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In April 2008 the Senate of the Jagiellonian University elected Karol MUSIOL, PhD, Professor of Physics as Rector of the Jagiellonian University for the term: 1 September 2008 – 31 August 2012.

As Vice-Rectors the following professors were elected: Piotr TWORZEWSKI, PhD, Professor of Mathematics Vice-Rector for Development

Michał du Vall, PhD, Professor of Law
Vice-Rector for Personnel and Financial Policy

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

Szczepan BILIŃSKI, PhD, Professor of Zoology
Vice-Rector for Research and International Relations

Wojciech NOWAK, MD, Professor of Surgery
Vice-Rector for Collegium Medicum

On 12 May 2008 the Jagiellonian University celebrated its 644th anniversary of foundation. In the morning the authorities of the Jagiellonian University, together with special guests: the Ministry of Higher Education Prof. Barbara Kudrycka, the
Rector of the Immanuel Kant National University of Kaliningrad Prof. Andrey Klemeshev, Igor Jukovskij, the Head of the International Relations of the University of Kaliningrad, the Rector of the National Precarpathian Vasil Stefanik University Prof. Bohdan Ostaficzuk and Vice-rector for International Relations Prof. Ihor Tsependa, deposited wreaths on the tombs of the University’s Founders in the Wawel Cathedral.

Then there was a ceremonious embedding of the foundation act of the Faculty of Management and Social Communication and the Faculty of Mathematics and Computer Science in the new university campus. After its completion the Third Campus, JU biggest investment, will educate over 15,000 students. The JU is also going to build Park Life Science on the campus.

During the solemn meeting of the Jagiellonian University Senate Prof. Karol Musioł, JU Rector, conferred a Merentibus Medal on Professor Hartmut Machner from the Research Centre Jülich, Germany, and a Medal With Merit to Jagiellonian University on Dr. Bogusław Winid, Poland’s Ambassador to NATO in Brussels and former Deputy Chief of Mission in the Polish Embassy in Washington.

The contacts between the JU Institute of Physics and Forschungszentrum Jülich have lasted for 17 years. The JU physicists worked with Prof. Machner on common projects. At first the projects concerned a large, modern particle accelerator, named later as COSY. Thanks to this undertaking the physicists were offered the possibility to vastly broaden their research area: from classical nuclear physics to very modern fields of hadron physics and investigations of fundamental interactions and symmetries. A very important role of common activities is the education of a young generation of physicists. Another aspect of collaboration is international conferences, known under the name MESON, which concern broadly understood hadronic physics.

Dr. Bogusław Winid and Anna Pankiewicz, who received a silver medal of the Jagiellonian University, contributed to the transfer of the original collection of the Institute of German Work in the East (Institut für Deutsche Ostarbeit – IDO) to the JU. During his diplomatic service in the USA Dr Winid helped find and return to Polish museums many monuments of cultural heritage, which were stolen and transported to Germany during World War II. He also initiated the negotiations to transfer the IDO archives. The IDO was opened by the Germans in the building of the Jagiellonian University during the war. After the war the archives were transported to the USA and deposited in the Smithsonian Institute Archives in Washington. The German collection contains materials of the Section for Racial and National Traditions Research (Sektion für Rasse-und-Volkstumforschung), which constitute a very important source to examine the occupant’s policy towards the Jagiellonian University and the Polish nation. For example, IDO conducted research among the inhabitants of Podhale and the region of Nowy Sącz to determine the racial hierarchy of the inhabitants of occupied Poland and to prove that they had been Polonised Germans. The Nazis had taken numerous photos, including 525 photos of the Tatra Museum in Zakopane. The collection also embraces detailed anthropological and sociological surveys with personal, genealogical and medical data concerning the highlanders. The IDO observed and documented the Jewish population in the Ghetto in Tarnów. Consequently, a valuable documentation of the tragic fate of the Polish Jews was created. The archives packed in 100 boxes were transported to the JU Archives in the autumn of 2007.

M. Kantor
Templeton Prize Winner creates Copernicus Centre

Professor Michał Heller, a Polish cosmologist and Catholic priest, has won the 2008 Templeton Prize, the world’s largest annual monetary award given to an individual. Prof. Heller dedicated the Templeton Prize money, valued at 820,000 pounds sterling, to help create the Copernicus Centre in Kraków, which would deal with relationships between science and religion as an academic discipline. The Copernicus Centre is to be an inter-university institution, affiliated to the Jagiellonian University and the Pontifical Academy of Theology in Kraków. The senates of both institutions approved the project. The Centre will conduct interdisciplinary research in natural science, philosophy, theology and the history of science.

The 2008 Templeton Prize was officially awarded to Heller by HRH Prince Philip, the Duke of Edinburgh, at a private ceremony at Buckingham Palace on May 7th. Among the invited guests were Prof. Karol Musiol, JU Rector and a professor in the Institute of Physics there, noted that Heller’s combination of scientific investigation and theological inquiry rose above the trap of easy concordism. ‘His unique position as a creatively working scientist and reflective man of religion has brought to science a sense of transcendent mystery,’ he wrote, ‘and to religion a view of the universe through the broadly open eyes of science… It is evident that for him the mathematical nature of the world and its comprehensibility by humans constitute the circumstantial evidence of the existence of God.’

John M. Templeton, Jr., M.D., Chairman and President of the John Templeton Foundation and son of Sir John, noted that Heller’s scholarship exposed the global community to a wider understanding of purpose in life. ‘Michael Heller’s quest for deeper understanding has led to pioneering breakthroughs in religious concepts and knowledge as well as to expanding the horizons of science.’

On 25 April 2008 there was a meeting with Prof. Michał Heller in the JU Auditorium Maximum. He confessed that if towards the end of his life it occurred that he had been right in all of what he had ever said he would be unpleasantly surprised.

M. Kantor

CONCERT OF THE CHOIR of the University of Iceland

On 24 May 2008 there was a concert of the mixed Choir of the University of Iceland (Háskólakórinn) in the aula of Collegium Novum, the Jagiellonian University. The concert consisted of Icelandic folk songs, composed in the 13th – 20th centuries and arranged by modern artists. Most folk songs were modernized in the 19th century. The conductor of the Choir Mr Gunnstein Ólafsson gave a short introduction to each group of folk songs. The first song arranged by J. Hallgrimsson (1807-1845) spoke about Iceland as poor and tender Mother. The next group of songs illustrated the ordinary life of the Icelanders: farewell with a beloved, an abundant fishing or mourning. The songs were arranged by H. Ragnarsson (born in 1952). Other works presented folk wisdom sayings and religious beliefs. The concert ended with a beautiful old Mary’s praise song at Christmas. Traditionally, the Icelandic folk songs are strongly religious in character and have been sung without any instruments. They are often about trolls, elves and hidden people as well as hard winters. Some of them took the form of epic tales (rímur). Mr Ólafsson has founded the Centre of Folk Music in Siglufjord. He also wrote a book on old Icelandic folk songs, which has been the first book on this theme since 1906.

The Choir of the University of Iceland was founded in 1972. Its main aim is to grace various academic events with music but twice a year the Choir gives concerts outside of the University. It consists of over 50 men and women. The Choir performs various choral works but it focuses on Icelandic music. It is worth mentioning that the most famous Icelandic artist is the eclectic singer and composer Björk Guðmundsdóttir.

The Jagiellonian University has signed 6 Erasmus LLP agreements with the University of Iceland in law, sociology, regional studies, comparable civilization studies and pharmacy, embracing the annual exchange of 13 students and 3 teachers.

M. Kantor
Recruitment Office

The Recruitment Office was called into being into the Jagiellonian University on 15 April 2008. Its main task is to co-ordinate the recruitment process and simplify the recruitment procedures. Currently, there are eight employees working there. The scope of activities is Bachelor’s and Master’s degree studies.

The Jagiellonian University won the 2008 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 Wrocław University. The papers aim at evaluating 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 Jagiellonian University enjoys the greatest prestige among academic teachers. It also received maximum points for its conditions of teaching and internationalization. The ranking criteria were divided into four groups: prestige (30%), academic staff (40%), studying conditions (20%) and internationalisation (10%). Each criterion embraces several dozen elements.

‘We are doing our best for our students. What do we owe the top place this year to? Probably it has something in common with the Development Programme, which we are consistently realising. But I want to stress again that we are doing absolutely nothing special ‘to play to the gallery’, said Rector Musiol.

It is worth stressing that Collegium Medicum of the Jagiellonian University won in the category of medical institutions.

M. Kantor
On 23 April 2008, the Senate Room of Collegium Novum hosted a very special celebration. 45 years have passed since Professor Elżbieta Muskat-Tabakowska, currently head of the UNESCO Chair for Translation Studies and Intercultural Communication at the Faculty of Philology, first became affiliated with the Jagiellonian University. In her long career she was head of the Methods of Teaching Section of the Institute of English (1976-1978); head of the Linguistics Section (1991-1994); she organised and ran the Pragmatics and Translation Studies Section (1994-2006); in 2003 she brought into existence the UNESCO Chair, the only one of its kind in Poland, and opened Postgraduate Translation Studies, which shortly won wide acclaim for the highly professional standards.

Her seminars and lectures have always attracted enthusiastic students. She has supervised the work of over 70 MA students, many of whom subsequently decided to study with her for their PhD (she has had more than a dozen of those to date, some of whom are now employees of the Institute of English Philology; others pursue their careers at other universities or in other public and private institutions in Poland and abroad). She has become very popular with doctoral students of various languages, not just English. She has always opted for new subjects of interdisciplinary character, strongly opposing the very idea of narrow specialization. Her innovatory initiatives led her to coordinate two Tempus projects and a grant subsidized by the Stefan Batory Foundation in the late 1990s.

She is well-known in Poland and internationally recognised as a scholar in cognitive linguistics. So far she has published over 120 articles (some in such prestigious publishing houses as Mouton de Gruyter, Max Niemeyer, John Benjamins and Peter Lang), and authored five books, including *Cognitive Linguistics and Poetics of Translation* and *Język i obrazowanie* (an introduction to cognitive linguistics). She serves on the editorial board of the Cognitive Studies series published by the renowned Polish academic publisher Universitas. The series thrives under her competent direction, comprising, among others, translations of the most important cognitive studies recently published abroad. She is an equally active member of John Benjamins’ Editorial Board, a reviewer for the international journal *Cognitive Linguistics* and an editor of an important Polish interdisciplinary journal *Przestrzenie teorii* [Realms of Theory]. Professor Tabakowska is a member of eleven scholarly societies, including European Society for Translation Studies, *Societas Linguistica Europaea*, International Pragmatic Society, and International Cognitive Association.

