider as the biggest success of the festival of science, that after its first edition some freshmen studying physics asked me whether there would be another edition since they wanted to participate in it’, said the JU Rector Prof. K. Musiol.

Juwenalia 2012

The students’ festivities called Juwenalia were held on 15-20 May 2012 and as usual the event gathered thousands of students. During Kraków’s Juwenalia festivities, students rule the streets with parties and parades (the most famous is the ‘March to the Main Market Square’). In a tradition dating back to medieval times, the mayor hands the students his keys to the city in the Market Square on the Friday of the week-long event.

Throughout Juwenalia, students swap their everyday wardrobes for their obligatory fancy costumes, while the city brims with concerts, parades, art exhibitions and shows. There was also a contest of the most beautiful female student and the best male student. The other events included a concert of reggae music, plenary concerts of pop music, a night of cabarets and city games.

M. Kantor