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135th anniversary of the JU Choir

On 30 November 2013, the Kraków Academic Choir of the Jagiellonian University celebrated its 135th anniversary in a gala concert held in the JU Auditorium Maximum. The concert gathered former and present members of the JU Choir (over 150 people of all ages), performing jointly outstanding pieces of Polish old and contemporary music under the baton of its former and present conductors. Several works were also performed only by the senior members of the Choir.

A special guest of the concert was Gruppo Polifonico 'Claudio Monteverdi,' an Italian male voices choir, conducted by Matjaž Šček (a Slovenian). The choir performed some 19th and 20th century musical pieces. At the end of the concert the female voices choir of the Jagiellonian University, i.e. the youngest JU choir founded in 2006, performed three Polish songs.

Besides the gala concert, there was an exhibition 'The history of the Kraków Academic Choir,' showing numerous items related to the Choir and its activities.

On the occasion of this jubilee several choristers were honoured with various state and university awards.

The Kraków Academic Choir of the Jagiellonian University is the oldest body of academic singers (a solely male choir) in Poland and one of the oldest in Europe. It was founded in November 1878. Since then it has continued its activities without any interruptions despite repressions and two official dissolutions (in 1939 by the Nazis and in 1950 by the Communists).

In 1939-45 and 1950-57, the operation of the choir was clandestine: the choristers met in private flats.

From the beginning the Kraków Academic Choir of the Jagiellonian University participated in Kraków's cultural life and performed during all University ceremonies. It performed during almost all social and cultural events in Kraków: the 300th anniversary of the death of King Stefan Batory, the 200th anniversary of the Battle of Vienna, the burials of the remains of Adam Mickiewicz and Stanisław Wyspiański, the opening of the Juliusz Słowacki Theatre and the opening of the Polish Radio studio.

The Choir has made over 55 international tours, giving ca. 400 concerts abroad (numerous venues in Europe, Israel, New York and China). It sang nine times for Pope John Paul II (1979-2003) in the Vatican, Castel Gandolfo and Kraków. It participated in the welcoming of such eminent guests of the Jagiellonian University as F. Foch, S. Wiesel, K. Penderecki, F. Mitterrand, G. Andreotti or G. Bush.

The repertoire of the choir includes secular and sacred songs, from the Renaissance to contemporary music (M. Górecki, G.P. da Palestrina, D. Bortnianski, F. Schubert, J. Brahms, W. Lachmann, A. Koszewski, J. Świder, H.M. Górecki). It has recorded six CD's and two records. Moreover, it has participated in many festivals of male voices choirs.

Since 1995 the Choir has been a member of the European Federation of Young Choirs 'Europa Cantat,' which has its seat in Bonn. In co-operation with the EuropaChorAkademie from Mainz, Germany, the Choir participated in the concerts, during which Mahler Symphony No. 8 was performed in Germany, France and Austria (1998). It also sang *Requiem for a Young Poet* by B.A. Zimmermann in Freiburg and in the famous Carnegie Hall in New York (1999).

From the archives of the Choir



The Kraków Academic Choir in the interwar period (1918–1939)



A. Wojnar

The Kraków Academic Choir singing during the opening of the exhibition

Many of the choristers went on to become opera singers and conductors. Every year the Choir welcomes new members and says good-bye to the old ones. Since 2009 the conductor of the Choir is Oleg Sznicar, a graduate from the State Moscow Conservatory.

It is worth adding that the Kraków Academic Choir of the Jagiellonian University has a musical piece written in 1897 composed by Felicjan Szopski to the lyrics of Edward Leszczyński, and dedicated to the Choir, which has become a hymn, distinguishing mark and link between all the generations of the choristers.

M. Kantor

New Frontiers in Interventional Cardiology NFIC 2013

The 14th International Cardiology Workshop 'New Frontiers in Interventional Cardiology, NFIC 2013' was held on 27-30 November 2013 at the Jagiellonian University Collegium Medicum. The workshop was organised by the Department of Haemodynamics and Angiocardiology of the JU Institute of Cardiology, the Association of Percutaneous Cardiovascular Interventions of the Polish Cardiac Society in collaboration with the European Association of Percutaneous Cardiovascular Interventions (EAPCI) and EuroPCR course. The workshops were conducted by Prof. Krzysztof Żmudka, Prof. Dariusz Dudka and Ass. Prof. Jacek Legutko from the JU Institute of Cardiology.

The Interventional Cardiology Workshops in Kraków are scientific meetings focusing on interventional treatment of cardiovascular diseases and strokes, gathering cardiologists and healthcare professionals. This area of cardiology is undergoing very rapid development in our part of Europe. The goal is to match this development with an intense, educational effort at the highest professional level possible. The workshops aim at creating an international and interdisciplinary forum allowing specialists to exchange their experiences in complex treatment of cardiovascular diseases.

Prof. K. Żmudka and Prof. D. Dudka



J. Sawicz

Plenary session in the Słowacki Theatre

The workshops gathered numerous outstanding cardiologists, cardiac surgeons, specialists in angiology and radiology from all over Europe, Japan and USA. They could listen to lectures and could watch treatments broadcast live from operational theatres of the JU clinics.

On 28 November, two scientific sessions took place. One of them was dedicated to the algorithm for prehospital care of patients experiencing an ACS and the other to the referentiality of cardiology centres and monitoring treatment quality – more equipment or more skills; medical rescue and interventional cardiology as an element of public safety.

There was also a meeting of the Patients' Club organised by Prof. Dariusz Dudka. For two years patients treated in the wards of interventional cardiology in southern Poland have had regular meetings with cardiologists, dietitians, physical therapists, psychologists and paramedics. Thus they constantly increase their knowledge of preventing cardiovascular diseases.

M. Kantor



J. Sawicz

BIOLOGISTS' NIGHT

The Faculty of Biology and Earth Sciences of the Jagiellonian University joined the next edition of the Biologists' Night on 10 January 2014. This annual event has been organised since 2011. For one night biological laboratories are open for everyone who wants to come and see how science really works. You can take part in experiments, listen to the lectures and learn about various fields of biology. The Biologists' Night is mainly addressed to high school students and younger children and to all who regard biology as an interesting science.

This year the event was held on the new campus in the Institute of Zoology and the Institute of Environmental Sciences as well as in the Botanical Garden, the Paleobiological Museum and the Foundation of the City Park and Zoological Garden in Kraków. The participants of the night could learn about issues related to biochemistry, cell biology, genetics, immunology, chronobiology, haematology, endocrinology, physiology of reproduction, anthropology, neuroanatomy and comparative anatomy, entomology, evolution of life strategies, ecology of water microorganisms as well as problems connected with plants in the 21st century.

Over 70 interesting topics were presented. They included such questions as: how to build a beehive, how to beat records in the world of insects, how to isolate a DNA, when science fiction becomes a reality, how a molecular laboratory functions, what animals do not sleep at night, criminal riddles, life in a water drop, how to count cells or my genetic twin. The participants could also visit the Botanical Garden and the Zoological Garden.

M. Kantor



Session of the Medical Society of Kraków on the 69th anniversary of the liberation of the Nazi German camp Auschwitz - Birkenau

On 23 January 2014, there was a solemn session dedicated to the 69th anniversary of the liberation of the German Nazi camp Auschwitz-Birkenau in the aula of the JU Collegium Novum. This meeting was another step in the long-term involvement of the Medical Society of Kraków, which has conducted research into the camp trauma and diseases resulting from the stay in Nazi concentration camps. The initiators of this research were Prof. Bogusz and Prof. Kępiński. The involvement includes the publication of the so-called *Zeszyty Oświęcimskie* [Auschwitz Bulletins], i.e. January issue of the monthly *Przegląd Lekarski* [Medical Review].

This tradition was revived a few years ago by organising January sessions of the Medical Society of Kraków in the aula of the JU Collegium Novum, under the patronage of the JU Rector and Vice-Rector for Collegium Medicum.

In the past years the key topics included the sinister medical experiments conducted in Nazi concentration camps and the anti-German activities of artists who thanks to their talents transmitted graphical pictures of the camp reality to the free world.

This year the session focused on women – persecutors and victims – in concentration camps. This theme was presented by Dr Joanna Lubecka from the Institute of National Remembrance, Branch in Kraków. She analysed the motives of voluntary employment in such camps and the development of sinister and sadistic activities. One can paraphrase the known saying, 'It is the fate prepared for women by the women' (including killing new-born babies).

The other themes presented during the sessions embraced the issue of the Nurnberg rights according to which the Germans regarded Christians of Jewish origin, members of mixed marriages, and thus those who were far from Judaism and customs of the Jewish



J. Sawicz

Dr Uri Huppert

community as Jews. This issue was discussed by the special guest of the session Dr Uri Huppert, a lawyer from Israel and a former member of the City Council of Jerusalem.

In the introductory talk, the president of the Medical Society of Kraków, Prof. Igor Gościński spoke about the activities of the doctors' environment aiming at popularising the truth about the German Nazi concentration camps (e.g. the translation of *Zeszyty Oświęcimskie* into German, nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize, and the bilingual editions of the textbook entitled *Medycyna za drutami obozu* [Medicine Behind the Camp Wires]).

Prof. Aleksander Skotnicki spoke about Ryszard Ores, a pre-war medical doctor living in Kraków. His presentation, including numerous illustrations, was entitled 'From an orderly in the Kraków Ghetto to the director of a medical clinic in New York-Manhattan.'

The former prisoner of the Auschwitz camp, Dr Tadeusz Smreczyński delivered a paper entitled, 'Contacts of the former Nazi concentration camp prisoners with young people in the Federal Republic of Germany.'

The other active participants of the session included the JU Rector Prof. Wojciech Nowak, MD, the JU Vice-rector for Collegium Medicum Prof. Piotr Laidler and the President of the Jewish Community in Kraków Mr Tadeusz Jakubowicz as well as the general consuls of Germany and France.

The presence of several dozen students of the JU Faculty of History, including students of Judaic studies, and pupils of the Nowodworski Grammar School made this session an important event for the whole academic community.

At the same time, remembering the Holocaust Day in Kraków, the Stradom Centre Dialogue Centre organised an exhibition of documents and photos of the Righteous Among the Nations. The exhibition aimed at showing the activities protecting the Jewish fellow citizens, activities that contradicted the deeds of the Nazi oppressors in their concentration camps. Those rescue activities were undertaken by individuals and members of various organisations, e.g. Żegota.

Aleksander Skotnicki
JU Faculty of Medicine



J. Sawicz

Dr Tadeusz Smreczyński

Beethoven and the Idea of Freedom

This year's exhibition of music manuscripts, accompanying the 18th Ludwig van Beethoven Easter Festival, has the motto 'Beethoven and the Idea of freedom,' which is also the central theme of the entire festival. The choice of exhibits has been made according to a twofold key. On the one hand, it was the desire to present works thematically related to the ideas of freedom and on the other hand, to present freedom as an inspirational principle, postulating independence and freedom of artistic activity.

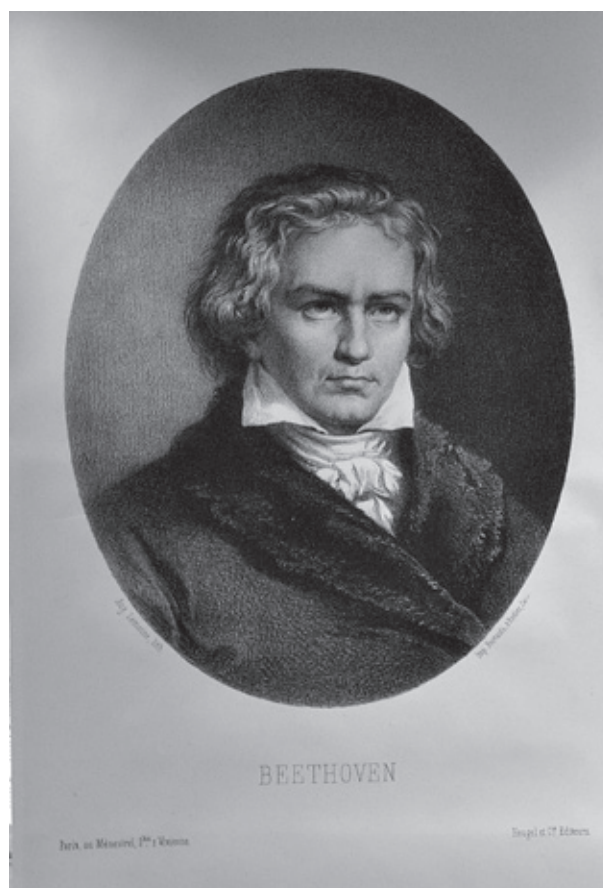
Beethoven's life, which fell on the turn of the 18th to 19th centuries, was a period of struggles and movements aiming at freedom and equality. Important political and social events were reflected in the activities of the Viennese composer. The exhibition includes his sketches for the opera *Leonore*, which shows the theme of freedom and human dignity.