Her work as a translator is as impressive as her scholarly achievement. She began her translating career back in 1974, and has since translated great historical books by Norman Davies: *God’s Playground, Europe, The Isles* and *Rising ‘44*. Thousands of pages by this fine historian, and at the same time a sophisticated and elegant writer, have been translated not only with impeccable competence, but also in a brilliant literary style.

It was no wonder, then, that the jubilee meeting gathered not only the authorities of the Faculty of Philology and the Faculty of Polish Studies, but also numerous colleagues, students and friends of Professor Tabakowska. The meeting was presided over by the Dean of the Faculty of Philology, Professor Marcela Świątkowska, who emphasized the significance of the UNESCO Chair, established within the structure of the Faculty by Professor Tabakowska. The event was marked by the presence of the Jagiellonian University Rector, Professor Karol Musiol, who praised in his address the vital role of Professor Tabakowska in the university community as a professor, mentor, teacher and translator. Crowning his speech, he presented Professor Tabakowska with a university medal, a symbol of great appreciation.

Subsequently, Dr. Władysław Chłopicki of the Institute of English Philology took the floor as head of the Managing Board of the Cracow Tertium Society for the Promotion of Language Studies, co-organiser of the event. As one of the initiators and founders of the Society, Professor Tabakowska has always participated in its activities, especially in the biannual Language of the Third Millennium conferences held in Kraków since March 2000, and offered the Society all kinds of scholarly and practical support.
Then, on behalf of the editors of the volume entitled *Cognition in Language: Volume in Honour of Professor Elżbieta Tabakowska*, edited by Władysław Chłopicki, Andrzej Pawelec and Agnieszka Pokojska, and published by the Cracow Tertium Society in 2007, Dr. Pawelec briefly told the story of the volume and described its contents. It contains articles and essays by Professor Tabakowska’s students, colleagues and friends from Europe and the United States, among them scholars of such renown in the field of cognitive linguistics as Ronald Langacker, Günter Radden or Margaret Freeman, as well as the historian Norman Davies. “Cognition in language” is the most salient theme of the volume, but it also includes articles concerning language and culture, literature in translation, translation teaching, and – not less importantly – essays of more personal nature.

Dr. Chłopicki thanked the Faculty of Philology and the Institute of English Philology for their generous support of the volume, and announced the call for papers for another volume dedicated to Professor Tabakowska, which is to comprise scholarly articles written mostly in Polish, and is scheduled to come out from Tertium in 2009. On behalf of the Tertium Board, Dr. Chłopicki also presented Professor Tabakowska with a Honorary Membership Diploma of the Society and a copy of the volume signed by all present at the occasion.

Then Professor Elżbieta Tabakowska took the floor, thanking everybody for attending the event, and the authors and editors of the volume for their efforts. A linguist to the bone, she reminded the audience of the etymology of the word *jubilee*, which derives from the Hebrew *yobhel* (i.e. ram’s horn): in the Jewish tradition, the restoration of Jewish lands and the emancipation of slaves used to be celebrated with the sounding of ram’s horn every fifty years. Afterwards she reported the achievements of her students, and summed up her own academic career with the trademark sense of humour: “Today it’s been 44 years, 3 months and 23 days since I started working at the Jagiellonian University – which adds up to 70, a perfect occasion for a jubilee.”

To end the official part of the meeting, the Rector proposed a toast to Professor Tabakowska, who “adds splendor and warmth to the university,” whereupon Professor Emeritus Tadeusz Ulewicz, whose 90th birthday has recently been celebrated by the university in a similar manner (see Newsletter 34), wished Professor Tabakowska all the best in Latin. For the benefit of those who have sadly lost their command of Latin, the speech was translated by Dr. Teresa Bałuk-Ulewicz.

Joanna Dybiec

Note: For the biographical information I relied on Professor Marta Gibińska’s preface to *Cognition in Language: Volume in Honour of Professor Elżbieta Tabakowska*.

(for details about the volume and online orders see http://www.tertium.edu.pl/page/home. php?id=84).

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JAGIELLONIAN UNIVERSITY in 2007/08

FIGURES & INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

I. KEY FIGURES

Faculties: 15  (all faculties award doctor’s degrees)
Fields: 48
Specialisations: 93
Types of studies: Bachelor’s (3 years), Master’s (2 years), Doctoral (4 years) and postgraduate non-degree studies.
The University also offers fee paying programmes, language courses and summer schools.

Academic staff
Total: 6,847 (3,657 academic teachers and 3,190 administrative/technical staff)
• 1,010 professors and associate professors
• 86 visiting professors from abroad

Graduate students in 2007
Total: 8,759
Bachelor – 2,333
Master – 6,039
Doctoral – 387

Students in the year 2007/2008
Total: 52,445

• Bachelor – 12,249
• Master – 33,659
• Doctoral – 2,109
• Postgraduate non-degree studies – 4,428

Including:

• International students: 1,612
  - 232 Norwegians
  - 179 Ukrainians
  - 117 Belarusians
  - 116 Americans
  - 101 Germans
  - 94 Canadians
  - 67 Czechs
  - 58 Kazakhs
  - 48 Italians
  - 46 French

Inauguration on 1 October
International students have been enrolled in 2007/08 at the following faculties:

- Biology and Earth Sciences: 25
- Biotechnology, biochemistry, biophysics: 20
- Chemistry: 12
- Physics, Astronomy, Applied Computer Science: 15
- Pharmacy: 14
- Philology: 133
- Philosophy: 149
- History: 104
- Medicine and Dentistry: 481
- Mathematics and Computer Science: 10
- Health Sciences: 16
- Polish Studies: 74
- Law and Administration: 109
- International relations: 276
- Management and Social Communication: 173
- Interdisciplinary Humanity Studies: 1

Total 1,612

International students enrolled in the year 2007

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Study Level</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bachelor (3 years)</td>
<td>194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Master (5 years)</td>
<td>248</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Master (2 year programme)</td>
<td>171</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doctoral (4 years)</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postgraduate studies</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Socrates/Erasmus Programme</td>
<td>284</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School of Medicine in English</td>
<td>449</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postgraduate internships</td>
<td>122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programmes in foreign languages</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polish Language and Culture</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- One semester and two semester courses</td>
<td>176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Summer courses</td>
<td>581</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Other courses</td>
<td>369</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total:</td>
<td>2,738</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ERASMUS LLP in 2007/2008
- 689 agreements
- 450 incoming students
- 976 outgoing students
- 120 teaching staff mobility

ERASMUS Long Life Programme for 2008/09
The Jagiellonian University has signed 813 agreements concerning student and faculty exchange:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Agreement Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyprus</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czech Rep.</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estonia</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great Britain</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holland</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iceland</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latvia</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lithuania</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luxembourg</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malta</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portuga</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Romania</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovakia</td>
<td>17</td>
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<tr>
<td>Slovenia</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Participation in networks
- COIMBRA Group
- UTRECHT Network
- IRUN (International Research Universities Network)
- European University Association
- East-European University Network
- EUROPÆUM
- SYLFF Institutions’ Network
- Erasmus Student Network
- European Students Forum (AEGEE)
- European Law Students’ Association (ELSA)

II. INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

The Jagiellonian University pursues a programme of international co-operation with academic centres abroad involving staff and student exchange schemes, joint research projects, participation in international conferences, networks, university programmes and projects, and co-operation with international organisations.

International relations and research are under the charge of the Vice-Rector for Research and International Relations. International students are under the charge of the Vice-Rector for Students and Educational Affairs.
The table beneath shows all JU outgoing and incoming visits (staff and students) in the years 2005-2007.

JU academic visits

Our most important partners are universities in countries of the European Union. Research and study in EU countries makes up around 70% of all foreign academic visits by JU members of staff.

4,405 of our staff visited 64 countries, while the Jagiellonian University received 3,684 visitors from 50 countries (the numbers do not include students).

The structure of the outgoings

| Participation in scientific events | 2,069 | 46.97% |
| Employment                         | 10    | 0.23%  |
| Polish language teachers           | 3     | 0.07%  |
| Individual visits                  | 2,218 | 50.35% |
| Bilateral exchange                 | 105   | 2.38%  |
| **Total**                          | **4,405** | **100%** |

The structure of incomings

| Participation in scientific events | 2,617 | 71.04% |
| Employment                         | 86    | 2.33%  |
| Individual                         | 907   | 24.62% |
| Bilateral exchange                 | 74    | 2.01%  |
| **Total**                          | **3,684** | **100%** |

The number of the JU scientists who visited partner universities in the last three years.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2007</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>873</td>
<td>767</td>
<td>739</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>423</td>
<td>335</td>
<td>343</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>371</td>
<td>268</td>
<td>301</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great Britain</td>
<td>252</td>
<td>226</td>
<td>273</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>233</td>
<td>286</td>
<td>234</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>215</td>
<td>199</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The number of scientists who paid visits to the Jagiellonian University in the last three years.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2007</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>628</td>
<td>588</td>
<td>562</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>403</td>
<td>366</td>
<td>424</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>390</td>
<td>227</td>
<td>341</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great Britain</td>
<td>343</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>214</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ukraine</td>
<td>205</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>168</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czech Republic</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>143</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Bilateral agreements

Currently, the Jagiellonian University collaborates with 170 institutions of higher education from 40 countries (102 agreements on the general level, 40 – on the faculty level and 28 – on the institute level).