The struggles for freedom in the 19th century concerned the freedom of individuals and concrete nations. Therefore, some works presented at the exhibition were aimed by the artists to be carriers of the Polish spirit, in their contents or forms referring to folk or historical motives. The works embraced the autographs of the songs composed by Maria Szymanowska to Julian Ursyn Niemcewicz's *Śpiewy historyczne*, polonaises by Michał Kleofas Ogiński, mazurkas by Fryderyk Chopin and the scenic works by Stanisław Moniuszko.

Besides these works there are the autographs of Andrzej Panufnik, whose

100th anniversary of his birth we are celebrating this year. The composer's autographs housed in the Jagiellonian Library are dated to the early period of his activities – 1940s and 1950s – preceding the artist's emigration to Great Britain, caused by the limitation of his creative freedom by the Polish communist authorities.

The second key inspiring the choice of the exhibits is to show freedom as a principle of artistic inspiration – freedom from petrified traditional norms, freedom to seek what is new. Ferruccio Busoni, the Italian composer whose 90th death falls in 2014, wrote in 1907 that *music was born free; and to win freedom is its destiny*. He stressed the necessity of freeing the art of sounds from the ancillary role in relation to circumstances and non-musical content as well as a number of limitations and rules imposed by the tradition and its 'legislators.' In his opinion, the composer's possibilities of creation and shaping music should not be in any way limited. Busoni's autographs and the works of the precursors of free music – whom he regarded as most



The Jagiellonian Library

important and to whom he counted first of all Johann Sebastian Bach, Ludwig van Beethoven and Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart – can also be seen on the exhibition.

Thanks to the generosity of the Pendereckis, this year's exhibition is completed with two autographs of Krzysztof Penderecki's works: *St Luke's Passion* and his latest work, *Double concerto for violin, viola and orchestra*.

Among the 26 objects one can find the following:

Ludwig van Beethoven: Sketches for the opera *Leonore*, autograph, 1803-1804

The only completed opera by Beethoven, its versions being called *Leonore* or *Fidelio*, represents *Rettungsoper*, i.e. 'rescue opera,' especially popular in the first decade of the French Revolution. The motive of these operas is to rescue the main hero from the oppression of corrupted aristocratic authority, which is successful often in the last moment thanks to the apparently unavoidable death of the hero, connected with a love story. The first work of this kind was the opera *Lodoiska* by Luigi Cherubini, for which one of the prototypes was *Die Entführung aus dem Serail* by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart. Beethoven's work, being the most excellent artistic realisation of the idea of 'rescue opera,' contains motives of struggle against despotic authority and freeing from unjust imprisonment. His main aim is undoubtedly the fight for freedom although the composer did not take up the important revolutionary theme of class fight, and the heroes of the opera are not set free on their own but are liberated by an enlightened ruler.

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart: *Die Entführung aus dem Serail*, autograph, 1781-1782

Michał Kleofas Ogiński: *Six polonaises* for piano solo, probably an autograph, ca 1820, composed in the years 1792-1817

Maria Szymanowska: *Album*, ca 1820

A collection of autographs which the composer chose for her children, containing songs and romances for soloist and piano, as well as piano and chamber compositions. Among other things, the album includes songs composed to J. U. Niemcewicz's texts.

Fryderyk Chopin: *Mazurkas op. 17 no 2 and op. 7 no. 4*, autograph, ca 1833

***Mazurka in C sharp minor op. 50 no 3*, autograph, ca. 1841**

Stanisław Moniuszko: *Verbum nobile*, autograph, ca. 1867

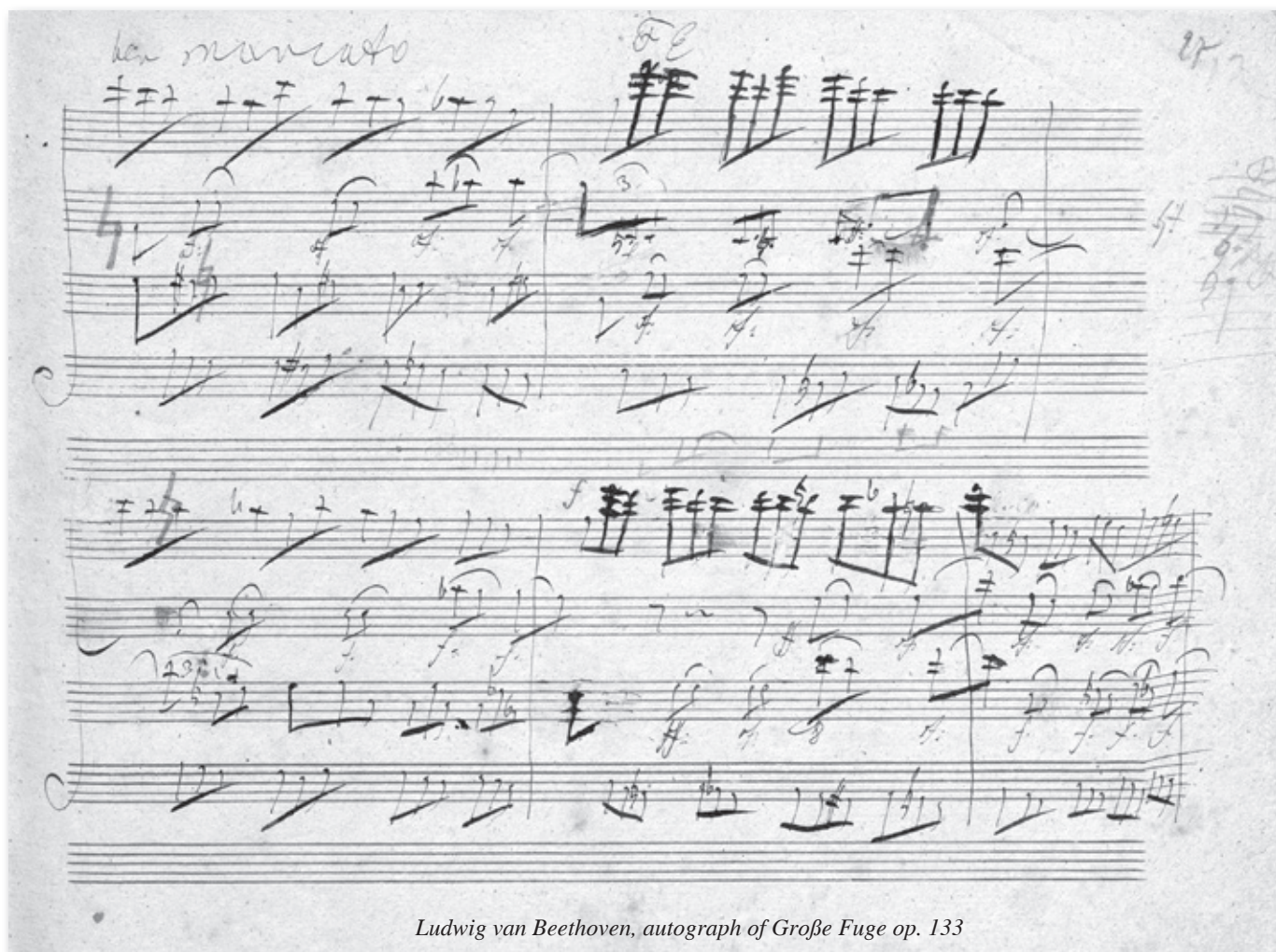
The autograph contains sketches for Stanisław's aria and recitative and the duet between Stanisław and Zuzia, in which Stanisław's part was transposed from baritone to tenor, most likely for the needs of the premiere of the opera in Vilnius, held in 1867.

Witold Lutosławski: *Variations on a theme by Paganini* for 2 pianos, autograph, 1941

During the Nazi occupation Lutosławski earned his living by playing the piano in cafes in Warsaw. He performed mainly with Andrzej Panufnik. The only preserved composition of their repertoire is the popular variations of the first theme of the 24 caprices by Niccolò Paganini.

Andrzej Panufnik: *Tragic Overture*, autograph, Warsaw 1942.

'*Tragic Overture*' was composed in Warsaw in 1941 under the influence of the fear and horror of our daily life, and my agonizing sense of worse things to come, the composer commented his work.



Ludwig van Beethoven, autograph of *Große Fuge* op. 133

Andrzej Panufnik: *Sinfonia rustica* for 8 wind instruments and 2 string orchestras, autograph, 1948-1949.

In post-war years Panufnik felt severely limited by the cultural policy conducted by the communist authorities who hampered artistic expression and forced artists to give up their ambitious and innovative artistic search for the cause of mass creativity. Even the work of *Sinfonia rustica*, which could have been regarded as close to the ideals of socialist realism, inspired by folk music and characterised by simple style, was condemned by the communists as 'alien to the great socialist era.' This situation made the artist leave Poland illegally in 1954. After this event, the authorities forbade all institutions to edit and perform Panufnik's compositions as well as to mention his name in all publications, on the radio and television.

Ludwig van Beethoven: sketches for the Ninth Symphony, autograph, 1823

The paths opened by Beethoven can be followed to their end only through generations. They – like all things in creation – may form only a circle; but a circle of such dimensions, that the portion visible to us seems like a straight line (Ferruccio Busoni).

The sketchbook contains ideas and early versions which Beethoven made while working on the Ninth Symphony. In this last completed orchestral work, Beethoven goes beyond the boundaries of the genre established by the classical tradition, embracing the last part of his work into a form synthesizing the thematic material of the entire vocal-instrumental finale, using the fragments of Friedrich Schiller's *Ode to Joy*.

Ferruccio Busoni: Piano concerto op. 39, autograph, 1903-1904

The piano concerto is a monumental work as for its size (the performance lasts 70 minutes) and instruments. In the fifth final movement the composer enriched the instrumentation, as a standard consisting of a solo instrument and orchestra, by adding a male chorus, singing fragments of the drama *Aladdin* by Adam Oehlenschläger.

Johann Sebastian Bach: 26 Choralvorspiele für die Orgel, copy made by Christian Gottlob Meißner, a disciple of J. S. Bach, middle of the 18th c.

Next to Beethoven, Bach bears closest affinity to 'infinite music.' His Organ Fantasias (but not the Fugues) have indubitably a strong dash of what might be overwritten 'Man and Die Ur-Musik,' is the author's happy phrase. But as this music never has been, our English terms like 'primitive,' 'original,' etc., would involve a non sequitur which is avoided, at least, by 'infinite Nature.' In him it appears most ingenuous because he had no reverence for his predecessors (although he esteemed and made use of them), and because the still novel acquisition of equal temperament opened a vista of – for the time being – endless new possibilities (Ferruccio Busoni).

Dieterich Buxtehude: Prelude for organ in D major, copy dating to the turn of the 17th and 18th centuries

The work was preserved in the collection of St Nicholas' Church in Hamburg. The works of this Danish-German organist exerted an enormous influence on young Johann Sebastian Bach, who

studied his compositions diligently, and in 1705 walked from Arnstadt to Lubeck (over 400 km) to admire the old master's performance and he was probably instructed by him.

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart: Piano concerto in B Major KV 595, autograph, ca. 1790; Piano sonata in C Major KV 330, autograph, ca. 1783

Is it not singular, to demand of a composer originality in all things, and to forbid it as regards to form? No wonder that, once he becomes original, he is accused of 'formlessness.' Mozart! the seeker and the finder, the great man with the childlike heart – it is he we marvel at, to whom we are devoted; but not his Tonic and Dominant, his Developments and Cudas (Ferruccio Busoni).

Ludwig van Beethoven: *Große Fuge* in b-flat major op. 133 for string quartet, autograph, 1825.

The late string quartets, one of the last works Beethoven completed, are counted as his most innovative and visionary achievements. The composer went beyond the traditional frames of the genre, experimenting both with the structure of the form of sonata cycle and its links as well as the harmonic language and sound and texture set by the classical tradition of instrumental ensemble. The Great Fugue was described by Igor Stravinsky as 'an absolutely contemporary piece of music that will be contemporary forever.'

Ludwig van Beethoven: String quartet in c sharp minor op. 131, autograph, 1825-1826

Krzysztof Penderecki: *Passio et mors Domini nostri Jesu Christi secundum Lucam* for three voices, narrator, boys' chorus, three mixed choruses and orchestra, autograph, ca. 1963-1966

The autograph contains the sketches for one of the most important works by Krzysztof Penderecki. After a period of intensive search for innovative means of expression, belonging to the so-called sonorism, the composer made a synthesis of avant-garde sound and more traditional forms and techniques. The composition was commissioned by the *Westdeutscher Rundfunk* on the 700th anniversary of the St-Paulus-Dom Münster Cathedral.

Krzysztof Penderecki: Double concerto for violin, viola and orchestra, autograph, 2012

Fragment of the autograph of Penderecki's latest work commissioned on the occasion of the 200th of Gesellschaft der Musikfreunde in Vienna, dedicated to Julian Rachlin. The composition was first performed in October 2012 in Vienna by the Bavarian Radio Orchestra conducted by Mariss Jansons, with the participation of Julian Rachlin (viola) and Janine Jansen (violin).