In 2007 the bilateral exchange embraced 16 countries and 179 people.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Outgoing</th>
<th>Incoming</th>
<th><strong>total</strong></th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
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<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Croatia</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
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<tr>
<td>Czech Republic</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
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<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
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<tr>
<td>Holland</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hungary</td>
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<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
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<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Macedonia</td>
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<td><strong>179</strong></td>
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M. Kantor
The History of the Collection of Romance Manuscripts in the Berlin Collection at the Jagiellonian Library

The subject of the research is a collection of Romance manuscripts from the Staatsbibliothek in Berlin kept at the Jagiellonian Library. The Berlin collection includes manuscripts that are unique in the world culture. The Romance manuscripts are only a part of it. They constitute a separate area within the collection and demonstrate broad reception of Romance culture in Germany. The background of the project is the fact that it complies with the trend towards the preservation of the cultural heritage of Europe, the fostering of cultural education, and the presentation of cultural blending and of the common European culture in the unifying Europe. The collection of Romance manuscripts is barely known. Lemm’s catalogue (1918) is a very brief one. It contains numerous mistakes and leaves several texts unidentified. Therefore, in the majority of cases this will be pioneering research. That is why this collection is so interesting. It is also interesting because of the very strong and enduring influence of Romance culture in Poland. This influence was especially evident in Małopolska [Lesser Poland], beginning with the Middle Ages, when the future professors of the Jagiellonian University travelled to study in Paris, Bologna or Padua and thanks to the connections between the Jagiellonian dynasty and Italy. This influence was equally strong in the centuries that followed. The research concentrates on mediaeval and early modern (13th-19th centuries) manuscripts in French, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese and Catalan (452 manuscripts in total). Many of them are unique both textually and iconographically. The collection contains a wide variety of works: literary texts, philosophical, moralistic, didactic and political treatises, unique journals from the Napoleonic campaigns, studies in historiography, journals from travels in exotic lands, etc. Many of the authors are widely known, including: Voltaire, D’Alembert, Petrarch, Boccaccio, Brunetto Latini, Giordano Bruno, Calderon de la Barca, Lope de Vega, Ramon Llull. This research will be of interdisciplinary character. The research is important because of the utmost importance of Romance culture for the development of the cultural roots of Europe and because of its enduring influence in Poland. The results (descriptions of the manuscripts) will be published on the Jagiellonian University website, and their accessibility will be long-term, world-wide and free of charge. The outline of the main research activities complies with the generally accepted European norms and includes: 1) codicological, paleographic and iconographic studies of all the manuscripts; 2) investigation of the history of the manuscripts (tracing their ‘wanderings’ between places from their origin until the present times) by analysing the old catalogue numbers and the notes made by German librarians; 3) determining the place of each manuscript in the manuscript tradition by comparing the state (version) of the text transmitted in the manuscript with critical editions of the same text or other manuscripts that transmit the same text; documenting the current state of research concerning the texts in the manuscripts; in the case of the texts hitherto unknown, preparing a brief description of their content (cf. 4.2 for details). The project will be implemented within a period of 36 months (beginning with May 2008), mainly by 10 Romance philologists with interdisciplinary interests, who specialize in the Romance written tradition and the history of Romance languages. The place of implementation will be the Jagiellonian Library. Part of the research will be conducted in libraries in Western Europe (this pertains to the research that cannot be carried out in Poland). The project will be fully feasible. The scholarly part of the project is its primary goal; another aspect is to diffuse the results and at the same time to promote Romance culture among the local and the regional communities of various social groups. Innovative ways of accessing these results will be offered to the general public of the Małopolska region, which will revitalize these texts, liberate them in the social consciousness, and raise the awareness of the significance of Romance culture (for Europe, for Poland and for the region) and of the cultural links between countries. The manuscripts will be presented as transmitters of word and image and their uniqueness among other works of art will be emphasized. The purpose is to study a collection of Romance manuscripts and to present its significance. However, the overall objective is to make the research useful to Polish and international academic communities as well as to the general public of the Małopolska region (Romance culture has been very significant for this region over the centuries). The project complies with the EU, the national and the regional strategies of development, for which the preservation of cultural heritage is one of the priorities. The results of the research will contribute to the revealing of the cultural roots of Europe and a kind of ‘clasp’ that fastens culturally the East and the West.

Piotr Tylus

On 7 May 2008, there was a presentation and an exhibition of the catalogue of the Romance manuscripts and a catalogue of the Collection of Autographs in the Jagiellonian Library. Speeches were delivered by Prof. Zdzislaw Pietrzyk, Director of the Jagiellonian University, and the guests from the Stsatsbibliothek zu Berlin Prof. Barbara Schneider-Kempf and Prof. Eef Overgaaw.
In Poland access to the profession of journalism is not restricted. There are no regulations concerning the right to press activity. The law does not stipulate any criteria as to who may be a journalist; it does not define the level of education, the age or scope of required qualifications. Journalists are educated at state and private institutions of higher education. The completion of such studies does not guarantee employment in the field of journalism in the future.

The Press Law Act of 26 January 1984 regulates the profession; the law defines the scope of its rights and responsibilities as well as civil liability and criminal responsibility. 'A journalist is a person who deals with editing, creating or preparing press materials, employed in an editorial board or doing such activities for the editorial board and being authorized by it. An editor is a journalist who decides or co-decides about publishing press materials whereas the editor-in-chief is authorized to decide about activities of the editorial board taken as a whole.'

In her latest monograph concerning the law and ethics in press activity, Prof. Izabela Dobosz, director of the Institute of Political Studies and International Relations of the Jagiellonian University, enumerates three fundamental rights of journalists: the right to information, the right to reporting and the right to criticism as well as the so-called right to anonymity, to keep the sources secret.

Prof. Dobosz describes journalists’ responsibilities: to tell the truth, to serve the society and the state, to adhere to programme line, to show special care and reliability while gathering and using press materials, to protect other people’s personal goods, to protect their informers, to care for language correctness and to avoid vulgarisms. Additionally, there are responsibilities resulting from advertising activities and the journalist-informer secret. Writing about the legal responsibility of journalists and the press, Prof. Dobosz points to civil liability for violating personal goods and to criminal responsibility, especially defamation and insult.

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### Journalists’ rights and responsibilities

#### the right to information

According to the press law journalists are entitled to gain information. The duty to give information lies on directors, vice-directors and press spokesmen. Furthermore, they are obliged to let journalists make contacts with workers of companies, offices or institutions as well as freely asking them for information and opinions. Thus it embraces both directors and workers of companies. Moreover, nobody should be exposed to accusations because of giving information to the press. Article 14 of the Press Law Act states that giving information to the media cannot depend on the way of its commenting or agreeing about the journalist’s text. As a result, it is the journalist that has final word about the form of the information.

The Law Act of 6 September 2001 regulates the access of the press to public information. When someone refuses to give information, at the request of the editor-in-chief, the refusal should be handed in writing within three days, indicating the reasons for the refusal. The editorial board can take the matter up in the administrative court.

#### the right to reporting

A reporter is a journalist who reports about events, Parliament sessions, court trials and other events, which a reporter has personally attended. For example, the rules of the Sejm provide for the principle of openness so that the press, radio and television can make reports from its sessions. But the Polish law has introduced many restrictions concerning court trials. In the light of the criminal code it is forbidden to give publicly information from the preparatory proceedings without prior permission (Article 241). It is also forbidden giving information to the public from a trial, conducted with the decision to hear the participants in legal proceedings in prison.

Journalists can take part in a trial in open court and take notes during its course. If a journalist wants to film (with sound) the course of the trial he needs the consent of the court, in accordance with Article 357 of the code of penal proceedings. Journalists cannot present their opinions concerning the verdict of a given case in the press before the pronouncement of the judicial decision in the court of first instance. In order to secure the interests of the participants in legal proceedings it is forbidden to publish the personal data and photos of those against who the preparatory or legal proceedings have been initiated unless the journalist, because of important interest enjoying public justification, obtains the consent of the court or public prosecutor. Journalists are forbidden to publish personal data and photos of witnesses and the aggrieved parties unless they give their consents. If some television channel can attend a trial and has no consent to show the faces it covers them so that the identification of the defendant is impossible.

Unfortunately, an important drawback of Article 13 in question is the lack of penal law sanction for contravening the regulation. Therefore, one can take a case against a journalist only to the civil law court for personal rights.

#### the right to criticism

Article 1 of the Press Law Act states that according to the Constitution of the Republic of Poland ‘the press is free to speak and execute the right of citizens to be informed in a reliable way, including the right to transparent public life and social criticisms.’ Therefore, the journalists’ right of criticism defines the essence of the nature of the media.

Article 6.4 says that no one should hinder the process of gathering critical information or obstruct it in any way.”
materials and that the press criticism should not be suppressed. Such an action is regarded as an offence against the press. As provided in Art 44 of the Press Law, anyone who hinders or suppresses press criticism is subject to a fine or restriction of liberty. Using violence or unlawful threats in order to force a journalist to publish or give up publishing some press material or to take up press intervention or give it up are considered offences. The sanction provided is a prison sentence of up to three years. The above mentioned regulations guarantee the realisation of the journalist’s right to criticism.

The Press Law in its Art. 15 guarantees journalists the so-called right to anonymity, i.e. the right of the press and the author to publish texts without giving the name of the author or to publish under a code name. Anonymity is an institution that is strictly connected with freedom of speech since it protects journalists against liability, especially criminal liability. The liability for such materials falls on the editor-in-chief and the publishers. In practice, in case of a justifiable assumption that the article is unreliable and it incurs a law action the publisher can only resort to refuse publishing such a text.6

— obligation to tell the truth

This is the most important journalist’s obligation. The obligation to tell the truth does not allow any manipulation, for example replacing facts by comments and confusing opinions with information in order to prove the presumed thesis by journalists. Prof. Bogdan Michalski from the University of Warsaw stresses various aspects of journalist’s work, related to his obligation: the necessity to seek evidence, which should be most irrefutable and out of dispute, loyalty towards the informants, proper comments on phenomena and objectivity of reports.7 Therefore, journalists must be prudent and must always verify obtained information on the basis of at least two independent sources.

— to serve the society and the state; to adhere to programme line

The Press Law states that a journalist, in the framework of labour contract, has the duty to adhere to the programme line, which has been defined in the statutes and rules of the editorial board.8 When signing a labour contract a journalist must be aware of the profile of the editorial board and of his duties. For example, if the paper is of left-wing character or is actually a press organ of a concrete political party and the journalist will discredit the political initiatives of the left-wing leaders and thus acting in favour of the right-wing parties, he risks the accusation of disloyalty towards his employer and consequently dismissal from office.

— to show special care and reliability

Article 12 states that journalists are obliged to special care and reliability while gathering and using press materials. They should verify information or give the source. Journalists often refer to the source of information but they do not verify whether the information is true.

In the opinion of Prof. Izabela Dobosz, in the light of the rules of responsibility, especially criminal responsibility, when the journalist only gives the source of information, even if it is the so-called official source, it will not be enough to acquit the journalist of a charge. The Press Law absolves journalists from a liability only if they repeat the information after the Polish Press Agency.

Prof. Michalski thinks that a journalist can harm somebody by his unreliable text or irresponsible comments and the harm cannot be mended by rectification and apology, which calls for the responsibility to provide reliable information and prepare articles in a meticulous way. Journalists’ reliability makes them clearly separate facts and comments or opinions as well as listening and considering the arguments of the opposite party.

When journalists use the methods and means appropriate to special services, the police or public prosecutor’s office (hidden film cameras, microphone, tapping, provocation), allegedly for ‘public interest’, to unmask the abuse of authority, corruption or other offences, has nothing to do with reliable journalism (in the opinion of Prof. Dobosz). Journalists cannot put themselves over the law and follow the rule ‘the end justifies the means’. In a democratic country the public good is to respect the law by all citizens, including journalists.

— responsibility to protect other people’s personal goods

Journalists cannot forget about the personal goods of the people who they write about. It often happens that some article, written with the most justified intention, can harm people. It especially concerns the so-called third parties (witnesses, the injured).