Let us add that the majority of the documents on display come from the collection of the former Prussian State Library in Berlin, currently in the keeping of the Jagiellonian Library. They are supplemented with other documents from the Jagiellonian collection. The exhibition will be opened in the Jagiellonian Library on 2-22 April 2014.

*Michał Lewicki,
curator of the exhibition*

Exhibition Anno Jubilaei 1964

The 650th Jubilee of the Jagiellonian University is an excellent occasion to remind the academic community of the previous JU anniversaries, out of which the Jubilee of the 600th Foundation in 1964 was of exceptional character. The atmosphere and various memorabilia related to this Jubilee were shown on a special exhibition entitled 'The charm of memories' held in the Jagiellonian Library on 28 January – 28 February 2014, and organised by the Jagiellonian Library, The Małopolska Circle of the Polish Philatelists Association and the National Philatelist Club 'Cracoviana.'

Jubilee celebrations organised by universities are not only festivities and vain pride but first of all a summary of achievements and deeper reflection on the present condition of the university as well as planning for the future. The Jubilee of the 600th Foundation of the Jagiellonian University brought about a considerable development of the institution: construction of the so-called Second Campus, ca. 30 publications concerning the history of the Jagiellonian University, inventories of its documents, monographs of its outstanding professors, scientific conferences, sessions, exhibitions and special events (artistic and sports).

The main celebrations of the Jubilee of the 600th Foundation lasted over two weeks, from 2 till 17 May 1964. The culmination of the celebrations was on 9-13 May. Those days gathered besides several hundred Polish participants, 236 international guests from 26 countries (45 university rectors – 22 from the West and 23 from the communist bloc, 25 rector's representatives and 166 various professors) from 70 universities from abroad, including Harvard, Oxford, Cambridge, St Andrews, Vienna, University of Columbia, NY. There were also 37 ambassadors.

The jubilee events included conferral of several honorary doctors on international and Polish eminent scientists and men of culture, professors' procession from the Wawel Castle to the Market Square, students' meetings, a cycle of concerts presenting the works of the outstanding Polish composers M. Gomółka, F. Chopin, K. Szymanowski, W. Lutosławski and the rising star of Polish music, K. Penderecki who on that occasion wrote a composition *Cantata in honorem Almae Matris Universitatis Jagiellonicae sescentos ab Hinc annos fundate*. In the courtyard of the Wawel Castle the play 'The Dismissal of the Greek Envoys' (1578) by Jan Kochanowski, an alumnus of the JU, was staged. Of great interest and popularity with people was the philatelist exhibition 'Jagiellonica 64' supported



E. Węglowski

International delegations in the courtyard of the Wawel Castle

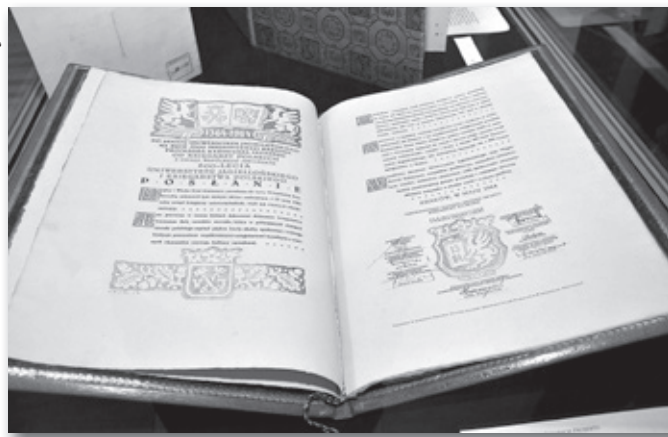
by the JU Rector prof. K. Lepszy, who was a collector and expert in stamps.

It is worth mentioning that the jubilee celebrations were also held at the University of Vilnius, Lithuania, and at the oldest European University of Bologna, Italy.

The 2014 exhibition 'The charm of memories' shows the so-called documents of social life. While preparing the exhibition the organisers referred to the less popular segment of the Jagiellonian Library, i.e. large volumes containing various documents related to the 600th Jubilee: invitations, leaflets, folders, cards, posters, stamps, medals, coins, a



A. Wojnar



The exhibition in the Jagiellonian Library



The stamps with King Casimir the Great

special plan of Kraków, press articles, announcements, photos and special addresses offered to the Jagiellonian University by the representatives of foreign institutions of higher education (the most beautiful ones include a parchment scroll from the Georgian University, an ornamented card from the University of Ferrara or exotic addresses from Beijing, Brazil or Columbia). They all illustrate the jubilee events and testify to the jubilee as a national feast of Polish science and culture.

The exhibition shows a rich collection of stamps, postcards and envelopes prepared on that occasion by the Polish Post. Five different stamps, 11 illustrated cards and three kinds of envelopes were introduced. The stamps depicted the JU founders: King Casimir the Great and King Władysław

Jagiello with his wife Queen Jadwiga, and outstanding alumni: the royal chronicler Jan Długosz, the astronomer Nicolaus Copernicus and the reformer Hugo Kollataj. The circulation of those stamps exceeded 10 million copies. A special envelop designed by Prof. Witold Chomicz was made in ca. 100,000 copies, and even nowadays is a rarity sought by collectors.

Finally, the exhibition shows photographs of the JU investments completed or began in the Jubilee Year 1964: buildings of Collegium Physicum, Collegium Chemicum, Collegium Biologicum, Collegium Paderevianum, Astronomical Observatory, sports centre, two halls of students' residence, a printing house and palm house.

The variety of the documents, their beautiful graphical designs as well as the versatility of the events and themes are astonishing. Naturally, today some of them seem funny, others surprising or moving but all of them show how important to the academic community and the city of Kraków and Poland the Jagiellonian University has been. The charm of those memories allows us to feel the mood of those days and makes us look forward to the approaching celebrations of the 650th Foundation to be held on 8-12 May 2014.

*Jerzy Duda, Małgorzata Kusak,
curators of the exhibition*



650th Jubilee Celebrations on 8-13 May 2014

8 May	Placing of a time capsule in the Professors' Garden
8-9 May	Utrecht Network Session
9 May	Student Parliament of the Republic of Poland Council Session
9 May	Internationalization of higher education: Europeanization and globalization – meeting of representatives of Coimbra Group, IRUN, Europaeum and Utrecht Network
10 May	Commemoration of the JU Founders in the Wawel Cathedral Academic procession from Wawel to Auditorium Maximum JU Senate session UNIVERSA Open Opera in the Market Square
11 May	JU Rector's Cup International Regatta (coxed eights) on the Vistula River – nine sports teams, including the famous teams from Cambridge and Oxford
11 May	Session of the Board of the European Students' Union
12 May	Unveiling of a plaque commemorating King Casimir the Great
13 May	Opening of the Małopolskie Centre of Biotechnology

Congress of Academic Culture

The idea of a university – reactivation

The long-awaited Congress of Academic Culture was held at the Jagiellonian University on 20-22 March 2014. The motto of the congress 'The idea of a university – reactivation' was to open a debate on the condition of academia in the 21st century within the context of the 650th Jubilee of the Jagiellonian University. The congress gathered about 500 participants: scientists, PhD candidates and students from all over Poland. Its distinguished guests included Prof. Lena Kolarska-Bobińska, Minister of Science and Higher Education, Mr Jerzy Miller, Governor of the Małopolska Province, as well as representatives of the municipal authorities, the Conference of the Rectors of Academic Schools in Poland (KRASP), the Conference of the Rectors of the Polish Universities (KRUP), the Council of Science and Higher Education, the National Science Centre, the Polish Academy of Arts and Sciences and the JU former rectors.

The opening speech was delivered by the JU Rector Prof. Wojciech Nowak who first referred to the words of the Jagiellonian University's Founder King Casimir the Great, words that have frequently been quoted throughout the Jubilee Year 2013/2014, **'Let it be a pearl of the inestimable sciences, so that it may bring forth men outstanding for the maturity of their counsel, pre-eminent for their virtue, and well qualified in all the branches of knowledge. Let it become a refreshing fount of learning, from whose plenitude all those wishing to imbibe the skills of scholarship may drink their fill.'** These words stress the idea of educating men and women in all fields of science and knowledge. As Prof. Nowak stated, this process had been continued at the oldest Polish university and at over 400 institutions of higher education in Poland, which led to an enormous increase at the level of scholarisation: from 10 to 60 %. In light of this change and the processes of globalisation and internationalisation and often tabloidization of our social life, one should ask questions concerning various academic matters and first of all, the ethos of the academic community. Do universities fulfil their mission of education and upbringing? Do we educate young people in respect of the most important values? Prof. Nowak ended his speech by quoting the words of Albert Einstein, **'The important thing is not to stop questioning.'**

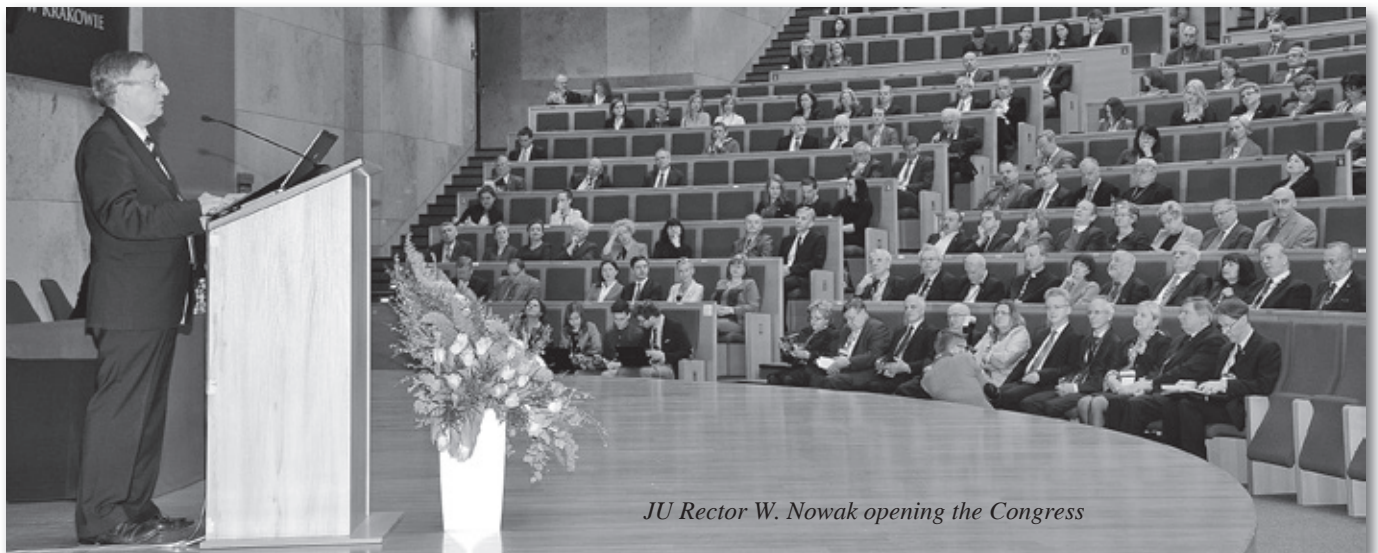
This theme was continued by Prof. Lena Kolarska-Bobińska, Minister of Science and Higher Education and professor of sociology. She mentioned that in the past universities were deeply rooted in societies and that all social



J. Sawicz

Minister Lena Kolarska-Bobińska

processes influenced universities. Has the mission of the university changed in our context? Today we face another stage of the confrontation between universities and societies, characterised by such phenomena as the population decline, economic crises and unemployment, changes in values, global and EU dimensions (EU proposals are certain limitations and guidelines), the quality of education, the usefulness of research, the enlargement of competences, general versus specialised education or the interdisciplinary character of education. Should universities focus on the innovativeness of research or on the formation of critical, reflexive people? Should universities remain elitist or open to the developmental needs of people? Should they be open to new forms of education (e-learning and long-life learning reaching adults)? Should they be open to collaborating with business and industry as well as with the local authorities?



JU Rector W. Nowak opening the Congress

J. Sawicz



Prof. Piotr Sztompka

The idea of a university – reactivation

The next speaker of the opening ceremony was Prof. Piotr Sztompka, President of the Programme Council of the Congress and a JU sociologist. First of all, he referred to the motto of the congress – the idea of a university and academic culture, which he understands as ideological and normative frames designating the fields of the activities of an academic community. The genesis of academic culture is twofold. It resulted from the long process of the crystallisation of university tradition and was shaped by the wider context of the functioning of universities: legislative, political and economic. The University is a special institution, characterised by a certain central value: the apotheosis of reason, rationality, like the motto of the Jagiellonian University *Plus ratio quam vis*. This value defined the ways of activities: reference to facts, logical argumentation, justification of theorems, objectivism and responsibility for words. Although since its beginnings the university has carried out the mission of education it has always demonstrated the integral relation between education and research in which it has sought the truth even if the truth seemed completely useless. The main aim has been to establish the facts and then explain their causes and mechanisms. Practical application has always been treated as the secondary, natural result of fundamental knowledge.

Yet, in our times characterised by production and consumption, manufacturing and purchasing ('The economy, stupid'), the university has been attacked by the corporate culture (suitable for companies, banks, businesses, offices), diametrically opposite to the nature of the university. These two contradictory cultures: communal and corporate have appeared at universities, constituting the source of the crisis of the institution of the university. The traditional model of the university has undergone an erosion and a model of the academic corporation has been imposed. The diametrical opposition between the communal and corporate culture has manifested itself in all the aspects of the two cultures.

In Prof. Sztompka's opinion, ten oppositions can be distinguished:

Scholars or hired employees? Students or clients?

Participation in institution. The communal culture consists of masters (scholars), apprentices (academics) and disciples (PhD candidates and students) while the corporate culture – personnel: managers and employees. It is worth noting that the term 'educational services' has appeared officially.

Social relationships or interests?

Character of bonds. The communal culture binds the academic community by relationships of a moral character: trust, loyalty towards partners and the whole community, solidarity, mutuality, responsibility, identity, pride and honour. In the corporate culture the relationships result from legal and administrative regulations.

Passion or post?

Motivation of participation. The motivation in these institutions is radically different. The communal culture is dominated by scholarly passion, cognitive curiosity, inquisitiveness, creative impulse or pro-social ambitions of sharing knowledge and discoveries with co-workers and students as well as through publication and popularisation in society. The corporate culture is characterised by an instrumental motivation.

Self-regulations or sanctions?

Way of the enforcement of rules. The opinion of the scholarly environment is decisive in the communal culture whereas in a corporation the control of employees is based first of all on formal discipline and sanctions.

Freedom or discipline?

Conditions and mode of work. In the academic culture there is a considerable dimension of freedom: non-regulated work time, unassisted way of defining the rhythm of work or

formulating educational strategies and contents as well as the big role of serendipity in scholarly or educational success. In the corporate culture the organisation of work is based on the precise and rigorist discipline. One cannot plan a discovery nor evaluate a genius using points. Copernicus, Galileo, Newton, Maria Curie and Albert Einstein would have had no chances for receiving grants.

Outstanding character or only solidity?

Requirement of the social role and career. The social roles of an academic and employee of a company differ diametrically. The role of the former includes the duty of a constant drive for being better, having deeper knowledge and caring for the methods and precision of lecturing. This type of aspiration was described by the American sociologist Robert Merton as 'there is no repose at the top.' The role and career of a company employee consists in being competent in what he/she does and in practical experience.

Opinion of the environment or counting points?

Measures of the effects of work. In the academic tradition the basis of evaluating research results is peer review. The logic of the corporate culture is different, not qualitative but quantitative. What counts is productivity and profitability.

Masters or managers?

Hierarchical relations. The university is by its nature an elitist institution since wisdom, talent, passion for work, self-discipline are not equally distributed in the academic community. Neither are research and didactic achievements. The constitutive hierarchical relation is master – junior academics and PhD students as well as professor-lecturer – students. In a company it is the formal hierarchy based on bureaucratic regulations.

Education of successors or employing personnel?

Strategy of the reproduction and continuation of an institution. The mechanism in the academic community is educating young academics as successors. In the corporate culture the typical mechanism is to employ someone with professional qualifications certified by a diploma or experience.

Citizens or employees?

Educational mission. In the academic culture and tradition shaped since the times of Wilhelm von Humboldt, the university aims at forming the personality of students (*Bildung*) and enlightened citizens, i.e. shaping independent and critical thinking, courage to meet difficult problems, wide horizons and rich imagination, innovativeness and creativity, selection between seeds and chaff in the deluge of information through the media and Internet, the skill of written and oral communication, installing responsibilities as citizens and readiness to participate in public life, ethical sensitivity, i.e. ability to distinguish between good and evil, between what is praiseworthy and what is disgraceful as well as aesthetic sensitivity, i.e. ability to distinguish between kitsch and beauty. In the corporate culture the aim is to educate for the profession.

The idea that the university is to educate professionals for the labour market is a complete misunderstanding.

Chasing 'modernity'

One can observe that the idea of implementing the corporate culture at universities is old-fashioned. The best international universities have returned to the communal culture, to the old idea of a research university. In 2013, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences published a report, criticising the aforementioned phenomena as expressions of the harmful corporate culture: domination of economic and fiscal thinking at universities, the outgrowth of the significance of the one-sided bibliometric evaluation, narrow, profession-oriented education, the marginalisation of the disciplines of small direct usefulness (history, philosophy, archaeology, literature studies) and the fetichisation of technology.

Diagnosis and therapy

The source of bad moods, anxiety and uncertainty in the academic environment is the increasing erosion of the traditional idea of the university, of the academic communal culture and an increasingly stronger interference of the totally alien corporate culture into university life. This leads to the fall of the academic ethos, egoistic individualism and fierce competitiveness in the environment, blurring of the standards of achievements, bureaucratisation, 'financialization,' low educational quality and the enlargement of the margin of real pathologies: plagiarism, falsification of results, ordered works, 'friendly' reviews, nepotism and corruption.

If we accept this diagnosis, the therapy is to return to the constitutive principles of the traditional academic culture in the new conditions, the changed economic and political context. The thing is not to return to the Middle Ages but to restore the academic culture in our times, its modification, considering three new factors: mass-scale university education, the big costliness of education and research as well as the phenomenon of the globalisation of the university environment. All of that requires wide debates: the articulation of the anxieties and dissatisfaction with the present situation and reaching some *consensus*, which on the one hand, is a condition of the sense of the power of the university 'civil society' and on the other hand – a condition of effective pressure on employers and governments to restore the legal and administrative frameworks supporting the traditional, communal academic culture.

* * *

Prof. Sztompka's theses were discussed in the plenary sessions held on 20-22 March. Over 80 panellists talked about the autonomy of the university, new models of universities in the 21st century, pathologies at universities, local, national or cosmopolitan science, quality and effectiveness in higher schools, strategies of university didactics, inter-generational relationships, medicine at the university, relationships between science and politics, opinion-forming role of universities, university cities, the university in the context of new media and computer technologies as well as the ethos, values and standards in the academic and 'post-academic' science.



The modern university in its historical contexts: Rethinking three transformations

The final element of the opening was the lecture entitled 'The modern university in its historical contexts: Rethinking three transformations' delivered by Prof. Björn Wittrock from the University of Uppsala, an expert in the issues of higher education. Firstly, he stressed that the university might have a longer history than virtually any other macroinstitution of the present day, excepting the Church and perhaps one or two others. However, as an institution with research at its core, the university is distinctly modern and largely formed by developments of the last two centuries. Then Prof. Wittrock focused on the key developments during three periods.

The early nineteenth century renaissance of universities

It was a period of profound institutional restructuring in universities across Europe and beyond, a period when the old universities of 'Oxford and Cambridge began slowly to put part of their house in order.' In the German context, the creation of the new university in Berlin in 1810 was the result of an effort at national reform in the wake of the experience of defeat and occupation in the encounter with Napoleonic France. In the latter part of the 19th c., the University of Berlin, from its creation closely associated with the names of Wilhelm and Alexander von Humboldt, came to serve as a model for university reformers from the United States in the west to Japan in the east.

The outcome of the restructuring process was not uniform. At least two broad institutional paths of development were possible. One was pursued in the French setting where universities were superseded as the primary vehicles for technical, administrative, and educational training by special institutions known as *grandes écoles*, most notable perhaps was the Ecole Polytechnique, founded in 1793. This foundation was followed by the establishment of the Ecole Normale Supérieure, an institution which subsequently played a crucial role as a republican training ground for an intellectual elite.

The rise of the modern research university

It was precisely in the industrializing, modernizing, state-reforming world of the late 19th c. that the modern research

university took shape. The general features of this process of increasing scientific specialization and professionalization were pervasive and largely independent of a specific national or institutional context. However, it would be a mistake to disregard different national and institutional characteristics in the transformation of universities in Europe and beyond.

There is, in this period of European history, an unresolved tension between a general development towards scientific specialization and internationalization and increasing demands that universities contribute to the strengthening of national institutions. Growing awareness, shared by the universities themselves, of the international nature of science and of universities as institutions, went hand in hand with a strong sense of national pride.

The role of German universities as exemplary institutions was important in the American debate. One effect of this influence was a growing emphasis on research and graduate training. These institutional innovations were sometimes introduced in settings that had earlier been devoted mainly to the provision of a liberal education, to training in the older professions of law or medicine, or – as in the land grant colleges – to providing qualifications in agriculture, mining, and engineering. Sometimes, however, entirely new institutions were created where an orientation towards research became a guiding principle. Johns Hopkins, established in 1876, was the first American institution of this type.

The British developments occurring in the second half of the 19th c. were characterised by the persistence of the educational ideals and their continuing deep-seated influence on British social and political life a renewed emphasis, even in the old universities of Oxford and Cambridge, on the role of universities in preparing students for a professional career. The third development refers to the whole new set of institutions of higher education that became known as 'civic universities' to highlight their role as manifestations of the civic pride of the cities in which they were located.

The transition to mass higher education systems

Universities played a crucial role in the process of strengthening the industrial and technological capabilities of new nation-states, of providing them with competent administrative and technical personnel, and in serving as loci for cultural discourses which helped make the world of modernity, of industrialism and urbanism intelligible and meaningful.

The Second World War demonstrated the immense direct applicability of research findings. Initially, representatives of academia proved highly successful in accommodating the new research, the United States leading this development. American research universities were greatly strengthened by public support. One major reason was the fact that increasing resources were channelled through a system of grants entirely compatible with the basic operating mode of the university research system based on peer-review, and the newly-founded 'research council,' the National Science Foundation, served as an important supporting and coordinating body at federal level. Thus the professional ethos of academic science was strengthened and the American university system emerged in the post-war era as the undisputed model for university reformers across the world.

Science as a source of wealth and power helped underpin the prestige and position of the research universities. Gradually,

this was also reflected in a redefinition of public policies for research and development everywhere in the modern world. In the 1960s and 1970s, higher education itself became a key concern for policy-makers in all Western countries.

From the 1960s onwards, higher education student expansion created a dilemma for European academics and policy-makers. A traditional elitist higher education system could not easily accommodate the growing number of students. Higher education was viewed as a key arena for policy intervention both in principle and, because higher education could be used to promote specific social and political objectives, in practice.

Today we witness increasing efforts across Europe to create centres of excellence and to accumulate strength in areas of strategic importance to long-term technological and economic development. Recent changes in public policies for research as well as for higher education do not reflect any longing for an idyllic past. Rather they reflect the changing position of knowledge in advanced production processes. This is also manifested in the growing bulge of science parks surrounding university centres not only in Europe and North America but also in East Asia and India.

The classical dilemma of the research-orientated university was how to combine advanced and highly specialised research with a commitment to teaching and personality formation which the early 19th century humanists saw as the ultimate rationale of an institution of higher learning. In the course of the 20th century, university representatives asked repeatedly whether it was possible to reconcile the idea of the university as an open community of peers, of scholars sharing their thoughts and findings freely with one another, with the realities of modern higher education institutions. Towards the end of the century some commentators spoke of the university as losing its essence or 'soul.'

On a global scale universities have become gateways to the world of modernity, expanding in size and numbers and becoming more immediately linked to processes of innovation in economy. As a result, the assumptions of classical sociological analysis that the university research system essentially depended upon the vitality and transmission of a system of normative commitments and guidelines, reproduced through the transmission of tacit knowledge in scholarly practices from masters to disciples, are increasingly open to doubt. Universities have become increasingly exposed to global competition for students, reputation, and global excellence on an unprecedented scale. One result is a growing number of audit and assessment exercises.

Three trajectories and the future of the idea of a university

In institutional terms university systems have responded to the growing demands along three different trajectories. Firstly, the American university system continues to be characterized by a high degree of differentiation and diversity. Secondly, a concern for rankings and assessments has become an important feature all over the world, to a significantly greater extent than just one or two decades ago. Thirdly, at the beginning of the 20th century there emerged the need to create institutions that are complementary to the regular university but in close contact with it. One pre-eminent institution of this type is the Max-Planck-Gesellschaft.

Increasingly, European university systems recognise the need to preserve and to strengthen a core of outstanding and free research within the universities, which is vital in an increasingly competitive international academic landscape. The long-term vitality of research universities depends on the existence of a core of leading academic scientists and scholars who pursue research entirely of their own choosing, and in doing so preserve and strengthen the normative ethos of what constitutes a university and what distinguishes it from a government agency or a private company.