In such cases it is not enough to change the initials of people’s names, which was stressed by the Supreme Court in one of its decisions, ‘the fact that the article mentioned neither the heroes’ names nor the time of place of the event, might be not sufficient to state that personal goods have not been violated, i.e. the respect and good name of the people, especially when the contents of the article allow some environment to identify the given person’.9 The use of photos of the heroes requires much prudence since their images, if they are public figures, are subject to legal protection.

— protection of informants

Article 12 of the Press Law obliges journalists to protect the interests of informants, acting in good faith, and other people who trust them. The regulations concerning the professional secret (Art. 15) do not allow journalists to reveal the names of their informants. Journalists have the duty to keep in secret the data that would let others identify the author of the press material, the letter to the editorial board as well as other people who give information if they have reserved that the personal data will not be revealed.

— to care for language correctness and to avoid vulgarisms

For journalists freedom of speech does not mean using the language of the underclass. Unfortunately, many journalists, especially on television, often favour the primitive taste of the audience by their too liberal behaviour and vulgar language. Some media have even made their vulgar language their biggest asset (the weekly ‘Nie’).

Journalists justify their attitude by saying that using the language of various subcultures they can reach their audience

6 I. Dobosz, Prawo i etyka w zawodzie dziennikarza, Warszawa 2008, pp. 54-56.
8 Art. 10 par. 2 Press Law Act.
9 J. Barta, I. Dobosz, Prawo prasowe, Kraków 1989, p. 47.
more easily. However, these activities oppose the bill about the Polish Language passed in 1999.\(^{10}\) It was intended to state that the Polish language ‘constitutes a fundamental element of national identity and good of national culture’. This is especially valid in the process of globalisation. Therefore, journalists are obliged to increase, and not to decrease, the level of national culture.

– responsibilities resulting from advertising activities

Journalists must not conduct any hidden advertising activities, connected with material or personal benefits.\(^{11}\) The interdiction to use surreptitious advertising, i.e. advertisements hidden in the transmission of information, is to serve to protect readers, spectators or listeners against manipulating their awareness and misleading them as far as the character of the message is concerned. It is also to protect against dishonest market competition of businessmen. When journalists give unreliable and uncritical information about a given company, i.e. as demanded by the company, they expose only the assets of the company and thus they help it unfairly gain ‘a privileged position in the market compared to its competition.’\(^{12}\)

– responsibility to keep the journalist-informer secret

Journalists are obliged to keep their professional secrets. They can be exempt from this obligation when the information, materials or letters to the editorial board, which journalists possess, concern an offence defined in

\(^{10}\) Dz. U. Nr 90, poz. 999 z późn. zm.  
\(^{11}\) Art. 12 par.2, Press Law.

On 24-25 April 2008, CEIHE II Conference on ‘Building a typology of higher education institutions in Europe’ was held at the University of Cantabria in Santander. The participants included 35 universities as well as the representatives of the Council of Europe, Rectors’ Conferences, UNESCO-CEPES, the European Commission, Ministry of Education and various associations for higher education. The Jagiellonian University was invited to participate in the CEIHE II project as a member of the Coimbra Group. The undersigned completed the CEIHE II questionnaires and participated in the conference.

First, the project of CEIHE II (Classifying European Institutions for Higher Education) was shortly introduced by Frans Van Vught (Center for Higher Education Policy Studies, University of Twente). In 2004 a team of researchers conceived a project that aimed at exploring the value of designing a typology of higher education institutions in Europe. The project is to provide a tool describing a typology of higher education institutions in Europe. The European Higher Education Area is characterised by a high degree of heterogeneity and complexity. In terms of its size, there are ca. 4,000 institutions of higher education in Europe and they have different profiles, structures and missions (the American universities are much less diversified). Their diversity is in fact a strength and the project aims at increasing the transparency of diversity. The initiators of the project want to answer the following questions:

What classification? How is it related to the Bologna process? What will be its functions? What will be its use for students, governments, business and science?

Then the Rector of the University of Cantabria Prof. Federico Gutiérrez-Solana Salcedo spoke about the importance of a typology for Spain and showed the digital atlas of the Spanish universities. He said that in Spain one could notice a jump from an elite university to a democratized to a university of excellence. The atlas considered resources (academic staff, libraries, finances), the offer (current situation) and demand (students). In Spain everyone studies since on the average all people live within 25 km from a university. But the atlas showed

an imbalance between the offer and the demand (more demand in medicine and health sciences and more offers in computer science than the demand).

In turn, Frans Van Vught presented the CEIHE II in detail. He began by stressing that diversity of European institutions of higher education is a strength. Diversity means the level of variety in a system and the process in which the diversity of a system increases. One can distinguish external diversity – differences between the units and internal diversity – differences within entities in a system. In higher education the external diversity concerns types of institutions and the internal diversity concerns types of programmes offered. Looking at the history of the higher education in Europe one can say that in the Middle Ages universities fulfilled similar functions and there was limited diversity. In Early Modern Europe (the years 1500 – 1800) there existed three categories: university chartered, academies (schools not chartered) and colleges (pre-universities, preparatory phase). In Modern Europe (since 1800-) there has been a national system: universities became nationalised and they educated the national elites. The European system has changed into a set of national systems (national regulations). The national governments have decided on the types of universities. Summing up, one can notice three phases:
- from a European system to national systems,
- formalisation of diversity in national regulations,
- increasing but ‘hidden’ institutional diversity.

The Sorbonne declaration (1998) and the Bologna declaration (1999) aimed at restoring a European system. Among other things they proposed structural changes: Bachelor’s studies, Master’s studies, ECTS and Diploma Supplement. But there are national interpretations of the Bologna declaration. Therefore, we can see a macro-level structural convergence and a large (increased) meso- and micro-level diversity. There still remains a large institutional diversity.

Acknowledging that diversity is a strength CEIHE wants to make it transparent. So far the Carnegie Classification of Institutions of Higher Education (1973-2005) has been the best classification and a powerful instrument for describing institutional diversity in U.S. higher education. It has been widely used in the study of higher education, both as a way to represent and control for institutional differences, and also in the design of research studies to ensure adequate representation of sampled institutions, students or faculty. Its 2005 revision introduced a set of multiple, parallel classifications, which provide different lenses through which to view U.S. colleges and universities, offering researchers greater flexibility in meeting their analytic needs. They are organised around three fundamental questions: what is taught, who are the students, and what is the setting.

In 2007 there was a Chinese initiative of higher education classification. The development of a typology of higher education institutions in Europe is directly linked to the aims of the Bologna process and the Lisbon strategy. A typology must contribute to the needs of different stakeholders:
- transparency for students,
- transparency for business and
industry and other organisations,

– facilitate consortia formation between institutions,
– enhance system transparency,
– a basis for diversified policy approaches,
– a methodological and analytical tool for research.

The functions of classifications for higher education include:

– tool for research,
– transparency instrument (various stakeholders),
– base for governmental policies,
– instrument for institutional strategies (ways to find your colleague institution),
– instrument for better ranking.

CEIHE has been divided into two phases: I – a basic design and II – application. The design principles of the classification project:

– inclusive for all higher education institutions,
– the data (should be actual),
– multi-dimensional,
– focus on ‘objective’ data,
– non-prescriptive,
– flexible,
– parsimonious regarding extra data
– needs,
– related to the European Quality Assurance Agency.

The educational principles embrace:

– types of degrees offered (highest degree offered and number of qualifications granted in each type of degree),
– range of subjects offered (number of subject areas using the UNESCO ISCED subject areas overview),
– orientation of degrees (academic, professional, mixed),
– European educational profile (participation in Erasmus, Tempus, Leonardo and Erasmus Mundus).

CEISE phase II concerns:

– analysis of existing data sources,
– in-dept case studies,
– survey (to access relevance, validity, reliability and feasibility).

Finally, CEIHE schemes and indicators are:

– education,
– research,
– international orientation,
– size and settings,
– community engagement.

In the afternoon there were two working groups: ‘Experience in completing survey. Validity and feasibility of data and schemes’ (Frans Kaiser and Peter West) and ‘Appropriateness and usefulness of tool and institutionalisation and application of instrument’ (Frans Van Vught and Jeroen Bartelse). The discussion in the first group was led by Dr. Peter West and focused on the preliminary survey. The sampling criteria considered age, size and region (UN definitions) of higher education institutions. 60 European institutions were chosen. Dr. West provided some interesting quotations, e.g. ‘European HE needs to be modernised’; ‘The Shanghai rankings show that European HE is, overall, unsuccessful’ or ‘League tables count what can be measured, rather than measuring what counts’. He also pointed to the significant gap between current and preferred rank. Most institutions of higher education want to improve their national or international ranking. Finally, he compared the indicators and weightings that have been taken into account in the recent rankings made by The Guardian, The Times, Sunday Times, THES-SQ World and ARWU (Shanghai Jiaotong University), which clearly shows a random selection of indicators.

The Second Conference entitled ‘Transparency in Diversity – Towards a Classification of Higher Education Institutions’ within the framework of CEIHE, Phase II, will be held in Berlin on 10-11th July 2008. The conference in Berlin will highlight from different perspectives the need for a typology to enhance transparency of the European higher education system. The conceptual and methodological approaches of CEIHE as well as the results from empirical analyses will be presented and discussed.

M. Kantor

Welcome and opening by Rector Federico Gutiérrez-Solana Salcedo (University of Cantabria)
Second scientific meeting of Polish and French young musicologists

From 10th to 15th November 2007 twelve students from the Institute of Musicology of Jagiellonian University with Dr. Renata Suchowiejko took part in a scientific trip to Paris.

The focal point of our trip was the 2nd Polish-French Symposium of Young Musicologists. It took place on 12th and 14th November in Salle des Actes at the Sorbonne-University (Paris IV). It was the second meeting of Polish and French students, organised in cooperation between both universities. The first symposium, initiated by Dr. Renata Suchowiejko took place in April 2006 in the Institute of Musicology at the JU. At that time a group of French students, with Dr. Sylvie Duche, were hosted in Kraków. Students of both universities delivered over ten papers, presenting the main problems of their master theses. Moreover, French students presented their music skills as performers during three concerts for the wide audience of Kraków. Both professors spoke of their intentions of continuing the co-operation. The second meeting of Polish and French students was the result of their will.

The programme of the Second Symposium of Young Musicologists in Paris contained fourteen interesting papers of the participants, who described their research in the field of history of music from 17th to 20th century, as well as in history of reception and musical aesthetics in both countries. The papers were acclaimed by the following students: Carine Coutanson, Clémence Dahan, Michelle Assay Eshghpour, Aurore Gravot, Claire Lotiron, Julia Metzmacher, Marie-Luce Schmitt (Paris Sorbonne), and Maciej Jochymczyk, Eliza Krupińska, Michał Lewicki, Katarzyna Kudła, Justyna Szombara, Adrian Ślęczka, Anna Zug (JU). The following sessions were led by French professors and Ms. Renata Suchowiejko. Every lecture found a big acclaim and was vividly discussed afterwards.