Universities in Europe and beyond will continue to thrive and act as crucial societal institutions. However, with the benefit of hindsight, we may perhaps state that after two and a half centuries of the research mission in universities, the precise nature of the universities of the future is more open to contestation and divergence than has been the case for a long time. Some observers predict that we may be entering an age with over-powering emphasis on short-term utility and an aversion to curiosity-driven research. Others argue that a utilitarian model is approaching its limits and that further efforts to push ahead in that direction will entail rapidly diminishing returns. What is certain, however, is that there is a need on the part of university representatives, scholars and the general public alike to articulate their visions for the university of the future. Most importantly, we should reject hasty conclusions in the name of taken-for granted, globally diffused assumptions as to efficient units and research practices and proper academic environments. The idea of a university is not outdated if it refers to a concern for those features in universities that serve to foster a community of scholars and to sustain curiosity-driven research.

M. Kantor,

based on the congress sessions



The first panel chaired by Prof. Andrzej Zoll

CURRENT ISSUES OF TAX LAW

On 4 and 5 October 2013, the Second National Conference of Doctoral Students in Financial Law was held in Zakopane. It was entitled, 'Current issues of tax law' and organised by the Ph.D. students of the Department of Financial Law of the Jagiellonian University Faculty of Law and Administration. The doctoral students aimed at creating a forum where they can present the results of their research. The conference gathered research fellows and PhD students from different research centres in Poland, including the Nicolaus Copernicus University in Toruń, the University of Łódź, the University of Białystok and the University of Lund, Sweden.

The first Conference was held in Zakopane on 20-21 April 2012 under the title '20 years of income taxes in Poland – debatable issues of jurisprudence and practice of the tax authorities.' The next event is planned for 2014.

The Programme Committee of the 2013 Conference consisted of Prof. Bogumił Brzeziński, Prof. Adam Nita, Iwona Biernat-Baran, Katarzyna Knawa and Paweł Miśka.

The conference lasted for two days (Friday – Saturday). The first day commenced with a lecture of Paweł Wójcik, concerning the institution of correction of the deductible costs in corporate income tax. It was followed by a lecture of Iwona Biernat-Baran on the renowned judgment of the Polish Constitutional Tribunal of 18 July 2013 on the so-called undisclosed sources of income. The very judgment was later the subject of lively discussions throughout the entire conference as well. Then Patryk Prus discussed the issue of settling losses in corporate income tax of a permanent establishment by a domestic entity. Afterwards the panel discussants focused on value added tax (VAT). Paweł Miśka demonstrated the issue of how the principle of proportionality was applied by the Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU). Marta Papis commented on the judgment of that Court in a Polish case of record number C-224/11 BGŻ Leasing. Magdalena Małecka presented an assessment of the 2013 amendment of VAT tax law in Poland, concerning a third party's liability within the framework of the very tax.

During the Friday's session three further issues related to direct taxes were addressed. Michał Wilk presented the question of taxation imposed on the process of hiring employees internationally whereas Joanna Lubas dealt with determination of incomes by way of their estimation by the tax authorities

and Magdalena Górka elaborated on taxation of income from copyrights. The speakers also brought up important questions concerning the principles of tax proceedings, namely, Piotr Skolimowski presented a paper on the lack of the tax authorities' reference to defences of appeals, which constituted errors in decisions whereas Piotr Jastrzębski discussed the burden of proof in tax proceedings conducted in the case of a judgment on responsibility of members of management boards for tax arrears of a company. Irena Talarczyk discussed the issue of tax consequences of an entrepreneur's use of the so-called 'virtual office' services.

To complete the first day of the conference there was an excellent lecture by Dr Jowita Pustuła from the JU regarding fixing of prices in transactions entered into by and between related entities (the issue known as transfer pricing).

The second day of lectures began with Ewelina Lelito's presentation concerning documentation which must be kept by affiliated entities (transfer pricing issues). The next paper was the presentation of Marcin Rząsa and it concerned income taxes as well – the taxation of undisclosed incomes. Justyna Zając-Wysocka demonstrated the consequences of carrying out VAT settlements by the organs of the local self-government after the new resolution of the Supreme Administrative Court of 24 June 2013. In turn Agnieszka Brodowicz presented the issue of controlling the taxpayer's contracting parties during a tax inspection.

The outcomes of the conference were summarized by Prof. Bogumił Brzeziński and Prof. Adam Nita. The participants also received valuable advice concerning the techniques of carrying out effective research as well as an incentive to publish their presentations in scientific journals.

One of the social events of the conference was a trip to the Tatra Mountains National Park to make good use of wonderful sunny weather (a fine example of 'golden Polish autumn' indeed) and to admire the beauty of the Polish Tatra Mountains.

The charming town of Zakopane proved to be an inspiring place to explore the complexities of the ever-changing tax law. The meeting was also an occasion to integrate the environment of young researchers dealing with tax law matters.

Magdalena Małecka

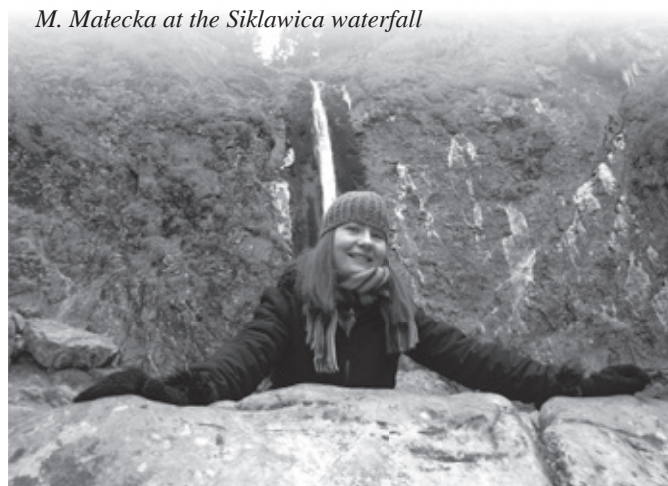
PhD student, JU Department of Financial Law

The Tatras



M. Małecka

M. Małecka at the Siklawica waterfall



The First Polish-French Workshop MirTANGO

On 8-10 December 2013, the First Polish-French Workshop (having the acronym MirTANGO) within the framework of the International Associated Laboratories (Laboratoire International Associé) was held at the Polish Academy of Sciences in Paris. The Laboratories (LIA) were called into being on 29 May 2013 as a joint undertaking by the Department of Medical Biotechnology of the JU Faculty of Biochemistry, Biophysics and Biotechnology and a team of the Cell Recognition and Glycobiology Centre of the CNRS in Orleans. Prof. Józef Dulak and Prof. Claudine Kieda are the coordinators of the project. Besides them the organisers included Prof. Alicja Józkowicz, Prof. Jean-Claude Michalski, Dr Catherine Grillon, Dr Agnieszka Łoboda and Joanna Uchto, MSc.

The workshop *MicroRNAs: mediators of differentiation and biomarkers of diseases* focused on the role of the microRNAs molecules in the regulation of the gene expression in the physiological and pathological processes.

The first workshop gathered ca. 60 scientists, including Polish guests: Prof. Piotr Laidler (Vice-rector for UJ Collegium Medicum), Prof. Maciej Żylicz (President of the Foundation for Polish Science), Prof. Wojciech Froncisz (Dean of the JU Faculty of Biochemistry, Biophysics and Biotechnology; Prof. Kazimierz Strzałka (Head of the Małopolska Centre for Biotechnology that embraces some units of the LIC), Prof. Krzysztof Selmaj (Medical University of Łódź), Prof. Krystian Jażdżewski (the Medical University of Warsaw) and Prof. Zofia Szweykowska-Kulińska (the Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań).

The inaugural lecture was delivered by Prof. Alain Tedgui (PARCC, INSERM, Paris). The French participants

included Prof. Jean-Claude Michalski (INSB CNRS, Paris), Dr Annick Harel-Bellan (CNRS CEA, Saclay), Professor Chantal Pichon (CNRS, Orleans), Dr Michel Cohen-Tannoudji (Pasteur Institute, Paris), Dr Norbert Latruffe (Université de Bourgogne, Dijon) and Dr Mathias Mericskay (Université Paris 6).

Over three days, more than 20 lectures dedicated to microRNA were delivered. The poster session consisted of 24 works sent by Polish and French students and doctoral students. The venue of the workshop was the premises of the Polish Academy of Sciences and the organisers of the scientific meeting would like to thank Prof. Zbigniew Kuźnicki for that.

Laboratoire International Associé is located in the new premises of the Małopolska Centre for Biotechnology. The aim of LIA *MirTANGO* is joint research on mechanisms of cancer growth and search for new ways of treating cancer, based on modern innovative therapies. The LIA resulted from the ten-year collaboration of both teams that had already realised several joint research projects, supervised three joint doctoral dissertations, several dozen Master's theses, numerous conferences and workshops as well as new research models and publications in prestigious international periodicals.

The workshop held in Paris was conducted within the agreement of scientific collaboration that embraces a series of scientific meetings of research teams from Poland and France. The next workshop is planned to take place in Poland in 2014.

Joanna Uchto,
JU Department of Medical Biotechnology



Prof. Zbigniew Kuźnicki

W. Nowak

The Polish participants
of the workshop



W. Nowak

The participants
of the workshop



II Congress of Medical Law or on cleaning the legal and medical ‘Augean stables’

The healthcare system in Poland is extremely complicated. It is based on a large number of specific norms, the accurate interpretation of which is not easy for any of the actors within the system itself – patients, medical professionals, lawyers and officials acting within its framework. The complexity of applicable rules and procedures inevitably forces co-operation of all interested parties. At the same time, it seems that there are still too few places that could become a forum for debate, exchange of ideas and practical experience of professionals involved ‘at the crossroads’ of law and medicine.

Such circumstances and the success of the first edition of the Medical Law Congress proved to be the groundwork for organising the II Congress of Medical Law on 3-4 December 2013 in Kraków. It was meant as an opportunity for dialogue between medical professionals, lawyers and patients to ensure safe conditions for effective use of healthcare services and resources within the system.

The Congress commenced with a lecture by Dr Piotr Czarny (an expert of the Bureau of Research of the Chancellery of the Sejm) entitled *The Right to Health in the Light of the Constitution of the Republic of Poland and of the European Union Law*. His speech was an excellent introduction to the next three lectures, delivered by well-known doctors (and at the same time members of the medical self-government) and judges.

The first of them was a lecture of Dr Jerzy Friediger, MD, *Treatment without qualifications*. In his speech, richly illustrated by some shocking practical examples, he drew attention to the problem of healthcare services being provided by persons lacking qualifications and to resulting risks to life and health of patients. Dr Friediger’s speech was organically linked with that of Dr Jolanta Orłowska-Heitzman, MD, the Supreme Screener for Professional Liability entitled *The Impact of Proceedings Concerning Medical Professional Responsibility on Civil and Criminal Proceedings*. Dr Orłowska-Heitzman, recalling a famous saying by Prof. M. Filar on conditions of a doctor’s responsibility (he should be responsible if he does not treat the way he should, if he does not treat even though he should have done it, and when he treats but he should have not



Judge Paweł Szewczyk

treated’) discussed the principles of criminal, disciplinary, civil and criminal responsibility of doctors and dentists.

A joint speech of two judges – Małgorzata Stanisławczyk-Karpel (District Court in Tarnów) and Paweł Szewczyk (District Court in Kraków) entitled *The Impact of a Criminal Process on Civil Proceedings* followed and it proved to be a ‘link’ holding together the first part of the Congress. Both speakers drew the audience’s attention on issues related to prejudiciality (i.e. the binding force of final judgments in criminal matters) in Polish civil proceedings.

Another part of the Congress was dedicated to the so-called *cross-border directive*, i.e. the Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council 2011/24/EU of 9 March 2011 on the application of patients’ rights in cross-border healthcare.

Three lawyers with extensive experience in the practical aspects of medical law gave speeches in this regard and these were met with great interest among the audience.

First of all, Legal Counsel [radca prawny] Tomasz Pęcherz, in his speech *Cross-border Directive – Opportunities and Risks for Hospitals and Patients*, presented the chronology of the Directive (indicating, *inter alia*, its sources) and then in an accessible manner (which was important for non-lawyer participants) resumed the most important provisions of the Directive, in particular those relating to the reimbursement of cost of cross-border healthcare.

The Counsel also set out briefly the main objectives of a draft act whose aim was to implement the Directive into Polish law - including those that are definitely detrimental to patients – as rules that hinder obtaining reimbursement for cross-border healthcare services which have already been provided or norms concerning refusal of reimbursement of costs.

The issues signalled by Mr Pęcherz were creatively and interestingly developed by Legal Counsel Jolanta Budzowska’s lecture *Liability for Damages with Respect to the Patients in the Light of the Cross-border Directive*. The counsel presented previously unknown details about ‘medical tourists’ and motives that made them choose certain destinations, associated with healthcare services which they wanted to use.



Dr Jerzy Friediger

Her assertions regarding what Polish draft act of implementation of the Directive offered to beneficiaries aroused keen interest among the listeners. Last but not least, the counsellor has also made a very interesting point, relating to the issues of proper jurisdiction and applicable law in the case of damage to health incurred as a result of cross-border health services.

Budzowska's lecture was followed by a speech by Legal Counsel Magdalena Kiełtyka on *Medical Errors – New Developments in the European Case Law*. It documented the latest judicature in relation to this phenomenon.

The lectures, which were delivered in the third and last part of the first day of the Congress, i.e. *Electronic Medical Records as Evidence in Civil Proceedings* by Legal Counsel Anna Kordylewska, *The Sanitary Conditions of Hospitals and Its Implications on Legal Proceedings* by Dr Michał Seweryn and *Hospital Infections (Poisonings) – Are Patients Always in a Hopeless Situation* by Legal Counsel Karolina Kolary also provoked vivid discussions. They concerned extremely topical issues of medical practice.

The second day of the Congress began with the a high-ground opener since the inaugural lecture entitled *The Activities of Provincial Committees for Medical Events and the Constitutional Principles of State and Law* was delivered by Mr Jerzy Stępień, a former judge and President of the Constitutional Tribunal. Numerous participants subsequently heard a speech by Dr Monika Urbaniak (the University of Medical Sciences in Poznań) on *Legal Controversies Surrounding the Funding of Clinical Research in Poland in the Light of the Judgment of the Court of Appeal in Poznań of September 2013* and a lecture of the renowned expert in employment law, Professor Arkadiusz Sobczyk, entitled *Employment-like Obligations of Medical Entities Towards the Social Security Agency [ZUS] – the Medical Entities' Perspective*. Prof. Sobczyk emphasised the fact that the Polish social security law defined the term 'employee' in a different manner from how the term was defined in employment law. This might cause unforeseen consequences for those employing medical doctors.

Finally, the last part of the Congress was devoted to issues related to the broad range of human rights in the context of the provision of healthcare services. First of all, a lecture was delivered by Katarzyna Łakoma (Director of Administrative and Economic Rights' Team in the Office of the Polish Ombudsman). Her speech entitled *Current Problems of Medical Law in the Light of the Ombudsman's Actions* alluded in large parts to the issue of implementation of the aforementioned cross-border directive. Interestingly, Mrs

Łakoma pointed out to the intervention of the Ombudsman with respect to draft regulations implementing the directive into Polish law. She discussed, *inter alia*, the reply of the Ministry of Health to the Ombudsman's intervention with regard to that implementation. It revealed a true approach of the Ministry to financing cross-border healthcare, which seemed to have been preferring financial interests of the state budget over the patients' interests.

Two further speakers – Dr Marzena Ksel (an expert of the Council of Europe) and Dr Piotr Mierzejewski (former Director of the Department of Health Policy at the Council of Europe) in their speeches addressed the wider (both European and global) context of human rights issues related to healthcare services. In her speech Dr Ksel (*Torture in Healthcare in the Light of the UN Report*) referred to the report of Juan E. Méndez, the Special Rapporteur on Torture and Other Cruel and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, acting at the UN Human Rights Council, drawn up for the United Nations, presenting examples of torture in healthcare, including refusal of treatment to patients suffering from pain. As a disgraceful example of such practices she cited a case in the Świętokrzyskie Province, where, in violation of the laws and standards of medical conduct, paramedics were prevented from administering morphine in pre-hospital treatments. By contrast, Dr Mierzejewski in his lecture *The Role of the Council of Europe in Building Safety and Patient Rights in a Europe without Borders. Between Mandatory Directives of the European Commission and the Obliging Council of Europe's Recommendations – Expert Commentary* shared with the participants his interesting reflections on the extent of the impact of the Council of Europe to the directory of patients' rights in a uniting Europe.

To sum up, the Second Congress of Medical Law attracted to the JU Collegium Novum a large number of participants, among whom there were the Supreme Screener for Professional Liability and members of medical self-government, representatives of virtually all medical professions, judges, law professors and a lot of lawyers-practitioners with long-standing experience in conducting medical law affairs. It became a platform for exchange of views and practical experiences of professionals working 'at the crossroads' of law and medicine, thereby filling an important gap on issues related to healthcare and contributing to, at least a partial one, cleaning of the legal and medical 'Augean stables.'

Marcin Kielbasa,
PhD candidate at the JU Chair of European Law



50 years of collaboration with the University of Helsinki

Talks concerning scientific collaboration between the Jagiellonian University and the University of Helsinki, founded in 1640, were conducted during the visit of Prof. Erkki Kivinen, Rector of the University of Helsinki, to Kraków on 8-13 May 1964 on the occasion of the 600th Jubilee of the Jagiellonian University. Besides Rector Kivinen, the Finnish delegation included Sulo Haltsonen, Director of the Slavic Section of the Library and Pentti Renvall from the Institute of History. Rector Kivinen visited the JU Museum in Collegium Maius and the JU Institute of Chemistry.

First agreement signed in 1964

The Council of the University of Helsinki approved the project of an agreement of scientific co-operation and exchange of professors about which Rector Kivinen informed the JU in his letter of 11 June 1964. The agreement was worked out by Rector Erkki Kivinen and JU Rector Mieczysław Klimaszewski.

At first the agreement concerned the exchange of two professors per year (each for 7 days) in order to deliver 1-3 lectures on themes they would choose themselves. The costs of the visits were to be covered by the hosting university.

The first exchange took place in autumn 1964. The theme 'The educational research after World War II' was proposed by Prof. Jan Konopnicki from the Chair of Pedagogy; the theme 'Two sources of ethnographical inspiration in the polygynous family system in East Africa' was suggested by Ass. Prof. Andrzej Waligórski from the Department of Ethnography. In the academic year 1964/65, the exchange included Ass. Prof. Andrzej Witkowski and Ass. Prof. Alojzy Gołębiowski from the Chair of Theoretical Chemistry, Prof. Kazimierz Opalek and Prof. Jan Czarkowski from the Faculty of Law, Ass. Prof. Alfred Zaręba from Slavonic Philology, Prof. Grodzicki from the Faculty of Biology and Earth Sciences and Ass. Prof. Józef Siciak, Prof. Mirosław Krzyżański and Ass. Prof. Witold Kleiner from the Chair of Analytic Function.

In August 1965, the JU Rector Mieczysław Klimaszewski paid a visit to the University of Helsinki for two weeks whereas in 1966 Rector Erkki Kivinen visited Kraków again.

In those communist times every visit abroad of JU professors had to be approved by the Ministry of Higher Education, Department of University and Economics Studies. For example, in 1966 the Ministry consented to propose to the University of Helsinki Prof. Zygmunt Grodzicki, Ass. Prof. Andrzej Witkowski, Ass. Prof. Józef Buszko, Prof. Jan Konopnicki, Prof. Roman Wojtusiak, Prof. Andrzej Waligórski, Ass. Prof. Józef Siciak and Ass. Prof. Witold Kleiner, but 'regarded the proposal of professors of law as pointless.'

In 1966, Prof. Leo Aario and Prof. George Wright from the University of Helsinki delivered lectures in the JU Institute of Geography.

In 1968, the University of Helsinki hosted Prof. Henryk Niewodniczański (physics) and Ass. Prof. Maria Keller-Sarnecka (biochemistry). It should be added that in the first stage of collaboration the limit of exchange (14 days) was exceeded by consent of the partner university over several years. The contacts thus initiated led to long-term collaboration in a number of scientific

domains, especially physics – Ass. Prof. K. Fiałkowski, environmental biology – Prof. Zygmunt Grodzicki and Prof. Henrik Wallgren, botany – publication of 'Atlas Florae Europaeae' (Distribution of Vascular Plants in Europe) by Prof. J. Jalas and Dr J. Suoninen from Helsinki, biology, mathematics – Prof. Józef Siciak and Prof. Olli Lehto, computer science – lectures dedicated to the methodology of the translation of languages and programming delivered at the JU by Prof. Martti Tienari, as well as Scandinavian and Slavic studies.

In 1977, the First Polish-Finnish Complex Analysis Summer School was organised by the Institute of Mathematics – Prof. J. Siciak and Prof. O. Lehto.

Agreement signed in 1988

The second agreement was signed by Rector Aleksander Koj and Rector Olli Lehto during the visit of the latter at the JU in 1988. It concerned 70 days of staff exchange and working programmes. Then the collaboration was conducted by the Institutes: of Environmental Biology, Political Sciences, Botany, Mathematics, Computer Science, Physics, Astronomical Observatory, Zoology, Germanic Philology, English



Prof. K. Estreicher nad Prof. E. Kivinen in Collegium Maius in 1964

E. Węglowski

Visit to Kyoto and Tsukuba

Philology, Oriental Philology, Polish Studies as well as the Faculty of Chemistry and the Faculty of Law and Administration. The working programme for 1988-1990 included 27 themes and 8 fields. The collaboration was intensified in the following years as the working programme for 1991-93 included 35 themes and 17 fields. The new domains were: Geography, Turkish Studies, Classical Philology, Romance Philology, Sociology and several chairs from the Faculty of Law and Administration.

Agreement signed in 1995

The third agreement of scientific co-operation was signed by Rectors: Aleksander Koj and Risto Ihamuotila on 3 March 1995. The limit of exchange was not defined and working programmes were to be worked out every three years. The working programme 1995-99 embraced 17 research themes and 12 fields – Psychology, Religious Studies and Philosophy were added. Since the year 2000 working programmes have not been prepared and the exchange between the JU and currently, the University of Helsinki embraces all research domains.

Nowadays, the University of Helsinki is an international academic community of 40,000 students and staff members. It operates on four campuses in Helsinki and at 17 other locations. It has eleven faculties: Faculty of Theology, Faculty of Law, Faculty of Medicine, Faculty of Arts, Faculty of Science, Faculty of Pharmacy, Faculty of Biological and Environmental Sciences, Faculty of Behavioural Sciences, Faculty of Social Sciences, Faculty of Agriculture and Forestry and Faculty of Veterinary Medicine.

It is worth adding that the JU has exchanged students and staff with the University of Helsinki within the framework of Socrates/Erasmus Programme in the following fields: Polish Studies, Chemistry, Medicine, Biotechnology and Oriental Philology. The co-operation between the Jagiellonian University and the University of Helsinki has also been conducted through the EU research and educational projects. Last but not least, scientists and students have participated in numerous conferences and congresses held in Kraków and Helsinki.

M. Kantor

A delegation of the Jagiellonian University, consisting of JU Rector Prof. Wojciech Nowak, Prof. Piotr Laidler, Vice-Rector for Collegium Medicum, Prof. Kazimierz Strzałka, Head of the Małopolska Centre for Biotechnology, JU Faculty of Biochemistry, Biophysics and Biotechnology, and Prof. Tadeusz Marek from the Faculty of Management and Social Communication, visited three universities in Japan on 10-17 November 2013.

Firstly, the delegation visited the University of Kyoto where they met its President Prof. Hiroshi Matsumoto, Vice-President for international co-operation Prof. Junichi Mori and Prof. Masahiro Kihara, President of the Graduate School of Medicine. The JU Rector and the President of the University of Kyoto signed an agreement of co-operation on 12 November 2013. Both universities agreed to co-operate in the development of collaborative research, joint grant applications and joint projects, research exchange programmes, exchange of scientific literature, co-operation in the area of education and educational programmes, organisation of joint scientific events, including student conferences, education and cultivation of young scientists as well as development of innovative technology and technology transfer between academia and industry. The JU delegation also visited the Advanced Scientific Technology and Management Research Institute of Kyoto.

On 15 November 2013, the Polish delegation visited the National Institute of Agrobiological Sciences (NIAS) in Tsukuba, the largest agricultural research institute in Japan for basic life sciences. The institute focuses on understanding the biological

phenomena of agriculturally important plants, insects, microbes and animals to create innovative technologies, and eventually contribute to the solution of global issues such as food shortage due to rapid population growth and environmental problems due to climate change. Research activities are pursued in a 5-year cycle to intensify all efforts towards a common goal and to forge the way for new breakthroughs with direct impact to agricultural productivity. The Third Five-year Research Program (2011-2015) focuses on elucidating the genome information controlling the life cycles of organisms, collection and utilization of genetic resources, and providing the platform for applications of genomics, transgenics and genetic resources in agriculture and industry.

During the meeting a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) on a joint research collaboration on 'Elucidating the mechanism of drought tolerance in insects and vegetables' was signed. For the Japanese side the memorandum was signed by Prof. Hirohiko Hirochika, NIAS President.

Finally, the JU delegation visited the University of Tsukuba with which the JU had collaborated for several years (the present agreement concerns the years 2002-2018). The collaboration embraces Japanese studies, life sciences and medicine. The Japanese participants of the meeting included Prof. Kyosuke Nagata, President of the University of Tsukuba, Dr Caroline F. Benton, Vice-President, Dr Ohneda Osamu, responsible for international relations at the Faculty of Medicine, Dr Shinobu Satoh, Prof. Iwane Suzuki representing research and didactical units and Dr Jun Ikeda, President Office Chief of Staff.