At the end of two-day symposium our French colleagues prepared the so-called pot d’adieu (farewell), a little repast combined with their concert of French music. It is worth mentioning that there are some differences between musicological studies in France and in Poland. In Poland we focus on the history of the Polish embassy in Paris (Hôtel de Monaco), many touched Poles listened to the Polish music, often joining in the common singing.

The wider audience could get to know more about the history of Polish music during our next concert in the Polish Cultural Institute in Paris. Its programme contained choral and solo songs as well as piano pieces from the Middle Ages, throughout Renaissance and Romanticism, to the beginning of the 20th century. The soloists were: Agnieszka Mola (soprano), Michał Lewicki (tenor), and pianists: Michał Piekoszewski and Adrian Ślęczka. The vocalists were accompanied by Katarzyna Kudła and Adrian Ślęczka (both piano).

This concert had a popularization value since our teacher Dr. Suchowiejko said a few words about each piece and its historical context. At the end we performed Polish soldier’s songs in company with our brave and skilled French colleagues. They had been learning difficult Polish fonetics for a few months to sing with us during this concert.

Between the concerts and sessions of the symposium we had some time to visit the city and see its monuments.
Of course, musical and musicological accents dominated our trips. So at first we followed the tracks of Fryderyk Chopin, composer, who spent the most of his mature life in Paris and died there. Our guide was Ms Teresa Czeckaj, a pianist, who has been living for years in Paris. She combined her musical passion with perfect knowledge of the city, and created an astonishing story about Paris of the times of the great Polish composer. We visited known places, where Chopin used to live, and have his recitals. We saw neglected Pleyel’s salons and we were driven away from the outside of the Erard’s salons, which are now privately owned. In the 19th century both salons were the places where all remarkable musicians played. We looked into the favorite cafe of George Sand, Chopin’s lover, and saw places connected with activities of other contemporary composers.

During our journey we visited also three departments of the French National Library. In the music section we were shown the autographs of some compositions: of Alkan, Chopin and Debussy. In Site François Mitterand, located in the impressive and large complex of modern buildings, we visited two reading-rooms for the researchers. This library has the third phonographic resources in the world. While visiting the splendid interiors of the Parisian Opera, we had the opportunity to see the Opera Library and have a look at the scores of a few operas and other stage pieces, inter alia the ballet Harnasie by Karol Szymanowski, with the project of the costumes to its premiere in Paris in 1935.

Those few days in Paris were filled with new experiences and impressions. We could share our researches with French students, which was very enriching. It was also important to us to present some examples of Polish music history to Poles living in Paris, and other people interested in Polish music and culture. Finally, we had the opportunity to present our musical skills. Maybe it was the first step to an international career of musicians? Looking back on our trip, we hope to meet our French colleagues very soon. The co-operation between institutes of musicology in Paris and Kraków still goes on, and we hope to continue these bilateral meetings.

Anna Zug
Institute of Musicology

Polish-Eastern Slavonic Cultural Relationships
Scientific session commemorating Prof. Ryszard Łużny

The tenth anniversary of the death of Professor Ryszard Łużny (1927-1998) fell on 8 March 2008. Prof. R. Łużny was an outstanding specialist in Slavonic studies, the creator of the cultural method of studying Eastern European literatures, an excellent educator, Master and teacher of an array of contemporary Polish experts in Russian and Ukrainian studies.

Prof. Ryszard Łużny left a large scientific output embracing over 560 works on various subjects. They concern old Russian writings and the Russian literature of the Enlightenment (his monograph entitled Z badań nad rosyjskim czasopiśmiennictwem satyrycznym okresu Oświecenia, 1962) as well as the Russian thought and literature of the 19th century, especially the epoch of Romanticism. As far as the literary works on Alexander Pushkin and Leo Tolstoy are concerned, he continued the tradition of Wacław Lednicki, the creator of the Krakow’s historic-literary Russian studies. The editions of Biblioteka Narodowa: Eugeniusz Oniegin (1970) and Opowieści by Aleksander Pushkin (1973), Wybór poezji by Fiodor Tiutchev (1978) and Opowiadania i nowele by Leo Tolstoy (1985) are characterised by philological accuracy and innovative interpretation. He was one of only a few Polish specialists and interpreters of Russian folklore (Pieśń o niebieskiej księdze. Antologia rosyjskiej ludowej poezji religijnej, 1990).

The religious themes in the literature and culture of Eastern Slavs, i.e. the old and modern Russian, Ukrainian and Belorussian writings connected with religion, the literary category of sacrum and sanctum, the history of the Church in Slavonic East (Ślowo o Bogu i człowieku. Myśl religijna Słowian wschodnich doby staroruskiej, 1996) formed a different aspect in Prof. Łużny’s research. He also
initiated a religious aspect of Russian studies, inspiring many other scholars.

Prof. Łużny dealt with comparative Polish-Eastern Slavonic studies in the old Russian period and Polish-Russian literary relationships in the 18th and 19th centuries. The anniversary session entitled *Polish-Eastern Slavonic cultural relationships* referred to the research of R. Łużny. It was organised on 7-8 March 2008 at the Jagiellonian University and the Polish Academy of Arts and Letters by the Institute of Eastern Slavonic Philology and the Eastern European Commission of the Academy. There were about 100 scholars from various academic centres in Poland. 23 talks were delivered, mainly by the disciples of Prof. Łużny. The session was accompanied by a biographical exhibition ‘Człowiek i uczony. Ryszard Łużny (1927-1998), based on the collections of Prof. Łużny’s family and of his former students. The evening of recollections focused on personal aspects of the figure of Prof. Łużny as well as his relationships with students and collaborators.

The session’s programme was divided into six separate thematic parts. The speakers focused on various Polish and Russian writers who had referred to different cultures in their works. They spoke about the traces of H. Sienkiewicz in Russian poetry, about Z. Krasinski’s struggle with Russia, about the figure of Maryna Mniszech in the literary output of Marina Tsvetaeva and ‘the Polish question’ in the female Russian literature in the 19th century.

Some speakers presented the areas of journalism, memoir writing, scientific discourse (e.g. the memoirs of Russians concerning the Napoleonic Wars, the opinions about Russia in Polish immigrants’ journalism). The cultural Polish-Eastern Slavonic relationships were also shown through the prism of Catholicism and Orthodox (the attitude of John Paul II towards Russia, Poles in the Catholic Church in the territory of Russia). The theme of the session inspired various conceptual, typological approaches, e.g. the concept of memory (‘genesis memory’ of Juliusz Słowacki and ‘the gene of memory’ of Mikhail Lermontov), the concepts of the Galician spirit as a cultural category or the reference to the historiosophic concept of Koneczny). There were also paremiological themes (comparison of Polish and Russian proverbs), translational (the latest translation of Eugene Oniegin by A. Pushkin) and archivistic (the Polish texts in the library of St Dymitr Rostowski).

The speeches will be published as conference proceedings. Besides the scientific aspect of the session its dimension of memoirs was of special value. It was based on the personal relationships of the participants with the deceased Professor.

*Danuta Piwowarska*

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**Central European Initiative**

The Deans of Philosophical Faculties of the Comenius University in Bratislava, of the University of Ljubljana, of Charles University in Prague and the Jagiellonian University met in Ljubljana, Slovenia, in October 2006. The aim of the meeting was to start a four-party co-operation and to work out an agreement between these universities.

The Dean of the Faculty of Philology Professor Marcela Świątkowska took part in the following meeting, organised in Bratislava in March 2007. The deans signed an agreement of mutual co-operation and agreed to meet twice a year. During the next meeting in Prague the Executive Programme for 2008-2010 was worked out. Among other things it concerns co-tutelle, joint-degrees and information infrastructure. The parties obliged themselves to prepare a programme of joint-degree studies and to apply for an EU grant as well as to establish a Consortium of Joint Degree Studies.

The recent meeting of the Deans and Vice-Deans was held at the Jagiellonian University in Kraków on 10-11 April 2008. The participants included Doc. Dr. Anton Eliáš, CSc, from Bratislava, Prof. Dr. Andrej Černé from Ljubljana, Prof. Dr. Ivan Jakubec, CSc, from Prague and Prof. Dr. Marcela Świątkowska from the JU. They agreed to work out a programme of joint degree studies, which would focus only on Master’s Slavonic studies. The leading university that is to prepare a final version of the project and apply for an EU grant will be Charles University in Prague. The title of the diploma should be ‘Master in Central European cultural studies’ and must be officially approved by suitable ministries in every country.

The next meeting is planned to be in Ljubljana in autumn 2008. The final versions of the Working Programme and the Consortium will be signed.

*Maria Papierz*
KAZIMIERZ NOWAK – PIONEER POLISH TRAVELLER IN AFRICA

In the years 1931-1936 as the first man in the world Kazimierz Nowak travelled throughout the African continent from the north to the south and backwards (40,000 km on foot, on the bicycle, on the horse and dromedary and in a boat). He set out with a bicycle, a camera, a notebook, a pen and ‘a lot of strong will’. He wondered whether that endeavour was not only daring but crazy. However, his desire to get to know Africa was so great that he could not resist it.

On 19 May 2008, within the framework of the African Festival organised by the African Scientific Circle of the Jagiellonian University, there was a meeting dedicated to the figure of Kazimierz Nowak and his travels throughout Africa. The exhibition of photos and exhibits of the traveller was opened in the Jagiellonian Library. The meeting was also an occasion to present the book ‘Rowerem i pieszo przez Czarny Ląd’ [On a Bicycle and on Foot through the Dark Land] edited by Łukasz Wierzbicki. The book contains all reports and photos made by Kazimierz Nowak.

It is worth presenting the figure of Kazimierz Nowak, whose achievements Ryszard Kapuściński compared to those of Stanley and Livingstone. In the ceremony of unveiling a commemorative tablet dedicated to K. Nowak at the train station, the place of his departure to Africa and return from there, R. Kapuściński said, ‘Nowak showed that one white man, completely defenceless, without any arms, having faith in another human beings, could travel alone through this huge continent, and he did so in 1939 when Europe had only started discovering the Third World. He taught us how to treat the Third World and its inhabitants.’