M. Kopiejka



From the Rector's Office

Prof. H. Hirochika and Prof. W. Nowak

VISIT FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF ODESSA

The Jagiellonian University hosted a delegation from the Odessa I.I. Mechnikov National University in Odessa, Ukraine on 8-10 December 2013. On that occasion a memorandum of understanding was signed on 9 December by the JU Rector Prof. Wojciech Nowak, MD, and Professor Ihor Koval, Rector of the Odessa Mechnikov National University. The memorandum envisages the exchange of students, the exchange of scholars, joint research activities, participation in seminars and academic meetings, exchange of publications, academic materials and other information and joint quality assurance benchmarking. Initially, the relationship between the two institutions will be developed by the Jagiellonian University Faculty of Polish Studies and the Faculty of Philology of the Odessa Mechnikov National University.

The meeting in the JU Collegium Maius gathered the JU vice-rectors and deans as well as Mrs Joanna Strzelczyk, General Consul of Poland in Odessa and Mr Vitalii Maksymenko, General Consul of Ukraine in Kraków. The Ukrainian delegation consisted of Rector Koval and prof. Victor Grinevich, Head of the International Relations Office.

Furthermore, the Ukrainian delegation visited the JU new campus with its National Synchrotron Centre 'Solaris' and the Jagiellonian Library. There were also meetings with Prof. Renata Przybylska, Dean of the JU Faculty of Polish Studies, and Prof. Bogdan Szlachta, Dean of the JU Faculty of International and Political Studies.



Prof. I. Koval and Prof. W. Nowak

The Odessa I.I. Mechnikov National University was established in 1865. Over 8,000 students can study in four institutes (Mathematics, Economy and Mechanics, Social Sciences and Postgraduate Education) and ten faculties (History, Philology, Roman-German Philology, Economy-Law, Biology, Geology-Geophysics, Chemistry, Physics and Pre-university Education).

M. Kantor



The meeting in Collegium Maius



European Student Photography Contest

Do you consider yourself to be a good observer of your surroundings? Do you tend to perpetuate every moment with a camera? Is photographic equipment by your side during each journey you take part in? If so, then we have something just for you! Discover Europe 2014 officially begins the second decade of the largest European Student Photography Contest.

For the eleventh time all students of the Old Continent will have the opportunity to show their own image of Europe by taking part in this amazing contest. Photographs can be sent in three main categories, and will be evaluated by Internet users, who will be able to give their vote on the website and the jury, which will rate the photos in two stages. The regional level contest will be organized in seven regions of Poland and also on one European level. Photos can be submitted until the 31st of March on the contest website (www.discovereurope.esn.pl).

This year, participants have a chance to upload their photos in 3 categories: Citizen of Europe – showing various images of Europeans citizens; My Europe, my Home – Photos of interesting places and landscapes in Europe, Surprise me Europe! – Showing funny or intriguing situations that have occurred in Europe and a special category, which is supported by KPMG: Success with Passion – the category for those authors who have managed to capture the unusual spark of passion which made an impact on someone else's success, feeling of happiness and satisfaction.

Our participants will have the opportunity to win many attractive prizes, donated by our sponsors on the regional level, which includes the voivodeships such as Małopolskie, Podkarpackie and Świętokrzyskie. The first place: a trip to Brussels founded by Mrs Róża Thun, MEP, the second place: any language course at the Empik Language School, and the third place: photography workshop at the School of Creative Photography in Kraków. The



M. Sikora

jury at the regional level will consist of Włodzimierz Płaneta, Aleksander Bochenek and Marta Mamoń.

The founder of the main prize Ms. Róża Thun says, 'The experience of Europe's unity, thanks to art, always takes place. My walk through Kraków means admiring the art created by Wit Stwos of Nurnberg, Jan Matejko, the Polish painter of Czech background, or Tylman van Gameren, a Dutch architect. All of them worked for the

city of Kraków. Thanks to the exchange of ideas and thoughts a brand new united sensitivity is born. I am more than sure that among the thousands of contest photos we will quickly discover common European themes.'

The Regional Final Gala will take place on 8th April in the Małopolski Ogród Sztuki, Pauza in Garden café. Do not hesitate and Discover Europe!

Anna Orkisz,

ESN at the Jagiellonian University



A. Orkisz

A. Orkisz, co-ordinator of the project

OUTSOURCING MARKET LEADERS ACADEMY

Over the years business in Kraków has grown to an amazing size reaching the second place in this area in Poland. Hundreds of companies allocate their departments inside and around the city. It can be noticed during business fairs which take place at universities where a lot of enterprises meet students. One of the most popular business fields is outsourcing.

For those who have heard the term 'outsourcing' but do not really know what it means exactly, outsourcing is basically contracting out of a business process to a third-party. Sometimes it involves transferring employees and assets from one firm to another, but not always. Outsourcing is also used to describe the practice of handing over control of public services to for-profit corporations. Outsourcing includes both foreign and domestic contracting, and sometimes includes offshoring or relocating a business function to another country. Financial savings from lower international labour rates is a big motivation for outsourcing. It can offer greater budget flexibility and control and let organizations pay for only the services they need, when they need them. It also reduces the need to hire and train specialized staff, brings in fresh engineering expertise, and reduces capital and operating expenses. That is why this kind of business is becoming more and more popular. At this moment the city of Kraków is called the 'outsourcing capital' of Poland.

The Erasmus Student Network, as the only organisation hosting and representing international students at 34 major universities in Poland, wants to respond to their needs and present perspectives of career development for foreigners in our country. Students from the ESN found out that there is no other business career fair which gives Polish and international students as well as university graduates the opportunity to meet



Michał Możdżeń and Michał Szalast, JU co-ordinators of OMLA

directly with representatives of this fast-growing business. The specification of jobs offered in the outsourcing sector can attract those willing to extend their stay in Poland, so far discouraged by the difficulties in the recruitment processes.

'Outsourcing Market Leaders Academy' is a career fair giving the top companies from outsourcing industry an opportunity to promote themselves as an employer among best finance, accounting, management and technical major students in Poland. The OMLA is also an event that promotes and educates students about outsourcing in various contexts.

The previous edition, which took place on 28th February 2013 at the Warsaw School of Economics, was a great success. Therefore, this year the OMLA has expanded and will organise a fair at the Jagiellonian University and the University of Economics in Kraków on 10th April 2014. The Polish Ministry of Economics appreciates this idea and has become the official patron of this project.

The Outsourcing Market Leaders Academy is not a simple fair. It embraces a series of discussion panels, workshops and case studies aimed at increasing the awareness of the growing importance of outsourcing in Poland. The unique discussion panel does not only raise students' knowledge about the outsourcing services sector, but also can encourage them to consider companies from this sector as their future employers. To make this day more attractive, the OMLA will organise other events with the support and help of the ESN members.

For those students and graduates who see their future in Kraków and want to realize their career in outsourcing area after studies, this event can be mind-opening and very helpful.

www.omla.pl
www.facebook.com/OutsourcingMarketLeadersAcademy

*Michał Szalast
JU ESN President*



The OMLA at the Warsaw School of Economics

Sixth edition of 'Medical Development in Europe' Programme

Bringing together medical students from across Europe and North America, the 6th edition of the Medical Development in Europe Programme was a grand success this year as it has been in years past. The prestigious Karolinska Institute in Stockholm, Sweden, along with the Jagiellonian University in Kraków, Poland, and the University of Cagliari in Cagliari, Sardinia (Italy), sent a total of 34 students to participate in this exchange programme. The medical students of this year's winter group included 12 students from the Jagiellonian University (7 students from the Polish programme and 5 students from the English programme, including students from France, India, Canada and the USA), 12 students from the Karolinska Institute, and 10 students from the University of Cagliari. Additionally, three students joined the programme: one from the Paris Diderot University and the remaining two from the University of Minnesota. The students gathered together for one week at each location, in December 2013 and January 2014, to engage in clinically and theoretically focused instruction. One of the objectives of the programme was to foster international co-operation among the medical students, getting them to research and present findings on a current issue of medical interest. Another focus was to allow students to have a first-hand glance into contrasting medical educations in hospitals and to see how healthcare systems function in the three countries. As a bonus, students were exposed and enriched by working with and experiencing different cultures and lifestyles.

The programme started in Stockholm at the Karolinska Institute in Huddinge, with warm welcomes by Professor Hans Gyllenhammar, Birgitta Bjorck and Karin Sendek. It was curious to note that there was no snow on the ground, despite it being December; being one of the mildest on record. Entering the university building, students initially got lost in the long and seemingly endless corridors, which had nurses and doctors passing by on scooters. On the first day, there were some interesting lectures about the Swedish health profile, liver fibrosis, and tuberculosis control in Northern and Eastern Europe. Lectures were followed by a tour of the hospital, in which Dr Michael Melin explained that the corridors were organised by streets such as 'Surgeons' Street,' which made it easier to navigate. On subsequent days, selected doctors gave case presentations in a problem-based learning manner. Students were encouraged to actively participate, ask questions and interact with their fellow classmates to find solutions. On the last day, students went to multiple hospital wards, were paired with a doctor who showed them their daily routine, and allowed them to interact with patients. Some students, for instance, went to the cardiosurgery department where they witnessed percutaneous coronary angioplasty, rotablation and balloon angioplasty. Others saw the newly renovated nephrology department, built in an innovative and open-concept style. After studying, students spent their free time exploring the winding streets of Gamla Stan (the Old Town), the Nobel Museum, the Royal Palace, and the Vasa Museum (the most visited museum in Scandinavia). The farewell dinner attended by both the students and professors was a wonderful way to say goodbye to beautiful Stockholm, nicknamed 'Venice of the North' for a clear reason.

On arriving in Poland after the Christmas break, the programme



Participants of the programme in the courtyard of the JU Collegium Medicum

continued with a fast-paced rhythm of seminars, case presentations and clinical visits, mixed in with a rich cultural programme. Professor Tomasz Brzozowski (JU Deputy Dean for Research and International Relations) graciously greeted the returning students at *Chłopskie Jadło*, a traditional Polish restaurant. Co-ordinated by Professor Tomasz Grodzicki (UJ Dean of the Faculty of Medicine) and Professor Tomasz Brzozowski, a wide variety of lectures from distinguished professors, including Professor Jerzy Sadowski (Department of Cardiovascular Surgery and Transplantation, Institute of Cardiology), Professor Maciej Małecki (Department of Metabolic Diseases), and Professor Krzysztof Fyderek (Department of Paediatrics, Gastroenterology and Nutrition) were arranged, just to name a few. The first day started at the John Paul II Hospital in Kraków, with a fully-interactive live feed from the OR, where Dr Bogusław Kapelak performed a classic aortic valve replacement. The second day was at the Didactic and Congress Centre (CDK), where students listened to a myriad of lectures on topics ranging from *H. Pylori* (given by Prof. T. Brzozowski) to obesity and bariatric surgery (given by Assoc. Prof. Andrzej Budzyński). The last day was at the Polish-American Children's Hospital in the district of Prokocim, where students learned about genetic and childhood illnesses. In addition, students from Sweden and Italy were able to experience the beauty and history of Kraków, visiting



Visiting the JU Children's Hospital

the Market Square, the Wawel Castle and the Wieliczka Salt Mine, all UNESCO World Heritage sites. The professors saw off the students with a celebration dinner at the Zodiac Hall of Jagiellonian University, reflecting on the unforgettable memories created in Kraków.

Flying to the island of Sardinia, the second largest in the Mediterranean Sea, was a memorable experience for many, since, through the windows of the airplane, they could see the Alps and later the magnificent landscapes approaching Cagliari. Exiting the plane, medical students were greeted by warm rays of sunshine and the smell of the sea. Professor Amedeo Columbano arranged a variety of lectures, seminars and case presentations, with especially memorable clinical visits. The Paediatrics Hospital rotation allowed students to see different children's wards, such as the genetics department showcasing some children with thalassemia minor, Noonan syndrome and leukodystrophy. Doctors actively pushed students to come up with differential diagnoses and propose management strategies for the young patients. The newly built gynaecology department interested students because it displayed a high level of care for patient comfort, incorporating aesthetically pleasing pictures and aromatherapy in individual birthing rooms. The lifestyle in Sardinia was a cultural shock to some students, given the late mealtimes in comparison to Northern and Eastern Europe and the relaxed attitude, possibly contributing to the longevity of its residents. During their leisure time, students visited various sites of cultural significance such as Nora, a known archaeological site, the Cittadella del Musei (the museum centre of Cagliari), the beaches stretching many kilometres and of course, the Devil's Saddle or Sella del Diavolo where the Devil fell from Heaven, carving into the rock a huge saddle, seen from miles around.

The Medical Development in Europe Programme has brought together students, doctors and professors of various backgrounds and created strong networks formed through international co-operation. It will forever be valued by students as an unforgettable experience of knowledge, self-discovery and friendship.