Kazimierz Nowak was born in 1897 in Stryj in the Region of Podole. After World War I he moved to Poznań and started working in an insurance company. At that time he also took part in bicycle trips around Poland and pursued his passion of being a traveller and photographer. He got married and had two children. In the years of crisis, in 1925, Nowak decided to leave the country to earn a living as a press correspondent and a photographer. He made two trips on bicycle across Europe, visiting Hungary, Austria, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, Romania, Greece, and Turkey. In 1928 he reached Tripolitania in northern Africa, which was then at war. Health problems and a shortage of money forced Nowak to return to Poland, but he decided that one day he would cross the whole African continent from the north to the south.

He fulfilled his desire in October 1931. He went by train to Rome, then by bicycle to Naples, where he took a boat across the Mediterranean Sea. On 26 November, he reached the Dark Continent. On his seven-year old worn bicycle he started from Tripoli towards the Cape Agulhas, over 12,000 km southwards. When he reached the oasis of Maradah on the Holy Saturday of 1932, he aroused panic among the officers on duty at the Zone Headquarters. Nobody could understand how a cyclist from Poland ended up in the middle of the desert. Due to the turbulent situation in Cyrenaica the Italian authorities ordered Nowak to change his itinerary and travel through Benghazi to Alexandria in Egypt. There the traveller turned southwards again. Along the Nile and African Great Lakes he moved to the middle of the continent.

Nowak occasionally found his way to a native village to trade some food or listen to African legends. He met Tuaregs, Egyptian fellahs, the proud people of Watussi, Pygmies, Transvaal Boers, Hottentots, Bushmen, Babinga dwarf people, wild Abasalampasu, Hausa and many other exotic peoples of the continent, who shared the same fate of struggling to survive in the environment dominated by wildlife.

Nowak met with sympathy and encouragement only among the Polish communities and church missions in Africa. But when he reached the settlements of white explorers, the feeling of loneliness seemed to increase as he noticed how much he differed from the officials, army officers, geologists and hunters who came to Africa for profits, career, trophies or debauchery. Sensitive to human wrong and full of respect for intact nature, Nowak evaluated the imperial habits of Europeans in Africa in a critical, courageous and independent way, uncommon for that time. He did not rush seeing on the horizon lights of another town along his route. He would rather stop to camp and spend one more night far away from human settlements, in the midst of his beloved African nature untouched by civilization.

In April 1934 Kazimierz Nowak reached the southern end of Africa, the Cape Agulhas. He decided to go back home along a different route, again on his own across the whole continent. In the middle of the desert of southwestern Africa his bicycle fell to pieces. Nowak received a horse from Mieczysław Wiśniewski, a Pole living in Gumuchab, and bought another one. The
first horse remained as his saddle horse, while after a few days he exchanged the other horse for another one, on which he used to carry his luggage. Thus he made another 3,000 km in the saddle. After a visit to the fazenda of Count Zamoyski in Angola he continued without his four-legged companions.

When Nowak reached the river Kassai, he decided to turn from a cyclist and horseman into a sailor. In a boat tailor-made by the locals he travelled down the rough and unpredictable river. After an accident on a Kaveve cataract he lost his new form of transport. Forced to walk for hundreds of kilometres, Nowak reached Lulua, where he bought another boat, adjusting it to his needs. In September 1935, in Leopoldville (nowadays Kinshasa in the Democratic Republic of the Congo) he ended his two-month single voyage along the rivers of Lulua, Kassai and Kongo. The journey continued to Lake Chad, which was made once again by bicycle. The authorities of the French Equatorial Africa did not want to allow him to cross the Sahara alone. They recommended that he continue the trip with a caravan, in doing so he could secure sufficient water reserves. Nowak bought a dromedary, hired a herdsman and made his own caravan. He spent another five months on the rocking back of his dromedary until he reached Uargla. He travelled the last 1,000 kilometres from Uargla to Algiers, situated on the coast of the Mediterranean Sea, by bicycle.

Nowak finished the journey of over 40,000 km in November 1936. With the last of his money he bought warm clothes (it was already autumn in Europe) and a ticket for a ferry to Marseille. From there he travelled to Beaulieu near St. Etienne, where he spent two weeks in a Polish mining settlement. In vain he tried to get funds to buy a train ticket and pay for the transportation of his bike to Poland by selling photographs brought from Africa and taking pictures of the miners. He went to Paris, where he arranged visa formalities to cross Belgium and Germany. Thanks to the assistance of his wife and the tyre factory Stomil, Nowak got a loan from a Polish consulate amounting to 750 francs.

On the night of 22 December 1936, Nowak crossed the German-Polish border. A group of relatives and friends welcomed him at the train station in Poznań. After his return Kazimierz Nowak gave a lecture at the Apollo cinema, presenting the ethnographic aspects of the African continent and illustrating it with photographs. Nowak also visited other towns and cities to deliver lectures, for example he spoke at the Jagiellonian University in Kraków and Warsaw School of Commerce. He intended to publish his materials from Africa in a form of a book and he planned another trip to India and south-eastern Asia. Unfortunately, his dreams remained unfulfilled. Nowak was exhausted with frequent recurrences of malaria and additionally he got periostitis of his left leg and then pneumonia. Kazimierz Nowak died less then one year after he returned home, on 13 October 1937.

His wife and daughter survived World War II and preserved a huge collection from his travels. In the 1950s...
his daughter wrote an 800 page script ‘Across Africa’ but she did not manage to publish it. The materials were used by Łukasz Wierzbicki, who fulfilled the dreams of the African traveller 70 years after his death, by publishing his complete reports and photos. Wierzbicki himself visited the Dark Continent three times. Africa has changed a lot and according to Nowak’s prediction the African nations have asserted their rights to independence. Many traditions have changed since Nowak’s times but the magic of the continent remains in the travellers’ souls. Certainly, it did remain in Kazimierz Nowak’s heart, which he testified in the prologue to his reports:

I have returned from Africa after five years and exactly four weeks of staying on that continent. My African journey has ended but Africa has not ended for me. I am physically away but it still lives in me and surely will live for long. None of my memories has blurred – it is enough to take my traveller’s notebook, in which I took notes day by day, event by event so that all the pictures revive again.

Before my first trip to Africa in 1927 I got to know numerous books about the colonies published by the monarchies that were proud of their flags overseas.

My first trip throughout northern Africa opened new horizons and evoked new dreams and I sincerely admit that I envied the French and other nations their colonies. Because of finances I had to leave Africa then but I made a resolution to return and get to know the whole mysterious depth of the African territories.

I began reading again. Geography, knowledge of the peoples, books written by former soldiers, hunters, officials… They were wonderful, thick, full of interesting pictures.

I read what was available and I returned to the Dark Continent in 1931 and set out inland taking my own trails. And the farther I went the different aspects of Africa I discovered – poor and sick, grey, black, limitless dirty...

Generally speaking, there are two Africas: one for show and the other is inaccessible to all people and no traveller can describe it because of one single reason: in order to get to know it one must sweat heavily, experience hunger and thirst, risk your health and life.

Walking, cycling, riding a horse, rowing and riding a dromedary gave me the opportunity to omit tourist routes, which were some kind of exhibition where one could find only what the exhibitor wants visitors to bewitch... I chose the less visited and the widest trails. My route went through complete unpopulated wilderness. I saw Africa, which in spite of many descriptions is an almost completely unknown land like the mysterious Sphinx. I decided to look behind the veil of the face of the black Sphinx and I have the impression that I partly succeeded and what I have unveiled from the mysterious face I show to my Readers.
Since October 2006 the Department of German Literature of the Institute of German Philology has conducted research concerning the presence of the Bible in German literature from the Enlightenment to modern times. The project has been subsidized by the Foundation for Polish Science MISTRZ, which aims at supporting eminent scholars who have succeeded in connecting their research with education of junior scientists. The subsidy has been granted to Prof. Dr. Maria Klańska who, together with a team of junior scientists and doctoral students, has been investigating various relationships between the Bible and literature. Some of the scientists have regularly received scholarships (Dr. Paweł Zarychta, Dr. Jadwiga Kita-Huber, Anna Dąbrowska, MA, and Agnieszka Sowa, MA). The remaining money has been spent on books, materials and conferences. Within the project they have been preparing a joint publication entitled ‘The Bible in German Literature from the Enlightenment to the Modern Times’, the main part being dedicated to intertextual references to the Bible in the works of selected representatives of the German Enlightenment, the Sturm und Drang period, Weimar Classicism, the Romanticism, Young Germany (Junges Deutschland) period, the Realism and finally the widely understood literature of the 20th century. The publication is interdisciplinary – besides literary studies theology and biblical studies play an important role – cross-sectional thanks to which it fills the gap in the research on German literature. The publication is also the first work, which covers three centuries and is not limited to the 20th century literature.

The second culmination of the project is an international conference on the Bible and literature to be held in September 2008. The conference will gather 36 specialists in German and Polish literatures as well as theologians from various countries. It aims at confronting discourses within various disciplines to reach as many perspectives on the relations between the Bible and literature as possible. These various approaches should inspire further research. Therefore, the conference is a kind of invitation to re-read literary works and to consider the function and meaning of the Bible for literature. Conference proceeding will be published. More information can be found at www.bibelundliteratur.pl

The project realised in the Institute of German Philology at the Jagiellonian University is universal and has already contributed to the integration of various scientific interests of junior academic staff working under the supervision of Prof. M. Klańska. Consequently, the Bible is not only a starting point but also a common denominator for them.

Jadwiga Kita-Huber

**Literary reception of the Bible in the country of Martin Luther**

Since October 2006 the Department of German Literature of the Institute of German Philology has conducted research concerning the presence of the Bible in German literature from the Enlightenment to modern times. The project has been subsidized by the Foundation for Polish Science MISTRZ, which aims at supporting eminent scholars who have succeeded in connecting their research with education of junior scientists. The subsidy has been granted to Prof. Dr. Maria Klańska who, together with a team of junior scientists and doctoral students, has been investigating various relationships between the Bible and literature. Some of the scientists have regularly received scholarships (Dr. Paweł Zarychta, Dr. Jadwiga Kita-Huber, Anna Dąbrowska, MA, and Agnieszka Sowa, MA). The remaining money has been spent on books, materials and conferences. Within the project they have been preparing a joint publication entitled ‘The Bible in German Literature from the Enlightenment to the Modern Times’, the main part being dedicated to intertextual references to the Bible in the works of selected representatives of the German Enlightenment, the Sturm und Drang period, Weimar Classicism, the Romanticism, Young Germany (Junges Deutschland) period, the Realism and finally the widely understood literature of the 20th century. The publication is interdisciplinary – besides literary studies theology and biblical studies play an important role – cross-sectional thanks to which it fills the gap in the research on German literature. The publication is also the first work, which covers three centuries and is not limited to the 20th century literature.

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Jadwiga Kita-Huber

**Agreements with Hebrew University and Hebron University**

On 31 March - 1 April 2008, the Jagiellonian University signed agreements of co-operation with the Hebrew University in Jerusalem, Israel, and with Hebron University in Hebron, the Palestinian National Authority. The agreement with the Hebrew University was signed by Vice-rector Prof. Miriam Gur-Arye and the agreement with Hebron University was signed by Vice-rector Ahmad Atawneh. The collaboration embraces the JU Faculty of Law and Administration (co-ordinator: Prof. Fryderyk Zoll), the Chair of Jewish Studies (co-ordinator Dr. Michał Galas) and the Chair of Near and Far East of the Institute of Regional Studies (Dr. Krzysztof Bojko).

The signing of the agreement was attended by many distinguished guests, including Prof. Szewach Weiss, the former Israeli Ambassador to Poland, who reflected on chances for peace between Israel and the Palestine national Authority. On 1 April there was another seminar of the cycle ‘The Trans-(re)-lation of Law and Laws’ at the Faculty of Law and Administration. The seminar focused on the transformation of thinking and acting: from the attitude of conflict and war to peaceful collaboration.

M. Kantor
New partnerships and initiatives

The Centre for European Studies (CES) is continuing to develop relationships with overseas partners. In addition to regular MA students we will this year be welcoming the first group of students on the new IMESS – International Masters in Economy, State and Society – programme for their second year of studies following the first year at University College London, as well as the first students beginning the MA in European Governance International Double Award programme taught in collaboration with the University of Kent. A third institution in the United Kingdom, the University of Glasgow, is launching a new International Masters in Russia, Central and East European Studies programme, whose students will spend one semester at Jagiellonian University or one of the other partner universities. Dr Katarzyna Zielińska, CES International Programmes Coordinator, is happy with these developments, ‘We’re keen to explore potential new areas of cooperation for our Institute, which now participates in two MA consortia selected for the Erasmus Mundus programme as well as several other successful partnerships. Working with the University of Glasgow is a great asset to our Centre, as they are highly renowned in the area of Central and East European Studies, and the summer school we ran with them here in Krakow last year was very much a success.’

With a view particularly to meet current and potential partners on the undergraduate study abroad level, I represented CES and the Jagiellonian University at the Annual Conference of NAFSA, the Association of International Educators. The conference, with over 9,000 delegates from around the world, was an excellent opportunity to learn about the latest trends in educational exchange and study abroad as well as initiate and nurture international links. I also visited the offices of the Olmsted Foundation, which every year sends JU students by Prof. Jacques Leroy from the Faculty of Law of the University of Orleans, Prof. Tadeusz Whudyka, the Dean of the Faculty of Law and Administration, JU, and the Consul General of the Republic of France Mr. Pascal Vagogne.

It was also agreed to confer double degree diplomas in biotechnology and chemistry. Numerous UJ students go to study in Orleans for one or two semesters within the framework of nine ERASMUS LPP agreements in Polish studies, French studies, history, European studies, law, chemistry, physics, zoology and biotechnology.

L’Université d’Orléans is one of the oldest French universities. It was founded in 1306. During the turbulent times of the French Revolution it closed its activities in 1793. It was not until 1961 that it was reactivated. In the year 2006 the University celebrated its 700th anniversary. Currently, there are 15,000 students, including 2,500 international students, and 950 scholars. The University consists of four Faculties: Sciences, Law, Humanities and Arts as well as School of Engineering and four technical institutes.
Admiral L. Marsh, A. Taylor with his daughter, B. Koschalka, K. Zielinska, M. Gora, O. Brzezinska, S. Boryka

outstanding young military leaders to study in countries around the world, including Andy Taylor, currently studying at CES. The Foundation’s president, RADM Larry Marsh, recently paid a visit to Kraków, touring the Jagiellonian University and Kraków and meeting CES staff and Andy’s professors. He seemed unfazed by the chaos of Inwena and expressed his hope – which we certainly share – that more Olmsted Scholars will come to study here in future years.

CES North America Reunion: ‘Because Kraków rarely comes to DC…’

Amid the fun and reminiscences of last year’s CES Reunion in Kraków there was a sense of something missing. For a large proportion of our graduates, hard at work on the other side of the Atlantic, the trip back ‘home’ to the Alma Mater for a weekend proved impossible. Why not have a meet-up in Washington, DC, they asked. At the last count, this was the city where the greatest concentration of alumni could be found, working in government – one person was now an analyst at the U.S. Department of Commerce working on international trade policy, for example – or NGOs such as Freedom House.

The date was set for 24 May 2008; the place, a popular Washington pub with a huge selection of beers, several Polish, as well as delicacies including pierogi on the menu – though not a patch, pointed out 2002/03 graduate Alexis Dionne, on the plate she’d order at the Polish restaurant downstairs from the CES classrooms at ul. Garbarska. Alexis, who now works for the Association of American Geographers, had made the arrangements for the evening, excited about the opportunity to catch up with old friends and meet some students from other years. Also present was Jola Jaworska, our former Registrar, who has been living in the American capital for the past two years.

We caught up with Alexis after the event and asked about her impression. ‘I had a great time. It seemed that many people there were ‘friends of CES’ rather than CES alum themselves, which was nice. It was good to meet some new people, although it was a shame that more weren’t able to attend.’ John Tomaszewski, a former classmate of Alexis’s, was also present. John stressed the potential advantages of maintaining contact with fellow alumni. ‘Many of the opportunities awaiting CES grads returning to the United States can be found in Washington, DC. This meet-up was a great opportunity to get reacquainted with former classmates, while meeting some new people who shared the same experiences in Poland.’

John is now Communications Director and Foreign Policy Legislative Aide to Florida U.S. Representative Gus Bilirakis, but will soon be joining the Crisis Communications Practice at a Strategic Communications company. His experiences studying in Europe continue to be relevant for him, though. ‘I am still very active in European and Polish issues. Congressman Bilirakis serves on the House Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Subcommittee on Europe. I am active in all facets of European affairs, including the Visa Waiver Program, NATO expansion and nuclear non-proliferation cooperation with Russia.’

Bobbie Traut is a more recent CES graduate, having completed her MA in 2006/07, and since moved back to the United States to take up a job in the capital. For her this was an excellent opportunity to meet like-minded people and talk about what she misses about Poland, amongst other things. What would that be? ‘A tough question’, she says, ‘the Rynek, Blonia, pierogi, naleśniki, Zakopane mountains and the Wawel overlooking the Wisła. Most of all, I miss being immersed in the Polish language and culture, and also the feeling of stepping back in history that I get whenever I’m in Poland.’ Bobbie is doing what she has always wanted to do in DC, however. ‘I’m working for an NGO that promotes democracy, independent media, civil society, human rights and the rule of law in Eurasia. At the National Endowment for Democracy, I work with grantees from Belarus, Poland, and other East/Central European NGOs. Our cross-border grantees from Poland and CEEC are involved in democracy promotion in many places from Azerbaijan to Kazakhstan.’

So where and when will the next meet-up be? Some people who couldn’t make it this time were already suggesting their ideal location for a get-together in a few months’ time closer to their own home. Can we make it the west coast next time, requested one, while a 2005/06 graduate based in Florida, perhaps tongue slightly in cheek, liked the idea of a North America Reunion in nearby Cuba!

Ben Koschalka

Visit of linguists from Radboud University

On 5-7 February 2008, the JU Philological Faculty hosted a group of linguists from the Centre for Language Studies of Radboud University Nijmegen, the Netherlands, with which our University collaborates within the International Research Universities Network. Their visit was devoted to collaboration, including student and faculty exchange as well as organising common courses. The chairperson of the meeting on 6 February was Prof. Zofia Berdychowska, Vice-Dean of the Philological Faculty.

Prof. Helen de Hoop presented an outline of linguistic studies in Nijmegen and then together with Sander Lestrade, MA, she talked about the programme of the Optimal Communication course. In turn Prof. Helmer talked about CALL (Computer Assisted Language Learning), the scientific achievements of the Radboud University and possibilities of organising courses for Kraków’s students. Prof. Hans van Halteren focused on issues related to machine and computer support in translating, which was met with much interest of the UNESCO Chair because of the possibility to teach ‘Machine translation’ by the Dutch staff at the Jagiellonian University.

Further discussions concerned the possibility of collaboration in the field of Language Technology, the participants of the discussion being the scientists from the Jagiellonian University and the Polish Academy of Sciences: Prof. Tabakowska, Prof. Bobrowski, Dr. Górski, Dr. Zielińska, Dr. Kiebzak-Mandera and Dr. Gatkowska. They spoke about student and faculty exchange and joint research projects to the EU contests.

The afternoon session focused on the linguistic projects being realised at the Jagiellonian University, including Dr. Kiebzak-Mandera’s research on a model for children’s language acquisition. It was concluded that a delegation of the Jagiellonian University will pay a visit to Nijmegen to present their projects and to work out programmes of courses for JU students.

Roman Sosnowski
Institute of Romance Philology
IRUN meeting in Barcelona

The University of Barcelona hosted IRUN Rectors’ meeting on 29 March 2008. The IRUN members are made up of the Jagiellonian University, Pázmány Péter Catholic University in Budapest, Radboud University Nijmegen, the University of Barcelona, the University of Duisburg-Essen, the University of Glasgow, the University of Münster, the University of Poitiers and the University of Siena. The representatives of the IRUN International Offices also had their own meeting. Both meetings were devoted to working out common IRUN activities, strategies and rules. The activities planned for 2008 include the Task Force Double and Joint Degrees/European Doctorate meeting in Siena on 13 June; the IRUN Summer University 2008 ‘Europe and Its Territories’ to be held at the University of Poitiers on 21-30 August; the IRUN Summer Workshop for Staff at the University of Duisburg-Essen, June 2-3; the Symposium on Nanotechnology in Münster on 25-26 September.

The following activities were proposed for 2009: IRUN Summer University in Budapest ‘Construction of identities in the Central European city’, IRUN Women conference in Münster and possible IRUN conferences/symposia on European Law, Medicine and Life Sciences.

During the meeting in Barcelona the discussions concerned the mobility of students and staff between IRUN partners, internationalization strategy, a better adjustment of the programmes offered at partner universities, joint programmes, the IRUN communication strategy as well as strategic themes.