*Emily Dobrzański
and Jan Olaf Jablonski,
students of JU Collegium Medicum*

Six months in a wonderful city

On an early Thursday morning, the last week of September in 2013, I arrived in Kraków. I went to the students' dorm 'Nawojka.' The registration for accommodation just began and I moved into my room. I knew it would be a double room but that small? I haven't shared a room since I was twelve years old. So this would be some kind of 'new' experience. But soon I learned that there were not many reasons to spend a lot of time in my room. The university and city offered enough adventure to be outside all the time. I felt what the other exchange students did – time flew so fast. Too fast. But let me begin again.

My name is Sarah and I am a student of geography at the University of Heidelberg, Germany. Last winter semester was my fifth semester and I decided to spend it in Kraków. There were different reasons why I had chosen to study and live in Kraków. Of course, it is always a great experience to live abroad for a certain time. Secondly, it is interesting to get to know other universities, their students and student life in this city. Especially in Kraków where the university has existed for 650 years. For me, there was one additional and very important reason. My family is from Poland and I already knew the country from regular vacation visits to my hometown near Opole. In order to improve my Polish and strengthen my roots, the exchange program seemed to be the best opportunity. In addition, it would be wonderful to experience Kraków.

After a short moment of insecurity and the feeling of being foreign in Kraków, I was told that there are about 600 other exchange students at the Jagiellonian University. Really no reason to feel lonely at all! And there was no way to NOT meet them. Either when moving into my room, waiting in the line in the International Students Office, enrolling for a Polish language course or just in the next place to eat some *pierogi* in between, Kraków seemed to be full of us 'internationals.' Furthermore, the Jagiellonian University

ESN group organised an Orientation Week for us, which was filled with city tours, getting-to-know-others-meetings and parties. Of course, parties. Isn't it what exchange students do all the time? Partying? Not exactly. After we had settled, got to know one another and the city there were more serious things to do – studying. Every semester the JU Institute of Geography and Spatial Management offers several courses in English, which is important to make some progress in your subject. Most of the courses are for exchange students. In general, the titles of the courses sounded promising. Unfortunately, I realised during the first week that the content of the courses was not really new to me. In order to keep the level of the course in a way so every participant could follow easily, the quality was not exactly what I expected. So I decided to focus on my Polish language. By taking regular geography courses in Polish, attending a Polish language course and joining the 'Koło Geografów' (students' scientific association) I was forced to use and improve my Polish and it worked out well. I am proud to mention that I have made huge progress with the Polish language. Besides 'Koło Geografów' is a wonderful place to get to know Polish students, which is not that simple at all because they and we, internationals, do not really study together. Soon I made friends and went on several trips to the mountains with them. If I had any questions or problems, there was always someone who could help me.

In general, I spent an amazing semester in Kraków and met wonderful people. It is fascinating to see the international network working and I am happy to be part of it. Although there is much more to say, a few words to sum up: living in a tiny double room is very unusual, strenuous and interesting at the same time. I had to make an effort to get to know Polish students but now I have really good friends here. Different universities have different levels of education. Kraków is a wonderful city and definitely a place to be!

Sarah Labusga



M. Butakov

First impressions of an exchange student from Saint Petersburg

The aircraft by which I was flying to Kraków landed at the Balice Airport on the 19th of February 2014. Now I was sure I was going to spend a whole semester at the Jagiellonian University in Kraków. The truth is that till the very departure I had no confidence whether I would go to Kraków or not: several diverse formalities had to be settled, including obtaining a Polish visa. Fortunately, the entire bump fell behind, and I turned out to be in Poland, wishing as soon as possible to set about studying within the walls of the oldest university in Poland.

I chose the Jagiellonian University certainly not by accident. Once I have already had a chance to visit Kraków, then this pleasant city impressed me so much: romantic atmosphere, welcoming, polite people, extraordinarily tasty kitchen and, of course, overwhelming feeling of proximity of the centuries-long Polish history. Moreover, where else but here, in Kraków, in the cultural capital of Poland, you can properly explore the Polish literary, musical and theatrical traditions. Furthermore, for two years now I have been studying the Polish language at Saint Petersburg University (Russia) at the Faculty of International Relations, and Kraków is exactly the place, where it is easy to broaden and deepen your linguistic knowledge by immersing yourself in the language environment.

Before I left for Kraków I had tried to lay down an approximate plan of my studies at the Jagiellonian University, by choosing several courses in Polish and English. After my arrival I had the possibility to correct it a little bit. After all, my programme includes three subjects in Polish, one in English and two extra language courses; together six subjects.

Before giving more details, I beg to make a little comparison. The city of Kraków itself with its spirit has much in common with Saint Petersburg (the place I come from): an impressive amount of historical sights, picturesque views, still alive blaze of the past glory: Kraków for several centuries remained the capital of Poland, as well as Saint Petersburg was the capital of Russia. At the same time, Kraków has got a special, fabulous romantic atmosphere, which is so loved by tourists and students. The city is truly a genuine pearl of Poland.

The next day after my arrival in Kraków I found myself inside the old Gothic building of the Jagiellonian University, which cannot but strike you as graceful inside as well as outside. I was affably welcomed by the members of the International Students Office of the Jagiellonian University, who explained all the particularities of studying at the University, carefully told me about the courses chosen. Aha! I forgot to tell you that I arrived in Kraków due to the bilateral agreement between our universities. This gives me the opportunity to attend classes at practically every faculty. This sounds quite exciting; indeed I can choose an interesting and rich programme of studies, and, for example, if there was no course of international law at one faculty, so I could complete it at another one. From the other

side, such freedom of choice bewildered me. It is obvious that when there are many alternatives it is too difficult to make a choice.

So, I have begun to attend with pleasure my classes at the Faculty of Political Science and International Relations. What is interesting is that the faculty buildings are located in different places around the city. That is a little bit confusing because sometimes students have to move fast from one building to another to be on time for lectures. However, on the other hand, it is not too bad: at least students have a chance to walk in the open air before the next lecture (lasting one hour and a half) begins.

As for my accommodation, the University provided me with a place in one of its best dormitories, which is extremely comfortable due to the location. The dormitory 'Żaczek' is situated near the Błonia Park, the huge meadow nearby the city centre. 'Żaczek' is just 10 minute walk from the buildings of my faculty. This allows me to save transport expenditure and spend more time outside, walking in the Błonia Park or doing sport there. Moreover, within a stone's throw of 'Żaczek' there is the Jagiellonian Library – one of the biggest ones in Poland, so you can stay in the library rooms late into the night.

Apart from my programme courses in Polish and English I was allowed to attend some Russian classes which are held at the Faculty to help Polish students learning Russian and, of course, just for the fun of it. For me it is very challenging to try on the role of native speaker living abroad: terribly interesting: you should definitely try it one day.

Some culinary specifics are another thing worth mentioning. Not far from the University there are several cafes and canteens which offer plenty of culinary chef d'oeuvres typical for the Polish kitchen and at the same time are aimed at the student budget. Such a circumstance is a reason of my true satisfaction, it allows me to save money substantially. But if you have no time to have dinner, you can easily satisfy your hunger by eating the traditional Kraków 'obwarzanek' – bagles sold everywhere in the Old Town (it is better to buy them in the morning, then they are especially delicious).

This is how my semester at the Jagiellonian University has begun. The first impressions of staying here are very positive. I'm sure that the JU is rightly supposed to be one of the most developed higher schools in Poland. All the conditions for comfortable and productive studying have been created here. As for Kraków, the city itself is one of the most beautiful places in the Central and Eastern Europe. Come and stay here, and not only as tourists...

Maksim Butakov





Z. Skóra

Student exchange with Melbourne

Thanks to the exchange agreement between the Jagiellonian University and the University of Melbourne I was able to visit the most colourful and multicultural city in the south-east Australia – Melbourne. I have a feeling that I have caught only a glimpse of what this beautiful country had to offer, just because my study program was only one semester-long.

Home to people from more than 140 nations, Melbourne is one of the most diverse cities in the world. Streets are filled with people from different backgrounds making it easier to blend in and become one of them. It is possible to imagine how lost a person can be while coming to a foreign country. Even though I knew the language and already had arranged a place to stay, I still had a lot of urgent formalities to go through. It was amazing how many kind and helpful people I have met on my way. I was always able to get essential information and arrange everything that I needed quickly and almost effortlessly. I found Aussies, as they call themselves, to be very open towards others (especially foreigners) and also very cheerful. I think that one of their best characteristics is their laid-back attitude usually accompanied by a phrase 'no worries' – two words that can really take you through the day. Talking about the Aussie slang, sometimes it can really get you confused. Some of the most common words are: 'barbie' for a barbecue, 'roo' for a kangaroo, 'sheila' for an attractive Australian female and one of the most confusing – 'thongs' for a beach footwear. One should be really careful with words talking with the Australians.

Diversity in Melbourne can be seen not only in the population but in the architecture also. It is probably the

only city in Australia where you can find very tall and modern skyscrapers next to the small, Victorian-style cottages or impressive churches that head back to the times of European Settlement. Among the miscellaneous buildings, there is also a Eureka Tower – almost 300-metre tall skyscraper, so far, the tallest building on the southern hemisphere.

A significant part of the Melbourne city is occupied by the University of Melbourne campus. It is located on the north part of the city, near the huge park which is a great place to actively spend some free time. The university buildings are mostly held in the Old English style or modern. When visiting the campus grounds during the rush hours you can see lots of students heading from one building to the other. You can also spot them having a small break in the Student Union building. It is a perfect place to grab some delicious coffee (for me, one of the defining characteristics of this city – you cannot find anywhere bad coffee) or a small lunch (curry or sushi most of the times). In spite of the weather, which can be tricky in Melbourne (four seasons in one day), students love having their lunch breaks or just studying on the lawns. I can actually say that the campus heart is situated there. It is also highly probable that on one of the biggest lawns you will find some student club preparing a 'barbie' for its members. I am still not sure what the national dish in Australia is but I am definitely sure that they love a small barbecue. I do not remember a day when there was no 'barbie' on the campus ground, some were for all of the students, some just for the members of the clubs. Nevertheless, the smell of baked sausages and burgers was always in the air.

Speaking of the famous Australian animals, maybe it was just my luck, but after five months spent in Australia (travelling through the outback a lot) I have seen only two really big spiders and one of them was barely alive. The other animals like kangaroos and koalas are far nicer to encounter but it is impossible to spot them in the urban area. Although outside of Melbourne, mostly in the national parks you only need to keep your eyes open and there is a great chance that you are going to see a couple of koalas hanging on trees or some kangaroos hopping through the bushes.

I feel that two pages about Australia would not be enough to describe this amazing and mysterious place. The smell of eucalyptus leaves warmed by the sun and the kindness of people should be lived through to be fully appreciated. I have had my experience, as rich as I could get but at the same time painfully sparse. I hope that one day I am going to be able to come back to Australia and go through the streets of Melbourne once again, feeling like I am a part of this colourful city.

Zuzanna Skóra



A koala

Orientation Week for international students

On 24 February 2014, the Jagiellonian University welcomed its Erasmus incoming and other foreign students for the spring semester 2013/14. The official meeting was held in the aula of Collegium Novum. On behalf of the JU Rector a welcoming speech was delivered by Mr Mirosław Klimkiewicz, Head of the International Students Office.

Then the President of the ESN Michał Szalast talked about the attractions of the Orientation Week, including a visit to the Jagiellonian Library and the university campuses, the City Game, sightseeing tours, various parties (Tram Party, i.e. 2-hour trip in an old tram where you can drink, have fun and socialize with people or Language Evening – meeting in a club where the tables have been assigned to different nationalities so that students can talk to native speakers), ESN drama, ESN Band, sports activities and planned trips. The ESN at the Jagiellonian University has 50 members and they organise 150 events for students per semester.

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



G. Tsoupis

Trip to the Tatras on 1-2.03; the Niedzica castle in the background

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

Philosophical	86
Philological	67
Management and Social Communication	65
Law and Administration	52
International and Political Studies	43
Historical	35
Biology and Earth Sciences	22
Medicine	20
Chemistry	13
Polish Studies	11
Pharmacy	6
Mathematics and Computer Sciences	4
Biochemistry, Biophysics and Biotechnology	4
Physics, Astronomy and Applied Computer Science	2
Health Sciences	2
TOTAL	432

In the spring semester 2013/14 the Erasmus incoming students can enrol in over 210 courses conducted in English, French, Spanish, German, Russian at the Jagiellonian University.

M. Kantor



M. Sikora

M. Szalast talking to students in the aula of Collegium Novum

In the spring semester of the academic year 2013/14 there are 432 Erasmus students (251 female and 181 male) from 26 countries.

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

Spanish	119	Romanian	5
German	72	Lithuanian	2
French	66	Austrian	2
Turkish	47	Swiss	2
Italian	32	Finish	2
Czech	12	Irish	2
Slovakian	12	Swedish	2
Hungarian	10	Slovenian	1
Dutch	8	Croatian	1
Portuguese	8	Latvian	1
British	7	Estonian	1
Greek	6	Macedonian	1
Bulgarian	6	TOTAL	432
Belgian	5		

M. Sikora



The ESN office in Collegium Novum