It seems that the first strategic theme is classification/ranking of European universities since the IRUN members were asked to take part in the project ‘Classifying European Institutions of Higher Education (CEIHE). At the meeting in Barcelona there was a very interesting presentation entitled For Your Ranking only? on the so-called bibliometrical principle used in rankings, given by Prof. Anthony F.J. van Raan from the Centre for Science and Technology Studies of Leiden University. The crown indicator of this type of ranking is citations and publications (Shanghai Jiao Tong University ranking is 60% bibliometrical). It is estimated that each year ca. 1,000,000 publications in journals are added to the scientific archive of our planet. Another important ranking approach is the use of peer reviews (Times Higher Education Supplement ranking is 20% bibliometrical). However, other important indicators for quality, e.g. the level of teaching, research training, knowledge transfer or technological innovation, are not included. Although there are many methodological problems in bibliometrical analyses this type of ranking works very well for specific fields of science, such as natural sciences and medicine, but less well for humanities, social sciences, or economics. The consequent use of the bibliometrical methodology has led to the conclusions: international collaboration has proven to be a very important factor in reinforcing a university’s impact (the importance of international networks); strong universities are strong in most fields; it is important to make a time dependent analysis and city and region give universities new opportunities (and vice versa).

The IRUN members were encouraged to participate in the Second Conference of the EU-funded Project CEIHE, entitled ‘Transparency in Diversity – Towards a Classification of European Higher Education Institutions’, to be held in Berlin on 10-11 July 2008 and organised by the Center for Higher Education Policy Studies (Frans van Vught, CEIHE II project leader) and the German Rectors’ Conference.

Visits to Rome and Viterbo

Accademia Polacca di Roma or, more properly, the Research Centre of the Polish Academy of Sciences in Rome is located in the very centre of Rome. It poses tiny but charming locals in Vicolo Doria 2, hosting e.g. large library, possessing now over 30,000 volumes in human sciences.

Among other activities the Academy periodically organises lectures of the invited Polish scholars. Its present director Prof. Elżbieta Jastrzębowska invited me to give on 26 February the lecture on “Scultura preromanica e romanica in Polonia nei confronti dell’arte italiana” (Preromanesque and Romanesque sculpture in Poland vs. Italian Art). The invited guests, including Prof. Valentino Pace, eminent specialist of the Italian Romanesque art, were involved in the long-lasting discussion.

Two days later I could present my ideas again at the Università degli Studi di Tuscia in Viterbo. It made part of the PhD studies’ seminar “Storia del Viaggio e dell’Odeporica” directed by Prof. Gaetano Platania, one of the most active Italian scholars researching the history of the Polish-Italian relationships and organizer of Centro Studi sull’Età dei Sobieski e della Polonia Moderna (CESPoM) in Viterbo, where he has gathered a number of the younger scholars, like Francesca de Caprio.
My both lectures dealt with the question of the interaction between the Polish sculpture and the Italian art in the 10th-13th centuries, especially analyzing the theories on the supposed activity of the North-Italian stonemasons in Poland. At the beginning I described the Polish-Italian historical contacts and the state of question concerning the significance of the Italian art for the Central and Northern European sculpture between the 10th and 13th centuries. Then there were more detailed elaborations of chosen ensembles: the eldest decorative details from the Wawel and Tyniec, portals in Czerniwiński, Wroclaw and Tum near Łęczyca and the sculptural decorations of the Cistercian and Dominican abbeys from Małopolska in the first half of the 13th century. I concluded that the remains of the Wawel and Tyniec decorations were genetically connected to — respectively — “Italian-Carolingian” and “Veneto-Byzantine” art, but their way to Poland was intermediated through, most probably, Hungary. I am sceptical about the Italian authors of the mentioned portals, especially about the direct workshop ties between the authors of the Czerniwiński portal and the Modena works by Wiligelmo. The hypothesis about the workshop of the Tuscan Cistercians building and decorating Małopolska abbeys (like the one in Wąchock) of this order is also decisively rejected. These results coincide better with the historical knowledge on the international contacts exercised by the Medieval Piast lands.

R. Quirini-Popławski

Educational Detour to Serbia and Croatia

It all started a few years ago when the idea of the detour was born in minds of two lecturers of Art History at the Jagiellonian University. But Dr. Andrzej Szczerski and Dr. Rafał Quirini–Popławski had to wait two years for better circumstances. Finally, in October 2007 students were told about the possibility of such a tour. We started preparations and were excited until the news about Kosovo came to our ears. Of course, students are not the kind of people who would be afraid of anything; however we knew that the dream about the tour might not come true. Luckily, the situation was getting stable and we set off.

Subotica was the first destination. This is the second biggest city in the Vojvodina district but as we discovered it has a nice appearance and smell of a small southern European town. We could see noticeable examples of modern architecture. Some of the buildings, like the town hall or the Franciscan church, were in good condition, but one of the nicest buildings in the city — the synagogue — is still under conservation. After a fairly long, though extremely nice and valuable, walk through the streets of Subotica, we continued our journey to Novi Sad. It is the city that suffered to a considerable extent during the war in Kosovo in 1999. It was under the air raid of the NATO forces. However, nowadays we could hardly see any signs of the destruction. Unfortunately, we did not have enough time to visit the museums as we had planned. They were already closed when we got there. After having watched the Serbian heritage at the Gallery of Matica Srpska, which contains paintings, prints, drawings, sculptures and copies of frescoes from the 16th to the 20th centuries, we carried on our sightseeing. The outstanding buildings of the so-called cathedral, the town hall or the Tamurzić’s Palace led us to Petrovaradin on the other side of the Danube. The next morning we went to Sremski Karlovići, a small but extremely pleasant town, where we saw the palace of the patriarchs, an Orthodox church. Then we climbed the nearby hills to see the Peace Chapel. From Karlovići we went to the monasteries of Fruska Gora. We visited Velika Remeta, Krušedol, which is one of most famous monasteries, set up by Duradž Branković (the monk Maxim), who had actually been a Serbian despot before he became a monk (the 15th century). The last monastery we saw was Novo Hopovo, probably the most beautiful of them all. After a short visit to Sremska Mitrovica we reached Belgrade (in Serbian Beograd). The city welcomed us with the view of crowded and peaceful centre on the one side, but on the other side with two ministerial buildings, which have not been renovated after the air raids and because of that they are treated as monuments of war destruction. Our first day in the Serbian capital was devoted to the new part of the city. We went to visit the Church of Saint Sava, the third biggest Orthodox church in the world and the biggest currently in use. We were pleasantly surprised to see a traditional Serbian wedding with lovely music in the church. Then we went to the Zemun district, a calm and cheerful part of Belgrade over the Danube, with lots of restaurants and cafés, looking like a small fishermen village rather than a part of two million metropolis. Afterwards we went to the Hill of Avala to see the monument of the Unknown Soldier. We

Dr. Francesca de Caprio and Prof. Gaetano Platania from the University of Tuscia in Viterbo

R. Quirini-Popławski

M. Mikołajewska

R. Quirini-Popławski lecturing in Accademia Polacca di Roma: on the right Prof. Elżbieta Jastrzębowska, director

M. Mikołajewska
came back to the centre and in the sunset we were walking along
the streets to see the Holy Trinity Church and St. Mark's Church
as well as the building of the Parliament. The next day we visited
the Museum of Frescoes, Prince Ljubica Palace and Orthodox
Cathedral. After a short break, during which some of us went to see
other parts of modern Belgrade, we gathered at the Kalemegdan
citadel. It is known as the favourite place for walks because of the
great panorama of the city. We left Belgrade and bid farewell to
Serbia. After crossing the Croatian border we stopped in Vukovar,
which suffered a lot during the war in the Balkans. One can see how
huge the destruction was. Then we went to Borovo, the town where
the Czech businessman Bata, as we would nowadays call him, set
up a branch of his shoe factory, and in fact, he built the whole town.
We carried on to Osijek and Dakovo to reach Zagreb. This time we
started our sightseeing with the Cathedral, then we walked through
Gradec, the old part of the city, and visited the Churches of St. Mark
and St. Catherine. In the afternoon we went to the other side of the
city called the Green Horseshoe where there are buildings from the
end of 19th and beginning of the 20th century. We continued our
visit the next day, although the group split up to have the opportunity
to see the monuments that interested them most. Thus we could go
to the Museum of Modern Art, the Museum of Contemporary Art
or Strossmayer Gallery, the Museum Ante Topić-Mimara and the
Crafts and Design Museum. In the afternoon we had the chance to
meet students from the local cultural foundation and to go to the
vernissage of some Croatian artists. The next morning some of us
went outside Zagreb to Varaždin while the others continued their
adventure with the local art. On the last day of our detour we left
Zagreb, stayed in Čakovec, where we saw Zrinjskis Palace and
St. Helen's Chapel with frescoes dated at the end of 14th century.
Finally, we reached Kraków.

Naturally, the detour did not only consist of sightseeing! As
Serbians and Croatians are extremely friendly we had no problems
with spending our free time in a nice and enjoyable way. We also
had the chance to meet the local art historians and critics in both
capitals. The conversations with art students in Zagreb made us
realise what big capabilities we have here in Kraków. Moreover,
such a detour can provide big opportunities to make long lasting
friendships.

In the age of globalisation and computers: when you think that
every place looks the same and you can easily see all monuments
through the Internet, you may find tours needless. However, it seems
to me that meeting face to face the local art, culture and people is
extremely valuable.

Katarzyna Wincenciak
We take our camera to the students’ festivities called *Juwenalia* (9-11 May 2008) and to the Festival of Science (14-17 May 2008).

The biggest and most riotously celebrated students’ festivities go back to the 15th century. There was a welcoming of freshmen with various rituals, which were sometimes very unpleasant for freshmen, for example they were smeared with a black sticky substance or forced to wear weird clothes and dog-ears. Students chose a king – the most popular student. Today there was also a contest of the most beautiful female student and the best male student.

‘Juwenalia’ was introduced in 1955 and developed in the 1960s and 1970s. 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.

The Festival of Science shows that science is not that far from daily life. The exhibits placed in 31 tents (prepared by various higher education institutions in Kraków) set up in the Main Market Square included living creatures (snakes, lizards and even a small crocodile), a huge skull of an African hippopotamus from the collection of the JU Zoological Museum and as a contrast a tiny skull of a hedgehog. Children swarmed to the tents of Pedagogical Institutes (of the Jagiellonian University and the Pedagogical University) where they could take part in various games and contests. Students of astronomy brought a portable telescope through which one could see the sky. Collegium Medicum of the Jagiellonian University organised diagnostic examinations, free of charge, (they tested blood sugar levels, cholesterol levels, blood pressure, and conducted eye exams). Moreover, various musical and dance ensembles as well as sports and gymnastic teams performed on the stage in front of the Town Hall. And in the evening there were special shows of the Theatre of Fire ‘Los Fuegos’ and actors walking on stilts.

The Festival of Science was a special feast of the whole academic Kraków’s community embracing over 200,000 people studying at over 20 institutions of higher education. As usual it was also a great promotion of science and studying as well as a forum to exchange experiences.

*J. Sawicz*

*M. Kantor*